

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

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Combines Soon to Be Humming

IT IS PREDICTED that more than two-thirds of this year's wheat crop in Kansas, estimated at some 125,000,000 bushels, will be harvested by combines.

It doesn't take an old-timer to remember when harvesting such a crop back in the days of headers, binders and threshing machines required a small army to complete the job before the grain was stored or hauled to the elevators.

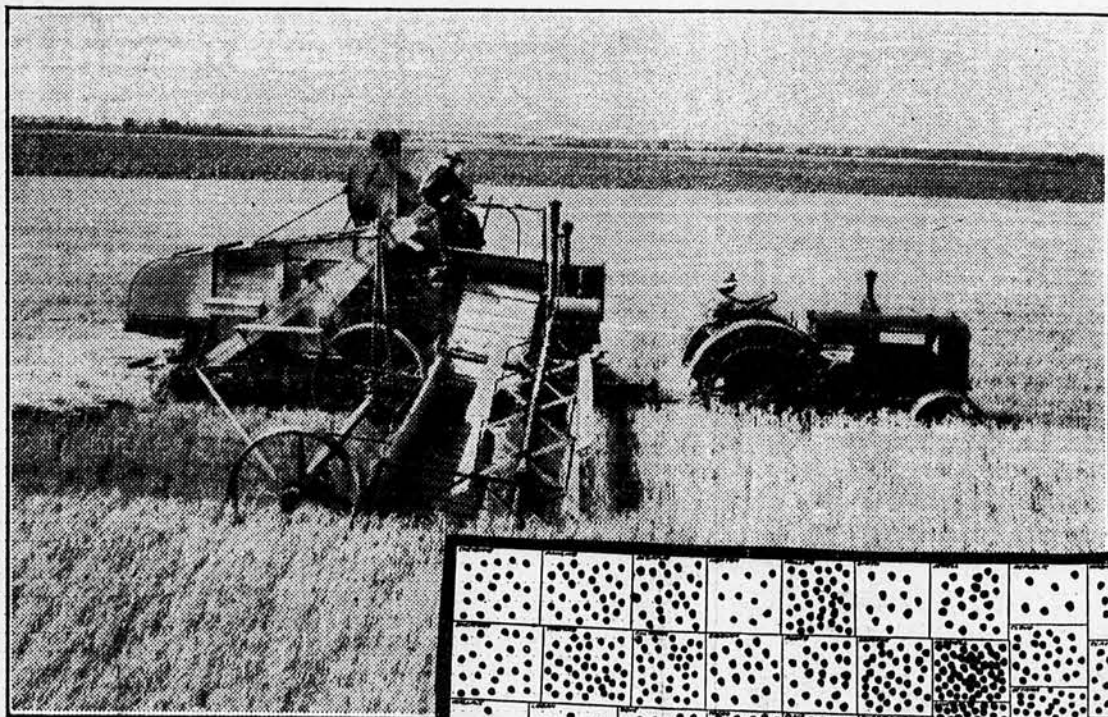
Probably mother remembers that era more vividly than anyone else in the family. To the women, the harvest season was a veritable nightmare. As soon as the binder got into the field, extra hired help was required with the resultant long hours in the kitchen.

But this was only a taste of what was to follow when the threshing crew arrived and mother and the girls, aided by the neighbors, tried to satisfy the appetites of 15 to 20 hungry men.

Of course, that isn't all the saving. The elimination of "shocking," twine, stacking and the other details cannot but help to cut the expense in half.

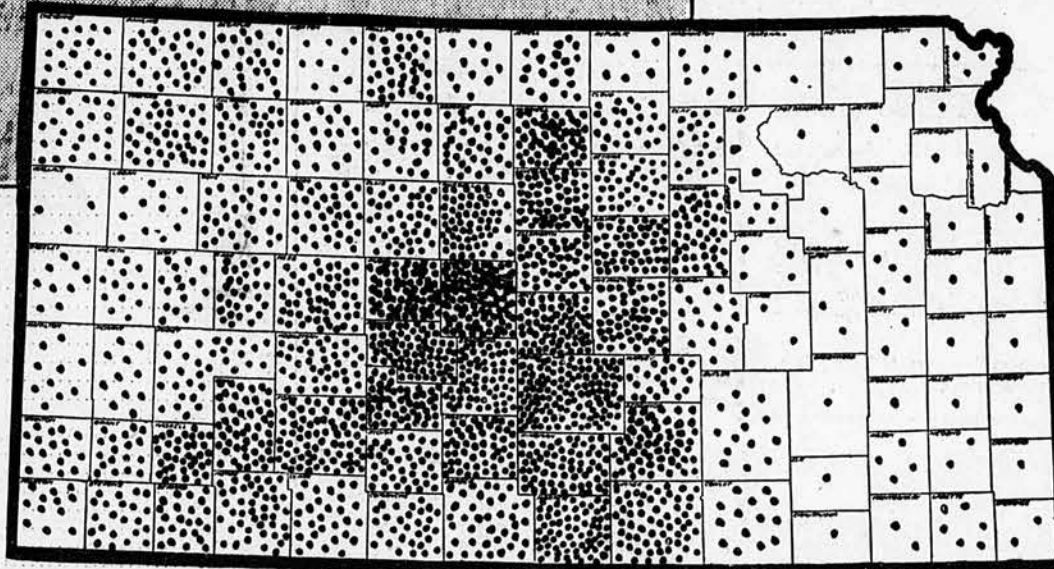
Eastern Kansas this year will see many more combines in action. For years, farmers in this section advanced the argument that their fields were too small and furthermore, they did not desire to leave wheat standing until it was dead ripe because of possible damage from wet weather. Apparently many have changed their minds.

It is said that the combine harvester originated on the Pacific Coast where they were drawn by horses or mules. Kansas, however, did not take to the idea until the tractor manufacturers provided the motive power. Possibly the idea of harnessing a dozen or more animals necessary to pull the machine never appealed to the average Kansas farmer.

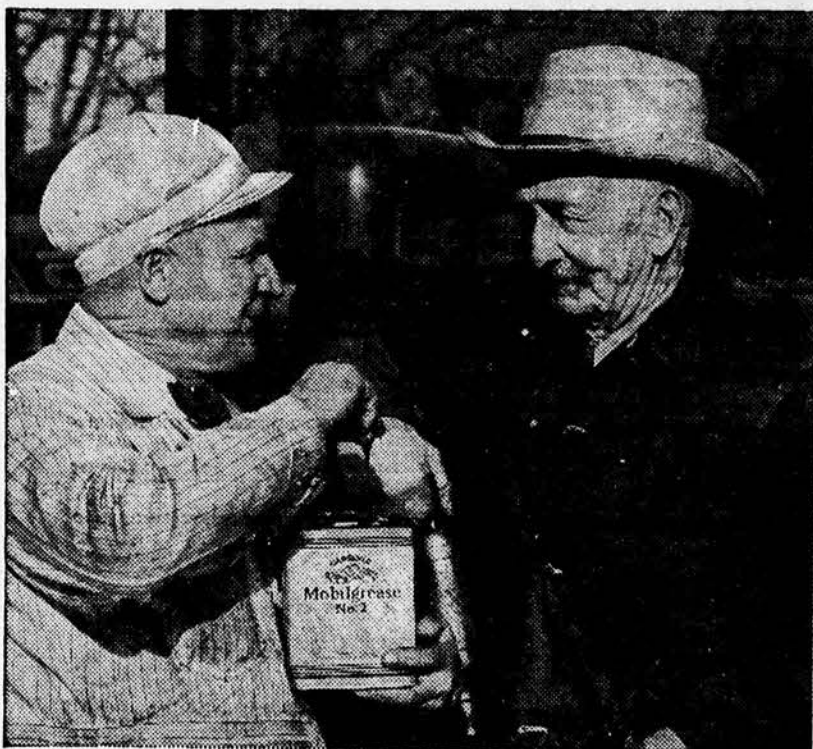


Two men with this outfit, picture on left, can harvest about 30 acres a day of average Kansas wheat. This summer there will be at least 26,000 combines in action before harvest is over.

Where the combines are located, map on right. Every dot represents 10 combines. The estimate was made during 1935 and will be changed this season materially with heavy buying in Eastern Kansas.



Coming Next Issue One of the most unusual stories ever written about the West; plenty of action and unexpected twists and turns that will keep you guessing.



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He would probably tell you that it has the habit of sticking at the right spot and doing a top-notch job of reducing friction for a much longer time than other greases—so you save money and enjoy sure protection at the same time.

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Oats Smut and Chinch Bugs Here

SPRING crops and winter wheat have shown general improvement as a result of rains in every part of the state. There is considerable smut in oats. A good many farmers wish to plow this crop under for soil improvement in order to obtain both payments under the soil conservation program. If the crop is plowed under and summer fallowed in the Western section, or fallowed for legume planting in any county, both payments will be made.

However, a mature crop is not considered a green manure crop, and E. H. Leker, state director, said county committees probably would not approve smutty oats under the green manure head. Two uses for such a crop would be to harvest the smutty oats for hay or pasture it. The latter is preferable. Many fields which weren't treated are not worth harvesting for grain.

Chinch bugs are showing up in Southeastern Kansas, but numbers do not appear dangerous in most fields. By pulling up a plant of wheat or barley and tearing the roots apart one can find the bugs if any are there. An occasional bug isn't enough to cause worry. But if there are a dozen bugs or more to the plant, means of stopping them from going into other fields had better be planned. In Wilson county last week, several farmers were seen loading barrels of creosote to take to the farm for making barriers.

Kansas Farmer's crop reporters say:

Allen—Sufficient moisture since May 8 has given a good prospect for corn. Early dry weather damaged all small grain. Never before has so much wheat been plowed up. Oats heading short and badly smutted. Flax uneven, due to soil being too dry to sprout it at sowing time. Eggs holding up well, 16c; butterfat, 22c.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barton—All vegetation showing improvement since getting the much-needed moisture. Wheat heading but very short. Young calves a good price. Butterfat, 19c to 22c; wheat, 80c; eggs, 17c; mill run, 90c to 95c; bran, 80c to 85c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Another good rain. Wheat and oats heading. Much corn had to be replanted. Largest yield to the acre and the best quality of alfalfa we have had in years has just been put up. Everyone busy and harvest almost here.—E. E. Taylor.

Cloud—Wheat looks good, oats fair, corn coming along nicely, a good crop of alfalfa being cut. Most farmers trying to comply under new soil conservation program. Lots of folks beginning to talk politics; Re-

publicans hope Landon will be nominated for president, Democrats still strong for Roosevelt.—Leo Paulsen.

Clark—Plenty of rain recently, more than 4 inches. Came too late to help wheat much but will be fine on spring crops. Pastures had begun to get dry but grass is greening up nicely since the rain. Eggs, 15c; cream, 22c.—G. P. Harvey.

Coffey—One of the best rains for a long time came in an easy way, soaking into the ground, altho in some places the rain was heavier and washed the ground. Corn doing fine, but black smut is in the oats. Potatoes in bloom, new potatoes setting. Strawberries not very good, too dry for them.—C. W. Carter.

Dickinson—We have had a lot of rain since last report. Corn cultivation has been delayed, most corn worked over once. Alfalfa being cut, crop not so heavy but will make good hay if we can get it properly cured. Wheat has made a wonderful improvement since the rains, seems to be heading well, but rather thin on ground. Oats heading, but won't amount to much as 20 per cent of the heads are black smut, never have seen so much smut on oats. Pastures good and stock doing fine. Files here and starting to bother.—F. M. Lorson.

Ford—Rain of 3 1/4 inches. Weather has been cool and cloudy. Some corn has been planted and more corn and feed will be put out as soon as it gets dry enough. Wheat very spotted and short of straw. Gardens fair. Wheat, 85c; cream, 22c; eggs, 16c; hens, 5 pounds or over, 16c; broilers, 17c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—More rain than needed. Most corn seems to be a pretty good stand but we need a chance to cultivate it. Plenty of good pasture. Not too much water in creeks and ponds. Potato beetles bad. Garden stuff coming right along. Wheat looks well. An awful crop of young grasshoppers. Horses and cattle not selling quite so high. About the usual acreage of melons being raised in the Chippewa hills. Wheat, 86c; corn, 65c; butterfat, 19c to 22c; heavy hens, 14c; light hens, 11c; old roosters, 8c.—Ellis Blankenbaker.

Gove and Sheridan—Wheat looking fair. Corn fairly well planted. Lots of cane and milo being seeded. About 40 per cent of the wheat went out before the rain May 7 and 8. More rain would not hurt. Wheat prospects show 50 per cent normal. Barley coming out fair, but not much seeded. Young chicks and turkeys scarce. Pastures greening up but virtually all weeds. Pastures will be poor for 3 years, even with seasons favorable.—John I. Aldrich.

Harvey—A 2-inch rain makes all farm crops look fine. Corn most all cultivated and in good condition. Pasture grass coming along fine and livestock looks good. Wheat, 81c; corn, 68c; kafir, 65c; barley, 50c; oats, 26c; cream, 23c; eggs, 15c to 17c.—H. W. Prouty.

Gray—Recent rains all over county varying from 1 to 4 inches, most moisture in (Continued on Page 22)

Announce New Benefit Payments

CLASS 1 benefit payments under the new soil conservation plan will range from \$4.20 an acre in Wallace county to \$12.60 in Doniphan, Dean H. Umberger, of the Kansas Extension Service, announced this week. The figures are average payments for each county. Rates for individual farms will vary from the county averages.

Rates for each county, as set by the state committee of farmers, follows:

Allen	\$ 8.40
Anderson	8.40
Atchison	10.50
Barber	8.50
Barton	9.80
Bourbon	7.70
Brown	12.40
Butler	7.70
Chase	10.50
Chautauqua	7.60
Cherokee	7.00
Cheyenne	6.30
Clark	8.00
Clay	9.70
Cloud	9.10
Coffey	8.90
Comanche	8.40
Cowley	7.70
Crawford	7.60
Decatur	6.80
Dickinson	11.00
Doniphan	12.60
Douglas	10.80
Edwards	8.60
Elk	7.50
Ellis	8.60
Ellsworth	8.80
Finney	7.20
Ford	8.70
Franklin	9.50
Geary	10.30
Graham	6.40
Grant	6.30
Gray	7.70
Greeley	5.60
Greenwood	8.20
Hamilton	6.70
Harper	8.60
Harvey	8.70
Haskell	7.90
Hodgeman	6.90
Jackson	9.40
Jefferson	10.80
Jewell	7.90

Johnson	10.30
Kearny	6.00
Kingman	8.40
Kiowa	8.80
Labette	7.30
Lane	6.20
Leavenworth	10.30
Lincoln	8.80
Linn	8.50
Logan	5.00
Lyon	9.50
McPherson	9.50
Marion	9.10
Marshall	10.20
Meade	7.60
Miami	9.00
Mitchell	8.50
Montgomery	7.20
Morris	10.10
Morton	6.70
Nemaha	9.80
Neosho	7.80
Ness	7.50
Norton	7.00
Osage	9.60
Osborne	7.60
Ottawa	9.20
Pawnee	8.40
Phillips	6.50
Pottawatomie	11.40
Pratt	9.40
Rawlins	6.70
Reno	9.00
Republic	8.40
Rice	9.00
Riley	10.40
Rooks	6.40
Rush	8.60
Russell	9.10
Saline	9.90
Scott	5.00
Sedgwick	9.00
Seward	6.90
Shawnee	11.10
Sheridan	6.50
Sherman	5.60
Smith	6.60
Stafford	9.20
Stanton	6.60
Stevens	6.70
Sumner	7.60
Thomas	6.40
Trego	7.00
Wabaunsee	11.10
Wallace	4.20
Washington	9.60
Wichita	5.50
Wilson	7.70
Woodson	7.70
Wyandotte	11.40

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Every Other Saturday—1 Yr., 50c; 3 Yrs., \$1



Jo Ann Maddy, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Maddy, Stockton, holds her puppy dog still while she faces the camera.

Selling Lambs Together

Just 121 sheep and lambs made up the first co-operative shipment from Kingman county, May 11. Of this number 99 were lambs. One premium lamb sold at \$11.60 a hundred weight. Seventy-four red lambs sold at \$11.35, and 24 medium lambs at \$9.50. The remainder of the shipment consisted of old sheep and odd lots. These lambs were graded at the local yards in Kingman by Earl Nielsen from Kansas City. Another shipment was made June 1, when both sheep and wool were shipped.

4-H Clubs Guard Wild Birds

A county-wide conservation project in Kingman county is sponsored by the Penalosa 4-H club. It is located in a ravine on the J. E. Brady farm. A double-row of hedge, with smaller bushes, will be planted all around the rim of the draw to provide protection and cover for quail. A small amount of land is devoted nearby to kafir which will supply feed for the birds during fall, winter and spring. The boys and girls of the Penalosa club are building

Now All Dairymen Can Show

THE district dairy shows for Kansas have just closed, after covering a schedule beginning in late April. There were 21 of these sectional shows where breeders exhibited specimens of the four major dairy breeds. It was the second series of shows, as the practice was started in 1935. Crowds have been bigger this year, and more breeders have taken part. More farmers attended the shows because of interest in the statewide adult dairy judging contest, sponsored by Kansas Farmer. A team of three farmers with an alternate were picked at each show, to enter in the final contest at the Kansas Free Fair.

District dairy shows are doing more

for the rank and file of breeders than any movement ever started among dairymen. Herds have multiplied in every section of Kansas. The district herds, selected thru spring shows, enable every breeder with a few good individuals to get his share of publicity. District herd premiums at the state fairs are the same for all placings. Thus, every herd gets the same amount of winnings toward paying expenses. The fairs are for the industry as a whole, and this method advances the dairy industry above breed or individual. However, leading individual members of district herds are exhibited in open classes where they win their share of ribbons.



Grand champion Guernseys at the Northeast Kansas Regional show. At left is Audrey's Viking, held by Vanroy Miller, Lawrence, the owner. Right, Glencliff Noble Marberta, grand champion female, with E. E. Germain, Bern, owner.



Delmont Sierman, Fredonia, who counts on this Angus calf to be his best show steer in the 1936 4-H club shows. He won 5th on his Angus steer at Kansas Free Fair last year. This calf is being fed corn and oats chop, bran, alfalfa hay and some protein meal.

Good Orchard Grass Stand

Grass plots were seeded in Mrs. J. W. McDowell's permanent pasture, Linn county, last spring. A fine stand of orchard grass was obtained which went thru the summer and winter without injury. There is an excellent stand at present. Orchard grass, meadow fescue—English bluegrass—and Korean lespedeza were seeded on these plots. All grasses produced a good stand, but a part of the meadow fescue was killed by the summer's dry weather. Brome grass was not included as the seed was not available last spring. This is further proof that orchard grass is well adapted.

The Heart of the Community



Volunteer Rural School, No. 50, Rice county, is the headquarters of Galt community. It is equipped with electric lighting plant. One of the newest test oil wells is going up, a stone's throw away. This community is in a "proven oil pool."

WHETHER the meeting place of a farming community is at the church, the country school house, or some farm home, it will remain the life of that community. In some places the country school has slipped as a meeting place. The country church seems to be holding its own; in some cases is stronger because the school has been consolidated. Farm Bureau units, Farmers' Union locals, and Grange halls are taking the lead in numerous outstanding communities.

The Galt neighborhood, Rice county, is headed by a hard-working group of men and women leaders. Several of them are college graduates. Their meeting place is Volunteer District No. 50, a rural school and the community church. The church is the binding element. The Sunday School has an enrollment of 112 with an average attendance of 120 on fair weather Sundays. The school district is known as Volunteer because the building was erected thru volunteer help of community members.

The Galt Community Club grew out of a dramatic club started a genera-

tion ago. The president for this year is Arch Kiser. A vice-president is in charge of various activities. Mrs. E. C. Miller looks after the social part; Mrs. C. S. Newkirk, dramatics; Arthur Newkirk, music and orchestra, and Stanley Wells is in charge of athletics. Agriculture and marketing get considerable attention under the leadership of Paul Thompson, and the study of business is in charge of Hamilton White. Religion is supervised by Guy McAllaster.

A new farm lighting plant recently was installed in the school house by the community unit. Trees and shrubs were planted on the church grounds, with the local 4-H club taking part. An interesting development is that the school house and community are in the center of a big new oil field. What effect will this development have on the community? It may bring wealth, of course. The community will be better off with this strong local organization.

One of the first boosters of this club was "Uncle Dick Newkirk." His grandchildren are active workers and his grandchildren members of the 4-H club.

Mitchell Boosters Take a Trip

THE Mitchell County Rural Boosters Association was organized this spring among local young people more than 18 years old. The idea of the club is to bridge the gap between boys' and girls' club work and adult community activities. There has been a genuine need for this kind of work for recreation and practical education.

The first travel day spent by the Mitchell county group was a trip to

Fort Hays, the Experiment Station and Hays State College. Thirty-one young people made the tour. When they arrived at Hays, members of the experimental and county extension staffs showed the Mitchell county young folks an interesting and worthwhile time. They enjoyed a picnic at Custer's park, historic spot of Kansas' early day. Other counties need just such booster clubs as this one.



Rural Boosters from Mitchell county see the Kansas Forest Nursery at Hays, under direction of F. H. Eshbaugh. This is one of the biggest nurseries in the Midwest.

Mortgage Figures Are Misleading

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THE farm mortgage problem as generally understood is a pure myth," says Gus W. Dyer, professor of economics and sociology at Vanderbilt University. And then he continues:

"The impression created by agitators and politicians, that the farmers are hopelessly mortgaged and on the brink of bankruptcy and ruin is absolutely without foundation in fact.

"The government reports on the mortgage question are decidedly misleading to the average reader. From the census reports of 1930 we get the following:

Total farm mortgage debt.....	\$9,241,390,000
Total number of farms of owners and tenants mortgaged.....	4,162,131
Total number of farms operated by owners free of debt.....	1,845,997

"This seems to mean that an overwhelming proportion of the farmers of this country are under mortgage. To the casual reader this gives a dark picture. These figures, however, are terribly misleading. There are 2,684,365 tenants in this country and every tenant is recorded as a separate farmer. "Why the government should record land worked by tenants on a plantation, as mortgaged farmers, because the owner used his plantation as collateral in securing a loan for investment in other fields, is difficult to understand.

"Everyone who knows anything about business knows that great quantities of agricultural land are owned by corporations, syndicates, big estates, banks and land speculators, the fact that this land is for the most part mortgaged, means absolutely nothing with reference to the general condition of agriculture.

"An English syndicate is cultivating 13,000 acres of cotton in a southern state. If the huge sum that the Government gives these Englishmen for 'not raising cotton' is not sufficient to supply all the capital that is needed, it is no reflection on the success of their enterprise that they secure a loan on the plantation.

"Eliminating the above classes of land owners, that we may understand the condition of the real American farmer," says Professor Dyer, "we have the following facts:

Farms operated by full owners.....	2,911,644
Farms operated by full owners mortgaged.....	1,145,737
Farms free from mortgage.....	1,765,907
Mortgage indebtedness on these farms in 1925.....	\$ 4,517,259,000
Mortgage indebtedness on these farms, in 1930.....	4,080,176,000
Reduction of mortgages between 1925 and 1930.....	437,083,000
Value of farms operated by owners in 1900.....	9,129,328,000
Value of farms operated by owners in 1930.....	21,123,468,000
Increase in value of farms 1900 to 1930.....	11,994,140,000

"Over 60 per cent of the farms of this country operated by full owners are absolutely free from mortgage. The mortgage indebtedness on these farms is less than 24 per cent of the total value of all the farms so operated.

"There are 1,095,900 farms operated by owners in the Southern states and 787,419 or more than 70 per cent, are absolutely free from mortgage. Mortgage indebtedness on farms of this class is less than 17 per cent of the total value of all farms operated by owners."

Comparing the debt of the farms with the indebtedness of some of the larger cities, Professor Dyer says:

"The public debt of the city of Detroit is 20 million dollars greater than the combined farm indebtedness of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana.

"The public debt of Philadelphia is several million dollars greater than the combined mortgage indebtedness of the states above named, with Tennessee and Kentucky added.

"The Government could have paid off the whole farm mortgage indebtedness of all the farms in this country operated by owners from the appropriations made by the last Congress for emergency incidentals, and then had left nearly a billion dollars for further political purposes."

There seems to be a rather widespread impres-

The Silent School House

Dedicated to District 24—Linn County, Kansas

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

As the May breeze sweeps the playground
The shade trees, tune to song,
The winds that blow, now high, now low,
While the song birds help along.
A brown thrush has a secret
And I must not intrude
For I might say, in a hedge nearby,
A nest with a downy brood!

What a quiet place the playground!
No shouts of laughter ring—
No teacher's bell, no rush pell-mell
To get inside and sing,
Just the birds that claim possession,
Are wondering why I'm here.
As they shyly peep, but I'm not asleep
Nor would I interfere.

Oh school house! silent, lonely,
When children do not play!
Could you but hear the praise so dear,
Of those who've gone away.
Of happy days in childhood
By men and women grown
Not here today, far, far away
Yet claim you as their own!

sion that the farmers are in debt because they cannot help it, but Professor Dyer's investigation shows clearly that the impression is not justified by the facts. It is universally conceded that the decade between 1910 and 1920 was a period of the greatest prosperity in the history of American agriculture, yet in 1910 the farm mortgage indebtedness in the United States was \$1,720,173,000, while in 1920, after at least 6 years of unprecedented agricultural prosperity, the farm mortgage debt was \$4,003,767,000, nearly three times as great as in 1910.

The fact is that the farmers joined in the wild orgy of speculation which affected all parts of the country and every kind of business. "When the goose is hanging high," says Professor Dyer, "the land-speculator joy-rider hits the high spots with the throttle wide open." The get-rich-quick fever is not confined to Wall Street.

"During this period farmers all over the country sold their farms at two or three times their original purchase price and bought larger farms and assumed or themselves made larger mortgages. The only difference between the farmer and the silk-hatted gambler in Wall Street was a difference in the kind of clothes he wore and the difference in the kind of gamble. The farmers of New England were more conservative than the farmers of the West. In Minnesota the farm mortgage indebtedness in 1910 was \$70,866,000; in 1920 it was \$254,475,000. In Nebraska it was \$62,373,000 in 1910 and \$168,507,000 in 1920. In Iowa in 1910, the farm mortgages amounted to \$204,243,000 while in 1920, they mounted to \$489,817,000."

There is no question about the correctness of Professor Dyer's figures. We know how farm prices went wild until they reached a figure where it was impossible to make ordinary farm crops; even at good prices, pay a fair rate of interest on the investment. It was no unusual thing for farms in Iowa, and just ordinary farms at that, to sell for from \$300 to \$500 an acre. In one case where a mob gathered and threatened to hang the judge who allowed some foreclosures in his court, it was shown that one of the leaders of the mob had been offered \$600 an acre for his farm.

It ought, however, to be kept in mind that while there was wild speculation in farm land prices, at least these lands had real and tangible values, while a vast volume of stocks bought and sold on the New York stock market had nothing of any value back

of them. Those who bought them bought nothing but imaginary values. Even the gold-brick which the smooth confidence man puts off on the credulous sucker, has a little value, but many of the stocks traded on Wall Street had no value, unless you could figure the infinitesimal value of the paper on which the stock certificate was printed.

It is a law of physics that the forces of action and reaction are equal. So after all it is not remarkable that after live pork sold as high as 20 cents a pound on the hoof and at the farm, it was only a question of time until the price of porkers would go just about as much below a fair, normal price as it went above normal at the peak of the speculative era.

While I am writing about farm loans the information sheet issued by the Federal Farm Loan Bank of Wichita for May 18, lies before me. You may or may not be interested in this report but it seems interesting to me:

"We now have outstanding almost a quarter of a billion dollars in loans—\$249,659,666.10, to be exact," said President Hugh L. Harrell of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, in making his report to the board of directors. "This total includes," Mr. Harrell continued, "42,337 Commissioner loans for a total of \$77,294,204.73, which the land bank handles, as agent, as well as 56,361 land bank loans for a total of \$172,365,461.37.

Generous Uncle Sam

WHAT is known as the Osage project is about to be put into operation over in Missouri, unless it is stopped by a court order. The proposition is to transplant 150 families from the rocky Ozark hills and set them down on the fertile land in four Missouri counties where the Government has taken options on 12,000 acres. Modern homes and bairns will be built, wells drilled, equipment provided and the finance of the families guaranteed until they make a crop. An average of \$6,500 in improvements alone will be provided for each farm, and the whole venture will cost an estimated \$10,000 to the family.

This looks like a fine layout for the fortunate 150 families. But just why pick out 150 hill-billie farmers and put them in comparatively luxurious homes, with all living expenses guaranteed at the expense of the remainder of the people of the United States? The very fact that these families are to be selected from the rocky Ozark hills is pretty good evidence that they are not very good farmers, or they would not be living in the Ozark hills.

What I had supposed to be the resettlement idea was this. Where, on account of poor crops and other misfortunes, farm families were about to lose their homes and be forced on public relief, the Government thru the resettlement set-up was to lend them sufficient funds to enable them to locate on some other farm and tide them over until they could get another start in the farming business. The Government would, under that arrangement, take a mortgage on whatever these distressed families might own to secure the loan. There was no intention, as I supposed, to pick out a few favored families and relocate them in at least comparative luxury with no probability that the Government ever would get back the million and a half dollars taken from the public treasury.

More or Less Modern Fables

A SMART-ALECKY pup was wandering with his mother thru the fields when he noticed a bumblebee's nest. He did not know that it was a bumblebee's nest, but it occurred to him that it was something to investigate, so he rammed his nose down into the opening. Two or three bees stung him simultaneously. He turned a back-somersault and let out a yelp of pain that could be heard for a quarter of a mile. Then he ran howling to his mother, who said: "My son, it generally is a bad idea to stick your nose into someone else's business, and worse yet to stick it in without previous investigation. Now if you had taken the trouble to look before you rammed your nose into that nest you would have seen three or four bees scouting around that hole."

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Farm Matters as I See Them

A Blow to Grain Gamblers

BOTH the Senate and the House have passed the bill to regulate futures trading on the commodity exchanges of the country. This measure was introduced in the House by Representative Marvin Jones of Texas, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, and in the Senate by myself. It is a non-partisan measure, in the interest of producers and consumers of farm products; it has been opposed bitterly for years by grain gamblers and by the grain trade as a whole.

I want to say frankly I believe the grain dealers and the millers are mistaken in their opposition to this measure. It does not propose to, and will not, interfere with legitimate hedging.

The Senate amended the original House bill in a number of respects, but if Congress does not rush home too soon, the differences, most of them minor, will be worked out in conference and the bill passed.

The measure is an amendment of the Capper-Tincher grain futures act. Its main provision is one which gives to the grain futures administration, under the Secretary of Agriculture, power to limit the amount of futures trading in any commodity named in the bill—just what these are aside from grains and cotton cannot be stated until the conference committee report is accepted—in which any trader can deal in any market any day or during any month.

There are other provisions in the bill. A number of admittedly bad practices on boards of trade and exchanges, which the controlling boards of these institutions have promised again and again to eliminate—but never have—are prohibited. Requirement in previous legislation to allow farm co-operative marketing associations full privileges on these exchanges is strengthened so it scarcely seems possible they can be barred in the future. Better protection for customers' money put up with dealers and brokers also is afforded.

This legislation should have been enacted years ago. For years every wheat grower in the United States has been regularly victimized and our great milling industry upset by "bear raids" and "May squeezes," by vicious short-selling on a huge scale at the hands of big manipulators. For some reason these big manipulators seem virtually to have been in control of the boards of trade, and have used that control unscrupulously to accomplish their purposes—at heavy

cost to producers and consumers, as you know. We have had too many men like Cutten depressing the farmers' market by fictitious operations in "ghost" wheat, in "paper" grain. This measure is intended to crimp their style, and I sincerely hope that it does.

Let's Protect Farmers, Also

NEXT week the Republican national convention meets in Cleveland. There are several things I especially want to see in the farm plank of the platform. I believe in assuring to agriculture the equivalent in income of the protection afforded industry by the tariff—this subsidy if you wish to call it that, should offset the additional cost the tariff assesses on the farmer when he buys manufactured products.

I want to see a sound and non-political soil conservation program made effective, with such payments to farmers who co-operate in that program as are necessary to make it effective.

During such time as it is necessary for the Federal Government to subsidize agriculture to give it economic equality with industry, I hope a way will be found also to limit such payments, as nearly as possible, to the operators of family-size farms.

Development of a sound crop insurance program also is very desirable, in my judgment, altho I can see some practical difficulties that will have to be met. The national farm policy, in my judgment, also should include development of farmer co-operatives; aggressive action to restore our foreign markets to the American farmer; development of a program to help the dairy and livestock industries to better their economic condition.

I want to emphasize also that the American farmer be protected in the American market. He is entitled to that. He is not getting it. Too much of the American market is being supplied by farmers of other countries. The following figures of farm imports for 1932 and 1935 give a picture of what has happened to the domestic market of the American farmer—the one market to which he certainly is entitled:

Product	Unit of Measure	1932 Imports	1935 Imports
Corn	Bu.	347,637	43,242,296
Oats	Bu.	58,786	10,106,903
Wheat	Bu.	10,026,320	27,438,870
Barley, malt	Lbs.	52,532,636	320,622,537
Rye	Bu.	87	9,642,523
Tapioca (starch sub)	Lbs.	130,000,372	202,112,319
Hay	Tons	13,853	67,171
Soy Bean	Lbs.	36,568,700	107,463,044

Cottonseed (cake and meal)	Lbs.	1,058,945	59,743,572
Butter	Lbs.	1,052,598	22,674,642
Cattle	No.	95,407	364,623
Hogs	Lbs.	28,875	3,414,317
Fresh Pork	Lbs.	1,657,500	3,922,609
Hams, Bacon, etc.	Lbs.	3,015,189	5,297,335
Fresh Beef	Lbs.	796,594	8,584,114
Canned Meats	Lbs.	24,638,261	76,653,242
Total Meat Products	Lbs.	45,706,926	115,059,124
Eggs, in shell	Doz.	243,784	432,076
Dried Yolks	Lbs.	726,400	3,952,664
Frozen Yolks	Lbs.	422,060	1,199,772
Egg Albumen	Lbs.	1,275,790	1,876,445
Wool and Mohair	Lbs.	56,535,176	202,732,658
Dried Milk	Lbs.	596,448	2,743,349
Hides	Lbs.	188,013,288	303,475,633
Indible Molasses	Gals.	155,838,307	255,161,684
Beet Sugar	Lbs.	1,139,134	1,681,598
Sunflower Seed Oil	Lbs.	16,456,724	37,051,732
Palm-Kernel Oil	Lbs.	2,938,209	7,977,812
Peanut Oil	Lbs.	1,512,682	80,723,225

Would They Borrow More?

THERE has been some talk in French official circles recently of renewing negotiations in regard to payment of war debts owed Uncle Sam by European governments. I would like to believe these governments are ready to start payments again, but what I am afraid is that France and perhaps later some other nations, just want to figure out some way of borrowing more money from us for their next war. I am opposed to that.

It is my judgment that we should extend our temporary neutrality act, which expires in one year, and establish the permanent policy that the United States will neither finance, furnish munitions of war for, nor fight other people's wars in the future. I will use every ounce of power I have to maintain such a policy.

One Man Handles a Big Job

AT MILWAUKEE they have an automobile factory where one man pulls levers and loads 10,000 chassis a day on freight cars. He does it all by himself, no other help is needed.

That is being pointed out as showing how machines take away employment from men. Of course machines do that. But other machines and inventions come along that employ great numbers of men. For instance the automobile and the truck have been the means of providing work for 10 per cent of the entire population of the United States. And they all are consumers of farm products.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

The Low Point in Hog Prices Is Past

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$ 8.75	\$ 8.75	\$11.60
Hogs	9.80	9.75	9.70
Lambs	12.25	11.15	9.00
Hens, Heavy	.16	.18	.16 1/2
Eggs, Firsts	.18	.19	.20 1/2
Butterfat	.24	.34	.21
Wheat, Hard Winter	.93 1/2	.94 1/2	.94 1/2
Corn, Yellow	.65	.63 1/2	.90 1/2
Oats	.27	.28	.41 1/2
Barley	.48	.44	.57
Alfalfa, Baled	12.50	12.50	22.50
Patrie	7.50	6.50	22.00

FROM all appearances the hog market hit its spring low in mid-May, when it sunk to \$9.05 for top offerings. While this was not in exact line with expectations of an early June low, no one is sorry. Receipts at markets, even during the drastic price decline of May, were not heavy. Higher hog prices during June seem probable.

The favorable corn-hog ratio in April

and May, the tendency on part of farmers to avoid buying corn for finishing late fall pigs, and the desire to increase the supply of breeding stock are factors indicating an uneven distribution of market supplies in the period May 15 to July 15. Some hogs that normally would have been marketed in June are now on pasture and will be finished on new corn. Others now on pasture will be kept for breeding purposes which will keep them out of the market supply in July.

Better Cattle Prices Ahead

Choice grain-fed steers are looking more favorable, too. Winter-fed cattle apparently were liquidated quite liberally in mid-May. This, with the feeling among cattlemen that better prices are ahead, will stabilize the market and should result in a widening of the spread between finished and replacement cattle.

In the spring months after a large corn crop or in years when there is a greater supply of corn than the year before, there tends to be more than the usual number of cattle fed and sold from February to May. Such a situation usually results in a relative shortage of fed steers after June. The general trend of fat cattle prices appears to have been downward since the spring of 1935. In 7 of 11 such periods, the low oc-

curred in May or June of the second year. That would indicate that even if June prices this year on fed steers are not higher than May, prices sometime after June will be enough higher to warrant heading for a market later than early June.

Lambs Will Go Down

A late May rally in spring lamb prices relative to fed lambs is an indication there is going to be a bunching of spring lamb supplies by late June. This will tend to cause more than the usual seasonal decline from May to July. Wool prices have been high but are expected to drop by mid-June.

Not So Bad for Butter

Present information indicates lower butter prices in June, but with the Government purchasing butter for relief purposes and in view of expected demand for butter to store, it seems likely June prices will not drop below last summer's level.

Depends on Amount of Wheat

If present prospects for a winter wheat crop are realized, and if conditions appear favorable for a large spring crop, it is probable prices will tend downward toward an export level early in the harvest period, believe market economists of Kansas State College.

The small winter and spring wheat crops

Market Barometer

Cattle—Better grades higher, medium kinds steady, thin cattle lower.

Hogs—Higher from now until fall.

Sheep—Fat sheep, lambs and wool all are slated to be lower.

Wheat—Depends entirely upon progress of crop and whether or not it exceeds domestic demands.

Corn—Steady unless wheat is much lower.

Butterfat—Some lower this summer.

Eggs and Poultry—Eggs will improve soon. Poultry lower.

of last season placed the United States on an import basis so that domestic prices have been at a substantial premium over Winnipeg and Liverpool prices. If, during the new season, more wheat is harvested than is required for domestic consumption, the United States will be in a position to export wheat. Additional damage to the winter crop or drought or rust in the spring area could reduce total U. S. production below domestic needs, in which case prices undoubtedly would advance rapidly and remain on a higher level thruout the year.

State Supreme Court Knocks Out Compulsory Soil Listing Law

T. A. McNEAL

The Kansas Supreme Court has declared the compulsory soil listing law unconstitutional. Here Mr. McNeal explains the law, the court decision, and that other laws may be unconstitutional for similar reasons.

WHILE there is more interest now in the subject of soil erosion and soil drifting, resulting from drouth and high winds, than there ever has been heretofore, it is not a new subject by any means, especially in Western Kansas.

In 1913, 23 years ago, the legislature enacted the first soil drifting law. Soil drifting had become such a menace that the Western Kansas members of the legislature introduced and had passed a law which afterward became section 2611 of Chapter 19 of the revised statutes of 1923.

That act provided that the board of county commissioners in any county in the state having fewer than 10,000 inhabitants was authorized to devise "methods and means to stop the drifting of soil in their respective counties and to call to their assistance the state's agricultural or other experts at Manhattan and Fort Hays and to do all that may be necessary in the judgment of the board to prevent a recurrence or continuance of such soil drifting; and said board of county commissioners may order the lands subject to soil drifting to be plowed, ditched, furrowed, sowed or planted or cared for in any other manner for the purposes expressed herein . . ." The legislature of 1933 amended this law so as to make

turned down marked "not paid for want of funds."

Then a "quo warranto" proceeding was brought in the Supreme Court against the county commissioners of Morton county, which was intended to test the constitutionality of the law of 1913 as subsequently amended by the legislatures of 1933 and 1935.

The original order to Drew was so indefinite that I am quite certain he could have obtained an injunction against its enforcement. But as he did not do that the question as to whether the order was void because of its indefiniteness is not important. The important matter is the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the law unconstitutional and why.

Two Reasons Were Given

There are two paragraphs in the syllabus by the court. The first is that the provisions of the law "violate article 2, section 21 of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, in that it confers on a county tribunal the power to legislate on a matter not a subject of local legislation."

The second paragraph in the syllabus reads, "The power to prevent drifting of soil, as attempted in the above mentioned statute, is not one of local legislation that can be delegated to a county tribunal."

The opinion written by Justice Thiele, and concurred in by the other members of the court, quotes article 2, section 21 of the Constitution which reads as follows: "The legislature may confer upon tribunals transacting the county business of the several counties, such powers of legislation and administration as it shall deem expedient."

The court holds that this act violates this provision in the Constitution and reasons as follows: "The statute requires the board to prescribe rules which must be complied with, a clear delegation of legislative power, and of power to legislate on a matter which is not local and is forbidden by the Constitution. In our judgment the evil to be eradicated and the injury to be remedied come not from any local situation but from one that is almost statewide and that cannot any fiat of the legislature be limited in its scope. The attempted delegation of power to legislate violates the provisions of our constitution."

Other Laws Unconstitutional

If the reasoning of the court in this case is correct then there are several other laws on our statute book which also are unconstitutional:

Section 1311 of Article 13, Chapter 2 of the supplement to the Revised Statutes, reads as follows: "That the boards of county commissioners of the various counties of Kansas are authorized and directed, when so requested in writing by 20 per cent of the resident land owners of any township in such county, to provide material and equipment for the eradication and control of field bindweed."

Even during the prolonged drouth there were not more than one-third of

Our Big Foreign Market Gone

FARMERS in the United States gradually can expand their sales to Europe, but they never can regain their market for important commodities because of the self-sufficiency programs of European countries and erection of stern trade barriers. This is the conclusion of Chester C. Davis, AAA administrator, who has just returned from a tour of the Old Country. He visited England, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, the low countries and the Balkan states. He talked to statesmen, leaders and agriculturists in each nation.

Davis praised the new Franco-American trade agreement. He said he was in France the day the agreement was made public, and approval was universal among officials and French and American business men. Both expect better trade in result.

the counties of Kansas affected by soil blowing, but bindweed is found in every county. If soil blowing is not local certainly bindweed is not.

After defining what are "noxious weeds" section 1301 of chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes says, "It shall be the duty of the county commissioners to fix the time for the destruction of all such noxious weeds and to provide for the destruction in such a manner as to prevent their bearing seed."

Noxious weeds, including bindweed, are not nearly as local as dust storms and soil blowing, and if the court stands by this last decision then out goes the bindweed law and the old noxious weeds law.

Too Many Leaky Fields

A field listed on the contour—around the slope—on F. D. McKinney's farm, Thomas county, held water in the furrows 2 days after a May rain. The soil was dry before, so the furrows must have stood full of water at one time.

"Did you see any water standing in a sloping field after the rain?" asked M. M. Taylor, Colby. "Most of the

water I saw was in roadside ditches and the lagoons. That would be a fine place if we were farming there, but since we are farming fields why not keep the water up there where it will do some good?"

Joe Kuska, Colby, took moisture tests last month. Two days after rains where the Hays basin lister had been used, water had soaked down 20 inches on a hillside. Where an ordinary lister was used, enough moisture was held to soak down 12 inches, while land not worked was soaked 10 inches. The slope was 3 per cent.

Dust Doesn't Matter

A tractor will run in dust under full load for several thousand hours with no adjustments whatever, provided it has a satisfactory air cleaner. But without it the engine would be ruined in a few days of use. A reliable guarantee of a satisfactory air cleaner today, is careful attention to the one furnished with the tractor. The best advice on tractor care and service comes in the manufacturer's instruction booklet or from your local dealer.

Top Payment to More Counties For Summer Fallowing

ONE of the latest important announcements from soil conservation offices of the AAA, is a recommendation that class I payments be made for approved summer fallow as far east in Kansas as the east lines of Washington, Clay, Dickinson, Marion, Sedgwick and Sumner counties. Secretary Wallace had not yet approved this ruling on June 1, but it was expected he would. Farmers in some Central Kansas counties have said they did not ordinarily care for summer fallow, but due to lateness of the season this year, it is about the only possibility they have left for taking part in the conservation program.

The rule which permits plowing under green manure crops for class I payment, carries a provision saying no feed or fiber crops may be plowed under for this purpose. E. H. Leker, Manhattan, said the interpretation on this ruling is that smutty oats were matured to the feed stage and it is questionable whether plowing them under would be soil improving. Therefore, county committees are instructed not to approve headed grain crops for

green manure. Such crops may be plowed under and the land planted to certain legumes any time before October 1, and thus qualify for class I payment, or the land may be fallowed for this payment in the area which finally is approved.

A farmer who plans to apply for payment for turning under a green manure crop must have the field viewed by two or more neighbors, a county or community committeeman, or his county agent before he turns under the crop. The witness signs a written statement giving the kind of crop, the per cent of stand, the average height of crop growth, and the date the field was viewed. Green manure crops will not qualify for payment if a soil-depleting crop is harvested from the field this year. Fields allowed to grow up in weeds will be considered as growing a soil-depleting crop.

To be approved for the summer-fallow payment, land must be fallowed in a manner that will conserve moisture, and with implements such as will maintain a rough, cloddy surface.

Construction of terraces this year will entitle the farmer to a class II payment of \$2 an acre. The state committee has specified that terraces be spaced not more than 5 feet apart vertically and not more than 175 feet horizontally. They should be at least 24 feet in width from the lower edge to the upper side of the channel. The ridge should be 18 inches higher than the channel when built and at least 12 inches when settled.

The ruling of the state soil conservation committee, composed of 5 Kansas farmers, on the question of strip-cropping and fallowing is as follows:

Strip cropping and fallowing shall consist of planting the land with alternate strips of crops and fallow, the strips to be not less than 1 nor more than 20 rods wide, provided, however, that at least one-third of the area is devoted to the crop strips. The fallowing of strips must conform to specifications outlined for controlled summer fallow and will earn class I payment in designated areas. A class II payment for the acreage included in the fallowed strips may be earned in all counties.

Cattle Eat Brome First

Brome grass has been grown on the Frank York farm, Morris county, since 1903. Seed was obtained from Kansas State College. It is used now to seed abandoned or eroded spots for pasture. Mr. York has found what other farmers are also learning; that cattle prefer Brome to native grass and will kill out a small field of it included in a large pasture.

Another crop the Yorks have pioneered in is Blackhull kafir. They have a strain which has been field-selected for many years. While not certified, it generally is agreed the seed of this strain is unexcelled in Morris county because of its adaptation.

it applicable to counties of fewer than 15,000 inhabitants and the legislature of 1935 further amended it by taking off the population limit and making it applicable to any county in Kansas.

The law further provided that if the owner of any land subject to soil drifting "shall fail to comply with all reasonable rules prescribed by the board to prevent soil drifting on his land, the board may employ any person or persons to carry out their reasonable orders and to go upon all such lands for such purposes; and said board is authorized to assess reasonable charges for such services against the lands affected thereby."

A Case in Morton County

Down in Morton county, the extreme southwestern county of the state and right in the middle of the "Dust Bowl," complaint was made of the soil drifting on the farm of Mr. Drew, and he was informed by the board of county commissioners that unless he took measures to stop it the county would be compelled to proceed under the statute quoted. Drew no doubt decided that his efforts to stop the drifting soil which filled the air, would be about as effective as the ancient effort of the old woman to stop the incoming tide with a broom. At any rate he paid no attention to the order and the board employed one Renshaw to go out and undertake the job of stopping the drifting soil and thereafter issued to him a warrant for his services, which was presented to the county treasurer and

Seal in Moisture for Fall Crops

AN ADVANTAGE of the combine which sometimes is overlooked is that it hastens summer tillage after harvest. Evaporation from stubble fields is rapid on July days. When wheat is cut the moisture it has been absorbing simply passes off into the air—maybe not at so rapid a rate, but nevertheless at alarming speed. When the combine is used, plows, field cultivators and listers can race behind and seal that moisture for fall-sown crops. Weeds don't get a start.

A good practice is to use the duckfoot or spring-tooth cultivator in the West, and similar tools or a good disk harrow in Eastern counties. These get over the ground quickly and plowing can wait until a week or two later. In tests at Manhattan, land plowed or listed on July 15, or double-disked and then plowed later, yielded from 17 to 20 bushels to the acre, while September tillage resulted in 12 bushels and less. Of course, when alfalfa or clover are to be seeded in August or September, it is particularly important to have the small grain off the field as early as possible, and tillage begun. This can be done with a combine to do the harvesting.

Life Insurance Will Protect The Family Against Debt

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

DUPLICATING the amount of the farm indebtedness with a life insurance policy is being advocated by Senator Capper. If everyone would do this, what a lot of financial tragedies, broken family circles and suffering due to money worries would be saved! Instead, the very folks who need such protection rarely have it. Mortgage companies have long required that ample insurance be carried on all buildings. It would be only a step further in the right direction should it be required that a policy for an amount equaling that of the mortgage be carried on the life of the husband having a deed to a mortgaged farm.

Most Reliable Kind of Security

Except for the money lent in recent years by the Federal Farm Loan Association, by far the greater amount of money lent on farms comes from the funds of life insurance companies. It seems to me a very nice combination loan and life insurance policy could be offered farm owners by life insurance companies now lending their funds where farms are the security. This would make the loan doubly secure. Many a Class 1, farm loan has had to be foreclosed because sudden death, perhaps by accident, has taken away the main worker of the farm. It seems to me such a policy could be offered to the farmer wishing to obtain a farm loan at a reduction, since it would make more valuable and secure the loan on the farm. We are hearing much these days about social security; all sorts of fantastic plans are presented to bring this security about—without work. But the best of all always has been and always will be ample life insurance, bought and paid for in small payments thru a term of years, from reliable life insurance companies.

A Hard Jolt to Buckbrush

Many believe mowing buckbrush is nearly impossible and ruinous to the mower. It is not, at this season of year. We have mowed a lot of it in recent days, much in small clumps, but some in solid set covering several square rods. Needing new guards this year anyway, we used the tractor mower, and were surprised at the few stops and little trouble. The whole job did not average popping off or breaking out a sickle section once every two hours of continuous running. Bluegrass is coming back in fine condition this season, and where the first mowing was done the grass already has thickened wonderfully. One of our smaller pastures, with a slough coursing the center of it, now looks more like a lawn than a brush patch, as it has heretofore. A few hours work, at very little expense, was responsible for the transformation. The job looked almost impossible for a mower, at the start, but it didn't prove difficult. Anytime in June, mowing will mean death to 80 per cent of the buckbrush, and both old and new growth is tender enough to cut the easiest.

Tax-Exemption on Pasture

Try as we could the last month of the feeding season to reach the bottom, our cattle went to pasture May 10, with 3 feet of silage left in one silo. It already is evident that keeping cattle off 2 weeks longer than usual has given our grass quite a boost. With a continuation of this favorable weather, our pastures should stage a nice "come-back" this season, but they cannot if "grubbing" is continued with too much stock to the acreage. Pastures on smaller farms have fared the worst and probably always will. On the average 80 and 120-acre farm the milk cows usually number the limit that should be pastured, but usually the work horses, perhaps a colt or two and often a few sheep are turned on in addition. Such pastures still look green, for there are some weeds that even sheep will not eat, and there are many horses and cattle will pass by, altho there soon will be nothing else. Every 80-

acre farmer who can show a clean, well-set bluestem and bluegrass pasture should be awarded complete tax exemption on such acreage.

We Try Saving Silage

To preserve for another feeding season the 3 feet of very solid silage in the bottom of the silo, we tried the plan passed on to us by our neighbor, Harry Povenmire, who has used it with success. Double thickness of newspapers were spread over the top, then 2 feet of wet and well-tramped oats straw was put on the papers. As the papers were carefully spread, the contents were especially appealing—murders, suicides, car accidents and robberies branded this as a very modern age; politically, however, the same old bunc that was handed out as far back as in Andy Jackson's time was featured. We are reminded, as our forefathers were reminded, that the very life of our great nation depends upon the outcome of the coming election—the voter should go into the booth on election day with fear and trembling for the outcome. Really, however, the office seeker is doing the trembling for the outcome. Under all this, our silage should either all keep or all spoil.

Old Terraces Stand Up Well

A 2½-inch rain coming in about that many hours did a lot of damage just after the most of the cane and kafir had been planted. The heaviest was rather local in coverage, but it came just at the time to show up the value of terraces on the day of the soil's tour in this county, which was attended by about 150. Several farms were visited, and something was seen on every one to be remembered with profit. The older terraces built in the county, 6 and 7 years ago, are standing up well and actually are saving the soil, while owners of untiered fields complain of losing more and more soil after each heavy rain. Few seem to realize that as the roots of the virgin sod become entirely rotted from the top and subsoil, water can and does move the soil easier. Most of the first terraces built hereabouts were given a 6-inch fall to the hundred feet. Practical use proves that a 4-inch fall is better for our soil, as the 6-inch drop will scour some when carrying water to capacity.

Now There's a Bug Surplus

Except for small grain, both wheat and oats, this season holds promise of being one of surpluses. We have a bug surplus, which must be eliminated before August, if possible. Potato bugs have had one dusting. We have quit spraying, as dusting is easier, better and quicker. Simply get a piece of cheese cloth a foot wide and 2 feet long, fold so it is a foot square; mix arsenate of lead and wheat flour, half and half, dump what your foot square of cloth will hold when you grip the four corners in your hand, whistle Yankee Doodle and walk gaily between each row, giving the cloth a slight shaking as you go. Shaken on in the morning when dew is on the vines, the flour-lead mixture will stick and the bugs will be eliminated.

Oil-Cyanide Barrier Works

With chinch bugs, of which there now is a promise of "a burdensome surplus," the job of getting them out of the picture is not so easy. Our county agent already is building demonstration barriers in every community of the county, and there are two carloads of free oil in the county to use in the barriers—first come, first served. So if anyone has row crops eaten by the bugs as they come from the grain fields it should not be because they lacked information on how to keep the bugs out or the oil to use on the barriers. The oiled cyanide barrier has proved the only practical way to keep this pest from going where he can continue to live at our expense.



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Ford V-8 Trucks have been PROVED BY THE PAST on all kinds of farm hauling jobs. The 80-horsepower V-8 engine gives the farmer the power he needs for heavier loads and the speed he needs for faster, longer trips. Full-floating rear axle and full torque-tube drive have all but ended spring and axle troubles, common in farm hauling. Quick-action safety brakes assure smooth, safe stops from high speeds with heavy loads. These and many other quality features make the Ford V-8 Truck an ideal farm unit . . . economical, reliable, simple, safe and a great performer.

This year, Ford V-8 Trucks are IMPROVED FOR THE FUTURE. They are now the most economical, most reliable and best performing farm trucks Ford has ever built. Try one on your own farm. Your Ford dealer invites you to make an "on-the-job" test without obligation. Make this test and see what a Ford V-8 Truck will do with your own loads, on your own farm.

Any new 112-inch wheelbase Ford V-8 Commercial Car can be purchased for \$25 a month, with usual down-payment. Any new 131½-inch or 157-inch wheelbase Ford V-8 Truck can be purchased with the usual down-payment on the new UCC ½% per month Finance Plans.

FORD V-8 TRUCKS

College Cost Him 35 Cents a Day

JOHN A. BIRD



The silver plaque awarded by Senator Arthur Capper, and the man who earned it this year, Harold Scanlan, Abilene.

THE annual Capper award for work in agricultural journalism at Kansas State College, has been granted to Harold Scanlan, Abilene, who is a junior in the division of agriculture. This official announcement comes from the college department of journalism.

As a result of winning the honor by his agricultural writings, Scanlan's name will be engraved on a silver plaque presented to the journalism department of Kansas State College by Senator Arthur Capper to recognize "superior attainments in agricultural journalism."

Left an orphan while in grade school, Scanlan worked his way thru high school and won a \$100 scholarship offered by the Union Pacific railroad. This, with his earnings from work on a dairy farm and from peddling vegetables, enabled him to enter college. Now a junior with an above-average scholastic record, he has completely financed his college career on his savings each summer. For the last 2 years at college he has lived in a camping trailer, parked near the campus, where he cooks all his meals and does his laundry. While the trailer-home is slightly cold in winter—"Some mornings I had to knock my shoes loose from the floor," Scanlan says—as a result of his unique mode of living he has been able to attend school at a cost of only 35 cents a day.

Scanlan has been active in college affairs, recently being elected president of the college 4-H club. He was a member of the livestock judging team which competed at the Denver livestock show this year, and placed first in judging Guernsey cattle at a recent dairy judging contest at the college. He is a member of the Newman club and the Dairy club. He plans to become a manager of a dairy farm after completing his college work, continuing his writing as a sideline.

Previous winners of the Capper award are: Tudor Charles, Jr., Republic, in 1928, now associate editor of Kansas Farmer; Theodore Guthrie, Saffordville, 1929; Kenneth Gopen, Manhattan, 1930; George D. Oberle, Carbondale, 1931; Boyd Cathcart, Winchester, 1932; Jean Scheel, Emporia, 1933; K. S. Cavis, Manhattan, 1934; and Horton M. Laude, Manhattan, 1935.

Cash in on Clover Seed

Combining alfalfa seed never has been popular because the hay crop is lost, and threshed alfalfa is good feed. But combining Sweet clover agrees with everyone for two reasons. The crop is heavy and difficult to handle except with a combine, and it shatters badly so much of the seed is lost in binding or mowing, and then handling. There appears to be good demand for clover seed in view, and farmers will be wanting to have their Sweet clover crop combined. Sweet clover usually varies considerably in time of ripening, and a farmer who owns a combine can cover considerable territory doing custom work in the clover seed harvest.

Dairy Shows Made a Hit

These district dairy shows give breeders a chance to get better acquainted. C. L. Chacey, Leavenworth, breeder of Jerseys, is one of the many who appreciate this fact. He showed

his best cattle at Holton this spring. He was particularly gratified with the contacts he made thru this show.

Harry Marsh, Ft. Smith, Ark., who judged the 1936 Jersey Parish shows in Kansas, said the judging contest planned by Kansas Farmer and the Kansas Extension Division was bringing excellent results. By the time of the final state contest at the Free Fair in September, this event is expected to have generated enough interest to bring a record crowd to the ringside of the state fair circuit.

4-H Folks Hold Round-Up

The fourteenth annual 4-H Club Round-Up has been in session on the Kansas State College campus at Manhattan all this week, with 1,300 farm boys and girls in attendance. Nearly every county in the state is represented. The boys and girls are accompanied by men and women leaders from their communities. They spend a week of instruction, competition in music, dramatics, good behavior and personal cleanliness.

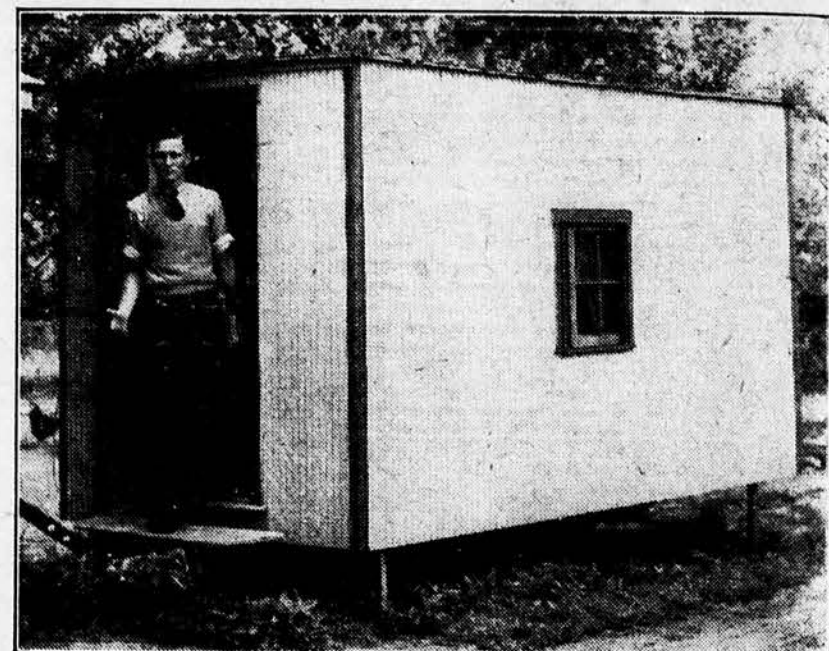
A new feature of the round-up this year was a one-act play contest in which Rooks, Barton, Cowley, Crawford, Harper, and Sedgwick counties took part. The play contest was an outgrowth of the former stunt contest. Other competition includes the state health contest, band, orchestra and vocal choruses, a leadership contest for which the Who's Who 4-H Club is giving a \$100 scholarship, and the well-known model meeting contest of winners from three districts of Kansas.

Three Cents More for Cream

In carrying forward the Kansas Cream Quality Campaign by the State Board of Agriculture in co-operation with the Kansas State College and the dairy industry, more than 1,000 producer meetings were held thruout the state, most of them in school houses where attendance reached as high as 300 or more. This series of meetings was followed by 150 cream grading meetings at key points in the state for special training of station operators,

These Weather-Beating Combines

LATE February and early March was harvest time this year on a number of Corn Belt farms. The wet fall last year prevented many farmers from harvesting their soybeans. This spring they proved thru necessity that the new-type, lightweight combines, preferably with rubber tires, would do a good job in the mud. A pleasant surprise was in the quality of the snow-bound beans. Aside from a certain amount of discoloration, most beans were reported of good quality. Soybeans had improved 5 to 10 cents a bushel in price during the winter, so the wet fall and snow proved profitable



Harold Scanlan, Abilene, winner of the annual Capper award for excellence in farm journalism, standing in the doorway of his unique trailer home.

and thru them it is estimated that at least 100,000 of the 135,000 producers in the state were contacted. That this campaign has been worthwhile is shown by the fact that the cream market of Kansas now pays a differential of 3 cents for first grade cream over the price of second grade, and there are only two grades.

Come Kansas-Nebraska Day

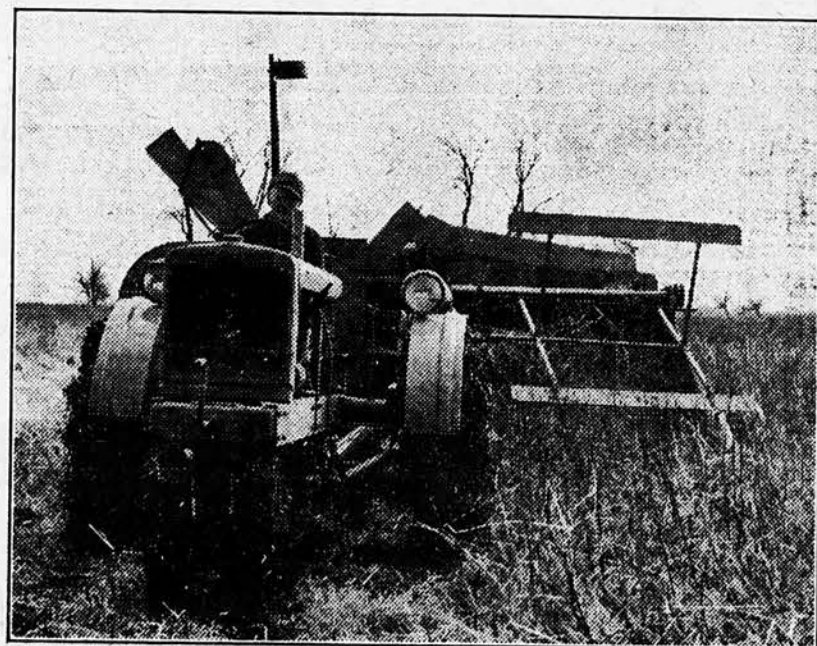
What soil saving has done in 2 years of use may be seen at Mankato, on June 10. Kansas and Nebraska farmers are invited to attend an all-day tour which starts at 10 o'clock. Recent rains have made conditions ideal for viewing the results of efforts to hold the soil from blowing and washing.

The Mankato project in Jewell, Smith and Mitchell counties is one of the first half dozen erosion-control demonstration areas established in the United States. It was begun in January, 1934. Some of the things to be seen on June 10 are contour farming, strip cropping, and revegetation of badly eroded lands.

to those who were able to harvest their beans this spring.

Mud-wading and weed-bucking combines are more often to come in handy in June and July when wet harvests occur. Farmers have found they can often harvest oats or wheat which is down on the ground and can't be cut with a binder.

Among the crops harvested by combines these days are wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, buckwheat, spelt, rice, milo, small kafir, Red clover, alfalfa, Sweet clover, millet, blue grass, timothy, lespedeza, Sudan grass, soybeans, cow peas, field peas and Austrian peas.



Small combines are going to fit in well on many Corn Belt farms. They are successful because they handle a wide variety of crops and operate in mud, weeds and down grain.

Will Irrigate 140 Acres

A real irrigation plant now is in operation on the farm of Dr. Carl Bingesser and son, near Glen Elder. A 40-acre tract has been irrigated and plans are under way to extend the system to 140 acres.

Forty acres of alfalfa was flooded recently, the water being pumped from the Solomon river, the pump being powered by a 20-horse-power elec-

Low Interest Rate Needed

When Senator Capper introduced his bill, S. 4157, at the beginning of this session of Congress to reduce to 3 per cent the interest rate on farm loans made by the Federal Land Banks, the proposed measure was referred to Secretary Morgenthau for a report as to his recommendation. Secretary Morgenthau recently made an unfavorable report to the Senate Committee on Agriculture. He insists that current interest rates are not too high, and recommends against the passage of the legislation.

Senator Capper says he does not agree with Secretary Morgenthau and that he will reintroduce the bill at the next session of Congress and will do everything in his power to obtain favorable action as soon as possible.

It drew a steady 6-inch stream of water in the several days it took to irrigate the field. The field also was flooded last fall, the pump being powered at that time by a tractor. The field can be flooded as needed the remainder of the season so the Bingessers need not worry about weather.

The Bingessers employed Fred Moon, an irrigation engineer from Dodge City, who supervised the digging of the ditches and started the system off. He also prepared plans for irrigating another 100 acres.

Stomach Worms in Sheep

Time for sheep stomach worm is here. Sheepmen recommend a 1 per cent solution of copper sulfate, giving each mature sheep a 4-ounce dose every 4 weeks, and the lambs half that amount. Sheep need to be held off water 12 hours before and 4 hours after drenching. You can use a long-necked bottle for this job. An unthrifty condition with a bleached-out skin is an indication of stomach worms in sheep. Nearly every sheep will get them if not drenched or changed to clean pasture every few days.

If the flock doesn't respond to stomach worm drenching, there may be some tapeworm trouble. You then can try 2 ounces of a 1 per cent solution of copper sulfate mixed with 2 ounces of a 4 per cent solution of nicotine sulfate for adults. This mixture will kill both stomach and tapeworms.

We Take a Look at Other States

BY THE EDITORS

The Traveling Blacksmith

A blacksmith, hard hit by changing times, used the idea that if horses didn't come to him for shoeing he'd go to the horses. As reported in American Agriculturist, this ingenious Yankee rigged up a pick-up car with trailer and portable forge. He takes space in local papers to announce his "visiting days" to various towns and now is doing work over a radius of 100 miles. He is M. R. Hoyty, Wyalusing, Pa.

Sweetens Cistern Water

A Minnesota man gives this tip on "sweetening" cistern water: Usually cistern water "sours" because of poor filtering, or not enough air getting into it. A chain pump usually prevents this trouble, but if you have none, the suggestion is to use your regular pump to bring water up and let it run back into the cistern thru the filter. Doing this now and then will aerate the water and usually will eliminate the trouble.

Careful With Texas Trees

Farmers in East Texas are making good use of timber in their backyards. By trimming trees and cutting the surplus each year they are improving their woodlots. Thru demonstrations by the extension forester they have found that cutting their lumber with a farm sawmill, or one made of second-hand machinery and parts of an old automobile, costs about \$3 less a thousand feet than it would cost them if the work was done at large sawmills.

Scales on a Trailer

Much interest is being shown in the baby beeves which 4-H boys and girls are raising in the grazing sections of Oregon. Monthly weighing of the calves has attracted much attention in each community where neighbors gather to see how the animals are progressing. A unique arrangement of stock scales mounted on a trailer travels a circuit of 9 counties—a total of 9,880 miles—and weighs 1,310 head of livestock.

Put Fertilizer Here

Tests in New York show that proper placing of fertilizer is of great importance, not only on the crop but in economical use of the plantfood. The proper place for fertilizer is at the side and below the seed, where it is quickly available as the plant roots go down.

Will Grow More Soybeans

Making the soybean greater still certainly ought to be considered good farming. The states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are going into production more heavily than ever, with the idea of supplying the growing demand for products made from the beans. Much progress is reported in developing varieties with less shattering, higher oil content and greater seed producing ability. The movement likewise is getting a start in Missouri.

An Airplane Meal

The farm horse may travel slowly in comparison with his modern competitor the airplane. And decide as he looks up at a soaring 'plane, "I'll get even with that bird some day." Anyway, when a barn-storming 'plane owner left his machine in a pasture near Koshkonong, over in Missouri, he got a surprise when he came back. A farm horse pastured in the field had made a meal of the airplane tail.

An Old Irrigated Section

A survey of 1 million acres of irrigated land in the South Platte River drainage area in Colorado, north of Fort Lupton to the Wyoming line and east of the Rocky Mountains to the Nebraska line, is being conducted by the Colorado State College with the co-operation of the WPA. This is the oldest irrigated region of its size in the United States. It is the object of this survey to obtain a complete pic-

ture of the economic resources of the region, including water, and determine how irrigation water may be used by farmers to their best advantage.

Nice, Gentle Bulls

There's an editor of a Pennsylvania farm paper whose hobby seems to be ferreting out items about farmers killed by "gentle" bulls. That there "ain't no such animile" is amply proved by few issues of the paper that do not carry an item of this sort. Now and then he gets a choice item about some victim who has had two narrow escapes. Most folks know that bulls are unsafe, but pay little attention to it. It's not very far removed, however, from that rather risky business of looking down the barrel of the unloaded gun.

Better Corn Every Year

It isn't often that one hears of 15 successive corn crops on the same field, except to listen to a story of some mighty poor dirt. W. D. Zinn, of West Virginia, writing in the Farmer and Stockman, Pennsylvania, says that such a field has been limed and kept

sweet during the 15 years, and that Sweet clover has been sown the last cultivation each summer. This clover then has been turned under each spring before the corn crop. And the corn yield has increased steadily.

Poultry Manure Valuable

Fertility note from Massachusetts: "One ton of poultry manure to which is added 140 pounds of super-phosphate and 70 pounds of potash is equivalent to 500 pounds of a 4-8-8-8 fertilizer, which is slightly stronger than what we consider our best truck analysis." In other words, \$3 worth of fertilizer added to a ton of poultry manure will make about \$10 or \$12 worth of the best vegetable fertilizer one can use.

Weighing by the Squeal

There may be champion "hawg" callers but George Hobson, of near Bolckow, over in Missouri, is reported in a class by himself in estimating a pig's weight. George lets 'em get hungry, then listens to the pigs squealing. "That shoat weighs 102½ pounds by his voice," Hobson opines. And his neighbors say George usually is right at that.

The corn ear worm, which attacks cotton and tomatoes as well as corn, destroys 104 million dollars' worth of crops every year.

NEW IOWA SEPARATOR

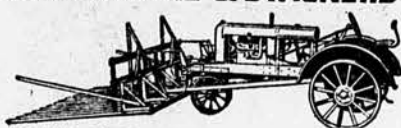
Now the famous world's record skimming Curved Discs of stainless steel. Rust proof, sanitary, easier to clean. New gear assembly... easier turning. Ahead in Design and Features.

Only Separator in the world with Stainless Steel "Curved" Discs. Write for free book, "The Truth About Cream Separators." ASSOCIATED MFRS. CORPORATION

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Write for Catalog and prices on our new steel sweeprakes for Farmall, John Deere, Oliver, Allis-Chalmers and Case Tractors; also wood and steel stackers and horse-drawn sweeprakes.

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The McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder and Farmall Tractor in action.

Always the Best in Binders McCORMICK-DEERING

Swing into the harvest this year with a new McCormick-Deering Binder, for horse or tractor operation, and with "Big Ball" Twine and you'll have it under control from start to finish. If you have been trying to get along with a binder that has been in the family for years, you will be surprised to know how much better and faster these new McCormick-Deering Binders work.

They combine maximum strength and minimum weight; roller and ball bearings for exceptionally light draft and smooth operation; a floating-type elevator that automatically adjusts itself to light or heavy grain; a wide range of

reel adjustments forward, back, and vertically; platform adjustments to leave a 3 to 18-in. stubble; large-capacity binding attachment with a simplified knottor; convenient bundle carrier, etc.

For tractor operation, you can get the McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder which has many features of its own to withstand the heavier, faster performance behind a tractor. It is operated through the power take-off of the tractor.

To get a real idea of the McCormick-Deering Binders of today, see them at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store. You will realize how well it will pay to invest in one of these modern binders.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. (INCORPORATED) Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING

TWINE

McCormick-Deering "Big Ball" Twine is wound in large, compact balls (8 pounds to the ball) and has a patented criss-cross cover which protects the ball in handling and prevents collapsing as the twine is run out. No twine is wasted and no time is lost when you use McCormick-Deering. And it is guaranteed for strength, length, and weight, and treated against destruction by insects.





There's Fun Afloat When You Join

The Capper Cruise of the Great Lakes

By MARY ELLEN VETTER

PERHAPS crossing the Atlantic Ocean to Europe for a vacation this summer would be out of the question for most of us, but the Capper de luxe tour and cruise of the Great Lakes will take tour members on a marvelous voyage on inland seas that covers a distance in actual miles equal to an Atlantic crossing.

The seven-day cruise of the Great Lakes, which is the major feature of this year's Capper tour, will cover twenty-two hundred miles. And you are invited to join congenial companions for this trip on the "S. S. South American," the oil-burning Georgian Bay liner on which we sail and which is so completely equipped to entertain you that it will seem like a floating country club.

This will be a ship-and-shore affair on which you can laze the 24 hours away, or join as much as you will of each day's full program of activities; deck sports, shore picnics, golf, dancing, card parties, community singing, and wind up, on the last night with a masquerade ball. Sometimes you will be out of sight of land. Sometimes you will be visiting great cities. Sometimes you will be gliding along rivers studded with enchanting islands. All the time you will be enjoying the vacation of your lifetime at low cost.

Sail From Chicago

Following two days and a night in the great city of Chicago, during which time we are taken on fascinating sightseeing tours in specially chartered auto buses, we sail at 4 p. m. Wednesday, July 22, to cruise over four great lakes and lovely Georgian Bay—thru waters once traversed by the birch canoes of La Salle, Nicolet, Marquette and Joliet—valiant voyagers who, centuries ago, discovered this enchanting heaven of pine-covered coasts, cool blue waters and azure sky. These intrepid explorers have left the history-laden landmarks of their age at every port we touch.

Mackinac Island, with its famous old fort, the scene of thrilling chapters in British, French and American history... Midland, with its sacred Jesuit Martyrs Shrine, a hallowed memorial to the Holy Fathers Brebeuf, Lalemant and their fellows—nine of the 11 North American Saints—who suffered martyrdom at the hands of the cruel Indians... Parry Sound, the gateway to the lovely Muskoka Lakes region and nationally famous as a bass fishing center... Niagara Falls... the lake cities and their great industries... all these ports are yours to explore and enjoy, for our

Georgian Bay liner stops for us to visit at every one of them.

Boy or girl, young or old, blonde or brunette... there's fun for everyone on the Capper de luxe cruise! Deck sports, dancing, bridge games, programs in the night club, for those who like to play the days away on the spacious cruise ship "S. S. South American"... peace, quiet and relaxation in private deck chairs, for those who want to take their ease and forget the worries of a work-a-day world. Interesting visits ashore for all at every port of call.

From the time we leave, on the Santa Fe for Chicago, until the last day of the tour, every feature of the trip will be the finest money can buy. The finest Pullman accommodations, the best hotels, the choicest Great Lake steamer. Our Georgian Bay liner ship will be manned by men who know their lakes, and your likes. Captain Anderson of the S. S. South American will take a personal interest in our well-being. Deck stewards will always be at our beck and call. Our hostesses and masters of ceremonies will be wizards at supplying laugh-making fun. The Club Georgian, which features a floor show, will be open every night. Georgian Bay line quality and service set the standard for lake travel, and no other cruise provides any more outstanding attractions than are included in the Capper cruise.

Latest in Great Lakes Travel

The Georgian Bay liner, S. S. South American, on which we cruise is one of the largest cruise ships and with its companion, the S. S. North American, the only oil-burning passenger ships on the lakes—accommodate 500 passengers with comfort. It has the latest marine safety devices, automatic sprinkler system, radio direction finder, gyroscopic and magnetic compasses.

The Capper de luxe tour and cruise leaves Kansas City July 20. Those who are interested in this unusually fascinating vacation at amazingly low cost should write now for free illustrated literature which pictures many of the places visited, gives the day-by-day schedule of events and the low cost rates. Address Tour Director, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.



TOUR DIRECTOR, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas.

● Please send me my copy of free illustrated folder telling all about the Capper De Luxe Tour and Cruise.

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

Moth Traps Tell Us When to Spray

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

TIMELINESS is most important in control of codling moth. If the spraying can be so timed that the apples are covered with arsenate of lead when the larva is ready for its first meal, that squirming, dirty, pink thing will never live to eat another meal. If the little apples are thoroly covered when 90 per cent of the worms are eating, good control may be assured. Varying some with temperature and weather conditions, the period of incubation for codling moth eggs is about 10 days. Growers more and more are watching for the peak of emergence. This information is obtained from moth traps which are located in different sections of an orchard area.

How to Identify This Pest

The peak of emergence is the time when the greatest number are emerging from the pupa and, of course, it is the time of greatest activity and the business of egg laying soon follows. Dependence upon the calendar for the time to put on the next spray no longer is considered reliable by the best orchardists. It is important for the grower who would control codling moth to be able to identify it. In color it is brownish grey and the edges of its wings are copper hued, bounded on the inside by a chocolate-colored band. They have a wing spread of about 1/4-inch. The adult codling moth is easily confused by the novice with the adult moth of the cutworm. To be able to find codling moth eggs is important as well as interesting. They are smaller than a pin head, flat and whitish, almost transparent at first but later show a reddish ring and just before hatching a black spot which is the head of the larva. A glass is necessary to see all this.

A Big Missouri Orchard

A few days ago it was the writer's pleasure to visit the Connett Estate, near Faucett, Mo., 210 acres of which is in apple trees, some bearing, some not. One orchard of 65 acres is 33 years old and still going well, altho the effects of recent extremes of heat and cold are quite noticeable. In this old orchard, whenever a tree dies a new one is planted in its place. There is an 11-year-old orchard covering 70 acres which is a sight to behold. Water is conveniently piped to all the orchards from springs, wells and streams.

The Connetts are well equipped to wash, pack and market their own apples. They have two standard apple washing machines housed in an ample shed with a platform or floor annex over which a large tent is erected at picking time. A fine Kansas City re-

tail trade is enjoyed, and to accommodate this they have a nice building fronting on U. S. highway No. 71, located some distance from the packing plant so customers do not interfere with the work that is going on there.

Those Shipped-in Apples

One would scarcely expect to find California oranges on the Florida markets. Neither are Texas grapefruit likely to compete with the home-grown product in Arizona. Yet within the last week 133 bushels of Washington apples have been received by the poor commissioner in this county for distribution to people on relief. And here we have been kidding ourselves into thinking we are famed far and wide as a section producing the finest apples in the world.

If you were about to give a present to a shoe manufacturer the last thing you would think of giving him would be a pair of shoes. It is bad enough that Washington or Oregon or Idaho apples should be used any place in Kansas, much worse that they should be set right under our noses here where we produce enough apples to supply the whole state and then some. Something is wrong some place that such an insult to Doniphan county's leading industry could be possible.

Price-Fixing Hurt Us

Last winter when Doniphan county apples were moving out to the trade briskly and at fairly satisfactory prices, along came the Government with an offer to buy our surplus at 65 cents a bushel. We had no surplus. We were getting along well with marketing our apples. But with this Government offer the price level dropped and from that time on the selling of apples here was a nightmare.

Berry Price Goes Up

By the time these lines are read the strawberry harvest for 1936 will be almost over in this section. The price has just taken an advance from \$2.75 to \$3 a crate. There are several factors responsible for this advance. In the first place there has been a shortage of strawberries in the ordinarily heavy yielding areas of Southern Missouri, Northern Arkansas and parts of Illinois, so the market demand is very brisk. The crop here is not going to be as large as was first anticipated. The plants suffered from last summer's drouth, and weather conditions at blooming time were not favorable for proper pollination.

The patches were badly in need of moisture when a fine rain came that will add several days picking to the harvesting season and will put several more dollars into the growers' pockets. For the last 2 years the season has been cut short by dry weather but it does not seem likely that will happen this year. Usually the season lasts about 2 weeks and with exceptionally favorable weather conditions it has been known to extend over 4 weeks.

The average acre yield is estimated at about 100 crates, depending upon the weather. However, yields varying between 300 to 500 crates are not uncommon. The strawberry acreage in Doniphan county is difficult to estimate because of the multiple of patches, but is variously placed at between 800 and 1,000 acres. The size of the patches vary from 1 acre to 6 acres and are cultivated by about 500 farmers.

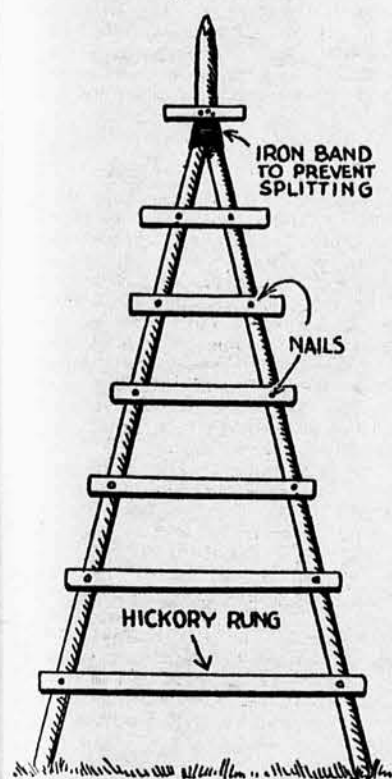
Wathena and Blair are the strawberry market centers as comparatively few are grown around Troy. Forty cents a crate is paid for picking and the grower pays 27 cents for the crates. Other immediate expenses of packing and hauling raise the grower's costs to about 80 cents a crate, to say nothing of the outlay for plants, the plowing and hoeing and the cost of mulching with straw.

¶ When our clock will not run, we brush the works with gasoline and then brush in a little sewing machine oil.—E. G.

Ideas That May Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

Fruit-Picking Ladder

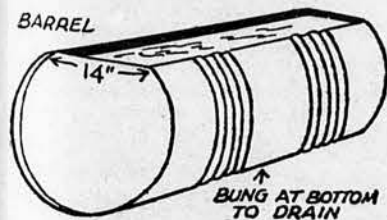


The usual hard job of manipulating a ladder among tree limbs, when picking fruit, is made less difficult by using a specially constructed ladder. Split an oak or hickory pole about three-fourths of its length—the saplings length—after which the sides or rails are drilled to take hickory rungs. An iron band, made of strap iron with holes drilled to receive nails, prevents the pole from splitting out at the end, which is pointed. If a suitable pole is not available, a ladder of the same shape may be made from 2 by 4 boards. These are beveled at the upper ends and nailed or screwed to a block. It is a good idea to use an iron band to further strengthen the joint.—B. H.

Easy to Throw Calf

When throwing a calf or a cow, simply put a rope around the neck and half-hitch once just behind the shoulders and again around the flanks. Pull on the rope and the animal will come down easily.—M. M. M., Montgomery Co.

My Barrel Water Trough



A water trough made from a barrel is helpful and handy on the farm. Use a 50-gallon barrel with the bung on the side. On the opposite side of the barrel, cut a hole about 14 inches wide all the way across the barrel, leaving the bung on the bottom to drain and clean out. It is easily cleaned and makes a fine watering trough for stock.—Albert Herschbach.

Tin Can Scarecrow

After other methods failed last year, my husband stopped crows from taking our corn by sticking substantial sticks upright at several feet distance across the cornfield. Papers from empty cans were removed and the cans placed on the sticks. The brightness of the cans gave the crows enough scare that they stopped picking our corn.—Mrs. F. W.

Use for Both Meat and Hide

When butchering a beef, the meat is cold-packed, so as to have beef all thru the season, and I have the hide

tanned. This gives me plenty of leather for repairing harness, making check lines, halters and many other things that are so useful on the farm.—H. E. C.

This Floor Polisher Works

A cheap floor polisher is easily made by using a small box just large enough to hold two ordinary bricks on edge. A handle is made from pieces of stiff strap iron and a long square stick of about the right size. Bolt the irons on each side of the box and bend them up over it close enough together for the stick to fit in and bolt to it. Tack a piece of sheepskin on bottom of box.—E. L. P.

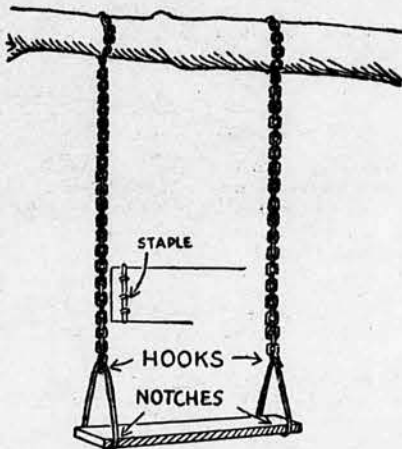
Use Follow-Up Garden Crops

Not all of the garden needs to be planted at once. Space may be left, not only for the later tender crops, but for a succession of plantings of snap beans and sweet corn. In the meantime, however, this space should not be allowed to become covered with weeds.

Our Cans Don't Rust

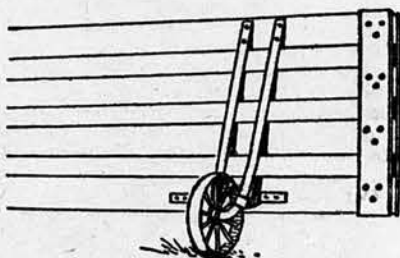
When tin buckets and cans are opened, wash and dry well, put clean wrapping paper in them, then close up tight and put away. When canning time comes, they will be ready to use, as they do not rust if this method is followed.—H. E. C.

Safety Swing for Kiddies



A good swing for small children can be made by using 2 pieces of 1/2-inch iron rod, 3 1/2 feet long, one piece of 2 by 6 lumber, 16 inches long, and the side chains from a pair of old car mud chains. Notch the 2 by 6 1/2-inch on each side 1 inch from end and bind the rods to fit end 2 by 6 and up thru notch. Then bend a hook on each end of rods so they all are even, then bring tire chains to the hooks and fasten the other end to a limb of a tree or a pole. Two or three staples on under side of seat board over rods, will keep seat tight. This seat will not tilt over and let the kiddies fall out.—K. S.

Put Gates on Wheels



Save all small wheels to attach to the bottom of heavy gates that are too long or heavy to hang on hinges alone. Make a slight curve in the irons used to fasten the wheel so it will run in a little. Use half-inch irons to brace the wheels. Double wheels may be used so a gate will swing either way, by using two irons to join the wheels, making a sort of truck underneath the gate. Such an arrangement saves one many a backache from lifting heavy gates.—C. L.

During the threshing season you want to make the most of every sunshine hour! An Oliver Red River Special Thresher will thresh your grain clean and fast. The Big Cylinder gets the grain out of the heads—the Steel-Winged Beater and Beating Shakers separate it from the straw—and the big capacity Cleaning Mill delivers it in top-market condition to the sacks or wagon box.

A 22x36, 28x46 or 32x56 Oliver Red River Special Thresher will thresh cleaner, save more of your crop, and clean it better. You'll save time, grain and money because a Red River Special is built to stand up under hard service year in and year out.

The 1936 Red River Special is equipped with new, turret-type cylinder teeth, especially heat-treated for long wear and extra strength. With rounded corners at the base (where the ordinary tooth begins to crack and break up), these new Oliver teeth will handle tough, matted straw and last a lot longer.

Visit your Oliver Dealer and let him tell you about the many improvements in the Oliver Red River Special line, or check the coupon below. And remember, every Oliver Thresher and Combine is backed by 87 years of specialized threshing experience!

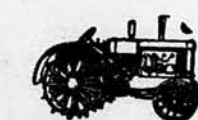


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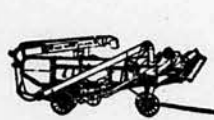
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☐ Thresher
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☐ 12-R. Cut Combine
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Why Do Women Buy?

There usually is one reason why a man buys, but with a woman—I'll bet some man figured out this list—it might be any of these ten:

1. Because her husband says she can't have it.
2. Because it will make her look thin.
3. Because it's on sale.
4. Because it comes from Paris.
5. Because her neighbors can't afford it.
6. Because she can't afford it.
7. Because nobody has one.
8. Because everybody has one.
9. Because it's different.
10. Because . . .

Time for Refreshments

CROCHETED SERVING SET



The good, old summertime has arrived, folks, which makes ice tea and lemonade and cool buttermilk refreshing thoughts for the masculine half of the household. But the women—well no matter what is served they like the table to look refreshingly cool—as this one does. You can crochet this 7-piece lacy serving set in a day or so, and surely it would make anyone enjoy refreshments on the hottest day. Our package No. 4003 contains sufficient fine quality delustered unbleached crochet cotton to complete this entire set of seven doilies—one 10-inch service doily and six 5½-inch plate doilies, as well as easy-to-understand directions for working, and the price is only 50 cents. It is a set that will appeal alike to the new June bride as well as the long-past-honeymoon-stage housekeeper. Order it from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Will Regulate Any Oven

MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN

Most recipes specify definite oven temperatures. And how much easier it is to obtain perfect results in baking by "controlled" temperature!

Small oven thermometers are available now for use in ovens not equipped with door thermometers. These may be used for a coal or wood range, gasoline or oil stove and cost from 25 to 50 cents. If your hardware dealer does not stock these he doubtless will be glad to order one for you.

One type is equipped with a small metal base and may be set on the grate you expect to use for your baking. Another type is so constructed that it slips in back of the glass panel on the oven so the temperature may be read without opening the door.

The Hints Were Reversed

MRS. H. G. H.

Yesterday I visited a recent bride. Poor little inexperienced girl, I thought, she probably can use a few hints from an old, gray-haired housekeeper like myself. She was baking a cake when I arrived.

"I forgot the baking powder," she said calmly. A mistake already! But before I could be properly horrified, she had measured out the baking powder, mixed it with a little water, and added it to the cake batter. "I found out you could do that," she told me. "It turns out just as well as sifting with the flour."

She showed me her dishes. "I use these covered refrigerator dishes for bowls on the table," she explained. "They didn't cost much at the dime store, and when the dust blows, the covers come in mighty handy." We live in the dusty section, where keep-

ing dirt out of dishes is a spring problem.

Then the potatoes—"Some of ours froze during that zero weather." Her blue eyes were confiding above her blue apron. "But I peeled them before they thawed and put them right in boiling water and they cooked just as nice as ever. We called them our cold storage potatoes."

Maybe a young dog can teach an old dog new tricks!

Dreaming—Years Ahead

MRS. D. O. O.

While I make the morning coffee on the smoky kitchen range, I plan a small green-and-cream kitchen, with a breakfast nook.

As I pull radishes for dinner, I see the lawn and garden we will have some day, fenced chicken-proof, the grass thick and green, the shrubs a frame for the remodeled house, the vegetables and flowers and trees healthy and neat as those in the seed catalog.

And at night while the yellow light of the coal oil lamp flickers, Tom and I have a dozen plans for putting in a basement and a bathroom and making a playroom in the attic.

We're not renting now; we're building our own home. And how much better it is than moving from pillar to post, even soft pillars and easy posts. I can see now the way the kitchen is going to look.

Why I'm So Good Natured

MRS. S. A. L.

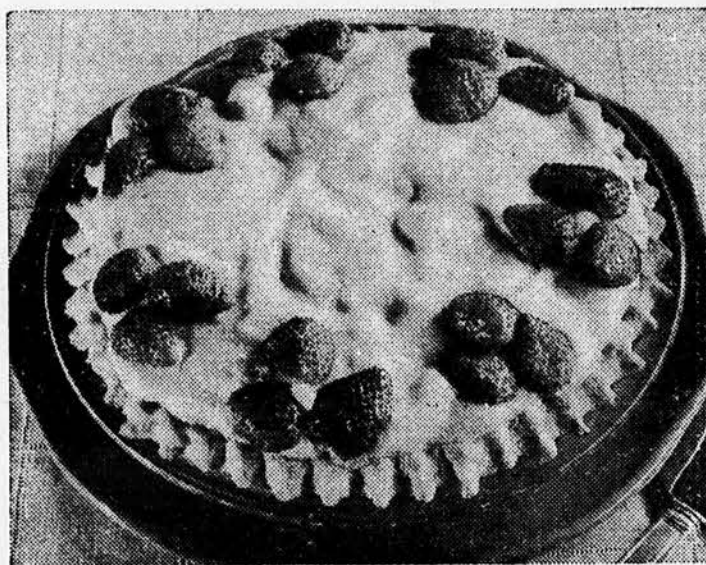
Today I was blue. Mrs. Brown had tactlessly told me she didn't believe my diet was reducing me very fast; Junior had broken another window light; Sally Ann had cut the piano scarf into doll dresses; and, to top it all, there wasn't a thing for supper except fried bread.

So I tried something new. Into the egg and milk mixture—3 eggs and 1½ cups of milk for my family of four—I put half a cup of brown sugar before I dipped the bread slices. When they were thoroly soaked and frying, I sprinkled them with nutmeg. They came to the table as fried bread de-luxe—"like cakes," Junior complimented, bless his heart.

Oh, yes, I ate them, too, with jelly and sirup. What does it matter if I'm fat? Anyway my blues are gone.

Poem by a Cook—Strawberry Pie

RUTH GOODALL



Talk about poetry! To sink your teeth in this culinary triumph is to forget about meter and quatrains!

OF COURSE, a pie can be a poem, and if it is a strawberry chiffon pie, in a rich flaky crust, crowned with a topping of whipped cream and garnished with big, juicy whole berries—well, I've a hunch it will be hunky-dory with family and friends that you write your poetry in just that way. Here it is, a triumph to set upon your table, and a triumph for the cook to learn that here is a dessert—a gorgeous one—that can be prepared in the early morning and tucked away in the ice box until dinner time. Dissolve 1 package strawberry flavored gelatin in 1 pint of warm

Wedding Cake Is Rich and Spicy

RUTH GOODALL



"Something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue"—and a wedding cake built tier upon tier with a tiny bride and groom atop it.

IT IS June again, traditional month of brides and weddings—and of necessity, bridegrooms. It is a happy time but a busy time, for weddings even simple ones, mean work and much preparation. The sewing room and the kitchen run a neck-and-neck race on this "busy business," the bride-to-be and the dressmaker working out problems in clothes making and the bride's mother and the oven evolving the wedding feast. Preparations must begin weeks before the happy day for every-

body knows that neither the trousseau nor the wedding cake can be thrown together at the last minute.

The wedding cake is by tradition a rich, spicy fruit cake, towering tier upon tier, and surmounted by a miniature bride and groom or a lacy wedding bell. It should be made well in advance of the wedding, in pans that graduate in size. It may be iced or plain. If there is no bride-cake, it is served as part of the wedding meal, otherwise it is given one ceremonious cut by the bride and later distributed to the guests in dainty little boxes.

Patience is the art or virtue—call it which you will—needed to make a perfect wedding cake at home. Each pan of the batter must be baked slowly for about 3 hours. The pans must be well greased and lined with greased paper. This recipe will make 10 pounds of cake, and should be baked in four graduated two-inch pans, the largest of which has a 12-inch diameter.

June Wedding Cake

- 4½ cups sifted cake flour
- 1 teaspoon double-acting baking powder
- 1½ teaspoon cloves
- 1½ teaspoon cinnamon
- 1½ teaspoon mace
- 1 pound butter or other shortening
- 1 pound brown sugar
- 10 eggs, well beaten
- 1½ pound candied cherries
- 1½ pound candied pineapple
- 1 pound dates, seeded and sliced
- 1 pound raisins
- 1 pound currants
- 1½ pound citron, thinly sliced
- 1½ pound candied orange and lemon peel
- 1½ pound nut meats, chopped
- 1 cup honey
- 1 cup molasses
- ½ cup cider

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and spices, and sift together three times. Cream shortening thoroly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs, fruits, peel, nuts, honey, molasses, and cider. Add flour gradually.

Stretch Curtains on Bed

MRS. A. E. RAMSEY

When I launder curtains, I stretch them on a bedspread on the bed. It is better if the spread has stripes. After washing and starching the curtains a little, put them together, stretch them on the bedspread, pinning one end and one side, and then pull them tight and then go to the other end and side, and finish pinning. Pins should be placed about 2 inches apart. This method does not hurt the bed or make it damp and the curtains are as even as those dried on stretchers.

Where Beauty Begins

Your hair may be lovely, your clothes in the best possible taste, but unless your complexion is flawless you are not a beautiful woman, for a clear, healthy-looking skin is the first requisite of beauty.

You know, of course, that adequate rest, proper food and daily exercise make for skin health. Unless you are one of the few women who seem always to look fresh and sparkling, don't let anyone tell you that sleep isn't important. If your skin remains muddy and sallow despite your best efforts to clarify it, better see your doctor. In the meantime, don't be afraid to face the fact that many skins look grayish muddy simply because they aren't cleaned properly.

Mrs. Jones Will Get Along

MRS. BROWN

The Jones recently moved from the city to a small place close to the Smiths. Mrs. Jones has 12 hens. Now they are very nice hens indeed—but when Mrs. Jones told me she was getting 14 or 15 eggs a day, I could hardly

It Will Do You All Summer

EVERYWHERE YOU GO



Pattern KF-9781—Here's a happy thought for a dainty "dress-up" frock that's gay as a lark. A charming model indeed and appropriate for all your summer festivities, from a Sunday stroll to a gayly informal party. Brief bell-shaped sleeves are cool and graceful, while the trim, smart skirt boasts a chic pleat. Choose crepe, soft chiffon or cotton lace for dress-up while for town wear, you couldn't make a cooler decision than triple sheer crepe or figured voile. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 43. Size 16 requires 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

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keep my eyebrows where they belong. I looked in the Jones' henyard and there were some of Mrs. Smith's hens in the flock. "Smith's hens come over much?" I asked.

"Oh, yes, every day. They hang around our henhouse all afternoon—and I wish they'd go home now, so I could feed my hens!"

Now I'm wondering whether Mrs. Jones is dumb—or smart!

I've Been Told That

MRS. H. L. NEBERGALL

Not that cooks like to make substitutions in their cooking, but there are times when it is necessary. Here are a few which have been worked out to give the amount of dry materials and liquids to equal the original ingredients called for in the recipe.

One cupful of pastry flour equals ¾ cupful of bread flour.

One cupful of strained honey equals ¾ cupfuls sugar and ¼ cupful of liquid.

One cupful of molasses equals ½ cupful of sugar and ¼ cupful of liquid.

One square of chocolate equals 4 teaspoonfuls cocoa and ½ tablespoonful fat minus 1 tablespoonful flour.

One whole egg equals 2 tablespoonfuls liquid, 2 tablespoonfuls flour, ½ tablespoonful fat and ½ teaspoonful baking powder.

Two egg whites equal 1 egg, ½ teaspoonful baking powder minus ½ tablespoonful of fat.

One cupful of heavy cream equals ¾ cupfuls milk and ¼ cup of fat.

Almost any liquid may be substituted for another with a change of flavor only; tomato juice for milk in sauces, evaporated milk for milk; while such things as nuts, raisins, spices, and many other flavorings may be added without change of the recipe.

Sometimes it is necessary to change the basic recipe to a 1-egg cake when eggs are expensive. Since an egg does the work of ½ teaspoonful of baking powder, 2 tablespoons of liquid and flour, and ½ teaspoon of fat it will be necessary to add these as we subtract an egg. Similarly, if eggs are inexpensive we may increase the nutritive value of a cake by adding more eggs. To do this we must subtract 2 tablespoons of flour and liquid, ½ tablespoon of fat and ½ teaspoon of baking powder for each additional egg.

Onion Juice Seasoning

MRS. HOWARD GRAVES

When it comes to seasoning, there's no substitute for the juice of a raw onion. To extract this juice, cut a slice from the root end of a peeled onion. Rub back and forth on a fine grater. Drain off the pulp and use only the liquid. The pulp can be used when recipes call for grated onion.

Plenty of recipes call for only half an onion—and there's no need to toss away the other half or let it curl up at the edges. Simply wrap it in waxed paper and store in a cool, dry place, and it will be full of the good old flavor when you are ready for "half an onion."

Framing Those Pictures

MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN

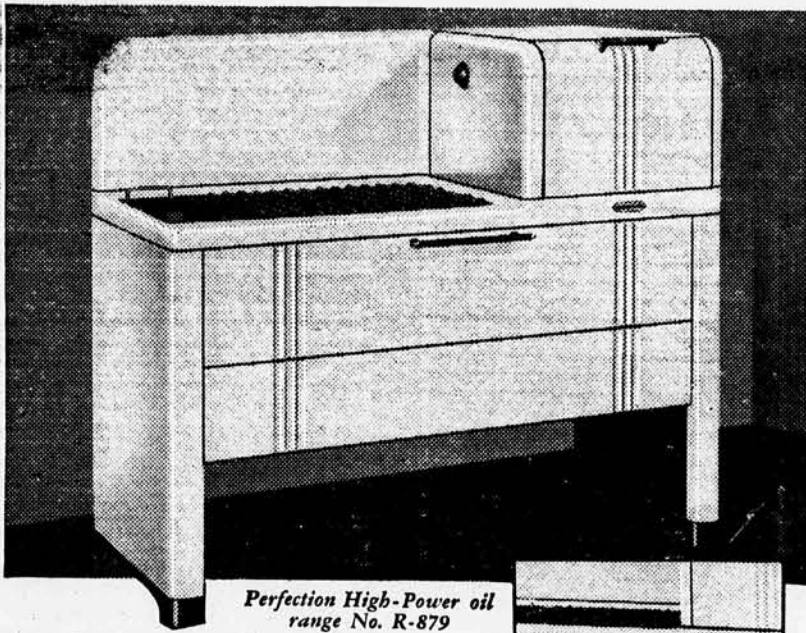
All youngsters are fond of pictures. Mothers of even the smallest children know how eagerly they go thru books and magazines, beg to cut out the gaily colored, interesting pictures and, robbing the pincushion proceed to decorate the walls—much to mother's dismay.

Let the children frame a few of these cut-outs for their own rooms. They may use cellophane instead of glass. It is easily cleaned, non-breakable and inexpensive. So many articles come to us wrapped in cellophane that if we make a habit of saving these wrappings and slipping them into a handy drawer there will be a supply on hand.

Passe partout tape may be used for the edges or frame. Gummed tape or pretty strips of small figured cloth also may be pasted and used as the frames. Pictures may be mounted on drawing paper or cardboard.

This is a simple way to teach art principles in an interesting way. It also affords a rainy or sick day diversion for the older child.

There's NO STOOPING with this oil range



Perfection High-Power oil range No. R-879

**HIGH-POWER BURNERS ARE EASY TO LIGHT
... OVEN AT PROPER HEIGHT SAVES
KNEELING (also ruined stockings)**

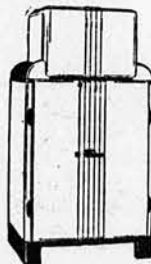


The hinged panel that conceals the burners opens neatly against the lower front of the range.

• With this modern Perfection oil range, you may have convenience as well as beauty. Five High-Power burners, all easily lighted from the front, provide a large volume of clean cooking heat—fast enough to boil two quarts of water in about eight minutes, yet easily regulated and dependably controlled for any cooking heat.

The large "live heat" oven, is built at the proper height to save stooping and lifting. This is an important point, for as every woman knows, saving stooping means saving on stocking "runs" as well.

The smart, modern design of this range looks well in any kitchen. It is compact, yet roomy. Because



Chill foods economically and make ice cubes with a SUPERFEX Oil Burning Refrigerator. Twenty-four hours' refrigeration from about two hours' burner operation—modern refrigeration at the lowest operating cost.

lighting and refueling are all done from the front of the range, it can be placed in an alcove or next a wall or work counter. There is no need of working around the ends or at the back of this range, as you do with stoves having fuel tanks at the back. The concealed, unbreakable fuel reservoir on this range holds two gallons. Its cover forms a handy extension at the side of the cooking top. The reservoir is easily removed for filling without leaving your natural working position in front of the range.

Visit your dealer soon and see his display of beautiful new Perfection oil stoves. There are sizes for every purpose, at prices that will please you. Ask for a complete demonstration, including High-Power burner speed. Examine the quality finishes, the sturdy construction of every Perfection model. Choose a modern Perfection for your kitchen. Remember, Perfection High-Power cooking is as fast as gas, as clean as electricity, with the economy of kerosene. Send for our free booklets, illustrated in color.

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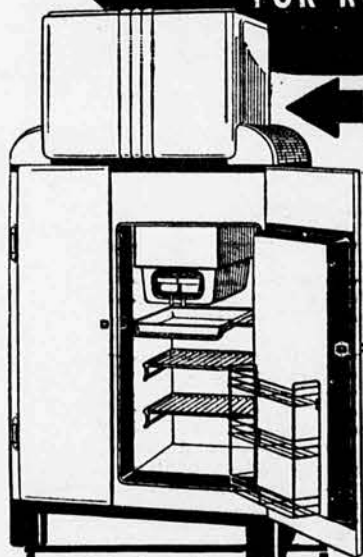
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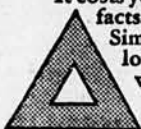
This exclusive Super Condenser Top means efficient and economical operation

• You don't have to have electricity to enjoy Superfex Refrigeration. Superfex makes cold by burning kerosene! And it requires very little of that. **BURNERS OPERATE ABOUT TWO HOURS TO PRODUCE 24 HOURS OR MORE OF REFRIGERATION** Just light the kerosene burners. That's all you have to do. Superfex takes care of the rest. After about two hours burners go out automatically. Superfex keeps right on protecting your foods and freezing ice cubes until it's time for the burners to be lighted again 24 hours later! This short burning time gives you modern refrigeration in its most economical form.

- No electricity
- No running water
- No moving parts

Makes cold by burning kerosene

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FREE---Beautifully Illustrated Booklet!

FOR full information about this miracle refrigerator, send for the free booklet profusely illustrated in color and get the name of your nearest dealer. Simply fill out the coupon below and mail to the nearest regional distributor—it will not obligate you in the least.

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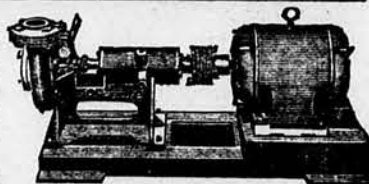
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WRITE Rush name TODAY for details and Low Prices. Save your crop, save money. **SEND QUICK!** CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS, Dept. 366, Lincoln, Nebr.

If Drugs Are Used Unwisely

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

IT MUST be awfully nice to be a doctor," said the sweet young thing. "Whenever you feel something coming on you can take a dose of Whatsgoodforit and go right on with your work."

I suppose I could. But I hastened to tell this dear young lady that doctors take very little medicine, and I, being mentally and physically sound, have not taken a dose of internal medicine since army days. Few indeed are the medicines with sufficient power to be effective at all that do not have both action and reaction. Many a chronic invalid is suffering chiefly from the mighty reactions of drugs unwisely used. The greatest tempters among drugs are those capable of giving ease to the pain-ridden or sleep to the sleepless. "Oh, yes; you mean Morphine," responds the sweet young thing. "But I never would take morphine." As it happens, morphine is not the drug that causes most of the fatalities, nor the one that produces the worst habits. Furthermore, morphine is controlled by the regulations of the Narcotic Act that make it difficult of purchase unless a physician's prescription is presented. But any number of the pain-alleviating, sleep-producing medicines may be purchased by offering the price. They are just as harmful as morphine. One line of such "medicines" is officially credited with killing 492 persons in 2 short years, a trifle more than half being accidental victims and the others deliberate suicide.

If you are an indiscriminate taker of drugs, one who prescribes for yourself or one who listens to radio prescriptions or those made by the man in the street, break the habit. Right now you have no thought of suicide, but many a suicide is unintentional. This thing of pouring drugs of which you know nothing into a body of which you know less—a saying ascribed to Voltaire—is growing worse every day. Resolve that you will take no drugs unless on your doctor's prescription.

Keep Child in Bed
What about kidney disease in a young child? Is it always sure to run into Bright's disease?—M. R. W.

Keep Child in Bed

By no means. Children may have acute kidney inflammation from many different causes, and if the child is kept

in bed on a light diet, should make a complete recovery. Especial care is needed to guard against chronic disease of the kidneys when it develops in the course of an attack of diphtheria or scarlet fever.

Better Have Tests Made

Does a person ever have hardening of arteries at age 29? If so, what are symptoms and cause?—E. J. B.

It is quite possible for a young person to have hardening of the arteries. Usually the symptoms are so much more pronounced than in older persons that it is not difficult for a doctor to make a diagnosis. If the trouble arises from poisoning by lead or other minerals, the arteries stand out prominently from the skin and their hardness actually can be felt, with the examining finger, in severe cases. If there is any question as to hardening of arteries at 29, you certainly should have blood pressure and other tests made without delay.

Rest for Several Days

I have a pain in the left side of my chest in the region of my heart. Sometimes it seems just above the heart and other times right in the heart.—S. R. L.

Since we are keenly alive to the vital importance of the heart we are quite likely to ascribe to it any pain felt in the left chest. As a matter of fact, heart disease, not attended by fever, seldom has pain in its early stages. It is much more likely that the pains are muscular. A safe line of treatment is to put the heart to rest by lying in bed for several days, and unless the trouble yields promptly it is important enough for a medical examination.

Find a Doctor You Trust

My doctor tells me I have prostate trouble. Before I submit to an operation I would like to learn more about this disease than a local doctor wishes to tell me. Where could I send and get some treatise on the subject that would not be too expensive?—S. R. T.

I do not know of any books on the subject, except those written for medical men. The common symptoms of prostate enlargement are disturbance of urination, especially at night, and a mild inflammation of the bladder. Coming in a man more than 55 years old, such symptoms are quite suspicious. You cannot judge for yourself what is needed. Find a doctor worthy of your confidence. There are many.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Teach Youth That Crime Does Not Pay

EXPERTS of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, so-called G-Men, having completed a study of crime in its relation to the youth of the country, toss the trouble right into the laps of parents.

"Unless our young people can be properly trained, unless it can be unmistakably demonstrated to them that crime does not pay, unless they are taught that the honest and honorable life is the only one worthy of emulation and practice, the ranks of our criminals will be increased in future years to such an extent as to render the crime problem impossible of solution by law-enforcement agencies," declares Clyde A. Tolson, assistant to Director John E. Hoover.

It is pointed out that while law-abiding, honorable citizens are developed in the country's homes it also is an established fact that criminals also are developed in the country's homes. And the primary reason for the widespread increase of crime is spotted right on to the parents for their failure to properly discharge their responsibility in the rearing of properly educated children. The responsibility of school teachers, altho highly important, is secondary thereto.

Statistics are given to show that last year 55 per cent of the crimes in this country were committed by people under 30 years old. The only way, the G-Men say, this percentage can be reduced is by the development of character in the youth and the proper place to do this is in the home by the parents, with the schools as a secondary aid. With proper home training a respect for the laws of our country can be instilled at an early age into our young people. When the parents, as a group, realize their responsibility and pay more attention to their children then will come a noticeable decrease in crime.

Kansas Farmer believes farm homes have an unequalled opportunity to provide the proper training; and that farm parents make good use of those opportunities.

Where New Things Are Developed For Kansas Agriculture



Farm folks see dairy cows on oats pasture at Kansas State College, inclosed by a temporary, electric fence, made with one barbed wire.

ABOUT 235 farmers attended dairy, poultry and crops field days at Kansas State College. At the dairy barns they saw how dairying is taught to students. Prof. F. W. Atkeson said the most careful methods were demonstrated in the college courses because many of the students go into dairies in city districts where they have to follow these methods to meet legal requirements and combat disease in the herd.

They are feeding hay to their cows whenever summer pasture becomes short. In this way the roughage ration is held up and grain may be fed to balance it. A dairy cow fed well all summer will go into winter quarters in high production instead of as a stripper, Atkeson declared. He believes more dairymen can use their native grass to supplement temporary pastures and take up the slack when Sudan, rye, barley or clover isn't available. The practice has been to depend on native grass and fill in with the other kinds.

A Good Place for Eggs

At the poultry farm, L. F. Payne took the groups thru the egg cellar. It has a sand floor which is wet down every few days. There is an intake flue for air and an outlet. This is open at night and closed in the day time. During last summer's heat an average temperature of 68 degrees was maintained in the egg cellar. Eggs kept there a week lost only 5 per cent in value, while in a surface room they lost 18 per cent.

Farmers spent a half day observing experiments with crops. H. H. Laude showed the wheat plots where a number of new varieties are under test. Kanred still is a standby in North Central Kansas with Tenmarq increasingly popular farther south. Farmers in Eastern Kansas can substitute Clarkan for Harvest Queen. It yields a little better and has stiffer straw.

After alfalfa has drawn all the water out of the subsoil, it must survive on surface soil moisture, said C. O. Gran-

field. Tests he has conducted show alfalfa roots will go to deep soil water as far down as 35 feet, but they won't penetrate this soil when it is dry. Last fall a late cutting of alfalfa was begun on one of the college fields and then halted. Where this crop was taken off the stand is more than half killed, and where not cut it is excellent. Granfield said storing of food supplies in the roots is more important than winter soil cover. The dead alfalfa probably could be grazed off in the winter.

Our Best Alfalfa Variety

Kansas Common alfalfa still is the best variety for Kansas, altho it usually kills out by wilt in 5 or 6 years. Ladak is wilt-resistant, and produces most the first cutting. For this reason it appears good for Western Kansas. The Turkestan alfalfa survive wilt but are susceptible to leaf and stem diseases. Grimm is winter-hardy but particularly susceptible to wilt.

W. H. Metzger showed in actual examples, how manure, fertilizer and lime will affect alfalfa yields. Fifteen years ago, said R. I. Throckmorton, lime made no difference in crops yields on the agronomy farm, but today bigger yields of alfalfa on limed land are noticeable.

More than 30,000 individual grass plantings are being studied in the grass breeding plots, under direction of A. E. Aldous. Farmers saw how many variations occur between plants of Brome, bluestem and other tame grasses. This proves the possibility of selecting strains for various climates.

In Kansas we have to get the most we can from alfalfa or clover, and then hope for plenty of moisture the following year, H. E. Myers, told the group. Yields on dried-out alfalfa land fall low in dry years, but the fertility is lasting and when moisture is ample yields are big. When Sweet clover is to be left for seed it needs to be clipped or pastured back. This makes more shoots and heavier seeding and prevents the clover from growing 6 or 7 feet tall and being difficult to harvest.

Milk and Beef on a Wheat Farm

A WHEAT farmer may have no time to take care of a specialized dairy business, but he can handle a small dual-purpose herd with profit. That is what Dayton Yoder has found on his farm near Conway. His herd of 25 grade shorthorns, headed by a real sire, are so gentle children can care for them. They range on buffalo grass pasture, wheat pasture and stubble and other tame feed near the barn. In fact the barn door opens onto the pasture. About one out of three cows is a right good milker. The other cows

raise good beef calves. Often they will give enough for an adopted calf, too.

Atlas sorgo silage is the main winter feed for this cow herd. Mr. Yoder has raised Atlas for several years. He is planting this spring, seed grown from his 1932 crop, but had to get some more from Hays Experiment Station in order to have enough. Another crop which will make dairy feed this year is 10 acres of soybeans. Mr. Yoder got his seed from Cloud county, where considerable beans are grown. He expects to harvest them for hay or



A small herd of high producing cows, bred up from several grade cows by the use of good bulls. They belong to Dayton Yoder and family, Conway, and were started by his father.

mix them with fodder for silage. He decided on this plan after reading Henry Hatch's story of corn and soybean silage in Kansas Farmer.

This is a fine plan for Central Kansas, and one which is expected to be generally followed by livestock men. Soybeans are a source of protein feed the same as alfalfa. Land which Mr. Yoder had plowed for his beans and sorgo was examined before the general rains of May, and contained plenty of moisture. Thick stubble caught winter snows, he said.

Sprays used for killing flies will not control the pests unless the breeding places also are treated.

HAY CHOPPING

With a BEAR CAT get the job done as fast as two men can pitch; three to six ton per hour; feeder is 74 in. long, 42 in. wide with 26-inch cutter. Absolutely feeds itself and blows in barn and no monkey business about it! Also, wonderful Hammer Grinder and Ensilage Cutter and has real capacity with 15/30 Farm Tractor. Write for catalog.

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO.
BOX 64, HASTINGS, NEBR.



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If a tax were placed on every gallon of cream separated in this country, cream producers would naturally be very indignant. And yet there are hundreds of thousands of cream producers who are paying a hidden tax in the form of inefficient separation.

A considerable percentage of all the cream separators in use today are so badly worn, or were never properly designed and constructed to begin with, that they are wasting valuable butterfat every time they are used.

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De Laval pay for itself, and their only regret has been that they waited too long before doing so.

Ask your De Laval dealer for a free trial demonstration. Try a new De Laval side by side with your old machine, and in a few days you can tell exactly what it will do for you.

There never was a time in the 58 years of De Laval's leadership in the manufacture of cream separators when users obtained so much value as in the De Laval of today. In skimming efficiency, ease and convenience of operation, and long life, nothing can compare with them.

There are four complete series of De Laval Separators, ranging in price from \$30.00 up, with styles and sizes for every need and purse.

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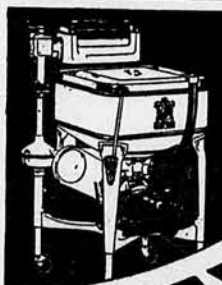
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When you need rat-proof, weather-tight, fire-safe storage for grain, feed, harness, etc., remember that the Columbian Bin has proved the best on the market. See them at your dealers.

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Simple in construction. "Off or on in five minutes." Easy to operate. Powerful compound leverage enables the operator to raise or lower teeth with full load. Gathers less dirt than other push rakes. It simply glides over the stubble. This new invention is to hay growers what the combine has been to the wheat grower. You will marvel at what you can accomplish. Write for descriptive folder. Write

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The Hay "Glider"
Buck Rake



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Wouldn't You Pay
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Increased Egg Production
Better Shell Texture
Longer Laying Period
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Then Start Feeding

Hen-Dine

at Once!

Why, at this low cost, only 3 more eggs or an extra chick a year will more than pay for Hen-Dine!

By supplying your poultry with a scientifically correct amount of iodine and calcium, Hen-Dine not only takes the place of oyster shell but increases the digestibility of ALL their feed.

There's an ironclad, money-back guarantee printed on every Hen-Dine sack. Your dealer carries Hen-Dine — start feeding it at once!



Calcium Carbonate Co.
43 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.



Chick-Dine

Chick-Dine fed from birth for eight weeks helps build bone and quickens flesh and feather growth. Chick-Dine enables pullets to lay sooner and hastens growth of cockerels for market. 15c buys enough Chick-Dine for 100 chicks. At your dealer's.

Our Milk Cows Net 100 Per Cent

I. D. GRAHAM
Kansas State Board of Agriculture

JUST 378,854,394 pounds of butter were produced by the Kansas dairy cow during the 5 year period 1930-1934 despite drouth, dust and depression. This was by no means all of her accomplishment. But in butter production it was a down-hill pull most of the way because of a desperate shortage of feed and water, and of constantly diminishing prices, and yet the volume of production grew each year of the period.

The 62 million pounds of butter produced in 1930 was valued at 25 million dollars. The volume increased to 86 million pounds in 1933, but the value had decreased to 15 million dollars, and the 90 million pounds of 1934 brought only 18 million dollars. The average of butter production for this period was 75,770,879 pounds a year, and the average value was \$19,211,892.

The production of Kansas cheese met pretty much the same fate—a steadily increasing volume with a decreasing price level, so that the 4,600,698 pounds produced in 1930, compared with 8,405,657 pounds in 1934, showed nearly double the volume but with an increase in the returns of only \$138,258 over the value of 1930, and indicated a price level out of line.

Another Use for Milk

In the processing of condensed milk the record shows a decrease of from 41 million pounds in 1930, to 40 million in 1933, with a return to 41 million pounds in 1934. The values for this product decreased from 3 million dollars in 1930, to 1,800,000 in 1933, with a return to \$2,130,603 in 1934. The totals for the 5-year period were 218,372,817 pounds, valued at \$12,209,712, or an average of 42,074,563 pounds and \$2,441,942 a year.

Contrary to what might have been expected during such seasons as were included in this 5-year period, Kansas people did not maintain their record for eating ice cream, so the volume of production went down by 2 million gallons from 1930 to 1934, and the value decreased from \$3,750,300 to \$1,523,568 by the end of the period. The aggregate of production of ice cream in Kansas during this period was 14,351,341 gallons, and the aggregate of value was \$13,951,523, or an average of 2,370,368 gallons and \$2,790,305 respectively.

Altho there was a decrease of a million dollars in the value of milk sold during the 5 years, the total for the period amounted to \$19,325,095, making an average of \$3,865,019 a year. This shows the item of milk sold to be the only dairy product that attained to a greater value in 1933 than in 1932.

One of Our Big Incomes

The aggregate value of all Kansas dairy products for this 5-year period was \$145,530,474, or an average of \$29,108,095 a year. This aggregate value of dairy products compares with the annual average of field crop values for the period, which amounted to \$148,913,148 and shows that the Kansas dairy cow is credited with nearly one-fifth the value of all field crops of the state. To be more exact, the aggregate production value of the Kansas dairy cow for this period was 19.5 per cent of the yearly average value of all the field crops in the state.

All of this is to the credit of the Kansas dairy cow, hampered by unparalleled conditions of feed shortage, water scarcity, smothering dust storms and a plague of flies, which compelled distress sales in some areas, but thru-out which she has held her own and paid for herself every year.

The Kansas dairy cow represents the only investment of the Kansas farmer that pays 100 per cent on its value every year. The average value of all Kansas milk cows during this 5-year period of 1930-1934 was \$22,355,705, while their average production during the same period was \$29,108,095, leaving a balance of \$6,750,390 in the hands of the owners, in addition to the value of the calf and the supplied fertilizer.

Corn Eating Contest

Here's a tip for Junior: Contests whereby a hungry rooster placed in a coop displayed in a store window conducts a solo corn eating contest

for 24 hours are becoming popular in Kansas with prizes for the best guesses on how many grains Mr. Rooster will consume. Enterprising lads will "run a test" on the capacity of a hungry fowl before entering the lists.

Trouble Across the Sea

While Japanese industry and trade have been expanding and prospering, Japanese agriculture has found itself since the World War, facing a situation growing steadily more critical, says the Foreign Agricultural Service. Sounds like home, sweet home. The Japanese government has enacted measures designed to prevent a further fall in agricultural prices, to increase the purchasing power of farmers and to ease the burden of arm indebtedness.

Who Paid for the War?

Thirteen European nations owe Uncle Sam—and that means you and all other taxpayers—\$193,000,000 in war debts installments falling due June 15. They already are in default on more than a billion dollars. The amounts due and in default:

Great Britain, \$85,670,765 due; \$582,803,306 in default.
France, \$74,787,725 and \$250,292,292.
Poland, \$4,039,039 and \$32,535,988.
Belgium, \$9,142,453 and \$33,630,269.
Czechoslovakia, \$1,682,812 and \$9,584,149.
Estonia, \$322,850 and \$2,611,886.
Hungary, \$37,410 and \$290,381.
Italy, \$15,641,593 and \$47,853,383.
Latvia, \$134,883 and \$961,995.
Rumania, \$1,648,750 and \$3,843,750.
Yugoslavia, \$350,000 and \$1,150,000.
Lithuania, \$166,441 and \$776,319.

Finland, which owes \$164,315 on June 15, has paid its installment on each due date without a single default.

Check the Sickle and Bar

There is a lot better service in having the mower and binder well adjusted. A dull knife with guard plates in poor adjustment will require considerably more power to operate than a sharp one with properly adjusted guards. If the cutter bar doesn't travel at exact right angles to the direction the machine is going there will be extra wear on the sickle head and the guard plates. The drive shaft and the sickle should be in a straight line. This can be checked by drawing a string the length of the shaft and the sickle as they fit on the machine.

Turkeys Keep Her Home

A young lady who will be busy this summer is Evelyn Smullin, Concordia. She passed up a chance to be a delegate to the 4-H Round-Up at Manhattan because she has 500 young turkeys that need feed and watching.

Plow Lays Last Longer

A relatively new thing in plow shares is the stellited point and cutting edge. This is an extra hard material welded to the share, which will cut many times as many acres before becoming dull as will the old-fashioned edge. Some farmers apply stellite themselves. It comes in small sticks like solder and must be heated very hot before it melts. Farmers report plowing as much as 150 acres with a 3-bottom plow before having to renew

Farm Women Will Judge

Two farm women won places on district dairy judging teams, which will compete for \$280 in prizes offered by Kansas Farmer for state-wide winners in the final contest in September at the Kansas Free Fair. These ladies who placed on local teams are Mrs. I. J. Kloster, Winfield, with the South Central Kansas Jersey Parish, and Mrs. Walter Samp, with the Southeastern Kansas Guernsey district.

Cull Poor Cows Now

A good time to sell undesirable breeding cows from the beef herd is early summer. Just as soon as the cows have fleshed up a little on grass they will sell and the cow market nearly always is better than later. Cows which are light milkers, shy breeders, or of undesirable type are the kind to look for when culling.

stellited shares. Cost of having this material applied is nearly as much as for new shares, but the saving is several times this much. Nobody likes to plow with dull shares. They don't do a good job, and the draft is too heavy.

Natural Gas

We'd like to have your favorite story for this column. Please address Natural Gas, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

I SUPPOSE at dusk, when the sun is stealing over the Rockies in purple splendor, you cowboys are huddled around the campfire broiling venison and listening to the weird howlings of the coyotes," said the gushing city girl.

Cowboy—"Not ezzackly. Usually we go inside and listen to the radio."—L. M. Lisle, Clay Co.

Have It Your Way

"How do you spell 'need,' meaning to need bread?"

"Knead, of course."

"Wrong."

"Wrong? Meaning to knead bread you said, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, it's knead."

"Not at all; you knead dough, but you need bread." — Donald Colter, Osage Co.

Both Pleased

"I had a beard like yours once, and when I realized how it made me look I cut it off."

"I had a face like yours once, and when I realized that I couldn't cut it off I grew this beard."—H. M. O., Montgomery Co.

Looked Bad

"But, my dear," said the hen-pecked husband, "you've been talking for an hour and I haven't said a word."

"No," snapped the wife, "You haven't said anything, but you've been listening in a sassy way, and I'm not going to stand for it."—N. E. B., Clay Co.

No Medicine.

Woman: "What can I do to have soft, beautiful hands?"

Beauty Specialist: "Nothing, Madame, and do it all day long!"—P. U. M., Jackson Co.

Not Scared Enough

"Were you scared on your wedding day?"

"Yes, but I've learned since that I was not nearly so much as I should have been."—Mrs. W. Y. Christian, Clay Co.

Temper the Talk

Real Estate Agent (to clerk)—"There's a doctor thinking of starting a practice here, and he's coming in today to inquire about a house. You'd better cut out some of the patter about the 'healthy neighborhood.'"—Harvey Hotchkiss, Marion Co.

He Had a Reason

The motorcycle cop drove up beside the car that was holding up the line. "Can't you go any faster?" he roared. "Yes," was the calm reply, "but I don't want to leave the car."—T. S. Bricker, Jackson Co.

Just Used Strategy

"How did you make your neighbor keep his hens in his own yard?"

"One night I hid a half-dozen eggs under a bush in my garden, and next day I let him see me gather them. I wasn't bothered after that."—Jennie Claiborne, Jefferson Co.

Hens and Cows Do the Job



Herbert Hatesohl shows his mammoth herd sire, which is kept in good condition. This bull has headed the herd 4 years.

A PAYING farm proposition in Washington county, is that handled by Henry Hatesohl and his son Herbert. They have 650 high-producing hens, and a herd of Holstein dairy cows. Each returns about the same proportion of profit, and they have been returning a profit consistently for several years.

Last winter the hens held to a 70 per cent production in cold weather, and were up to 80 per cent in April. They are housed in two laying houses of recommended type and are turned out every evening for exercise.

The dairy herd was started from 8 head of purebreds bought a few years ago. They have a valuable bull which has consistently sired high-producing daughters. The bull weighs 2,700 pounds in good flesh. The Hatesohls took several head of cattle to the district Black and White show in Clay Center this spring and placed on the district herd.

Their cattle are handled on a practical basis. The herd runs in an open lot and is fed hay at a rack in one side of the big barn. The milking compartment is clean, but small and not expensive. Bucket calves are housed in a small barn and their stalls are always clean and well-bedded. This protects young calves from scours and indigestion. Good pasture is one of Hatesohls' main standbys. They use well-protected, permanent pasture, and additional seedings of annual and permanent tame grass. Brome grass is the recognized tame pasture in this section, with Sudan for summer pasture, and Sweet clover in spring and fall.

Why I Prefer Leghorns

MRS. LEE COX
Lawrence, Kansas

There are some disadvantages in raising English White Leghorns, but the advantages outnumber them. If one wishes to produce chickens for market, the Leghorns will not do. I partly solve this by using young roosters for fries. It has been proved there is more money in eggs than poultry. Leghorns are ideal for eggs. But in severe cold weather they may not lay as well as big breeds if the housing is not fairly good to protect them. They require warmer houses. But where they are well-bred, well-housed and well-fed they are difficult to beat for year-around producers. And they also win most of the honors in egg-laying contests.

Due to their early maturity, they require a much shorter period of heating and feeding than large breeds. This saves work, feed and fuel. They can be hatched late in spring, as late as May, when weather is warmer. Big breeds to come into production at the same time as Leghorns, have to be hatched in late winter or real early spring. And that requires more attention, labor and longer heating and feeding. Leghorn hens require less feed and housing space than big breeds, and also fewer cockerels in the flocks.

They lay large, white eggs, altho their first eggs will be quite small if they have been pushed for egg production. A Leghorn pullet can be made to lay at 4 months. This is unwise and often results in molt. It is best to have them 5 months old before laying; eggs are bigger and pullets have their growth and are fully matured. Leghorn eggs hatch well and chicks are strong, active and busy from the start. You don't lose any time trying to teach them to roost on perches when old

enough. Just put in perches, they will do the rest. As Leghorns have been bred for higher and larger egg production than any other breed, their selection for this purpose seems logical.

Added Source of Profit

JOHN A. BIRD

Capons should yield a profit above feed cost of 50 cents to \$1 apiece under favorable conditions, according to Prof. L. F. Payne, Kansas State College. In a test conducted by Mr. Payne with Rhode Island Reds, the average capon reached 8 pounds, and profits amounted to about \$1 a bird, from which cost of labor, overhead and interest on investment would be deducted.

Not only is there a continuous market for capons because of the tenderness and flavor of meat, but capons should be produced more extensively in the future for home use. In the capon, fat accumulates all over the body and between muscle fibers, giving a much superior meat from the standpoint of tenderness and flavor. Only vigorous, large-boned cockerels make superior capons. The Rhode Island Red, Barred and White Plymouth Rock, Langshan and White Wyandotte may be chosen from the general purpose breeds. Light



Out for air at 5 o'clock. The flock of 650 high-producing Leghorns on the Hatesohl farm.

Need Early Finished Turkeys

TURKEYS offer better pay to Kansas growers if we can get away from the "holiday idea" with them. Believing this true, we asked Swift & Company for an opinion, and because it is worthy of attention it is passed along to our readers. This company said:

"Prior to 1931, practically all turkeys were grown for the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays. Turkeys were not ready for market before Thanksgiving and the majority of the turkeys marketed for Thanksgiving were not 'finished' or 'fancy'."

"In 1931, however, there were some early fancy turkeys on the market. They met a ready demand at good prices. We were unable to get any quantity of these turkeys, and in order to meet our trade demand for these early fancy turkeys we had to start producing them ourselves."

"We started in a small experimental way, in 1932. We produced 20,000 head one year and we estimate another year's production at 75,000 head, which is about 1/4 of 1 per cent of the turkey production. This gave us a reasonable supply for our distributive trade prior

Brahmas, Jersey Black and Jersey White Giants and Orpingtons are good for large breeds.

Stops Cannibalism

Shields or beak covers are widely known as means of stopping picking or cannibalism among hens. But another kind of shield may be used. It is made of inner tube rubber, cut about 4 inches across at the lower side, and tapered to about 2 inches at the upper side 4 inches above. An ordinary safety pin is used to pin the rubber cover just underneath the rump or tail of the bird. The pin is thrust thru the skin and the shield covers the vent and area around it.

Out Go Tapeworms

Turkey flocks infested with tapeworms may be rid of this trouble in large measure by treating the droppings of the poults, while in their brooder house, with a light sprinkling daily of borax. This kills all fly eggs, thus preventing the spread of tapeworms eggs by the flies. Severin Poirot, over in Missouri, has used this method for 3 years and highly recommends it. The borax makes the manure valueless, but the small amount of it produced during the brooding period is only a slight loss. And one package of borax will last a long time. Where the poults are brooded on hardware cloth, the borax is sprinkled over the droppings. If brooding is on a solid floor, then the refuse may be treated when it is gathered for removal.

Better Hogs This Way

If gilts from the best litters are marked with a small notch in one ear when they are still in small pens with the sow, this will provide a guide to selecting breeding gilts several months later. It means the marked gilts came from large, strong litters and from sows which took good care of their pigs while they were real small. This is the time when most pigs are lost. If only the best and biggest of the marked gilts are kept, this also will tend to raise the rapid growth and good type of the herd. Raising the general level of a hog breeding herd is easy if rules are followed closely.

It's the EARLY WORMS THAT GET THE BIRDS



It used to be "The early bird gets the worm." Now it's the other way around! And when worms get an early start, chicks go into a rapid decline. That's why it is so important to use

DR. SALSBUARY'S AVI-TONE

Tests prove that Avi-Tone gets up to 88 per cent of the round worms in chicks—and helps to prevent re-infestation. Furthermore, it is properly balanced with tonic and conditioning ingredients that improve the appetite and build up the vitality of the chicks.

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FREE 16-page book "First Aid to Baby Chicks"; book on Worm Control; book on Vaccination. Write us! **DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES** Under personal direction of Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Veterinarian and Specialist in Poultry Diseases, 109 Water Street, Charles City, Iowa



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KFEQ, St. Joseph; Mon., Wed., Fri.; 12:20-12:35 p. m.
KMMJ, Clay Center; Mon., Wed., Fri.; 12:45-1:00 p. m.

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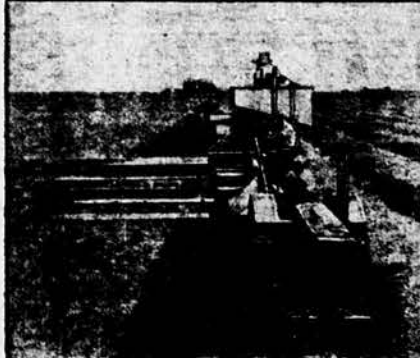
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Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed effective. Nest convenient—cannot spill—will not soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20¢ at all dealers. Harold Monera, Inc., 150 De Kalb Ave., N.Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER

Sheriffs Give Their Opinions

J. M. PARKS

Manager Kansas Farmer Protective Service

THE key men in the war being waged on thieves by Kansas Farmer Protective Service are the 105 sheriffs of the state, together with their deputies. Our often repeated suggestion for Service Members to report thefts promptly to sheriffs would be of little value unless the sheriffs in turn made prompt use of the information. Almost without exception, they do welcome help from private citizens and lose no time in running down clues.



Albert G. Brown
Sheriff, Jackson Co.

Because we know the sheriffs of Kansas are constantly on their jobs we asked several of them recently to tell us in what ways they are making use of the Protective Service. We asked also for the sheriffs to offer suggestions for the improvement of the Protective Service, or any constructive criticism they cared to make. In this article, we present messages from several of the sheriffs. Perhaps others will follow in a later issue.

Prevents Expensive Trials

"Holton, April 4, 1936—I am a great believer in the Protective Service. I think your marking system is a great thing for both the owner of the property and for the county. I talk it to every one in my county—not only for the individual's protection, but I find it has saved our county a great deal of money. When the property is marked, we never have any trouble in getting a man to plead guilty. And, of course, that saves us the expense of a trial.

"I have procured a filing cabinet in my office for nothing but Kansas Farmer identification cards and have at present about 300 cards filed. As to your rewards, I have been paid several of them, but, of course, I would work just as hard to catch a thief without a reward. I think that rewards make it possible to get more information from the public. We have had a lot of convictions on property stolen that was marked by the Capper marking system. We never have had a man stand trial in a case like that. Yours truly, Albert G. Brown, Sheriff, Jackson county."

Says Mark All Farm Property

"Johnson, April 13—In reply to yours of the 11th, I think that the marking of farm property is a big help. So many times, property is stolen and cannot be identified for lack of some kind of identification mark. I always have thought that the Capper system was a big help. Too many people that have poultry markers have quit using them. We have had a number of poultry stolen here but none of them were marked and some of the owners have Capper marks, too. It is hard to catch

and convict thieves of chickens without some kind of identification mark. I think that when farmers get to marking all farm property and people quit feeling sorry for the thieves, we may be able to stop a lot of stealing. Respectfully yours, Charles R. Winger, Sheriff, Stanton county."

Help of All Farmers Needed

"Troy, April 11—We have discussed the merits concerning the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department and feel that your present rewards of \$50 and \$25 are O. K. That one-half of which amount you pay should go to the Service member and one-half to the officer or officers who are responsible for the arrest. We feel that if you could put on a successful campaign to get every farmer to mark his goods, poultry and livestock, many more theft cases would be solved. We have a case practically solved today in which one farmer marked his poultry and we can't think of a better way to mark it. Your present warning sign is a good one and the only way we know to make it better is that the size might be increased. W. C. Worman, Sheriff and J. M. Robertson, Undersheriff, Doniphan county."

Of no Benefit Unless Used

"Wichita, May 14—You have asked for me to express my opinion and experience with identification marks for farm property. This, in my opinion, is very practical and about the only way by which a farmer can really identify his property. However, I find that in this vicinity farmers who have all the equipment necessary to mark their property will come in to report a theft and when asked if they have the property marked, they will state they have the markers but never use them. It is of no avail if farmers have your marking system or some other system registered in the sheriff's office and then go home and never put a mark on any of their property. However, all of the farmers with whom I have conversed have agreed that marking farm property is the only way by which identification can be made. The only drawback is that you can't get them educated to using it. Robert J. Davis, Deputy Sheriff, Sedgwick county."

Improve Community Sales

Continuing his comments on the Protective Service, Deputy Sheriff Davis said, "The biggest step that could be made toward stopping thieves would be to require all of the community sales throughout the state require positive identification as to ownership of any farm articles being sold at their sales. . . . My suggestion is that you place a reward for the conviction of any person operating a community sale, who has knowingly sold an article, bearing your mark, that has been stolen, without making the person, who presented said article for sale, show his registration card. This would

give these men something to think about before they accept any article for sale. If you should prosecute a few of these people for accepting stolen property, they would be more careful in accepting articles from every Tom, Dick and Harry, who may be at their sale."

Now, What Is Your Opinion?

After reading these statements from the law enforcement officers of Kansas, you may have a clearer conception of some of their problems. You can see that they are largely dependent on the co-operation of the private citizen, in an attempt to curb stealing of farm property. Possibly you, as a Kansas Farmer reader, may have some further suggestion to make. Do you agree or disagree with the recommendations made by these sheriffs?

Soys Against Chinch Bugs

It often is heard that a strip of soybeans around a field will help repel chinch bugs, and such is true, but not because the beans are offensive to the bugs. The reason is that the shade and moisture under the beans are not the best things in the world for chinch bug health. It is dampness that really holds this pest in check.

Broken Handles Don't Spoil THESE TOOLS



Two to four times more service for your money—that's why it will pay you to insist on renewable tools made only by The Union Fork & Hoe Company. Made lighter yet stronger, with heads forged from a single bar of steel and straight grained ash handles that can be exactly duplicated at your dealer's.

No more awkward misfits. When you buy our perfectly hung and balanced tools, we guarantee our repair handles to preserve that hang and balance for the life of the steel. The name UNION burned in the wood identifies our highest quality.

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Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.

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Western Centrifugal and Turbine Pumps for deep well, shallow well or river pumping. Write for catalog and complete information.

Western Land Roller Co., Box 16, Hastings, Neb.

One Reason Everybody Feels Better

A NEW 6-year high in farmers' cash income is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Income to date this year is the largest since 1930, with further gains in prospect.

The total from sales of products plus government benefit payments was \$2,079,000,000 in the first 4 months of 1936 compared with \$1,970,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1935.

Farm income in the second half of 1936 will depend to some extent on the new crop yields, says the bureau, but it is probable that if industrial activity is maintained at the levels now in prospect, income will continue to exceed that of a year ago.

The total for the first 4 months includes \$2,017,000,000 from marketings, and \$62,000,000 in government rental and benefit payments. This compares with \$1,749,000,000 from marketings last year, and \$221,000,000 from rentals and benefits.

"Government payments during the remainder of 1936 are likely to exceed the payments in the same months of 1935," it is stated, "if the rental and benefit payments still due on the 1935 contracts are paid in the next few months and if large payments under the 1936 soil conservation program are begun in the latter part of the year."

From a Marketing Viewpoint

HOMER J. HENNEY

1—I plan to start some 650-pound cattle on grain feed on grass right away. Will the market 80 days from now justify 70-cent corn costs?—M. A. S., Washington, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that it would if you will consider the cost of the steers at what they are worth today rather than what they may have cost you. If you have plenty of native grass, you are taking no more risk by waiting until July 1 to start on grain feed.

2—I have some fat steers weighing under 1,000 pounds. Will it pay to hold into August?—E. F. Y., Alton, Kan.

About 8 chances out of 10 that it probably will, since corn will be little if any higher and the season's low on fat cattle probably is past.

3—I wish to start a ewe flock. Is it advisable now? If so, would you buy lambs now, full-mouth ewes in July or good range ewes in the fall?—G. M., Subetha, Kan.

About 8 chances out of 10 that either of the last two programs will make more than the first from a price and marketing viewpoint. From the longer time marketing viewpoint, it may be profitable to start with lambs now. Since a low spot appears likely in July, one might pick up some young ewes and be prepared for early spring lambs. If late fall prices decline again, one could get some more ewes for later spring lambs.

4—Is there any kind of cattle I can buy now to show a profit on grass?—J. G., Herington, Kan.

About 7 chances out of 10 that buying choice light 400-pound cattle and going thru to March or April of 1936

What Is Your Problem?

Your questions on feeding and marketing will be answered promptly by letter, if mailed to Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Whether the chances are with or against you are the answers this market service gives.

may show a profit because of cheap gains. Stock cattle are relatively higher than killing cattle. The outlook is none too bright for buying now and selling as grassers off of grass unless there is a big United States feed crop.

5—I plan to sell my wheat from the combine. Won't the harvest market this year be better than the later market?—R. R. P., Manhattan, Kan.

About 6 chances out of 10 that it is the better program unless the market declines to a low by late June. If it does, then a rally before fall would be likely. Should sharp advances occur during June and early July due to crop scares in the northwest, then your program would be the better as the primary trend since last fall still appears to be downward.

6—Wouldn't it be a good time to go heavier into the hog business with prospects for a large corn crop?—D. M., Solomon, Kan.

About 4 chances out of 10 that it would pay just now. Hog prices are on the decline and may hit a cyclical low this fall. If they do, that will be the time to save back or buy gilts. Until then, one should sell off pretty close.

Until Dinner Is Ready—

Chicks that are kept inside are more likely to develop cannibalism than those that run out-of-doors.

Pasture is just like any other farm crop; its acre yield depends on the kind of treatment it gets—including fertilization.

Forty pigs owned by Erik Hoppe, Nemaha county, died suddenly a few days ago. They had been rooting in a young cocklebur patch.

Nearly 1 million farm boys and girls are enrolled in 4-H Clubs in the United States. Figures for 1935 show a 9 per cent increase over 1934.

Ten thousand young turkeys have been hatched on the Arthur Goenner farm, Kingman county. We hope a good many folks want turkey for the holidays.

Robins and sparrows are reported to have feasted on termites at Augusta recently. There might be an idea in that, having a few robins around to protect the property.

One thousand acres on the R. W. McFarland ranch, Cimarron, will be irrigated with water from the Arkansas river, the largest single irrigation project in Gray county, with a 4-mile ditch.

It takes 30 to 40 leaves on a tree to produce a good peach, 40 to 50 leaves for a good-sized apple and about 50 leaves for an orange. Thinning fruit allows more leaves to each apple or peach.

Sixty folks working in the canning factory at Lawrence put up 40 tons of spinach in 26,666 cans. Valley farmers are finding it a good early crop. About 700 acres of peas will be canned next and 30 acres of beets.

Abandon 1 million farms embracing 250 million acres, advises one scientist.

This to put agriculture on a paying basis. Seems to us farmers have been on a "paying basis" all these years—paying for everything they get and some things they don't get.

More than 1,000 Kansas farmers will cultivate their row crops on the contour for the first time this year, judging by reports from 40 counties. Farming across the slope like this saves moisture and soil.

Dutch gardeners, to prevent waste of dark-colored seed sown in dark soil, first mix it with lime or light-colored sand. Then when they stop sowing midway in a row, they can see plainly where to begin again.

Kansas grain dealers meeting at Salina predicted the Kansas wheat crop this year will yield 135 million bushels, with some estimates as high as 150 million bushels. They believe a good price is in store because of "wheat shortage in Oklahoma and Texas."

Demonstrations of contour farming may be seen on any soil conservation service demonstration project or camp area in the state. Projects are located at Iola, Mankato and Ottawa with camps at Burr Oak, Kingman, Ottawa, Burlington, Council Grove, Valley Falls and Neodesha.

The Department of Agriculture has added Connecticut to its states virtually free of cattle tuberculosis. This brings the number of states in the modified accredited area to 39. To prevent the disease from getting new footholds, formerly infected herds are re-tested at regular intervals and diseased cattle are removed.

Legislation in the Irish Free State has resulted in an eight-fold increase in wheat production since 1932, an increase of more than 60 per cent in domestic flour milling and a decrease of more than 92 per cent in flour imports. All of which doesn't help American exports.

CONTROLLING BUG AND BLIGHT BY TELEPHONE

"WHEN should I spray my orchard?" "How can I control chinch bugs, cutworms, army-worms?" These are questions that come by telephone to entomological departments of the state agricultural colleges. These are typical questions that county agents answer by telephone throughout the country.

In dealing with farm pests, the telephone brings control measures quickly. In keeping you in touch with markets and finding the top price, the telephone helps boost the farm income. In bringing the news of neighborhood doings, the telephone is a friendly aid. In summoning doctor, veterinarian, fire company, peace officer, it is almost invaluable.

Always there, always willing to aid you, always ready to connect you with some one, somewhere, when the need is urgent—the value of the farm telephone can hardly be overestimated.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



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The All-Crop Harvesters

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Tuesday-Thursday-Saturday

... and his magic violin



Rubinoft

Rubinoft, world-famous violinist, conducting his own orchestra in music of all types, popular to classic, with Virginia Rea, soprano, and Jan Pearce, tenor, make the Chevrolet quarter-hour, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6:30 to 6:45

p. m., one of the most enjoyable on the air.

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Every Week Day Morning

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Sponsored by Kelloggs

Star of 'Thank You Stusia'



Bernadine Flynn

She's Stusia Penypacker, in this amusing drama, which makes up the lives of four "April Fools," suddenly thrown into the lap of luxury, via Stusia's millions. The series sponsored by Alka-Seltzer is broadcast Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 p. m.

"Listen In" on the Monticello Party Line 10:45 a. m. Daily Except Sat. and Sun.



Sings "Your Hit Parade"



Margaret McCrae

Margaret McCrae, selected from among 170 singers auditioned for the Lucky Strike program, is a native of Laurens, S. C. With her on the program is Buddy Clark, young tenor soloist, and Freddie Rich's orchestra. Miss McCrae was discovered by Eddie Duchin in an amateur contest in Nashville. "Your Hit Parade" is on the air every Saturday night, 8 to 9.

What Is a Woman's First Duty?

Altho the Opinions Differ, Perhaps These Prize-Winning Letters Will Help You Decide

Balance the Duty Budget

RUTH B. TRAVIS

IT SEEMS to me a woman's duties have to be balanced as carefully as her budget is or she'll be a lop-sided extremist.

We all know women who make a fetish of housework—washing on Monday, ironing on Tuesday, even if the family needs sewing done or a sick friend needs cheering. They insist everything always must be in order—that a home is something for a family to admire but not enjoy. We also know that the children in such homes seek refuge with friends and the purpose for which the home was established is destroyed.

A wise mother won't go into hysterics when Johnny tracks in mud or Jimmie puts his feet on the over-stuffed. She won't act as if she's ready

his wife to go places and do things—because it makes her so much easier to live with.

Nor do her duties end with her family. The community is entitled to some of her time and talents. Every patriotic citizen owes it something and is neglecting his duty if he refuses its responsibilities. The ideal wife and mother realizes that she and other wives and mothers can make the kind of community in which they wish their families to be reared!

Last but not least, if she'd have her children be Christians and regular attendants at church, she won't send them, she'll take them to church. And she'll go even if the dishes aren't washed, nor the beds made, for the molding of the character of her children is largely in her hands and far more important than Sunday afternoon company glancing superciliously at the dust on the furniture.

In conclusion, then, I would say her children are a woman's first duty, with husband, community and church running a close second. She will diligently budget her time and duties so her life's work will be well-rounded, and she a well-developed character.

Win the "Duty" Prizes

First Prize—\$8

Ruth B. Travis, Eskridge, Kan.

Second Prize—\$2

Mrs. Courtney Underwood, R. 4, Atchison, Kan.

Honorable Mention—\$1 Apiece

Carol Bryan, Ensign, Kan.

Mrs. Alice J. Owsley, Monte Vista, Colo.

Mrs. A. R. Bentley, Shields, Kan.

Mrs. Sidney Brown, Hope, Kan.

Anna L. Sutton, Tribune, Kan.

for a straight-jacket if friend husband drops cigar ashes on the best rug. If she's wise she'll smile sweetly and console herself that ashes are good moth-killers. Surely a woman's first duty is not housework.

One of her big duties is toward her children for she brought them into the world without consulting their pleasures. Their interests should come before hers, but I'm not saying it's her duty to slave to make their paths easier—that she should wash all the dishes to save Susie's manicure or carry in the wood to save Tommy's back.

Her duty to her husband is a different matter. It should be a fifty-fifty proposition, for if they were a sensible couple they embarked on the matrimonial sea on that basis. A wife writes her own price tag and can command either her husband's respect or disrespect. If she strives to keep the good points nature gave her, to keep abreast of the times, he'll worship her; if she becomes dowdy and sloppy, he'll be ashamed of her and step out alone. Therefore, if she has an opportunity to hear a lecture on the Einstein theory or one equally bewildering, it behooves her to leave the dishes in the sink and go. Or if an unexpected pleasure trip pops up she's entirely justified in leaving Hubby a few sandwiches and going—he'll enjoy her next "big feed" twice as much.

I know a man who says he wants

It Is Her Mental Outlook

MRS. COURTNEY UNDERWOOD

I recently attended a convention where I heard a noted speaker remark, "The success or failure of any family depends upon the mental attitude of the mother."

"Mercy," I thought, "what a responsibility and how unjust! Especially if he were speaking of financial success," as I gathered he was from later remarks. Why, I could take that speaker into hundreds of American farm homes where financially they had failed, and show him the most courageous, wonderful mothers since pioneer days. Financially, they had failed thru no fault of their own, yet the speaker was right. The mental outlook of the mother is all that will hold these families together and tide them over the discouraging task of "starting again." So I believe a woman's first duty is her mental outlook on life.

Second, I think a woman's duty is to her community. What pleasure would a wonderful home be if it were located in a community where people knew nothing more than how to hoe the cabbage or what was the price of flour? Folks who will play together will work together. If the community spirit is right in any neighborhood, the homes will be right. In this day and age it's a mighty poor manager who has to spend seven days a week within four walls in order to make a home. So give me the woman with the right mental attitude and community spirit. I'll take a chance on her home, husband, and children being "Okay."

Woman's Duty Is an Art

CAROL BRYAN

A woman's first duty is not only her duty, it is her heritage. It is the art that has been handed down to her thru the centuries—the art of cheering and comforting those she loves most, and



Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Reiter, entertain a visitor at their home near Liberty. The Reiter homestead is unusually neat and in good repair. These folks have a nice lawn, take good care of their trees and shrubs and keep everything in first class condition. It is an example of a front rank Kansas farm home.

of making a house however humble, a home.

It is man's lot to go out into the world and work for his daily bread. What better thing could woman ask than to be able to provide the sympathy and love and companionship he so needs in his home? A man may succeed in his calling, children may grow up well prepared to meet life; but nearly always the wife and mother is the power behind their success. They have looked to her for advice and the little services made light by love. Their home would have been an empty shelter without her management and cheerful presence.

Every woman can, if she chooses, make her heritage an art and not drudgery. She may be queen in her own little realm, and be happier than many a crowned queen. Yes, it is truly an art, this duty of womankind, to make the words home and mother the most beautiful words of any language, symbolic of love and familiar comforts the world over.

Home, But Not Four Walls

MRS. ALICE J. OWSLEY

Who can deny that it is her—home? Which should include a husband and we hope, one or more children.

But—this home no longer is bounded by four walls of the house, the yard fence or even the fence around the several odd acres of farmstead. If she wishes, the world will knock at her door even if she lives in a remote mountain cabin or prairie soddy.

Home is more than a place to eat and sleep; to toil and die. The homemaker who spends the entire day washing dishes, scrubbing floors and keeping a house immaculate is not likely to be sympathetic when Johnnie, rushing home from school with dirty face and torn blouse, scatters belongings hither and yon and exclaims, "What can I eat?" and "Can I have 10 cents for the Red Cross tomorrow?"

Neatness and order are desirable, but why not achieve them and still have a little time left over? Dishes washed, scalded and drained are cleaner than when dried with a towel. Sleep will be just as sound on sheets and pillow slips that a gentle breeze have straightened as the hottest iron. Son will rejoice in inexpensive knit shirts that require only tubbing to be ready to wear. Something is wrong when the homemaker cannot find time for more than routine work. Or perchance she enjoys the martyr role, rather than that of human being.

Because she thinks her home is first she will keep herself in the best physical condition possible with attention to elimination, rest, a clean body and an alert mind. True, she cannot spend an hour setting the wave in her hair, another painting her finger nails; she can achieve neatness and order in less time than that and still have time to scan the daily news. The depression taught us that material riches have little lasting value. We hope there may never be another. But no matter how much in lands or gold we leave our children, how much better it is to leave them the memory of a happy, healthy and intelligent mother.

And how much better to be a mother who is not a martyr to the dish-pan and the scrub pail, but one who is selfish enough to think of her own value and to realize that home is not bounded by four walls, but by the universe.

Woman's Biggest Job

MRS. A. R. BENTLEY

I may be old-fashioned, but I believe a woman's first duty is in the home.

What kind of communities would we have if every woman neglected her home and let something else—her happiness, her club, her civic work take first place?

The welfare of a nation depends on its homes—your home, my home, our neighbors' homes. Then is it not worthwhile for every woman to consider her home and her family the main business of her life?

A smart woman, however, will so manage that she will have time for outside activities. Every woman should weigh well this problem and decide for herself just how much time she can spend outside the home keeping up with the times in order that she may keep herself in good physical and mental trim and do her job well. Some women may be capable enough to maintain good homes without being in them much, but I do not believe the average woman can do it without detriment to her health.

Some of us excuse our desire to get out of the home by saying we do not like housework and should be allowed to engage in an occupation that is not drudgery. Not one single job, not even the never-ending task of washing dishes, can be drudgery to one who learns all that can be known about it and puts her whole heart and soul into the work. To me there never could be a job more inspiring than that of a homemaker.

A woman has a chance in the home-making profession to try about every job available to women from cook and laundress on up to nurse, teacher, and confidential adviser. Long before she gets these jobs all mastered she will have sent her quota of good citizens out into the world to make it better.

It's Her Life Insurance

MRS. SIDNEY BROWN

Woman's first duty is to keep the premium "up" on the pay-out policy for years to come of pleasant, contented life in her later years.

How can she keep the premium paid? By not being a household slave, who runs after the family with broom and mop. By having social contacts and new environments, to give brighter outlooks and new ideas. By making the home an entertaining, pleasant place for all the family, not just a come-home-to-eat-and-sleep stopping place.

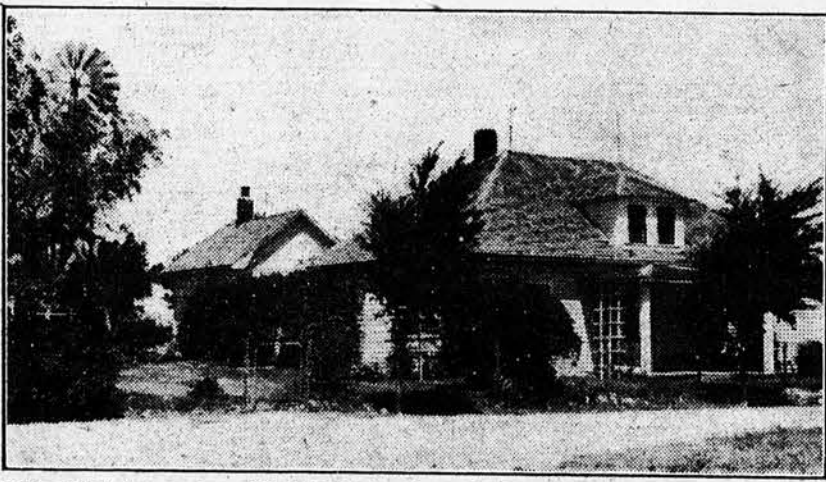
It is by these first years that our later years are shaped.

She'll Be Pretty Busy

ANNA L. SUTTON

I asked my husband what a woman's first duty was, and he said, "If a woman can bake a good devil's food, and give the baby its cod liver oil, and kiss her husband every day, and keep her hair combed, and know who's getting married and how Haile Selassie is getting along—I'd say she was keeping up pretty well."

That's just the way he talks. What he meant was that a woman should aim higher than a single duty. And I wonder whether, for a mere husband, he wasn't pretty close to right!



Well protected rear view of C. F. McCauley home, Coldwater. Plenty of water is used for lawn and trees. A wide back porch makes a delightful place for summer living.

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13.....	1.04	9.88	13.....	1.04	9.88
14.....	1.12	10.68	14.....	1.12	10.68
15.....	1.20	11.48	15.....	1.20	11.48
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17.....	1.36	13.08	17.....	1.36	13.08

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RATES 6 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 8 cents a word each in 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 50 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum 3 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

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We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting such advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment, but our responsibility ends with such action.

PUBLICATION DATES: Every other Saturday. Forms close 10 days in advance.

BABY CHICKS

Marriott's R. O. P. Leghorns

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Chicks from proven quality stock. Started chicks, also wingbanded 3-4 week old cockerels, 319 to 337 egg sired. (B. W. D. Tested.)

MARRIOTT POULTRY FARM Kansas

Started Chicks

Crossbred Pullets (Leghorns, Austra Whites, Leg Rocks, Leg Reds, and Giant Leghorns), 10 days old \$20 per hundred; also some cockerels and other started chicks. Day old chicks—cross breeds and pure breeds, \$7.50 per hundred; light-heavy assorted, \$6.90 per hundred.

Tindell's Hatchery, Box 19, Burlington, Kan.

REDUCED PRICES ON BAGGY CHICKS FOR June-July delivery. Bred from laying stock that has won 2 World's Championships, 1932 and 1933. All flocks officially bloodtested and approved. Why Take Chances? 50 Baggy Pullets many times mature two weeks quicker and outlay 100 pullets of unknown breeding at one-half the upkeep cost. Prepaid 100% live delivery. Thousands hatching. Single comb, White, Buff, Brown Leghorns; White, Buff, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$6.90 per 100. Heavy Assorted \$6.10 per 100. Assorted All Breeds, \$5.40 per 100. Special—Leghorn Cockerels \$2.50 per 100. Send \$1.00 per 100. C.O.D. if desired. For Sex Guaranteed or Hybrid Cross Breed Chicks, write for special prices. Free Catalog. Baggy Poultry Farm, Box 708, Sedalia, Mo.

SCHLICHTMAN SQUARE DEAL CHICKS. Missouri approved, bloodtested. Leghorns, \$7.25; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$7.50; Giants, Brahmas, Minorcas, \$8.40; heavy assorted, \$6.75; mixed assorted, \$5.90; prepaid. Free catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

COOMBS LEGHORNS, ROP, REDUCED summer prices. Chicks and Eggs for hatching. Sixteen years, 250 to 355 egg sires back of every chick. Nine years, high Egg Contest records. Breeding Certificate free with each shipment. BVD tested. Free catalog, reduced price list. J. O. Coombs & Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kan.

BOOTH'S FAMOUS CHICKS: STRONG, healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. Low prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 612, Clinton, Mo.

HEIM'S HUSKY CHICKS, FROM HEALTHY bloodtested stock. Quick growing chicks. Make good broilers and layers. 100% live arrival. Postage paid. Heim's Hatchery, A-343, Lamar, Mo.

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Activities of Al Acres—

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WANTED: SALESMEN TO SELL FARM TRAC- tor tires. Write Kansas Farmer, Box 100.

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SPARROW TRAP—GET RID OF THESE pests. Any boy can make one. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A West St., Topeka, Kan.

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120 ACRES JACKSON COUNTY, NEAR HOL- ton. Extra well improved; 6 room modern house, other outbuildings good. All weather road under construction; land all tillable, no creeks or ravines; price \$10,500.00. Possession at once. Write Dr. L. A. Cleveland, St. Joseph, Mo.

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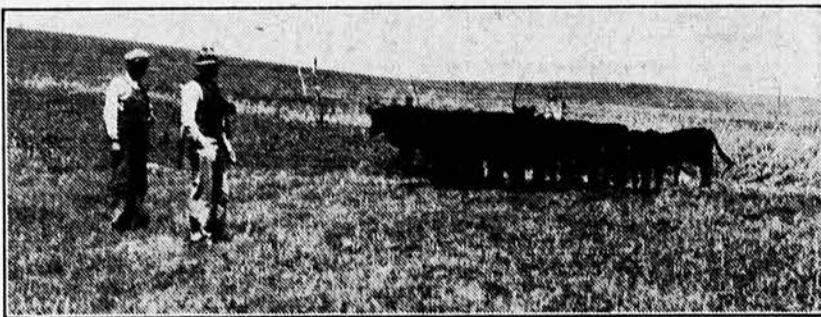
FOR SALE—FARMS AND RANCHES IN Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Prices based on actual value. Favorable terms. No trades. In writing indicate locality in which you are interested and descriptions will be mailed. Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kan.

Do We Know Our Cows?

Sometimes the biggest difference between profit and loss on a herd of breeding cows is knowing the herd. More of us have failed trying to keep a herd of cows with which we are not familiar, or keeping too many so knowing each cow is impossible. This may be the cause of poor results from small farm herds, too, because the owner hasn't been careful to watch the cows closely.

Things we need to know when it comes time to cull the herd are which cows produced poor calves, which cows were light milkers, which, if any, were shy breeders. These are the most important things to cull from the herd, along with poor type and conformation, and small size. When the herd is made up of cows which breed well and give a good milk flow, attention can be turned to culling on minor details. From the start the herdsman has to know his cows, if he is to do a good job.

It Makes a Third More Pasture



Edgar York, Morris county, and D. Z. McCormick, look over the York replacement heifers.

CHANGING cattle from one pasture to another will increase the carrying capacity by a third," believes Edgar York, Morris county, and he bases his idea on years of practice of rotation grazing. About 90 Angus cattle, including 55 cows, are carried on the York farm this summer on 420 acres of pasture. There are two main pastures and the grass is good. Mr. York changes them back and forth as the grass is grazed down. This somehow induces the cattle to eat it off more evenly.

Ponds are used in the York pastures and water from terraced land is poured onto the pastures by means of sod outlets. A system of deferred full-feeding is practiced with the York herd. Steer calves are wintered well, grazed to a good grass "bloom" about August 1, and then are full fed for 90 days.

Three Ways to Worm Pigs

C. E. AUBEL

When pigs have round worms, the slop method, the syringe method or the capsule method may be used to get rid of them. The slop method employs santonin at the rate of 4 grains and calomel at the rate of 2½ grains to each 50 pounds live weight of pig. After the pigs have been kept off feed 24 hours, the drugs are mixed into a thin slop and given them after they have been sorted according to size, into bunches of not more than 15 or 20. The slop should be stirred as the pigs drink it, to prevent the drug settling out. And care should be taken that each pig in the bunch gets his share of the slop. The drugs may be purchased at any drug store. The santonin is expensive.

The syringe method probably is the best. Oil of chenopodium, 2 c.c. mixed into 1 ounce of castor oil, is given for each 50 pounds live weight of pig. The pigs should go without feed for 24 hours, and then each pig is caught and by means of a rather long nozzle, wide-mouthed veterinary syringe, is given the medicine. The oil is placed in the throat and the pig is allowed or forced to swallow it. This drug is much cheaper than santonin and is very effective. It may be mixed at any drug store. Some get good results by mixing this oil, in the dosage given above, with slop.

The capsule method is good if each capsule contains the correct dosage. Capsules are of many kinds; nearly every drug company manufactures one according to its own formula. When using the drug that is recommended in the slop and syringe methods, the dosage should remain the

same. This is important, otherwise a pig may not get enough drug to eliminate the worms and the treatment is wasted. Capsules are administered by giving one to each pig by means of a so-called "pill gun." There is some danger in the use of this gun with inexperienced hands, by sticking it too far into the throat, and also in getting the capsule stuck in the throat.

Pills may be purchased from drug houses handling veterinary supplies, or thru the local drug store. Syringe and pilling guns must be obtained thru drug stores, veterinarians, and stockman supply stores.

Salt May Kill Pigs, Too

Sheep need salt regularly, not just once in a while. Ever hear of sheep dying from salt poisoning? This usually happens when salt is placed before the sheep at odd times. Sheep dying from this cause show symptoms of poisoning, as they have severely inflamed stomachs and intestines and usually scour. This condition causes them to drink too much water which often completes the job and brings on death.

Salt poisoning also may come from salting on the ground where it becomes mixed with dirt or gravel, and the sheep eat too much of this mixture. To get away from these losses, sheep can be salted in a covered salt box from which salt will be available at all times. Reduced waste from rain and spilling will cut the salt bill down considerably. Loose salt is best for sheep.

Nearly the same facts about salting apply to hogs as to sheep. Hogs often are killed by eating too much salt when they have not had it before them.

Best Gains on Creep

Calves fed on a creep gained 35 pounds a head more than calves not fed in the creep during the summer in tests at Oklahoma Experiment Station. The creep-fed calves gained 1.6 pounds a day, contrasted to 1.3 pounds for the others. The experiment was carried further by putting the calves in the feedlot at weaning time. The creep-fed cattle finished out much quicker.

Kansas Crop Reports

(Continued from Page 2)

several years. Much row crops will be planted. Gardens coming on fine. Chickens not very plentiful. Wheat which didn't blow out or die, looks good. The new soil conservation plan is being signed up now.—Mrs. G. E. Johnson.

Harper—A 2 to 3-inch rain fell the last 10 days, was of great benefit to wheat crop, especially the poorer wheat. Oats will make about half a crop, fields full of smut and

the dry weather main factors in low yields. First crop of alfalfa being cut which will make perhaps half a ton an acre. Poultry doing well but few broilers going to market. Turkeys doing extra well.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Jefferson—Oats heading very close to ground. Much corn had to be replanted, some still planting. First cutting of alfalfa going into the barn. Still plenty of rain. Pastures extra good. Best crop prospects in many years. Suckling pigs \$3.50 a head at community sale. Early lambs going to market netting us about \$9.50 a hundredweight. McLouth to Oskaloosa road being paved.—J. B. Schenck.

Johnson—Weather conditions virtually perfect during May. Moisture came gently but in sufficient amounts and crops look well. Small grain has improved remarkably, but some being listed to sorghum crops and there is a report of smut in oats. Corn a good stand and growing rapidly, very little replanting done. Potatoes promise an unusually good yield. Insects bad, many small grasshoppers seen but no material damage reported so far. Pastures better than for 2 years or more. Fruits of all kinds bid fair to be scarce. Wheat, 80c; corn, 64c; butterfat, 23c; hens, 12c to 15c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Leavenworth—Plenty of moisture, crops growing nicely. Some early corn badly in need of cultivation. Hawks and crows carrying off chicks. Much appreciated to have good pasture for stock, and fresh vegetables for the family. Some potato bugs showing up. The severe winter did not kill the bugs, but we have many beautiful and helpful birds.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Consensus of opinion has it that about 10 per cent of the wheat in the county blew out in early spring but other 90 per cent shows prospect of a pretty good crop. May was a pretty favorable month, precipitation above normal. Stands of corn satisfactory as a rule. Some grain sorghums planted, but the bulk of crop remains to be planted. All row crops weedy where they have not been well tilled. Alfalfa crop not so good. Potatoes slow, gardens excellent. Pasture best in 3 years. Oats crop nothing to brag about.—R. W. Greene.

Marion—Plenty of moisture giving this county fine growing weather. Row crops doing well. Much smut is reported in oats, especially the Kanota variety. Wheat looking good.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—Corn is all planted, but many farmers replanting, seed corn was not so good. Lots of spring fries being marketed. Several stallions being sold and leaving our county, they are like good horses, in demand. One mule colt sold for \$125 to be delivered at weaning time to Bethany, Mo. First crops of alfalfa being cut. We had a fine rain recently. Some rye fields headed out. Harvest will be earlier than usual this year. Several farmers letting alfalfa crop out on shares, one-half in the stack, just can't get help to put it up. Pigs and calves selling sky high at our Marysville community sales. Cream, 26c; eggs, 16c; corn, 60c; wheat, 82c.—J. D. Stosz.

News—Having plenty of rain at present, a little bad on spring row crops. Pastures doing very well. Stock gaining. Wheat crop has made a wonderful change in the last 2 weeks, most of it is in head and bloom. Creeks and draws all have plenty of water now. Heavy rains bad on gardens. Cream, 22c; eggs, 17c.—James McHill.

Norton—This county blessed with more moisture, crops of all kinds doing their best. Gardens good. Pastures fine. Hogs scarce and high. A good crop will help this part of the country more than anything else. Let it rain, good times will come. Wheat, 81c; corn, 66c; butterfat, 22c; eggs, 16c.—Marion Glenn.

Rawlins—Some nice growing showers. Soon will be putting in cane and Sudan for feed and seed. Early wheat commencing to head, is 18 to 24 inches high. Lots of shorter wheat and a lot of thin wheat in the surrounding country, and much that will get weedy before it is harvested. We have a lot of moisture in the ground that has been worked but not much in the rank wheat. No farm sales, sale rings take most of the stuff.—J. A. Kelley.

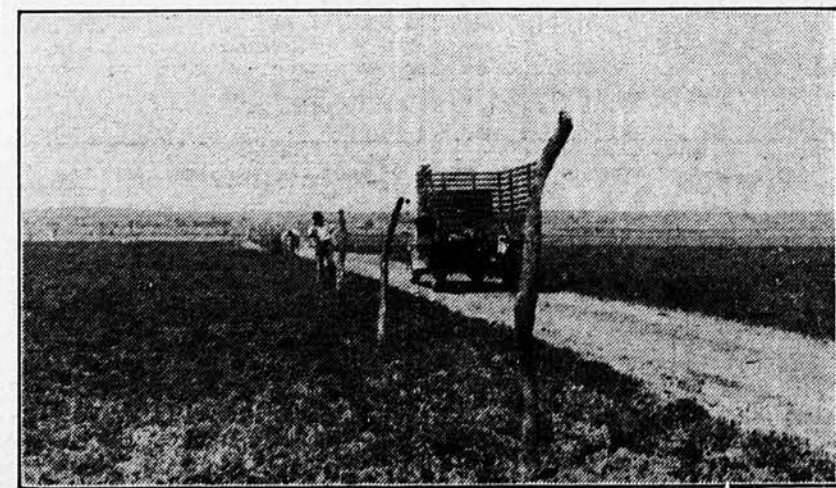
Reno—Showers nearly every day, ground is quite wet. All crops growing well. Feed and sorghums nearly all up and making good stands. Most oats fields full of smut, seed should have been treated, some 50 per cent infected. Pastures doing fine and cattle making good gains. Wheat harvest about 30 days off. Not much rain needed for wheat.—J. C. Seyb.

Rush—Recent good rains have greatly improved the prospects for all crops except oats and barley. These got a very poor, late start on account of dry weather and blowing soil; consequently, they are very thin and weedy. Winter wheat is mostly in head now and looking good. Corn and grain sorghums being planted and some of the earlier fields coming up to good stands. Pastures growing well but are very thin because of the last 3 years being so dry that grass dried. Livestock doing well.—Wm. Crottinger.

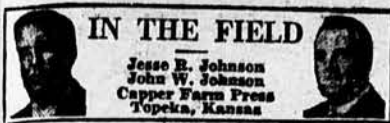
Sumner—We had a general rain over large area which is most wonderful to pastures, gardens and field crops. Oats stricken with smut or some kind of black rust. Many fields total loss. First cutting alfalfa very short except in bottoms, there the crop is much lighter than usual and several days late. Some wheat and many oats fields have been pastured off. Early corn looking good. Several farms sold this spring. Lots of chicks. Eggs, 16c; cream, 24c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Trego—Rains over county varying from ½-inch to 2 inches, badly needed for wheat, pastures and spring work. Small acreage of corn planted. Barley and oats look like a light crop. Wheat heading nicely, thinned out some, tho. Pastures fine, some thin as result of 1935 dust storms. Everyone busy listing. Farmers undecided as to soil conservation sign-up, information too indefinite. Gardens fine. New spuds high, 65c peck; eggs, 15c; cream, 23c.—Ella M. Whisler.

Wilson—Oats short and thin, heading nicely. Wheat looks good. Corn growing nicely. Plenty of rain. Gardens good. Lots of young chickens.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.



Take a truck load of posts, a few rolls of netting wire, and some tools and you soon can fence off plenty of clean ground and good feed for a few sows and pigs. Here are two boys making fence on Ben Hook's farm, Silver Lake.



Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan., breeder and well known exhibitor of Durocs, reports 125 spring pigs for 1936.

C. F. Waldo, Dewitt, Nebr., reports 125 Duroc spring pigs. They are largely by his breeding pair, Nebraska Wonder and some by an Orion Cherry King boar.

If you need a choice registered Hampshire last fall boar write at once or go to the Quigley Hampshire farms, Williamstown, Kan. The farm is about 10 miles west of Lawrence on Highway 40.

V. J. Headings, Route 1, Hutchinson, Kan., is advertising some choice registered and immunized Berkshire fall boars that are now ready for service. They are good and he is making a very attractive price, \$25 each. Write him for further information about these registered Berkshire boars.

Saturday, June 6, at his farm near Emmett, Pettawatomie county, and 12 miles north of St. Marys, Kan., Mora Gideon, well known for a long time as a breeder of registered Herefords and registered Percherons, will sell 38 registered Herefords and 16 registered Percherons, brood mares, colts, etc. That is Saturday of this week. Good roads all the way.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer Martin Clausen, Russell, Kan., is starting his advertisement again and is offering registered Chester White hogs, weanling pigs, a few bred sows and gilts and three young boars of serviceable ages. Mr. Clausen is a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer when he has stock for sale and he will be glad to hear from you if you are interested in registered Chester White hogs.

A visit to the W. R. Huston breeding plant at Americus, Kan., reveals the fact that much progress has been made in producing Durocs since our last visit several years ago. Nine herd boars are now in service in the herd and at least half of them were bred right on the farm. The home bred boars are rather more of the low set, wide headed sort than those bred elsewhere. Seventy-five boars went out to customers from the farm last year; 175 spring pigs are now being started on their way toward breeding animals. Forty sows and gilts have been bred for fall farrow. Mr. Huston is a student of pedigree and type and gives swine breeding his entire attention. A catalog can be had by addressing

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions

Sorrels, chestnuts, and strawberry roans in good breeding condition ready for immediate service; largest selection at lowest prices. 17 miles above Kansas City.

FRED CHANDLER, CHAMITON, IOWA

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Early March Gilts and Boars

Registered and immunized with double treatment. Created \$15. Champion bloodlines.

COOPER BROS., PEABODY, KAN.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Fall Boars Ready for Service

Very choice and registered and immunized. \$25 each. F. C. B. Hutchinson.

V. J. HEADINGS, JR., R. 1, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL, AUCTIONEER
(Your year round Salesman.) Ask any breeder I ever sold for. Write or wire me. McDonald, Kan.

MIKE WILSON, AUCTIONEER
Available for purebred livestock and farm sales. HORTON, KANSAS

THE CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Founded in 1920 by Arthur Capper
A most worthy and effective philanthropy. Work limited by no boundary lines and discriminating in favor of no race or creed. No solicitors; no salaries; supported by purely voluntary contributions. Address: Capper Foundation for Crippled Children, 20-A Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Valuable Booklets Free

Many of our advertisers have prepared valuable illustrated catalogs and educational booklets at considerable expense which are available to our readers without charge. We are listing below the booklets furnished by advertisers in this issue of Kansas Farmer and to obtain any of these fill in the advertiser's coupon and mail, or write direct to the advertiser. K.F.G-6-36

- Free Lubrication Advice (page 2)
- Catalog on Sweepstakes and Stackers (page 9)
- Folder on Grain Bins (page 9)
- Oliver Tractors and Separators (page 11)
- Perfection Stoves and Refrigerators (page 13)
- Oil Burning Refrigerators (page 14)
- Complete Information on Irrigation (page 14)
- Cushman Binder Engine Catalog (page 14)
- New 1936 Farm Equipment Catalog (page 15)
- Hay Glider and Buck Rake Folder (page 15)
- Grinder and Ensilage Cutter Catalog (page 15)
- Details About New Silo Filler (page 17)
- Information About Wind Power Light Plants (page 17)
- Irrigation Pump Catalog (page 17)
- Poultry Booklets: First Aid to Baby Chicks; Worm Control; Vaccination (page 17)
- Booklet—The Truth About Separators (page 17)

him at Americus, Kan. His advertisement appears in every issue of Kansas Farmer and Missouri Ruralist.

Cooper Bros., Peabody, Kan., breeders and exhibitors of registered Spotted Poland China hogs, are starting their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Cooper Bros. are among the better known successful breeders of registered Spotted Poland Chinas and are offering for sale early March boars and gilts, registered and double immune, champion bloodlines, and here is your chance to get started in the purebred business very reasonably. Write them for prices.

Mr. J. H. Glotfelter has been breeding registered Hampshire hogs on his farm, two miles southeast of Emporia for nearly 20 years. He keeps a limited herd for size but tries to make it all up in quality. He feeds carefully and his breeding stock rarely fails to do well in new hands. He has a nice lot of spring pigs and some extra choice gilts which are now being bred for the fall trade to his outstanding good young boar recently purchased from Ed Rennick, one of Nebraska's leading breeders.

C. B. Palmer, Aulne, Marion county, Kansas, has one of the best lots of registered Chester White pigs he has ever raised. He has them from six to eight weeks old and will ship them any time now at a very attractive price while they last. They were sired by the Buehler boar, a son of the noted state fair champion Alfalfa Bob. They are out of sows related to White Cloud. First prize senior boar pig at both Kansas fairs last year. Mr. Palmer is getting ready to make the fairs again this season.

W. A. (Bill) Gladfelter of Emporia has 20 yearling registered Duroc sows bred for September farrow that he has decided to sell. They will be priced and sold very reasonable and will go out to buyers who come or write first. They are good individuals. Sired by the former herd boar Pilot King and bred to Proud Streamline, a son of the World Champion boar Streamline. Mr. Gladfelter will also sell selections from his spring pig crop numbering nearly 100. These are by the Streamline boar and The Kansas, a very high-class Superba bred boar from the Weldon Miller herd at Norcatur, Kan.

In a nice letter just received from Chas. Stuckman, Duroc breeder at Kirwin, Kan., Mr. Stuckman says: "I have a nice lot of spring pigs. There are 15 of the boars in this spring crop that are going to challenge the world this fall if they come along as they should. The bred gilt I purchased from Orchard Home last winter sired by Streamline and bred to their new boar, Wavemaster, is raising eight pigs, six gilts and two boars. Also bought a nice gilt from Swofford & Colvert, Richmond, Mo. Wheat is pretty good and some of it very good. The farmers are planting a large acreage of corn and the first crop of alfalfa is very heavy. I will be looking for you out this summer."

No Duroc tour will be complete in Eastern Kansas until the John W. Pettford herd has been visited. Mr. Pettford lives near Saffordville in Lyon county. He is developing what will probably become one of the best individual boars of the breed to be found in the entire state. He calls him Ideal Balancer. He was sired by Perfect Balancer and his dam produced the highest selling Duroc litter in the Corn Belt last year. This pig is good enough for the big shows. About 60 spring pigs are being developed on the farm; five litters are out of sows sired by the World's Champion Streamline and sired by several noted boars, among them Wavemaster, Red Ace, and Gold Wave. Mr. Pettford is a good caretaker and has an eye on uniformity.

Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan., breeder of big medium type registered Poland China hogs, has about 75 good spring pigs. They were by six different boars. Those by his boar Pathway, are among the most uniform of the lot. A couple of litters out of sows bought from prominent Iowa and Nebraska breeders guarantee new blood for old customers. A litter mate to Pathway was second in class at the national show last year and another boar from the litter was first and Junior Champion at the Nebraska state fair in 1935. The Gammell Polands have been bred for many years and the careful selection of herd sires and rejection of off type females has given the herd unusual uniformity. Mr. Gammell will hold his annual fall sale on October 5.

While the general average, \$83 on 61 head of Herefords, sold in the Gordon & Hamilton and J. S. Henderson sale, May 21, does not look so bad, it was called a not very good sale, considering the really high quality of the offering. There were four men who took a very large part of the offering. Thos. Doran, Topeka, took eight of the tops of the offering and J. H. Keith, Coffeyville, Kan., took 11 of choice cattle and R. J. Brennan, Chillicothe, Mo., bought 20 heifers. Thos. Doran topped the sale when he paid \$127.50 each for a couple of bred heifers and he also bought another bred heifer for

\$112.50. When 14 bulls of the 20 cataloged were sold it was evident that the bull market was supplied and no more were offered. The bull, Advance Stanway 19th, sold to a Missouri breeder for \$222. Other bull buyers were Max Wesley, Bancroft, Kan.; Wm. Lynn, Wetmore, Kan.; Joe Bornhorst, Marysville, Kan. There were several buyers from Nebraska present.

Dr. R. J. Brennan, Chillicothe, Mo., was a heavy buyer of registered Herefords in the Gordon-Hamilton sale at Horton, Kan., May 21. Old timers will remember John Brennan, Eabon, Kan., a large land owner in Jewell county and a well known livestock and farm auctioneer who conducted practically all of the purebred and large farm sales of North Central and Northwest Kansas 25 years ago. About that long ago he sold his over 1,000 acres of land in Jewell county at good prices and removed to Leavenworth county where he and Mrs. Brennan reside in Bonner Springs. Raymond is a successful eye, ear and nose specialist at Chillicothe, Mo., and owns a nice farm near that place and a fine herd of registered Herefords. He bought 20 top heifers in the Gordon-Hamilton sale at Horton.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Milking Shorthorn Cattle
June 19—H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Nebr.
- Poland China Hogs
Oct. 28—C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.
- Jersey Cattle
June 4—C. P. Quinlan, Tulsa, Okla. Sale at Jenks, Okla. R. T. Lee, Iowa City, Iowa, sale manager.
- Hereford Cattle
June 6—Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.
- Oct. 5—Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.
- Percheron Horses
June 6—Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs
Oct. 5—Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

Steers May Beat Cows

Whether a farmer should keep a herd of beef cows, depends to a large extent on the type of land and the amount of waste or rough feed which he has each year. If there are large fields of corn stalks which can be pastured, and considerable low quality hay, along with ample summer pasture, a beef herd will clean up these feeds to advantage. But if there is little low quality roughage or summer pasture is limited, and most of the field refuse is harvested, as in making silage out of sorghum, making alfalfa hay, or harvesting clovers for seed, a practice of buying feeding cattle each year may be more profitable. The beef cow needs range as many months out of the year as possible, both for her good and in order to show profit. Steers can stand lot-feeding and graze on concentrated pasture because every gain means more profit. Even with a steer feeding system, however, a small herd of top quality cows can show a nice profit from any waste feeds.

No Chances With Cholera

Hogs are getting too valuable again to take a chance by not vaccinating. A man can do the work himself for a cost of 10 or 12 cents a pig. Your veterinarian will treat little pigs for around 20 cents. It is protection one can't very well afford to be without when any good shoat is worth \$5. The best time to vaccinate is about 3 weeks before weaning. It will cost less then. Vaccinating before weaning is even more important than castration. Pigs sucking immune sows are safe until they are weaned.

(I'm always boosting for Kansas Farmer.—Mrs. Harry Williams, Fulton, Kan.)

Last Call for Nominations

NINETY nominations for the 1936 Master Farmer award have been received by Kansas Farmer to date. These are from 52 counties, and the men nominated will present a real cross section of Kansas farm life. There still are many good men who haven't been nominated. We are holding nominations open until June 10. If

you know a farm family you think will rank in the first five to be considered this year, kindly nominate the farmer on this blank.

Only men living on Kansas farms are eligible. This includes tenants, farm owners and men who manage farms for others. Your candidate will receive a letter promptly.

MASTER FARMER NOMINATION BLANK

I wish to nominate (Name of candidate)
..... (Address of candidate)
..... (Name and address of person making nomination)
All nominations must be mailed to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by June 15.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Now Offering Choice Bulls

Ready For Service

Harmon, Worthmore, Mis- chief, Dominio bloodlines. Write your wants or see the herd at your convenience.

GOERNANDT BROS.
Aurora, Kansas
(Cloud county)



RED POLLED CATTLE

Fine Yearling Red Polled Bull

FOR SALE.

C. E. FOSTER, R. 3, ELDORADO, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SIX REG. BULLS

Reds and Roans, 13 to 15 months old. Also some nice registered cows of very nice breeding.

JOHN THORNE, KINSLEY, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Brown dales

Choice bred bulls and heifers 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls. Some show type. Halter broke.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, FLEVNA, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Retnuh Farms Shorthorns

HORNED : POLLED
Offering a grand lot of young bulls and few females from our large herd of beef type milking Shorthorns. Selected by hand milking from old established families. Forty to 60 cows hand milked the year round. Herd established by the late Warren Hunter. Write or visit—DWIGHT ALEXANDER or HUNTER BROS., Geneseo, Kansas

Bulls of Serviceable Ages

and bull calves. Sired by bull with heavy production back of him. Out of dams retained in our herd because of their ability to make money for us. Also a few females for sale.

C. B. CALLAWAY, FAIRBURY, NEBR.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,618 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 658 lbs. fat.

H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Purebred Jersey Bulls

Sired by Smoky's Pure Gold Duke (356455) whose dam has a record of 14,836 pounds of milk, 764.38 pounds of fat. Dams of bulls are on test and have average of over 50 lbs. fat monthly. Milked 4 to 12 months.

C. E. PALMER
Abbyville, Kansas

Reg. Bull Calf For Sale

Grandson of Brilliant St. Mawes Lad and out of a dam of Hood's Farm Breeding.

ROY A. KESSLER, R. 5, NEWTON, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

100 HIGH CLASS SOWS AND GILTS

Bred to our 10 Big Herd boars. Not equalled in America. 30 years a breeder of heavy bodied, shorter legged, easy feeding medium type Durocs. Top boars, all ages. Catalog, photos. Shipped on approval. Immunized. Pedigreed. Come or write me.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

20 SOWS FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW

Good yearlings. Sired by Pilot King and bred to a great son of Streamline, the World Champ. boar. Priced low for quick sale. Also spring boars and gilts.

W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Reg. Boars and Gilts

Weanlings. Also a few bred sows and gilts. Also three serviceable boars.

MARTIN CLAUSSEN, RUSSELL, KAN.

PIGS \$10 TO \$15 EACH

6 to 8 weeks old, sired by a son of the state fair champion, Alfalfa Bob. Good individuals. None better bred. These prices for quick sale.

C. B. Palmer, Aulne (Marion Co.), Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Quigley Hampshire Boars

A few choice, well grown Fall boars ready for service for your fall breeding.

QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARM
Williamstown, Kan.

Livestock

Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to

Kansas Farmer

Livestock Advertising Dept.,

Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farmer is published every other week on Saturday and copy must be mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer office not later than one week in advance of publication date.

Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of our very low livestock advertising rate we do not carry livestock advertising on our Farmers' Market page.

If you have pure bred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale this fall or winter write us immediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER

Topeka, Kansas

John W. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department

Strip Farming Looks Good

ROGER REGNIER

Planting narrow strips of row or drilled crops across badly blown wheat fields, summer fallowing the rest of the field and seeding the summer fallowed strips to wheat this fall, seems to be a better practice than letting those fields grow up to weeds as some advocate doing to correct the conditions that cause blowing. Strip-farming now is one of the practices approved as "soil conserving" under the new program. Some wind erosion control funds may be available for helping with demonstrations.

More Flax Is Needed

Under the new soil conservation plan farmers will be paid a bounty of 20 cents a bushel for each bushel of flax grown, provided 1 acre of a soil-conserving crop is grown for each 5 acres of flax. These payments will be made for a total acreage needed to produce about 19 million bushels of flax which is the normal United States production. There will be no effort to reduce flax acreage. Instead an increase is expected because of the incentive offered flax growers. This will tend to reduce other crops which are not on an import basis.

Didn't Replant Corn

Contour rows saved every grain of corn in the fields of W. A. Huling, Franklin county farmer, this spring. About 1½ inches of rain fell in 30 minutes on this farm on May 1. Mr. Huling said that last year when his corn rows ran down the slope a similar rain caused him to replant nearly all the crop. Replanting made the crop so late it was poor soft corn. On 40 rows not replanted in 1935, the stand was so thin only 5 bushels to the acre were husked.

Terraces have been constructed on 21 acres planted to corn on Mr. Huling's farm and the ridges serve as guide lines for the rows. "Contour farming causes some point rows," Mr. Huling explained, "but it also makes some rows longer, and the point rows can be eliminated by sown crops. I plant pumpkins, watermelons, and cucumbers to eliminate point rows on the smaller plots." Permanent seedings of alfalfa, clover, and grasses are good for such places as they don't need to be tilled and bring in an income.

Fallow Ahead of Sorghum

Summer fallow is a worthwhile preparation for sorghum. Ralph Miller, Kearny county, planted summer-fallow land to sorghum last spring and harvested enough feed to winter 130 head of cattle. The yield was 1½ tons an acre in a section where crops on most fields virtually failed. It looks as if examples of this kind will be strong incentive for farmers to fallow their land this summer and collect in bigger crops next year.

Shatter-Proof Wheat

Farmers at crops field days, held at Kansas State College on May 19, 20 and 21, expressed considerable interest in the combine qualities of different varieties of wheat. They want wheats which will not shatter when ripe and will stand erect under ordinary weather conditions. They were told that Tenmarq, Cheyenne and Clarkan, three new wheats, are stiff-strawed and adaptable to combining. A cross between Kanred and Hard Federation, a spring wheat, has produced a very stiff straw but no announcements about the variety for common use have been released. Kawvale is recommended only when the crop is bound, because of shattering. H. H. Laude, in charge of wheat experiments, said the wide use of combines in Kansas has made it necessary for plant breeders to keep this point in mind when breeding varieties for any part of the state.

Freedom from shattering is more important than stiff straw to many farmers. Wheat should stand up fairly well for combining, but modern combines can do a better job of picking up lodged grain than even binders are able to do. With rubber-tired wheels and light weight, the latest types of combines can go out in fields which really are in bad condition and harvest grain, ready for market.

SIZE UP "ALL THREE" AGAIN TODAY!

SEE THE EXTRA VALUE PLYMOUTH GIVES

PRICED WITH THE LOWEST!



* List price at main factory



Owners Report 18 to 24 miles per gallon...it's America's most economical full-size car!

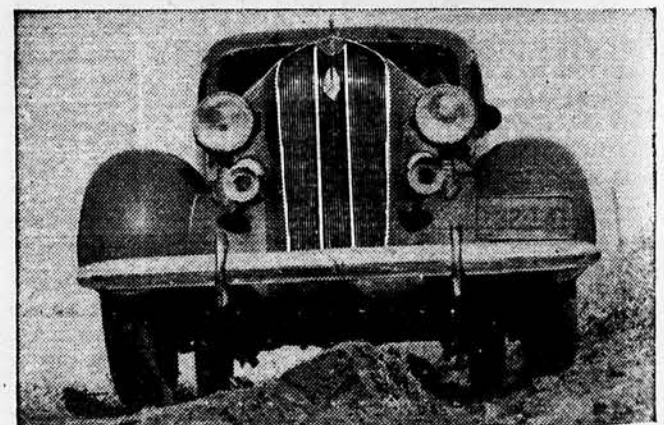
DON'T BUY BLINDFOLDED. Not this year! Today "All Three" low-priced cars are priced about alike. But only Plymouth gives you both Safety-Steel body and Hydraulic brakes...for safety!

And only Plymouth gives you *all* these economy features...a simple, 6-cylinder "L-head" engine...powerful, highest compression (6.7-1 ratio) using regular gas...full-length water jackets...directional water circulation...calibrated ignition. Owners report 18 to 24 miles per gallon of gas and lowest oil consumption.

Drive this new Plymouth...for comfort...ease of handling. Ask your Chrysler, Dodge or De Soto dealer.

PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORP.

TUNE IN ED WYNN, GRAHAM McNAMEE AND ALL-STAR CAST, TUESDAY NIGHTS, N. B. C. RED NETWORK



BUILT TO "TAKE IT"—Plymouth's Floating Ride smooths out the bumps...its rugged steel construction insures long life.



ROOMIEST and most comfortable of "All Three." The only one with Safety-Steel body and Hydraulic brakes.

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

