

Lawrence, Kan. —(UP)— In an effort to assist students, who might be forced to withdraw from school authorities of the University of Kansas have announced a plan to serve meals to such students for 30 cents a day — 10 cents a meal.

Chancellor E. H. Lindley announced the plan, which will be called the "scholarship meal plan," and which will serve only students who show high scholastic standing and who establish that they really need assistance.

Breakfast, luncheon and dinners will be served each day except Sunday in the University cafeteria.

A sample menu, offered by Mrs. Ethel Evans, director of the cafeteria, included:

Breakfast: hot cereal, cream, stewed fruit, milk.

Luncheon: noodles, cabbage, bread and butter, fruit or fruit salad tea, or coffee.

Dinner: meat pie, a vegetable, fruit, pie or pudding, tea or coffee.

The menu will vary widely, Mrs. Evans said, and all will be of high nutritive value.

Another plan is being worked out to enable students in need of help to obtain lodging at houses in Lawrence in return for services. Townspeople are co-operating in fine, spirit, universally officials said. Many contributed to the fund, which will permit starting the meal plan at this time.

New Whooping Cough Vaccine Demonstrated

Berkeley, Cal. —(UP)— An effective vaccine for treating whooping cough and counteracting its effects has been successfully demonstrated by two University of California bacteriologists.

The vaccine, developed by Dr. Albert Paul Kreuger, associate professor of bacteriology, and Mrs. V. O. Nichols, research associate in bacteriology, produced successful results in 80 per cent of the cases.

In clinical tests, 202 patients were given the vaccine. Its effects were compared with the results of old types of vaccine tried on 129 patients. As compared to the 80 per cent success of the new vaccine, the old types showed good results in only 48 per cent of the cases.

Wind Blew 1923 Check to Gas Station

Wichita, Kan. —(UP)— During one of the recent dust storms that swept this section of the middle west Joe Adkinson, gasoline station attendant, noticed a piece of paper blowing toward him.

His curiosity aroused, Adkinson picked up the paper, and discovered it was a check dated August, 29, 1923, and drawn on the First National Bank of Paris, Texas.

The check was for \$2 and was signed by George A. Hardison and made payable to a service station in Paris. It was endorsed by the payee and cleared the bank on August, 30, 1923.

Chic and Cool



In the wardrobe of Irene Ware, screen player, is this stunning dinner dress of flesh colored net, polka-dotted in deeper pink. The tailored bow, tied carelessly around a low waistline, is of flesh and coral angel's skin, pointed to a V in front and tied in a fluttery bow at back.

Tombstone Replacement Is Puzzle to Doctor

Greensboro, Ind. —(UP)— The problem of replacing a tombstone found on his front porch, back on the grave of his grandfather, dead since 1857 and whose burial place he does not know the location of, is faced by Dr. W. M. McCaughey here.

"A SUR-SHOT" WORM OIL BEST
For worming pigs, write for information and prices.
Fairview Chemical Co.
HUMBOLDT, S. D.

Out Our Way



By Williams

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

GROWING ALFALFA

To a field of alfalfa, on the farm of an experimenter, three tons of lime per acre, phosphate fertilizer, and some manure were applied 18 years ago. A good catch of alfalfa was secured and a fair yield of hay was produced the next year. Then the field was overtaken by bluegrass and weeds. Somewhat discouraged, he concluded that the soil on the farm, which varies from the most part from silty loam to sand loam, was not well adapted to alfalfa. Some years later in a greenhouse test of soils from many parts of the state he was surprised to find that under complete treatment which included lime, phosphate, and potash, the soil from the old home produced as good alfalfa as any soil in the whole lot. The greenhouse tests bolstered up his "alfalfa morale" to such an extent that in the spring of 1931 he decided to have an 18-acre field sown to alfalfa. This time four tons of lime and some potash, as well as phosphate, were applied to each acre. The seed was inoculated, barley was sown as a nurse crop, and after seeding, the field was gone over with a cultipacker. The season proving to be one of the driest on record, he lost all hope of securing a catch of alfalfa. To his great surprise a good crop of barley was secured and the alfalfa catch was just about perfect. In spite of the fact that the following year was again very dry, two cuttings of alfalfa were again secured, giving 50 big loads of hay from the 18 acres. In the spring of 1932, several more fields of alfalfa were started. On one of these fields, consisting of a very sandy soil, rye was used as a nurse crop. Lime, phosphate, and potash were added, the seed was inoculated, and the cultipacker was used after seeding. The season was exceptionally dry. An excellent catch of alfalfa was secured on about two-thirds of the field. On the other one-third the catch was less than 50 per cent of what it should be. Since the soil is just as sandy, and the alfalfa was just as much affected by the drought in the places where the catch is good as where it is poor, he concluded that probably not enough lime had been applied in the areas where the alfalfa catch was poor. Soil samples were carefully taken from the good and poor areas of alfalfa and tested for acidity. In every case where the catch was perfect, the soil was practically neutral, and where the catch was poor the soil was distinctly acid. Alfalfa was also sown in 1932 on another field of sandy soil. When he looked at the alfalfa last November, he noticed a strip several rods wide through the middle of the field where the alfalfa was a perfect catch. On the rest of the field there was just a fair catch. On testing the soil, he again found it to be practically neutral where the alfalfa catch was good and distinctly acid where the catch was only fair. On inquiring, he found that the strip through the middle, where the catch of alfalfa was perfect, had gotten an extra dose of lime. The 18-acre field sown to alfalfa in 1931, and now a perfect stand and yielding well, was also tested. He found the soil to be practically neutral. From time to time, he has tested the field that received three tons of lime per acre way back in 1914, and on which as he stated in the beginning, alfalfa was not a success. He has found that through all these years it has remained slightly acid, just like it was the year after the lime was applied. This and much other data show that in our climate the rate of loss of lime by leaching is slow, and that when a field is once properly limed, it will, under ordinary farming conditions, not have to be limed again for 20 to 30 years.

had tasting paste has been used with success by poultrymen, by applying it to the birds that are being pecked. Here is one preparation that has been tried: Two ounces of pine tar, one ounce of powdered bitter aloes iodine—enough to give the whole mixture the consistency of a paste. Rub this paste on the parts of the chicks that are being pecked at.

FORCING PROFITS

Low prices of dairy products have evidently caused owners of dairy cows to feed their cows less grain, and thereby reduce production. In a way, they probably hope to bring about better prices by this method. At any rate, this is about the only conclusion one can arrive at from the fact that the average production of milk per cow in the country as a whole this year is four per cent below last year and seven per cent below the five-year average. This reduction in production per cow, however, is counterbalanced by an increase in the number of cows, to the extent of nearly four per cent, compared with last year. This means total milk production is practically the same as a year ago. Thus the feeding of less grain per cow, which while it has decreased production per cow has not accomplished what the milk producers had in mind when inaugurating their scheme of adjusting production to consumption. The practice of letting up on efficient feeding, or of abandoning efficiency in any line of producing farm products, with the hope of curtailing the quantity of products produced, contrary to the opinion of many farmers, will never solve our surplus problem. A much better method to pursue is, wherever possible, to increase production efficiency without increasing total production. Applying this to the dairy industry, it means that instead of feeding our average herds less efficiently, we should reduce the number of cows by selling the lowest producers to the butcher, and then feed the remainder enough better so that the total milk production of the herd will remain the same, or slightly less than it was before. Production can, as every one knows, be increased in two ways — by better feeding and by better breeding. And so long as we make the utmost use of these two factors, keeping in mind all the time not to increase total production of the herd, we shall make progress toward an intelligent balancing of production to consumption. Suppose you are milking a herd of 12 cows, and that they are, on an efficient ration, producing 2,700 pounds of butterfat a year, or an average of 225 pounds per head. You decide not to increase your total production above 2,700 pounds of fat, but you have come to the conclusion that under-feeding is poor practice. You, therefore, decide to sell two of your poorest cows, regardless of what they may bring on the market, for you have become convinced that by better feeding your 10 remaining cows, they can be made to produce an average of 270 pounds of fat per head per year. The year following, you again sell the poorest cow in the herd, and you find that your nine remaining cows produce 300 pounds each per year, and you still have a total of 2,700 pounds of fat to sell. Now you have reduced your original herd by 25 per cent, but your net income has greatly increased. For example, at an average of 25 cents a pound for butterfat, your annual gross dairy income during this reconstruction period has been \$675, but your feed cost has been reduced and so has your labor bill. That such a program is entirely practical has been demonstrated thousands of times by farmers belonging to cow testing associations. We have in mind one Iowa man who, by adopting better feeding methods, increased the production of his herd in three years, after testing for one year, from 200 pounds of butterfat per head to 318 pounds. The first year, this man produced 4,800 pounds of butterfat with 24 cows, while the last year he produced 5,088 pounds with 18 head. Surely, management efficiency is very much worth while.

POULTRY POINTERS

Yellow corn contains vitamin A and it is necessary to make hens lay the largest number of eggs, to make eggs hatch well, to get the maximum growth for baby chicks, and to prevent an eye trouble known as ophthalmia or nutritional roup. Cod liver oil is fed to supply vitamin D, which is necessary to prevent rickets or leg weaknesses in baby chicks, for hens to lay the largest number of eggs, and to make the eggs hatch. Vitamin D is also contained in sunshine. Hence, if you baby chicks or laying hens are allowed to range in the direct sunshine an average of 30 minutes a day, they do not need cod liver oil in the ration. Cowspeas are an excellent feed for chickens when used to supplement part of the grain and not the protein supplement. They contain approximately 16 per cent protein which is much higher than protein content of corn or wheat and for this reason when they are added to the ration they should stimulate egg production.

AS IT WAS, ETC.

Oh the farmer on parade — can't you hear them about and call, can't you hear the tramp of marching, as their heavy footsteps fall? They have stopped the food of millions in the cities great and small, and they've turned their sweaty faces which have been against the wall. Can't you see their earnest faces bronzed with labor's honest toil, can't you see their clenched hands' creases with the good earth's fruitful soil? They gird their loins and roll their sleeves, their trucks and spades prepare to rout again the

ELECTRIC EYE COUNTED TRIPS

Baltimore —(UP)— For each member of her family, the average housewife makes 18 trips a day to the kitchen sink, according to the February issue of the American Journal of Home Economics.

Each time she goes to the sink, the article shows, she spends, on an average, one minute.

Thus, the homemaker in a family of five will average 90 trips daily to the sink and will work there for an hour and a half.

A photo-electric eye was used to help record every trip made, together with the time spent at the sink. The U. S. Bureau of Home Economics was asked to make this study by the chairman of the committee on kitchens of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, and it received outside cooperation.

An analysis of the study shows that the Washington, D. C., housewives in whose kitchens the photo-electric eye was placed, spent from 38 to 152 minutes at the sink each day, while the number of trips varied from 32 to 217. The reasons for such variations, according to the article, can be determined only by more detailed studies. The definite factual studies should make possible more definite efficiency of different types of kitchen arrangement, Dr. Stanley says.

Judge Used King Solomon Tactics

Twin Falls, Id. —(UP)— When evidence failed to prove the ownership of a 20-year-old work horse, Justice of the Peace H. M. Holler made a practical use of a lesson from the Bible.

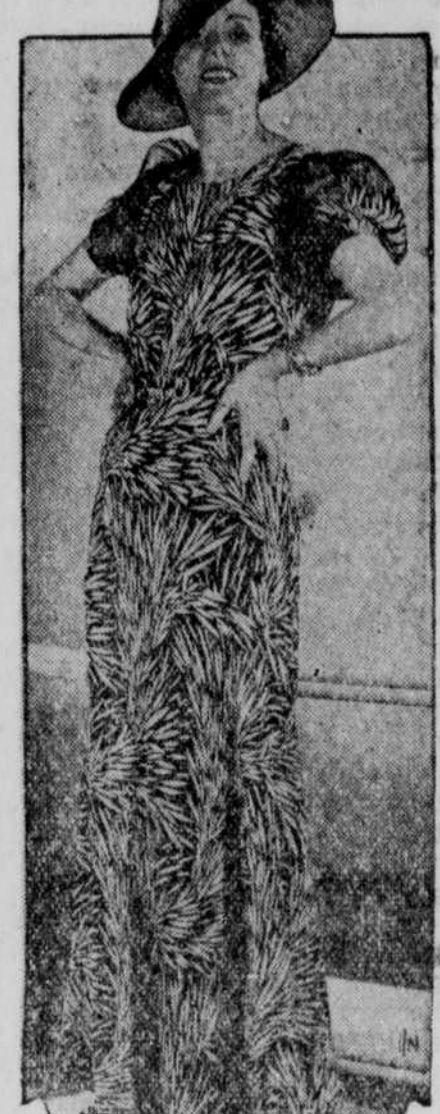
Evidence was equally divided and the judge was puzzled.

Finally he ruled that the horse be freed between the farms of the two claimants. Once released, the animal trotted contentedly to the farm of Victor W. Nelson and the judge thereupon ruled the horse was Nelson's.

248-Year-Old Deed Bridged Important Gap

Barnstable, Mass. —(UP)— Discovery of a 248-year-old deed in the registry at Plymouth has bridged an important gap in the

Charm of Print



Sheafs of wheat is the design of this printed crepe dress worn here by Benita Hume, M.C.M. actress. The puffed sleeves of black organdy are gathered into a cut-out piece of the crepe. A large black hat, trimmed with a wreath of pearlized leaves, completes the ensemble.

town records of this Puritan community.

The deed confirmed the original grant from William Bradford and his associates of Plymouth colony to Joseph Hull and Thomas Dimock. The town of Barnstable was founded in 1639 on this grant, the original copy of which never has been found.

Missionary Refused To Retire from Work

Livingston, Tex. —(UP)— Rev. C. W. Chambers, who for 33 years has lived among the Alabama In-

dians on their reservation 17 miles east of here, refuses to retire because he likes the work.

Chambers has been a circuit rider since 1900, when the Presbyterian church sent him into the East Texas pine woods as missionary to an all but forgotten tribe of redskins.

Theoretically, he retired six years ago when he reached the required age of 70 years, but actually he is still hard at work.

Radio Stations to Take Over Old Mansion

Philadelphia —(UP)— Two Philadelphia radio stations soon will take possession of an old mansion where President Grant wrote his Centennial exposition address in 1876 as their new headquarters.

The house, constructed for George W. Childs, was the scene of many brilliant social events. Presidents, Hayes, Arthur and Cleveland were entertained there.

Radio station WFEN and WRAX plan to reconstruct the mansion for broadcasting purposes.

State Wages Successful War Against Starfish

Boston —(UP)— Massachusetts is waging war successfully against starfish, which threatened extinction of its \$2,000,000 scallop industry.

For an expenditure of less than \$20,000, approximately 38,000,000 starfish have been destroyed in two years, mostly in the Cape Cod area.

Bounties on starfish average from 15 to 35 cents a bushel.

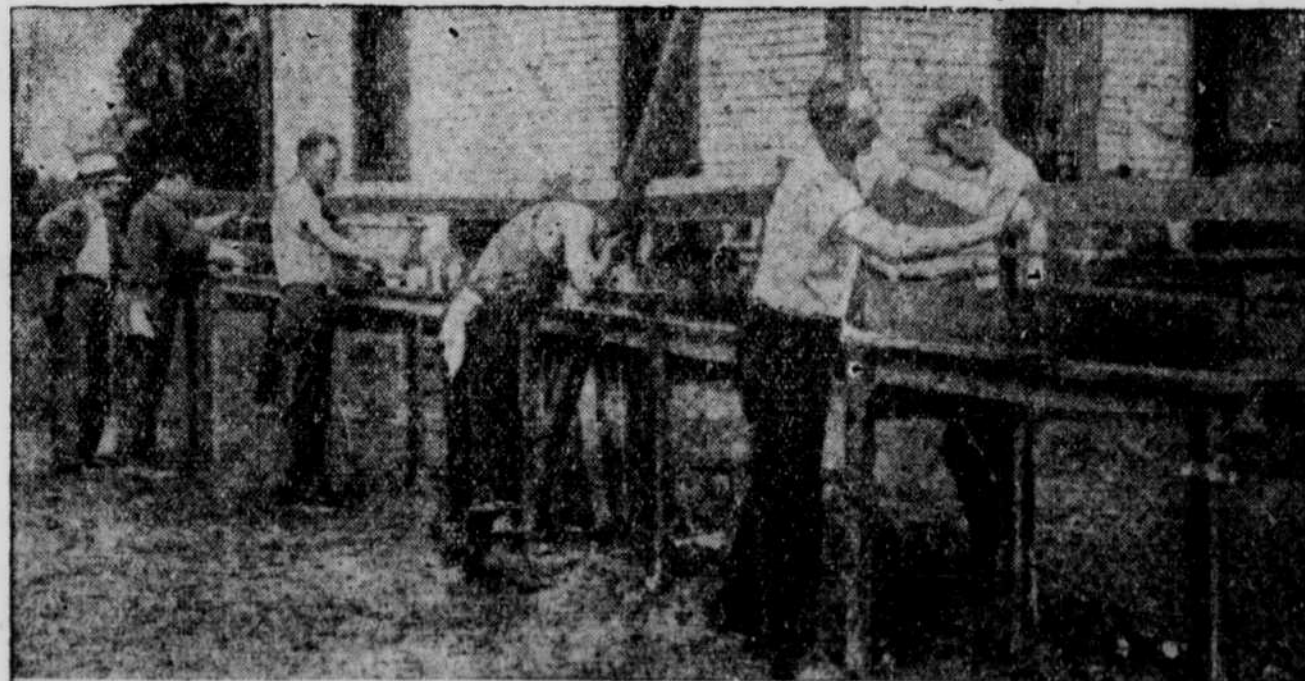
ONLY IF LILACS
If only lilacs you had made
And scattered them around this ball.
To festoon prairie, slope and glade,
God, you'd have blessed us after all.

If but their purple for the eye
Of humankind your soul had willed.
A smile would follow every sign
And joy enthroned where hate had chilled.

So tenderly their clusters sway,
Their netters so serene in flight,
The moon by night the sun by day,
Kiss them with lips of love and light.

If only lilacs had been given
To prove your spirit in the sod,
We still should have our dreams of Heaven
And wonder at your marvels, God.
Yankton, S. D. Will Chamberlain.

Just Like the "Good Old Days"



There are no tiled bathrooms with hot and cold water at the bonus camp provided for the use of war veterans at Fort Hunt, Va., but the boys make the best of things. Here are a few of the veterans marchingers performing their ablutions in the good old manner to which they were accustomed back in war days.

Snake Became Entangled in Motor

Montgomery, Ala. —(UP)— Snake story: Gerald Nolin, Dothan district agent for a Montgomery paper, was coming home in his car the other day when he noticed the car was becoming overheated. He paid no attention, drove steadily along.

Soon the car began heating up in earnest. Nolin got out, lifted the hood. Draped across the motor was a four foot moccasin

Cornerstone Anniversary Celebrated at Yellowstone

Gardiner, Mont. —(UP)— The 30th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the northern gateway to Yellowstone National park was celebrated here recently.

President Theodore Roosevelt conducted the ceremony which

Opportunity From Answers

Husband: What? You don't mean to say you are going shopping in all this rain?

Wife: Of course I am. I've saved up \$5 for a rainy day, and this is the first opportunity I've had to spend it.