

Sp 2

# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 69

May 30, 1931

Number 22



★ **Memorial Day** ★

# Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

## There Is a Bright Side—Don't Rush Whole Flocks to Market—Washed Eggs Lack in Keeping Qualities

IT IS a bitter pill to swallow—these low prices for chickens and eggs—but the situation has its bright side. Looking ahead, it is far better to worry thru a period of low prices now in anticipation of more profitable prices by next fall or winter than for prices to be high now and then drop back later on, which could easily happen with a decrease in consumption. Consumption is heavy, as a result of low prices, and this is keeping a considerable volume of the large supplies out of storage. If the fall season opens with storage stocks about normal, better prices are anticipated.

Every day some farmer takes his entire flock of hens to market. The number doing this now is increasing. If the practice continues, markets may become glutted. A steady flow of hens to market would be much better than for farmers to rush all of them onto the market in a short time. The best plan is to cull consistently and market every week or two the hens that have ceased producing. But sell the roosters as soon as they no longer are needed, and do not sell broilers before they have reached a weight of 2 pounds or better.

Thomas W. Heitz of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is the author of a recent bulletin in which experiments conducted by the bureau of chemistry and soils are described proving rather conclusively that washed eggs and eggs with dirty shells have not the keeping qualities in storage that eggs with clean, sound shells have. Producers should not forget that eggs not immediately consumed must be held in storage until they are needed when the supply of fresh eggs is low. Since washed eggs and eggs with dirty shells lack keeping qualities, egg storers do not want them. Thus that class of eggs holds down the price of all eggs, even under the best of business conditions.

Topeka, Kan. G. D. McClaskey.

### Geese Pay Me a Profit

So many folks are of the impression that geese are not a paying proposition for the average farm; that they are a greedy bird that can eat more than they are worth. But for me they have proved themselves quite the contrary.

Be sure to have good, thrifty, well-matured stock to begin with. They should be at least 3 years old to produce strong, heavy goslings. I prefer the gray Toulouse. They are not so large as some other breeds, but more thrifty and lay so many more eggs, as a rule 30 or 40 eggs in one season. They begin laying the later part of February.

We set all the eggs with chicken hens, for once the goose sits she will not lay any more that season. It is well to have the goslings come off in April to have them mature early. Keep them confined in a warm place letting them out a while every day on green grass, for they must have green feed. Alfalfa or onion tops are very satisfactory. Feed ground grain mash, always with plenty of water. In two weeks they are ready to turn out on pasture and require no further feeding. They must be driven in before showers for they can't stand a soaking until feathered on the back, which will be at 4 or 5 weeks old.

They will be ready to pick in July and again in September, and should produce  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 pound of feathers apiece. They may be picked again in November provided you hold them for

the Christmas market. Two weeks before going to market I begin feeding corn to fatten.

It isn't necessary to have water for them to paddle in. They are easier raised on dry land where there is no danger of turtles and small varmints getting them.

They are free from lice and mites and all the ailments so common to chickens and for me very little trouble.

The feathers sell for \$1.25 a pound. With the holiday market for geese I realize a nice income every year.

If turned out to range geese interfere in no way with raising chickens at the same time.

Mrs. Howard Jeffries.  
Mulvane, Kan.

### We Made Some Progress

In 1923 we raised chickens, and like most everyone else at that time, had mixed breeds. The most important step we ever made and the one that made us the most money, was when we chose our breed of S. C. Rhode Island Reds and sold all our mixed varieties.

We started with the best bred birds we could possibly afford, and have since the start used nothing but birds with known ancestry or egg records. One cannot boast of the ready cash from poultry in 1930, but at least we had a good living and we made improvement in our birds.

After we chose our breed and started our work under the K.S.A.C. Poultry Improvement Plan, we kept

was not a good year for poultry. However, I do firmly believe that it is the best paying proposition for the farmer yet. Of course, we hear a lot of "excess cold storage eggs" and "frozen poultry" over-production, but what phase of business is not suffering from the same trouble? Had we kept our mixed varieties and not followed a very rigid breeding program to eliminate all low producing birds, then we too might say there is "nothing in raising poultry." I realize that it is not possible for every farmer to trapnest his birds, especially where farming is done on a large scale, owing to the fact of the time and work it takes. But I am sure that if I were going to give poultry any thought whatsoever I'd keep only well-bred stock that would return me dollars where a dollar was invested.

I feel that the hatching eggs and chicks will sell as well as any other year, but I do believe that all grades of chicks will not sell. I feel that more thought is going to be given by the purchaser of "baby chicks" and a more thoro investigation is going to be made of the dependability of the breeder. The wise buyer will buy his chicks, especially those which he is going to use for male birds to head his flock, from a trapnested breeder who can give records on his birds.

One cannot be too careful in making a selection of his males to head his flock. Authorities on the subject will tell us that a male is more than half the flock in reproducing laying ability in his offspring. Therefore, as this has been proved to us in different tests, I feel sure that the time is coming when one will not consider using males to head his flock that are not wingbanded, pedigreed birds.

We are members of the Kansas R. O. P. Association. This Association has an inspector who visits every flock owner in the work once a month. The day the inspector is at

We always have had a good sale for breeding birds. Last year we sold 100 males to one breeder. These all were individually wingbanded and all had dams with egg records of 200 up to 315. We do not only breed our Reds for beauty and production, but we use only birds which lay large eggs which will average 24 ounces or more to the dozen.

Mrs. Ray Appleoff.  
Hiawatha, Kan.

### Guineas May Be Profitable

Guinea fowl meat is increasing in favor as a substitute for game such as grouse, partridge, quail and pheasant. Guinea raising, therefore, promises to become more profitable on general farms where plenty of range is available, according to Farmers' Bulletin 1391-F, "The Guinea Fowl," just issued in revised edition by the United States Department of Agriculture. Most guinea fowls are raised in small flocks of from 10 to 25, altho a few large poultry raisers near the principal markets raise from 100 to 200 guineas a year.

The management of small flocks of guineas is similar to that of some breeds of chickens, except that guineas may be mated in pairs or one male provided for every three or four females. The hens begin to lay in April or May and lay from 20 to 30 eggs before becoming broody. If not allowed to sit they continue to lay thruout the summer, laying from 40 to 60 or more eggs. Many guinea raisers prefer to use ordinary hens to hatch and rear guinea chicks, but guinea hens and turkeys may be used successfully. The incubation period for guinea eggs is 28 days.

The demand for guineas begins late in the summer and extends thru the fall and winter months. The young birds are sold when they weigh from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 pounds at about 3 months old or older. On some markets there is a limited demand for old birds which often are sold alive. Copies of Farmers' Bulletin 1391-F may be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### \$850 From Turkey Eggs

In this year of depressed prices a money making farm venture stands out like an oasis in the desert. Such is the turkey enterprise of Mrs. W. F. Wolfe, of La Cygne.

Most folks think turkey money must wait until Thanksgiving and Christmas. No so with Mrs. Wolfe. Her accounts already show \$850 receipts from eggs. Not bad for 85 hens and season is not over, altho from now on the eggs will not be so valuable. It is the early eggs for which Mrs. Wolfe obtains 40 cents each that bring in the big money. She gets lots of early eggs by feeding the turkey hens a laying mash.

Of course, Mrs. Wolfe also is going to have turkeys to market this winter. The best usually are sold as breeders and the remainder sent to market.

Mrs. Wolfe follows scientific turkey raising methods to the letter. She says: "You can cut no corners and raise turkeys." However, experience also is necessary and she finds herself more successful as years go by. The last two years she has had practically no losses. She uses artificial methods of incubating and brooding. She would not think of allowing a turkey or chicken hen with the poults. There would be too much danger of blackhead.

Mound City, Kan. Walter J. Daly.

The practice of cleaning the poultry house daily and spreading the manure or storing it in a covered receptacle, will aid in the control of tapeworms of poultry, recommends J. W. Lumb of the Kansas State College.

The principal object of summer fallow is to store moisture for future crop production.

## Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

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

1. What English king had six wives, two of whom were beheaded?
2. Is a will made on Sunday or on a legal holiday valid?
3. Give the names of Presidents who served more than one term, but not two.
4. What is meant by "plagiarize"?
5. What American college has the largest endowment?
6. Who was the last President of the United States to wear whiskers?
7. What is the meaning of "caveat emptor"?
8. What is Bessimer steel, and why is it so called?
9. How many cubic inches are contained in a gallon?
10. What is "Listerism"?
11. What is the Poet's Corner?
12. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States, and what salary does he draw?

(Answers found on page 23)

an accurate check on all expense, gains, profits and losses. It did not take us long after looking over our year's work to find that our greatest profit was derived from eggs. Therefore, we started to build up our strain of birds to be heavy producers and also keep nothing but standard bred birds that would be equal in production and exhibition qualities. Combining beauty and production is not an easy task, especially in a Red, but we have some extra good show winnings and also outstanding production to prove that we have not failed.

There is only one sure way of culling birds for production and that is thru the use of a 365-day trapnest record. Trapnesting certainly is a grind, and it is necessary to deny one's self many pleasures to do this work. However, we find the work so fascinating that we forget the daily grind.

As I stated before, 1930 certainly

our farm he takes complete charge of all trapnests and records. He drops in and the only time a member can expect him is when the "larder" is low and there is no baking done.

The way we handle our pedigree work here on the farm is that during the hatching season when a hen is taken from the trapnest her leg band number is marked on the egg she laid. This egg then is put into the incubator and incubated as any other egg up to the 18th day. At that time all of each hen's eggs are sorted and put into a cheesecloth bag. After our hatch is completed we remove all the chicks from the bag and a wingband is inserted into the baby chick's wing. This small wingband is numbered with the same number as the hen's leg band number. This wingband is on the chick for life and we can pick up a chick at any time and tell just exactly what the egg record is by referring to our records.

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

May 30, 1931

Number 22

## Will Attack Pressing Problems

American Institute of Co-operation Brings Country's Leaders to Kansas

THE week of June 8 to 13 will make agricultural history in Kansas and the nation. On those days the agricultural organizations of the Middle West will be hosts to the American Institute of Co-operation which will hold its sessions on the campus of the Kansas State College of Agriculture, Manhattan. Plans have been completed for making this occasion the most notable one in the seven years history of the institute. A program that bites into the very heart of the most pressing problems facing commodity marketing groups has been prepared. Distinguished authorities, recognized experts in their lines, will open the discussions of these problems. Behind each address will be plenty of time for free discussion.

Dr. O. O. Wolf, chairman of the Midwest Association of Agricultural Agencies, and the college authorities, as well, are looking forward to entertaining 2,000 leaders of co-operative associations and agricultural organizations during the week. Special arrangements will be made to house and feed the guests. Other arrangements have been completed for their entertainment.

The Institute came into being seven years ago as an incorporated educational enterprise, controlled by the major farm organizations and co-operative associations of the nation. It has the following objects:

### Is a Training School

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

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

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

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

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

The first session of the institute was held at the University of Pennsylvania; the second at the University of Minnesota; the third at Northwestern University of Chicago; the fourth at the University of California; the fifth at Louisiana State University; the sixth at Ohio State University, and the seventh, which will be the crowning session, comes to Kansas.

The plan of the session this year calls for general morning meetings at which national agricultural questions will be discussed. Among these subjects are: The tracing of the development of co-operation in America; possibilities of adjusting production to demand; lessons from the merchandising problems of older co-operations; financing and risk-bearing for co-operatives; evaluation of the development of commodity movements sponsored by the Federal Farm Board,

By Charles W. Holman

Institute Secretary

and problems of national and international competition.

Every afternoon the institute breaks up into

the special commodity conferences which will include specific problems of co-operatives engaged in livestock, grain, dairying, potato, poultry and wool marketing and co-operative buying, co-operative or mutual insurance, and educational relationships.

Among the distinguished guests and speakers will be Secretary Arthur M. Hyde, United States Department of Agriculture; James C. Stone, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board; Governor Harry H. Woodring of Kansas; President F. D. Farrell of Kansas State College of Agriculture; C. B. Denman, livestock member of the Federal Farm Board; S. D. Sanders, president of the Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association and Chairman of the Institute; President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau

Federation; National Master L. J. Taber of the National Grange; President C. E. Huff of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation; Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, director of the Institute of Economics of Washington, D. C., and fully fourscore others.

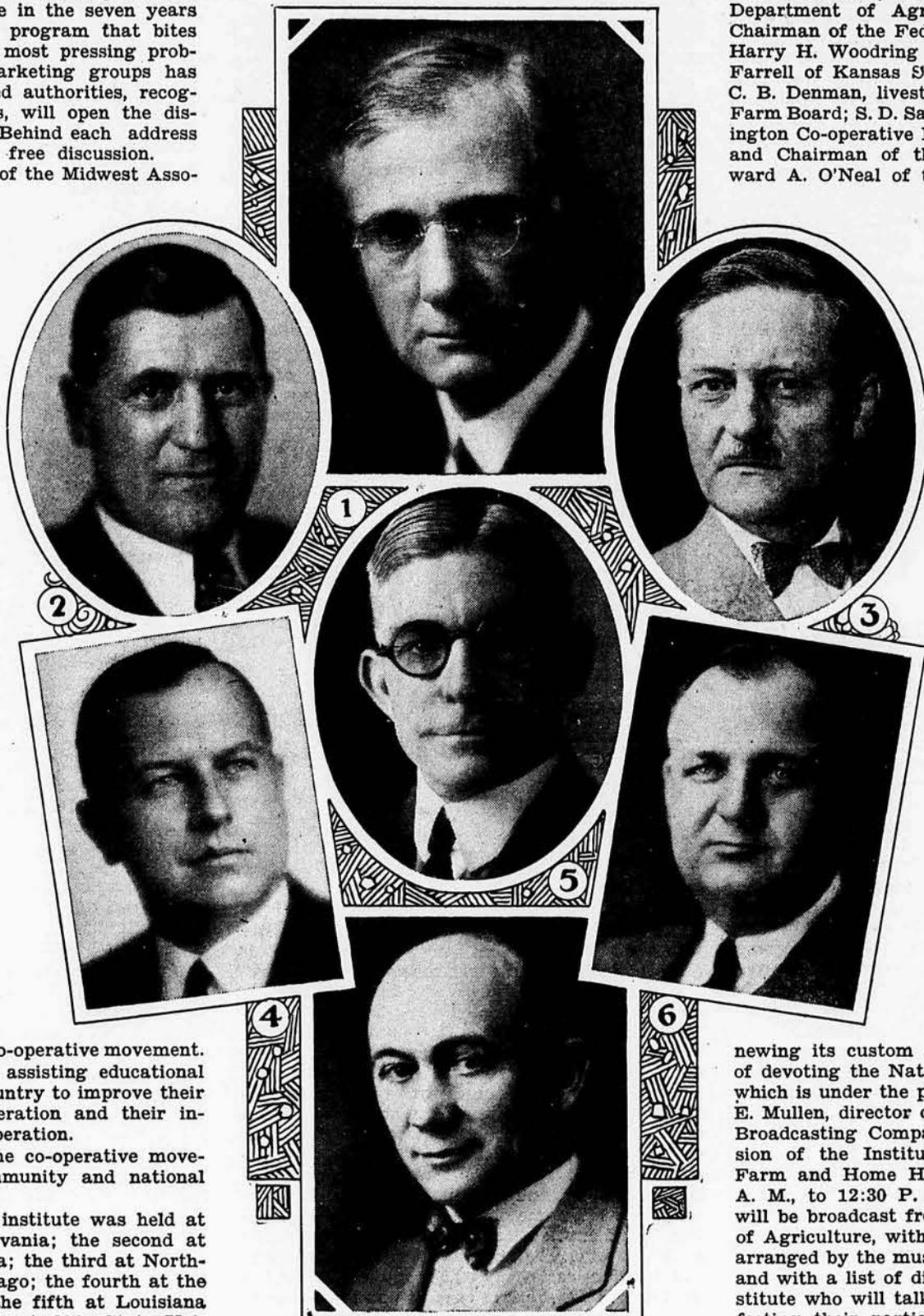
### Broadcast Every Morning

Of especial interest to editors of co-operative house organs and publicity work in the agricultural movement is a series of conferences which will be held every morning before the institute's regular sessions begin. At these conferences the technical problems of the editorial and publicity work will be discussed, and among the speakers at that session will be Floyd B. Nichols, managing editor of the Capper Farm Press.

So much interest has been aroused in the forthcoming sessions that the Kansas State College of Agriculture has arranged to broadcast the full morning discussions from 9:30 to 12:15 every day from Station KSAC.

Also the National Broadcasting Company is renewing its custom established three years ago, of devoting the National Farm and Home Hour, which is under the personal supervision of Frank E. Mullen, director of agriculture for the National Broadcasting Company, on one day to the session of the Institute. This year the National Farm and Home Hour on June 12, from 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., Central Standard Time, will be broadcast from the Kansas State College of Agriculture, with a special program of music arranged by the music department of the college, and with a list of distinguished guests of the institute who will talk on various live subjects affecting their particular industries. The feature speaker for that hour will be Hon. James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board.

With the program not only devoted to national problems, but with the major emphasis upon questions that are burning in Kansas and adjoining states, the institute sessions afford the opportunity of a lifetime, and it is hoped that a representative number from Kansas counties will attend. The importance of the institute cannot be stressed too strongly. It is an open forum for the discussion of every national agricultural problem and technical question.



Some of the Distinguished Speakers Who Will Help Make the Institute an Outstanding Event: 1. Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary, United States Department of Agriculture; 2. C. B. Denman, Missouri, Livestock Representative, Federal Farm Board; 3. James C. Stone, Chairman, Federal Farm Board; 4. Paul S. Armstrong, Assistant General Manager, California Fruit Growers Exchange; 5. L. J. Taber, Master, The National Grange; 6. C. O. Moser, Vice President and Secretary, American Cotton Co-operative Association, New Orleans, La.; 7. John Brandt, President, Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

**DEPARTMENT EDITORS**  
 J. M. PARKS.....Protective Service  
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON...Livestock Editor  
 FRANK A. MECKEL...Agricultural Engineer  
 A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry  
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Dairying  
 H. C. COLGLAZIER...Grain View Farm Notes

Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

# KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.  
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulations Member Agricultural Publishers' Association

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher  
 F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor  
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor  
 ROY B. MOORE, Advertising Manager  
 T. A. McNEAL, Editor  
 E. W. WOHLFORD, Circulation Manager  
 Subscription Rates: One Dollar a Year. Subscriptions Are Stopped Promptly at Expiration

**DEPARTMENT EDITORS**  
 RACHEL ANN NEISWENDER...Home Editor  
 NAIDA GARDNER...Assistant Home Editor  
 NELLE G. CALLAHAN.....Food Testing  
 LEONA E. STAHL.....Young Folks' Pages  
 J. M. PARKS.....Manager Capper Clubs  
 T. A. McNEAL.....Legal Department  
 DR. C. H. LERRIGO...Medical Department

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I AM 71 years old and have farmed all my life. Whenever I have had anything to sell I have sold it at the other fellow's price and whenever I bought anything I gave the other fellow's price. I wish to make a suggestion.

"If the farmers would co-operate and set a price on their products based on what it costs to produce and not set the price unreasonably high, but so that the farmer could make a living profit and have this price broadcast all over the United States, stating that on a certain day we would begin selling at that price or that we would not sell at all, I think the plan would work and would bring about better times. It would give everyone a job at fair wages and plenty to eat. When everyone was at work and prices were good everyone was happy. The farmer is down and almost out. If he does not help himself I do not think anyone else will help him very much.—E. C. Broadus, Meriden, Kan."

If it were possible to get all of the farmers of the United States, or even as many as 90 per cent of them, to agree to Mr. Broadus's plan I have no doubt they could fix the price of farm products. Just how Mr. Broadus thinks such a universal agreement could be brought about he does not say and I do not know. Also I agree that if universal prosperity could be established among the farmers of the United States that prosperity would spread to all kinds of legitimate industry. I also might add that the program of the Federal Farm Board, while not going as far as Mr. Broadus suggests, so far as it does go is along the same line.

### A Somewhat Different Opinion

I AM READING a lot in a Wichita paper about hard times and depression. The paper reports that some of our big men, including President Hoover, are strong for the so-called high standard of living and high wages and in that way ending the depression. This reads well but I doubt its soundness. Why not lower wages in times of general depression when we always raise wages in times of inflation? The present standard of living was born during the World War or immediately after. Nearly everybody was making lots of money and all began to set up a new standard of living. And why not? We could afford it. But now so far as making money is concerned we are getting back to where we were before the war and, of course, have to adjust our living expenses accordingly. It is impossible to keep up the standard of living of the last 10 or 12 years, so why urge the people to try to do the impossible?

"Why urge the farmers and unemployed laboring men of whom there are millions, to hold up something that cannot be held up? Wages probably can be held up for a while by laying off men, but what about those who are laid off and out of jobs? The men without jobs have to eat as well as those with jobs. Our great corporations certainly do not lay off men just for the fun of seeing lengthening soup lines. Why not reduce wages and let everybody work? Do not the heads of our great corporations know that idleness breeds discontent while employed labor creates business?"

"It is easy for Government officials to advocate high wages, but what about private business? Let us not kid ourselves. Let us face the facts. Let us go to work at wages our businesses can stand and adjust ourselves to a standard of living commensurate with present conditions and we soon will be over with our 'partly' imaginary troubles. This talk about times getting better is more or less propaganda. Of course, conditions have improved a little during the last month or so, but think of the huge appropriations made by our Government at Washington and our state governments. Can the Government keep this up? It did not keep it up in the wheat business. To

bring permanent prosperity requires more than Government appropriations. We will have to go to work. If we cannot earn \$5 a day let us take \$4 or \$3 or \$2, as we did before the war. After the business of the country gets on its feet we can get more.—C. S., an old reader of the Mail and Breeze."

If lowering wages would create more jobs there would be a good deal of force in the argument that wages should be lowered. But unless the lowering of wages would create more jobs the only effect would be to decrease the buying power of the wage earners and to that extent retard the return of prosperity.

### Sunday Laws Need Revision

JUST now there is a good deal being said about Sunday labor laws and Sunday closing. The principal effort has been, and probably still is, to close the picture shows operating on Sunday. But the picture show people are very naturally disposed to retaliate by insisting that if the Sunday law is applied to them it ought in fairness be enforced in every other case of unnecessary Sunday labor. Certainly there is a good deal of labor performed on Sunday that cannot be

baseball fans and about their only opportunity to see a game was on Sunday.

Section 955, same chapter, reads as follows: "Every person who shall sell or expose to sale any goods, wares or merchandise, or shall keep open any grocery, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not exceeding \$50."

Section 956, same chapter, contains an exception to the law forbidding the sale of goods, wares, merchandise and groceries on Sunday, and reads as follows: "The last section shall not be construed to prevent the sale of any drug or medicines, provisions or other articles of immediate necessity."

Section 141, chapter 32, revised statutes, prohibits hunting on Sunday, reading as follows: "Every person who shall engage in hunting or shooting on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$20."

In addition to these penal statutes there are certain provisions in our statutes concerning civil processes issued on Sunday. Section 2222, chapter 60 R. S., reads as follows: "Any writ or process authorized by this article (the article is the one regarding procedure civil) may be issued and served in case of emergency, on Sunday."

Section 715, chapter 52 R. S., provides that "Every negotiable instrument is payable on the time fixed therein without grace. When the day of maturity falls on Sunday or a holiday the instrument is payable on the next succeeding business day."

Chapter 69 R. S. provides that "No person whose religious faith and practice is to keep the seventh day of the week, commonly called Saturday, shall be subject to perform military duty, or serve as a jurymen in a justice court on that day, except that such person shall be subject to perform military duty in case of insurrection, invasion or in time of war."

Section 102, chapter 69 R. S., provides that any person who shall knowingly cause or procure any process issued from a justice's court in a civil suit to be served upon a person who observes Saturday as a day of worship, or who shall serve any such process made returnable on Saturday where the person on whom the process is served, observes Saturday as a day of worship shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a fine of \$100 or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 30 days, or both."

Section 103, same chapter, provides "That any person who shall in like manner procure any such suit pending in such court against any person of such religious faith and practice to be adjourned for trial on that day (Saturday) shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a like punishment (fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 30 days or both)."

Section 104, chapter 69, permits all buildings belonging to the State of Kansas and containing museums or other exhibits to be open during Sunday between the hours of 1:30 and 5:00 o'clock p. m.

Summarizing these somewhat remarkable and rather contradictory laws regarding Sunday observance we find that one may be fined not exceeding \$25 for performing any unnecessary labor on Sunday unless he happens to observe Saturday as a day of worship. If he operates, or keeps open a grocery store on Sunday he is subject to a fine of \$50, but he may sell "provisions" in a drug store with impunity. Also he may follow the business of a ferryman on Sunday without being subject to a fine or imprisonment. So if you want to engage in the ferry business in this state on Sunday you are safe.

You may safely engage in the game of baseball on Sunday but the authorities might pinch you for playing golf. You are subject to a fine if you hunt or shoot on Sunday, but there is no penalty



said to be necessary. While a good deal has been said and published about Sunday observance it is quite possible that a great many people in Kansas do not know just what our Sunday laws are and for their information I quote them.

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

Section 953, same chapter, contains this exception to the first section quoted: "The last section shall not extend to any person who is a member of a religious society by whom any other than the first day of the week is observed as the Sabbath, so that he observes such Sabbath, nor to prohibit any ferryman from crossing passengers on any day in the week."

Section 954, same chapter, reads as follows: "Every person who shall be convicted of horse racing, cock fighting or playing at cards or a game of any kind, on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not exceeding \$50."

Our Supreme Court in the case of State vs. Prather, 79th Kansas, 513, held that Sunday baseball games are not prohibited by this statute—just why is not entirely clear. Perhaps the members of the court or a majority of them were

for fishing on Sunday. If you observe Saturday as a day of worship that lets you out of jury service in a justice of the peace court, but not in the district court. There is a much heavier penalty for serving a civil process out of a J. P. court on Saturday on a person who observes that day as a day of worship than there is for running a horse race, managing a cockfight or running a gambling game on Sunday.

Our Sunday laws are a hangover from the Puritanical blue laws of the 18th Century. They are inconsistent with one another and they are inconsistent with the religious liberty that is supposed to be guaranteed to every citizen of this republic. True, they do permit the citizen of Kansas who observes some other day than Sunday as a day of worship to exercise that privilege and do not subject him to the operation of the Sunday labor law, but they do not recognize the right of a citizen to believe that one day of the week is no more sacred than another and yet there are many thousands of very reputable citizens of Kansas who do believe that very thing. Admitting, if you please, that they are wrong in that belief the fact remains that they have a right to such belief and so long as they do not interfere with the rights and beliefs of their neighbors they are entitled to protection in their own. If Sunday is the true Sabbath then Saturday is not and if the Jew has the right, as he has, to ignore the Sunday labor law, the man who does not believe that either Sunday or Saturday is a sacred day should have exactly the same right to labor or not to labor on either of those days if he sees fit to do so.

### Purchaser Gets Abstract

A bought a farm in Missouri paying part cash and giving B a mortgage on the farm for the balance. B gave A a general warranty deed. Who is to hold the abstract and is B supposed to draw the abstract up in A's name? N. B. C.

The abstract is merely a record of the title. It is not drawn up in the name of either A or B so far as that is concerned. But B, the seller, is supposed to furnish to the buyer, A the abstract merely as a proof of title. To secure part of his payment B has taken a mortgage on this land from the buyer but that is an independent transaction and has nothing to do with the abstract

or the holding of the abstract. In other words the abstract is supposed to be turned over to the purchaser.

### Life Insurance Is Exempt

A and B, husband and wife, have given a note signed by both to C. A has a life insurance policy made payable to B. In case of A's death could C collect this note from money received by B from A's life insurance? If A should file a petition in bankruptcy would that relieve both A and B from this note? If A after filing said bankruptcy proceeding should plant and raise a crop of corn or oats, could these crops raised in 1931 be levied upon to pay the debts of A and B? If life insurance policies have a certain loan value, can this money with the life insurance company be levied upon or would it be exempt from judgment? J. P.

I am of the opinion that the proceeds of this insurance policy could not be levied upon by C to pay the debt owed by A, notwithstanding the fact that B may have been a surety on that note. If this note was the joint note of A and B and

each was equally responsible for its payment, and A should file a petition in bankruptcy, that would not in my judgment relieve B from her obligation. If the bankruptcy proceeding had been allowed and A declared a bankrupt, that would cut off his creditors and they would have no action against him by which they could levy upon any of his crops planted and grown after the bankruptcy proceeding was instituted. The mere fact that the life insurance policy held either by A or B had a certain loan value would not render the insurance company liable to a garnishment for a debt owed by A, the insured.

### This Would Save Question

A, B and C are husband, wife and small child respectively. B, the wife, carries life insurance, the beneficiary of which is C, the child. In case of the mother's death how and by what means could this insurance money be kept intact for the child until he becomes old enough to use it for his own means? A. E. W.

A, the husband, is the natural guardian of this child and should under the direction of the probate court hold this insurance money as a fund in trust to be turned over to the child when it reaches the age of majority. In order to save any question about it possibly it would be better for the wife to make a will providing that in the event of her death this money should be paid into a trust fund and specifying in the will how this trust fund should be managed.

### This Is Not Compulsory

We have a farmer elevator corporation organized under the co-operative law. Is it compulsory to have a proxy sworn to before a notary to make it legal? H. W.

No.

### Has Right to Posts

A owns the south two quarters of a section of land. B owns one quarter adjoining and C owns the other adjoining quarter. A plants hedge on the north line between his land and B's and C's. Who does the hedge belong to and who is entitled to cut the posts? W. H. K.

If A plants this hedge along the line but on his land, it is his hedge and he has a right to cut the posts.



A SAD BLOW TO FRONTIER DEFENDERS

# Home-Our Most Important Business

MAN has learned that the Creator built not one universe but millions of them and that He scattered them thru trillions of miles of space. Also that there is another world that can be glimpsed only thru the microscope.

We don't know why the Creator went to all this trouble. We only know that man himself, who thinks and reasons as well as exists, is even more wonderful than the vastest as well as the smallest things the Creator made.

Man is made of the finest, most wonderful stuff used by the Master Builder. This has enabled him to make himself cognizant of the Creator's mightiest works—to use some of these processes himself.

The most precious, the most powerful stuff in the world today is human life. Human life is our greatest national asset. Its proper development should be our most important business.

As Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur recently said "the kind of country the United States will be in 1950 depends on giving supreme place in our thought and activities to the children, especially the children of today."

Who can measure what the world would have lost had it lost Edison, or others who have blazed the way to a finer, happier civilization?

Every child, every new life, has a potential value beyond computation.

Our most priceless asset is the nation's children. The nation's future is locked up in them. It is the exact truth to say that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

One of the most important national conferences ever held, if not the most important, was the recent White House conference on Child Health and Protection, attended by 1,200 experts. It evolved a Children's Charter, a Children's Bill of Rights.

Perhaps you are wondering a little just what is meant by "children's rights."

The late Luther Burbank had a good idea about what some of these rights were. He wrote in his book "The Training of the Human Plant," that "every child should have mud pies, grasshoppers, tadpoles, frogs, mud turtles, elderberries, wild strawberries, acorns, chestnuts, trees to climb, brooks to wade in, water lilies, wood-

chucks, bats, bees, butterflies, various animals to pet, hay fields, pine cones, rocks to roll, sand, snakes, huckleberries, and hornets."

"Any child," wrote this great plant breeder, "who has been deprived of these has been deprived of the best part of his education."

In our cities it is almost impossible for a child to touch Mother Earth. The streets are asphalt; the sidewalks and alleys concrete. Tall buildings shut out the sunlight. Almost the only grass he sees is in the parks and he is warned to keep off of that. If he gets a chance to do any wading it is in a concreted pool.

The air this child breathes is a mixture, most of the time, of gasoline fumes and factory smoke. His chances for play or for health are not very good. Perhaps we shouldn't wonder if he turns gunman and develops other abnormal tendencies in keeping with such an abnormal, unwholesome life.

A child's most precious right, said these experts at the White House conference, is that he shall have understanding parents, parents who will understand, among other things, that he has a personality.

Dr. Wilbur, a famous teacher, points out that our adult attitude blankets a child during the years of his greatest development.

Don't snub the little chap. You wouldn't like to be snubbed yourself and his feelings are more sensitive than yours. Treat him as a personage. Be a big brother or a big sister to him, and not too big, either.

Another thing that is good for that budding personality and very necessary, say the experts, is some certain place in the house for his very own where he can be by himself occasionally and retire from the rush of the life about him, and study, read or play by himself, if he likes.

It is recognized that grownups must have some privacy of this kind every day. Most of us are not conscious, I think, that these periods are necessary to our own development.

We are living in a time of more rush and distraction than man has ever before experienced. It isn't wholesome for a child to be exposed to too many new ideas, or to too many new things all at once, much better for him to make their acquaintance one at a time. There should not be

a rapid succession of radio and picture shows and other things, at any time. Even grownups suffer occasionally from a kind of bewilderment which comes from the speed at which they live.

A child has so much to learn that he should be allowed to extend his world and dominion over one small part of his territory at a time, before he is projected into new fields.

Then there is the matter of a few chores or home duties which every child should have, as well as time for play. These little responsibilities make him one of the family with you, and develop a dependability in him. They should be suitable tasks and something worth while for him to do. If you are going to train him into habits which will help him to make his way in the world later, there is no better time to do this than during childhood.

It is some bother of course, but someone once had to go to this bother for you. In these modern times we miss the activities that formerly centered around the old woodshed.

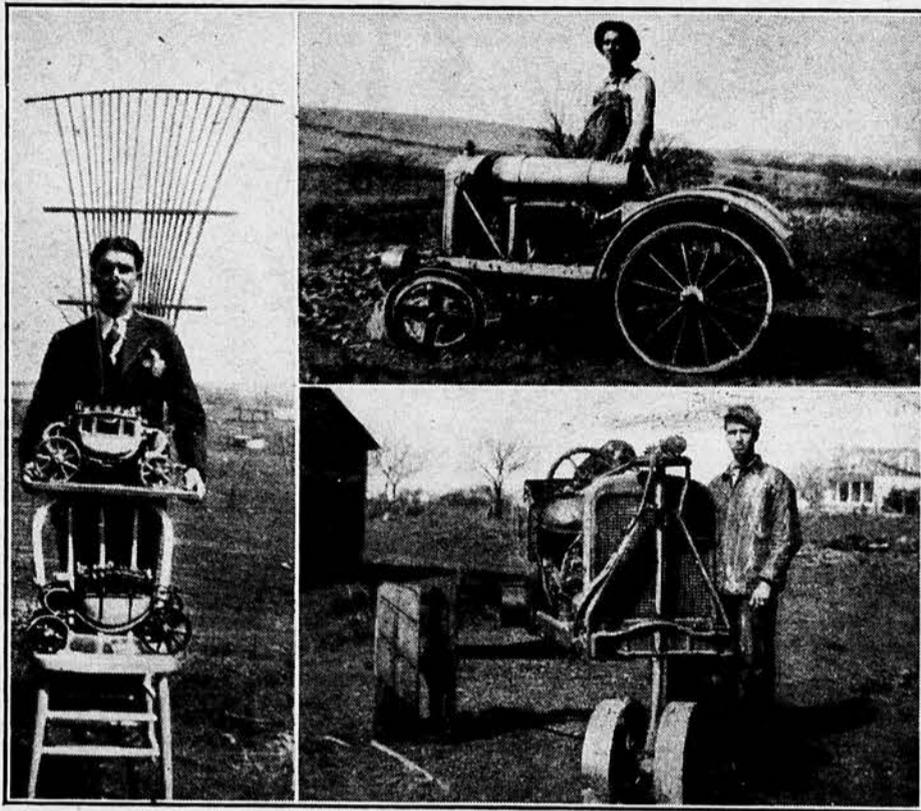
Finally, the experts tell us, every child needs the love and security that goes with a real home. This is his place of refuge and such a home should be his birthright. There he finds peace in the arms of his mother, from the storms and stresses of his existence in his big job of finding out what the world is and making a place in it for himself. A valuable adjunct later in this course of development, is the Boy Scouts, for boys, and the Camp Fire Girls, for girls.

And if the nation's most priceless resource is its children, what about the importance of safeguarding its young mothers? Statistics prove that all other leading nations are doing much better than we are in taking care of mothers. Experts say that three-fourths of the deaths and sickness among mothers and new-born infants in these United States, is preventable. A strange record for the most progressive country.

I don't think we are going to stand for such tragic neglect much longer. Child's rights, mother's rights and human rights all forbid it.

Arthur Capner

# Rural Kansas in Pictures



These Three Pictures Show Model Coaches and Two Small Tractors Made on His Farm by John J. Valek, Jr., of Washington County. Both Coaches Are Hand-Made and Represent Many Hours of Careful, But Enjoyable Work. The Tractors Were Built of Odds and Ends of Junked Machinery and Automobiles. Both Provide Belt Power as Well as for Pulling. The Smaller One Is Practical for Garden Work



As Soon as the Photographer Took This Picture, Jim Ford, Jackson County, Led His Horse Down From the Courthouse Steps in Holton, Where Both of Them Posed for This Rather Unusual and Statue-Like Photo. The Horse Is Handy With Cattle and Is a Good Pal, Mr. Ford Assures



The Jolly Jackson 4-H Club Believes in Making Merry With Music. Here We Introduce Gertrude Burkhart and Evelyn Feldman, Kinsley, Who Sing Duets. The Club Recently Broadcast From Dodge City



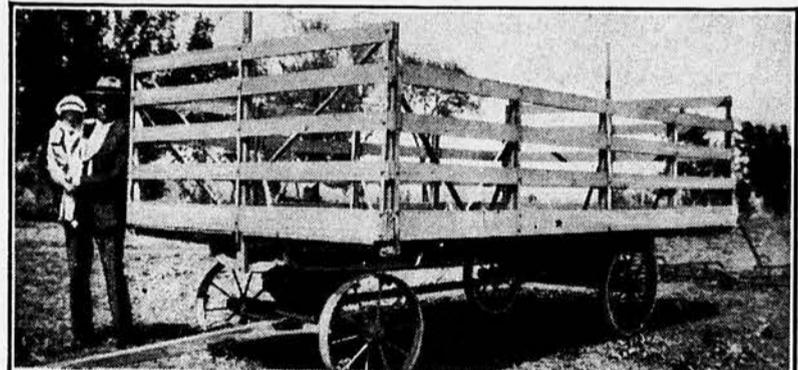
Bobby Wilson, Atlanta, Wanted to Find Out How It Felt to "Be in a Pickle," as Some Folks Express Themselves



All Wool and Plenty Wide Enough for Dorothy Odette, Clifton, to Find a Comfortable Seat, at Left. Right, Billie Arnold, Frankfort, Who by Virtue of His Gun, Dogs and the Day's Catch Proves Beyond Doubt That He Is a Great Hunter. And for a Man His Size a Rabbit Is Big Game



Where Real Pork Is Produced! Above, Spring Pigs on the Ned Hall Farm, Harper County. Three Sows Found 37 Pigs; the One at Left, 16, Losing Only Three. Note the Clean Pasture. Mr. Hall and Dorothy Are Watching the Porkers. Below, Arlie Ward, Sabetha, and Part of the 1,000 Head of Hogs He Recently Had on Feed



Above, Hayrack That Fred Grundmeier, Carbondale, Built, Using Old Motor Truck Frame for Stringers and Touring Car Frames for Cross Stringers and Uprights, Braced With Strap Iron. Below, Alfred D. Schnoor, Greenwich, Just Finishing a 30-Acre Field He Listed in One Day With Good Tractor and Three Bottom Lister

Readers Are Invited to Send In Pictures for This Page. For All Photos Used Kansas Farmer Pays \$1 Apiece

# Lime Extends Cattle Feeding Area

*Its Addition Makes Silage Complete Roughage; Costs Can Be Reduced*

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THE annual Kansas Livestock Feeders' Convention at the agricultural college, Manhattan, last Saturday, was a fine cross-section of the cattle feeders' spirit and determination. More than 2,500 of them packed the pavilion where the meetings were held, admitting their difficulties, yet by the same token proving their faith in the great industry.

These men were thoughtful; studiously endeavoring to discover the best way out. But there wasn't a forlorn face in the bunch. From the humanly courteous welcome given by President F. D. Farrell of the college, on thru the entire meeting, there was a fine atmosphere. These cattlemen laughed at their tough breaks. And that's a healthy state of mind. Unbaffled by the hazards, including drastic market fluctuations, that might weigh them down, they will carry on in the progress the industry can make. Then when destiny again gets itself in control these livestock men will reap the rewards due those who have kept faith.

One of the most important features of the meeting was Dr. C. W. McCampbell's report on "Silage as the Entire Roughage Portion of Cattle Fattening Rations." This was a discussion based on investigations conducted by the animal husbandry department involving the use of silage plus lime as the entire roughage in cattle fattening rations.

### Why Alfalfa Is so Valuable

Starting 10 years ago the college compared a ration consisting of silage, corn and cottonseed meal with the standard Corn Belt ration of alfalfa hay, silage, corn and cottonseed meal. The ration lacking the silage was inferior in every way. Subsequent tests further proved the value of the alfalfa and helped to determine the proper amounts to feed.

Just why is alfalfa so valuable? This was the next logical question. "It adds protein, but this additional protein can easily be made up by increasing the cottonseed meal or other protein supplemental feed used. Alfalfa also adds lime to the ration; 1 pound of the hay contains as much lime as 100 pounds of shelled corn," so experiments have proved.

The large amount of lime in the alfalfa made the college folks think perhaps that was a major factor in determining the value of the hay in the ration, particularly so when it was noted that all other feeds in the ration are low in lime content. Different forms of lime suitable for livestock feeding purposes then were tested. Taking everything into consideration, powdered limestone containing a high percentage of calcium carbon-

ate, 98 to 99 per cent, proved most satisfactory.

Tests up to this point indicated the possibility of replacing the lime in alfalfa hay with powdered limestone. The next step was a series of tests to prove or disprove the practicability of such procedure. These compared the standard Corn Belt ration consisting of grain, cottonseed meal, silage and alfalfa hay with a ration consisting of grain, cottonseed meal, silage, prairie hay and ground limestone. Prairie hay, which is comparatively low in lime compared to alfalfa hay, was used because of the prevailing tradition that a dry roughage must be fed with silage. The standard Corn Belt ration gave slightly better re-

Dr. McCampbell explained. "In this connection it might be well to direct attention to the fact that a large section of the country that does not now fatten its cattle for market could do so if silage could be depended upon as the entire roughage portion of cattle fattening rations, because this area produces either corn or the sorghums and where either are produced silage always can be had. Furthermore, if silage alone could be used satisfactorily as the roughage portion of cattle fattening rations, cattle feeding costs could be reduced materially on many farms of the Corn Belt.

"The tests discussed and the facts just stated led to the next series of tests which was started in the winter of 1928-29 and repeated during the winters of 1929-30 and 1930-31. In this study major emphasis was placed upon the possibility of using silage alone as the roughage in cattle fattening rations. Each year a lot fed silage, corn, cottonseed meal and ground limestone was compared with a lot fed alfalfa hay, silage, corn and cottonseed meal, the latter ration being commonly known as the standard Corn Belt cattle fattening ration. In order that we might have cattle as near alike as possible in every way, including inheritance, calves raised by the same company in Texas were used each year. The feeding period averaged 178 days for each year."

The first year's results were practically the same in each lot. The second year's results favored the silage, corn, cottonseed meal, and ground limestone ration. The third year's results (1930-31) again favored the silage, corn, cottonseed meal and ground limestone ration.

### What the Tests Prove

The average of the three tests may be summarized as follows:

Calves in lot 1 were fed the standard Corn Belt ration. The average initial weight for the three tests was 371.07 pounds to the head; the average final weight 771.60 pounds; and the average daily gain 2.25 pounds. The daily feed consumption was 2 pounds of alfalfa hay; 9.89 pounds of silage; 8.81 pounds of corn; and 1 pound of cottonseed meal to the head. The cost of gains averaged \$7.89 a hundred; the appraised value \$10.25 a hundred; and the margin over cattle, feed and labor costs \$2.78 a head.

The calves in lot 2 were fed silage fortified with powdered limestone, corn and cottonseed meal. The average initial weight for the three tests was 374.41 pounds to the head; the average final weight 790.49 pounds; and the average daily gain 2.34 pounds. The daily feed consumption

(Continued on Page 22)



sults the first two years but the other ration gave better results the third year. The average for the three years favored slightly the grain, cottonseed meal, silage, prairie hay and powdered limestone ration.

"The favorable results obtained from the use of silage and prairie hay plus powdered limestone encouraged us to forsake the tradition that a dry roughage must be fed with silage, and to try out silage fortified with powdered limestone as the roughage portion of a cattle fattening ration,

# Business and Farming Join Forces

BUSINESS men of farm and town joined forces at Wichita last week to tackle some of their mutual problems. It was the occasion of the annual Kansas State Chamber of Commerce convention. For some years this organization has had an agricultural section. Since the fall of 1930 it has had an active agricultural committee that has worked out a definite plan in which business men and farmers may co-operate for the good of both. An outstanding feature of last week's meeting was a discussion of this plan after it was presented by Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau and F. D. Farrell president of the Kansas State College of Agriculture.

It was pointed out that because of a wide variety of conditions existing in Kansas, the type of agricultural development adapted to one county or locality is likely to be wholly inapplicable to another only a few miles away. Therefore the program had to resolve itself into a sectional plan. For this purpose, the state was divided into 12 districts and there are at present 130 members of this particular committee, representing every county.

In pointing out the things that commercial people can do to aid agriculture, President Farrell named five points:

Help make local or regional arrangements for manufacturing, storage, grading and standardization of farm products.

Local or regional utilization of farm wastes.

Regional development of co-operation in marketing activities.

Inter-regional co-operation in utilizing farm products and in marketing.

Regional development of co-operation in purchasing farm supplies.

In addition to taking a leading part in the work just outlined, the agricultural committee suggests that business men co-operate with agriculture by boosting the regular extension projects, such as Farm Bureau and vocational agriculture activities. Further than that they should find it mutually helpful to enter into the staging of special events, such as county fairs, wheat festivals and farm tours. Every one of the 12 districts has a detailed program worked out to meet exactly the conditions of soil, climate, population, moisture, marketing and types of crops peculiar to that region.

Other meetings are to follow this one at Wichita. Starting June 15, according to Ralph Snyder, sessions will be held to organize the various districts for a very definite local plan of development. This may include home factories, such as creameries, and cheese and butter plants; and there are wonderful possibilities in processing soybeans. The idea will be to boost something that isn't overdone in a district. The actual line of activity will depend on what the farm folks in a district wish. Every possible point of improvement will be studied; every farm crop or waste will be studied to see whether it can be handled in a commercial way more advantageously. The idea these Chamber of Commerce folks desire to get over is that your own home town is going to endeavor to provide the very best market for farm products.

A farm utilization day is planned for August 6, at Lawrence, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce. Farm organizations, bankers, the college, newspapers and other interested bodies will participate. Exhibits of finished farm products will have an important part, as will displays of other products closely related to agriculture.

Something like 250 farmers and business men sat in the sessions at Wichita. First they gathered in general assembly and were particularly impressed with an address by W. B. Harrison, Wichita banker, who extended the city's welcome. He sees the importance of town and country working together; that was evident by his remarks:

"What are we going to do with our big wheat crop?" he questioned. A serious problem, of course. Then he turned to the speaker's table and picked up a pasteboard carton.

"A most excellent breakfast food comes into Kansas in this package," he explained. "It is made of whole wheat by a very simple process, but it is not made in this state. This is an 8-ounce carton and it sells for 15 cents. A bushel of it sells to Kansas people, including the Kansas wheat growers, for only \$18. We intelligent producers sell the wheat for 60 cents a bushel and then buy it back for \$18 a bushel. But those who buy this food really drive a good bargain," he said.

Another 4-ounce package of a similar food was produced which sells over the counter for 15 cents. Wheat in that package sells to Kansas people at the rate of \$36 a bushel; the same 60-cent

(Continued on Page 22)

# The Coming of Cosgrove

By Laurie York Erskine

THE sheriff of Manford had, thru many vicissitudes, learned to be meek. The last occasion when Gaines had stepped into politics the county had decided that he was not the kind of sheriff it wanted and had placed the seal of its approval upon a communal life which could dispense with sheriffs by electing Chris Christofferson, who was meek. It could never be said of Chris that he was the office boy of any particular faction, but he was an office boy nevertheless, and all factions were satisfied with him because he left them timidly alone. He was immeasurably perturbed when Wert Farley and Bradley Cosgrove entered his office, because he suspected at once that here was an effete easterner who, having fallen foul of Wert's unpolished camaraderie with strangers, was about to complicate Christopher's placid life by demanding that he place Wert under arrest. His face bore the unmistakable imprint of nervous apprehension as he greeted them.

"Hello, Wert," he whined. "What you want?"

Cosgrove took the situation in hand. "Mr. Farley has come to hand over an alleged murderer," he said crisply. "Mr. Farley's eyes aren't as good as they used to be, and he failed to see a gun go off."

"Huh?" Christofferson stared, ox-eyed from one to the other of them. Farley snarled in an excess of rage.

"I want you to take this man in charge for murder!" he cried. "Murder, see? He shot Jake Klein dead, an' Jake was unarmed!"

Farley's words had an amazing effect on the sheriff of Manford. He was transformed by them from office boy to the semblance of an indignant minion of the law; for the discovery that the culprit in this affair was the dapper and ineffectual appearing youth in blue serge simplified the proceedings immensely. A heavy frown clouded the sheriff's face. A heavy dignity lifted his oily brows.

"He did, did he?" He glared at the culprit. "Well, he's got to learn that he's in a country where the law ain't to be trifled with. What you got to say, young feller?"

"I've got nothing to say," smiled Cosgrove. "You heard his complaint. How are you going to act?"

Chris bridled. In the quiet, even flippant voice of the young man before him he detected a mockery of the law.

"I'll show you what I'm goin' to do about it!" he rumbled. He had been standing at his desk and now reached into a drawer from which he drew a pair of manacles. "I'm the sheriff of this county, and I want to tell you that there ain't no young city crook can come in here and make gun play without he pays. Yo're speakin' to Sheriff Chris Christofferson." He stepped forward, the manacles out-held.

Cosgrove laughed, stepped backward and drew his gun.

"And you're speaking to Bradley Cosgrove of Manford," he said. "No Cosgrove has ever worn bracelets, so you'd better put those back with your poker chips. Don't move, Farley!"

There was no need to advise the sheriff in that respect because the sheriff was too thunderstruck by Cosgrove's revelation to do more than stand and gape.

"Now I'll tell you what you're going to do," said Cosgrove. "You're going to tell Farley to go out and get a warrant. I'll wait here while he gets it. Then we'll arrange to go out and look the scene of the accident over. After that I'll arrange for bail, and we'll go smoothly forward according to all the processes of law and order that you've been neglecting in this county ever since John Gaines lost the election for the job you can't hold down."

Farley cursed luridly.

"... don't let him bluff you, Chris! Get him behind the bars!"

"Go on!" dictated Cosgrove. "Tell that loud-mouthed stable hand to get his warrant. Tell him you can't arrest me without a warrant."

"It's right, Wert." Chris turned to Farley apologetically. "You got to have a warrant. Better go down to Doc Beaston and swear one out."

Farley scowled at him, discomfited by this first manifestation of the letter of the law.

"All right," he capitulated. "Hold him here."

"Don't worry, I'll be here when you come back," Cosgrove assured him sweetly.

And he was. Farley returned after his interview with the justice of the peace, considerably strengthened in his knowledge of the law's devious ways, and found the unquenchable young man gravely giving the sheriff a lesson in the procedures of his office. The bulky cattleman stamped in and slapped down his warrant with an air of triumph which was bolstered by the naked revolver which he held in his right hand. He covered Cosgrove with this weapon from the moment he first swung open the door.

"There's your warrant, Chris," he cried. "Now put that ... sharper behind the bars!"

Cosgrove smiled into the muzzle of the gun.

"You Act Real Sudden"

"You go fast, Farley," he said. "But you must learn how to stop the machine." His eyes twinkled in their bright blue vivacity as tho he were at once adjuring Farley and laughing at him. "The next item on the program is to visit the scene of the crime."

Farley laughed his ugly, harsh apology for laughter.

"Like hell!" he ejaculated rudely. "Chris and me, we go out an' look the ground over, but first we put you behind the bars." The unwavering muzzle of his gun described a little circle as he waved it in a gesture of triumph. "Doc Beaston says that this warrant provides the sheriff stick you in the hoosegow, and there ain't goin' to be no bail till the judge says so! Go on, Chris. I'm coverin' him."

Chris, seeing the way thus paved for him to do his duty without danger, advanced on Cosgrove with his manacles in his hand.

"That's right," he announced sagely,

"yo're in for murder, young feller. You don't get bail easily for murder. Where's yore gun?"

At this delicate point Farley came forward to press the muzzle of his gun against Cosgrove's ribs. Chris, still further emboldened, found Cosgrove's gun and took it from him.

"Hang onto that," advised Cosgrove. "Wert's making a collection of them." He laughed at Farley's zealous guardianship. "I've certainly put the fear of all Cosgroves into you, Farley," he said.

"Now these," snapped Chris, and held forth the manacles.

"Always do gracefully what you can't refuse," said Cosgrove pleasantly. He accepted the manacles. "You may shoot now quite safely, Wert," he said.

Farley, slowly replacing his gun in its holster, glared hatefully in the young man's face.

"You talk smart!" he snarled, "but you'll be smarter when the rope's 'round yore neck." He leaned forward, pressing his face closely toward Farley's. The proximity of his swarthy, blunt, unshaven countenance to the other's fair, blond features, made a contrast that summed up in a remarkable manner the two contending forces which they represented. Cosgrove's blue eyes danced with ominous vivacity, but he was shackled, and Farley did not fear him.

"You talked big when you had me down," he snarled. "You talked big of what I was never to repeat. Well, it's you that's down now, and you can listen to what I got to say. In this country when a man goes to shoot others in the back, whether it's for himself or for some woman, we hang

With that Cosgrove's dancing eyes flashed blue flame, and his shackled hands came up with terrific force. There was a crack like the blow of a hammer on naked rock as his fists met Farley's jaw, and the cattleman went down like a felled animal.

"Now where's your jail?" asked Cosgrove, and he turned with imperturbable pleasantness to the amazed and shocked sheriff of Manford.

Silently that official led the way to a cell in the jail behind his office, and without a word saw Cosgrove enter. Then he unlocked the manacles with great caution and withdrew, closing the caged door and carefully locking it, after which he stood and regarded his prisoner for a moment with solemn thoughtfulness.

"You act real sudden," he said at last. Cosgrove smiled good-naturedly. "Your friend talks too carelessly," he pointed out.

Chris Christofferson shook his head. "You crossed a bad man when you crossed him," he said. "He ain't never goin' to fergit that bash you bashed him. He's bad."

And Cosgrove heard him as he retreated down the passageway repeating thoughtfully to himself, "A bad man ... bad."

"I shouldn't think he'd have to remind himself of that," said Cosgrove of Manford, as he reflectively watched a spider which dangled before his eyes of unfathomable blue.

Danger at His Side

Cosgrove had not known, when he left the Bar Nothing ranch to plunge in the little motor car down the road which cut thru the bank on which the ranch house was perched, that Hazel Farley had run from the house to stand on the brow of that high place and watch the car recede into the distance.

It was not extraordinary that, having been reared among the rough encounters thru which the men of Manford followed their sordid destinies, she remained unshocked by the trag-

(Continued on Page 16)

## Senator Capper Wished Aaron Success



DURING a luncheon at the Hotel Jayhawk, Topeka, on Thursday of last week, in honor of the state spelling champion, Senator Capper, who thru Kansas Farmer and other Capper publications sponsored the bee, listened attentively to Aaron Butler, jr., of Weir, Kan., tell how it feels to be a winner. It was the first time the two had met. At once a noticeable feeling of sympathy sprang up between them, for the Senator recalled having experienced a similar state of mind after some other state-wide contests of the past. Perhaps tho, the older man never had so many opponents to overcome at once, for during the luncheon State Superintendent Allen estimated that at least 100,000 Kansas boys and girls competed for the honors won by young Butler. Superintendent A. J. Stout of the Topeka schools expressed it as his opinion that the sponsoring of the state spelling bee is one of the finest pieces of work ever put over by the Capper Publications.

After Senator Capper had wished Aaron success at Washington, the youngster was introduced at a session of the Kansas Bankers' Association by the president of that body, B. A. Welch. The bankers cheered Butler enthusiastically. With all the bankers in Kansas backing him, it is not surprising that the Kansas champ was able to make a strong bid for national championship at Washington Tuesday of this week.

Just after this picture was made in front of the Capper building, at Topeka, Aaron and J. M. Parks, director of the Kansas Spelling Bee, hurried away to Washington, D. C. for the national finals.

## Power Costs Are Low This Year

**Our Figures Show That 22 Cents Worth of Fuel Will Plow an Acre; Equipment Is Better**

BY HENRY HATCH

IT IS costing less to farm this spring than for many years. Those who are doing the job with tractors are finding their fuel cost pleasingly low. The boys and I were "counting our cost" the other evening. We have been using a gasoline for fuel this spring which has cost us 7.8 cents a gallon. Our record shows it takes 18 cents worth of this to plow an acre to an average depth of 6 inches. Lubricating oil, which costs us slightly below 60 cents a gallon, adds 4 cents more to every acre plowed. So there it is, 22 cents an acre fuel cost for plowing. When a boy, I "walked it out," and did well to average turning over 2 acres a day, with three good horses on the power end. On cool days we did more, but for day in and day out 2 acres was a good average. Our power cost was low then, for we were feeding those horses 25 cent corn and 20-cent oats, but our "daily production" was low, about one-fourth that of the boy of today driving a modern, rapidly-moving tractor. The plowman who is using horses for power this spring also is doing the job at a lower cost than for many years, for grain is lower in price. And the plow he is using, compared with the old 14-inch walker that I used when a boy, gets over much more ground in a day.

### When Prosperity Will Arrive

The low gasoline and grain prices of the present, while working to the disadvantage of the seller, are helping the purchaser wonderfully, and this includes almost every farmer in Kansas who has no surplus of grain to sell or who has no producing oil wells. This cheap power cost, whether it be fuel or feed, is going to help us lower the cost of producing the 1931 crop as compared with the production cost of any crop of the last 10 years. This will help some, and altho the price of what we produce may be correspondingly low, it is better than if we had to produce at a high cost. We simply are moving down to the level of 25 years ago, and just as soon as the rest of the folks get here with us we really and truly can say, "happy days are here again." Just now we are going thru a period of adjustment which, to the farmer, looks like this: "Are you going to bring your prices down on a level with mine or boost mine up on a level with yours?" When the one or the other actually is done, then can we actually say prosperity is here again.

### Today Never Turns Back

As the years have gone by there has been a gradual change in corn cultivators and in the manner of using them. No doubt many readers of this remember the old tongueless cultivator that had a habit of falling over in a heap when the team stopped at the end of the row, but would promptly arise and get right when the team started. My first lessons in corn cultivation were received behind such a tool. Now we virtually have discarded the four large shovels and adopted the six, altho we were many years doing so. The advocates of deep and shallow cultivation still have their arguments, but most corn growers compromise by adopting "the happy medium." The cultivator of today is much easier adjusted to do good work than was the old timer, but we still must take our hat off to the work one could do with the old walking cultivator, when pulled by a slow-walking team. Few such rigs are seen in the fields today, however. The speeding up of our method of transporta-

tion by the motor car has had a tendency to quicken the pace of every other thing, corn cultivation included. Today never turns back to yesterday; tomorrow will not be like today.

### Gardens Deserve Real Interest

The tendency of the times is for a better farm garden. Thoughts of a larger grocery bill than an income from cream and eggs might justify have caused many to think more of their gardening, and as one drives along most any road there are better gardens to be seen. It seems natural for some folks to be better gardeners than others, as a common saying is, it "runs" in the family to be so. I still can remember the fine gardens we grew during the pioneer period of Northern Nebraska, on a naturally sandy soil, well adapted to all vegetables. A neighbor lady, as fine a mother as ever lived, grew the living for a large and healthy family of boys and girls on less than an acre at the foot of a sandy hill. I was back there four years ago and found the youngest boy of the family, then a man of more than 40, growing one of the best gardens seen on the entire 1,000-mile journey.

### Don't Cut Alfalfa Too Early

Our 20 acres of alfalfa seeded last August, on summer fallow land, still is coming along in fine condition, altho the time for cutting the first crop will be rather late, due to the cold weather of late April and early May. All hay crops promise to be late because of that month of cold weather, the prairie crop included. It seldom pays to rush the cutting of an alfalfa crop. An earlier cutting may yield a slightly better quality of hay but it usually is obtained at the expense of the stand. Continually cutting too early is almost certain to injure the stand. We have not always known this and some still are finding it out. A Nebraska friend once told interestingly of how he found that always cutting a little early will thin out the stand. He had 40 acres in alfalfa, the field beginning near the buildings. When the crop was heavy it seemed necessary to begin cutting at the earliest possible time, and always the start was made next to the buildings. In a year or two thin spots began to show up where the earlier cutting was done, but no place else. Thinner and thinner became the stand on the first 10 to 15 acres, while that on the back side of the field remained as thick as ever. My friend says it took two years for it to soak into his understanding as to the why and wherefore. But finally it dawned upon him that continual early cutting did it. Now he follows the rule of waiting until approximately a third of the bloom is out before making a start. It is better to lose a little on one cutting a year than to lose a lot for many years by thinning the stand because of too early cutting.

### Interest

Father: "Young lady, do you mean to tell me you've been carrying that money around in your stocking?"  
 Daughter: "Why, daddy, you told me to put it where it would draw interest."

### What!

Professor: "Give me some of that prepared mono-acetic acid ester of salicylic acid."  
 Druggist: "Do you mean aspirin?"  
 Professor: "Yeh? I never can think of that name."

# Rare Coffees from Central America

Twice the Richness . . . Twice the Flavor



(EWING GALLOWAY)

From Lofty Mountain Plantations  
Mules Carry These Coffees to Town.

*Coffees That Experts Concede Are Not Duplicated Anywhere Else in the World*

**H**AVE you tasted it yet? This rare flavor in coffee that people everywhere are talking about.

It comes from tiny mountain districts along the West Coast of Central America. A region where Nature produces coffees that, experts concede, are not duplicated anywhere else in the world. Coffees with a rare tang and mellow, rich body that spoils your taste for ordinary kinds. Coffees that are never "flat," or thin, or bitter. Coffees from which Nature leaves out the "rough" offensive oils.

### Introduced by Folger

Years ago this coffee was first served in the famous Bohemian restaurants of San Francisco where it was introduced by Folger. Travelers tasting it there were captivated by its unusual flavor. Flavor produced by a peculiar combination of rich volcanic soil, altitude, sun's rays

© F. C. C., 1931



(FOLGER PHOTO)

A Folger Coffee buyer tries on a Native costume. One huge leaf makes a top coat.

and tropic rainfall—that is found nowhere else in the world.

### The Folger Test

Would you like to see for yourself just how different these coffees are—in richness and in flavor? Here's a test that is as simple as it is fair.

Tomorrow morning drink Folger's. The next morning drink the coffee you have been using. The third morning drink Folger's again. In a morning or two you will decidedly favor one or the other; the best coffee wins. That's fair, isn't it? 105P

FOLGER COFFEE COMPANY  
Kansas City San Francisco Dallas



VACUUM  
PACKED  
Of Course!  
—Always Fresh





# HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

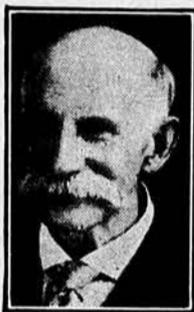
by  
Jesse R. Johnson



## Rush County Owes Much to the New Yorker Who Has Served as Teacher and Librarian for 50 Years

**T**HERE is nothing unusual in the dislike young folks have for poverty and hard work. But only occasionally does one revolt from a life of luxury and turn from a path of selfishness to one of service for others.

Prof. N. J. Barnard, of LaCrosse, was born and reared amid the luxury of a New York home, educated in a New England college and in every way fitted to move in environment of wealth and culture. His uncle was the founder of Barnard College and his family were people of education.



N. J. Barnard

They most likely planned his future along the lines his honored ancestors had followed, but fate decreed that he should break the chains of tradition and serve humanity out on the prairies of Kansas.

Chafing under the formality of life in the big city and longing to get out where he could wear old clothes and be himself, he came to Rush county nearly 50 years ago. Now for more than 40 years he has served the people of his county as teacher and educational benefactor as few men ever served.

His first job was herding sheep. He attended school in a sod school house. Always having perfect grades, it was soon discovered that he already knew what was in the books and he was drafted to teach in the rural schools. He sought to create interest by offering prizes for the best spelling and superior work in all subjects studied.

About 25 years ago he came into considerable wealth by inheritance. Buying a few acres of land about 18 miles north of LaCrosse he founded Entre Nous College. Suitable buildings were erected, wagons and teams were bought to transport the children to and from school. A regular high school course was maintained and as many as nine teachers employed at one time. Students increased in numbers from 17 to 125 and the school existed about eight years, or until all of his funds were exhausted. All of the money spent in the work was provided by Mr. Barnard, except the small fee of \$2 a month charged for each student.

But it was a worthy experiment and proved beyond doubt the possibilities of rural consolidated schools. The year after this school closed the law was passed making consolidated schools possible. Before doing this Mr. Barnard had contributed much to district schools in the way of enlargement and additions to buildings.

During these years he expended large sums of money for books and every year while his school was in existence lent them to the teachers during institute held at the county seat. The LaCrosse rural high school and public library bears his name and more than 4,000 volumes in the library belong to him.

He is the librarian and every cent of his small salary above a modest living is spent for books and magazines for use in the school and library. He loves the books as parents love their children, and the most prominent citizen could not wet his

thumb and turn the pages of a book in his presence.

He knows where every book is located and has worked out a marvelous system of checking books in and out. He is in the library every morning at 5 o'clock, and seldom leaves before midnight. A mild-mannered, soft-voiced old man with snow-white beard, loved by the students and children of the town, is demonstrating the possibilities of happiness by serving others instead of himself.

A high school girl asks for "David Copperfield" or "The Mill on the Floss." He comments pleasantly on the books as he places them carefully in a paper bag and ties it. A bashful, freckle-faced boy neglects to remove his hat. He is reminded, followed by a kind word about his physical strength, and he leaves with his face wreathed in smiles. A girl in her early "teens" draws "Tess of the Storm Country." He mentions the strong language the book contains, but adds "the story carries a great moral lesson." He seems to have read them all. He thinks the present depression has been brought about by the rapid change from the hand tool to the machine age.

We are coming to learn how to enjoy the new wealth we create and how to live better. As we develop along this line, financial depressions will disappear.

### Vacation Days Call

The old family car or the shiny new model, as the case may be, comes into its own during the next few months. Altho the use of motor cars long since ceased to be dependent on the seasons, it still is a fact that summer months see the peak of driving.

Now that days are longer and vacation time soon will bring the family together again, the lure of Kansas beauty spots such as those shown on Kansas Farmer's picture page from time to time, becomes stronger.

The appeal of the open road is not confined to the family in the stifled city. Altho farm folks are more accustomed to healthful, open-air conditions every day, they still find much to attract them in auto trips far afield.

Many leading Kansas farmers have reported regular vacation trips by car. Some use their autos to gain for themselves and their families a better appreciation of what Kansas offers in the way of scenery, while others travel as far as California, New York and Canada.

The great developments in road construction all over the country in the last few years have opened countless new opportunities for economical traveling that afford education and recreation of a healthful type for the whole family.

The Colorado Rockies and the Ozarks both suggest vacation spots of nation-wide popularity which are within reasonable driving distance from any point in Kansas.

The Minnesota lakes, and in fact practically every popular vacation spot that can be reached by automobile, draw their share of vacationists made up of Kansas farm families.

If you need help in finding road information for some trip you have in mind, a letter addressed to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., will bring you our aid promptly.



PRICE

QUALITY

## No Tug of War

You no longer need to choose between price and quality. Get both . . . in this new, full-bodied oil. At an economy price, it offers rich, longer-lasting lubricating value . . . which makes it *the world's finest oil for your motor.*

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY, BARTLESVILLE, OKLA.

100% PARAFFIN BASE

A GRADE FOR EVERY CAR

30¢  
A QUART



Motor

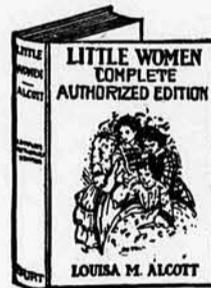
Oil

FOR CARS,  
TRUCKS, AND  
TRACTORS

These Famous

## Juvenile Classics

By Louisa M. Alcott

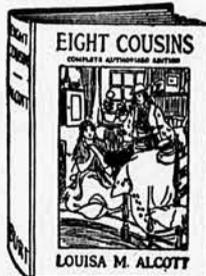


Only 50c Each

Postpaid

LITTLE WOMEN  
LITTLE MEN  
EIGHT COUSINS  
AN OLD-FASHIONED GIRL

Cloth Bound—Complete Editions.



Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kansas

# Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

It takes two for a kiss,  
Only one for a sigh.  
Twain by twain we marry,  
One by one we die.

Joy is a partnership,  
Grief weeps alone.  
Many guests had Cana,  
Gethsemane had one.

**I**N GETHSEMANE Jesus found what he wanted—God. He always was sure of God, but he wanted a fresh experience of the Divine. He found, too, what we all need so constantly, guidance. Which way should he go? What should he do? Resist? Flee? Demonstrate his supernatural power? Or go straight thru, taking events as they came, and suffering death on the cross? In Gethsemane he found out. He also found what he needed for the hour, strength for the ordeal, strength to endure to the end. That is prayer at its best, when it gives us two things, power and guidance. Power to go on gladly, hopefully. Guidance so that we may not miss the way.

The late Dr. Wilson S. Lewis once went to Chicago to get a large sum of money which he expected to get, for the college of which he was president. But for some reason the money was not forthcoming. That night he walked the floor of his hotel room, praying much of the time. In that night of disappointment and of reaching into the deeps of spiritual help he formulated a new program for the college, which led it into a new sphere of influence. His prayer gave these two elements, power, guidance.

The question has been asked more than once why Jesus hesitated and asked that the cup might pass from him. Many men have gone to death without flinching, sometimes good men dying as martyrs, sometimes bad men dying as felons. Why should the Master of men recoil? To my mind the answer is something like this. My answer may not satisfy everyone but to me it is quite satisfying and I give it for what others may think it worth.

His hesitation was not physical. He would have endured death in any form without a moment's hesitation as far as physical pain was concerned. The man who could choose the hard path of duty such as he did, disdaining the rewards which men clamor for, would not recoil from any physical suffering.

No, his shrinking from death on the cross was spiritual and moral. Let us put it this way. Not long ago a criminal of the worst type was brought into Michigan from another state. This man has been referred to as "the most dangerous man living." How many murders he has committed no one seems to know, exactly. But however many it may be he has no compunctions about his black deeds. What must be this man's inner state? Suppose you were asked to enter fully into his criminal consciousness, his bloodthirsty callousness toward

human life, his bestial sensuality. Suppose you were to drink of sin and hate as deeply as this man has, would you like it? Would you not shrink from it, as a child shrinks from a reptile?

Well, that is what Jesus was asked to do, when he died. He was asked to go down, down into the lowest depths to which humanity has fallen and experience their experiences, smear himself with their moral filth, become like them, without actually being guilty of their deeds. As Hebrews puts it, he was to "taste death for every man." Hebrews 2:9. He went and preached to the spirits in prison, says Peter. He went to the very bottom of human experience. And from such an ordeal his pure and regal soul shrank. It meant separation from God, because that is what sin comes to at last. The bad man who has lost all care about his state is separated from God, and that is what Jesus saw ahead. He would endure anything but the loss of God, for God was his very life. And he would fain

be excused from such an ordeal. But, altho he saw it coming, he came at last to where he could say, "Not my will but thine." And that is no doubt the experience he was passing thru when he cried, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"

Hebrews again comes to our rescue in the second chapter, and explains that he was made perfect thru suffering, and thus became the author of eternal salvation, to all those who believe on him.

Was the Psalmist foreseeing Christ's experience when he said, "Out of the depths have I cried unto thee, O Lord?" "I wait for the Lord, my soul doth wait, and in his word do I hope." Perhaps he had a vision of what was to come, long afterward.

Lesson for May 31—Jesus in Gethsemane. Luke 22:24-71. Golden Text, "Father, if thou be willing to remove this cup from me: nevertheless not my will but thine be done." Luke 22:42.

## Has 7,000 Members

The Midwest Wool Marketing Association, the co-operative organization for the marketing of wool under Farm Board supervision in the Middle Western states, has announced that its membership has passed the

7,000 mark with an additional 50 to 100 members joining the association every day.

The membership totals 5,330 individual wool growers and approximately 1,700 affiliated with the organization thru 152 different local co-operative exchanges that have joined as a unit. Approximately 25 per cent of the total membership of the association is in Kansas.

Based on the number of fleeces contracted by its members, the association estimates it will handle at least 4 million pounds of wool for the coming season, and it hopes to handle more than 5 million pounds.

## A Slogan for Crops

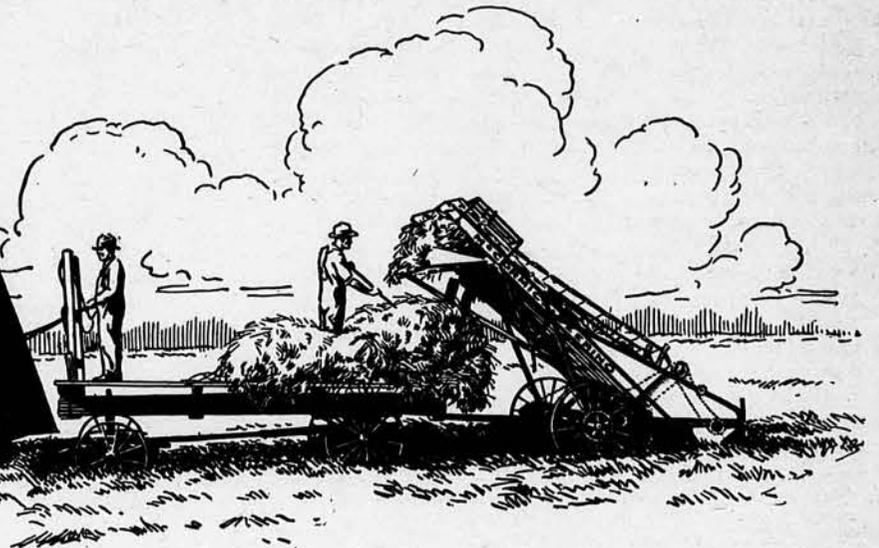
The old "cow-sow-hen" slogan for livestock production still is a sound policy and has a crops slogan to go with it which after five years of trial is proving equally sound. It is: Clover—Terrace—Alfalfa.

This program is carried out by plowing down Sweet clover in May or June after the crop is a foot to 18 inches tall; by terracing the field during the summer months; by sowing to alfalfa in the fall. L. F. Neff.

Washington, Kan.

# QUICK WORK? Yes Sir!

do a fast,  
timely,  
labor-saving  
job with



# McCORMICK-DEERING Hay Tools

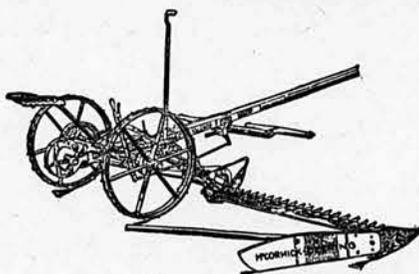


Above: For speedy cutting nothing equals this 14-foot Farmall Mowing Outfit—the Farmall 7-foot Power Mower and a special 7-foot Trailer Mower. This outfit can mow as much as 60 acres a day. Below: Eighteen outstanding advantages make the McCormick-Deering Mower the best of haymakers. It cuts clean and fast, doesn't bind or clog, is light draft, and built strong to give long service. Vertical and High-Lift types available.

**S**LOW, laborious tools and methods used in making hay have had their day. Modern, low-cost haying calls for fast time- and labor-saving hay tools built for speed and efficiency—ready to lower your haying costs.

The McCormick-Deering dealer offers you the best to be had in mowers, rakes, stackers, balers, and power to match, for every haying operation. Make it a point to see *first* what he offers when you need new equipment.

Before you begin making hay, see the McCormick-Deering Cylinder-Rake Hay Loader—the new, one-man outfit that picks up from either swath or windrow. It is especially valuable now because of its cost-reducing possibilities and because it is built entirely of steel with the exception of the rake bars. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to point out its many tested, practical features. Write for a folder.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois

Branches at Dodge City, Hutchinson, Parsons, Salina, Topeka, Wichita, Kansas; and at 92 other points in the United States.

1831 « McCORMICK REAPER CENTENNIAL » 1931





# Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



## The Well Balanced Meal May Be a Very Simple One

**M**Y PET rule in menu planning is to think of the children first. They require easily digested foods. Adults thrive on the same kind. These are the vegetables, fruits, eggs, bread and butter and a few simple sweets tucked in for good measure.

Milk, of course, is not to be forgotten. A child, until he is 12 years old, needs a quart of this food-beverage daily. After that, at least a pint of it is to be included in every day's meals.

I believe in using only a few dishes in every meal. Their preparation does not consume a large amount of time and energy. They also present less temptation to over-eat than the heavily loaded table. And I have found that many of the best balanced meals are very simple. Here is an example of such a dinner.

- Beef Stew with Vegetables
- Leaf Lettuce with Sour Cream Dressing
- Bread Butter Jelly
- Fruit Jello

The vegetables that you use in the stew will vary with the products you have on hand. Carrots, potatoes, onions and celery are a splendid combination. Tender turnips, too, are good.

If you will add a little lemon juice, salt and sugar to sour cream, you will have a delectable, healthful dressing for crisp lettuce leaves.

Fruit jello offers many possibilities. Have you ever tried dissolving 1 package of strawberry jello in 1 cup of boiling water and then adding, when the mixture was barely cool, 1 cup of canned fruit sirup, such as that drained from canned apricots or pineapple? To this any desired diced fruit may be added, but oranges, bananas and shredded cocoanut are excellent choices.

When this repast is to be served to fastidious adult guests, perhaps you will wish to serve cake with the dessert. Red Devil's Food is delectable. Here is the recipe I use in its creation.

### Red Devil's Food

- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1/2 cup cocoa
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup boiling water
- 1/2 cup sweet milk
- 2 teaspoons soda
- 2 cups bread flour
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream the shortening, add the sugar and cocoa. When thoroly creamed, add the eggs and beat well. Add the milk in which the soda is dissolved alternately with the flour. Lastly add the boiling water and vanilla. Bake in two 8-inch pans in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for 30 minutes. Cover with your favorite icing. All measurements are level.

## HOMEMAKERS' HELPCHEST



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

### To Clean Silverware

Cover silverware with buttermilk or sour milk. Let stand 2 hours and every trace of tarnish will be removed.—Mrs. Howard Grimes, Louisburg, Kan.

### Keeping the Children Amused

To keep the children amused when they have to stay indoors, paint a number of spools red and blue, or let the children do this themselves, then string as beads, horse reins, dolls (using elastic for stringing them). Paste a gay picture on cardboard. Cut up as a puzzle and let them put it together.—Mrs. H. E. Chrisman, Scottsbluff, Nebr.

### Handy Kitchen Truck

Take a smooth board 14 by 18 inches, and 1 inch thick and put on four castors, or rollers, one at each corner. Take a strap at one end, set it in the kitchen and see how many times a day it comes in handy. Set a pail of water on it when

## By Nell B. Nichols

mopping the floor and it can be easily moved around. When you are washing, set the clothes basket on it, or a tub. It can be moved without lifting. You will soon find many more ways to use this handy little truck.—Maggie Clemmons, Huntsville, Missouri.

### To Dry Bedding

When drying heavy blankets and comforts hang them across the line exactly in the center, and hang just ordinary clothes hangers under them between the pins. The bedding will dry more evenly and in less time as the air circulates under and thru them.—Mrs. Lloyd Kingsbury, Cambridge, Kan.

## Transforming the Kitchen

BY DOROTHY J. MILLER

**J**UST because the kitchen is a workshop is no reason why it should look like one. In fact, it may be dressed up so that you forget that it is a workshop and a cheerful kitchen has a happy reaction on the woman who must spend several hours each day working within its four walls.

The secret of transforming a kitchen into one of the really interesting sections of the house is the proper application of color. Where there is color, there are also painted surfaces that make the kitchen easy to keep spotless. Gone are the drab tan walls, the grained woodwork and the rusty metal sinks of the 1890 kitchens, and in their places are such pleasant backgrounds as sunny yellow walls and refreshing green woodwork with bright, shining sinks.

There are many color combinations that make a kitchen attractive, their predominating color depending on the exposure of the room. For warm sunny rooms, cool greens, blues and lilac are pleasing, while for kitchens that face the north, warm yellows, red, or rose may rule. Not only are brightly painted walls and woodwork charming but they are easily cleaned. White paint must be scrubbed if it is to be kept glowing but a colored finish may be kept in fresh condition by wiping off with a damp cloth.

If the old kitchen is in fairly good condition, it will need but little preparation for the fresh finishes. Only cleaning and light sandpapering will be necessary for the woodwork and furniture. If, however, any of these surfaces are in poor condition, cracked or chipped places marring the woodwork, a paint and varnish remover will be required. When the finish becomes soft, it is removed with a putty knife or scraper, and the surface is then washed with cotton waste or cloth soaked in turpentine to remove the wax left by the remover. If there are any cracks or nail-holes present, they should be filled with putty to assure a smooth surface for the new paint.

## Beautifulied the Churchyard

BY MRS. ROY MOYER

**T**WO years ago a project embodying landscape designing was carried by the farm bureau clubs of Montgomery county. But the many improvements in home and community beautification did not stop with the finishing of the project. Recently the landscaping of the grounds of a little country church was undertaken by one of the clubs.

The church had been redecorated on the exterior, following the organization of a Sunday School. The yard was in need of some improving so the farm bureau club in the vicinity accepted this task. Anyone who was interested was asked to assist.

On April 13 the men and women gathered with their garden equipment and a basket dinner. Everyone set to work, some moving a fence to make a larger yard, some constructing a flagstone walk. Others set out shrubs and removed the foreign growth from the yard. In the afternoon the road overseer graded the yard.

The improvements consisted of a flagstone walk leading from the church steps to the road, with a wing planting of Forsythia and flowering Almond. The plantings in the corner of the yards were of these plants, also. Foundation plantings were of Bridal Wreath Spirea with Tamerix at the corners of the building. At the entrance a dwarf Cedar and Mock Orange, flanked by Japanese Barberry, were placed. A screen planting at the rear was of Lilacs. The plans had previously been prepared by the home demonstration agent, Miss Vernetta Fairbairn, who was present to assist with the work.

It was a tired, but happy, group of workers that left the church that evening. They felt they had accomplished much, not only in making the church yard more attractive, but in establishing a co-operative community spirit.

## Egg Nog Delight

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

**F**ARM youngsters, as well as the older folks, often fail to appreciate the abundance of good foods, so readily at hand.

I've heard more than one farm mother confess failure in getting the prescribed egg-a-day in her child's diet. Country mothers have to find a solution for the milk question as often, or oftener, than city women.

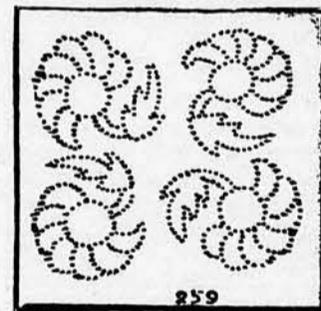
The way one successful mother has succeeded in getting eggs and milk down the "little red lanes" appeals to me.

She uses this recipe which she serves in tall, frosty glasses:

- 1 egg
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1/2 tablespoon sugar
- Few grains of salt
- Dash of nutmeg

"Strawberry Shake" is a favorite in this household, also. It is made by adding a few drops of

## Perforated Quilt Pattern



**Q**UILTING patterns small enough to use in a 9-inch block are difficult to find, as any person who pieces quilts knows. But this design is ideally adapted to a block of that size.

This is a regular perforated pattern made on durable paper. It can be used over and over again. You simply press over the design with cotton dipped in stamping paste and the pattern is transferred to the material. Order by No. 259.

pink vegetable coloring to the milk mixture. "Sue's Favorite" is tinted yellow. Sometimes only the egg yolk and milk are shaken together, and the white, whipped to a frothy mound with the sugar, is served a-top the glasses.

Special Perforated Pattern for 9-inch block, No. 259 . . . . . 25 cents  
Box of Stamping Wax No. 206 . . . . . 25 cents  
Order from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

# When Furnishing a Girl's Room

Remember That the Owner's Personality Should Be Reflected

**S**UPPOSE you took a peep into a girl's room and found it just the opposite in color scheme, furnishings, and charm from what you had hoped, wouldn't it be a great disappointment? If this young lady's taste and personality were not reflected in anything about the room, it would undoubtedly lead you to wonder why. Here's the secret! The chances are that when the room was decorated and furnished, mother supervised the job, selecting the color scheme, as well as the furnishings and draperies she preferred, while daughter, unfortunately, had

By Ann Perschinske

The bookcase is also an ideal place in which to display one or two favorite pieces of pottery or bric-a-brac.

Fundamentally important is sufficient light in the room, both daylight and artificial light. Careful consideration in the selection of lamps and the placing of a desk or reading chair in the room, will prove valuable. The favorite reading chair is placed near a window, so that the light may cross the left shoulder. The lamp is placed with the same fact in mind. Silk lamp shades are passe, so the young girl will wish to replace her old one with one of the newer parchment types, harmonizing in color, of course, with the rest of the room.

Pictures and other wall decoration must be chosen with the utmost thoughtfulness and precision. A picture should be inspirational as well as decorative, remembering that it is wiser to have two worth while pictures, with whose history you are acquainted, than a group of the cheap, meaningless kind. Framed photographs of friends and the family add personality and interest to a room, and may be freely displayed.

A chair which scores well for one member of the family is often inadequate for another; the foot stool or hassock may be an aid for adjusting the piece of furniture which has too long legs. A cushion at the back will remedy the size of the seat.

When the admonition is given "sit up straight" think about these points. Lazy muscles are not entirely at fault. The child must provide the posture but parents should provide the chair.

## Inviting Porch Parlors

BY MRS. NORMAN PLUMMER

Porch parlors are growing in popularity in the country. The whole family finds the outdoor living room pleasant for rest and special tasks. One of the jauntiest places of the kind which I have found is a screened-in side porch, hung with a lace of green vines, surrounded by a bed of marigolds where humming birds and butterflies come.

This porch is decked in oilcloth. Not the clammy kind! The new, good-feeling kind which costs a little more but wears like iron. A cast-off sanitary couch has been padded with old comforts and covered with oilcloth in a leaf green tint. Pillows of violet, yellow and full blue make it comfy-looking. They are oilcloth covered also. A rocking chair has even been given an oilcloth slip cover, and a little oilcloth covered foot-stool sits by it. A well-worn table has its tablecloth of that material for suppers and tea-parties take place out there. A three-burner gasoline stove has its corner, also its oilcloth cover, and the housewife finds it convenient to do some of her canning on this versatile porch. The why of this complete oilcloth scheme, including a "slicker" for the stove, is that it is completely shower-proof.

## Comfort is the Key to Style

**D**URING summer months no person wants tight-fitting dresses or suits. For true style there must be comfort, too. The smock, house-dress and little boy's suit pictured here are all designed with comfort in mind.

7178. A serviceable smock for garden or morning wear. Has fitted lines. Designed in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

7187. Simple suit for a small boy. Waist has slight fullness below square yoke section and



trousers are in "shorts" style. Designed in sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

7180. Pretty morning or porch frock. Waist is lengthened by flare skirt sections at curved lines. Designed in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

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



**M**EMORIAL Day is a solemn day for me. I stand, with others, in a flower dressed country cemetery, and half listen to the tributes that are being paid our soldier dead. Mentally I cross an ocean . . . are French cemeteries much like ours? I wonder. My mind goes back to war days . . . khaki clad youth going, smiling, away to battle. And then men returning, grim tho triumphant. A line of a poem comes into my mind. "One of a million graves in France belongs to me" . . . A million graves! A million broken dreams! A million suffering mothers! My own small boy stands beside me and as I look at him the thought returns . . . a million graves! And, sleeping in every one, a soldier, who once looked up into a mother's face and smiled. Innocent trustfulness of childhood! How the years betray it! A million graves . . . because leaders of nations cannot solve their problems around a conference table before bloodshed, rather than after. Wars all end at a conference table; why not begin them there and spare the million graves? It will be a happy Memorial Day when any young mother can stand in any cemetery in the nation and feel confident that the child beside her will find more in life than a soldier's grave in a strange and distant country.—Rachel Ann Neiswender.



nothing to say about it, and was not consulted concerning her likes and dislikes. The result was a room much too drab and sedate for daughter, which neither suited her, nor gave her the opportunity to exercise her judgment and fine taste in the development of it.

Color, plenty of it, is the keynote to a girl's room and may be brought into the room thru the selection of wallpaper, painted furniture, rugs, draperies, pillows, or wall hangings. An old wooden bedroom suite may be made beautiful and up-to-date readily and inexpensively thru the employment of several applications of enamel or lacquer in Nile green, ivory, orchid or rose. A small floral or other motif, if painted on the suite in vivid shades, will give it a finished and startlingly effective appearance. A straight-back chair and dressing table bench may likewise be treated in the same manner.

This is a profitable means for refinishing the bedroom suite, and daughter should be encouraged to do the painting herself. Besides having the satisfaction of creating something really worth while and attractive, she will be doubly appreciative inasmuch as she did the work and planning herself.

If a girl is particularly fond of reading, a carpenter will have to be called upon to lend a hand in the building of two bookshelves, one on either side of the window, or perhaps one large one in the corner. The shelves should be built in several depths so as to fit various sized books and magazines. Built-in bookcases lend charm to the room, and give it a studio-like appearance.

## Women's Service Corner

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

### Menus for Children

I am having difficulty with my small children at mealtime. Lately I have been wondering if I need more of a variation in my menus. Do you have anything along this line that might be helpful?

Mrs. F. E. C.

Our leaflet on "Feeding the Child, from Two to Six" contains menus and suggestions for menu making. The postage is 4 cents. If you wish a copy write the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### A Lily Pool Will Beautify the Yard

I want to build a lily pool in the back yard, but have been slow getting started. Do you have some simple directions which I can follow in constructing one?

C. O. L.

The directions which we have for constructing a lily pool are simple to follow, and if followed thoroly the pool will be permanent. These directions are mailed out upon receipt of a 2-cent stamp. Address the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

### Refinishing an Old Oil Stove

Can you tell me how to refinish an old oil stove?

Mrs. S. J. S.

Refinishing stoves is no easy job. I am suggesting that you apply a coat of black engine paint, as it does not burn off. If refinishing it in gray, use hard enamel. Sandpaper it and scrape all of the old paint off first before beginning the procedure.

### Width of Curtain Material for a Door

When using curtain material on a door, how wide should it be when fullness is desired?

Mrs. I. S. H.

This material should be approximately double the width of the door and sometimes even more in order to get the desired effect.

## Look to Your Chairs

BY CHARLOTTE BEISTER  
Home Demonstration Agent, Johnson County

**W**HEN we have told some member of our family to "sit up straight" have we ever stopped to look at the chair to ascertain whether it was a piece of furniture in which that person could sit with physical comfort?

The height of the seat should be the same as the length from foot to knee. The seat should be deep enough to reach from knee to back. The back of the chair should allow space for the back, and should be comparatively straight, which will give freedom of arm movement.

# Fun With Puzzles and Riddles



If you will cut out the pieces and paste them together properly you will have the picture of a bird. Can you tell what kind it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

## Likes Her Teacher

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I have brown hair and brown eyes. My birthday is June 2. Have I a twin? I go to Spring Valley school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Best. I like her very much. I have two brothers. Their names are Robert and Calvin. For pets we have two dogs named Pal and Bean, a cat called Grandpa and some rabbits. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.   
Mina Ruth Geiger.  
Greenland, Colo.

## To Keep You Guessing

What is the height of folly? Spending your last shilling on a purse.  
Why is a poor acquaintance better than a rich one? A friend in need is a friend indeed.  
Why is an island like the letter T? Because it is in the midst of water.  
Why is a horse like the letter O? Because Gee (G) makes it Go.  
Why is a horse the most curious feeder? Because he eats best when there is not a bit in his mouth.  
When can you carry water in a sieve? When it is frozen.  
What is that which lives in the

winter, dies in the summer, grows with its roots upwards? An icicle.  
Sam Patch would go up to the tallest trees, take off his boots and jump over them. Over his boots.  
What does a lamp-post become when the lamp is removed? A lamp-lighter.  
Why is a lamp like a house? Because it has a chimney.  
Why are laws like the ocean? The most trouble is caused by the breakers.  
What is that which nobody wishes to have and nobody likes to lose? A lawsuit.  
Why are lawyers like crows? Because they like to have their cause (caws) heard.  
What bird can lift the heaviest weight? The crane.

## Goes to Gem School

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Gem school. I have two brothers and one sister. I enjoy reading the children's page very much. I have a dog named Collie. There are 13 pupils in our school. My sister and brother go to school with me.   
Norman Hermes.  
Larned, Kan.



## Rides Pony to School

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. My birthday is August

18. I live on a 160-acre farm. My teacher's name is Miss Smith. I go to the Hilt school which is 2 miles from where I live. I ride a pony to school every morning. I enjoy the Kansas Farmer pages for girls and boys. For pets I have a dog, two kit-

named Rex. I have six brothers and one sister. I would like to hear from girls and boys my age.   
Herington, Kan. Mildred Ohmie.

## There Are Four of Us

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Deer Creek school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Owen. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Wilma, Marcella and Kenneth. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.   
Topeka, Kan. Maurine Dustin.

## We Hear From Vonna

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to the Valley Home school. My teacher's name is Mr. Thompson. I like him very much. For pets I have two cats. Their names are Puss and Tom. I have one sister. Her name is Bonnelle. My birthday is August 24. Have I a twin? I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.   
Vonna Barclay.  
Belle Plaine, Kan.

## Mother Goose Puzzle



Following are the names of 10 familiar Mother Goose characters. Can you rearrange the letters and find out what they are? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

1. Tiltel Popebe.
2. Dol Rothem Bradbuk.
3. Plemis Mison.
4. Illtet Yob Uleb.
5. Thympu Tympdu.
6. Cajk Trapst.
7. Ettlli Smis Tutmfef.
8. Tlllei Kaje Noherr.
9. Dol Gink Leco.
10. Stremiss Ryam

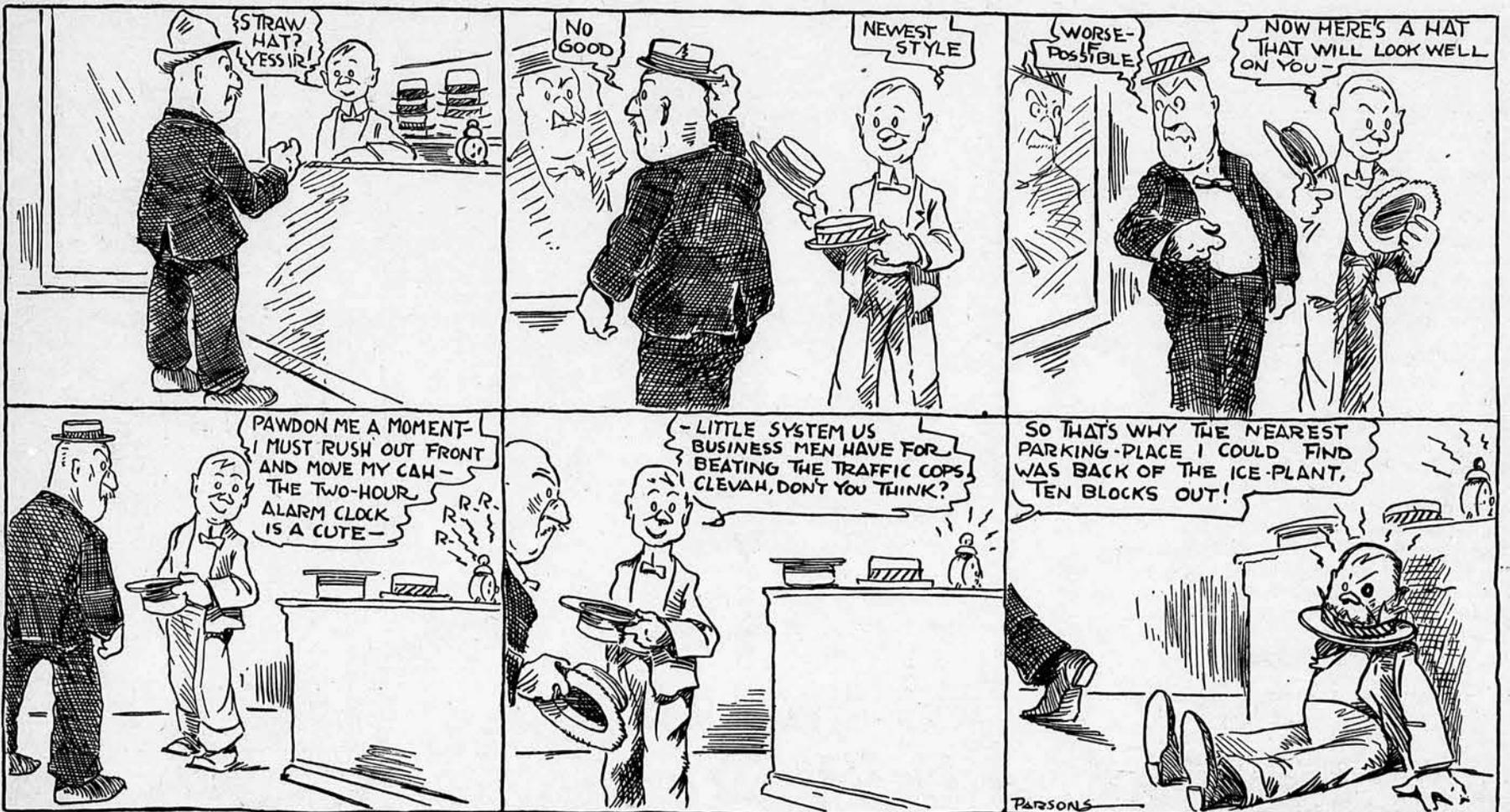
tens and a pony. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.   
Ruby Kathryn Krainbill.  
Bern, Kan.

## Has a Pet Police Dog

I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. My birthday is August 21. Have I a twin? I am 5 feet 3 inches tall and have blue eyes and light hair. Our school's name is Markley. We live 1/4 mile from school. Our teacher's name is Mr. Bryan. I like to go to school. For pets I have a cat named Tommy and a police dog



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—The Last Straw



# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## There Is a Possibility That the Laboratory May Be Mistaken; if You Are in Doubt Consult Your Doctor

WHEN I was a very young doctor a streak of good fortune gave me an appointment as examiner for a big life insurance company. One of my early cases was a healthy farmer in his thirties who wanted a big policy, rather a surprising thing for a farmer in those days. Of course, the agent was eager to write the policy. "I may as well tell you that you'll find sugar in the urine," he advised me. "That's one reason he is so eager. Another company discovered it and turned him down. Now he wants to prove that he is in sound health by taking out a policy with us."

Let me say to the credit of this life insurance agent that he made no request that I modify my report, and when my laboratory tests showed that sugar was in the urine in fair quantities the agent accepted the rejection of the application in a philosophical manner. I was not satisfied but made repeated analyses over a period of several years. Finally the company gave the man a limited policy but never would they accept him as an ordinary risk. That was more than 20 years ago and my farmer friend still passes sugar in his urine and still is a good, sound man.

I recite this case because nowadays "diabetes innocens" is well recognized as one of the exceptions to the rule that the continued passage of sugar in the urine constitutes the wasting disease known as Diabetes Mellitus. From the division of medicine of the Mayo Clinic comes a study of 91 cases of this exceptional condition and if 91 can be gathered together for study it means that the condition is not exactly rare.

I include this in a health talk with some trepidation. I do not for one moment wish to upset people with pronounced diabetes mellitus who know that they have to diet, and also perhaps take Insulin, and who do well on it. For such patients the very fact that they are better when dieting or when taking Insulin is evidence enough that they do not have the innocent form of diabetes. It is found, however, that the small percentage whose cases are described as "diabetes innocens" are hurt by the administration of Insulin and only lose weight, without improvement in health, if they are kept on a rigid diet. I feel that among the readers of this paper there may be one or two such cases, and it is only fair that you should have some intimation from me as to the possibility that you are one of the exceptions. If in doubt, consult your doctor.

### Remove Source of Infection

I am a man of 52. I have rheumatic pains from my shoulders down to my elbows. One arm is so painful that I cannot use it. Is there anything I can do to help them? I have some decayed teeth and am told that I should have them removed.

S. R. D.

Your rheumatism may have its origin in diseased tonsils or decayed and abscessed teeth. Get the old snags removed and clear up every possible source of pus infection and your aches and pains will disappear.

### Is the Same Trouble

Is catarrh of the eustachian tubes the same as catarrh of the middle ear? I have been told I have catarrh of these tubes and I have distressing head noises. Is there any remedy for this? Do climate and altitude affect catarrh? Can the progress of this catarrh be checked if not cured?

Mrs. L. S.

Catarrh of the eustachian tubes and middle-ear catarrh apply to the same

thing. There are numberless advertised cures but none are reliable. Some relief may be obtained from toning up the skin and therefore making healthier mucous membranes. A cool sponge bath or brisk rub every morning is the best measure of hygiene, combined with sensible dressing to avoid "colds." The head noises are not curable but you can train yourself to ignore them.

### A Case for the Specialist

Is there anything new about the skin disease known as Psoriasis? I have had it for many years and quit treatment 10 years ago. Can you state the cause of this disease?

P. F.

I cannot tell the cause of Psoriasis. There are many guesses, but the best authorities admit that the cause is unknown. It is not believed to be contagious but there is a tendency for it to appear in many members of the

same family. My personal experience is that regular daily bathing of the skin of the entire body with cool or cold water, and rubbing into the skin of an emollient such as cocoa butter is a good preventive. Specialists in diseases of the skin claim that they are getting better results with treatment than formerly. I myself think that their present combinations of internal and external treatment are more effective. It is distinctly a disease for the specialist and your home doctor should refer you to one.

### May Be Improved Some

Is there anything that can be done for scars on the face? If so, would you kindly put it in the Rural Health column of the next issue of the Kansas Farmer?

J. B. S.

Much depends upon the cause and nature of the scars. Ragged scars arising from cuts and such wounds can easily be improved upon by a good surgeon. He may find it necessary to cut away some ugly tissue and the repair work will leave a scar, but it will be a slightly one of less degree. Scars that are the result of severe burns or that come from the ulceration of disease may be improved but are less promising.

Lack of shade and water, and over-exertion are the most common causes of hogs becoming too hot during summer months.

## Chinch Bugs Doing Well

Mr. and Mrs. Chinch Bug are doing well and soon will greet us with their first brood of young. If conditions are favorable this first generation will multiply their numbers by about 200.

Fortunately bugs are present in destructive numbers on only part of the farms. No farmer should get unduly alarmed until he examines the small grain on his farm. Most bugs are in the wheat with very few in oats. Six or more old bugs to a wheat plant is considered serious. These old bugs die soon after the young hatch.

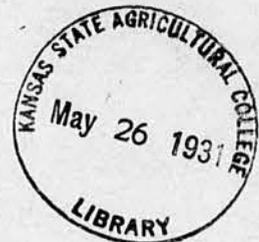
If the chinch bugs are present in large numbers and there is corn, cane and kafir next to the small grain it will be profitable to construct a creosote oil barrier.

The first step is to plow a furrow, throwing the disc toward the row crop. This should be done at once so the dirt will settle. Then get two barrels of crude oil for each mile of barrier. Calcium cyanide flakes and creosote also will be needed, but can be purchased later. The total cost of material for 1 mile of barrier painted for 10 days will be about \$20.

Walter J. Daly.

Mound City, Kan.

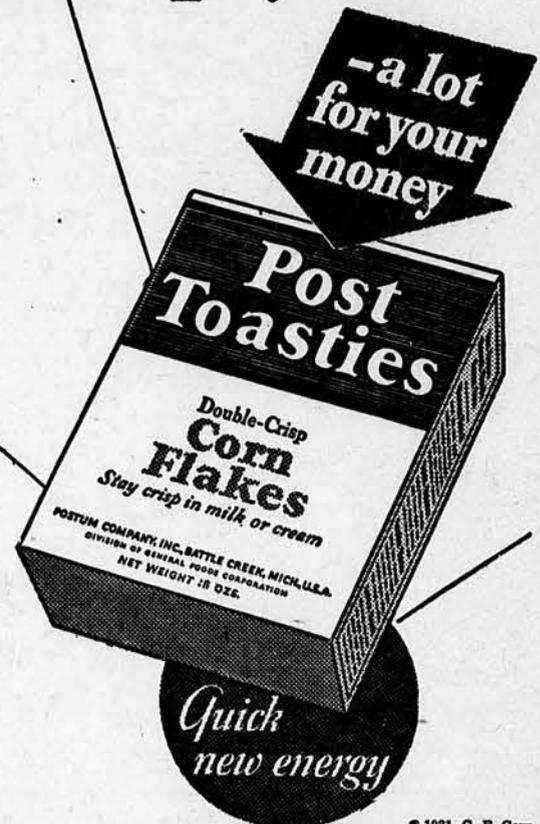
Once it required 3 hours of work to produce a bushel of wheat; now it takes only 10 minutes.



# Away with spring fever! Here's the wake-up food

SPRINGTIME! That's the time for *quick new energy*. That's the time to eat Post Toasties. It's the *wake-up food*—and why? Because it is so easy to digest, so quick to release its stored-up energy to the body. Serve your family Post Toasties. Give them all—big and little folks alike—a brisk, bright start each day. For breakfast, send these golden flakes of crisp corn hearts afloat on pools of pure, sweet milk or cream. Delicious, you'll say, *delicious!* And just as good for lunch and for a night "snack" too. For everyday economy, serve Post Toasties—the *wake-up food!*

## POST TOASTIES The Wake-up Food



## Prize Corn Goes to 4-H Boys

### Senator Capper's Faith in Kansas Youth Leads Him to Give Boys a Chance at Growing Pride of Saline

WHEN Senator Arthur Capper purchased from Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, the 10 ears of Pride of Saline corn which had won him first prize at the Kansas Free Fair last fall, it was announced that the seed would be distributed among readers of Kansas Farmer. Immediately requests for a part of the corn began to come from eager farmers over the state. Among these was the suggestion that the corn be divided among club boys and a prize be offered to the one who grows the best 10 ears from the seed this year. The idea appealed to Senator Capper, who always is interested in seeing Kansas boys undertake projects calculated to lead to better farming methods. When the plan was brought to the attention of M. H. Coe, state 4-H club leader, he thought the most practical method would be to provide a sufficient quantity of seed corn equal in quality to the prize winning ears so every boy in the contest could plant 1 acre. Senator Capper approved, and Mr. Coe asked the county agents in 50 Kansas counties each to select a reliable 4-H club boy to enter the contest.

The 10 original prize-winning ears were returned to Mr. Staadt, tested for germination and found to be 100 per cent perfect. This seed then was mixed with other certified corn of equal quality, and 50 bags each containing some of the prize grains were prepared for shipment. To date 47 of the boys have received their corn and are going ahead with the project.

Samples of the corn raised by these 50 boys will be exhibited at one or both of the state fairs this fall. Senator Capper will offer prizes for the best 10 ears grown. Mr. Staadt is more interested in the quantity produced to the acre and will award prizes for the best production records. Likely Mr. Coe will offer some additional prizes. All in all, this is going to be a mighty interesting experiment.

Following is a list of the boys who will take part in the corn growing contest:

Allen, Melvin Balzer, Iola; Anderson, Mike Hendrick, Richmond; Barton, Orval Otte, Great Bend; Butler, Roscoe Waldorf, Leon; Chase, Charles Simmons, Strong City; Clay, Bennie Tempero, Broughton; Cherokee, Roy Sandburg, Columbus; Cloud, Glen Morgan, Hollis; Coffey, Ned Monroe, Waverly; Cowley, V. Lipperd, Udall; Crawford, Sidney McFall, Pittsburg.

Dickinson, Raymond Rucas, Abilene; Douglas, Morgan Allison, Lawrence; Edwards, Claude Brill, Lewis; Franklin, Kenneth Cunningham, Greeley; Geary, Ole Turnbull, Junction City; Greenwood, Lebert Shultz, Eureka; Harper, Delbert

Brown, Anthony; Harvey, Kenneth Wendling, Halstead; Jewell, Hal Varney, Jewell; Kingman, Paul Mann, Kingman.

Labette, Harold O'Brien, Parsons; Lincoln, Floyd Cox, Vesper; Linn, Jake Bishop, Centerville; Lyon, Arthur Webb, Madison; McPherson, Verner Berg, Lindsborg; Marion, Emil Schubert, Ramona; Marshall, Raymond Howell, Marietta; Miami, Ernest Carroll, Rantoul; Mitchell, Kermit Hobbie, Tipton; Montgomery, Byron Mangan, Neodesha; Morris, Hugh Wilson, Council Grove.

Neosho, Wilferd Burke, Galesburg; Osage, Grover Perkins, Melvern; Ottawa, Wayne Reichard, Minneapolis; Pratt, John Brant, Isabel; Riley, Harold Missimer, Manhattan; Russell, Raymond Hower, Lucas; Saline, Lester Zerbe, Salina; Sedgwick, Paul Goodwin, Derby; Shawnee, Howard Hanson, Topeka; Smith, Randall McCall, Lebanon; Stafford, Wendall Veatch, St. John; Sumner, Gus Overley, Oxford; Washington, John Peters, Washington; Wilson, Oren Whiteside, Neodesha; Woodson, John Mann, Toronto.

### Coming of Cosgrove

(Continued from Page 8)

edy which she had just witnessed. Tragedy had accompanied her thru all her childhood; tragedy, clothed in the uncouth, masculine garb of the range, embodied in the wiry men who, daring death in their work and in the innumerable dissensions which her father's influence had made inseparable from that work, brushed her with their presence day and night. She had long since been accustomed to the savage humor with which they mocked at death and dealt it. She had so long borne the familiar companionship of men whom her father had employed rather for their ability and willingness to kill than for their usefulness among the cattle, that the hard-bitten faces, the soft-spoken savagery of them had no power to inspire her with loathing or with fear.

The tragedy which had befallen her father, the tragedy which had befallen Klein, these were culminations of a life which she had instinctively felt must find its crisis in no other guise, no softer manifestations. So when Gaines had cast the cover of an untidy couch over the body of her father's foreman, she had not hurried from the room and from the house in revolt against the presence of that sudden, violent death; she had left the house for no other purpose than to stand here, on the edge of the steep bank, her garments agitated by the dry wind which swept the eminence, and follow with eager eyes the car which bore Cosgrove to a fate she could only conjecture.

And that was the measure of her emotion. Unshaken by death, she was infinitely moved by the fate which

overhung one life. As a mariner can read storm in the portents of the sky, so she, familiar with the omens of her native element, could foretell that Bradley Cosgrove moved in danger. She had dwelt amid that danger all her life. Many times it had brushed forth by her father to "interview" some enemy. She had known it; but she had never comprehended it until this moment when she realized that Bradley Cosgrove was driving away into that hazy distance with this danger at his side.

She recalled his dexterous swiftness; his eminent ability to take care of himself. Then she realized that her apathy for the peril in which the familiar menfolk of her life had walked, had been due to their known ability to take their own part. So this was a different matter. . . . This was a new experience. . . . Some unfamiliar element had entered her conception of these things. . . . And she knew it. She knew that altho Cosgrove, this youth of cool, indomitable carriage, of eyes which flashed blue fire, of the numberless revelations; altho he could deal surely with any imaginable situation; altho he could confound the devil in his lair, she would still feel that solicitude for him which now kept her standing on the eminence without reason long after the car had become a speck on the face of the prairie; had plunged into the far hazes of sunlight, and completely disappeared.

"Better Clear the Room"

When Farley returned to the ranch the sun was high and very hot. It beat down upon the earth fiercely, a thin golden heat. The road had been dry and dusty, and Farley had not paused to shave or groom himself in any manner. When he appeared at the scene of the crime he made a repulsive and sinister picture.

With the complaisant Christofferson he entered the house from the rear, finding his niece in the kitchen, superintending the efforts of Jet to prepare a luncheon, he uttered a greeting which voiced the hatred he possessed for her.

"What you doin' here?" he demanded.

But she stood and stared at him silently.

"Where is . . . where is Mr. Cosgrove!" she asked at last.

He glared at her and strode thru to the front of the house, Christofferson at his heels. She followed them.

In the front room Gaines and Novak sat in silence, each conscious of the gap which Farley's rancor placed between them. The body of Klein still lay under its untidy covering before the window seat, and Gaines had relaxed into this silent watching after conducting all morning an inspection of the room, ignoring Novak's presence entirely.

The two men arose as Farley entered, greeting Christofferson with a voiceless greeting, and paid no apparent attention to Farley's eager adjuration to the sheriff that he see for himself "how things laid."

"There's poor Jake's body," he cried, pointing. "Under that G . . ." he cursed viciously.

"No call for talking like yo're in a barroom, Wert," snapped Gaines, emphasizing Hazel's presence with a glance. "Fact is, Chris, Wert was so anxious to have his brother's will made plain to all and sundry that he called a war dance here this morning. It ended in a gun fight, and Jake Klein here got his. Now Wert wants to prove that Klein wasn't carrying a gun at the time of dying, and likewise is all eager to prove that the man who did the shooting committed murder, which is shore a funny lead for Wert to be following up."

"It was murder shore as shootin'!"

cried Farley. "You all seen it, an' yo're fixin' to get 'round the law! Well. . . ."

Gaines fixed him with a cold and firm glance of undisguised contempt. "There's your charge, anyway," he said to the sheriff, interrupting Farley's denunciation. "Now what you got to do, Chris, is to go over the ground with me and Mr. Novak here, and see that every scrap of evidence is rounded up, tallied, and put down for future reference. Got a notebook?"

Christofferson, it appeared, had a notebook. He produced it clumsily, blushing with the responsibilities thus imposed upon him.

"We won't want you, Wert," announced Gaines, dryly. "You're too hair trigger and impulsive with regard to the facts."

"Oh, so you won't want me, won't you?" snarled Farley. "Well, I guess you won't be able to get along without me. This is my house, an' there ain't nobody knows more about this murder than me."

Gaines regarded him steadily.

"You said a lot then," he pronounced dryly, "but we'll call you in when we want to hear what you know. Novak and me, we're disinterested parties. We can attend to this."

"How about that, Chris?" demanded Farley; and his question was an order. But the sheriff hesitated. He was not unconscious that Gaines knew his job far better than he did.

"Why, Wert, I guess John's right," he said.

Farley subdued the profanity which arose to his lips.

"It's your play, Chris," said Gaines firmly. "Better clear the room while you make your examination."

The sheriff turned uneasily to Farley.

"Better just wait a while, Wert," he said. "I'll call you in after I look the ground over."

With a snort of disgust, not unmixed with foreboding, Farley turned to the kitchen door.

"I can't tell whether I'll be here," he said vindictively. "I might go down to town. I ain't one to stay around where I ain't wanted."

"Well, as it happens, you are. I want to have a talk with you," said Hazel Farley. She was in the doorway where she had stood with her eyes fixed on her uncle. Her voice and the determination which it held fell upon Farley like the shock of cold water.

"You. . . ." he cried, smothering an oath.

"Yes, I," she said. And obedient to the command of circumstances, Farley followed her into the kitchen. Gaines, very pointedly, closed the door behind them.

Hazel walked into the kitchen with a peculiar effect of firmness and determination. Farley found himself uneasy as he followed her. She turned on her heel at the table and eyed him accusingly.

"Where is Mr. Cosgrove?" she demanded.

Farley felt a sense of relief as he found himself able to respond to her question with a leer. He was convinced that Cosgrove's relation with his niece was established more deeply than that of lawyer to client.

"In jail," he replied brutally. "He wanted the law an' I gave it to him."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

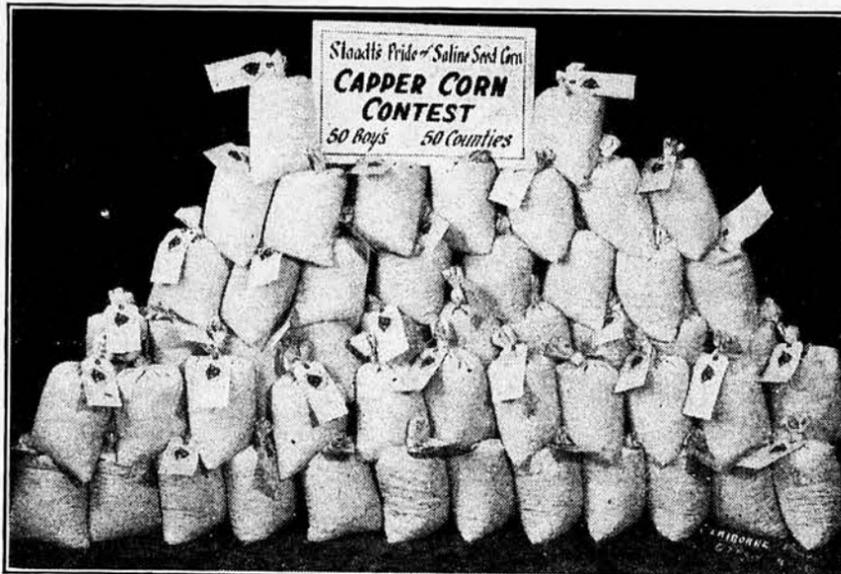
### He Got a Plenty

"Now," said the college man to his dad at the football game, "you'll see more excitement for \$2 than you ever saw before."

"I don't know," replied the old gent, "that's what my marriage license cost me."

### Painless Worker

"I am sorry," said the dentist, "but you cannot have an appointment with me this afternoon. I have 18 cavities to fill." And he picked up his golf-bag and went out.



Every Sack in This Group Contains a Sufficient Amount of Certified Pride of Saline Seed Corn, Grown by Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, to Plant 1 Acre. It Is Ready for Shipment to 50 4-H Club Boys in 50 Different Counties. The Corn Is a Gift From Senator Arthur Capper, Who Will Award a Prize for the Best 10 Ears Grown From This Seed

# GO WITH OUR HAPPY CROWD

to the SCENIC NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA...COLORADO...AT LOW COST



## ITINERARY

Lv. Kansas City	8:30 P.M. CRI&P	Aug. 8
Ar. St. Paul	10:00 A.M. CRI&P	Aug. 9
Lv. Minneapolis	8:00 P.M. GN	Aug. 9
Ar. Minot	1:00 P.M. GN	Aug. 10
Lv. Minot	2:00 P.M. GN	Aug. 10
Ar. Glacier Park	7:30 A.M. GN	Aug. 11
Lv. Glacier Park	9:00 A.M. GN	Aug. 11
Ar. Belton (Gl.P.)	11:00 A.M. GN	Aug. 11
Lv. Belton	9:30 P.M. GN	Aug. 11
Ar. Spokane	7:00 A.M. GN	Aug. 12
Lv. Spokane	10:00 A.M. GN	Aug. 12
Ar. Wenatchee	2:30 P.M. GN	Aug. 12
Lv. Cashmere	4:00 P.M. GN	Aug. 12
Ar. Vancouver	6:00 A.M. GN	Aug. 13
Lv. Vancouver	2:00 P.M. CN S.S.	Aug. 13
Ar. Victoria	5:45 P.M. CN S.S.	Aug. 13
Lv. Victoria	6:45 P.M. CN S.S.	Aug. 13
Ar. Seattle	10:30 P.M. CN S.S.	Aug. 13
Lv. Seattle	11:30 P.M. GN	Aug. 14
Ar. Tacoma	1:30 A.M. GN	Aug. 15
Lv. Tacoma	8:00 A.M. Auto	Aug. 15
Ar. Mt. Rainier	11:00 A.M. Auto	Aug. 15
Lv. Mt. Rainier	8:00 P.M. Auto	Aug. 15
Ar. Tacoma	11:30 P.M. Auto	Aug. 15
Lv. Tacoma	11:59 P.M. GN	Aug. 15
Ar. Portland	6:30 A.M. GN	Aug. 16
Lv. Portland	2:00 P.M. SP	Aug. 16
Ar. San Francisco	2:00 P.M. SP	Aug. 17
Lv. San Francisco	10:00 P.M. SP	Aug. 18
Ar. Los Angeles	11:30 A.M. SP	Aug. 19
Lv. Los Angeles	11:30 P.M. AT&SF	Aug. 19
Ar. San Diego	6:00 A.M. AT&SF	Aug. 20
Lv. San Diego	11:30 A.M. SD&A	Aug. 20
Ar. Tijuana, Mex.	12:00 Noon SD&A	Aug. 20
Lv. Tijuana, Mex.	12:05 P.M. SD&A	Aug. 20
Ar. Agua Caliente	12:15 P.M. SD&A	Aug. 20
Lv. Agua Caliente	5:00 P.M. SD&A	Aug. 20
Ar. Tijuana	5:10 P.M. SD&A	Aug. 20
Lv. Tijuana	5:10 P.M. SD&A	Aug. 20
Ar. San Diego	6:00 P.M. SD&A	Aug. 20
Lv. San Diego	11:30 P.M. AT&SF	Aug. 20
Ar. Los Angeles	6:30 A.M. AT&SF	Aug. 21
Lv. Los Angeles	10:00 A.M. UP	Aug. 21
Ar. Salt Lake	10:00 A.M. UP	Aug. 22
Lv. Salt Lake	2:30 P.M. D&RGW	Aug. 22
Ar. Colo. Springs	12:05 Noon D&RGW	Aug. 23
Lv. Colo. Springs	12:25 P.M. D&RGW	Aug. 23
Ar. Denver	2:30 P.M. D&RGW	Aug. 23
Lv. Denver	8:00 P.M. CRI&P	Aug. 23
Ar. Limon	10:05 P.M. CRI&P	Aug. 23
Ar. Goodland	1:00 A.M. CRI&P	Aug. 24
Ar. Phillipsburg	4:00 A.M. CRI&P	Aug. 24
Ar. Belleville	7:00 A.M. CRI&P	Aug. 24
Ar. Clay Center	8:10 A.M. CRI&P	Aug. 24
Ar. Manhattan	9:00 A.M. CRI&P	Aug. 24
Ar. McFarland	9:40 A.M. CRI&P	Aug. 24
Ar. Topeka	10:30 A.M. CRI&P	Aug. 24
Ar. Kansas City	12:15 P.M. CRI&P	Aug. 24

JUST think of visiting famous Glacier National Park, "The Land of the Shining Mountains," with its hundreds of glaciers, lakes, waterfalls and giant mountain peaks. Imagine an all day steamship trip down the Pacific Coast from Vancouver, B. C., to Seattle, Washington.

Consider the thrill of seeing Mt. Rainier and its acres of ice fields, then on to Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego . . . traveling across the border into Old Mexico . . . back toward beautiful Colorado through the magnificent Royal Gorge.

This is a small part of what you'll see and do on the

## 4th ANNUAL JAYHAWKER TOUR

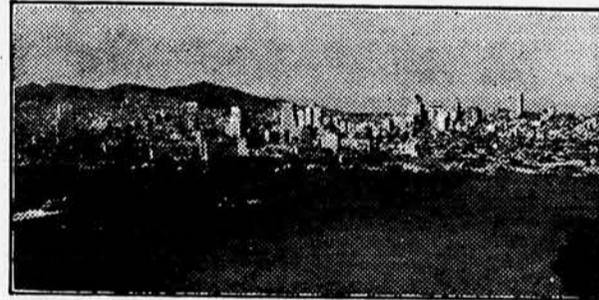
The Tour Under Three Flags

In cooperation with the Rock Island, Great Northern and Southern Pacific

The 4th Annual Jayhawker Tour is bigger and better than all previous ones. It actually takes you touring in the most fascinating parts of three different countries . . . you travel under the flags of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

And besides the thrilling pleasure of all the wonderful sightseeing, there is the added joy of traveling with friends and neighbors from your own county and state. Because the Jayhawker Tour will be made up of happy, carefree folks just like yourself.

We will all be together on our special Pullman train as one happy crowd. And there will not be one single travel worry to bother us. Expert tour managers will attend to all details. We won't have to worry about baggage, hotels, tickets or anything. We just relax and enjoy every minute of this 8,000-mile trip.



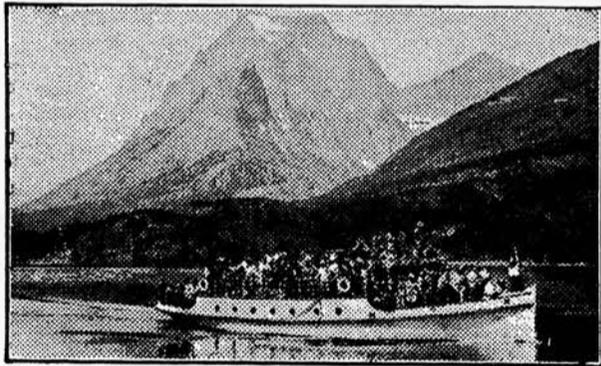
San Francisco, Looking Across the Bay



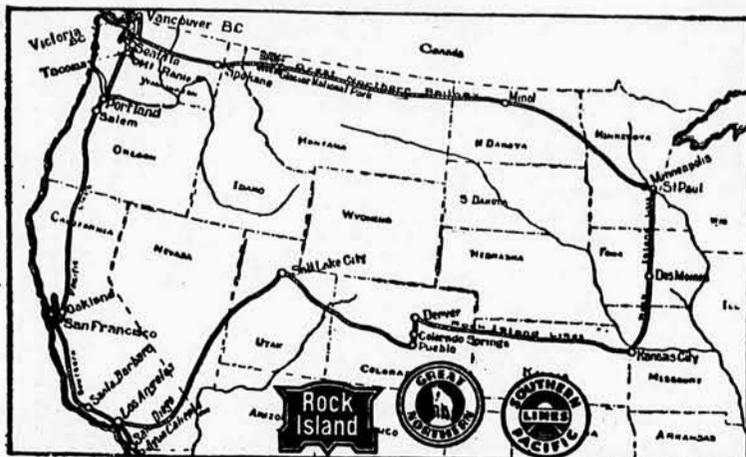
Tour Party in Glacier National Park



Magnificent Royal Gorge



St. Mary's Lake, Glacier Park



## One Low Cost Pays Everything

The one low price pays for everything. You can almost leave your pocketbook at home! The entire cost is covered by a lump sum which includes rail and Pullman fares, meals in dining cars and hotels, motor and boat fares, lodging, sightseeing and national park tours. No extra tickets to buy, no tips to pay. You need not spend one extra penny except for laundry or souvenirs you may purchase along the way. You know before you start just what your trip is going to cost. And this cost is far less than you could make the same trip for if you went alone.

## Mail Coupon Today

The coupon will bring you the special low rates and descriptive illustrated book giving full details. Contains actual photographs of the places visited. Gives day by day schedule of what you see and do.

Get together with your friends and neighbors — talk it over — plan a party to make the trip. Remember, August 8th to 24th, those are the tour dates this year. So start planning now to go. MAIL THE COUPON TODAY!

TOUR DIRECTOR, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Mail me your free book about the 4th Annual Jayhawker Tour.

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



USE THIS COUPON for FREE BOOKLET

# Farm Crops and Markets

## Condition of Wheat Is 89 Per Cent of Normal; Crops Generally Are Making Good Headway

ALL crops have made very good headway during the last 10 to 14 days, despite the variety of weather that even included some snow and low temperatures in North-western Kansas. Rain that was needed for the top soil was received in many sections. The major portion of the corn crop has been planted and some replanting is reported. Wheat, oats, corn, flax, alfalfa and gardens generally promise good yields. Some damage has been done by high winds, too much rain and cool weather and insects, but for the most part conditions are fine. Pastures have picked up considerably and cattle are doing well. The condition of wheat as reported by the state board of agriculture is 89 per cent of normal, or 3 points below the previous report.

**Allen**—A rain has been needed to bring the corn and kafir up. Some farmers are replanting. Flax and oats are doing fine. Chinch bugs are plentiful. Good dairy cows sell for \$40 to \$60. Hens, 12c; eggs, 12c; milk, \$1.20; cream, 18c.—T. E. Whitlow.

**Anderson**—We received a good, soaking rain. Early planted corn is up to a fairly good stand and some farmers have started cultivating. There still is some planting to be done. A little kafir already has been seeded. Corn, 65c; shorts, \$1.20; bran, \$1.05; butterfat, 15c; eggs, 13c. Fewer chickens are being raised this year than usual.—G. W. Kiblinger.

**Barton**—We had some frost as late as May 13. Corn listing has started and the weather is fine. Butterfat, 17c to 19c; eggs, 9c to 14c; wheat, 58c to 59c. Farmers here are planting Darso. Fishing is the popular sport.—Alice Everett.

**Bourbon**—All crops are in fine condition. The wheat and oats are being hurt some by the bugs. Practically all available farm land is being planted. Farm labor is plentiful. Pastures are in fine condition and livestock is doing well. Hogs, \$6.25; milk, \$1.35; cream, 17c; eggs, 12c.—Robert Creamer.

**Clark**—We are having fine weather. Wheat and growing stuff has been needing rain. We have had some high winds that did some damage to the wheat. Roads are in good condition. There is a crew laying pipe lines for gas at Minneola. Wheat, 56c; bran, \$1; eggs, 10c to 12c; butterfat, 18c; heavy hens, 11c; light hens, 9c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

**Dickinson**—We have had some rather cold weather with a frost on May 20, that nipped potatoes and other tender vegetation. Wheat is heading but the heads are small and the plants look sickly in spots. Corn is very slow. With cold weather at planting time, seed not the best, crusting soil, and cutworms, corn is having a difficult time. Quite a lot of replanting is being done. Most fields of oats look good and pastures are in fine condition.—F. M. Lorson.

**Finney**—The wheat crop in this locality is becoming spotted, due to poor preparation of the seedbed and lack of rain. Wheat that was seeded well is going to make a good crop from all indications at present. Pastures are in good condition and the cattle on the prairies are getting fat. Wheat, 59c; milo, 75c; mixed corn, 40c; yellow corn, 46c; kafir, 75c; barley, 65c to 70c; oats, 90c; Leghorn hens, 10c; heavy hens, 10c to 13c; springs, 20c; Leghorn springs, 15c; eggs, 12c; cream, 18c; hides, 2c to 3c. We have had some cold winds.—Cressie Zirkle.

**Ford**—Lack of rain and abnormally cold weather are menacing the wheat and other crops. The oats crop is beginning to head out but is very short. Pastures are good. Some road work is being done. Farmers are preparing the ground for feed crops. Wheat, 58c; oats, 43c; corn, 45c; eggs, 10c; cream, 17c.—John Zurbuchen.

**Franklin**—On May 16, we had a real hot day and all vegetation made fine growth. This was followed by one of the very best rains of the year and we were needing moisture as the ground didn't work very well. Some farmers are replanting corn. Quite an acreage is being seeded to kafir and some will be planted to popcorn in our neighborhood. Gardens are looking fine. Buyers are looking for horses but prices are not very high. Due to the very low price of butterfat, cows do not sell extremely high. I hope some Franklin county folks will decide to ride with my friend, Floyd Hockenhill, of the Capper Publications, on the Jayhawker Tour this summer. He will show them a wonderful time. The ride on the ocean is only one of the many thrilling experiences. Wheat, 65c; corn, 53c; oats, 35c; eggs, 15c to 17c; heavy hens, 12c; light

hens, 8c; butterfat, 12c to 14c; butter, 21c to 29c. Livestock isn't doing very much on pasture. Of course, the majority of the animals were rather thin when they were put on grass. Farm women are having fine success with chickens.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Harper**—Wheat is looking fine and is heading out. Some corn had to be replanted, due to wet weather, cutworms and chinch bugs. The first alfalfa crop is being cut and the yield is fair. Gardens are late. Livestock now is on pasture. "Better Homes" week was observed in different communities and as a county-wide affair. Rural schools are closed and most of the salaries were reduced for next year. Butterfat, 15c; eggs, 12c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

**Harvey**—The weather has been warming up in the last few days. Alfalfa cutting has started. Vegetation is doing well. Wheat, 58c; corn, 52c; oats, 25c; kafir, 42c; bran, 75c; shorts, 95c; flour, 98c; potatoes, \$1.30; butter, 20c; eggs, 10c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—The condition of wheat, oats, rye and barley is excellent and the first cutting of alfalfa will be good. Gardens are beginning to produce and there will be a good crop of strawberries. Corn planting is nearly completed and sorghums are being seeded. The recent county lime and legume tour was very instructive and was well attended. Terracing demonstrations in the county have aroused a great deal of interest.—J. J. Blevins.

**Jewell**—Wheat and pastures have been progressing slowly on account of cool weather and lack of moisture. The subsoil has plenty of moisture but there has been a crust on top of the ground. Most of the listing has been finished. Corn is coming up to a good stand. The Mankato community sales on Saturdays do a good business. Eggs, 10c; cream, 15c; corn, 45c; wheat, 60c; kafir and cane seed, \$1 a bushel.—Lester Broyles.

**Johnson**—We had two days of extremely warm weather about the middle of the month, followed by a good rain, and then clear, cool weather. All crops look well with wheat and oats making excellent growth. Replanting of melons has been done for the third time in some cases. Practically all of the corn has been planted. Rabbits and sparrows devastate gardens to quite an extent. The price of fluid milk has dropped. Labor is plentiful and work is scarce. There seems to be a large number of unemployed school teachers in this county.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Labette**—We had some rather cold weather for May but such changes may have been beneficial to small grain. Corn planting and gardening still are in progress. Pastures are good. Wood for fuel is in demand. Fruit hasn't been hurt much so far. Eggs, 14c; corn, 60c; cream, 20c; bran, 90c.—J. N. McLane.

**Leavenworth**—This county is looking fine with its beautiful natural scenery, growing crops and an abundance of flowers. Corn planting is practically finished and some are planting kafir. Potatoes are up to a good stand and all patches are clean. There will be a great deal of early garden stuff. We seldom hear of a farm sale as all things are taken to town and

sold at the community sales. Corn, 60c; eggs, 12c; cream, 17c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Lane**—We didn't receive much moisture in May, but fields are in excellent condition to work and list and a good deal of ground will be listed. Wheat looks fine. Corn, cane and kafir seed are scarce.—A. R. Bentley.

**Linn**—We had our largest rain in two years in the latter part of May, but little damage was done to crops. Corn and kafir are practically all planted. Wheat is heading and oats and flax are making good growth. Potatoes and garden crops are looking fine. A good many farmers are planting sweet potatoes. Cream, 18c; corn, 60c; eggs, 13c.—W. E. Rigdon.

**Lyon**—Wheat, oats and alfalfa are growing rapidly with fine prospects for big crops. Corn and kafir planting are the big jobs now. Cold, high winds have delayed corn planting. Gardens and potatoes are in fine condition and the prospect for fruit is good.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marshall**—Corn planting is almost finished. The farmers are plowing for millet and this seed is selling for \$1.75 a bushel. Wheat, oats and potatoes look fine. Some fields of corn are up to a good stand. Alfalfa will be good. Wheat, 60c; corn, 40c; cream, 18c; eggs, 9c.—J. D. Stosz.

**Neosho**—We received a 2-inch rain recently which will practically mature the wheat and oats crops. Fields of both of these grains are heading out and it looks as if harvest will be two weeks earlier than usual. Crops of all kinds are in especially fine condition. Considerable progress has been made in planting kafir and sorghums. Potatoes and gardens couldn't look better. It has been too cool for the germination of melon seeds and considerable replanting must be done. Livestock and poultry are doing nicely. Roads have been in good condition. Wheat, 70c; corn, 60c; hens, 12c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 14c.—James D. McHenry.

**Ness**—Some cold northwest winds dried the topsoil quite badly and we have been in need of rain for the spring crops. Wheat is looking very fair but cannot make a bumper crop. Grass is good and livestock is doing well. Some cattle are being shipped to market.—James McHill.

**Osage**—At present we have plenty of moisture for the fields but the cisterns and ponds are short of water. We have had some very hot days and heavy dew at night, causing the wheat to rust. The crop is looking fine but this rust may cause a lighter yield. Corn is coming along fine, some have started to cultivate and the fields are clean and in excellent condition. Alfalfa has made a wonderful growth. Fruit of all kinds is looking fine and potatoes never looked better. The calf and pig crops are very light. Gardens are very slow.—James M. Parr.

**Osborne**—This part of the county had a late freeze and a frost. At present we cannot tell whether it will hurt the wheat. Much of the early corn is being replanted as a heavy rain packed the ground. Pastures are fine. Eggs, 12c; cream, 15c. Alfalfa is making a fine crop.—Roy Hawthorth.

**Ottawa**—We are needing rain as the topsoil is very dry and hard. The weather has been rather cool for this time of year. Most of the corn has been planted but some replanting is being done because the ground crusted. Wheat, oats and alfalfa are fine but pastures are slow in getting started. Gardens are doing well. Fruit prospects are good. Cream, 16c; eggs, 11c.—A. A. Tennyson.

**Pawnee**—We have had some cool, cloudy weather but crops are growing nicely. Some township roads are being graded. Many wheat fields are badly infested with rye. Hail insurance agents are busy again. Late sown alfalfa is coming up nicely and corn is making its appear-

ance. Kafir is being planted. Straw is very scarce as few binders are used. Elevators are eager to contract the coming wheat crop at 60c. Harvest wages are expected to be very low. Cream, 17c; wheat, 60c; kafir, 85c to \$1.25; white or mixed corn, 47c; eggs, 11c; heavy hens, 11c.—Paul Haney.

**Republic**—Recently the weather has been favorable for field work and corn planting is progressing rapidly. Everything is growing well. The first cutting of alfalfa will be a little later than usual, probably starting in the first week of June. There is plenty of labor in the county and a few unemployed. Cattle are doing well on pastures. Potatoes which came up to an uneven stand now are showing up nicely. Many folks are enjoying early vegetables. Eggs are up a little, the market being 9c to 15c; butterfat, 16c; butcher hogs, \$6.15; packing sows, \$4.80; wheat, 58c; corn, 40c; oats, 23c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

**Wallace**—Corn planting is in full swing. Wheat is looking exceptionally fine. Grass is making good pasture now. We have had several hard, windy days lately, and a few hot days. Barley is looking fine and everything is progressing the same as usual for this time of year. Cream, 16c; eggs, 13c; corn, 35c to 39c.—Everett Hughes.

**Wichita**—We have had a variety of weather recently including some snow. Corn planting, of course, came to a standstill on account of muddy fields. Wheat and barley were beginning to need moisture and some wheat fields were turning brown. Quite a lot of kafir and cane will be planted. Implement dealers have a large stock of combines, tractors and other implements on hands, and a number of new combines will be sold. There is plenty of farm help and already men are engaging their harvest jobs but no wage scale has been set. Livestock is doing fine and pastures are getting good. Butterfat, 17c; eggs, 12c; potatoes, \$1; young fries, 28c.—E. W. White.

**Wyandotte**—Corn planting is nearly finished with a very good stand reported. About half of the crop was planted with furrow openers and the other half listed. Very little was checked. Recent weather has been excellent for corn and garden. The subsoil seems to have plenty of moisture. Wheat will not be so rank as it seemed likely to be a short time ago. Oats are very short and it is doubtful whether some of it will be high enough to cut with binders. Alfalfa will be rather short on account of the backward spring. Some farmers now are drilling for gas on their farm and so far they have not struck a dry hole. Eggs, 14c; hogs, \$6.60.—Warren Scott.

## Silo Doubles Feed Value

BY WALTER J. DALY  
Linn County

Several years of experimenting at the Hays Experiment Station has proved that putting kafir fodder in a silo almost doubles its feeding value. This is in line with what most practical livestock feeders have known for many years.

In fact, to be exact the kafir silage had a feeding value of 183 per cent when the fodder was considered as representing 100 per cent. Here in Eastern Kansas the advantage in favor of the silo would be much greater than at Hays. While no accurate experimental work has been done in Eastern Kansas, most silo owners consider 1 acre in the silo worth 2 in the field.

Without question the silo is a very essential part of economical livestock production. Every Linn county stock-raiser should make an effort to own one.

## Hewitt Feeds Soybeans

Last winter L. M. Hewitt, of Pleasanton, was well supplied with both soybean hay and alfalfa. His high-producing Jersey cows could not eat both so he sold the alfalfa and fed the soybeans.

Hewitt did this because he found the soybeans to be just as good milk producers as alfalfa. The alfalfa would sell for more so he sold it.

Many of our best dairymen, who like Mr. Hewitt keep records on their cows, find soybean hay as good as alfalfa. Perhaps there is some reason why one cannot have alfalfa or clover hay, but there is no excuse for not growing Laredo soybeans. They grow on any soil without lime or fertilizer and produce from 1 to 3 tons of hay to the acre.

Walter J. Daly.  
Mound City, Kan.



**It's double acting**

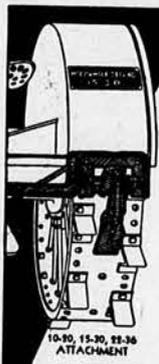
First—in the dough. Then in the oven. You can be sure of perfect bakings in using—

**KC BAKING POWDER**

**SAME PRICE FOR OVER 40 YEARS**

25 ounces for 25c

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT



**Clean Lugs on JOHN DEERE and McCormick - Deering Tractors—with Trip-O Scrapers**

HARVEST quicker and easier, no matter what condition field is in. Trip-O Tractor Wheel Scrapers give better traction at all times. Save time, fuel, repairs, do more while time counts!

**Attach Easily, Quickly**

to any model John Deere or McCormick-Deering Tractor, without drilling any holes. Last a lifetime and pay for themselves many times over. Trip-O trips to prevent fender or platform damage, and easily snaps back to working position. Fully guaranteed. Ask your Dealer or write direct to

**TRIP-O SALES CO.,**  
Box 310, Hannaford, N. D.  
Territories Open for Dealers and Agents

**NEW SCIENTIFIC**

**CIRCULATOR For Grain Bins**

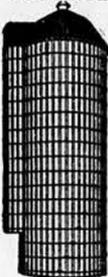
Sucks the air through the grain by means of thousands of breather holes, up pipe, and out cupola, eliminating sweating and moulding. Cures grain faster. Saves many times its cost. Fits any present storage bin. 2 sizes. 12 ft. 6" heavy metal circulator only \$3.95. 9 ft. 6" pipe only \$3.50.

**only \$3.50**

Order direct. Send cash or money order now!

**TIP-TOP MFG. CO.**  
Dept. 31 Des Moines, Iowa

The Famous **RIBSTONE Concrete Stave SILO**



Steel reinforced staves made by a special process of best materials. Built up to a standard and not down to a price, but costs no more than ordinary silos. Arrange for your silo now before the fall rush. Write today for literature and new low prices. Special discount this month. The Hutchinson Concrete Co. Hutchinson, Kansas

**DAISY FLY KILLER**

Placed anywhere, **DAISY FLY KILLER** attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed. Insist upon **DAISY FLY KILLER** from your dealer.



**HAROLD SOMERS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

**Who Writes What You Read?**

Kansas Farmer holds an enviable place among farm papers as regards the training and ability of its editorial staff.

You probably know many of its editors personally. You have read about the others. All are highly trained, both in theory and practice, to write authoritatively on their special subjects—to instruct you, entertain you and give you a well balanced farm paper.



**Dr. A. Kushner**  
President

**LIVESTOCK HEALTH**

*auspices*

**Kansas Veterinary Medical Association**

**Poultry Failures Usually Are Due to Disease; Losses Can Be Cut by Proper Control Measures**

BY DR. H. E. SCHAULIS  
Clay Center, Kansas

**P**OULTRY diseases are very numerous in Kansas as well as in other states, and seem to be on the increase generally. Diseases of poultry may be classified as: infectious, parasitic and nutritional as to the nature of their causes. Infectious diseases are responsible for the greatest losses with parasitic diseases running a close second, followed by the nutritional disturbances that probably are responsible for more trouble than they are suspected of, regardless of their chronic nature.

Infectious diseases are those caused by invisible bacteria or viruses producing different conditions in poultry that we recognize as specific or complicated diseases. These are such as cholera, typhoid, tuberculosis, fowl pox, pullorum disease and many, many others. Fortunately these diseases are practically all are controllable thru specific treatments, tests or by preventive vaccinations if properly applied. Altho if an infection gains entrance and is allowed to run its course great losses will be realized.

Parasitic diseases are those caused by such insects or parasites as lice, fleas, mange, worms, coccidia, and so on. These usually are successfully combated by the use of sanitation as a preventive. And if once infected these conditions usually yield very well to specific drug treatments with a very few exceptions, such as a certain variety of invisible or microscopic tapeworm for which we have no treatment. There also are others, but the number that can be treated satisfactorily is far in the lead of those that cannot, so we usually consider these types of infestation controllable, altho you can readily see why a positive diagnosis is necessary to prescribe treatment if good results are to be expected.

**Bad Results May Follow**

Nutritional diseases, generally speaking, are of course, widely varied as to their causative agent. They are diseases that we recognize as being caused directly or indirectly by an inadequate diet. For instance fowls may be fed feeds carrying the proper proportions of proteins, fats, carbohydrates and minerals, but these constituents can and may be lacking in certain vitamin contents necessary for growth and health. The lack of vitamin A, usually will result in great muscular weakness and a roup-like condition of the eyes of chickens. The lack of vitamin B, usually is associated with extreme nervous symptoms and the inability to co-ordinate their muscular movements. The lack of vitamin C in field conditions never has been brought to the writer's attention, but experimental stations have demonstrated that it causes a general unthrifty condition of the feathers of chickens. The lack of vitamin D has been demonstrated to cause leg weakness in young chicks, especially in the early hatches when

sunlight and greens are inadequate. The lack of the proper vitamins in a diet for poultry is as important to me as one of the chief chemical constituents of the feed, since the lack of either of them will cause a partial starvation and bad results will follow.

**Must Protect Cash Crop**

The poultry industry is very large and generally is considered a cash crop when money is most needed, so it behooves every poultry owner to see that his flock is well cared for and free from disease. Experiment stations are established in all states for the study of poultry diseases and, of course, are a wonderful asset for they are studying things in detail and putting out exact information which is and will be of great help to the poultry industry in future years. In local communities the veterinarian also is studying the diseased conditions and applying the known scientific treatments to those diseases already established. Practically every veterinarian has developed facilities for a laboratory examination of diseased poultry so that the proper diagnosis can be made and the treatments applied to the direct cause. Those who do not have the local services of a veterinarian will find a hearty co-operation and aid from the bacteriology department of our own state college, where they have the best of facilities to diagnose poultry diseases. With all these named diseases and many others, I feel that poultry diseases like all other animal diseases must and can be controlled if combated in the right manner. So if you are having trouble with your poultry I would suggest that you take them to your local graduate veterinarian or to the bacteriology department at Manhattan for a laboratory examination to be made and a prescribed treatment to be applied under such direction.



**Dr. H. E. Schaulis**

**More Room for Grain**

The rated storage capacity at 14 of the largest grain markets of the United States was 343,595,000 bushels April 1, as compared with 301,859,000 bushels at these markets on July 1, 1930, according to a survey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The largest amount of new construction has been at Minneapolis, Duluth, Omaha and Milwaukee. Kansas City and Chicago are the only large markets where very little elevator space has been added since July 1, but at Kansas City a 2½ million bushel elevator now under construction soon will be ready to receive grain.

Reports to the bureau indicate that from 6 million to 10 million bushels more space will be added at Kansas City before the 1931 crop moves. At Enid, Okla., an important market not included in the bureau's survey of 14 markets, a 1 million bushel elevator is under construction. It is expected that from 12 million to 14 million bushels of storage capacity will be added within the next few months at the principal terminal markets.

Agriculture is the foundation of all business.



**Low Rates—Western Trips**

Even more than city folks, farmers are entitled to vacation trips.

May we tell you about low-cost tours West?

Beautiful western picture books free!

If you are genuinely interested in a vacation trip, check (✓) the one that most appeals to you.

- Yellowstone Park
- Rocky Mountains
- Pacific Northwest
- Canadian Northwest
- Alaska

If you prefer an all-expense escorted tour especially for farm folks, check here

Facts and books will be sent—No obligation.

Write your name and address here

and mail to  
**F. A. Acker, Northern Pacific Ry.**  
116 Ry. Exch. Building  
Kansas City, Mo.

**Horse injured? Reach for ABSORBINE**

Absorbine is the dependable liniment when gashes, bruises, threaten lay-ups. Fast to ease inflammation and guard against infection, it's a quick healing aid. Muscles and tendons strained by pulling, too, respond to this 38-year-old liniment. No blisters—no lost hair—horse can work. A real economy. All druggists—\$2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., 607 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

**The Graber Grapple Fork**  
—an all-purpose Hayfork  
More efficient than any 6 tine grapple fork. Replaces single fork, grapple fork and may be used with sling carrier. Connect two of forks shown above with clevis on carrier to make a collapsible grapple fork. When tripped occupies space 10" square. Sets to 26" depth, spread of 5 feet, weight of two forks 39 lbs. Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Ask for 3 day free trial.  
**Graber Manufacturing Co.**  
Mineral Point, Wisconsin

**NATIONAL Vitrified EVERLASTING TILE SILOS**  
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now Erect Early Immediate Shipment **NO** Blowing In Blowing Down Freezing  
Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.  
**NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.,**  
R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**FREE GAS. Both Ways**  
BRING FAMILY. Rent cabin. Fish—swim. Take real vacation. Free catalogue. 26th year. Attend American Auction College, Clear Lake, Iowa

**STOP and write a letter**  
to the companies advertising in Kansas Farmer and ask them to send their FREE booklets and catalogs about their products.

**SPECIAL—  
15-Day Offer**

**to readers of  
Kansas Farmer**



**The  
Topeka Daily Capital**

**8 Months, Daily and Sunday**

**For only \$3.50**

**Actually Less Than 1/2 Cents a Day**

The Topeka Daily Capital is the biggest newspaper of Kansas. It gives you every bit of news there is and gives it so it is easy to read and easy to understand. Printed in the capital city of Kansas, The Daily Capital prides itself in giving more Kansas news than any other paper published. You can no more afford to overlook this offer than if someone agreed to sell you a silver dollar for 50 cents.

The regular subscription rate is \$6.00 a year, but if you act now you can get the greatest daily paper in Kansas, The Topeka Daily Capital, 8 full months for only \$3.50. This is less than a cent and a half a day.

You have only fifteen days to grasp this opportunity. Send the coupon today before this offer expires.



**The Topeka Daily Capital  
Is the Official State Paper of Kansas**

- Full Associated Press News
- Largest Amount of Kansas News
- Full and Complete Market Reports
- Sports
- Colored Comics and Big Sunday Paper
- Page of Best Features Obtainable Each Day
- Cartoons
- Editorials
- Fashions
- Fiction
- Radio Programs
- And—

*Order NOW at This Special Rate—the cost is less than a cent and a half a day*

**Special 8-Months-for-\$3.50 Coupon  
(This Offer Is for Mail Subscriptions Only)**

The Topeka Daily Capital,  
Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen: I want to save money on my daily newspaper. For the enclosed \$3.50, send the Daily and Sunday Capital by mail for 8 months.

Name..... R. F. D. or St.....

Town..... State.....

New  Renewal

Please check whether New or Renewal.

(This offer good only in Kansas)

## How Is the Government Managed?

**In His Talks Over WIBW Every Tuesday Evening at 7:45, Senator Capper Helps Answer This Question**

EVERY Tuesday evening at 7:45, Senator Arthur Capper speaks for 15 minutes over WIBW, the Capper Publications station, on topics of general interest to the people of Kansas. Senator Capper believes that the radio is one of the greatest mediums of information, as well as entertainment. In most of his talks he brings out the relationship between governmental activities, at home and abroad, and the folks at home. Every man and woman, he believes, is vitally interested in the way his government is run, is eager to have a more active part in it as an individual, and desires to learn why it is run as it is. Senator Capper's personal business and political touch with Kansas and the nation, and his study of international affairs as a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, gives him a grasp of affairs that adds to the value and interest of these talks. Also the Kansas Senator and publisher has a habit of going straight to the point. You are invited to join his radio audience Tuesday evenings.

Thru a haze of smoke-filled battle fields, into shell holes for protection, quietly waiting in the trenches for the command to go "over the top," cries of wounded, screams of dying horses, flashes of spitting fire from machine guns, pistols, rifles and cannon; those were the feverish bits of excitement that the doughboy fought during the World War.

Incidents of each of the battles, tales of dying soldiers, panic-stricken youngsters who had donned the uniform to fight for their country—all of these will be vividly related for you by Frazier Hunt, World War veteran, on the Chevrolet Chronicles every Tuesday evening from 8:30 until 9:00 o'clock over WIBW.

A really delightful parody of New York's theme song "East Side West Side," is sung for you by Fred and Ned, the singing unit of Ace Brengold's Jersey Cereal Orchestra.

These two groups bring you 15 minutes of pleasantly entertaining gems of music—harmony in every respect—and a program which you are sure to enjoy. You'll hear the next program of the Jersey Cereal Company next Saturday morning at 9:45.

The final rounds of the National Open Golf Championship of the United States on the links of the Iverness Club, Toledo, O., will be broadcast over WIBW via Columbia, on Friday, July 3, and Saturday, July 4.

Ted Husing, famous Columbia sports announcer will follow the world's greatest golfers with a portable short-wave transmitter strapped to his back. No time has yet been set for the broadcasts.

Ezra Hawkins and his famous Sod Busters Old-Time Orchestra, pulled out of the Bar-Nothing Ranch last Friday in a battered and doubtful looking flivver, headed hopefully for the great Northwest for a tour of broadcasting stations. At least that is what Ezra said. According to eye witnesses to their departure, fishing tackle was very much in evidence.

For months the boys at the Ranch have been working with a roll of baling wire, some tin cans, and a pocketful of fence wire staples, repairing the old flivver and building a trailer. An old spring wagon bed was used as the fundamentals of the trailer, and rear wheels from the junk yard were wired under the wagon bed while tire shops were canvassed for a couple of old spare tires. A very

fancy sign "Palace Car" adorned the sides. Ezra was driving when they pulled out of the old ranch, headed toward the lakes of Minnesota. The trailer was piled full of instruments and cooking utensils. On top, perched jauntily, was Ephraim's big bull fiddle. They say their first stop will be WNAX, Yankton, S. D. They expect to be back to WIBW "as soon as possible."

In a bombardment of hundreds of shells, ranging from the small inch-long bullets from machine guns, to massive shells in guns mounted on railway cars, the "Trained Nurse" carried her bandages and medicines to the wounded on the battle fields of not only the great World War but on the fighting fields of every other war.

Today her position has changed somewhat, altho she still is giving her advice . . . still helping those who need her. You, too, may visit her every Tuesday and Friday morning at 11:15—for she will come to your home over WIBW, thru the courtesy of the Lehn & Fink Company.

### Daily Except Sunday

- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Breakfast Hour
- 7:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:05 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:30 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:30 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)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
- 6:00 p. m.—Bank Savings Life Baseball Extra; News
- 9:15 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's Cremo Military Band
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

### Highlights Next Week

- SUNDAY, MAY 31**
- 6:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
- 6:15 p. m.—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music
- 7:30 p. m.—The Falcon
- 8:00 p. m.—WIBW Hour
- 8:45 p. m.—Star Reveries
- 9:00 p. m.—Continental String Quartet
- 9:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne
- MONDAY, JUNE 1**
- 7:00 p. m.—The Three Bakers
- 7:30 p. m.—Farm Bureau
- 8:00 p. m.—Home Owned Insurance Orchestra
- 8:30 p. m.—The Post Bran Flakes
- 8:45 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures
- TUESDAY, JUNE 2**
- 7:45 p. m.—Senator Arthur Capper
- 8:00 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
- 8:30 p. m.—Paramount Publix Radio Playhouse
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne
- WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3**
- 3:45 p. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
- 7:30 p. m.—Arabesque
- 8:00 p. m.—Federation of Labor Orchestra
- 8:30 p. m.—Post Bran Flakes
- 8:45 p. m.—Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ
- THURSDAY, JUNE 4**
- 1:30 p. m.—The Three Doctors
- 8:45 p. m.—Peters Parade
- 9:45 p. m.—Radio Roundup
- 10:15 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson and Orchestra
- FRIDAY, JUNE 5**
- 3:30 p. m.—The Dodge Twins
- 5:30 p. m.—Red Goose Adventures
- 7:30 p. m.—Scotland Yard
- 9:45 p. m.—Ben Bernie and Orchestra
- SATURDAY, JUNE 6**
- 4:00 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportslants
- 5:00 p. m.—Morton Downey
- 7:00 p. m.—Ben Alley with Ann Leaf at the Organ
- 7:30 p. m.—National Radio Forum
- 8:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons's Showboat
- 9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne

All sorghum seed should be treated for smut control before planting.



# Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

**REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER**

### TABLE OF RATES

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

### RATES FOR DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE

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

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

### RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. Nor do we attempt to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest responsible advertisers. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

## POULTRY

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

### BABY CHICKS

ACCREDITED BLOODTESTED CHICKS 6, 7 and 8c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

BLOOD-TESTED, ACCREDITED CHICKS, Leghorns 7c, heavy 8 1/2c. Started chicks, same. Engel Electric Hatchery, Hays, Kan.

SUPERIOR QUALITY BABY CHICKS, blood-tested at reduced prices. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, 1277 Van Buren, Topeka, Kan.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS, 6c UP, EASY TERMS, 15 leading breeds, Missouri accredited. Free catalogue. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Missouri.

MATHIS CERTIFIED CHICKS—GUARANTEED to live. Heavy layers. Leading breeds, \$5.00 hundred up. Catalog free. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

PURE BRED CHICKS: ASSORTED 5 1/2c. Leghorns 8 1/2c; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langshans 7 1/2c. Live delivery postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, STATE ACCREDITED. Blood-tested. 8c for all heavy breeds, 7c for White, Buff or Brown Leghorns, Anconas or heavy assorted. Delivered prepaid. Tischhauser Hatchery, Box 1276, Wichita, Kan.

CHICKS GUARANTEED TO LIVE OR WE replace loss first week 1/2 price, second week 1/4 price. Big boned, husky stock. Bred from our National Laying Contest winners. 250-342 egg pedigrees. 12 varieties. 5 1/2c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

HERE'S A BARGAIN—BLOOD TESTED Chicks—big, strong, livable. Electric hatched. Per 100; White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Heavy Mixed \$8.75; Reds, White, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons \$7.75; White or Silver Laced Wyandottes \$8.75. \$1 per hundred deposit books order; balance C.O.D. 100% free prepaid. Rush your order. Catalog free. Steele's Hatchery, Box 122, Wellsville, Mo.

### JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, EGGS 4c. CHICKS 11c. William Nelson, Bridgeport, Kan.

### JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

BEST 1931 WHITE GIANT PULLETS; COCKERS, chicks, eggs. Mature stock. Also blacks. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

### MINORCAS—BUFF

BEST BUFF MINORCA CHICKS AT JUNE prices. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

BUFF MINORCAS AND AUSTRALORPS, 16 other breeds, bargain prices. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS

BARRED ROCKS BRADLEY'S LAYERS. Yellow legs. Eggs. Postpaid 100-\$5.00; 15-\$1.00. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

### RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

S. C. REDS, EXHIBITION STOCK. \$3.50-100, prepaid. Charles Allen, Maple Hill, Kan.

### TURKEYS—EGGS

PURE BRED BRONZE EGGS 18c POSTPAID. Sires 40 lb. toms, 22 lb. hens. Clara McDonald, Wallace, Nebr.

PURE BRED BRONZE EGGS, 25c. FROM large 2-year-old prize winning stock, postpaid, insured. Pearl Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS FROM EXTRA large stock. Beautiful markings. Snow-white edging. Disease free. 40-\$10.00. After June 1 \$8.00 Postpaid. Louisa Van Conet, Newboro, Nebr.

### BABY CHICKS

**STEINHOFF CHICKS LEAD!**

**Buy Steinhoff's Blood-Tested Chicks Hatched From High Egg Producing, Healthy Flocks**

—tested for four consecutive seasons by the Agglutination method, the only test recognized as efficient by our State Agricultural College. Why waste your time, money and chicks trying to raise those not tested? Every hen in OUR flocks tested for B. W. P. and culled by State qualified poultry men. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Average prices, circulars free. Order early and avoid being disappointed.

**STEINHOFF & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KAN.**

### BABY CHICKS

**\$4.50 PER 100 CHICKS \$4.50 PER 100**

**SPECIAL PRICES**  
—BROODER TESTED DAY OLD CHICKS—2 WEEKS OLD STARTED CHICKS—10 WEEKS OLD PULLETS AND COCKERELS—BREEDING STOCK.

**20 VARIETIES**  
4 Weeks Guarantee to Live

Any losses first 4 Weeks replaced at 1/2 price 60,000 each week. Hatches every Monday and every Thursday. Quick service on large or small orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. New Summer Catalog explains everything. For quick service order from ad.

100% live delivery Prices per 100

Leghorns, Anconas..... \$5.90  
Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes..... 6.90  
Giants, Black or White Minorcas..... 7.90  
Rusk's Buff Minorcas, Black, White or Buff Australorps..... 8.90  
Heavy Assorted..... 5.90  
Light Assorted..... 5.50  
Assorted, All Breeds..... 5.00

500 or 1000 order, deduct 1/2c per chick. Less than 100, add 1/2c per chick. Above prices for Great Chick. For Grade AAA Trapped quality, add 2c per chick. Send \$1 per 100 with order, balance C.O.D. plus postage, or cash with order, all charges prepaid.

**STARTED CHICKS—2 WEEKS OLD**  
Send \$1 per 100 with order, balance C.O.D. plus postage, or cash with order, all charges prepaid. Write for low prices on pullets or cockerels.

**RUSK FARMS Box 916 WINDSOR, MO.**

### BIG HUSKY CHICKS

Guaranteed to Live Only 5c up. 10 chicks free with every 100 ordered. Shipped C.O.D. Low prices. Superior Certified. State accredited. 200-300 egg strains. Write for free catalogue.

Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Mo.

### POULTRY SUPPLIES

FEEDOLA SPECIAL CHICK RATION FOR Coccidiosis Treatment. Results Guaranteed. Feedola Milling Co., McPherson, Kansas. Dealers Wanted.

### POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

CREAM, POULTRY, EGGS WANTED. COOPS loaned free. "The Copes", Topeka.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

ONE 40-80 AVERY TRACTOR, ONE 32-54 Avery thresher. John Pluhoert, Ellsworth, Kan.

15-30 McCORMICK-DEERING, \$250.00. RUSSELL Bros., Four miles south of Winfield, Kan.

MILKING MACHINES—LOW PRICES, terms Particulars. J. C. Marlow, Box A, Mankato, Minn.

10 FOOT, McCORMICK DEERING COMBINE, cut about 350 acres, nearly like new. Sam Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

12 FOOT McCORMICK-DEERING COMBINE, 15-30 tractor good as new, in Kansas. B. T. Anderson, Knox City, Mo.

GOVERNORS FOR AUTO ENGINES \$6.50; Fordsons \$8.50, prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Alber, Beatrice, Nebr.

FOR SALE—20x75 NICHOLS—SHEPARD steam engine, 32 inch Hart Feeder. Garden City Weigher. J. L. Swisher, Gypsum, Kan.

FOR SALE: TWO 16-30 OIL PULLS. ONE 28x44 Rumely Separator. Good condition. Priced to sell. A. L. Faltre, Clay Center, Kan.

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

CATERPILLAR 60", A-1 SHAPE, TWO years old. Two 10-ton Holts. One Hays row crop sprayer, brand new, cheap. One Hays Orchard sprayer brand new. Danielson Tractor & Equipment Co., Kansas City, Mo.

OUR BARGAIN LIST—NEW 1929 MODEL 20-30 Wallis Tractors complete \$1050. One slightly used 1929 Model 20-30 Wallis Tractor, \$750. Ten good used Wallis Tractors, some rebuilt and repainted, ready for service, \$200 to \$600. Massey-Harris 8 and 9 foot tractor tandem disc harrow, \$97.50. 2-row corn lister, \$99.50. New 3 1/2 foot Massey-Harris Power Lift Plows, \$225. 4-bottom plows, \$187.50. 3-bottom plows, \$100.00. 1-row lister, \$80.00. McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractor, fine condition, \$550. Two Fordson Tractors, \$59 to \$150. Four McCormick-Deering Combines, \$150 to \$250. One 1929 Baldwin Combine, fine condition, \$750. One Gleaco Hammer Mill with elevator. Was \$325, now \$225. Massey-Harris No. 9B, 15 ft. combine, used three seasons, \$850. Fordson Tractor with Hamilton transmission, good condition, \$150. One Gleaner Baldwin Combine with Fordson Tractor attached, \$400. One 1930 Chevrolet Truck, fine condition, \$800. One 1930 "AA" Ford Truck, fine condition, \$550. One Master Buick Roadster, \$500. One Model "A" Ford Coupe, \$300. One extra good 4-passenger Buick Coupe, \$500. M. O. Koesling, Osborne, Kan.

### MOTORCYCLES

MOTORCYCLES AND REPAIRS—MAIL US your order. Dustin Cycle, Topeka, Kan.

**Salina Chicks**

Write for our new low prices on chicks guaranteed to live 10 days.

**SALINA HATCHERY**  
122 West Pacific, Salina, Kan.

**May and June Chicks**

Rocks Reds, Wyandottes, 100 200  
Orpingtons, Minorcas.....\$7.50 \$14.00  
Light Brahmas..... 8.00 15.00  
White, Buff, Brown Leghorns  
and Heavy Assorted..... 6.50 12.00  
Left Overs, all breeds..... 5.00 10.00  
All From Kansas Accredited Blood Tested Flocks.  
Order From This Ad. 100 Per Cent Live Arrival Guaranteed and We Pay Postage.

**B & C HATCHERY NEODESHA, KAN.**

**2-3-4 WEEK CHICKS**  
And Day-Old Crossbred Pullets

Purebred White Leghorns, White Minorcas, Heavy Assorted; and Crossbred pullets, 14-16-20 cents each, according to age. Bloodtested. 100% live delivery. Order from Ad.

**Tindell's Hatchery, Box 18, Burlingame, Kan.**

**SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK**

Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kan.  
Please discontinue my advertisement at least until we catch up with the orders, as we are swamped. Thank you.  
C. R. Goerke.

### SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

A-K SOY BEANS \$2.00 PER BUSHEL. DEAN L. Smith, Colony, Kan.

ALFALFA \$5.50, \$8.00. BU. SACKS FREE. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

CHOICE KANSAS ORANGE CANE SEED, \$1.00 per bu. Geo. Loeffler, Webster, Kan.

CHOICE AFRICAN MILLET SEED, \$1.25 BU. Bags free. Henry O. Janssen, Lyons, Kan.

PINK KAFIR RECLEANED \$1.00 PER BU. truck, 2c lb. sacked. John Maguire, Plainville, Kan.

PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS, 25c TO 35c per dozen. Free catalog. Duphorne Bros., Harper, Kan.

HONEY DRIP CANE SEED HIGH GERMINATION, three dollars hundred. Art Johnson, Concordia, Kan.

SUDAN, WHEELER'S IMPROVED, GRASS-type, certified, free sample, \$9.00 cwt. Carl Wheeler, Bridgeport, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, 28 VARIETIES from treated seed. Write for catalog. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

PURE CERTIFIED PINK KAFIR. SAMPLES and quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED KANSAS GROWN FROM \$6.00 to \$9.50 per bushel. Write for samples. Assaria Hardware Co., Assaria, Kan.

EARLY SUMAC SORGO SEED. GERMINATION 97 per cent. Samples and quotations on request. Colby Experiment Station, Colby, Kan.

EARLY SUMAC CANE FROM HAYS EXPERIMENT STATION seed, test 95, 3c cwt. here. Black Hull kafir, 89, \$2.50. State tested. Eilers, Colby, Kan.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP CANE. PRODUCES 2 to 3 tons per acre more than other and cattle eat coarsest of the stalks. \$1.10 per bu. W. H. Morrison, Stockton, Kan.

SPECIAL: 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 tomato, 100 onions, 50 pepper plants. Prepaid \$1.00. Moss packed, satisfaction guaranteed. Rusk Plant Co., Rusk, Tex.

STRONG PLANTS: 200 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 300 tomatoes, 100 onions, 50 peppers, prepaid \$1.00 any varieties. Are mixed any way wanted. Darby Bros., Ponta, Texas.

PLANTS, PORTO RICO, NANCY HALLS, Little Stem Jerseys, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.40; 1,000-\$2.25. Larger lots \$2.00 postpaid. Cabbage same price. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

LOOK! 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 Bermuda onions, 100 tomatoes, 50 pepper, 50 eggplants, all \$1.00 prepaid. Good tough plants which insure safe arrival. Central Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.

NANCY HALL, PORTO RICO PLANTS, from certified seed. Quick shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed, 1,000-\$2.00, 5,000-\$8.75 postpaid. Send money order, Bryce Woods, Rogers, Ark.

SPECIAL OFFER—500 TOMATOES, CABBAGE and onions mixed any way wanted and 50 peppers, \$1.00 prepaid. Strong field grown plants, satisfaction guaranteed. Modern Plant Farm, Ponta, Tex.

PLANTS—PORTO RICO, NANCY HALL, Yellow Jersey—500-\$1.25, 1,000-\$2.25. Larger lots \$2.00. Cabbage and Tomatoes, same price. Postpaid. Prompt shipment. Triangle Plant Farm, Rush Springs, Okla.

### SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

NANCY HALL, RED BERMUDA, YELLOW Jersey sweet potato plants, 50c-1.00; \$4.00-1.000. Cabbage—Copenhagen, 50c-1.00; Tomatoes—Bonnie Best \$1.00-1.00. All postpaid. T. Marion Crawford, Salina, Kan.

TOMATOES, CABBAGE, LETTUCE, COLLARDS 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; Bermuda Onions, pencil size, 500-65c; 1,000-\$1.10; 8,000-\$5.50. Sweet Pepper, Sweet Potato Slips, 50-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$2.50; prepaid. Weaver Plant Company, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

DOLLAR CANE SEED. AFRICAN MILLET, Orange, Red Top Sumac, Sourless and Leoti Red cane seed, \$1.00 per bushel. Darso, Shrock, Pink Kafir, White Kafir, Black hull and Red Kafir, recleaned, tested, tagged and sacked 2c per pound our track. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

RED CLOVER, \$10; ALSIKE, \$10; ALFALFA, \$8; White Sweet Clover, \$3.90; Timothy \$4.50; Mixed Alsike and Timothy, \$5.50; Yellow Soy Beans, 1.50; Sudan Grass, \$3.40; Amber Cane, \$1.25; all per bushel. Bags free. Samples and catalog upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Missouri.

CERTIFIED PORTO RICO POTATO PLANTS, 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25. Tomato plants, all varieties, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 2,000-\$3.00. Sweet pepper, 100-40c; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25. Bermuda onions, 500-60c; 1,000-\$1.00; 3,000-\$2.75. All postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

FORAGE CROP SEEDS—HEGARI \$2.00; Atlas Sego \$2.00; Shrock Kafir \$1.50; White Black Hull or Pink Kafir \$1.25; Siberian, Common or White Wonder Millet \$1.70; German Millet \$2.00; Sumac, Orange, Black or Red Amber Cane \$1.50; Soy Beans \$2.30; Cow Peas \$3.65. All per bushel. Bags included. Order direct from this advertisement. Mack McCullough, Box 622, Salina, Kan.

PLANTS THAT GROW, THE KIND YOU will like. Good hardy plants straight from the grower to you. Tomatoes, frostproof cabbage, Bermuda onions, 200-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50. Peppers and Eggplant, 50-35c; 100-75c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. Cauliflower, 50-50c; 100-75c. State certified Porto Rico sweet potatoes, after April 15, 100-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$3.00. All prepaid. List free. Southern Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.

PLANTS: SWEET POTATO—NANCY HALL, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Yellow Bermuda, White Jersey Yam, Vineless Jersey, Vineless Yam, Porto Rican, Priestly, Black Spanish, Red Jersey, 100, 50c; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00; postpaid. Tomato—Chauk Early Jersey, Stone, Fondrosa, New Tree. Cabbage—Early Jersey, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market, Sure Head, 100, 50c; 500, \$2.25; 1,000, \$4.00; postpaid. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Rt. 4, Abilene, Kan.

### KODAK FINISHING

SEND ROLL AND 25c FOR SIX BEAUTIFUL glossstone prints. Day-Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, SIX CARDINAL border, prints 25c silver. Intercean, Dept. M, Litchfield, Ill.

GLOSS PRINTS TRIAL FIRST ROLL DEVELOPED print 10c lightning service. F.R.B. Photo Co. Dept. J, 1503 Lincoln Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SIX BEAUTIFUL, DISTINCTIVE SUPER-prints 25c. Developing included; any size roll. Capitol Photo Service, 1453 Capitol Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

FILM DEVELOPED AND 6 PRINTS, 25c. Cash prizes in our contest, also Eastman's \$100,000 offer. Full information with your first roll. Photo-Art Finishers, Hutchinson, Kan.

### DOGS

An honest effort has been made to restrict this advertising to reputable firms and individuals, however we cannot guarantee satisfaction of hunting dogs since qualities of these animals vary with individual opinions.

WANTED WHITE SPITZ AND FOX TERRIER puppies. Reagen Kennels, Riley, Kan.

PURE BRED ST. BERNARD MALE AND female and pups. Frank Schmitt, Collyer, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, HEELERS. Approved. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Nebr.

BIG PUPPIES—HALF ST. BERNARD, HALF English Shepherds. Males \$8.00. Females \$6.00. Fine beautiful dogs. Ed Geason, Mildred, Montana.

### PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney 150-J Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

### SILOS

RIBSTONE CEMENT STAVE SILOS ERECTED on your own premises by our crews at direct-from-factory prices. Strong, durable, beautiful. Frost, wind and rot proof. Liberal discounts on early orders. Write for literature. Hutchinson Concrete Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

### PAINT

EXCELLENT QUALITY HOUSE PAINT, \$1.59; Barn Paint, \$1.23; Varnish, \$1.64; Flat Wall, \$1.87; Kalsomine, 49c; Floor Wax, 43c; 4 in. Brush, 95c. Manufacturers' Paint Co., Wichita, Kan.

### FROG RAISING

RAISE BULLFROGS. BIG PROFITS. Instructions 25c. Chareton Fur and Frog Farm-Inc. Chicago, Ill.



## For More Wheat Profit

J. EDWARD TAYLOR  
Ulysses, Kansas

A questionnaire was sent to the Farm Bureau members of Grant county regarding their experiences with summer-fallow for wheat. The results were as one would expect, especially if he has had any experience with summer fallow. In other words the reports showed the value and importance of this practice.

There were 39 questionnaires returned and 20 were from farmers who had summer-fallowed for the 1930 crop. There were 5,015 acres of wheat grown on summer-fallow land that yielded a total of 120,550 bushels of wheat, or an average of more than 24 to the acre. There were 33,445 acres of wheat grown on land not fallowed. The total production was 317,261 bushels or an average of 9.4 to the acre for the same crop year.

These are averages of the results of 21 farmers who had wheat on summer-fallow and of 39 farmers who had wheat on land not summer-fallowed. This ratio is what one might expect over a period of years. The question was asked of the farmers: "Do you believe summer-fallow for wheat in Grant county will pay over a period of six years?" All except one farmer answered yes; the farmer who answered no had sandy soil and had no experience with summer-fallow. Some farmers stated that one-third to one-half of the wheat crop should be grown on land that had been summer-fallowed. Some stated that all the crop should be grown on summer-fallowed land.

Remarks such as the following made by wheat growers illustrate the importance of summer-fallow in Grant county:

"No farmer should fallow less than one-half of his wheat acreage if he expects the profit he is entitled to for his wheat."

"In nine years on my farm summer-fallowed land has averaged 3 to 1 in favor of summer-fallow."

Here are some more remarks about the economy and profitableness of summer-fallowing for wheat:

"I've always made the most profit on summer fallowed land. This year I will have seven quarters to summer-fallow."

"One will have as good yield on one fallow crop as he will on two continuous crops. The fallow crop will be produced at one-third less cost." Other farmers said: "I believe summer-fallowing is the cheapest way to raise wheat."

"I have three quarters to fallow this year. Ordinarily I get as much from one fallow crop as from two continuous crops and at less cost to the bushel."

"I always summer-fallow one-third of the land I own."

"I am farming 640 acres and will fallow 320 acres of it."

## Remove a Prejudice

In comparing the meat-producing abilities of well-bred heifers and steers recently, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and seven state experiment stations disproved some of the arguments which have been advanced in support of the long-standing prejudice against heifer beef.

One of the most interesting and important facts discovered by the investigators is that the meat from well-finished heifers is equally as palatable as that from steers when the two are slaughtered at the same age. Moreover, in these experiments, the dressing percentage of the heifers was fully as high as that of the steers.

In the course of their studies on the relative merits of the two sexes as meat producers, the investigators likewise found that yearling heifers ordinarily reach an acceptable market finish more quickly and at lighter

weight than do steers of similar breeding and feeding. It follows, of course, that the heifers become over-finished sooner than the steers when the feeding is continued.

These research findings are significant in view of the present market demand for lighter-weight carcasses of good finish, the department says. The housewife likes to buy small but well-finished cuts of beef. She likes steaks thick, if not otherwise too large, and would buy roasts more often if she could always get them small enough. The well-finished, light heifer, slaughtered before she becomes overfat, fulfills these requirements. This study has uncovered some facts which should be of marked benefit not only to the consuming public but also to the producer, the meat packer, and the retailer, the department says.

The agricultural experiment stations of Arkansas, Colorado, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, and Illinois, in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, fed out about 400 head of cattle, about half of which were heifers and half steers, during these experiments. The studies have been in progress about five years. In each instance the department with the co-operating station graded the cattle as feeders, slaughter cattle, and carcasses, with respect to conformation, finish, and quality. Standard rib cuts were taken from representative carcasses for the cooking and palatability studies. The roasts were judged by the department's cooked-meat grading committee.

## Stop Runaway Soil

BY LEONARD F. NEFF

Brice Hovorka, of Barnes township, was the first farmer to construct a terrace in Washington county. The first terrace was built on November 5, 1926 with the assistance of John V. Hepler, then county agent. Mr. Hovorka has steadily expanded his program until now most of the farm is terraced.

The first farmer in Washington county and in Kansas to completely terrace his entire farm was John S. Wood, of Clifton township. However, Mr. Wood has found a broad, wide terrace to be the most practical so he still is improving his original terraces.

After five years of demonstrational work in terracing, Washington county has more than 1,000 acres actually protected from erosion and moisture loss by terraces. These terraces are located on 50 different farms in 20 of the 25 townships of the county.

## Answers to Questions on Page 2

1. Henry VIII.
2. Yes.
3. Lincoln, McKinley, Roosevelt and Coolidge.
4. To steal from the writings of another.
5. Harvard.
6. Benjamin Harrison.
7. "Let the purchaser buy at his own risk."
8. Steel made by forcing atmospheric air into cast iron while in a molten state. The invention was patented by Henry Bessemer in 1855.
9. 231.
10. The antiseptic method of operating and dressing, introduced by Lord Lister.
11. A corner in Westminster Abbey where Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton and other poets are buried.
12. Charles E. Hughes. \$20,500.

Note: This week's questions and answers were submitted by Henry Mohler, Ottawa, Kan.

Practically every farmer who had built terraces on his farm in the last five years has added more to his original project.

The growing popularity of this new farm practice can be appreciated from the fact that from April 1, 1930 to May 1, 1931 the acres terraced in Washington county increased from 470 to 1,318 acres.

## Need Complete Ration

BY F. W. BELL

A fact that is becoming more fully appreciated by cattle feeders is that cheaper gains can be made by calves and yearlings than by older steers. However, this is not true unless the ration is properly balanced. For instance, a ration consisting of corn and prairie hay or corn, prairie hay, and silage will not result in satisfactory gains. Such rations are too low in protein, a feed nutrient which is absolutely essential to provide for growth as well as provide rapid and economical gains. Feeds, such as cottonseed or linseed meal or alfalfa hay, must be included in the ration to supply the necessary protein. One pound of cottonseed meal and 2 pounds of alfalfa hay to the steer daily will supply sufficient protein.

## Music for the Cows

Perhaps due to "springtime in Kansas pastures," as much as "Springtime in the Rockies," featured by the dairy radio recently installed in the barn of Mrs. Blakeley near Horton, has the dairy herd made such an increase in milk production in the last few weeks.

But "Bill" Jusi, cow tester of the Brown-Doniphan County Cow Testing Association, is turning over in his scientific mind the fact that this dairy herd produced an average of 2 pounds more butterfat during April, when the radio test was made, than during March when the music was entirely absent.

## 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.

F. H. Robinson, Winfield. Two white-face yearling steers with holes in right ears and under-bit of left ears.

Oliver La Clere, Mayetta. Twenty-one jewel Hamilton watch, number 347738 movement in Hunting case with diamond set in back.

Earl Disney, Ellis. Several parts taken from an Allis Chalmers tractor.

C. F. Kirkendall, Oberlin. Two sets of work harness, three collars and other harness straps and tractor wrenches.

Mrs. F. T. Hartman, Ramona. Case of tools taken from a Ford sedan.

D. E. Kubik, Caldwell. Ford coach, model A, engine No. 3130556, license 12-874. Piece broken out of front glass of right-hand door. Unpainted new front axle; \$25 reward offered by A. T. A. No. 123.

G. G. Davis, Randall. Lumber and roofing, two large doors 7 feet and 4 inches by 4 feet and 6 inches, some 2 by 4 bridge planks.

H. F. Wendt, Tribune. Interrupter and interrupter housing off a Robert Bosch magneto. Valued at \$15.75.

R. G. Weber, Great Bend. Two 4-ply Riverside tires, sizes 29 by 4.40. Two 6-ply Riverside tires sizes 20 by 4.40. Tires equipped with tubes and rims, taken off a model T Ford sedan, also light bulbs, timer and wiring; 5-gallon container and motometer.

Frank Nowak, Goodland. Five hogs. Weighed between 350 and 450 pounds each.

## Important Future Events

June 3-5—National Holstein-Friesian sale and convention, Syracuse, N. Y.  
June 17—Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association picnic and field day, Jo-Mar farm, Salina, Kan.  
Aug. 22-29—Missouri State Fair, Sedalia.  
Aug. 26-Sept. 4—Iowa State Fair, Des Moines.  
Sept. 14-19—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.  
Sept. 19-25—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.  
Sept. 26-Oct. 3—Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City.  
Sept. 28-Oct. 4—Dairy Cattle Congress and allied shows, Waterloo, Ia.  
Nov. 9-12—Kansas National Livestock show, Wichita.

Sudan as a summer pasture for dairy cows is well adapted to Kansas conditions.

## 22¢ to Vaccinate a Spring Pig

Against Cholera. Using Clear, Concentrated, Pasteurized, Government-Inspected

Peters' Serum

Your check for \$25.50 brings 3000 c.c.'s of serum (@ 80 cts. per 100 c.c.) and 150 c.c. of virus (@ 1¢ per c.c.) enough for 100 to 120 pigs. We send FREE two syringes with double strength glass barrels and directions. Write for Free Veterinary Guide.

Peters Serum Co., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.  
World's First Hog Serum Company

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

**Shungavally Holsteins**  
We will sell one of our herd sires, Joe Ford, 5 years old, good individual, good breeder. You can see a bunch of his calves here. Would trade for 2 good reg. 2-yr-old heifers. Come and see him or send for extended pedigree.  
Also fine young bulls from calves to bulls old enough for service. All from record cows.  
IRA ROMIG & SONS,  
2501 W. 21st St., Topeka, Kansas

### GUERNSEY CATTLE

#### GUERNSEYS

For sale. Very fine reg. bulls. Two old enough for service, 1 heifer calf, two cows. May Rose breeding.  
FRANK GARLOW, Rt. 5, Concordia, Kan.

### AYRSHIRE CATTLE

**PUREBRED AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE**  
MRS. J. W. GHUMM, WAKEENEY, KAN.

### JERSEY CATTLE

**DON'T MISS THIS REAL CHANCE**  
To own a son of Fern's Noble Champion, (half brother to Fern's Wexford Noble, Jersey Volunteer Fern's Oxford Noble and others), priced reasonable.  
Knoepfel Jersey Farm, Colony, Kan.

### MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

### MILKING SHORTHORNS

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

### POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

**Polled and Horned Special**  
One Polled Shorthorn Bull, and 2 nice heifers \$240.  
One Horned Bull and 2 good heifers, all reg., \$200.  
20 bulls serviceable age, \$60 to \$125 each. High class Polled Shorthorns. Phone J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN., our expense.

### RED POLLED CATTLE

#### Reg. Red Polled Bull

For sale. Three years old, from milk strain breed. Kind and perfectly gentle. Pedigree on request.  
C. Dunstone, Star Rt., Box 11A, Ness City, Kan.

### DUROC HOGS

#### 30 Great Duroc Boars

Royally bred in purple. Over 25 years breeding. Shorter legged, easy feeding type. Immuned. Reg. Shipped on approval. W. B. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas

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

### POLAND CHINA HOGS

#### Reg. Poland Chinas

Glits weighing 120 lbs. Immuned and priced to sell. LELAND W. DUFF, Concordia, Kansas

## Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

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

Change of copy as desired

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

## Public Sales of Livestock

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

# Sunshine Mellows Heat Purifies

The advice of your physician is: Keep out of doors, in the open air, breathe deeply; take plenty of exercise in the mellow sunshine, and have a periodic check-up on the health of your body.

**LUCKIES** are always kind to your throat

Everyone knows that sunshine mellows — that's why the "TOASTING" process includes the use of the Ultra Violet Rays. LUCKY STRIKE — made of the finest tobaccos — the Cream of the Crop — THEN — "IT'S TOASTED" — an extra, secret heating process. Harsh irritants present in all raw tobaccos are expelled by "TOASTING." These irritants are sold to others. They are not present in your LUCKY STRIKE. No wonder LUCKIES are always kind to your throat.



TUNE IN—  
The Lucky  
Strike Dance  
Orchestra,  
every Tuesday,  
Thursday and  
Saturday eve-  
ning over  
N. B. C. net-  
works.

## "It's toasted"

Your Throat Protection—against irritation—against cough

© 1931, The A. T. Co., Mfrs.