

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 74

March 27, 1937

Number 33

BYE

—and a Longer Pasture Season

BBETTER pastures 10 months of the year, and longer if weather permits, will end a lot of evils for Southeastern Kansas dairymen—just as they do for dairymen any place.

Working on this fact, R. D. Nolte, fieldman for a large milk condensary at Iola, has set out to increase milk production in his territory thru improved pastures.

He went to Missouri last September and brought back seed supplies of Balboa and Abruzzi rye, two varieties known in Missouri but new to Kansas. Part of this seed was planted in large plots near Iola, where all passers-by can see them. One hundred pounds of ammoniated phosphate, with an analysis of 15-48-0, were applied to the acre on all plots.

The two Missouri ryes showed a more upright habit of growth, and they were still growing in November, when winter barley had stopped and oats were killed. Cuttings taken on October 14, showed the Abruzzi rye had a growth equal to 1,244 pounds an acre; Balboa, 777 pounds; and common rye, 661 pounds. But this spring the Balboa strain has shown more productivity, as it appeared to be the heaviest in March.

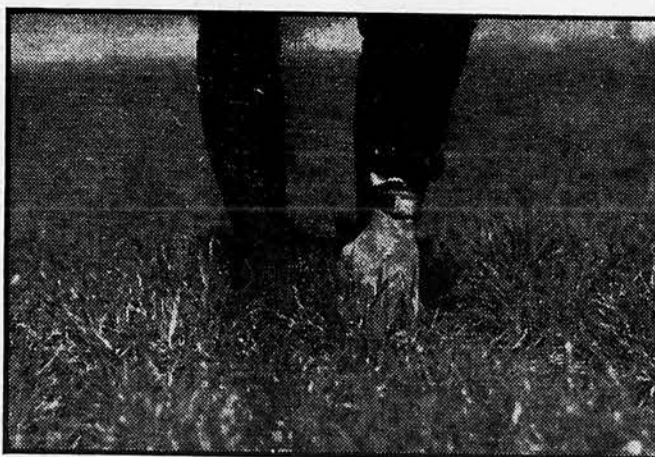
Even when several inches of snow were on the ground this rye extended thru and was green. It bears promise of making an all-winter pasture for Southeastern Kansas, and several farmers want to try the seed next fall. Rye will stay green in any kind of winter weather. Mr. Nolte said he is certain fertilizer will answer the pasture yield problem in that section. Results seen on the pasture plantings made last fall bear out this assertion.

On James Heffern's farm, a few miles over in Woodson county, Mr. Nolte assisted in putting out a variety of tame grass and cereal pastures. Only a part of each plot was fertilized with phosphate. The cattle grazed the entire area once over in mid-fall. The eye can readily pick out the difference between the fertilized and unfertilized areas, altho this is more noticeable on the cereals.

All of the grasses seeded here seem to be doing well, altho meadow fescue appears to have a slight (Continued on Page 19)



Rye is short here on March 10, where no fertilizer was added to Woodson county soil, in plots on James Heffern's farm. But the next picture below shows—



Twice as much growth on the same day in Mr. Heffern's field where phosphorus fertilizer was broadcast at seeding time last fall. Fertilizer appears the answer to heavier-producing pastures. However, a better variety does its part, as shown below where—



Balboa rye, left, is 10 inches tall on March 10, while common rye scarcely covers the ground. One hundred pounds ammoniated-phosphate, 15-48-0, were applied here. This means 15 pounds nitrogen to 48 pounds of phosphorus but no potash.

Also in this issue:

Crops That Insects Don't Like

Milos That Outwit Disease

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Black Feather

"A robust romance, crammed with action and good he-man stuff."—New York Herald-Tribune.

— on Page 6

Pasture Rotation Contest for Western Kansas

— on Page 10

— And many other practical ideas for practical folks

THE GREATEST TRACTION TIRE EVER BUILT FOR FARM USE

THE Firestone Ground Grip Tire is without equal for traction. It is in a class by itself. In fact, the design and performance of this tire are so unusual that the United States Patent Office has granted a patent on it. Firestone provides one traction tread—Ground Grip—for cars, trucks, buses, tractors and farm implements.

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Firestone

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FOR CARS • TRUCKS • TRACTORS • AND ALL WHEELED FARM IMPLEMENTS

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WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily except Sunday)

March 27 thru April 9, 1937

4:00 a. m.—Sons of Pioneers.
4:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club.
5:00 a. m.—Col. Combs and Ramblers.
5:30 a. m.—Uncle Ezra and Aunt Fay.
5:45 a. m.—News.
6:00 a. m.—Henry and Jerome—Interstate Boys.
6:15 a. m.—Edmund Denny.
6:30 a. m.—Roy Faulkner.
6:45 a. m.—Rupf Hatchery.
7:00 a. m.—Uncle Ezra's Hour.
8:00 a. m.—Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Unity School.
8:30 a. m.—Morning Melodies.
8:45 a. m.—Olson News (except Saturday).
9:00 a. m.—IGA Program.
9:15 a. m.—Ma Perkins (except Saturday).
10:00 a. m.—Protective Service.
10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau.
10:45 a. m.—Page's Funfest (M-W-F).
10:45 a. m.—Homemakers Exchange (T-Th).
11:00 a. m.—Monticello Party Line (except Saturday).
11:15 a. m.—Dinner Hour.
12:00 noon—H. D. Lee News.
12:15 a. m.—Complete Market News Service.
2:00 p. m.—National Bellas Hess News.
2:15 p. m.—Jane Baker, the Kansas Homemaker.
2:30 p. m.—Harris-Goar's Street Reporter.
2:45 p. m.—Ackerman-Brock-Norge Variety program.
3:00 p. m.—Montgomery Ward Program.
3:15 p. m.—Kansas Roundup (except Saturday).
3:45 p. m.—Organalities—Karlans.
4:00 p. m.—Roy Faulkner (except Monday).
4:15 p. m.—CMO News.
5:30 p. m.—Children's Stories.
5:45 p. m.—Little Orphan Annie.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Marling Screen and Radio Gossip.
6:45 p. m.—Kitty Keene, Inc.
10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—Capital News.
11:30 p. m.—United Press News.

Highlights of Next Two Weeks

Saturday, March 27 and April 3

9:15 a. m.—Organalities.
9:25 a. m.—Farm Bureau.
10:45 a. m.—Dinner Hour.
8:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup.
9:00 p. m.—Lucky Strike Hit Parade.

Sunday, March 28, and April 4

8:00 a. m.—Sunday Morning at Aunt Susan's.
8:30 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies.
8:55 a. m.—Press Radio News.
9:00 a. m.—Church of the Air.
9:30 a. m.—Romany Trail.
10:00 a. m.—Weather reports.
10:05 a. m.—Organ Melodies.
10:30 a. m.—Major Bowes' Family.
11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church.
12:00 noon—Organalities.
12:30 p. m.—Uncle Ezra's Amateurs.
1:00 p. m.—The Coleman Family.
1:30 p. m.—Law Enforcement League.
2:00 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Old Time Religion Tabernacle.
4:15 p. m.—News.
4:30 p. m.—Republican Committee (March 28).
4:30 p. m.—Governor Huxman (April 4).
4:45 p. m.—Harmony Hall.
5:00 p. m.—Christian Science.
5:15 p. m.—Pacific Paradise.
5:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER.
6:30 p. m.—H. D. Lee's Coffee Club.
7:00 p. m.—To be announced.
7:30 p. m.—Eddie Cantor—Texaco Town.
8:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Evening Hour.
9:00 p. m.—Gillette Community Sing.
10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—Capital News.
10:15 p. m.—American Legion.
10:30 p. m.—Radio Forum.
11-12 p. m.—Dance Bands.

Monday, March 29, and April 5

4:00 p. m.—Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs.
6:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments.
7:30 p. m.—The Crime Patrol (also 8:15 and 10:15).
8:30 p. m.—Edmund Denny—K. P. & L. Program.
9:45 p. m.—Gibbs Musical Revue.
9:00 p. m.—Wayne King's orchestra—Lafayette Esther.

Tuesday, March 30, and April 6

6:30 p. m.—Alexander Woolcott.
7:00 p. m.—Hammerstein's Music Hall.
7:30 p. m.—Laura Marie Kenna—Karlans program.
7:45 p. m.—Voice of the Bible.
8:00 p. m.—Watch the Fun Go By.
8:30 p. m.—Jack Oakie's College.
9:30 p. m.—Phillips Poly Follies.

Wednesday, March 31, and April 7

6:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments.
7:00 p. m.—Builders of America—Topical B. & L.
7:30 p. m.—Burns and Allen.
8:00 p. m.—Lily Pons—Chesterfield program.
8:30 p. m.—Jessica Dragonette—Palmolive Beauty Box.

Thursday, April 1, and April 8

6:30 p. m.—Alexander Woolcott.
7:15 p. m.—Gibbs Musical Revue.
7:30 p. m.—Laura Marie Kenna—Karlans program.
7:45 p. m.—Strolling Tom.
8:00 p. m.—Major Bowes' Amateurs.
9:00 p. m.—Eddie Tonar's orchestra—Victory Life.

Friday, April 2, and April 9

6:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments.
7:00 p. m.—Broadway Varieties—Broadway.
7:30 p. m.—Hal Kemp's orchestra—Chesterfield.
8:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel.
9:00 p. m.—Jordan's News Review of the Week.



Blackhull kafir on the left, and Atlas sorgho on the right, show little damage from chinch bugs. Dwarf Yellow milo in the center is virtually destroyed. The next 30 years will see much progress in breeding insect-resistant crop varieties.



Earl G. Clark and family in a field of Clarkan wheat, one of Mr. Clark's own selections made on his wheat breeding farm, near Sedgwick. Since this wheat is a selection from Blackhull it bears considerable resistance to Hessian fly.

Crops That Taste "Bad" to Insects

We Can Cross Plants They Like With Those They Don't Like, and It Spoils Their Appetites

A. L. Clapp, Kansas State College

THREE insects which do most damage to Kansas crops are chinch bug, Hessian fly and grasshopper. The average of us realize a cornfield planted near a wheat or barley field in the Eastern part of the state is likely to have a hard time surviving after the wheat is cut. We have learned that milo and spring barley are not profitable in the chinch bug area, but that kafir and oats are not so likely to be destroyed by this little insect. Entomologists have studied the life habits of insects and have thus been able to suggest means of preventing their spread and to suggest their most vulnerable spot for attack. Thru the Extension Service, the Department of Agriculture, newspapers, the radio and their own experience, farmers have learned the chinch bug will not cross a line of tar and therefore can be led to his final resting place, a posthole, by a small black line of tar. They know Hessian fly damage to wheat can be evaded or reduced by planting after the adult flies have laid

their eggs in the fall. These things, and many more, have we learned.

Now, we may be entering into a new era. Some may call it a "new bug" era. Scientists have known for a long time an insect prefers certain plants for food. Scientific studies and common observation now are teaching us insects not only prefer certain crops, but often prefer to feed on particular varieties of crops. There are many reasons suggested for this preference, but the fact now is known that the dislike which an insect has for a variety often can be passed on to new varieties thru cross-breeding. The production of insect resistant varieties is not likely to entirely take the place of such well-known control means as spraying, dusting, burning and other means of insect control, or of methods of

field and crop management devised to reduce losses from insect pests, but only to supplement these older methods of control.

For more than 30 years we have been at work on the problem of developing new varieties of crop plants resistant to plant diseases. Much valuable work has been done in this field, such as development of Kawvale wheat highly resistant to red leaf rust, Thatcher spring wheat resistant to black stem rust, Markton oats resistant to smut, milo and Feterita resistant to kernel smut, Linota flax resistant to wilt, and many others.

It seems likely the next 30 years will see a corresponding development of crop varieties resistant to insects. In fact, much already has been done. A study of resistance to chinch bug injury has been conducted at Lawton, Okla., by R. O. Snelling, a graduate of Kansas State College, now employed by the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Snelling's work demonstrated that Atlas (Continued on Page 15)

Milos That Outwit Disease

A NEW disease which affects the roots, crown and shoots of Dwarf Yellow milo, and some other varieties of sorghum, was discovered at the Garden City Branch Experiment Station by F. A. Wagner, station superintendent, about 10 years ago. This disease attacks and soon kills the plants of all varieties of milo and most hybrids bred from milo. Darso also is severely attacked. On the contrary, kafirs, feteritas, and sweet sorghums are highly resistant. Over the period of 10 years since discovery of milo disease, Mr. Wagner has successfully selected resistant strains of Dwarf Yellow milo, Wheatland and Beaver. The Dwarf Yellow milo selection has been definitely enough established that the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station workers have named it "Finney," in honor of the county where it was originated. Seeds of these resistant strains are not available for sale to farmers this year, but it is hoped they will be in the near future.

Development of milo strains which resist disease, and their distribution before the disease has become fully spread and commonly known among Western Kansas farmers, is a feat of modern day science, and a tribute to the watchfulness of our plant breeders. This work means much to

the great industry of combine-milo production which has become so important to Western Kansas.

For the benefit of farmers who are growing milo this year, root, crown and shoot rot disease usually is noticed on the non-resistant varieties within 35

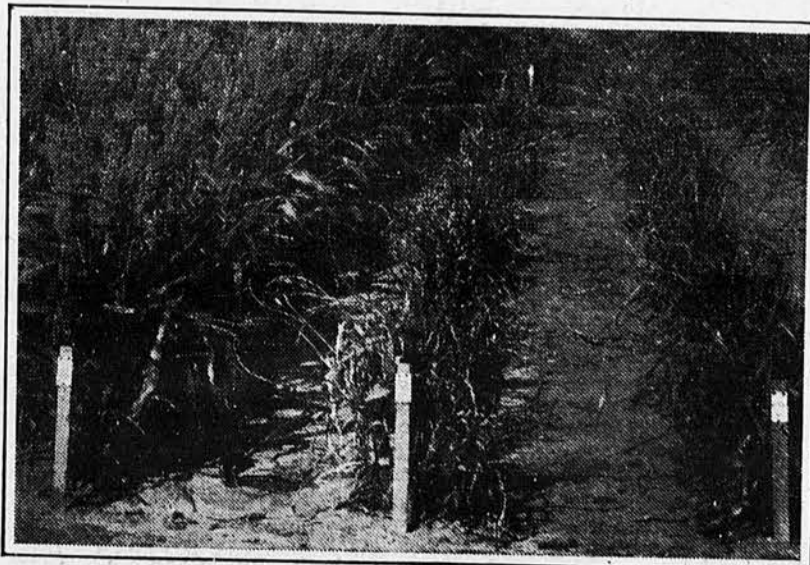
to 40 days after the plants are out of the ground. More resistant varieties may appear normal for a longer growing time. There is no known control for the disease after it has appeared in a field.

First indication of disease is a slight rolling or wilting of the leaves and checked growth, then an orange coloring of the outer edges of the lower leaves. The effect is about the same as from lack of moisture. Maybe this disease has been in your field and a "bad spot" in the soil got the blame.

Experiments at the Garden City station, to learn whether milo disease can be controlled by 3 or 4-year crop rotations, showed conclusively that it cannot be controlled by rotations of 4 years or less in duration.

Pasture Contests for All

There is a pasture program for every county of Kansas. If you do not live in the area covered by Kansas Farmer's contest, then you are located in the area devoted to a contest sponsored by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and the county Farm Bureaus. See either of these for pasture rules and blanks. The prizes are liberal. Information regarding Kansas Farmer's pasture contest will be found on page 10 of this issue. There still is time to enter it for 1937.



A resistant selection of Wheatland at left, ordinary Wheatland at center, and ordinary Dwarf Yellow milo at right, grown on infested soil in Finney county.

The Changes of a Generation

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

NOTING the changing world for a generation, J. W. Lawrie, a Los Angeles subscriber, is moved to review the panorama of memory. The methods of transportation back in 1875, when his review begins, were the horse, ridden either bareback or with saddle; the farm wagon with perhaps a spring-seat, the acme of luxury at the time. Frequently the wagon was drawn by oxen. He lived 35 miles from Atchison, and it took two full days to make the trip from his home to town and return. Virtually everybody had the ague, while typhoid also was prevalent and deaths from that dread disease were numerous. The doctors at that time did not know the real cause for either disease. If the patient died of fever it was looked upon as some sort of visitation of God, altho why He should have it in for the patient was not at all evident. Corn was selling at 8 cents a bushel.

What money there was at that time consisted of "greenbacks," still part of our currency; "shin-plasters," fractional currency printed by the Government, ranging in value from 5 cents to 75 cents. Why called "shinplasters" is not certain. About all the money in circulation was "Indian head" money, that is money paid the Indians in the way of head rights or annuities.

By 1885, ague had ceased to be fashionable and typhoid was coming under control; that is, the doctors were beginning to know something about the sources of the fever. Light spring wagons, called "democrat" wagons, were coming into fashion. The farmer who owned a "democrat" spring wagon was considered something of an aristocrat. Why they were called "democrat" wagons I do not know, and neither does Mr. Lawrie. Corn lists were coming into use and in the farm kitchens enameled ware was taking the place of copper, tin and iron. Public schools were becoming common and churches more numerous. The roads were bad enough but there was some little effort to improve them. Appendicitis was discovered about that time. Before that, when a citizen died of what is now called appendicitis, the doctors called it "inflammation of the bowels" and let it go at that. Corn was selling at 25 cents a bushel; hogs at \$2.50 a hundredweight, sorghum molasses at 20 cents a gallon.

By 1895, fine buggies and carriages were becoming common, a few automobiles were manufactured, but virtually none were owned in Kansas. Such automobiles as were made, were very crude and uncertain in operation. Corn was selling at 35 cents a bushel and hogs at \$3.50 a hundredweight.

Then 1905 marked the beginning of another decade. Automobiles were becoming common. Horses were even becoming used to them so that runaways were much less numerous. Riding plows were in general use. Cooking utensils were virtually all granite-ware, land prices in Eastern Kansas were rising rapidly; some farms selling at \$100 an acre. Pastures were being plowed up and sowed in wheat. The period between 1905 and 1914 was the happiest and most prosperous ever known, in the opinion of Mr. Lawrie. Wheat was selling at 60 cents a bushel and corn at 45 cents; hogs sold at \$4.50 a hundred.

At the beginning of the next decade, owing to the World War, land values increased 200 per cent. Wheat was selling at \$2.60 a bushel, corn at \$1.75,

More or Less Modern Fables

A LARGE eagle was making sport of a modest little bluebird that was industriously gathering worms with which to feed her young. "You insignificant bird," said the eagle, "all you can do is to gather measly little worms, while I live on choice young mutton."

Just then a man, who had seen the eagle carry off one of his lambs, slipped up in range with his gun and shot a hole in the Eagle that you could pass a half inch auger thru. As the little bird flew away with a worm in her beak, she remarked to herself: "The eagle that soars up in the sky and lives on fresh mutton don't seem in the long run to hold the edge to any considerable extent over the little bluebird who lives on common worms."

An individual who was violently opposed to all sumptuary laws was making a talk to a farmer and remarked as a sort of clincher, "I say you can't make men good by law. If you want to stop any evil you must use moral suasion."

"Maybe so, maybe so," said the farmer. "But I have noticed that I have a heap more apples left on my trees if I leave that bulldog of mine loose at night."

Molly and John

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

They courted a year or more ere they were wed. John spending his money without seeming dread;

And Molly went dressed just as well as the others,

Tho many of them may have had richer mothers. Oh yes, they were married; for love, did you say? The honeymoon over, and still they were gay. And John kept on steady at work with no strife, And Molly did hers as a dutiful wife.

Why, where is the point to a story like this? I know you feel sure there was something amiss. Were they not divorced? Didn't John turn out bad?

Didn't Molly act foolish, cavort or get mad? Oh no. They lived on just as folks ought to live. If something went wrong, they had sense to forgive.

They kept off the front page except now and then A mention might come of a baby again.

Their children, God bless 'em, raised on frugal fare,

Turned out to be good with their fond parents' care.

There wasn't a scandal? Does the big idea dawn On your mind, that most folks are like Molly and John?

(Copyright, 1937)

hogs at \$20 a hundredweight. Farmers were going land-crazy; Government hunting for walnut lumber to make gun-stocks. Timber prices advanced 300 per cent. We lent the European allied nations credit for war materials. In 1917 we entered the war and began sending men across the water to provide gun-fodder to protect our loans and vague interests.

In 1920, to quote a few paragraphs from Mr. Lawrie, "Land prices at their maximum; grain and all other prices likewise. Then came 'Hoover's moratorium,' the withdrawal of 1,800 million dollars from circulation in 18 consecutive months, starting August 1920, approximately. Down go land, grain, stock and all farm values first, then other values follow. Plan too drastic. We rush the Farm Board into existence. That added fuel to the flames, cost us 15 million dollars and increased the downward plunge."

Up to this point Mr. Lawrie had followed the facts of history pretty closely, but the above quoted paragraph contains almost as much wholly inaccurate statement as would be possible in the same number of words. It is accurate only in stating approximately the date of the fall of prices. Hoover had nothing whatever to do with the fall of prices and there was no such thing as the "Hoover moratorium." President Wilson was still in the White House and Mr. Hoover was occupying no position in the Government. He had been food administrator during the war and had done an excellent job of it, but his job ceased with the end of the war. Mr. Lawrie had previously stated that "owing to the World War land values increased 200 per cent and other prices in proportion." When the war ceased, of course, the cause of the abnormally high prices ceased and the fall in prices was inevitable. Herbert Hoover had no more to do with it than the Sultan of Sulu. Why cannot people be fair to Mr. Hoover?

"In 1929, bonds and stocks crashed; wheat—1930—30 cents, corn 17 cents, oats 10 cents, hogs \$6. As a matter of fact wheat, corn and oats did not reach the low mark until 1932. Unemployment increased and also heart failures. Auto sales increased movement of bankrupt farmers to cities; suicides numerous.

"Then we change horses in the middle of the stream in 1932. Mortgaged every foot of our territory thru the sale of non-taxable Government bonds to secure money from people lacking the courage to invest otherwise and scatter it promiscuously. Some of it actually reaching the destination intended. Once we borrowed for a bender—got a terrible headache. Now we have gone a long distance and are barely started—have not touched the low spot. The pit is bottomless. There is good reason for the tre-

mendous increase in deaths from heart failure. Why not find the cause? Every person driving an automobile is in a strain, aware that he or she is driving a death dealing machine. On streets 40 to 100 feet wide, street cars in the middle and automobiles on each side. Every one of these automobiles pumping out a volume of deadly monoxide gas that does not rise; that settles down. Think of the ground floors on each side occupied by human beings. Is it not a miracle that more people do not drop dead? What are we going to do about it? Well, personally, I am not going to commit suicide and can only hope that our gas power may eventually be replaced by electricity."—J. W. Lawrie.

He Must Plead It

How long after the last payment on a hardware bill, can a collecting agency sue for the remainder of the bill?—H. P.

THE statute of limitations on a store account runs in 3 years after the date of the last item on the bill, provided no subsequent payments have been made on the bill. A suit might be brought on an outlawed account and if the debtor wishes to take advantage of the statute of limitations he must plead it.

Half of the Estate

Has a wife in Kansas a right to her husband's estate, or does she have to be a blood heir in order to inherit the estate? Isn't there a state law which gives the wife the half of her deceased husband's estate and also his personal property after his death? Also, can he take the principal part of his estate for his wife's doctor bill.—Mrs. D. M. L.

UNLESS the widow waives her statutory right she can not be prevented from inheriting at least half of her husband's estate, and she also is entitled to his personal exempt property. Of course, the husband, while alive, has the right to spend whatever is necessary for medical attention and care for his wife.

Can Mortgage His Share

A and B are husband and wife. After their marriage they bought a farm, the title being in them jointly. B has a daughter, 28 years old, by a former marriage, and two sons, 19 and 14 years old. She is in poor health. If B should die could A mortgage or sell her share of the farm and deprive her children of their share? Would the older daughter of B come in for her share? Should B make a will, or is there any other way in which she can make her estate more secure for her children?—J. R. M.

AT B'S DEATH without will, one-half of her half of this farm will descend to her surviving husband and the other half of her half to her three children equally. The surviving husband can only mortgage his share of the farm. It is possible that he as guardian of the two minor children might, with the permission of the probate judge, mortgage their respective shares to be used for their education and maintenance. He would have no right in any event to mortgage or sell the share of the 28-year-old daughter without her consent.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Farm Matters as I See Them

Wheat Insurance Seems Assured

KANSAS wheat growers who wish to take out government crop insurance for the crop harvested in 1938, will have an opportunity to do so. I believe that is a safe statement to make at this time. The Pope crop insurance bill, applicable the first year to wheat only, probably will be passed by the Senate within the next few weeks. And favorable action also is anticipated in the House of Representatives.

The measure has been approved by a sub-committee of the Senate committee on agriculture. Senator McGill, of Kansas, by the way, was a member of this sub-committee. The chances are that the full committee will approve the sub-committee's action, and put the measure on the Senate calendar for early action.

The Pope bill has the support of the Administration. It does not attempt to insure prices for wheat. It does propose to insure to the grower a percentage return—probably 75 per cent—of his average crop for the 6-year base period, 1930-35 inclusive. Premiums are to be paid in wheat, or in cash equivalent of wheat. Indemnities—benefits—also will be paid in wheat or cash equivalent.

The theory of the measure is that in years when the grower gets more than three-fourths of an average crop, he will pay insurance premiums. In years when he gets less than three-fourths of an average crop, he will receive benefits.

If a wheat grower's average yield on his wheat acreage during the 6-year base period has been 12 bushels, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation will insure him a 9-bushel yield in 1938. That is, if he gets a 6-bushel return from his farm, the FCIC will pay him—in wheat or in cash as the grower pleases—3 bushels an acre on his wheat acreage, provided his short crop was caused by natural damage. Natural damage includes damage from drouth, flood, hail, wind, tornado, insect infestation, plant disease, or "such other causes as may be determined by the board."

The premium paid will be determined by the crop record of the farm, adjusted to the average yield to the acre for his county. A farm with a 12-bushel average in Western Kansas probably would take a premium of about 1½ bushels an acre. On that basis, you see, a 9-bushel yield would mean that the grower's premium of 1½ million bushels would balance his indemnity. If he produced 10½ bushels to the acre, he would keep 9 bushels and pay the 1½-bushel premium. If he produced 6 bushels, the FCIC would give him 3 bushels an acre indemnity, either in cash or wheat. If he got a 12-bushel yield he would have the option of paying part of the next year's premium if he so desired.

Chances are this would be advantageous if his 12-bushel yield came in a good crop year, because then the price would be low. And he could take his indemnity in a poor crop year, when the price normally would be high.

Government theory is that this plan would be to the advantage of growers, and also of consumers, thru tending to marketing of more nearly the same amount of wheat in good and bad years. In good years, surplus production would go partly into storage in form of premium payments. Wheat thus stored could not be marketed, thereby tending to hold prices at a steadier level. In bad years, wheat would be released from storage, giving growers a partial crop to market, and consumers would get advantage of a steadier price level.

I believe the plan is basically sound, and the program is a worthwhile experiment. Of course, the premiums will be higher in counties where crop failures are more frequent. But these counties will be assured of some return, even in years of complete crop failures.

A Farm Tenancy Snarl

FARM tenancy legislation seems to be tied up in a hard knot in the House committee on agriculture. What will come out of the snarl no one can say. But general opinion is that some sort of farm tenancy act, including limited loans of federal funds for a selected class of farm tenants whose past records show they can make good as owners in ordinary years, will be enacted. The bill also will contain provision for loans to a limited number of young farmers who can show they would make "good character loan risks" for the purchase of farms on a long-term basis.

As I pointed out last week, improvement in the conditions of tenants as a whole will have to be worked out by state legislation and by co-operation between landlords and tenants in the interest of both classes as a whole.

Put Cattle on Monthly Quota

UNFORTUNATELY for the Farm Belt, we were unable to block renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. But I propose to do my best to mitigate the costs to our cattle industry from admission at lower rates of duty of 150,000 head of 700-pound and over cattle a year.

The situation seems to be about this. Under this agreement with the Canadian government, cattle are dumped on the St. Paul market in huge amounts every little while, thus breaking the market for the entire country. Last spring, 58 per cent of the Canadian cattle marketed in St. Paul were thrown on the market in March, April

and May. On April 26, for instance, one-fourth of the cattle offered were from Canada, and the market broke that day some \$3 a hundred. Of course, that break was reflected in all the cattle markets.

What I am going to propose to the State Department is an agreement with Canada by which these imports of Canadian cattle in this class shall be on a monthly quota basis. That will be to the advantage finally of the cattlemen of both countries. The Canadian cattlemen lose also when their offerings cause sharp price declines on the American market. If their offerings come in a comparatively steady stream, the price damage will not be so serious. I am hopeful our State Department, and the Canadian officials, will see the logic of this, and work out some such program. It would be to the advantage of all concerned except the packers and a few speculators, and two nations should not be compelled to suffer for the advantage of these two classes.

Have We Learned Out Lessons?

CONGRESS has endeavored to pass legislation insuring American neutrality in the event of a European war. At the same time, several foreign visitors were attempting to obtain the participation of this country in the economic and financial reconstruction of Europe, the Alexander Hamilton Institute points out. In order to achieve this reconstruction, many Europeans, particularly the British, are eager to have the United States resume the role it played shortly after the World War, when it sent billions of dollars abroad for the reconstruction of impoverished post-war Europe.

There is virtue in being the big hearted neighbor. Keeping on friendly terms with other countries is the only way we can expect to do business with them. But I hope we have learned our lessons: To keep out of other nations' useless battles; that we cannot finance the whole world at the expense of American investors and taxpayers; and that giving away the American farmers' market to favored nations as a peace gesture doesn't pay for more satisfying farm living in the United States.

Incidentally, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports: "Surveying the field of foreign business, no material change in the foreign demand situation for farm products has occurred in recent months, nor is any change expected in the near future." Apparently, U. S. farmers are not considered as living in a "favored nation" by foreign countries.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Winter Wheat Condition Most Favorable

Market Barometer

Cattle—Upward tendency may hold on choice cattle; lower grades due to slip after a few weeks.

Hogs—Seem favorable for brisk rise in prices this spring and summer.

Sheep—Peak prices are expected to be recorded before long.

Wheat—Fairly steady until June.

Corn—About steady with wheat.

Butterfat—Little reduction for a month or two.

Eggs and Poultry—Eggs are expected to average no lower than the spring of 1936. Less than the average decline in poultry will occur after May.

a bushel, the highest point since 1929. Some slight price recessions occurred during the period when European inquiry slackened and when beneficial moisture was received in the domestic Winter Wheat Belt, but net gains of 4 to 5 cents in winter wheat prices and 1 to 2 cents in spring wheat were made. Feed grains strengthened with wheat but demand was not urgent.

Rather conflicting reports come from the Spring Wheat Belt. Part of the bullishness in wheat prices has been credited to drouth conditions over much of the Northern area—from Northern Nebraska on up into Canada. Reports from Minneapolis indicate lack of subsoil moisture, funds to buy seed, and general discouragement following several poor crop years. At the same time the Department of Agriculture estimates the 1937 spring wheat acreage at 20,918,000 acres as compared to 11,212,000 acres left for harvest last year. There is likelihood, however, that this intention to plant may be cut sharply by actual seedings. Early abandon-

ment of some acreage will follow, too. Taking everything into consideration there is prospect for very good summer prices for the big wheat crop Kansas expects to harvest.

About prices during the next 2 months, Vance Rucker, Kansas State College economist, says, "It is likely for another 60 days the wheat market will react largely to weather conditions rather than to definite world supplies of grain. From the farmer's viewpoint, any time that wheat will bring the previous peak for this spring should be a good time to sell. It probably is safe to sell on any rally, but there is little need for selling on a market break. March seldom is the month of highest spring price, and there is the possibility that prices in April or May, depending on condition of the growing crop, could go above the March price. However, it is doubtful whether one can afford to run the risk of actually trying to carry wheat far enough to make the last few cents on the spring's market."

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.....	\$13.00	\$11.00	\$10.50
Hogs	10.30	10.00	10.55
Lambs	14.25	10.40	10.00
Hens, Heavy.....	.17½	.14	.19
Eggs, Firsts.....	.21½	.20	.16½
Butterfat33	.31	.28
Wheat, Hard Winter..	1.40½	1.34	1.04
Corn, Yellow.....	1.23	1.22½	.64½
Oats54½	.54½	.29
Barley89½	.92	.48
Alfalfa, Baled.....	27.00	27.00	12.50
Prairie	16.50	15.50	9.00

Air Pictures: AAA representatives of the Western Region met at Salt Lake City recently to discuss methods of measuring and mapping farm land under the Conservation Program. Aerial photography is being considered, and may be used in a few Kansas counties this year as an experiment.

WHEAT markets made further sharp gains during the first half of March, influenced by continued heavy European purchases and diminishing world stocks. May futures at Chicago reached \$1.40

Black Feather

First Installment

By HAROLD TITUS

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TWO WEEKS of toilsome travel behind, two leagues of gently riffled water before, the great canoe swung on to the end of its march, bearing a lamb to the slaughter.

That is what Donald MacIver was to say, when the leagues had been cut to canoe lengths. His exact words were to be: a sheep to the knife. He was to make the assertion in his thick burr at the moment the one referred to as doomed picked his beaver hat from the packs before him and set it with a gesture which reflected something like a feeling of achievement on the mop of tawny hair, now stirred by an early breeze.

He looked like no sheep, no innocent, as he sat there with one arm thrown easily over the mess basket. He looked like no beaten trader, either, tho the number of packs was small, indeed. He had more the look and bearing of an emperor in his royal barge despite his youth and apparent poverty. Tho, of course, emperors have been young and poor. . . .

His boatmen leaned to the red-bladed oars, used in the open lake instead of paddles, as they sang:

"... mon chemin j'ai rencontré
Trois cavaliers bien montés;
L'on, ton, lairdon danée,
L'on, ton, lairdon dai. . ."

Eight boatmen sang so in lusty voices, as they sent the forty-foot North canoe along. Eight boatmen, gaily dressed as voyageurs should be for the rendezvous. Slashes on bronzed cheeks showed where hasty hands atremble at the prospect of this day's later hours had erred in the shaving, the first shaving in a decade of months. Gay kerchiefs of red or blue knotted to form caps covered shaggy heads; cotton shirts, boldly striped, were held close to slim waists by scarlet sashes. Gay the garb and the song, and feverishly gay the spirits of the men as they raced to revelry, the rewards of voyageurs for the struggles with strange forests and obstinate rivers.

Evidence of this gaiety was lacking in the one here by the mess basket. He, too, was garbed in his best, cutaway coat and striped pantaloons, the finery of a trader coming in with his take. But he was not gay. And yet he was not depressed as a man should be whose all is gauged by what scanty valuables he has assembled.

His packs were few, yes, and his face was set. But not set with fortitude intent on choking back dismay. Set with something else. Some purpose which transcended success in trade. . . .

"Trois cavaliers bien montés,
L'un à cheval, l'autre à pied;
L'on ton, lairdon. . ."

Roaring home, after a year inland, minds and lusts fixed ahead!

The mind of the trader was fixed ahead well enough; so were his gray eyes with their glints of blue, watching that high-shouldered island, its deep green slashed by bald limestone cliffs, rise out of the morning mists. Behind the canoe was the broad expanse of Lake Michigan's northern extremity; against its birch bottom pattered the indigo waters of the narrowing strait and that island, Mackinac, was the great depot of the fur trade, the chief gateway to the old Northwest and, in this year of 1818, the seat of a monopoly which was making aimless wanderers or mere employees of traders such as this Rodney Shaw.

YES, this trader's mind was fixed ahead and he was racked with eagerness; perhaps more so than the men now bending faster to the work at the bark of old Basile who stood in the stern with the steering oar's long loom against his ribs. And yet it was not that eagerness engendered by thought of rest after toil, companionship after loneliness, roistering after privation. It was something else again and, from time to time, he lifted his chin and twisted his head and swallowed drily as a man will when something sticks in his throat. . . .

The steersman leaned forward. "Doubts grow, master," he said in French.

The other shrugged to belittle that tone of apprehension.

"Your heart is a woman's. Would

you have me robbed and smile? Made a beggar and only cringe?"

"But suppose . . . Suppose your rashness springs a trap and—"

"Are you an old woman, Basile? Trap? The trap has been sprung, yes. But what more fitting than to laugh at Astor with his trap holding one fast? And even then slip away, not badly crippled?"

"... Is there no strength in the bowels of this crew?"—half in impatience, half in good-natured taunt.

Then their pulling choked off the song and they boiled thru the clear water, bearing something to something. . . . A sheep to the knife Donald MacIver was to say.

NOT all Mackinac slept late that June morning. Around thrice a hundred lodges moved indolently an army of savages, hunters from the vicinity gathered for their trading; ranks of tents, summer shelters for the legion of boatmen who pushed the great Company's traffic far to west and north and south, had long since emptied. In the warehouse the fur press clanked and creaked; from it to a schooner in the harbor a thin file of swarthy *engagés* carried packs of fur, tribute of a younger continent to London and Paris and Canton; a hammer rang an anvil, calking mallets thumped; above, on the parade ground of the fort, a company of soldiery drilled at quick step. The place was active. Few had slept late as had Donald MacIver, but then . . . he had wintered at Fond du Lac and returned to fresh opportunity and responsibilities; one relaxes after arduous toil and before accepting more important tasks.

For Ramsay Crooks, however, there was no rest when others stirred. He was early at his desk, that

orderly desk with the slender legs across which flowed a record of that bitter struggle, that bitter scramble for fur. He stood straight in his well brushed coat, white stock close under his strong chin. Conrad Rich, an elderly clerk, toiled at another desk; men came and went, but toward none did Crooks so much as look. His eyes were busied with that before them, except when they lifted to glance thru the small-paned window, and then their gaze was always directed beyond that prong of the island around which must come an arrival from the westward. At such times he had the look of a man waiting, entrenched.

He was preoccupied with what lay on his desk and what might come from the westward, yonder; so preoccupied that when the fight which began outside with a yelp and a shout grew until a thousand men were close-pressed about the battlers, calling and pulling and shoving to be nearer, Crooks gave little heed.

True, he looked closely before the affray was over, even moved to the window to stare; none with warm blood in his veins could have been wholly immune to such excitement. He watched men, under MacIver's direction, start up the hill with a heavy, limp burden, but even then he showed a lack of normal interest and shifted his eyes to stare beyond the harbor's southern point as one who has been annoyed by trivialities will return to matters of import.

Conrad slipped back into the room, eyes bright. "It was Roussel, from Green Bay," he said excitedly. "He took the—"

"Is the revised invoice for Grand River completed?" Crooks interrupted, tho not brusque in his disregard of else than that which occupied him.

AS THE clerk scurried out, Donald MacIver entered, removing his beaver hat, wiping his broad forehead.

"Good day," spoke Crooks with, perhaps, the twitch of a smile. His voice was cordial enough and yet a light rebuke rode in the tone.

MacIver grunted and dropped into a chair.

"Damme! It's the summers takes toll from a mon!" he exclaimed, watching his superior's face for what might follow that gleam of amusement. "Give me th' winters inland wi' th' cold 'nd privation, 'nd it's fat on the ribs. But here,"—gesturing—"th' dancin', th' eatin', th' fast drinkin' . . . Mon, th' fast drinkin'!"

Crooks nodded. "A brawl is required to wake the revelers," he observed, not ill-humoredly, but still with that tone of implied rebuke.

"Brawl; Ramsay, I'd not 've missed yon fer mooch! 'Twas th' boatman Roussel, tryin' his strength wi' my own Nadeau. Nadeau, ye'll ken, carried th' black feather off wi' us last summer. They drank heavy, last night, 'nd a test was bound. What men!" He cracked his knee. "Nadeau, th' strongest fighter 'til now, 'nd Roussel, th' untried."

"Drink 'd given him audacity and he challenged Nadeau. Ye should 've seen them strain! Should 've heard th' breaths in a fall. I'd 'a' risked mooch on Nadeau. Heart 'nd strength, th' mon has, but he could nae compare wi' Roussel. A horse, he is, a buffalo of a mon! He left my poor Nadeau in such condition I'd sky a copper for his chances. I had him lugged tae th' post surgeon like ye'd lug a package!"

He nodded and looked thru the window for a brief moment.

"Yon goes Roussel, noo. Wi' th' black feather in his own cap! If he's as brisk in th' portage collar an' wi' th' oar, what an *engage*! But he's of a bad temper for a boatman, Ramsay; my prediction is he'll make more trouble 'fore nict."

Crooks shrugged. "Why, Ramsay—" MacIver re-

(Continued on Page 18)



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How a U. S. Farmer Sees Things On the Other Side of the Ocean

ROBERT C. VANCE

*Air-Day in Moscow and Soviet Women Workers.
Article No. 12, in the travel series by Mr. Vance.*

I WAS with a small party at the aerodrome watching the annual maneuvers being staged to celebrate the official birthday of the Soviet Air Forces.

About 50 small planes took to the air together. Once in the air, they separated into two formations and flew away in opposite directions; then they circled and came back to meet above the field. On meeting, the two formations broke up to engage in individual combat, diving, zooming, looping, rolling. Every pilot was maneuvering to gain the vantage point at his opponent's tail. Some of the planes came so close to the ground that it seemed they would surely crash. Others became specks in the sky, or vanished behind some small, fleecy cloud.

A man in our party said: "I don't think much of the planes, but those babies could fly a soap box. If old man Stalin would get 'em some up-to-date jobs, he wouldn't have to take off his hat to any man's air force."

The speaker had flown soap boxes himself. He had been a combat pilot in the American forces during the World War until he was shot down and captured behind the German lines. He has one leg shorter than the other, a paralyzed right arm and a face that has been reconstructed by plastic surgery. He never has flown another plane, but I give him credit for knowing the business. In his opinion, if and when Soviet Russia goes to war, her air forces will have to be reckoned with.

Where the bombers came from I do not know. Some of our party claimed that they had taken to the air while we were watching the aerial dogfights. Others claimed that they had come in from some other field. At any rate, we were unaware of them until the roar of their motors filled the air.

A temporary building had been erected in the air field to represent a railway station. The bombers passed over this building flying low and dropping incendiary bombs. Several bombs were direct hits and in a moment the building was in flames.

Landed 200 Men from Airplanes

Much higher and slightly to the rear of the first flight came 20 more bombers flying in V formation. As they neared the burning building men began leaping out of the planes. It was almost as if some giant had reached up to upset a small cloud and spilled out a great double handful of black bugs. They came hurtling down toward earth. Then their parachutes snapped open. Guiding their chutes thru the windless air by pulling at the lines, 200 men were landed on the field from the planes.

"When 200 men, equipped with rapid-fire rifles or machine guns, can be landed from 20 planes in fewer than 5 minutes, it's good-by trenches," commented our ex-pilot.

Then, just to demonstrate their right to the new political and social equality the Russian women are so proud of, 25 girls leaped from a big bomber and came floating down to earth.

From talking with the girl guides I rather formed the impression that the "new woman" of Russia looks down upon any member of her sex who is not taking an active part in this new social upheaval. At least the guides were quick to resent any implication that women are not capable of doing any and all work done by men. As an example, the guide stopped our car on a bridge over the Moscow river to point out a retaining wall being built at the river's edge. A gang of women laborers were trudging thru the muck mixing mortar, carrying the heavy stones and setting them in place.

"That's a h--- of a job for a woman," commented the Australian.

"And why? Do the women do no work in your country?" demanded the guide.

"Nay. Down under, we keep our women for pets," answered the Australian.

The guide turned her back on him with a disdainful sniff—and I thought I heard the sniff re-echoed from the back seat of the car where the Australian's wife was riding.

Women work at any and all jobs. You see them swinging picks and shovels in sewer ditches or leveling streets for new paving. In fact, in nearly all construction work women laborers seem to predominate. This heavy labor has not improved their looks. When a woman begins to keep some good horse out of a job, she soon begins to look like one herself.

It also seemed to me that the women are more conscientious about their work than are the men. In almost every factory we visited the men were con-



Near the factory was a place where the workers' children could play.

siderably interested in us. A proffered package of cigarettes usually would cause a half-dozen of them to quit their tasks and gather around. Women, on the other hand, paid the visitors but scant attention. With a group of visitors around her machine the operator would go ahead without raising her eyes from her task. Nor was this due to lack of interest. During a rest period or at mealtime in the factory restaurant, women would gather around to examine the clothing of the women visitors, and most of them accepted cigarettes.

And I believe this devotion to duty a matter of conscience rather than fear of losing their jobs. There is no unemployment in Soviet Russia. In fact, you work or you don't eat. Aside from the political angle, the country seems to be in about the same stage of development as was the United States from 1880 to 1910. A great empire of agricultural land is being opened and there is a scarcity of manufactured goods.

Clothing and housing seem to be the workers' greatest needs. Aside from the soldiers and high government officials, few people were dressed as well as in other European countries. Especially noticeable was the lack of leather shoes.

In another article I told about people standing in

line to purchase newspapers. They also stand in line at the shoe stores. Shoes seem to be regarded by the Russian people as a sort of badge of equality. Wearing shoes indicates a step up the social ladder from the barefoot peasantry to the position of working in industry. Both guides and lecturers continually stressed the point that in the days before the revolution 6 million pairs of shoes supplied the country's needs whereas today 100 million pairs are not sufficient to meet the demand.

In my opinion, this is not altogether due to the fact that more people are wearing shoes. One good pair of honestly-made leather boots would outwear more than a dozen pairs of the footgear provided to the Russian people today. We visited one shoe factory. Like most of the other factories, it was guarded by soldiers. We were met at the gate and escorted thru the plant by an officer of the Red army. The only leather I saw in the entire building was worn by this officer. His coat, pistol belt and boots were all honest leather. The shoes manufactured there were made from canvas or oilcloth.

We followed the process of making a pair of shoes from beginning to end. The patterns are cut and sewed together on the upper floor and then tossed into a chute that carries them to the floor below. There they are pressed into shape over lasts and another chute carries them to the floor below where the soles were attached.

I was particularly interested in those shoe soles. The material was a composition of some sort of fiber and rubber. They were attached to the uppers with glue. Aside from three small nails at the toe and three at the heel, there was no other fastening. I inquired the price of these shoes and was told that they retail at 18 rubles—\$4.50. We were told that the average wage in the factory was 350 rubles a month for a 5-day week. Figure out for yourself how many hours of labor is necessary to purchase a pair of shoes so poorly made that I doubt whether they could be sold in our country.

Outside of the factory building but a part of the unit is an employees' recreation hall, which also contains a barber shop, a small park with playground equipment for the children and a nursery where working mothers' babies are taken care of during the hours of the mothers' employment. These places are established by the workers themselves on a communal basis.

From the shoe factory we were taken to a tool factory where we arrived just at dinner time. This place maintains a dining hall and we were invited to sample the workers' fare. This dining hall is also managed on the communal basis. Food is bought and paid for at a long counter. Milk, hard boiled eggs, cabbage soup and black bread might be purchased. Prices, as compared with wages, were high.

The Man Snatched at the Bread

I observed a little byplay at the bread counter that I believe is worth relating. A line of workers were filing by this counter buying bread for their lunch. The bread was sold by weight. A girl stood behind the counter slicing off chunks of bread with a huge knife and tossing it on a scale. One slice was a trifle heavy and the hand of the scale moved a fraction past the proper point. The man making the purchase snatched at the bread, hoping to get it before the girl noticed it was overweight.

He was a little too slow. The girl brought her knife down across his knuckles with a swipe that cut the flesh to the bone. She then cut a thin slice from the bread, weighed it carefully and tossed it on the counter. The man picked up the bread in his bleeding hand and carried it to a table. In the whole transaction not one word was spoken or was any notice of it taken by other workers who were waiting in the line.

While I am on the subject of factories it may be well to explain the setup. All factories are owned by the government. The Commissars of Labor assess a certain annual output for each plant and assign a certain sum of money to be paid out in wages for this stipulated amount of work. The plant is operated by the workers under the management of officers which they elect from among themselves. Women, doing the same work as men, are paid equal wages and have equal voting rights.

(Continued on Page 14)



The Moscow river. Women trudged thru the muck, mixed mortar and carried stones to build the wall along the bank.

Molasses Did a Pretty Good Job For Us—How About You?

TUDOR CHARLES

FOLLOWING a winter of molasses feeding to beef cattle, we are inclined to size up the proposition and see how successful it was. We started 58 head of cattle, mostly heifers, on roughage in late October. They had weighed in at 475 pounds apiece in Kansas City. The first month they made considerable improvement in appearance on alfalfa and fodder, but this was primarily fill.

About December 1, we started feeding 2 pounds daily of cottonseed meal and 4 pounds daily of a locally-mixed molasses meal feed. We kept increasing the cottonseed until they were getting nearly 5 pounds a day by January 1. Then we decided to self-feed pure molasses, so we crowded the molasses meal heavily for a few days and opened up a tank of the pure sweetness.

The man feeding the heifers said they began drinking more water, filled up more, and looked better in general. I was scarcely able to agree in their improvement in appearance after a 3-weeks feed, but saw them under severe winter conditions when cattle never look their best. During the period from about January 4 until March 1, the cattle were fed nearly 5 pounds daily of cottonseed, all the molasses they wanted, and straw and silage. This month we reduced the cottonseed some, and have sold off some of the culls from this bunch of medium quality cattle.

The weights of these cattle were a little disappointing. They had gained between 1½ and 2 pounds daily during the entire feeding period, as nearly as we can estimate by pure guess, since only part of the cattle were sold. Molasses had been self-fed only the last

half of the 120-day period. Only roughage was fed the first 30 days, and a commercial molasses concentrate was the main fattener the second 30 days.

We believe the cattle will show a gain of about 1½ pounds over the entire feeding period. This is not good or not bad. Molasses cost about half as much as corn, pound for pound, and they ate about 8 pounds daily, which cost the same as 4 pounds of corn. It is doubtful whether 4 pounds of corn and 4½ pounds of cottonseed would have made a much better gain. While the molasses doesn't show up real well, cottonseed meal must be held fully as responsible as molasses for whatever gains or finish were made. As far as finish is concerned the cattle are quite fat and we believe will sell on a par with medium-fed grain cattle by April 1.

My conclusion about molasses is this: Everyone tried it as an emergency feed, but I believe it will be more valuable as a regular feed for fattening cattle. We can self-feed it to cattle on full corn feed, and get the benefits usually claimed for molasses—that it is a good conditioner and increases water consumption.

We are using a wood cover for the molasses which just fits inside the metal tank. This is drilled full of 1-inch holes and the cover weighted so the cattle can force molasses up thru the holes by pressing with their noses. This plan keeps their noses and faces as clean as can be. If we can continue to buy molasses as cheaply as this winter, it should prove a useful supplement to good old Kansas corn, when it can be fed without disagreeable handling, and corn is not too cheap.

New Soil Plans Fit These Farms

KANSAS farmers really are taking hold of soil conservation practices this spring. In Jewell county, for instance, about 1,600 farmers will be co-operating. Alva Kimbrough is planting 70 acres of oats and 70 acres of corn on the contour to earn 50 cents an acre payment. He also is contour-listing his summer-fallow land and expects to contour-furrow his pasture.

Clyde Headrick is planning to build some terraces under the soil program and is contour-drilling his oats. Mr. Headrick has a fine example of what terraces will do, in a fence line cross-way to the slope. It has held the soil and prevented ditching. In the same field across the draw where there is no natural terrace, ditches have formed.

James Rhodes, another Jewell farmer, is sowing tame grasses for his soil-saving co-operation. He planned to drill oats on the contour, "if the rows aren't too hard to follow." Farmers have driven a straight row so long they do feel shaky about hitting off on a snake-like contour. Sam Misner has some terraces that were built 10 years ago, and he intends to build them up

and drill oats on the terrace contours. Summer-fallowing and fall-seeding alfalfa will be followed by a good many. John Plowman, Jewell county, plans to do this. L. L. Davidson is one of the veterans of terracing and contour work in Jewell county who has been helping with a series of field demonstrations to instruct farmers in laying out terrace and contour lines.

No Flax Deductions

Eastern Kansas Farm Bureaus have received written assurance that all Kansas flax will be bought f. o. b. Fredonia at the Minneapolis quotation without deductions. This will apply for 1937, and longer if an increased flax acreage warrants it. This buying policy will be of much benefit to Kansas flax growers. It will make it possible to profitably grow more flax, which is a good land crop. It usually makes good yields only on fertile upland soil. Flax is seeded early, usually by the middle of March on a firm, well-prepared seedbed. But this year seeding was delayed 2 weeks or more.

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2 Engineered to meet the exacting demands of country homes. The refrigerating unit is both air- and water-cooled. The specially designed burners do their day's work in two hours and go out automatically. There is no constant flame. This feature and the exclusive Super-Condenser top make SUPERFEX the most economical to run of all modern refrigerators. . . . operating cost runs ten dollars or less for a whole year.

3 Scientifically designed and styled for permanent satisfaction. Beautiful modern lines and cream-white finish.

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4 Roomy food space, porcelain-enamel lined, equipped with adjustable shelves and handy door racks.

5 SUPERFEX saves miles of steps in trips to makeshift, inefficient coolers. Keeps foods fresh, pure and appetizing—right in the kitchen!

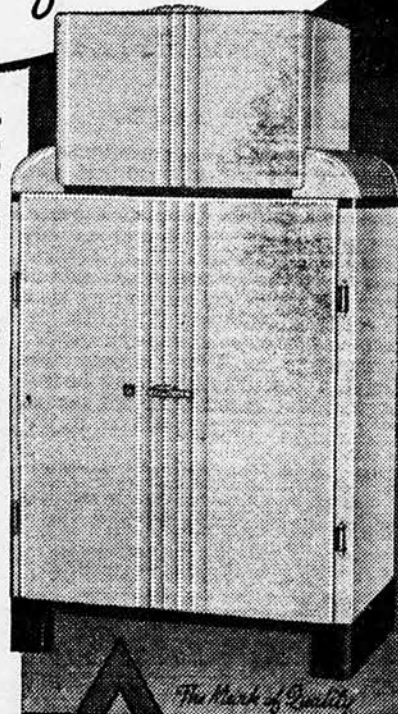
6 Saves waste. Keeps leftovers, also foods ready for marketing. You can "cook ahead" for crews or for Sunday—in the hottest weather with safety.

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9 SUPERFEX makes possible ice-cold field lunches for the hot tired men.

10 Made by Perfection Stove Company, SUPERFEX is proved by nine years of satisfactory service in thousands of country homes.



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Get complete information about sizes, how it works. Also where to get a demonstration. SUPERFEX is easy to buy. Ask your dealer or distributor about terms. Send the coupon without obligation.

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"He tasted that concentrated dairy feed and now all he does is concentrate."

Kansas Farmer for March 27, 1937

Improve Our Cheapest Source of Feed

Thru Entering the Western Kansas Pasture Rotation Contest—62 Counties Included

A. E. ALDOUS, Pasture Specialist, K. S. C.

MANY farmers in the western two-thirds of Kansas may be debating whether they should enter the pasture rotation contest sponsored by the *Kansas Farmer*. There are at least three fundamental reasons why every owner of livestock and pasture land should be interested in this contest. First, it does not cost anything to enter, which is contrary to most contests having equal benefits. Second, there are 10 prizes ranging in value from \$10 to \$100 offered as a tangible inducement for entering the contest. Third, the contest affords an excellent opportunity to test different approved pasture improvement practices to determine the one that is best fitted for each individual as well as for each locality.

If the Stand Is too Thin

A majority of the pasture lands in Kansas are in critical condition, and unless immediate steps are taken to restore the normal vegetative cover, some of the more depleted areas may be permanently injured. The measures taken to accomplish the desired end will vary with individual as well as local and regional conditions. Where the desirable forage plants are thinned to a scattering stand or to occasional clumps, a complete rest may be the most feasible method to use. This would give the remaining plants an oppor-

tunity to make as much top growth as possible so they will produce the maximum vegetative spread and produce seed.

Other pastures that have a uniform cover of vegetation may only require light grazing, deferred grazing, or rotation grazing. In most instances additional pasture should be made available, such as wheat or rye for fall, winter and spring pasture; oats for spring pasture, and Sudan grass for summer. In some sections tame pasture grasses can be established successfully and may be profitably used in a pasture rotation scheme to provide a source of cheap, palatable forage. In Central Kansas, Sweet clover is a valuable and abundant pasture.

The encouragement of better pasture practices is the aim of this contest, and anyone planning a pasture improvement program should take part.

The results of last year's pasture rotation contest provided valuable information to those participating, as well as to the public in general, in demonstrating practical means of obtaining more forage from pastures. George Frederickson, of Cloud county, demonstrated the value of Brome grass pasture using it in rotation with temporary pasture crops. The Brome grass, which was seeded on some of his best bottom land, provided ample pasture for one Holstein cow the acre during the severe conditions that prevailed



J. B. Pritchard, Morris county, is seeding this 30-acre field back to brome and orchard grass, meadow fescue, and clover, because he is sure this is the only way to return it to production or maintain it for future profitable use. But before seeding it he has terraced it. It also is protected at the top by two large diversion ditches which are to carry away heavy run-off from above which might endanger the terraces.

last summer. The amount of forage provided from this pasture fully justified the use of the best land on his farm.

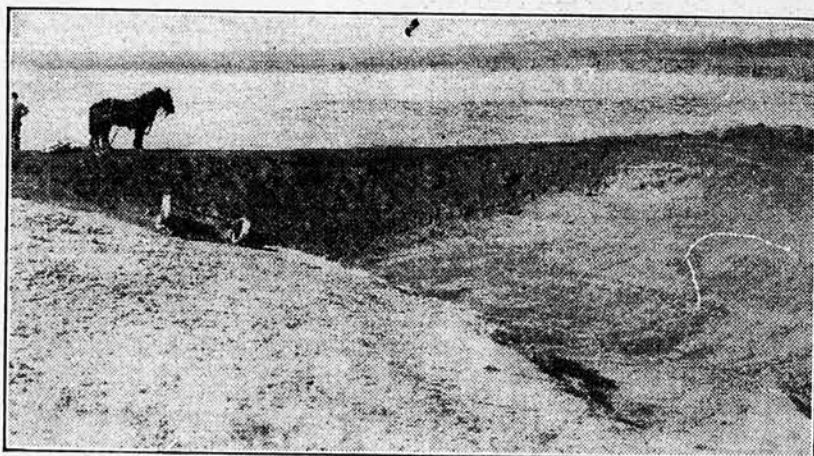
Kept Cattle in Good Condition

Efficient use of a rotation system of grazing in providing maximum production from native pasture was brought out by John S. Skolout, Rawlins county. Mr. Skolout uses three pastures in his rotation system. The pasture used last season from the middle of August to the end of the grazing season was "go-back" land that had revegetated to Western Wheat grass. This grass, which grows commonly thruout Western Kansas, is not rated very highly as a pasture grass owing to its coarse texture, especially when mature. This pasture of 40 acres carried 1 animal to 2 acres from the middle of August to the latter part of November. The cattle grazing the pasture were in excellent

condition, being some of the best I had seen in Kansas. It demonstrated that Western Wheat grass is a good pasture grass of high carrying capacity, and the rotation system made it possible to maintain a good cover of vegetation to obtain high production of livestock from it.

In Thomas county, Alonzo Ketchum used contour furrows effectively to hold the water on his Buffalo grass pasture, thereby making the moisture available for additional growth of grass instead of going down the creek.

These represent only a few of the outstanding examples that were accomplished in last season's contest, under most severe climatic conditions. Since pasture provides the cheapest source of feed for livestock, and there is such a great need for the improvement of our Kansas pastures, I suggest that pasture owners help themselves as well as the community by joining the contest.



A good springtime job is to build another pond. It's scarcely possible to have too many. This is Leo Paulsen's pond in Cloud county, which he finished a year ago. This winter it caught the snows as they melted. Mr. Paulsen is active in Kansas Farmer's pasture program this year.

Last Chance for Pasture Contest

ENTRIES CLOSE APRIL 1

LOOKS as if 1937 might be a banner one from the standpoint of pasture improvement. In the first place our pastures are at low ebb now from 3 or 4 years of sub-normal moisture and above-normal temperatures. Going into this spring we have the best moisture conditions in several years. So, considering the modest position of our starting line this spring, we ought to make great strides if good moisture conditions prevail thruout the year. Naturally hopeful, we are all looking forward to a good year.

Kansas Farmer again is offering \$250 in cash prizes, plus special recognition for counties which do outstanding work in our pasture contest this year. County farm agents are signing up many of their farmer acquaintances who have been making whole-hearted attempts to provide more pasture. Every man who has been making an honest effort to grow good pasture of any kind has a chance in this contest. Location at the western edge of Kansas doesn't diminish your chances. Climatic conditions will be taken into consideration. Last year 5 out of 10 winners were within 50 miles of the Colorado line.

Entry blanks or coupons for this year's pasture program must be in by April 1. Whether or not you are certain of your program for 1937, you can

at least outline what you think it will be. Then change it later if you find it necessary or have a better idea. Any plan of providing pasture from April 1 to October 30, is eligible to consideration by the judges.

Any farmer or farm owner west of the line which includes Republic, Cloud, Ottawa, Saline, McPherson, Harvey, Sedgwick and Sumner counties, may enter the contest. Send in the coupon or see your county agent, before April 1, please.

Improvement in grazing conditions in Kansas will help all of us. We can learn things about pasture from one another. Why not enter this contest for Central and Western Kansas today and get behind an important move for better livestock conditions?

Kansas Farmer,
Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me rules and entry blanks for the Pasture Rotation Contest being sponsored by Kansas Farmer, for farmers in Central and Western Kansas.

Name Address

County

AGRICULTURAL leaders are watching the work of *Kansas Farmer's* pasture program with interest; it has caught the attention of the public in every community where work has been done. Read what folks have to say about it—

"This contest is highly valuable in bringing increased attention to the care of pasture land. I have followed it in the belief it will arouse as much if not more interest than it has in the past.—Dean L. E. Call, Kansas State College, Manhattan."

I commend you most heartily for this valuable work in relation to a subject that is so important to Kansas agriculture.—J. C. Mohler, Secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.

A real service to Northwest Kansas was performed when Kansas Farmer held a steak supper at Atwood for the pasture winners and farm leaders of that section.—A. E. Aldous, Pasture Specialist, Kansas State College.

We want you to know we appreciate your efforts to further the cause for a better rural Kansas, a state that cannot be excelled in opportunity.—Dorothy Murphy, Sumner Co.

Our steak supper, given by Kansas Farmer, was a success in every way. The pasture program is working interest in a cause worthwhile.—Philip K. Studer, Rawlins Co.

It seems most everybody I see has in mind the report of the pasture contest. We had a real good get-together and supper out at Atwood. I think this pasture program is one of the best things Kansas Farmer can be interested in. There has been too much tendency to neglect pastures.—R. E. Getty, Norton Co.

It seems to me Kansas Farmer editors are doing more than anyone else to educate farmers as to the real value of a pasture.—Rufus E. Coz, Animal Husbandry Department, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

I think this is an excellent piece of work, and I wish to congratulate Kansas Farmer on continuing it for this year. The pasture problem is one of the most serious confronting Kansas farmers at the present time.—R. I. Throckmorton, Agronomist, K. S. C.

I'm sure the pasture work you carried on last summer will be an incentive to do more and better work in caring for our livestock. Better managed pastures are needed in this part of Kansas.—Harold Beam, McPherson Co.

"This pasture contest shows why the people of Kansas are for Arthur Capper. He does things for Kansas." Heard at the pasture banquet.—*Reford News*.

Farm leaders regard this as just a start, for the work done on Thomas county farms has aroused widespread interest and speculation. Further results under more favorable conditions will be watched with even greater interest.—*Colby Free Press-Tribune*.

Blameless Tenants—AAA Pay In Seed—Molasses Lament

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

DON'T lay all the blame for poor farming at the tenant's door. I know many tenants who are better farmers than many landowners. They are keeping the farms in better condition, the buildings in better order, and are making more money than some who own the land they farm. Why are they tenants? Because they prefer to be, believing it is cheaper to pay rent than high taxes and an interest rate on a loan. They make up a class that need not worry about finding a good farm. Landowners are searching for them, ready and eager to give them a long-term lease, which they usually prefer. Of course, the percentage of this class is small, compared with the entire tenant class of our nation. But we must not forget there is such a class, and that their numbers are greater than the present agitation to "cure all by making every farmer a landowner" would indicate. I am for giving every man who desires it the best chance possible to own a farm. But I do not lose sight of the fact that many will continue to do better to leave them as tenants.

Here's an Acute Situation

The greatest problem of the year to be solved is not wholly on the tenant-operated farm. It is on the farm of the landowner and tenant alike. It is out in the pastures of these farms, and the situation is nearly the same whether the farm is operated by the owner or by a tenant. As badly as soil-saving and soil-fertility building needs attention, out in the pastures of all our farms is a problem greater by far than exists in our cultivated fields. It makes no difference whether the grass—rather, the lack of grass—is native prairie or any of the tame varieties, the acute situation is the same. As we edge nearer the time for the beginning of pasture season, we realize more keenly where the three drouthy summers, coupled with man's greed in loading the grazing area a little heavier, finally has lead us. Worst of all, we now are confronted with the necessity of getting our stock out on this so-called pasture at the earliest moment, because none of us are supplied with feed to carry us beyond the beginning of May, if that far. So we are going to be compelled to start grubbing what little grass is left long before we should.

The Most Vulnerable Point

The cheapest and most practical method of adding fertility to any starved soil is thru livestock. Farms where manure spreaders have been consistently in action are in some instances more productive than 20 years ago. I can count several such farms in this neighborhood, mute reminders that the problem of keeping a farm fertile can be accomplished in this way. But keeping livestock depends primarily on pastures to economically carry the stock thru half the year. If our pastures show a carrying reduction of 20 per cent, then we suffer the loss of 20 per cent in getting fertility from our feedlots to the fields, for eventually the herd must be reduced to fit the grazing capacity of the pastures. In looking for the most vulnerable point of attack on soil conserving problems, look first to the pastures now in such poor condition. It is fine to think about the fields that are washing away. But while doing so let's not forget the weeds that are taking possession of our pastures, and the grass that is up against a life-and-death struggle.

Then Seeding Will Be Done

A friend of mine believes at least 50 per cent of the Soil Conservation payment from now on should be, not in cash, but in adapted seed to be used in increasing the legume acreage, and for reseeding the thousands of acres of near worthless pastures. He is right. Provided with the right quota of seed to be used on the acreage devoted to soil conserving crops, the seeding will be done; if payment is all cash, a lot of soil conserving may consist mostly

of summer-fallow or a scanty seeding of a crop calling for the minimum of seed expense. As we all know, the acreage of alfalfa is slipping in Kansas, and the high cost of seed is not going to encourage its increase in 1937. If each farmer in position to use it in a practical way was given a generous per cent of his "earnings" in adapted alfalfa seed, the job of regaining the alfalfa acreage Kansas has lost during the drouth period would be given a great boost. By the same plan, getting grass growing again in our disabled pastures would be realized years sooner if the right grass seed came directly to the farm where needed.

We Still Have Our Cattle

An experience of helping put cattle thru 41 Kansas winters has found none more expensive than this, should feed be figured at prices currently asked. Some of this we have had to buy, the remainder was grown on the farm, but whether grown or bought, the price should be the same. From an

immediate financial standpoint, it would have been better to have sold the stock in the fall, sold the feed, then restocked at a future date. Somehow, however, this does not always work out just right. The money obtained from the sale of the stock dribbles away for other things, and when the time for restocking comes there is no money left with which to make the purchase. Many times have I seen this happen, and it is happening in some instances right now. Straw at 20 cents a bale, prairie hay at 40 cents, and alfalfa at 50 and 60 cents look like mouthfuls of silver disappearing down the throats of the hungry Herefords and Holsteins. But grass greening and due for some "picking" in another month holds out hope that another "war" against drouth has been won.

Silage Saved the Day

In common with most of the neighbors, these cattle have been brought thru the feeding season to now with much experimentation of feeds, always with the thought in mind to find the cheapest feed. From molasses to pellets to cubes to cottoncake, the search for the cheapest concentrate and feed other than a roughage has gone on. For roughage, the list has included about everything that can be imagined which grows in the temperate zone. Silage, above all else, has "saved the day" for us, as without it we would have been "blown up" for certain. Of all the uncommon feeds

Will Plant 7,000 Trees

Twenty-one farmers in Rice county recently bought 7,000 trees to be used for windbreak and woodlot plantings. Much of the interest in tree planting has been an outgrowth of yard improvement and landscaping work being done in Rice county. The cost of these 7,000 trees was 1½ cents apiece. They were purchased from the state nursery at Hays, and must be used for windbreaks or woodlots, not for ornamentals or landscaping.

tried, molasses has proved the most disappointing, after a most favorable first impression. Most neighbors report the same results. Stock eat it ravenously, with great relish, so much so that a neighbor, seeing how his cattle went for it when poured on baled straw, promptly bought 5 tons. Now he laments the money had not been spent for cottoncake, instead. "Never again," is his decision. Since early January we have "backed up" the silage, poor prairie hay and straw with cottoncake, at the rate of 1 pound a day for yearlings, and 2 pounds for the larger cattle, and they have been on the gain. It would have been better had this been used from the start.

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The "Cap Brush" actually enables you to cut your delousing costs three-fourths. For individual bird delousing, apply drop of "Black Leaf 40" two inches below the vent and a drop on the back of the neck to kill body and head lice. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by dealers everywhere. Be sure to insist on original factory sealed packages for full strength. **TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP. INCORPORATED • LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY**
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Hatched Early, Fed Properly, Finished Well—Turkeys Pay

TURKEY profits may be more favorable in 1937 than in 1936. At least, feed prices are expected to be much cheaper. Most turkeys are raised in Kansas from eggs laid between March 15 and June 1. This enables the grower to get his birds on the fall and winter holiday markets.

A good, recommended scratch grain ration for breeding turkeys during the laying season is an equal mixture of corn and wheat. Barley can perhaps be substituted for the corn this year. The laying mash ought to contain 100 pounds each of ground corn, wheat and oats; 75 pounds of meat scrap; and 25 pounds of alfalfa leaf meal, but something may have to be substituted for the corn. However, it is about as cheap a feed as one can buy, even at \$1.30 a bushel.

Brooding methods are generally the same as for chicks. The first 4 or 5 days of the poults' lives they ought to be kept in a brooder with a temperature of 95 degrees. Success has been had by keeping poults on a wire floor under brooder or in a battery until 2 or 3 weeks old, then transferring them to a brooder house with outside wire platform until 8 or 10 weeks old. A good range shelter will take care of them from then on.

Considerable success in turkey raising has been attained by O. F. McGonigle, of Nickerson, the last 2 years. He was asked to tell his experiences at Farm and Home Week at Kansas State College in February, and is recognized as a careful student of the game. In 1936, 616 market turkeys cost Mr. McGonigle an average of \$1.99 apiece, all costs included.

He has found turkeys won't stray far if they have plenty of feed. This helps reduce the losses from coyotes. A turkey is a friendly bird and will follow the man who feeds him. So Mr. McGonigle always drives to his turkey feeding ground, then the birds won't follow him back to the house. A light is placed on a 30-foot pole near the roosts and this frightens away coyotes or varmints.

During the summer and fall the birds are turned out one half hour before sunrise. They go right out to range then and don't hang around the house and barns. Later they may be fed.

Mr. McGonigle has been one of the enthusiastic boosters of the Southern Kansas Turkey Marketing Association. He said selling in the pool teaches turkey growers the preferred market type of birds. There seems to be much to learn. In 1935, the buyer told him

his birds needed 2 weeks more finish. In 1936, he said they were too heavy and had too many pin-feathers. So there is a right time to sell market turkeys. The initial payment of about 75 per cent, advanced by the Northwestern Turkey Marketing Association at time of dressing last fall, paid Mr. McGonigle for cost of production, leaving the final payment as profit.

An Unusual R. O. P. Flock

Perhaps the only flock of Rhode Island White chickens in the United States under R. O. P. supervision, may be found on the Kidwell farm, near Powhattan. This breed is comparatively new, originating in Rhode Island, from which state they get their name. Rhode Island Whites have been bred around 35 years, being first offered to the public in 1903. They are the result of crosses of Partridge Cochins, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. They are $\frac{1}{2}$ White Wyandotte, from which they inherit their plumpness; $\frac{3}{8}$ Partridge Cochin, from which they inherit their size and docility, and $\frac{1}{8}$ White Leghorn, from which they get their activity and high productivity. Rhode Island Whites are large, plump, strong chicks, and grow very quickly. They make excellent broilers and are not excelled in meat qualities.

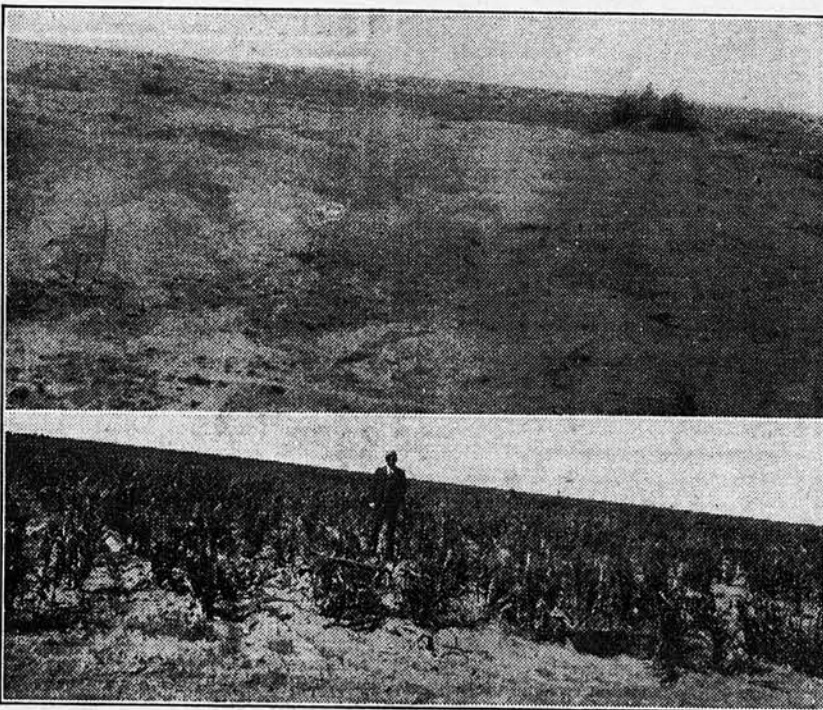
The Rhode Island White poultry flock belonging to the Kidwells ranked fourth in the per cent of R. O. P. approved hens in the entire state last year, and second in all heavy breeds. This speaks very well for Rhode Island Whites as a breed since this was the first year in the R. O. P. for the Kidwells.

Lice Are Like Barnacles

Just as barnacles gradually slow down a ship, so do lice and feather mites cut down poultry efficiency in the production of meat and eggs. You can be sure of this.

If your flock is slowing down on egg production look for lice. If you find them, lose no time in their elimination. Fortunately this is no longer the job it used to be. A little "Black Leaf 40" smeared along the roosts quickly rid birds of lice and feather mites. Application is surprisingly easy and the cost is very little. Most good poultrymen use it regularly as a preventive measure, taking no chances on loss of production and profits.

This Soil Still Is Good



HERE is contrast on the same land in Gray county. A lot of people would call this marginal land—at top—if they saw it as it appeared in May of 1936. But power machinery and good tillage enabled Harold Batman to get it in condition for planting and to grow the fine crop of 60-day milo, or Sooner, shown in the autumn picture. E. L. Etling, president of the Gray County Farm Bureau, walked out into the field and faced the camera.



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Safest Way to Get an Alfalfa Stand—Fallow, Fertilize

ALFALFA is a yardstick for measuring soil productivity, successful farming, and profitable livestock handling. Where alfalfa is grown we expect a permanent, dependable sort of agriculture.

Since alfalfa is adapted to so much of the fertile soil of Kansas it is proper that we should grow more of it. It is said to be the crop which never fails to show some kind of profit every year.

How can we safely set out to establish an alfalfa stand. By far the safest method is to start fallowing now, the field which will be planted next fall. E. D. Stout, Emporia, has been seeding about 10 acres of alfalfa every year for the last 10 years, and never has he failed to get a stand. The soil is fallowed with plow, disk and harrow all thru the summer. In September, 16 pounds of seed are drilled to the acre. Mr. Stout always inoculates with a good bacteria culture. Eight pounds of seed to the acre are drilled back and forth across the field in one direction, and then the additional 8 pounds are cross-drilled the other way. Mr. Stout believes the more uniform stand obtained from this system gives heavier yields. Soil is packed after drilling. A stand of alfalfa always is left 5 years.

One hundred pounds of 40 per cent phosphate are used on the soil to be seeded, along with 2 tons of lime and plenty of manure. Mr. Stout always leaves 8 to 10 inches of top growth in the fall to prevent weakened plants which mean loss of stand.

Not too Late to Seed This Spring

Harry F. Povenmire, Gridley, who is a careful student of soil problems, likes to seed alfalfa in the spring. It is not yet too late for this. He prefers to plant on cornstalk land which has had sheep grazing on it the fall before. The sheep clean up every bit of grass and thus make the field quite free of weeds. Freedom from weeds is important to spring-sown alfalfa. Mr. Povenmire makes the usual suggestion—"pack well."

Fall seeding is preferred by Arthur Hunter, Parsons, but it all depends on the season. A wet summer makes spring-sown alfalfa foul in Southeast Kansas, altho recent hot years have been hard on new alfalfa plants, too. Mr. Hunter applies phosphate and bonemeal to the soil for alfalfa and clover and ordinarily has used from 2 to 4 tons of limestone. These heavy applications still show good results after 14 years. Recently he has tried and found satisfactory the practice of drilling light applications of limestone.

In Reno county, O. F. McGonigle thinks the really safe way to seed alfalfa is to fallow all summer for it and then fall seed. This he has been doing the last 2 years. He uses a field cultivator behind his tractor as the primary fallowing tool.

Joseph Hemme, Perry, whose land is in the fertile Kaw valley where soil moisture is more likely to be ample, has followed a practice of seeding which is full of danger but has been giving him alfalfa stands. He seeds alfalfa with rye or wheat in the fall,

grazes the small grain late in the fall and then harvests the crop next year. The alfalfa stand comes on during that summer. With plenty of moisture this plan is all right, because it doesn't cause the loss of any crop during the seeding process.

Any statement that an alfalfa stand can't be obtained in the fall of a serious drouth year is not true, according to Percy Burnett, Chase county. He has proved that summer-fallow will do the job. A tract of land was rapidly losing its productivity due to erosion. Alfalfa seemed the solution if he could get a stand, so he began to fallow in April. Little weeds were plowed under April 20, and the disk used after every rain from then on as soon as weeds showed up. This resulted in three diskings. About September 1, following a light rain, a double-disk was used and followed by a flat harrow.

The field was seeded September 10, with a wheelbarrow seeder and covered with a hayrake, out of place as the latter operation may seem. By October 20, the new plants had penetrated the soil 5 and 6 inches. This method of seeding alfalfa now is being recommended to upland farmers in Chase county.

"I have one criticism to make," Mr. Burnett said. "I should have used a cultipacker just before seeding."

Uses Plenty of Phosphate

Elmer McGee, Linn county, is credited with being one of the most successful alfalfa growers in his county. "An important reason for his success," reports County Agent W. J. Daly, "is that in addition to liming and to inoculating the alfalfa seed, he uses plenty of phosphate fertilizer." During favorable years Mr. McGee's alfalfa averaged 4 tons to the acre. Last year it still made 1½ tons after grasshoppers and drouth had cut it down. He applies 150 pounds of 16 per cent phosphate at seeding.

About thickening a stand of alfalfa, C. O. Grandfield, alfalfa specialist at Kansas State College has this to say: "Only one practical time, that is the season after seeding. If seeded last fall, it may be thickened successfully this spring. The ground already will be in good condition, and scattered plants won't interfere with drilling or harrowing in new seed. Since the plants from last fall are not deeply rooted they won't make such stiff competition."

Write Kansas Farmer for free bulletins or free advice about alfalfa growing. We will bring you additional ideas on alfalfa production in coming issues.

Bermuda Will Stand Heat

Bermuda grass will grow where bluegrass kills out, A. N. Claassen, Potwin, has found. In his yard bluegrass died along the south side of two hedge fences. The reflection of the sun's heat is believed to be the cause since grass on the north side does well. There is some bermuda grass in the yard and it flourishes where bluegrass dies.

\$3 More an Acre From Wheat

L. L. COMPTON

WHEN wheat is \$1 a bushel, the man who starts his summer-fallow the first of May likely will get \$3 more income to the acre than one who delays his first operation until June. This is on the basis of average yields of wheat obtained over a 20-year period at the Garden City branch experiment station.

Average yield of wheat on summer-fallow started early in May at Garden City has been 14.1 bushels an acre. At \$1 a bushel, 14.1 bushels are worth \$14.10. The average yield on summer-fallow delayed until June has been 11 bushels an acre, which at \$1 a bushel is \$11, or \$3.10 less an acre.

At Fort Hays, with the price at \$1 a bushel, income from wheat seeded on fallow started early in May has been \$2.10 more an acre than from wheat on fallow started in June.

At Colby, the difference in income on the same basis is \$2.50. If the price of wheat should slip downward as low as 50 cents a bushel, the increase in the income due to starting the fallow in May instead of waiting until June, is \$1.55 at Garden City, \$1.05 at Hays, and \$1.25 at Colby.

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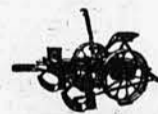
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Livestock Men Expect Good Year; Keep an Eye on Legislation

THERE was considerable enthusiasm among several hundred Kansas stockmen at their annual meeting in Wichita last week; the same spirit is being found at all Kansas farm meetings this spring.

President W. H. Burke, of Little River, opened the 24th annual session of the Kansas Livestock Association by saying he had wanted and was getting, frank expression of opinion on all questions affecting the Kansas livestock industry. He said he felt sure the Association's future is safe in the hands of the younger men who are of necessity taking over the reins of management.

An example is John W. Briggs, Protection, who was elected president of the association for 1937. Mr. Briggs was named a Master Farmer by the Kansas Farmer in 1935.

William Ljungdahl, Menlo, Angus breeder, is the new vice president. E. C. Kiehlhorn, Cambridge, is second vice president; Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, third vice president; and Edward C. Robbins, Belvidere, fourth vice president. J. H. Mercer was re-elected secretary the 24th time, a fine record.

Among the important resolutions by which the association took its stand for 1937 is one which states simply, "We oppose the Argentine Sanitary Convention."

The second resolution favors adoption of the bill under consideration by the Kansas legislature to regulate community sales in Kansas.

Favor Retail Sales Tax

The Kansas Livestock Association took a stand in favor of Kansas retail sales tax, by drafting a resolution asking for a 2 per cent tax, 1 per cent to be used for the benefit of elementary schools in Kansas.

"Inasmuch as the grading of beef is a very debatable question," reads another resolution, "We oppose compulsory legislation on this question at this time."

"We favor the gasoline exemption law with provision for strict enforcement thereof," was resolution No. 6.

Many farmers and stockmen at the livestock convention were unusually hopeful concerning crop and price outlook for 1937. William Ljung-

dahl, Menlo, said crop conditions on his Thomas county farm are the best since 1932. They have both surface and subsoil moisture and are getting a good covering of green wheat on the soil. He said conditions looked equally as hopeful nearly all the way from Menlo to Wichita.

L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Hays Experiment Station and E. A. Stevenson of Kingsdown, both expressed the opinion that summer-fallow wheat will come into the spring in good condition all the way out to the Colorado line. Mr. Aicher reports remarkable wintering gains on his calves in experiments which will be viewed on April 24, at Hays, by hundreds of Kansas farmers.

"A good many people don't realize how much of our grass is dead in Western Kansas," John Briggs said. He believes 75 per cent of the buffalo grass on the average is gone. The remaining 25 per cent is enough to renew the stand, but it must be done under light grazing. Briggs Brothers are increasing their allowance this season to 15 acres a head instead of 7 acres.

Even the wheat which was flooded with run-off water and "frozen in tight" in February now is coming out nearly 100 per cent, Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence seed grower, reported. J. J. Moxley, who operates a farm near Bushong, said wheat pasture would be ready for grazing in a few days. Many fields of rye were observed on March



John W. Briggs, Protection, elected president of the Kansas Livestock Association at last week's annual meeting at Wichita.

10, providing fine grazing for stock. Albert Mitchell, New Mexico cattleman and president of the American National Livestock Association, flew to Wichita from Washington, D. C., and reported on matters there. He said there was hesitancy in getting behind the Argentine Sanitary Convention because foot and mouth disease is such a dangerous and uncontrollable thing. The national group is in favor of legislation to bring the Canadian treaty cattle in by monthly quotas, to prevent a heavy run such as occurred last April.

Relatively high grass leases for bluestem pasture were somewhat surprising at this annual meeting of Kansas and Southwestern cattlemen. At least one important lease was closed for Wabaunsee county grass at \$10 a head for the season. Most of the talk seems to be around an \$8 figure. The acreage guarantees are larger this year, mostly as high as 6 to 7 acres a head. This figure used to be as low as 4 to 5 acres, and the upward trend indicates a disposition on the part of Kansas grass owners to give their lands a little breathing spell to recover from dry years.

A summary of legislation pending in the Kansas legislature was given by Gerald Gordon, master farmer of Brown county, who is chairman of the Kansas House Agricultural Committee. This information will be found in another part of this issue of Kansas Farmer in a special legislative story.

Judging Teams to Hays

The annual 4-H club and vocational agriculture judging contests at the Fort Hays experiment station will be held this year on Friday, April 23. These annual events provide opportunity for the young folks to judge livestock, crops and clothing.

Supt. L. C. Aicher of the experiment station, in charge of the contest, states that the events annually draw about 600 contestants from the western half of the state.

A. F. Swanson, assisted by other members of the station staff, will supervise the crops judging contest.

M. H. Coe, state club leader, will supervise the livestock judging contest and Mabel R. Smith, assistant state club leader, will look after the girls' clothing judging contest.

Cups and medals will be awarded to the winning teams and individuals respectively.

U. S. Farmer Sees Things

(Continued from Page 8)

In most of the plants the 7-hour day and the 5-day week are standard. Workers' rest days are arranged in groups in order to keep the plants operating 7 days a week. The Sabbath, because of its religious significance, is not recognized.

In addition to the regular rest days, all workers receive vacations of 12 working days with pay each year. In certain hazardous occupations the vacations are increased to 30 days.

This is the setup as it was explained to me. It does not explain the army officers who seemed to be present in almost every factory nor the necessity of armed soldiers on guard. For this I could not get a satisfactory explanation.

Next time—the city of Kiev and a visit to a Collective Farm.

Kansas Farmer for March 27, 1937

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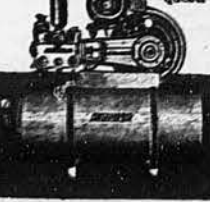
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Crops That Taste "Bad" to Insects

(Continued from Page 3)

sorgo and Blackhull kafir are among the varieties most resistant to chinch bug injury and that milo is the most susceptible. Atlas is a selection from a cross between Blackhull kafir and "Sourless cane," and it has the chinch bug resistance of its Blackhull kafir parent. Atlas, therefore, may be grown in the chinch bug area with confidence that it will suffer minimum damage from chinch bugs.

Combine types of grain sorghum now grown in Western Kansas, such as Wheatland and Beaver, are selections from a kafir-milo cross. They both inherited the susceptibility of the milo parent and are, therefore, not adapted to the chinch bug area. Last summer, Hegari was planted between Blackhull kafir and Atlas in the sorghum variety plots at the Moran Experiment Field in Southeastern Kansas. Bugs killed most of the Hegari plants before they were big enough to produce a stalk, while the Atlas and Blackhull kafirs were damaged little.

Kansas Varieties Ranked First

A report of Mr. Snelling's work in 1933 and 1934, shows that chinch bugs damaged Harmon White, a Kansas variety of corn, less than any other of the 49 varieties in the test. The Harmon White plot averaged 17 per cent dead plants, Pride of Saline 23 per cent, and Midland Yellow Dent 23 per cent. These three Kansas varieties ranked first, second and third, respectively, in resistance or relative freedom from injury. Two Pennsylvania varieties had 90 per cent dead plants.

Dr. A. M. Brunson, corn breeder, and Dr. R. H. Painter, entomologist, at the experiment station at Manhattan, have been testing open-pollinated varieties of corn and first generation hybrids for chinch bug resistance. They found that well adapted varieties, such as Pride of Saline, were damaged less than the poorly adapted varieties introduced from other states. Many of the vigorous first generation hybrids showed considerable tolerance to chinch bugs. No hybrid seed corn is yet available at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station for distribution.

Two Kinds of Hessian Fly

Breeding of wheat varieties resistant to Hessian fly is complicated by existence of two distinct forms or races of Hessian fly in Kansas. One form occurs mainly in the hard wheat areas of Central Kansas, while the other attacks the soft wheats of Eastern Kansas. Dr. R. H. Painter says, "Observations on Kansas farms indicate that in the hard wheat belt the soft wheats are less injured by fly than the hard wheats. In the soft wheat belt, the reverse is true." Hessian fly resistance seems to result from inability of the fly to greatly damage the wheat or from the undesirability of the plant as a place to lay eggs. Blackhull wheat plants frequently contain as many Hessian fly "flaxseed" as Turkey, Kanred or Tenmarq, but the "flaxseed" in the Blackhull often are thin and appear undernourished and have not greatly damaged the plant, while those in the other three varieties are plump and have embedded themselves deeply in the plant tissue. Blackhull is, therefore, said to be semi-resistant or tol-

erant to the Hessian fly. Kawvale wheat provides an excellent example of the other type of resistance.

Kawvale is resistant to the form of Hessian fly generally found in the hard wheat belt, but more or less susceptible to that form found in the soft wheat belt. Yet, by comparison with other varieties, it does have some resistance to the Hessian fly of the soft wheat belt as is shown by results obtained from tests in Eastern Kansas. Kawvale planted on a farm in Leavenworth county had only 9 per cent of the culms infested, while Kanred planted in the same test had 26 per cent infestation.

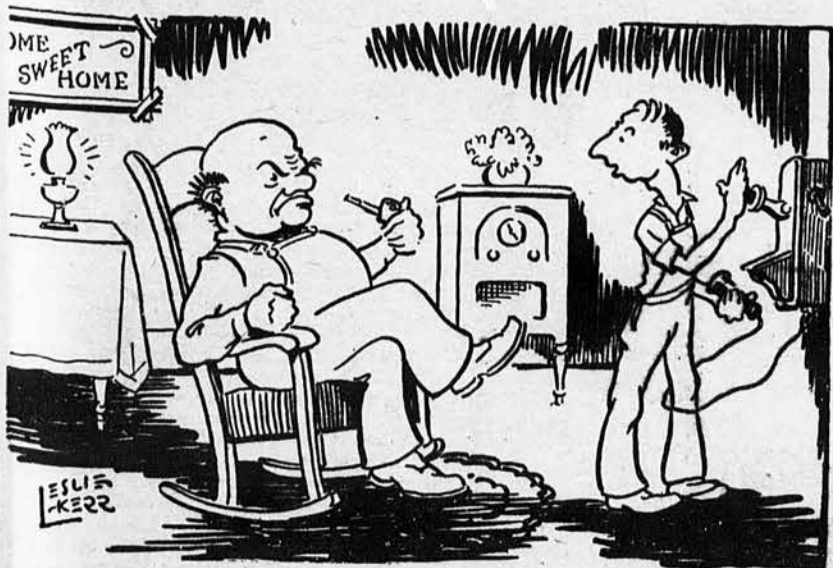
Crossed Varieties Are Promising

Some recent field experiments have shown that Marquillo, a variety of hard red spring wheat, is highly resistant to the Hessian fly as it occurs at Manhattan, in Southeastern Kansas, and in the Illinois-Indiana soft wheat region. Marquillo was developed from a cross between Marquis, bread wheat, and Lumillo, durum or macaroni wheat. Marquillo inherits fly resistance from its durum wheat parent. To utilize the Hessian fly resistance of Marquillo spring wheat in Kansas and other winter wheat states, it is necessary to transfer the valuable character of winter wheats by crossing. Marquillo has been crossed with several varieties of soft red winter wheat and with hard red winter wheats. Several of the selections from these hybrids appear promising as to fly resistance and winter hardiness, but require further careful testing for yield and other crop characters.

Kafirs Were Damaged Least

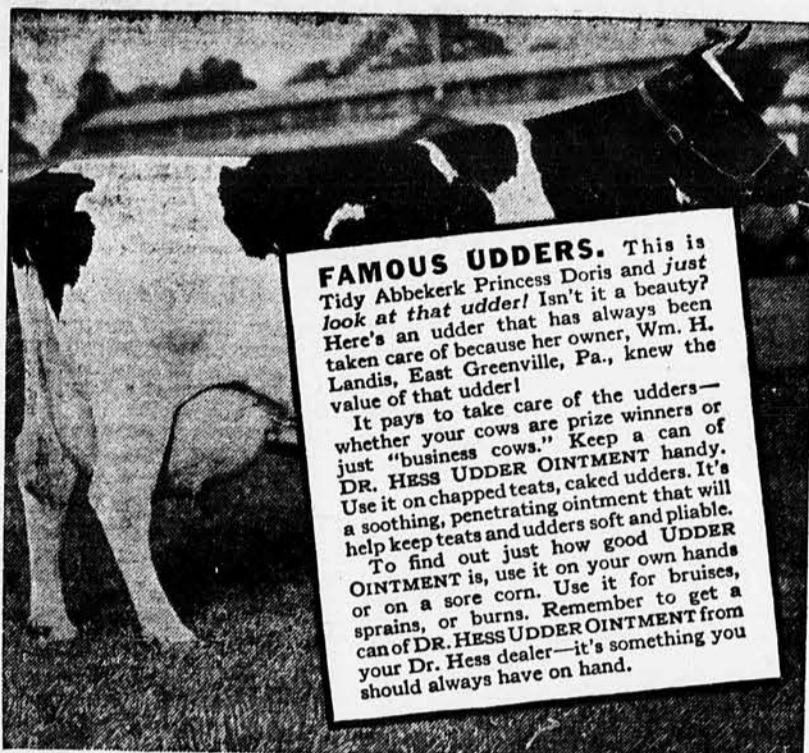
The severe outbreak of grasshoppers last summer afforded an excellent opportunity for studying the preference of grasshoppers for different types of food plants. The fact that grasshoppers preferred corn to sorghums was demonstrated in all sections of the state. Badly eaten volunteer corn stalks in fields of sorghum which were damaged little, if any, and undamaged sorghum plants in stripped corn fields attested to the preference of grasshoppers for the corn plant. Among the sorghums, the kafirs were damaged less than milo and milo derivatives, like Wheatland and Beaver. Adapted varieties of corn, such as Hays Golden, Cassel, Pride of Saline and Midland Yellow Dent, were damaged less by grasshoppers than were the varieties imported from Iowa and Illinois in the corn breeding plots at the Agronomy Farm at Manhattan during the summer of 1936.

Even the most resistant corn varieties did not approach the resistance of sorghum. In fields of locally adapted varieties, some stalks of corn were not greatly damaged until after the surrounding stalks had been destroyed by grasshoppers. Evidently there is a difference in resistance to grasshopper damage between individual plants in open-pollinated varieties. Experimental corn hybrids of Kansas origin generally showed less injury than those from Eastern states. Resistance to grasshopper damage is a character which deserves consideration in the selection of an open-pollinated variety or hybrid for the farms of Kansas.



Hired man: "He wants the boss—s'pose he means you or me?"

Kansas Farmer for March 27, 1937



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Ideas That Will Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

The Useful Clothespin

For holding small articles, use clothespins. Nail one clothespin on more as needed, in some handy place in the work shop, for clamping pencils, ruler and other small articles.—Lewis A. Miller.

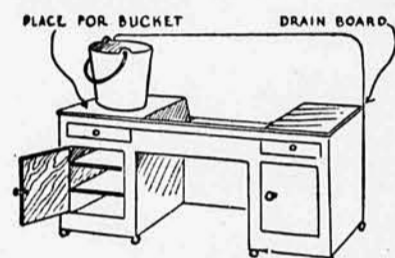
Better Than Fresh Lard

We always had difficulty in keeping our lard in good condition during the summer. Our cellar is damp and gets warm and the lard in the tin lard cans becomes soft and the cans rusted inside. Last winter some of our lard was put in a 12-gallon crock. It went thru the hot summer of 1936, without getting soft or rancid. Some of it is left and is better than our fresh lard.—Mrs. C. C.

Odd Use for Trailer

I put an extension tongue on my 2-wheel auto trailer and use it to break young horses. They can turn just as short as they please or back up, and there is no danger of breaking tongues and coupling poles.—John E. Bucker.

My Movable Sink



This cabinet was designed for the house without running water. A movable sink with the necessary length of pipe for carrying water to a drain or sunken pit, or as a last resort to be used with a large pail and the accumulated water carried out. This saves a

million steps and can be moved to another house or room and set up as you do your kitchen table. The shelves and drawers provide handy space for storing towels and other articles.—Mrs. Belle Allen.

Swing Fuel Barrels

To make drawing gas or oil out of 50-gallon barrels easier, swing them. To do this bore 2 holes in each of 2 old drill wheel bands, insert a heavy bolt in each hole and fasten the bands around the barrels. Then dig 6 post holes of the proper depth, set posts, set a frame 3 feet high to accommodate a 5-gallon can in filling, and swing the barrels in the frames by means of the bolts sticking thru the wheel bands. If you have a barrel of each it is best to label them to prevent a mistake. It also is a good idea to ground them as protection against lightning.—C. H. P.

Inexpensive Door Mat

I use a solid plank 12 by 24 inches—any convenient size will do—for a foundation, and wrap it with gunny sacks over and over until a good thick pad is made. The ends are turned in and tacked securely on the underside, with large-headed tacks or short nails. This makes a handy door mat, is easily cleaned, and will last a long time.—Mrs. P. L.

Now Doors Roll Up

My kitchen is small and the doors on my cabinets always were in the way when opened. After they were run into and broken once or twice, I removed them and put up window shade rollers and tacked oilcloth to them. The oilcloth was hemmed at the bottom before I put it up. I put a stick out of an old window shade in the hem. They are the handiest "doors" ever. They are attractive, can be rolled up or down in a jiffy, are never in the way, never get broken or out of order. They are easily

cleaned with a damp cloth, and oilcloth may be renewed at little expense whenever one wishes to change the color scheme. In fact, they are just the thing. Try them.—Mrs. D. F. L.

Out of Their Pockets

On wash day I always get a glass jar and take the things from the pockets of my husband's and son's clothing and put them into the jar. I then set the jar where they both can see it. They can go get their knife and nails without asking what I did with each article, and I don't have to leave other work to go find it for them. This saves my temper, too.—Mrs. U. G. F.

To Remove Oil Spots

Car oil on a cement driveway or garage floor may be removed by using the discarded naphtha for cleaning garments. Pour the naphtha cleaning fluid over the spots and scrub with a broom or brush.—Mrs. Frank Powell.

No Paint to Wipe Off

When painting, a paper plate makes an excellent tray for the paint can, and affords a convenient place to park the brush. When painting woodwork, coat the doorknobs and locks with vaseline; if paint is splashed on these it can be wiped off easily. When painting windows or doors, hold a piece of cardboard over the glass while painting the frames. No paint to scrape off.—M. H.

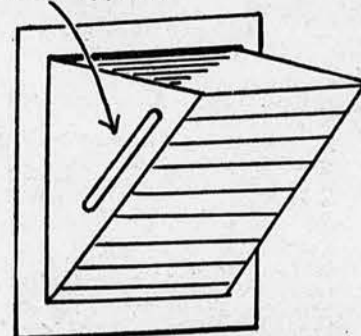
Three-Horse Doubletree

Use a bar off a worn-out mower, and remove the guards. If the holes don't come, you can have them drilled at very little cost. This double-tree will last a long time, it is not easily broken.—Lowell Cunningham.

Protect the Tree

When putting rope or wire around a growing tree, it is wise to run it thru an old inner tube or short length of garden hose. The line will not rust in this jacket and cannot cut into the tree.—Mrs. C. B.

My Two-Way Woodbox STOP JAM



This is the way to build a handy woodbox. The woodbox should be built in the wall with a round in the bottom for pushing it outside for filling. It can be filled from the outside so as not to track in mud and snow, as pictured, then pushed in. It can be finished up like the outside of the house on the outside and like the inside of the house on the inside.—C. O. L.

Use Blackboard Eraser

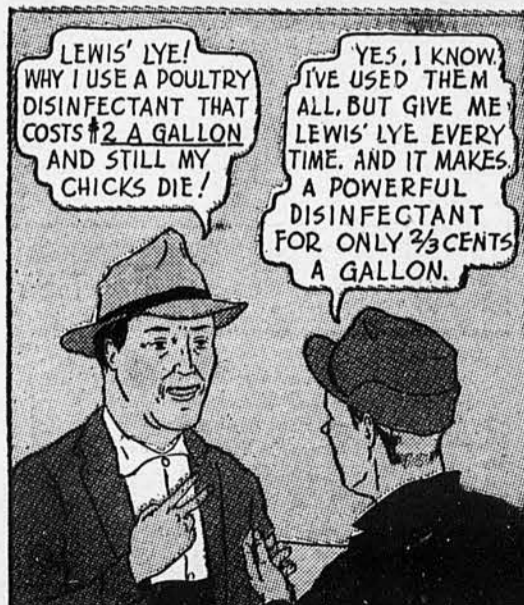
Wax furniture such as end tables, night stands and radio tables, and they will not scratch easily and water will not destroy the finish. When waxing floors, if you also will wax the rockers and feet of your chairs they will not mar the floor when moved about. A blackboard eraser is excellent for waxing furniture. Keep it or the cloth used in waxing furniture or floors in an air-tight container. It will stay moist and save a lot of wax.—J. M.

Easy Clean-up Jobs

Nothing looks more unsightly than oil stove chimneys covered with burnt grease and juices. Harsh abrasives, such as steel wool, mar and scratch the surfaces. Light ones will not remove stains. I have found that a fine grade of sandpaper does the work. Another good stove idea is to rub an iron stove well with a rag dipped in vinegar to remove the grease before blackening.—A. R.

SUCCESSFUL FARMER

GOOD LUCK



Make a Poultry Disinfectant for only 2/3¢ a gallon with LEWIS' LYE

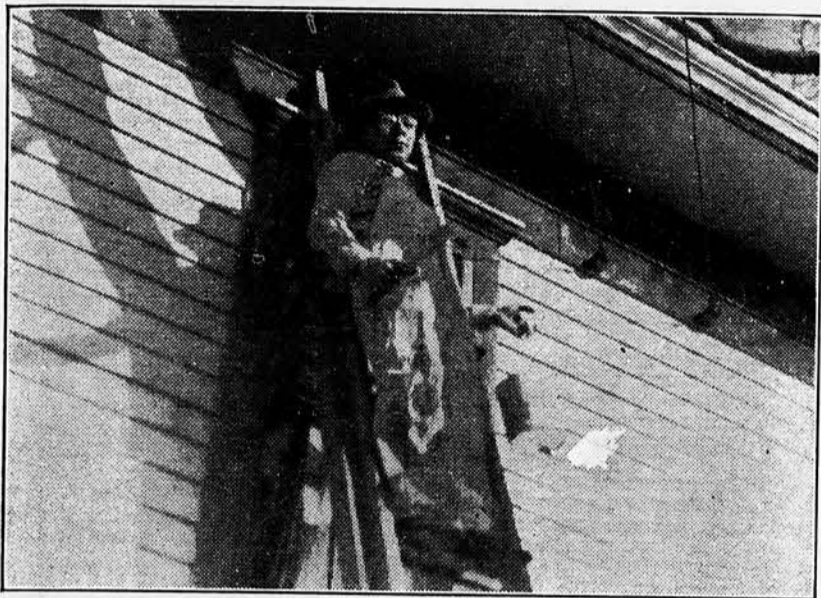
Lewis' Lye solutions (1 can in 15 gallons of water) cut through dirt and filth to destroy deadly germs. Leading Agricultural Authorities use and recommend Lewis' Lye because tests prove Lewis' Lye is 8 times as effective as pure carbolic acid against bacillary white diarrhea germs. Write today for FREE book.



Penn. Salt Mfg. Co., Dept. 53, 20 N. Wacker, Chicago, Ill. Please send free poultry sanitation literature. I also would like information on ☐ Feeding to Hogs, ☐ Dairy Sanitation, ☐ Hog Sanitation, ☐ Soap Making.

Name
Street Address or R. F. D.
Town and State

Everybody Interested in Paint; Inquiries Greatest in Years



Starting one side of a big painting job, at Mrs. Branson's farm in early March. "I have a lot of work ahead of me already," said H. F. Lazzers, Eureka painter, who stopped long enough to visit with the photographer.

ONE of the biggest jobs before Kansas farmers today is the paint job they have to do. With a big, statewide wheat crop this year, farm painting is going to begin in a volume probably never known in Kansas before. Never have so many buildings needed paint. During and after the world war there was a big building movement on Kansas farms. These new homes, barns and granaries were well painted. Most of them received another good coat of paint during the "twenties," but the longest and most severe depression, followed by dry years we hate to recall, brought us to the present time with the greatest number of farm buildings in history needing paint, and nearly every farm owner-operator "straining at the bit" ready to put it on.

Paint dealers in small towns over the state say that inquiries about painting are the greatest in years. It looks like a good spring for painting with a minimum of dust from soaked fields. And of course, much painting will begin right after harvest. Farmers are busy now. They like to put the paint on themselves in late summer or late fall. Many of them will wait for the harvest before they buy paint. But Kansas farmers are going to begin the big job this year. In the first place they will

be financially able to do it. In the second place they have come to the point where they know there is no other way out—they just have to paint and right away, too.

Just outside of Eureka, Mrs. Mary Branson has been doing a little painting for several months on the job of completely refinishing her big farm home. Some painting has been done inside. Outside painting was started and then delayed by highway construction which caused a great amount of dust. H. F. Lazzers, local painter, has been busy on the job this month. He said it would cost only about \$80 for paint and labor to put one good coat on the big two-story house.

Inside the house, Mrs. Branson is doing a modest job of refinishing. However, the oak floors will be sanded and filled wherever small cracks have appeared. Mr. Lazzers said this would make them almost like new. Work of this kind, inside and out, greatly adds to the life of a house and makes it seem like a new or different home. The enjoyment of new paint can be considered free, for use of paint when needed should be considered a prime necessity to the upkeep of a house. You might not know your old home after a brand-new coat of paint.

How Terracer Is Made and Works

A V-TERRACER developed at the Oklahoma Experiment Station by W. H. McPheters, has proved satisfactory for use by farmers. It has been demonstrated in 50 Oklahoma counties, and it appeals particularly to the farmer who is short of funds and must build his terraces with low cost equipment. Mr. McPheters said a terrace could be built with four horses in from 10 to 13 rounds. This size terracer is 8 feet on the moldboard and 12 feet on the landside. It works better than one 10 feet by 14 feet. A tractor is satisfactory power for operating the V-terracer. Cost of building the machine is \$6 to \$10.

In building a terrace with the V-terracer, two plow furrows are thrown up about 4 feet on each side of the



Cost of making this terracer is about \$10.

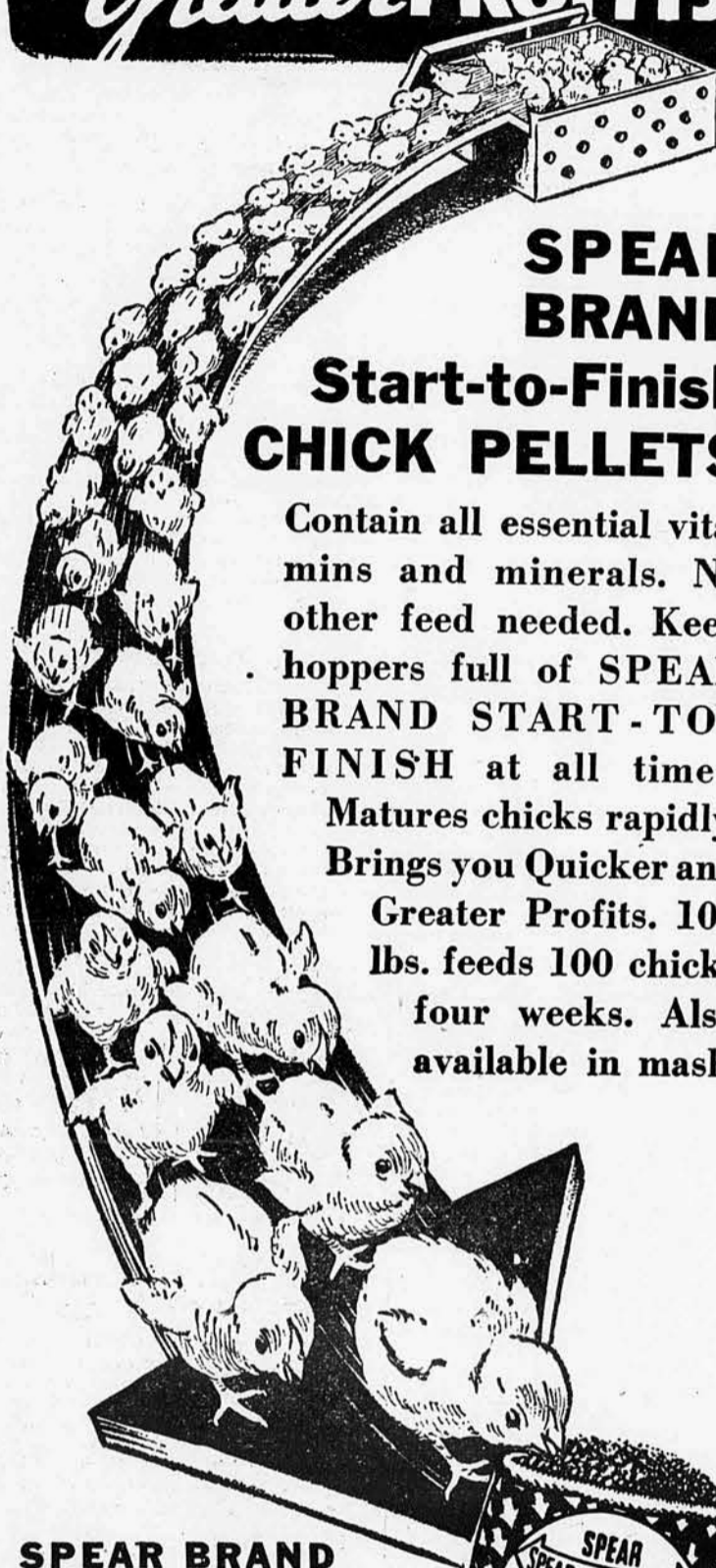
contour line. The loose dirt then can be thrown on the terrace line with the machine, making a small ridge. The operator stands on the terracer and shifts his weight as needed. More furrows are turned up as loose earth is required, and this is dragged to the terrace.

The framework of the terracer is made of 2 by 12-inch planks and is heavily constructed and reinforced with "dimension" lumber. The forward point, the rear end of the landside, and the moldboard are covered with metal to prevent rapid wear. An old grader blade is bolted to the face of the moldboard to make it pick up and move the earth and to prevent wearing. Any similar iron plate will do all right.



Use tractor or team on the V-terracer.

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Blue Ribbon Meat and Bone Scraps.

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375

Works Off Any Storage Battery or Ordinary Light Socket

This new electric arc welder is made possible by the invention of a low voltage carbon arc. Also batteries may be used without removing from car. Uses about same current as four headlight bulbs. Can be used on electric light socket by using a Trindl converter in place of battery. Broken parts are simply melted together by the white hot electric arc, in just a few seconds. Produces about 7000 degrees heat.

Hottest Flame Known

Melts iron and steel instantly. Welds fenders, radiators, holes in bodies, milk cans, tanks, brazes broken cast-iron. Works on anything iron, steel, brass, copper, tin or galvanized metal. Permanent repairs made for almost nothing. Used by factories in many operations. Positive money back guarantee by a responsible firm.

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Prevents soil washing. Holds moisture. Increases yield. Builds higher, better, parallel dams. Easy to cultivate. Drag forms the dam, trips automatically at 4-ft. or 10 ft. intervals, revolves OVER the dam, starts forming the next dam within 6 inches. Light draft. 1, 2 or 3-row.

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Roller Bearing Knaggle Cutters.
Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY
R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Black Feather

(Continued from Page 6)

resumed, ready to recite detail, but the other broke in.

"Troubles among the men, Donald, may be forgotten for the day."

"Eh?" Crooks' tone had caused MacIver's enthusiasm for his narrative to be replaced by quick curiosity.

"Rodney Shaw will arrive today." Silence, for a breath; then MacIver whistled.

"Comin'! You're informed, then?"

"While you danced. A light canoe arrived before midnight to summon the post surgeon to L'Arbor Croche where the priest reports a serious sickness among the people. Shaw had encamped there on his way here. He is come, Donald,"—nodding impressively—"and the last challenge to our superiority in the Northern Department is removed!"

MacIver smiled grimly. "He comes, answerin' your invitation, eh? It builds this empire for fur! Like a great machine is Mr. Astor, rollin' doon 'nd drivin' oot un' swallowin' th' traders that stand in th' path of his empire." He scratched his head thoughtfully. "But if th' lad kenne'd his own strength he'd nas coom; 'nd if he kens th' frettin' he's caused, he'll want a sharp bargain!"

Shaw Is a Worry to Them

Crooks began to pace the floor slowly.

"Ay, he's been a burr, a thorn! Courageous, audacious, the last of the independent traders to yield. It will be heartening to report this achievement to Mr. Astor during his stay with us. With Lisa and Bostwick and all the other confederating opposition causing a burden of worry, a point gained in the north gives cheer."

"If he kenne'd his own strength..." MacIver mumbled, absently; then, looking thru squinted eyes:

"Perhaps he has obsarved it closin' in on him; one by one the unattached forts have given up since Congress helped us drive the Nor'westers back into Canada. But this Shaw!" he shrugged. "A pairaisistent mon! A trader to put shame on all but th' one of our Coompany. Had it nae been for Rickman... But Burke Rickman, he's th' best mon we've had to drive oot obstinate opposition!"

From outside came the sound of wheels and a gig, drawn by a pair of horses, one white, one black, harnessed in tandem, drove past, a girl alone on the high seat. Those within had just a flash of her, but MacIver smiled broadly.

"Yon goes one that makes a child of Rickman!"

A smile broke the intensity of Ramsey Crooks' expression and Conrad Rich, at his desk, fidgeted and flushed.

"Indeed! Poor Rickman, in Annette's toils!" Crooks confronted MacIver. "Mark you, Donald, 'tis not a bad asset, having one like she is, here. For two seasons, now, every unmarried trader young enough to hope for her smiles has struggled to make a record that he might be outstanding in her eyes."

"And for his pains, been made to suffer th' tairments of th' domned!" laughed MacIver and the clerk cleared his throat sharply.

"But there are duties, Donald," Crooks said, sorting papers from his desk. "The schooner will be laden by night. The captain will sail with the first fair wind. Mr. Astor and I will be gone and you will be in command and..."

A Strange Canoe Comes

So, for the time they talked company affairs, might have talked them until full noon had not a prolonged shrill whoop floated in from the beach. A shout. A rifle cracked. A boatman, entering the warehouse for another pack to bear to the schooner, halted and turned. Then he retraced his steps, bearing no burden, breaking into a trot as he joined those many others flocking toward the water's edge. A strange canoe was out there, deep voices of the singing oarsmen sounding up the wind.

"He comes!" Crooks breathed with queer exultation for so calm a man.

MacIver chuckled and it was then that he said:

"Ay; a sheep-to the knife!" And it was almost as tho the man out there had heard. He gave that twisting movement of his head again,

straining to swallow, as if something were stuck in his throat. Then he reached for his hat and set it on his head. In the gesture was a firmness, a purpose, bespeaking those rising emotions in a man who, with joy, knows that he is facing at last the final test of his mettle.

A Very Colorful Welcome

Rodney Shaw stared at the colorful spectacle before him.

Lodge and tent and dwelling; craftsman's yard and shop and the high-perched, white-walled fort itself emptied to join the welcome. Naked savages jostled gentlemen in cutaway coats, children wriggled between the legs of ancients; men and women were there alike, in drab homespun or red blanket and all the gradations of color between those extremes.

Rifles cracked and balls whined safely overhead; natives and voyageurs whooped wild greetings; voices in English, in French, in Ojibway mingled freely, the babel of the fur trade. A bell rang frantically and an Indian drum thumped.

Mackinac welcomed this arrival as it had welcomed many another.

But on the faces of all those others, young traders, veteran traders, traders with bulky profits, even those with scant returns, had been some light of enthusiasm as they stood in their canoes and watched and listened; some indication that yonder lay precious respite from what they had endured. Not so with Rodney Shaw. He stood betwixt steersman and mess basket, feet spread, hands loosely clenched, a man awaiting still one more pounce of an adversary. . . . Only that.

Oars were boated now and voyageurs, waist deep in water, shoved the canoe gently into the shallows, guarding its tender birch bottom from boulders, holding it there while pack-ages were hustled to the beach.

Old Basile put down the steering oar with his carven blade, stepped over the side and bowed a long back for his trader. Shaw lowered himself to the firm shoulders and, his calves clasped by Basile's wiry hands, was borne ashore, his boots thus kept dry.

"Make Aside for Black Feather"

The crowd pressed closely about, but one was making his way thru it now impatiently, cursing hoarsely. This was Roussel, with the black feather, insignia of invincibility, thrust into the knot of the yellow kerchief which covered his shaggy head. He was unsteady, drunk with distinction and drunker with high wines taken in celebration of that distinction.

"Make way!" he shouted. "Make aside for the black feather! But what strange brigade is this?"

His great hands grasped shoulders, his stout elbows prodded ribs. Taller by nearly half a head than most, he strode thru the press and the press quickly gave way for him, the acknowledged bully of all the assembled engaged.

Basile was directing the placing of packages, his eyes and attention all for that labor. He did not see Roussel because his back was toward the man; if he heard the fellow's orders he gave no heed. So the hand on his arm spun him about roughly.

"Does one shout in your ear, old man?" Roussel demanded. "Did you not hear the voice of the black feather commanding you to stand aside?"

Basile struggled to release the arm. He put up his other hand in a gesture of protest, but for the inflamed eyes of the bully it was a move of resistance, a challenge to superiority. The hand was struck aside, a fist crushed into Basile's chest and he went down. A foot was drawn back to boot the prostrate form. It missed, for Basile was agile in his squirming.

"Hold!" This was Shaw, striding forward. "Hold, you!"

But Roussel would not hold. He stooped, great hands clutching to seize upon and break Basile's body, and a beaver hat flipped toward the pile of packs, tails of a cutaway coat flopped as Shaw rushed.

He grappled for Roussel adeptly. One foot set itself quickly behind the boatman's, his hands clamped the man's body at the gay sash and with a twist and a shove, the bully went reeling backward against the crowd. He found his balance there and

charged, head down, great arms spread, to close and crush. But a hand on his neck deflected him, a swooping foot tripped him. He stumbled and would have fallen but for the quick arms which seized him and lifted him and turned him over as he writhed and raised him high and let him drop his length on the shingle.

Shaw was upon Roussel as he fell, adding his weight to the impact, and the man's curses died in a strangle as breath was beaten from his body.

His heels were grasped by angry hands; his back scrubbed thru loose gravel as he was jerked to the water's edge. One foot was dropped, a wrist caught up instead; he was lifted clear of the sand by an arm and a leg, then, and swung once, twice, thrice in widening arcs. He was let go and fell with a cry and a splash into knee-deep water under the bow of the unloading canoe.

Then Rodney Saw Her

Then Rodney Shaw turned, the rage already dying in his gray eyes. He brushed his palms together briskly as tho to free them from the dust of an empty honor. . . . Briskly, at first, and then the movements slowed until he stood there, hands half extended and motionless, staring up at her.

She sat on the high seat of her two-wheeled vehicle, looking at him across the heads of the murmuring crowd. Her horses pawed, but she held them with firm rein, body swaying a bit as their restlessness moved the gig. Her hat was of moss silk, with ostrich feathers thatching its crown, and beneath the close brim showed curls of soft, black hair. Her skin was white, milk white, and her dark eyes danced. Her lips twitched as his gaze met hers and then she looked down as if searching the embroidered front of her blue riding habit in demure embarrassment. But she was neither embarrassed nor demure. She held her head so a moment as a new fracture came into the solidity of the crowd before the approach of men and then she looked up. Her chin tossed at his continuing stare. She puckered her cherry lips in a chirrup to the horses and she smiled. . . . She smiled! Fire, in that smile, incitement and challenge and defiance, because Shaw had opened his mouth as if to speak, as tho to let an amazed, incredulous ejaculation be jolted between his lips, and in his face at last glowed something of that spirit which had been lighting the faces of his eager men since dawn.

A voice, then, said to him: "I am Ramsay Crooks!"

Shaw came back to controlled faculties slowly, a bit bewildered, perhaps somewhat abashed as one will be when shaken from a long and firmly planned procedure. He surveyed the straight, competent figure with its dark hair and eyes and bronzed skin. A man looked twice at Ramsay Crooks, one of the first stragglers to conquer the western mountains, Astor's liege man, dominant figure in the trade.

"I am Shaw," he replied simply but his eyes were busy, prodding those other eyes, gauging the strength resting in them, speculating, already preparing and shaping an attitude. He lifted his chin once more and swallowed drily.

The Plume Changes Hands

Crooks stooped. He picked from the gravel at his feet a black ostrich plume, the one knocked from Roussel's cap. He extended it with a gracious and graceful gesture.

"Yours!" he said and smiled. "And yours my apologies, my regrets for such a welcome to Michilimackinac!"

A stir behind Crooks distracted Shaw's steady gaze. The tandem team was moving away. The head of the driver turned ever so slightly and the pert chin lifted in tantalizing challenge. Again that flare of light in the young trader's face, that anticipatory gleam, that evidence of a thought not concerned with fur and toll, success or failure in trade.

He took the black feather absently. "Apologies? Regrets, sir?" He laughed unsteadily. "For the welcome? A grand welcome, Ramsay Crooks! One without precedent!"

He laughed again, a strong laugh; but it was not for Crooks. It was for the girl, driving briskly away.

From one flank of the crowd a tall man with red hair, immaculately garbed in blue cutaway with buttons of gilt, had watched all this with blue eyes that were most cool . . . blue eyes that might become cold as ice.

(To Be Continued)

Action in Kansas Legislature That Affects Every Farmer

THE farm legislative meal is just about prepared for Kansas farm people, and the left-overs soon will be thrown out by the Kansas legislature to the delight of some and the chagrin of others. Here are important measures which have become law to date:

Wind Erosion—The final bill drafted at the suggestion of the Kansas Supreme Court has several changes from the former bill passed this session, which it also repealed. There is no state agency named to supervise wind erosion control. While the State Board of Agriculture originally was given authority to compel control work in any county, the final law gives the board power only to collect and assemble data on the wind erosion situation. It is left to county commissioners to take steps to stop soil drifting. This same feature is recognized by Western Kansas farmers as being one of the elements of the bill found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court last year.

County commissioners are not specifically authorized to start work on private land at the end of a 5-day period, but only after a "reasonable" length of time has been allowed for the land owner to start work. It is felt this takes the "teeth" out of the bill, because too much delay may be encountered. Farmers seem to want a bill which will force county commissioners in every county to go ahead with wind erosion control work on the first complaint or the first sign of necessity for such work. It apparently will depend upon county commissioners in each county how aggressively they push wind erosion control. Because of the possibility of adjoining counties failing to push execution of the law, there is an element of discouragement facing commissioners and farmers in any county concerned over soil blowing.

Bindweed Control—Since this weed constitutes the most serious weed menace in the state, a bill to control and eradicate noxious weeds was directed primarily at bindweed and will be under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture. This bill provides that county commissioners may make a levy of 1 mill or less, where necessary, to fight noxious weeds. In some counties supervisors of this work may be necessary. Land owners will be forced to fight bindweed on their farms, and the county commissioners are authorized to provide materials for spraying at half the regular cost.

Several townships and counties already have purchased outfits to do the spraying "at cost" for farmers. This will be a more common practice under this law.

Clyde Coffman, chairman of the Committee of Farm Organizations for Kansas, said they were disappointed the bill did not provide more help for landowners, since they are forced by law to eradicate bindweed, and it will be a hardship on the pocketbooks of many farmers.

An amendment to the bindweed bill authorizes the State Board of Agriculture

to accept funds from the Federal government for control of noxious weeds. A 50-million dollar fund has been appropriated for this work by Congress.

Certified Seed—In plain words, House Bill No. 178, introduced by Gaylord Munson, Geary county, our youngest legislator, is now a law giving Kansas State College the right to say who shall use the term "Certified" seed, and to what seeds it may be applied. The purpose is to stop unethical and dishonest use of the term. Certified seeds are grown and labeled only by members of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

Water Conservation—The conservancy bill, which would create three drainage districts in Kansas for the purpose of levying taxes to build proper reservoirs, levees and drainage canals for flood control on the state's entire river drainage system, was amended almost beyond recognition in the House, and sent to the Senate. A number of legislators expressed doubt that it would become law. It has been somewhat at loggerheads with the soil conservation bill, which seeks both soil and water conservation by checking run-off right on the fields where it falls.

The water conservation bill as passed by the House permitted any board of county commissioners to withdraw its county from participation in the activities of the local drainage district, and then put the matter up to a vote of the people at the next general election. Gerald Gordon, chairman of the House agricultural committee summed up the situation by saying that he thought it unfair at this time to tax a whole drainage district of many counties, for the purpose of building structures to prevent floods in distant cities and farming districts. A better bill at this time, Mr. Gordon believes, is—

Soil Conservation—The House agricultural committee accepted almost as written, the uniform bill for state soil conservation associations suggested to 48 states by President Roosevelt's soil men. The important change is that 90 per cent of the voters of a certain soil conservation district would have to agree upon regulatory measures, instead of only 51 per cent as the suggestion came from Washington.

This change means that the farmers of an "AAA district" would have to be virtually unanimous in their opinions before soil conservation practices could become compulsory. This is contrasted to the Washington proposal in which whole districts would be certain to be turned against each other in almost "immovable" groups if 51 per cent could lay down the rules.

Gerald Gordon said he was in favor of passing the soil conservation bill in this form since it seemed to get at the seat of both soil erosion and floods.

The soil bill, as released by the House committee, to a very dubious fate, empowered certain "districts" in the state to set up soil conservation associations by a 75 per cent vote of the land occupiers lying within the district. Then a soil conservation board

(Continued on Page 28)

Rye—and Longer Pasture Season

(Continued from Page 1)

edge in stand. An interesting fact is that the cows grazed this grass off first last fall when they were on the plots.

Frank Stevens, south of Iola, planted the three kinds of rye, a strip of wheat, and one of winter barley. Two calves grazed this patch of scarcely half an acre all fall and up to about January 1. Then on March 10, Mr. Stevens began turning out a few sheep. The rye was short but gave promise of coming out rapidly. The upright-growing Abruzzi and Balboa rye apparently had been grazed closer than the flat-growing common rye.

An example of returns from good pasture in the Iola territory is found on "Hy" Richardson's farm. Last September, 7 Guernsey and Jersey cows freshened. From September 14 to March 1, these 7 cows brought in \$615.07 in cash thru sale of fresh milk to the condensary. This is an average of \$112 a month. In early fall the cows grazed heavy oats pasture. Then they

were turned on good wheat pasture where they grazed, almost for nothing we might say, until snow covered the ground. This good fall and early winter pasture put the cows in good condition to go into the winter dry-feeding period.

It is Mr. Nolte's opinion—and this has been borne out many times by experiment and experience—that any of the standard grasses and a variety of the cereals, will provide plenty of pasture for farmers in Southeastern Kansas if they will put them on good land and fertilize and lime wherever the soil needs it. This means on nearly all upland and some of the bottom lands.

No system of farming will return surer income, with small overhead, than pasture farming with dairy cattle. There always is work to keep one busy, but a relatively smaller part of it is in the fields. Feed the soil for pasture crops. Let the cows and other livestock do the harvesting work.



Stop worrying about weak chicks and costly chick losses. Be sure your entire brood is healthy and vigorous... the kind of chicks that grow into big, plump fliers amazingly fast! Here's how:

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rapid development... ingredients which are carefully selected and blended into a perfectly balanced feed especially suited to the tender digestive organs of baby chicks.

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Mail this COUPON now and your first free Luncheon Napkin will be mailed you postpaid. When that napkin is mailed to you, directions will be given you for obtaining the other napkins of the set absolutely free with the first purchase of any Staley Poultry Mash or Vita-Sealed Pellets. (Because of the value of these Luncheon Napkins—only one set to a family).

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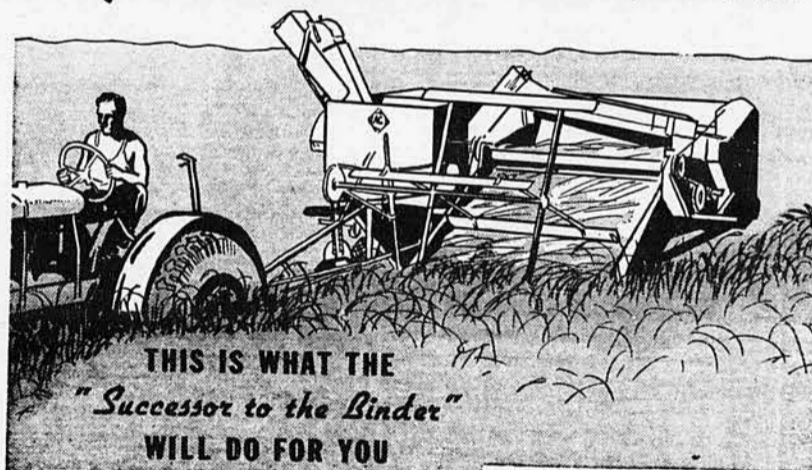
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The All-Crop Harvester takes the "sweat" out of your harvest—both in the field and in the kitchen. No shocking, no trading work, no cooking for extra men. You save money, too—no twine bills, no threshing bills, no extra help—just fuel for your 2-plow tractor. You get MORE grain—it's cleaner. And you can use the All-Crop to harvest the seed of profitable specialty crops—such as soybeans, legumes, grasses. Enjoy these benefits THIS YEAR. Write today for FREE catalog.

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Knitting Needles Click

AND A DRESS IS DONE



With all the intriguing spring colors that run the gamut of the rainbow from which to choose, you'll certainly long for this adorable dress. A little industry applied with your wishing will just about bring it, too, for you can knit it yourself by following the simple directions which come in pattern No. C8411.

The charm of this knit dress lies in its very simplicity. The double-belted effect gives just the necessary touch to make it look up-to-the-minute in style. The directions bring you photographic illustration of the stitch and garment as well as directions for making a smart crocheted blouse and three-piece knit suit—all for 15 cents. Order the pattern from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Easter Dessert Supreme

MRS. A. N. N.

Would you like to give the kiddies a special treat and your guests a delightful surprise in keeping with the season? Then save your egg shells. Make a pin hole in one end and a larger hole in the other; shake out contents, wash and drain shells. Then fill with gelatine made in the usual way—red, green, yellow or any colors you wish—but a variety, please. Set the filled egg shells upright in a refrigerator or pan of crushed ice and salt. When ready to serve, remove shells and serve in a nest of green gelatine and top with small dashes of sweetened whipped cream.

Why April the First?

MABEL WORTH

The why of many ordinary things is very interesting.

And so, why is April 1 "Fools' Day"? Of course, none of us were there when they put April 1 on the calendars, marking it April Fools' Day.

But here and there we read that long, long ago the Romans celebrated a festival which they called the "Feast of the Fools." But the date for this with them was February 17, and so, as the children say, while we are "getting warm"—still we aren't up to April 1.

In 1752 the legal year began March 25, instead of on January 1. And the festivals and feast days extended over eight days, the eighth day being the biggest and grandest day of all. As March 25 began the New Year's celebration, April 1, or the eighth day of the celebration, ended the festival of the New Year, and therefore, was the

greatest feasting day of the whole year.

So from this it is easy to see that the origin of our April Fools' Day might possibly have been a combination of the New Year's festival, which originally ended on April 1, and the "Feast of Fools" celebrated by those ancient Romans.

Anyway, it is nice to retain enough of our juvenile tendencies to enjoy playing a harmless, practical joke on some one and also enjoying their playing of jokes on us!

It's New Dress Weather

RUTH GOODALL

Prints and lightweight wools are the fabrics of the moment. This is the month to get yourself a gay silk print or a sheer wool dress, either of which can be worn straight thru spring and summer. One lovely model I saw in the shops this week is a navy bolero suit in sheer wool with frilly organdy blouse. Doesn't that sound feminine? Incidentally printed blouses will be important—and suits—oh my, they are better than ever, from a style viewpoint. And if you hear a loud noise up Topeka way, it won't be the fire department at all—just Kansas Farmer "Ruth" in a new raspberry coat. Imagine that after years and years of black and navy!

What Does Easter Mean?

MRS. W. L. W.

What does Easter mean to you? Are your first thoughts of clothes, or Easter bunnies, or decorated eggs?

To the farmers, perhaps, more than any other class of people the miracle of the Easter story is enacted again and again every spring—a story of dying and living again. We plant the seeds in the dark, damp earth and soon the warm sun and gentle rains bring them thru the ground.

Every year the farmer plows under his past disappointments, troubles and mistakes, and his is the thrill of anticipation for the dreams he's planting and cultivating. Sometimes his dreams are blasted but by next Easter time he has the desire to try again.

The sun is getting warmer, buds are swelling, spring is at the gate, with its miracle of new hope. Let's forget our past troubles and take new courage from the Easter story.

Soul-satisfying, and good indeed, is the Easter season with its promises and its message of hope.

Rhubarb Desserts in Variety

MRS. H. D. PAINTER



Baked rhubarb with orange flavor and trimmings is a far cry from the pie-plant sauce we used to eat because mother thought it was good for us.

WHEN I was a little girl we always considered rhubarb the true herald of spring. When the first tender shoots were gathered and served in the form of a perfectly golden pie, oozing pink sirup and delicious aroma, we knew spring had arrived. As an absolutely perfect dessert I still don't believe rhubarb pie can be improved upon, but the time does come when we want a change from this old standby. When such a time arrives at your house, try some of these recipes I have evolved for just such an occasion.

Baked Rhubarb and Orange

2 oranges 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
2 cups sugar 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon
1 quart diced rhubarb 6 whole cloves

Grate the rind of one orange. From the other orange cut one center slice 1/4 inch thick. Dice the pulp of both oranges and add the grated rind, rhubarb, sugar, nutmeg and cinnamon. Put in a casserole, placing the orange

slice in which the cloves have been stuck, in the center. Cover and bake in a moderate oven until the rhubarb is tender.

Rhubarb Spice Cake

1/2 cup shortening 1/4 cup sour milk
1 1/2 cups sweetened rhubarb sauce (drain off surplus juice) 2 1/2 cups flour
1 teaspoon baking soda 1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup sugar 1/2 teaspoon allspice
4 well beaten eggs 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
1/2 teaspoon salt

Cream shortening and sugar. Add eggs and rhubarb. Beat well. Sift flour, measure, and sift with baking soda, salt and spices. Add alternately with milk to the first mixture. Beat thoroughly. Pour into well-oiled loaf pan. Bake about 45 minutes in a moderate oven—375 degrees F. Cover with a caramel icing.

Rhubarb Pudding

1 pint diced raw rhubarb 2 tablespoons butter
1 pint diced stale bread 1 1/2 cups sugar
2 eggs 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
2 cups milk

Arrange the rhubarb and bread in alternate layers in a baking dish, dotting each layer with butter and sprinkling with sugar and nutmeg. Have bread for the top layer, and save out 1/2 cup of the sugar. Use all but 2 tablespoons of this sugar for a custard. Combine sugar and 2 well beaten egg yolks. Pour this custard over the rhubarb and bread. Cover and bake in moderate oven—350 degrees F.—for an hour. Remove lid, cover with a meringue made of 2 egg whites and 2 tablespoons sugar, and brown in slow oven.

Rhubarb Sherbet

1 pint diced rhubarb 1/2 cup orange marmalade
2 teaspoons gelatin 1/2 cup sugar
1 1/4 cups water 2 egg whites
Few grains salt

Combine rhubarb, sugar and one cup water. Cover, and cook slowly until rhubarb is tender. Dissolve gelatin in 1/4 cup water. Add with salt to rhubarb. Stir well and allow to cool. Add marmalade. Mix well, and partially freeze. Stir in stiffly beaten egg whites and finish freezing. This serves eight.

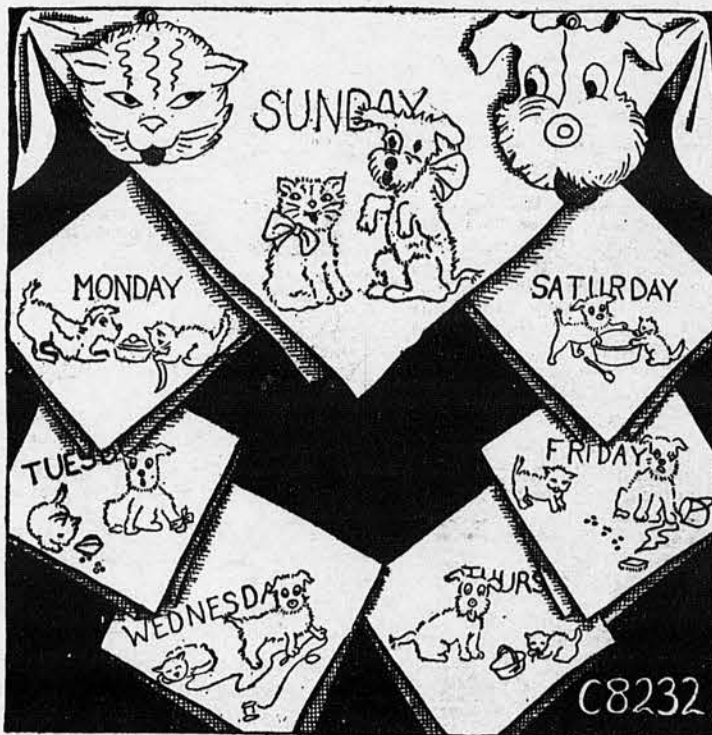
Steamed Rhubarb Pudding

3 cups diced rhubarb 1 cup flour
1/4 cup butter 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup sugar 2 eggs
1/4 cup sweet milk

Arrange the rhubarb in eight individual molds. Sprinkle with 1/2 cup sugar. Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Cream the butter with 1/2 cup sugar. Add well beaten egg yolks. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour over the rhubarb. Steam 30 minutes. Serve hot with cream.

☞ I enjoy the Home Section of Kansas Farmer, very much.—Mrs. Lowell Osborn, Hamilton, Colo.

Saintly Puss and Knavish Pup



THIS angelic kitten and roguish pup are cheerful little helpers as they go about their daily tasks. So as tea towel decorations we know you'll love them. See how sedately the pup appears on Sunday, but thru the week, just like any dog, gets into all sorts of mischief—burns his paw on the iron Tuesday, gets tangled in the mending thread Wednesday, and Friday spills the scrubbing water. Pattern No. C8232 is a numo hot iron transfer which will stamp each of the seven-days-in-the-week designs several times. In addition there are designs for pup and kitten hot pan holders—all for only 10 cents. Address Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Put on an Easter Bonnet Show

MABEL WORTH

FOR AN informal gathering directly following Easter, if you wish a gay Easter accent, and little expense, an Easter Bonnet Show is recommended. It will require little rehearsing, costs virtually nothing to put on and will prove a rollicking affair.

The laughter will be trebled if you let it be known there is to be a "Fashion Parade" or something of that sort, then keep it all a dark secret. Those not on the committee will anticipate something quite the opposite of the "Show" you will give them.

It is necessary, however, to make sure of the thoro co-operation of several husbands of the group, if you can count on their pledging secrecy, and then keeping their pledges.

You might choose the extremes among the men, such as the tallest, shortest, thinnest, plumpest, an older one, a quite young one, and so on.

Briefly, the Easter Bonnet Show consists of using the willing gentlemen guests as hat models. You will

assemble all the most atrocious hats available, going thru attics, basements and old trunks for relics of long past Easters. Of course, you may add to their appearance with grotesque bows, strange lace, safety pins, bows of calico, "birds" and whatnot—just let your originality be your guide.

One of the features of the show will be a contest among the men. Each will be dressed in a hat that makes him most ridiculous. Each then in turn presents himself model fashion, assuming a pose in pantomime previously assigned him: for example, coy, frivolous, haughty, dreamy, queenly, tender, scornful, elusive, matronly, intellectual, and hard-boiled.

Almost any good fireside husband will relish these "parts" and take advantage of the opportunity to take off some of the women of his acquaintance as he has never before been privileged to do. And the surprising part is, the men who have never before been known to do amateur theatricals will perform beyond fondest expectations.

The women in the audience will vote on slips of paper as to what the poses are, a judging committee afterwards reading the answers. A prize may be awarded the woman who most nearly guesses the poses shown.

Crepé paper collars with bows under chin, small paper aprons and similar accessories give the men a more feminine appearance, altho some of the funniest ones will be the men who appear in their masculine garb.

"Models" may be made up with powder, rouge and the like, of course. Another nice feature of the entertainment will be "living pictures." This is achieved with the use of a large, oval or round picture frame, draped about with velvet, satin or an old portier. For best effect, curtains will have to be used, behind which the man posing makes his preparation.

A good committee chairman can add considerable to the merriment with her introductory titles, such as "The Town Belle of the late Nineties," and so on.

We venture to guess your evening will be long remembered in the group, and you may be asked for a repeat performance!

"Everyone to His Taste"

A seasoning tray, placed on the table at every meal saves much jumping up and down for mother, if your family is one of those where individual tastes vary widely. It should contain some of the dry spices as well as the condiments.

Nutmeg and cinnamon for desserts such as cereal puddings and custards.

Celery salt for eggs, fish, vegetables and soups.

Celery seed for salads and salad dressings.

Caraway seeds for soft cheeses served with crackers.

Chili sauce and catsups for meats and fish, baked beans.

Prepared mustard for smoked meats, cold cuts, hard cheeses.

Secrets of Slip Cover Making

RUTH GOODALL

COLOR! Spring's secret for smartness. The easiest, most inexpensive way to bring color into your house is with lovely slip covers you make yourself.

You need no special skill to turn out a professional-looking job. A little patience and lots of pins will help you mask your drab old sofa. Choose a cheerful cretonne of English rose and coral flowers and blue-green leaves on a silver-gray ground. You'll need three panels of this gay fabric down the back and across the seat. Otherwise, a sofa cover is as easy to put together as this snug chair cover of whipcord in that luscious new shade—English rose.

Get the trim glove-fit by smoothing the fabric wrong side out over the chair, a section at a time, sticking rows of pins right into the seams of the dreary old upholstery, and snipping

off the extra fabric 1½ inches beyond the pins for seam allowance. Now pin the sections together, so you can slip off the cover in one piece for basting with tailor's tacks. Cutting thru this basting will give a guide line for inserting piped cording or welting. To make welting, cover cable cord with bias strips cut from the scraps, as in lower corner of sketch. Or buy welting ready-made.

Our 40-page booklet, "Making Slip Covers Successfully," gives diagrams and sketches that simplify details such as tailor's tacks and welting. How to measure, cut, fit, stitch, trim for covers that fit like upholstery. Directions and fabric suggestions for every type of chair and sofa. This booklet is 15 cents and may be obtained from Home Institute, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



JOYS and GLOOMS

THEY LOOK TOO BLAMED HAPPY! ARE WE GOING TO STAND FOR IT?



WHAT'S THAT? YOU WANT TO GET MARRIED? WELL... I SHOULD SAY NOT! GRACE... GO TO YOUR ROOM! AND YOU, YOUNG MAN... GET OUT AND STAY OUT!



ED MERRILL, DO YOU REALIZE THAT YOU'VE BECOME THE MEANEST OLD GROUCH IN SEVEN COUNTIES?



YOUR INDIGESTION AND SLEEPLESSNESS ARE CAUSED BY COFFEE-NERVES, AND YOU KNOW IT... BECAUSE THE DOCTOR TOLD YOU SO!



WHY DON'T YOU QUIT COFFEE AND SWITCH TO POSTUM FOR 30 DAYS, LIKE THE DOCTOR SAID?



30 DAYS LATER



YOUR MONEY BACK... IF SWITCHING TO POSTUM DOESN'T HELP YOU!

IF YOU ARE one of those who cannot safely drink coffee... try Postum's 30-day test. Buy a can of Postum and drink it instead of coffee for one full month. If, after 30 days, you do not feel better, return the top of the Postum container to General Foods, Battle Creek, Michigan, and we will cheerfully refund the full purchase price, plus postage! (If you live in Canada, address General Foods, Ltd., Cobourg,

Ont.) All we ask is that you give Postum a fair trial... drink it for the full 30 days!

Postum contains no caffeine. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. Postum comes in two forms... Postum cereal, the kind you boil or percolate... and Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup. It is economical, easy to make and delicious. You may miss coffee at first, but after 30 days, you'll love Postum for its own rich, full-bodied flavor. A General Foods Product. (This offer expires Dec. 31, 1937.)

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COW HERSELF REGULATES SUCTION



No two cows milk alike. The new Perfection Automatic Milker milks each cow with just the suction required—no more, no less. This automatic suction control feature is exclusive with Perfection. Perfection Milkers have given satisfactory service to thousands of leading dairy farmers for over 20 years.

FREE FOLDER! See the nearest dealer handling the Perfection Automatic Milker or send to us for new illustrated folder fully describing this remarkable Milker. Learn how positively it cuts time and labor and makes money for you.

Perfection Manufacturing Corp.
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PERFECTION Automatic MILKER

Make Spring Sewing Easier, Smoother!

Eversharp Shears



SPECIAL Now Only 50c

Genuine Eversharp Shears with beveled, heavily nickel plated blades, self sharpening carbonized cutting edges. The handles are beautifully embossed and have a heavy gold plated finish. A screw adjustment keeps proper cutting tension. Points are sharply tapered for finest cutting performance. Length over all, 8 inches.

FREE --- NEEDLE BOOK

With the shears, you will receive, free of charge, a needlebook with almost 100 gold eye needles. These needles are of different sizes to suit your various sewing needs.

Send fifty cents now in money, money order, check, or stamps, and receive these fine shears and the useful needlebook.

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By James M. Drew

BLACKSMITHING

By James M. Drew

Farmers have long wanted a practical book on this subject. Here it is! "Blacksmithing" tells how to—

- Plan and equip the farm shop.
- Manage the forge fire.
- Forge iron and steel.
- Make tools and hardware.
- Temper steel tools.
- Repair plows and sharpen plow shares.
- Make and set wagon tires.
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- Shoe horses.
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and do all of the other blacksmithing jobs that need to be done on every farm. It is a book that will earn many times its cost in saved repair bills.

120 pages, 54 illustrations, strongly bound in heavy paper covers. Price only

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Kansas Farmer Book Shop
Topeka, Kansas

Styles New as Tomorrow

Await you in our new spring pattern book! You'll find it invaluable in the planning, making and assembling of a new season wardrobe. You'll want to take in the whole gay assortment, from the latest in sports frocks and cheery house styles, to afternoon "dress-up" and glamour frocks for evening. Here's easy-to-make chic, at budget saving! Here, too, is new slenderness for the matron, and youthful chic for growing daughter. The book is 15 cents, or the book and any pattern together, 25 cents. Order from Pattern Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

News From Fashion "Front"

JANE ALDEN, Stylist

Fashion news has been "stepped up" by modern methods until today the farmer's wife is as well, or better informed on "what's new" than her big city sister.



Paris designers have fashion showings four times a year . . . in February, May, August, and November. This news on color, silhouette, trimmings . . . is cabled to the United States by style scouts. Instantly the information goes out thru magazines, newspapers, and radio to housewives the nation over.

Paris originals, bought during these showings, are brought back to the United States for copying into popular priced merchandise. Annually, I attend the big Paris and London fashion showings . . . constantly I receive the latest style news from my special French writer in Paris. From all this information, plus frequent New York and Hollywood visits . . . I try to give you up-to-date information that will help you to be more style conscious.

For getting to know the names of the most famous Paris designers, and for helpful fashion tips . . . let's take a look at some of the new style trends that started in Paris and are now popular all over the United States.

Alix draped sleeves and necklines last spring. Now you'll find new frocks with these soft effects. She also started short sleeves, Hollywood following suit. Today, short sleeves are worn in the winter, as well as summer.

Creed, young and dashing, is famous for his coats and suits. Among his recent models are short boxy coats over slim skirts. The clean cut, squared lines made a hit. This season you'll be wearing boxy "jigger" coats in plaid, white, or bright colors, a la Creed!

Rochas, another young designer of vivacious gay-looking clothes, put pockets like purses on his coats! Today many dresses, as well as coats, have Rochas purse pockets.

Molyneux, a charming English captain who took up dressmaking, launched fur borders on coats, capes, and suits in the autumn shows. This spring, fur-bordered suits are among the favorites. He also gave impetus to the vogue for daytime dresses and suits of tartan plaid.

Amusing prints for dress and blouse materials are the biggest news from our Paris February style shows. French fabric houses such as Ducharme and Colcombet sell to Paris designers. They are printing, on dark or light backgrounds, such delightful ideas as these: Little toy villages, butterflies, smoking chimneys, tiny Chinese mandarins, balloons, squirrels, chickens and roosters, heraldic lions—showing influence of the approaching Coronation—knotted colored string patterns, funny ruffled dogs' heads, and many floral groupings.

Prints already being sold over here reflect the amusing quality so popular in Paris. Among them are bright-eyed chicks, dancing peasants, sailor bow-knots, race horses, and tennis rackets. Another print idea that is going strong this season is that of the fruit designs. You will see bright cherries, pears, or apples scattered over crisp white cottons. Floral prints of all kinds are still delightfully chic, too. Especially the ones with quaint little flower groups as in peasant materials.

Two of the newest hats talked about in Paris right now are:

Bonnet types such as Patou, Paris designer, just brought out. Quaint they are . . . with flowers posed at the front.

Flat sailors with dashing streamers that kick up in the stiff spring breeze. These Suzy brought out, and shows some of them worn far back on the head.

This spring and summer you'll find loads of these two styles, for they're sure to be popular.

(Copyright Edanell Features Inc., 1937)

Dainty Dress-Up Frock

FOR A VERY YOUNG MISS



Pattern KF-4314—Here's a joy to please the feminine heart of a very young miss—a dainty frock that's a frilly delight to behold, for even its matching panties are trimmed with fine ruffling! Mother will like this frock for its easy making, and find it so simple to finish in a brief time, that she'll want to plan several versions in varied fabrics. Puffed sleeves may be omitted and a ruffled version substituted while buttons may be used instead of bow-ends. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 6 requires 2½ yards 36-inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents. Our new Spring Fashion book filled from cover to cover with glamorous new spring clothes, 10 cents extra. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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This ink-making Fountain Pen will be sent to you postpaid as a reward for sending in two 1-year subscriptions to The Household Magazine at 50c each—just a \$1.00 subscription order. Write names and addresses of two subscribers on sheet of paper, enclose \$1.00, and mail order to address below. Pen will be sent postpaid.

The Household Magazine
Topeka, Kansas

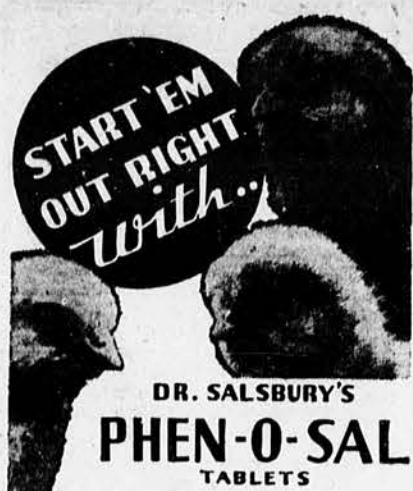
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Many of our advertisers have prepared valuable illustrated catalogs and educational booklets at considerable expense which are available to our readers without charge. We are listing below the booklets furnished by advertisers in this issue of Kansas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

K.F.-3-27-37

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START 'EM OUT RIGHT with..



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Want your chicks to stay healthy, grow big and strong? Then, right from the start, put Phen-O-Sal Tablets in their drinking water. The medicinal fluid thus formed keeps intestines clear of infection, checks bowel troubles, aids digestion, and furnishes blood-building elements that are necessary to health and vitality. Get Phen-O-Sal Tablets for your chicks at once!

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES
 Personally directed by Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Veterinarian, specialist in poultry health.
 725 Water Street, Charles City, Iowa

SEE YOUR DEALER WHO ADVERTISES THIS EMBLEM

Wonderful Success Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhodes' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses raising baby chicks. Read her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks so thought I would tell my experience. My chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Company, Waterloo, Iowa, for a 50c box of Walko Tablets. They're just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. I raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhodes, Shenandoah, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Give them in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets entirely at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find them the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer can not supply you. Price 50c and \$1.00.

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Kidneys Must Clean Out Acids

Your body cleans out Acids and poisonous wastes in your blood thru 9 million tiny, delicate Kidney tubes or filters, but beware of cheap, drastic, irritating drugs. If functional Kidney or Bladder disorders make you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Leg Pains, Backache, Circles Under Eyes, Dizziness, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity, Burning, Smarting or Itching, don't take chances. Get the Doctor's guaranteed prescription called Cystex. \$10,000.00 deposited with Bank of America, Los Angeles, Calif., guarantees Cystex must bring new vitality in 48 hours and make you feel years younger in one week or money back on return of empty package. Telephone your druggist for guaranteed Cystex (Siss-tex) today.

DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE IN YOUR LIST OF CHARITY GIVING, THE CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

There is not a more worthy philanthropy. You could do no finer thing. Fifteen years of service is behind this foundation. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully received. There are no salaries. Address: CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 20-C Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Chick Troubles—Tapeworms—Hybrids—Feeder Room

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

A READER has written me her experience in curing bowel trouble in her flock of baby chicks last year. Since every year I have a number of letters from people asking what to do in cases of this kind, I am sure her experience will prove interesting and helpful to other readers, and I am sure she will not mind my passing it on.



Mrs. Farnsworth

The baby chicks were received by parcel post on an extremely hot day, and were almost suffocated. On the fifth day they were a sorry looking lot, some showing bowel trouble, others drawn up and listless and most of them looking as if they would not live. An experimental remedy, consisting of rolled oats mixed with mineral oil, was scattered on alfalfa leaves. The chicks ate the mixture well. This was given twice during the first day or two and the chicks showed immediate improvement. Then they were given their five feedings of mash a day and the mineral-oil rolled-oats mixture was given several nights. Result? Only three died and all others thrived and grew well. The remedy was tested several times by this poultry raiser during the season and each time she was successful in curing the cases of bowel trouble. She would like others to try it out. She bought the oil from her local veterinarian in gallon lots.

Milk Didn't Do It

Another question. Can the feeding of liquid milk cause worms in chickens? Some trouble with worms was noted in one lot where milk was fed, and another lot which did not get the milk did not show worms. Milk in itself certainly cannot cause worms in poultry. It is one of our best feeds for chickens. But the conditions under which it is fed may cause trouble, especially from tapeworms. Tapeworm eggs taken up by flies develop in them to the larval stage and then pass on to develop in the chickens that eat the flies. Milk is an attraction to flies, and to that extent can cause worm infestation.

A Well-Balanced Feed

Should pellets be kept before the chicks at all times? Pellets have the same ingredients for chicks as the starting and growing mashes contain, and are especially manufactured to answer the purpose of mash and grain. Manufacturers claim that the pellet form of feeding makes a more evenly balanced feed since there can be no selection of certain ingredients by the fowls as can sometimes be done in loose mashes. There is no waste from feed hoppers with the pellets such as is sometimes the case with loose mash. If any are thrown out on the floor they are picked up by the chicks.

Yes, pellets should be kept before the chicks at all times. A prominent Rhode Island Red breeder whom I know told me last fall that she found it produced a better frame with more flesh if some grain was given the young chicks along with their pellets.

How About Chick Crosses?

Shall I buy hybrid chicks? What crosses are best? These questions come from a reader. If one is in the business of raising broilers or their main idea is market poultry, and they wish to buy their chicks each year for this purpose, it might prove more profitable to get hybrid chicks rather than the straight breeds.

It depends on the size and vitality of the parent stock as to the rate of growth they will make. As a rule the first cross of two purebreds will produce a little more vitality—quicker growth and feathering. Pullets from the first cross in some cases have been better egg producers than from some purebred strains. But one cannot hatch from hybrid pullets and get anywhere.

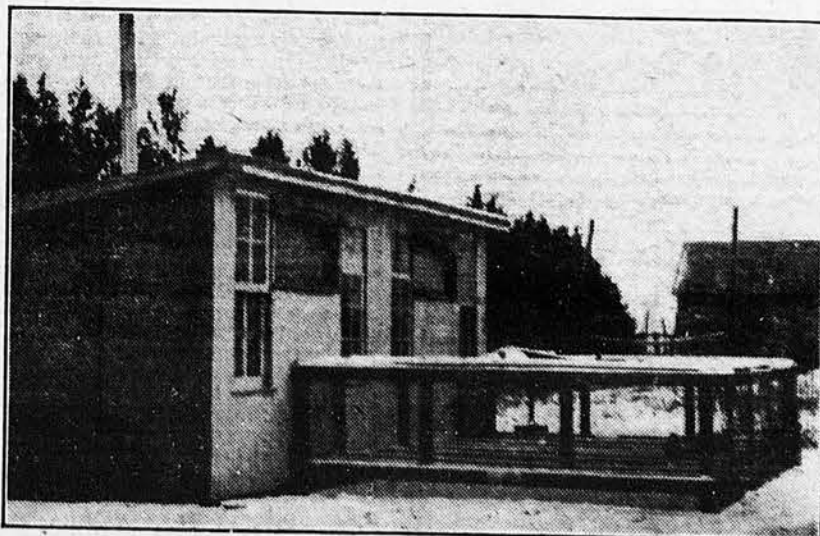
Folks who buy hybrid chicks depend on hatcheries as a rule to supply them, and they can buy either the cockerel or pullet chicks without paying a sexing fee since the sex can be determined at hatching time by the outward appearance. This is one thing that has started the popularity of hybrid chicks. The female chick from this first cross shows the characteristics of the male, while the male chicks show those of the female. The Barred-Rock-Rhode Island-Red cross has been very popular since barring always has been recognized by the buying public as a mark of quality in market poultry. As baby chicks, both cockerels and pullets are black, but the male chick has a pronounced white spot on his head, while the female chick is without this spot. Later on the males show barring which makes them very desirable market poultry. The females are black when grown, sometimes showing red or yellow on the breast.

In using any males of the Mediterranean breed, such as Leghorn, Minorca's or Anconas and crossing them on Barred Rock females, Rhode Island Reds or Australorps, sex is determined at hatching time by the wing feather development, the females show wing feathers which the males do not.

Plenty of Feeders Necessary

One thing of importance that makes rapid growth in any flock possible is plenty of feeder space. One may start with plenty of room for the small chicks but in 3 or 4 weeks they need more feeders which many times can easily be neglected.

In selecting or making feed hoppers it is best to note those that are constructed so chicks will not waste feed. Galvanized feeders are most easily cleaned and there are good ones on the market. The reel type has proved very popular with us as the reel may be raised to accommodate different ages of chicks.



The sun-parlor for baby chicks, with its added feature of having a wire floor, removes two of the biggest hazards in brooding. It provides fresh air and sunshine for health and the wire floor promotes sanitation, thus reducing disease and general ailments to a minimum.



LISTEN IN FOLKS.. TO THE BIGGEST RADIO TREAT..

IN THE WEST! 3 SHOWS Daily!

Here's real "big time" entertainment! A full hour and a half of it every day! You're missing the West's real headline show if you don't turn your dial to National Bellas Hess' great new radio program!

NEWS! MUSIC! AMATEURS!

Tune in on WIBW... 7 to 8 a. m. daily... for the latest news and fascinating music! More news from 2 to 2:15 p. m. every day. And Uncle Ezra's big, exciting AMATEUR SHOW... 12:30 to 1 p. m. Sunday!

KFEQ... St. Joseph... "Where Neighbors Meet," a sparkling program of interesting, entertaining gossip! 10:15 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday. Brought to you by the style leaders of the nation... National Bellas Hess.

IT TAKES THE PRIZE FOR NEW STYLE THRILLS!

.. BIGGER VALUES! THIS

Free BOOK!

This greatest style and value achievement in the entire history of National Bellas Hess will make families who raved about National's gorgeous styles and amazing values in the past, open their eyes in wonder! Styles utterly new and different... actually months in advance... savings that will mount up to hundreds of dollars for you this season. Can you afford to miss that? It's the most valuable book you can own! Send for your copy... if you don't have yours. It's free! And—there's a special FREE book for the men—full of style news and amazing values!

National Bellas Hess, Inc. Dept. C-20, Kansas City, Mo.

— Mail This Coupon —

NATIONAL BELLAS HESS, Inc.
 Dept. C-20, Kansas City, Mo.

Please rush me FREE copy of National's

(Check Here) (Check Here)

☐ Money-Saving Style Book for Spring & Summer ☐ Special Book for Men

Name.....

Address.....

City (or Town).....

R.F.D. State.....

Color This EASTER RABBIT

Use Crayons
or Water Colors

WIN A
Cash Prize!

Boys and Girls! Here's a chance to use your crayons or water colors. See how attractively you can color the Easter Egg and Bunny. We are going to give away seventeen cash prizes totaling \$50.00 for the seventeen colored Rabbits which the judges select as best. In making this selection the judges will consider originality, neatness, and color combinations. Cut out the ad, color the Easter Egg and Rabbit, and mail it with your name and address. You may win First Prize, \$25.00. Second Prize will be \$10.00, and there will be fifteen additional prizes of \$1.00 each. Duplicate prizes will be paid in the event of a tie.

**Bicycle Given
For Promptness**

In addition to the cash prizes we are going to give for promptness a Boy's or Girl's Model Bicycle to the winner of First Prize. It will pay to be prompt for some one is going to win the bicycle and \$25.00 in cash. It may be YOU! All colored drawings must be sent in before April 30, 1937, to be entered in this prize offer. Send in only one colored drawing and be as neat with your work as possible. It pays to be prompt. Color this Rabbit TODAY and mail it to:

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB
103 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



New Adventures in Gardening Offer Thrilling Rewards

JOHN F. CASE

GARDENING time is here again. Why be content with the staples which one grows as a matter of course? Why not adventure with a few new vegetables?

Do little Jim and small Annie refuse spinach, despite the example of Popeye? We have heard none other than William F. Danforth, distinguished head of the Ralston-Purina company, attribute much of his success to spinach—which he confesses he hates. Mr. Danforth might have done even better on a diet of Swiss Chard. Moreover, chard can be grown where spinach will not thrive, and it not only can be boiled as greens or eaten as a lettuce, but the thickened leaves and midribs may be creamed as asparagus. There, my friends, you have a delectable dish. Sown early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart, with a dash of nitrate, Swiss Chard will produce a tremendous amount of food all summer.

Chard, by the way, is a beet. But the leaves, not the root, make it one of our favorites. Thin when the plants are large enough for use to 1 plant every 6 inches in the row. Then you will have fine leafy heads that will nod condescendingly at Popeye's plebeian dish.

Can You Wait a Year?

Have you patience enough to wait a year before you can get the completed thrill of a gardening adventure? You must if you are to grow asparagus from seed. But you may purchase the year-old roots and go on from there. Did you know that asparagus is a flower? It is, in fact, a lily and for more than 2,000 years has been a favorite of European gardeners. There are several related species that are wholly ornamental and you may grow an asparagus fern that droops gracefully in its box in your window garden. It is probable that not one farm family in a thousand has asparagus served except from cans. Yet a bed of a hundred plants properly cared for will provide a delicious supply for an average family. And always one can find a ready sale for surplus stalks and tips.

Soak Seeds in Warm Water

If you wish to start an adventure for 1938, now, soak the tiny asparagus seeds in warm water for a day before planting. Then in the bed which has been plowed deeply, pulverized thoroughly by disking and harrowing and with a heavy dressing of well-rotted manure, drill the seed thinly in rows about a foot apart for hand cultivation. Later, thin the seedlings to 3 inches apart and keep the bed clean. Next spring—or this spring if you buy roots—set the plants in their permanent bed which

also has been well fertilized. Put them in trenches 8 inches deep at least, and 4 feet apart. Set the plants 24 inches apart on little mounds, the roots spread, and cover the roots and crowns with 2 inches of mellow soil pressed down firmly. Fill the trenches gradually during cultivation until finally they are level with the surface, the crowns then being about 6 inches or so under ground. Then you have something to mine for.

This Plant Needs Fertilizer

The asparagus plant is a hog for humus. Annual applications of manure usually are necessary, and the manure may be put on in the spring or fall after the bed is well established. This plant needs nitrogen, phosphorus and potash and some growers apply common salt. It is possible to plant another vegetable between the asparagus rows the first year and thus have returns from the ground while cultivation progresses. All we have said relates to production of green asparagus. Blanched asparagus, so far as we know, is a commercial product. This appetizing vegetable is not highly recommended for its nutritive value but "hit shore am good." Once well established, an asparagus bed will yield returns for many years.

Lentils for His Birthright

You may not enthuse over the humble lentil—"lentile" in Holy Writ—but it was for a dish of lentils that Esau sold his birthright, and even today lentils are as staple a food in that land as spuds are in ours. Moreover, David once fought a bloody and victorious battle in defense of a lentil field, so it can be seen that the ancients thought well of this legume which, indeed, is a savory addition to soup.

We doubt whether there is any seedsmen in America producing lentil seed for sale. The lentils you buy doubtless have been imported. But red, gray or black lentils can be grown in Kansas, and this gardener has enjoyed a "mess of pottage" made from red lentils in a Jewish home and not only found the dish appetizing but thought provoking. If the men of David wrought such heroic deeds on lentil fare, and the Hebrew race has retained its fondness for this legume, it must have merit.

If you care to adventure with lentils this spring, sow the seed in drills 2 feet apart and cultivate as you would any bean, harvesting when the stems turn yellow as lentils are eaten after ripening. And you will find that just as Isaac's livestock relished the stalk and leaf, so will the family milk cow relish the herbage of this ancient plant.

See the Best Eggs in the County

H. B. HARPER, Harvey County Agent

QUALITY Eggs Begin With the Producer," became the slogan of the egg producers of Harvey county at a 2-day egg show recently held at Newton. About 120 dozen eggs, many rated fancy grade, were on exhibit for fully 2 days, where about 500 people viewed the eggs as well as the demonstrations on care of eggs.

Forty merchandise awards, donated by Newton merchants, served as adequate attraction for a large number of exhibits. Class I, exhibits was made up of eggs selected by boys 16 years old and under; Class II, girls 16 years old and under; Class III, farmers and back-lotters; Class IV, produce and hatcherymen; Class V, Angel Food Cake contest for girls under 20 years.

Additional exhibits were electrically lighted classes of marketable and unmarketable eggs, a concrete structure to be used in cooling eggs on the farm, menus requiring the use of a large number of eggs, and demonstrations on the use of eggs.

The show was sponsored by the Harvey County Poultry Association. It will be repeated in 1938.

The prize winners were:

Class I, (boys 16 years and under), white eggs—Lawrence Reber, first; Robert Zook,

second; David Orpin, third; Ivan Hanson, fourth; Walter Andres, fifth. Brown eggs—Irvin Day, first; Edwin Tangeman, second; Edward Renich, third; David Orpin, fourth, Dwight Tangeman, fifth.

Class II, (girls 16 years and under), white eggs—Margaret Orpin, first; Elizabeth Herschberger, second; Winifred Hansen, third; Lois Meier, fourth; Marian Orpin, fifth. Brown eggs—Margaret Orpin, first; Marian Orpin, second; Arline Eby, third; Bonnie Tangeman, fourth; Evelyn Kaufman, fifth.

Class III, (farmers and back-lotters), white eggs—N. R. Stelljes, first; Elva May Nauhauser, second; Olin Eby, third; Earl Molzen, fourth; Mrs. Henry Hansen, fifth. Brown eggs—Mrs. M. V. Dey, first; S. E. Hays, second; A. M. Chambers, third; J. M. Regier, fourth; Walter Fenton, fifth.

Class IV, (produce and hatchery men), white eggs—Hurst Poultry, first; Newton Produce, second; Sunflower Hatchery, first; Hurst Produce, second; Newton Produce, third.

Specials—Grand champion dozen, N. R. Stelljes; grand champion case, Sunflower Hatchery; best dozen, lady, Mrs. M. V. Dey; best dozen man, N. R. Stelljes; best dozen white, girl, Margaret Orpin; best dozen brown, girl, Margaret Orpin; best dozen white, boy, Lawrence Reber; best dozen brown, boy, Irvin Day; eggs, classes 1, 2, and 3 competing, Mrs. M. V. Dey; best dozen white eggs, classes 1, 2, 3 competing, N. R. Stelljes; best 6 dozen case eggs, Sunflower Hatchery.

Angel Food Cake contest—Mary Holinde, first; Virginia Dart, second; Mrs. R. B. Walter, third; Elsie Dudge, fourth; Martha Putzlott, fifth. Special prize to Elsie Dudge, 13, youngest girl in contest.

BOYS!

Solve This Puzzle . . . Get a Hunting Outfit



Below you will find a familiar rhyme with several words missing. This is a rhyme puzzle easy to solve. Try it! Every one knows the rhyme about the little pigs. One went to market and one stayed at home—but I am not going to tell you all of it. I want you to solve it by filling in the missing words.

This Little Pig — — —
This — Pig — — —
— Little — Had Roast —



When You Complete This Rhyme

Copy the above verse on a penny postcard, filling in the missing words, and mail your answer to the address below. Try to be the first one to send in the correct answer. If you fill in the missing words correctly and you become a member of my Junior Sales Club, I will tell you how you can get this Hunting and Camping Outfit Free.

This is only one of the many prizes given to wide-awake, energetic boys, and I am sure if you will think real hard, you can send in the correct answer. Remember, every boy who fills in the missing words will have an opportunity to get this complete Hunting and Camping Outfit FREE. Send your answer TODAY!

Billy Wade, 202 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

2 FREE TRIPS TO EUROPE

To See the Coronation of
King George VI
(All expenses paid)

OR WIN one of 99 other valuable PRIZES

For Details, Tune In "The Coffee Club"
With Richard Himber's Orchestra
Gogo Delys Stuart Allen Fred Uttal

WIBW 6:30 p. m. Sundays

The Bloodhound Stamp Brings Another Plea, "I'm Guilty"

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

IN KEEPING with the long list of investigations, following theft of Protective Service marked property, Robert Potts, a few weeks ago, stood in the presence of Judge Hugh Means, district court, Franklin county, and said, in substance, "I'm guilty of the charge of stealing a set of breeching work harness, belonging to Dwight Davidson, son of Service Member C. F. Davidson, R. 1, Richmond." There have been very few, if any, exceptions to this rule of admitting guilt when the accused comes face to face with the fact that stolen property has been identified by the owner because of the presence of stamp or brand made by a Bloodhound Thief Catcher. This affidavit tells the story:

"To Whom It May Concern: I notified Sheriff Minckley of the theft of a set of harness. It was marked by the Protective Service branding iron, known as the Bloodhound Thief Catcher. My mark is No. 46CP. Two months later, the harness was found on a farm at Greenfield, Mo. The harness was positively identified by my mark and the thief was arrested. (Signed) C. F. Davidson, Protective Service Member; Obie Minckley, Sheriff, Arresting Officer.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of February, 1937.

"(Signed) Don Harbison, County Clerk, Franklin County."

While Potts is spending his 1 to 5-year sentence in the state penitentiary, he will have plenty of time to consider his mistake. A regular reward of \$25 was paid by Kansas Farmer to C. F. Davidson, with the understanding that he may pass a part of it on to the arresting officer. An extra reward of \$25, however, all went to Mr. Davidson, due to the fact that he had complied with the Protective Service recommendation to mark property for identification with the Bloodhound Thief Catcher, one of the devices used in the Capper marking system.

Traced to Junk Yard

Thru the combined efforts of Service Member A. P. Johnson, Larned, and

Sheriff A. H. Wilson, pulleys, bearings and other metal articles, stolen from the Johnson farm, finally were located in a junk yard at Great Bend. It developed that the stolen property had been sold there by John Helm and Dale Helm. Other evidence was brought to light and the two were found guilty of the theft. A 90-day jail sentence for each was the punishment. Kansas Farmer has rewarded Mr. Johnson and the Sheriff's force with a \$25 check.

Says Marks Saved the Day

This statement is taken from a letter written to Kansas Farmer by Ex-Sheriff John Voss, Phillips county: "The thief, who stole chickens from C. M. Lemon, R. 1, Kirwin, was sentenced Monday, February 1, to serve 100 days in jail. I found the chickens on the market and discovered they bore Mr. Lemon's mark, No. 01CP. This is another case where the Protective Service mark did the job." Kansas Farmer, in recognition of Sheriff Voss's service, divided a \$25 reward equally between him and Mr. Lemon.

Used Stolen Gun in Row

Typical of the good law enforcement officers of Kansas, J. C. Standley, sheriff of Finney county, examined very carefully a .22 rifle, with which Juan Mercado struck his wife in a family brawl. Standley recalled a gun of a similar description had been stolen earlier from the farm of James D. Dotts, Garden City. By the aid of certain marks, Dotts identified the gun as his. Mercado was convicted and given an indefinite sentence in the state penitentiary. A Kansas Farmer reward of \$25 was divided between Dotts and Standley.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$25,225 in rewards for the conviction of 997 thieves, who have stolen from posted premises.

"Long Shot" Wheat a Poor Gamble

G. H. HOWARD

FARMERS in Western Kansas have faced enough short wheat crops, due to lack of moisture, that they know how it hurts to plow up what might possibly be a fair crop at high prices. And they also have left enough "long shot" prospects for harvest to know how often they can fail to return any profit. In an extensive form of farming, such as we have in the western third of Kansas, there are certain to be many fields of wheat sown each year as a sort of gamble. Soil moisture may be short at seeding, the ground may be in poor tilth, but it is a 50-50 "shot" over a period of years that such soil will produce a crop, and in years when prices are high the temptation to take a chance is greater.

Chances Better for This Wheat

During periods of short rainfall, such as we have been experiencing, many farmers naturally feel they should seed some wheat altho moisture conditions are relatively poor. Quite naturally a great many acres of the 2½ million bushel increase in Kansas wheat last fall, went into ground which was deficient in moisture. Favorable moisture conditions the last month have greatly increased the chances of some such wheat making a crop. But there are still fields, as there always are, in Kansas and all other states, where the chances for wheat still lie in the "lap of the Gods."

Tests at Hays, Colby and Garden City, by the agricultural experiment stations, have shown that it rarely if ever pays to leave for harvest what eventually turns out to be an exceedingly short crop. The man who says he was lucky to harvest enough for next year's seed is just unlucky that he ever left the crop for harvest, if any sizeable part of his total acreage had to be harvested. That is because produc-

tion of the straw and a light grain crop takes moisture which would mean the difference between a good crop a year later, and perhaps another failure. Then there is the saving in harvesting expense, too, if the crop is abandoned.

Figures collected at the Western Kansas experiment stations show the mathematical chances a farmer has of producing a crop under certain conditions of weather the first 3 months, and the first 6 months, after seeding. However, it seems unlikely that farmers will be able as yet to follow these historical figures as a guide to wheat abandonment. It would seem safer, if the seed has already been sown, to sit down and ask oneself the question as to chances for a crop. And if experience and common sense tells us that nothing short of unusually favorable weather can make us a crop, then we had better take our medicine and abandon the crop. At the same time we can be piling up our chances for a crop the following year.

Summer Fallow One Year in Three

The bitterest "dose" the wheat grower has to take is to abandon what he hoped might be a profitable crop. Wheat growing in Western Kansas will be far safer and filled with fewer heartaches when more have learned the lesson already preached by successful thousands: That good summer fallow at least one year in three, is the only solution to profitable wheat production in extreme Western Kansas over a period of years. Rain falls in Western Kansas in late spring as a general rule. A growing wheat crop uses this moisture and leaves little for the next crop, while a piece of fallow land will swallow up the rains and hold them like a vise until a crop is planted to take the moisture out.

TABLE OF RATES					
Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$.80	\$2.40	18.....	\$1.44	\$4.32
12.....	.96	2.88	20.....	1.60	4.80
13.....	1.04	3.12	21.....	1.68	5.04
14.....	1.12	3.36	22.....	1.76	5.28
15.....	1.20	3.60	23.....	1.84	5.52
16.....	1.28	3.84	24.....	1.92	5.76
17.....	1.36	4.08	25.....	2.00	6.00

You will save time and correspondence by quoting selling prices in your classified advertisements.

FARMERS MARKET

RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive insertions; eight cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line, or \$7 per column inch; five line minimum; 2 columns by 168 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Heads and signature limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

TAYLOR'S CHICKS, 100% BLOOD TESTED, free range, post paid. Our Better Poultry Improvement Plan insures you chicks of real quality. AA Grade English S. C. White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, \$7.50 per 100. S. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Minorcas, \$7.75; Golden Buff Minorcas, \$7.90. AAA Grades 1½¢ per chick higher. Sexed pullets and cockerels. Catalogue free. Taylor Hatcheries, Box A, Iola, Kan.

SEX-LINKED CHICKS, CROSSED AS FOLLOWS: Minorca-Leghorn; Austra-Whites; Leghorn-Rocks; Giant-Leghorn; Red-Leghorn; Red-White Wyandotte; Cornish-Wyandotte, all selected as to sex. Also bargains in Hybrid Cockerels for broilers. All leading straight breeds and started chicks. Kansas and U. S. Approved flocks. 10 years blood-testing. Prices right. Catalog free. Ross Poultry Farm Co., Box 68-L, Junction City, Kan.

INSURE BIGGER PROFITS 1937 WITH chicks from Bagby layers who set new World's Laying Record at Missouri contest. Champions 6 different breeds. 1932 World's Champions 317.8 egg average. Livability guarantee. Low prices. Discounts on advance orders. 12 breeds and Sex guaranteed chicks. Free catalog. Bagby Poultry Farm, Box 808, Sedalia, Mo.

ROSCOE HILL'S BABY CHICKS, 450 BREED- ing males from 200-311 egg hens. Finest trapped, ROP strains. High egg contest records. Big type White Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. Enter \$2000.00 National chick growing contest. Free bulletin on Brooding. Fair prices. Catalog. Hill Hatchery, Box K, Lincoln, Nebr.

MILLER BABY CHICKS, HIGH QUALITY, low prices. One of the oldest and largest hatcheries in the world. Sexed chicks. Turkey poult. All breeders culled, banded and bloodtested for B. W. D. by Antigen method. Chicks shipped prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Price list, descriptive folder free. K. I. Miller Poultry Farms, Inc., Lancaster, Mo.

SCHLICHTMAN SQUARE DEAL CHICKS, Missouri approved, bloodtested; Leghorns, \$7.25; Rocks, Red, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$7.75; Brahmas, Minorcas, \$8.40; Giants, \$9.40; Heavy Assorted, \$6.75; Mixed Assorted, \$5.90; prepaid. Free catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

COOMBS ROP LEGHORNS, BIG-TYPE, ALL chicks, eggs 250-355 egg ROP sired. Bred for high egg production, large eggs, high livability. One of largest ROP Breeding farms in America. Free catalog and new bulletin, "Best Methods for Raising Better Chicks." J. O. Coombs & Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kan.

JOHNSON'S TRIPLE TESTED CHICKS, PRO- duction tested, bloodtested, brooder tested. 20 years of constant flock improvements. 18 varieties including New Hampshire Reds, and Austra-White Hybrids. Free folder. Johnson's Hatchery, 218-A West First, Topeka, Kan.

SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS, THOUSANDS weekly. Immediate shipment. 100% guaranteed arrival. Leghorns, heavy assorted \$5.90. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$6.40. Assorted \$5.00. Postpaid. ABC Chickery, Dept. 50, Garden City, Mo.

BOOTH'S FAMOUS CHICKS, STRONG, healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. New low prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 712, Clinton, Mo.

25 LBS. STARTERS AND 100 CHICKS, MIS- souri Approved, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, S. C. Reds, R. A. Whites, English White Leghorns, for \$8.45; Heavy assorted \$7.45, prepaid. Hi Land Hatchery, Hermann, Mo.

BUY JUDGE WILSON'S CHICKS, Triple A bloodtested, registered flocks. High producing exhibition quality. Twenty years experience. \$8.25 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wilson's Hatchery, Troy, Kan.

LEGHORNS \$6.20; HEAVIES \$6.45; HEAVY assorted \$6.25; Assorted \$5.00, prepaid. Twelve leading breeds. Special matings 300 to 352 egg males slightly higher. Burnham Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

YOUNG'S APPROVED BLOODTESTED Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langshans, White, Buff, Brown Leghorns. Also started chicks. Young's Hatchery, Box 1013, Wakefield, Kan.

CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes, Langshans, \$6.75. Leghorns, Minorcas, \$6.25. Assorted, \$5.25. Postpaid. Also Hybrids. Bloodtested flocks. Ivyvine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

48 VARIETIES FINEST SELECTED PURE- breeds, hybrids, pullets or cockerels; baby chicks, started chicks, turkey poult. Beautiful catalog free. Prices low. Albert Fehse, Rt. 9, Salina, Kan.

AS WORLD'S LARGEST CHICK PRODUCERS, we can save you money. Anything desired in baby chicks including sexed and hybrids. Catalog free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

52 BREEDS—BABY CHICKS, STARTED chicks, baby turkeys. Hybrids, pullets, cockerels; hand picked, Iowa inspected. Beautiful book free. Mrs. Berry's Farm, Rt. 28, Clarinda, Iowa.

BLOODTESTED CHICKS, LEGHORNS \$6.50 hundred; Heavies \$7.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

BABY CHICKS



RUFF'S Dependable CHICKS

This emblem insures the buying public of uniform healthy chicks. Either write or drive to our nearest hatchery for our 1937 Plans and Prices. Remember this year Ruff's do not require a deposit with your order. **RUFF HATCHERIES & POULTRY FARM, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Ruff, Owners, Box D, Ottawa, Kan.** Branches at: Burlington, Garnett, Lawrence and Paola, Kan.



Marriott's Hollywood Leghorns

Kansas and U. S. R. O. P. and Certified chicks, 3-4 week old cockerels and pullets. Also Kansas and U. S. Approved White Rock, White Wyandotte, and S. C. R. I. Red Chicks. Early order discount. (All Stock B. W. D. tested.) (Kansas R. O. P. Champions 1935-36.) U. S. Gov't buys Marriott's chicks '37. **Marriott Poultry Farm, Mayetta, Kan.**

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS ON A 30 DAY TRIAL GUARANTEE. All varieties. Accredited. Blood tested. Easy buying plan. Low prices. Chick manual free. Missouri State Hatchery, Box 371, Butler, Mo.

BABY CHIX AND TURKEY POULTS, PURE and crossbred, bloodtested, best quality, all popular breeds. Prices reasonable. Circular free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS—B. W. D. TESTED, ALL leading varieties. Sex day old pullets. We strive to please. Circular free. Reliance Hatchery, Cameron, Mo.

BOWELL'S QUALITY CHICKS, 20TH SEASON. White Leghorns, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Red, Buff Orpingtons. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

SAVE AS MUCH AS \$2 PER HUNDRED ON our chicks. Free literature on request. El Dorado Hatchery, Box G, El Dorado Springs, Mo.

FOR LOW PRICES, PROMPT SERVICE, write Smith Chickeries, Box AA-262, Mexico, Missouri. Also selling sexed chicks.

CHICKS: BLOODTESTED; HEAVIES \$6.75; Leghorns \$6.50; Assorted \$5.00. Fortners Hatchery, Butler, Mo.

MARCH WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS 7c. Culled and bloodtested. Ada Electric Hatchery, Ada, Kans.

QUALITY CHICKS—FREE FEED, SAVE \$1.00 per 100. Youngs Electric Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

AUSTRA-WHITES

BUY DEFOREST APPROVED AUSTRA- Whites. All leading breeds and hybrids. 30,000 weekly. DeForest Hatcheries, Peabody, Kan.

AUSTRA WHITE COCKERELS FOR FAST growing broilers. 10 other breeds. Eck Hatchery, Moundridge, Kan.

SEXED CHICKS

DAY OLD PULLETS AND COCKERELS. White Leghorns, White Minorcas, Legorcas. Catalog free. Colonial Poultry Farm, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

PULLETS

DAY OLD WHITE LEGHORNS, WHITE MI- norcas and Legorca pullets. Catalog free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

ANCONAS

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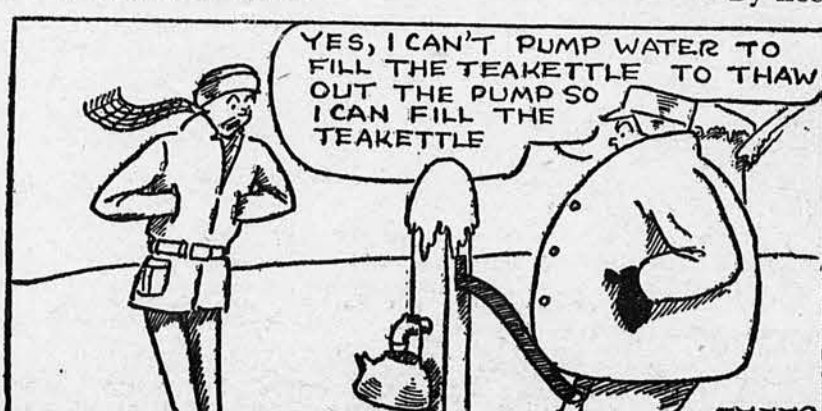
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KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED CORN, WESTERN Blackball and Pink Kafir, Wheatland, Atlas, Kansas Orange, and L. Col. Red Sargo; Sudan; Grimm and Kansas Common Alfalfa; Linota; flax; Kanota oats; Flynn Barley. For lists of growers write Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

RED CLOVER \$20; ALFALFA \$10; TIMOTHY \$3; Sudan Grass \$2; White Sweet Clover \$8; all per bushel, bags free; also other field seeds. Write for price list, samples and catalog, Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

FANCY NEW CROP IMPROVED REID'S Yellow Dent, 110 Day Minnesota No. 13 90 Day Seed Corn germination guaranteed 95%, or better, price \$3.00 bushel graded ready to plant. Ray E. Frederick, Nebraska City, Nebr.

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SEED CORN FOR SALE, MIDLAND YELLOW Dent (1936 crop). Price \$3.00 per bushel. High germination. Withstood drought with high yield. W. Carlton Hall, Coffeyville, Kan.

REID'S YELLOW DENT, BLUE TAG, SEED corn, 99% germination, \$3.30 per bushel. Maize \$3.50. Millets \$4.00. Canes \$4.50 per 100 lbs. Hiram Linard, Olney Springs, Colo.

PRIDE OF SALINE, REID'S YELLOW DENT seed corn (1936 crop). High germination. Nubbed, shelled, graded, \$3.00 per bushel. Samples. A. R. Quinnette, Ames, Kans.

PIONEER BREEDERS FUNKS HYBRID corn, clovers, alfalfa, grasses, grains. Interesting instructive catalog and price list free. Funk Bros., Bloomington, Ill.

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FANCY HAND PICKED, TIPPED AND butted seed corn, \$3.00 per bushel. Write for free samples. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

SEED CORN—KANSAS GROWN, 1936. READY for delivery. Order now while assortment is complete. Merril Bros., Silver Lake, Kan.

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SEED CORN: JEFFERSON COUNTY GROWN. Hand picked, shelled, \$2.50 bushel. George Wunder, Valley Falls, Kan.

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1935 D TRACTOR: RUBBER TIED D TRAC- tor; G-P John Deere with three-row cultivator and planter; 5 ton Holt army type tractor; Monarch tractor; F-30 Farmall; 20 Farmall; F-20 Farmall with cultivator, lister and mower, 16-30 Oil Pull; 15-30 McCormick-Deering; Rumely Do-All; several Fordsons; 2 Midwest limestone pulverizers; 1 Jeffries limestone crusher and pulverizer; Letz 180 roughage mill; No. 8 Bowsher grinder; several Burr mills; Oliver and McCormick-Deering two-row tractor; listers. Cultivators, double and single row. Lister cultivator, two and three rows. Several horse drawn listers, double and single row. Potato diggers and sorters, 1 1/2 and 3 H. P. John Deere engines. Sulky and gang plows. Several tractor threshers, 1 Alaman-Taylor twenty-three inch wood threshers. Two rotary hoes. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

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16 FOOT AVERY COMBINE, LIKE NEW. 16 foot John Deere combine, 36 inch and 40 inch Case separators, 22 inch and 28 inch Avery and Nichols & Shepard separators. 30-60 Rumley tractor, late style. 20-35 Lauson tractor. 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor. Wichita Avery Company, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE: FIVE 22-36; 15-30; and 10-20 McCormick-Deering tractors. Rebuilt and ready to go. One 1928 model John Deere. Kysar Implement Co., Quinter, Kan.

ALL KINDS OF USED TRACTORS, COM- bines and machinery. Allis-Chalmers dealer. Weidner Bros., Minneapolis, Kan.

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USED AND REBUILT TRACTORS, MILO Skala Tractor Sales & Service, Munden, Kan.

TRACTOR—AUTO PARTS

EVERY TRACTOR OWNER NEEDS IRVING'S \$4 page 1937 tractor replacement parts catalog. Absolutely free. Thousands of parts, all makes; tremendous price savings. Irving's Tractor Lug Co., 122 Knoxville Road, Galesburg, Illinois.

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EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES FOR LIGHT- power plants, fifteen year life, five year unconditional guarantees. Low prices. Write for 30 day free trial offer. See-Jay Company, 72 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

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TINNERS AND HARDWARE DEALERS SELL U. S. Cistern Filters. Free description; write U. S. Filter Co., Bloomington, Ill.

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WANTED: PUPPIES, ALL STANDARD breeds. With or without papers. No mongrels. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

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PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, PIG- cons. Breeding stock, eggs. John Haas, Bettendorf, Iowa.

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SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO. BUY DIRECT from our factory "Kentucky Pride" manufactured chewing, 30 big twists, sweet or natural, \$1.00. 30 full size sacks smoking, extra mild or natural, \$1.00. 24 full size sweet plugs, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Co., Murray, Ky.

POSTPAID: VERY BEST AGED LONG, juicy, mellow, hand picked Red Leaf air-cured, or Burley Chewing, or mild Smoking, guaranteed good, 10 pounds \$1.25; 100 pounds \$9.00. Lee Scott, Dresden, Tenn.

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INCREASES SOIL FERTILITY. CHEAPER than superphosphates. Request prices. Robin Jones Phosphate Company, Nashville, Tenn.

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HERD INFECTION. DO YOUR COWS FAIL to breed, lose calves, retain afterbirth, have under trouble, shortage of milk? These symptoms indicate Herd Infection. Write for free booklet. For a slow breeding cow send 25c for Uterine Capsule. \$2.50 per dozen. Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., 118 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

FARMERS! EVERY HORSE SHOULD BE capped for bots and worms. Write for free booklet "A SUR-SHOT" Capsules. Agents wanted. Fairview Chemical Company, Desk F., Humboldt, So. Dak.

ABORTION LITERATURE FREE: COMPLETE details. Also all about vaccination with our government licensed vaccine; money back guarantee. Farmers Serum & Supply, Dept. P, Kansas City, Mo.

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SEWING MACHINE BARGAINS; ALL MAKES, new, rebuilt, at 1/2 original price. Guaranteed to give same service as new. A money back guarantee that means something. Send stamp for prices and descriptions. Dick Eldredge, 5137 Waterman, St. Louis, Mo.

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SEND ADDRESS ON PENNY POST CARD FOR greatest hosiery bargain list in United States. Useful gift sent free. Economy Hosiery Co., Ashboro, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

Wedding Announcements and invitations, high quality, low prices. Write for samples. Graeme Stationery Shop, Dept. K, 1037 Irving Park, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL RATES ON PRINTED STATIONERY for stockmen, poultry breeders and hatcheries in March only. Get our prices. Personal attention given your order by John F. Case. Quality printing at low cost. Case Printing Co., Wright City, Mo.

LAND—IDAHO

BARGAINS IN IDAHO GRAIN AND STOCK Farms. W. E. Swengel, Minidoka, Idaho.

LAND—KANSAS

960 ACRE RANCH, LOCATED IN THE southeast part of Marion county, 65 acre bottom in cultivation, large part of the upland can be placed in cultivation, blue stem pasture all fenced and cross fenced, everlasting spring water, also wells and windmills, large house, barn, cattle sheds, feed lots, silo and other buildings in the best of repair; a good ranch for \$25,000.00. Sargent Investment Co., McPherson, Kan.

FARMS, SUBURBAN HOMES, CITY PROP- erty for sale. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

LAND—MISSOURI

FARMS FOR LESS MONEY. SAVE \$200 ON estate and foreclosed land. Free list. Easy terms. Durnell Land Company, Cabool, Mo.

LAND—MONTANA

IRRIGATED FARM BARGAINS IN GLEN Lake Irrigation District near Eureka, Lincoln county, Montana. Write for full details. D. A. Kennedy, Eureka, Montana.

LAND—NEW MEXICO

AVAILABLE—FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES good improved irrigated land and twenty-five thousand acres unimproved land, heart of Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District. Good drainage, adequate water supply, and excellent climate. For particulars, address Belen Civic Club, W. D. Campbell, Sec'y., Belen, New Mexico.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS THAT PAY. WESTERN WASHING- ton-Oregon offer mild climate, short winter feeding season for dairying and general farming on smaller farms at minimum overhead. Our free Zone of Plenty book also describes Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and Northern Idaho. Fertile soil for high production of grains, fruits, vegetables, feed and livestock. Many lists of farms for selection. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 302, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

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NEW FARM OPPORTUNITIES! WASHING- ton, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Minnesota. Farm income is up. Good land still at rock bottom prices. Literature. Specify state. J. W. Hawn, 81 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

Action in Legislature

(Continued from Page 19)

would be elected to draw plans for work by farmers in the district. Payments would be made as under the present plan, but compliance to the program would be compulsory if local associations saw fit, and if 90 per cent of the voters agreed upon soil-saving practices which should be followed.

This is a very comprehensive plan, involving much closer supervision than the present federal set-up, and of course, bringing in the new element of compulsion.

Even if passed, the new law would not become effective until the Federal government decides, or is forced by court action, to turn the AAA over to state and local control.

Community Sales—A bill which seems certain of passage, without serious amendments, would provide licensing of sale operators at a fee of \$10 a year. A \$1,000 bond would have to be provided by the dealer or sale operator. The state livestock sanitary commissioner, J. H. Mercer, would be supervisor of community sales.

Strict sanitary regulations would have to be followed, under penalty of heavy fine if misleading statements are made concerning health of animals. A careful checking and record system to determine ownership of property would be kept, to eliminate trading in stolen or mortgaged livestock. Misleading statements about the market levels would be punishable. A tax of 1/2-cent a head on all horses, mules and cattle, would be collected by the dealer; also 1/4-cent a head on all hogs and sheep. This would be paid into a fund to provide proper supervision under the sales act.

Gas Exemption—There is a growing probability that no new legislation will be passed concerning gas exemptions, unless it be only to provide a more certain method of preventing fraudulent exemptions.

New Taxes—Clyde Coffman, chair- man of the Committee of Farm Organizations, said his group was in favor of a malt beverage—beer—tax to raise 1 1/2 million dollars; a gross production tax on oil and gas to provide 2 million dollars; and a revision of income tax schedules to bring in another 2 million dollars. However, he said there were strong forces pulling for a general sales tax and this might be enacted. He said it was the same old fight over whether everyone should pay increased governmental costs regardless of financial ability; or whether the more prosperous and well-to-do should pay increasing tax burdens.

If a sales tax is passed, Mr. Coffman believes it will be possible to prevent pyramiding of several taxes on the farmer. This is feared, since he is a purchaser of much feed, seed and other goods which passes thru many hands.

Few 300-Egg Layers

E. R. HALBROOK

If you are a chick buyer, do not be misled by "chicks from 300-egg strains." Out of 3,631 pullets entered by 15 Kansas poultry breeders under Record of Performance trapnest supervision in 1935 and 1936, none laid 300 eggs. Only 58, or 1.5 per cent, laid more than 250; and only 427, or 11.7 per cent, laid more than 200 eggs. In this work, birds that did not lay eggs averaging 24 ounces to the dozen were discarded. In 1934 and 1935, only 5 hens out of 3,109 entered laid 300 eggs. These results would indicate that "chicks from 300-egg strains" probably can only mean chicks from flocks headed by male birds produced from 300-egg hens, and the supply of these male birds is limited.

Saves on Grocery Bill

The kerosene-burning refrigerator used by Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Lynch, Minneola, has proved very satisfactory. Besides keeping food cool and thus saving on the grocery bill it consumes only 3 gallons of fuel a week even in summer weather.

LAND—WASHINGTON

400 ACRES UNENCUMBERED KLUCKITAT county, Washington. Land adapted to wheat, alfalfa, fruits, vegetables, poultry and stock. Joins open range. Buildings, springs, six acres farmed, balance logged off; fuel timber left. Will sacrifice for \$1800.00 cash. Write: 226 Eldlund, Hoquiam, Washington.

Test Counties for AAA—Lower Interest—Grasshopper Control

CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Representative

THOMAS county has been selected by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as one of the "test" counties in an experiment in "home rule" under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

The plan is something like this: The AAA will determine what amount of payments will be made to Thomas county farmers under the provisions of the act. That amount will be allotted to the county committee. Then farmers co-operating in the program will decide, under rules determined by themselves with the approval of the AAA, how the funds shall be used. If the farmers of Thomas county wish to make direct subsidies to farms of that county, without any kind of a program, that plan might be followed. Or Thomas county farmers, by vote, can decide upon any other kind of program they wish.

A dozen or so other counties over Kansas will be given the same option, and in this way the AAA will get more or less practical demonstrations of how different plans that have been proposed for solving the farm problem will work. The AAA is working out just how the experiments shall be started, and details are expected in the near future.

For Lower Farm Rates

Senator Capper has introduced a bill in the Senate to lower interest rates on farm commissioner loans from 5 to 3 per cent. These loans have been made to farmers since the spring of 1933, in cases where applicants could not qualify for Federal Land Bank loans to fully liquidate their existing debts. Congress has enacted regularly for the last 3 years, emergency legislation granting 3½ per cent interest rates on Land Bank loans, but for some reason the commissioner loans to more needy farmers have been kept at 5 per cent. The Capper bill also provides that where borrowers have paid the 5 per cent rate, the excess shall be applied to future interest payments due.

Confers on Pest Bill

Senator Capper is one of the five Senate members of the conference committee on the grasshopper control bill, upon which an agreement is expected soon. The Senate passed a measure authorizing an appropriation of 5 million dollars. The House amended it by authorizing an annual appropriation of \$100,000 and also authorizing—upon approval of the House appropriations committee—the Secretary of Agriculture to divert to grasshopper control purposes whatever is needed from some 3 million dollars of unexpended balances of various funds at his disposal.

New Payments under AAA

George A. Farrell, director of the Western division of the AAA, is working on a proposition by which additional payments would be made from the soil conservation fund to farmers in Western Kansas and surrounding areas for solid listing, contour planting, and for planting sorghums and leaving the stalks in the ground until after the dust-blowing season is passed. The rate of payment is suggested at \$1 an acre, 25 cents for agreement to the terms of the contract, payable this spring, and 75 cents for compliance, payable next fall. If the plan is adopted it will mean farmers in the designated area will be entitled to (1) a maximum payment of \$10 an acre on 15 per cent of their acreage if they enter into the soil conservation program, plus (2) \$1 an acre for the acreage listed, contoured and planted to a crop which will hold down the soil.

Lash Board of Trade

About 20 years ago the Federal Trade Commission investigated the grain trade, and particularly the Chicago Board of Trade. It made certain recommendations to the Board of Trade as to changes in practices and procedure. In its report on agricultural income, recently made to Congress, the FTC finds the Chicago Board of Trade unregenerate and unreformed.

"After the lapse of many years, there has been little or no improvement in the situation. Brokers and commission men are still both agents and principals. Exchange rules concerning defaults are still applied by the exchange officials. Squeezes may still arise under the rules for delivery of grain in futures contracts. The warehouse storage situation apparently is worse today than at the time of the commission's previous recommendations."

Apparently the FTC has given up all hope that the grain trade might do anything to protect producers or consumers in handling their business. It continues:

"This all points to the conclusion that the correction of these conditions

cannot be left to the grain trade itself."

In order, therefore, to correct the situation, the commission is of the opinion that federal legislation should be adopted providing for strict regulations of warehouses and unethical trading.

Pasture Aid: A pasture improvement program, which includes a combination of deferred grazing and contour furrows, is being carried out by F. W. Harlow, Beloit. The pasture furrows are being made by a single bottom plow. A newly-built contour pasture furrowing machine was used this spring by Guy Harlow of Mitchell county.

Quail: Many 4-H clubs fed quail this winter and spring to keep them from starving. Five clubs in Greenwood county placed feed where the birds would find it. The Climax club built hoppers in which kafir was placed. Harold Croft is leader of this club. Sportsmen of Kansas volunteered funds to be used for buying feed for birds and this was distributed thru the state 4-H club department.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

HOMER J. HENNEY

(Carrying costs and probable changes in feed costs have been considered in suggesting the best marketing program.)

I would like to have your comment on how much you believe that inflation is a factor in relation to present and future livestock and grain prices. G. D. W., Lawrence, Kan.

Inflation is not around the corner but is here now. Credit inflation, speculative fear of further money depreciation, world monetary inflation, and fear of a major war have all been since the first of the year important in maintaining or raising prices of most farm commodities. The price trend is still upward for 1937 or until supplies can be materially increased at the same time that business would be slowing up. In other words, buying for price appreciation apparently is more important than price advances because of lesser supplies. There is nothing in sight now to check this price advance during 1937 or 1938. So long as one can continue to hold livestock or grain or land economically there is no need yet to liquidate for fear of a general price decline as occurred after 1929. In other price advancing periods, breeding cows, ewes, and sows usually netted more than the finishing out of purchased feeding pigs, calves or lambs.

I have some sows with little pigs. I am bid \$4 a head for these pigs. Would you (1) sell the pigs, (2) carry them along and sell as stockers in late summer, or (3) buy \$1.30 corn for fattening them out?—L. G., Downs, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that your (2) program will net you the most, and about 8 chances out of 10 that it will show a profit above present \$4 value and growing costs. Some time between April 1 and October 1, hog

prices should advance sharply as a result of last year's forced reduction, this year's increased consumer demand, and this fall's probably increased farmer demand as feed prospects loom up.

What would you advise to do with old western ewes that are now lambing—(1) sell now with little lambs, (2) wait and shear for the wool and sell little lambs fed, or (3) try to keep another year?—M. O., Washington.

About 9 chances out of 10 that you would be better off to sell out the next 4 to 8 weeks than you would to follow your (2) or (3) program. Lamb prices have advanced sharply recently. Wool has been advancing for 2 years and might be due for some reaction by shearing time. You can replace ewes this fall with young ewes that will be cheaper as this advance has created a sharp demand for all kinds of ewes. Best lamb prices in the spring of 1938, are not expected to be as high as the best prices this spring, as more than the usual number of ewe lambs were added to the breeding flocks in some states last fall.

I have some red and roan steers weighing 600 to 800 pounds. Would you (1) sell out, or (2) go to grass which I have and then feed next fall?—O. H., Potwin, Kan.

About 5 chances out of 10 that you would be better off to sell out before April 15, and lease your grass on this kind of cattle. If they were choice 500-pound White-Face steer calves worth 8 to 9 cents now, then the odds switch 9 out of 10 that it would pay to go to grass. If you cannot lease your grass easily, then go on to grass and take the fifty-fifty chance this year but write in on June 1, to see whether it will be a good policy to sell then with only a small gain in weight.

About Harold Titus, the Author of Black Feather, Starting in This Issue

HAROLD TITUS was born in Traverse City, Mich., at the end of the White Pine era, and he still lives there in a home perched on a hill overlooking Grand Traverse Bay. He says: "I can still remember when the country was amazed at finding a market for hardwood logs. Up until the nineties that timber had been considered good only for fuel locally. I would like to know how many dollars worth—at current values—of Birdseye maple I split and piled as a kid for the kitchen range! We used to get it delivered for 90 cents a cord; not so long ago those Birdseye maple veneer logs got up to \$250 a thousand."

Writing has been his vocation for 20 years. All of his books have been outdoor yarns, and most of his several hundred short stories as well. Since 1927, he has served as a member of Michigan's Conservation Commission, which keeps him in the closest possible touch with forest, fish and game affairs. His particular activity is in forest fire control and reforestation. In 1931, the University of Michigan gave him an honorary Master of Arts degree in recognition of the influence of his novel "Timbers!" on the reforestation movement and of his work for conservation.

HORSES

Sensational Auction

80 Imported Belgian Mares, Fillies and Stallions

Greeley, Ia., Delaware Co.

Monday, April 12

The finest selection of Sorrell Imported Belgian mares, fillies and young stallions ever assembled in America for one sale. 60 Belgian mares, 30 stallions, 2 to 5 years old; seven Percheron stallions, international and state fair winners. Catalog ready to mail April 1.

Holbert Importing Company
Greeley, Iowa

Kansas Farmers

This is your invitation to attend my con-
signments sale of registered

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS
South Omaha, Nebr.

Wednesday, April 31

This is a fine offering consisting of 35 Belgian and Percheron Stallions and Mares. Horses will be judged at 10 a. m. Sale starts at 12:30 p. m.

R. E. FORTNA, Sale Manager
1715 Pepper Ave. Lincoln, Nebr.

Stallion and Jack Owners

Let me mail you my book on animal breeding. It explains how to Artificially Impregnate. Prepaid \$1.00.

DR. L. G. ATKINSON, BOX 43, ERIE, KAN.

FOR SALE

PERCHERON OR BELGIAN STALLIONS
Long time easy payments, low rate.
J. M. NOLAN, COLONY, KAN.

PERCHERON HORSES

Schellcrest Farms

Percherons and Holsteins
Saddle Horses

All registered stock of any age. Carnot, Exotist, Lagos, bred Percherons, R. P. O. P. bred Holsteins. Write or visit

Schellcrest Farm, Liberty, Missouri
Highway 89, a short distance out of Kansas City, 5 miles southwest Liberty.

Registered Percheron Mares For Sale

from two years to aged mares. They are in foal to show stallions. Best of individuals and breeding. Coming 2-year-old filly \$150; one coming 3. Exotist breeding, in foal to grandson of Lagos, \$300. aged mares, \$200. Free service this season to all mares purchased from us to our new Stallion, Illinois. Three coming yearling stallions. Carnot breeding, choice \$150. Our horses winners in seven state fairs in 1936.

HIETT BROS., HAVEN (Reno Co.), KAN.
17 ml. S.E. Hutchinson, 40 ml. N.W. Wichita

Reg. Percheron Stallions

Two blacks two years old. Wt. 1400. Lots of quality. From county fair winners. Would trade for mares or milk cows.

J. J. KURT, ATTICA, KAN.

Reg. Blk. Percheron Stallion

Coming 3 years old. Weight 1650 lbs. Also few registered black Percheron mares, 3 and 4 years old.

CHAS. KALIVODA, AGENDA, KAN.

Percheron Stallions For Sale

All ages. Prices reasonable. Can spare a few mares.

W. P. HAMILTON, BELLE PLAINE, KAN.

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions

At the 1936 Topeka, Kan., State Fair, our Belgians won Grand Champion stallion over all ages, best three stallions, and other Firsts, Sorrels and Roans priced right. 177 miles above Kansas City.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

REG. BELGIAN HORSES

JUSTAMERE STOCK FARM
J. F. Begert, Owner

Topeka Kansas

JACKS

Four Good Jacks

-ranging in age from 3 to 7 years old. Also one purchased Percheron stallion 4 years old and 10 yearling mules.

Sheridan Mulhern, Beattie, Kan.

The Home of Champions
60 Registered Jacks
Ready for spring service. World's largest breeders. Buy your jack now and have him ready for spring service.
Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1937

January	2-16-30
February	13-27
March	13-27
April	10-24
May	8-22
June	5-19
July	3-17-31
August	14-28
September	11-25
October	9-23
November	6-20
December	4-18

Advertising

To insure being run in any issue, copy should be in our office one week in advance of any date given above.

Remember

This Sale Is at 2 o'clock Sharp, at the Sale Barn, Adjoining Town

Manhattan, Kansas

Wednesday, April 7

Quality, breeding, size (wt. over 350 each) considered this draft sale of 15 Duroc gilts from my herd is the equal of any sold at auction this winter. They are April and May gilts immunized and sired by Highbrow (8159) and bred to farrow from April 10 to 20. Attend this sale and be here at 2 o'clock sharp. That is when they sell.

Harry Givens,
Manhattan - - - Kansas

Reg. Duroc Boars For Sale

Short legged, easy feeders. Also Chester White boar pigs. Poland China boars and gilts, some by Pathway, champion 1936. Write for prices.

JOE A. WIESNER, ELLIS, KAN.

Miller Durocs Feedlot Champions

Reg. and immunized fall boars. Shipped on approval. The lowest, dark red, easy fattening kind. Excellent breeding. Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

30 BRED GILTS

Superior bloodlines. Boars all ages, rugged, heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium type kind. Shipped on approval, reg. Stamp for catalog. Photos.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Reg. Chester Whites

Bred gilts; also a few fall and winter boar pigs for immediate sale.

MARTIN CLAUSSEN, RUSSELL, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

P. A. Peterson's Bred Gilts

I have also a few bred tried sows. They are nice and will farrow in April.

P. A. PETERSON, SCRANTON, KAN.

HEREFORD HOGS

Hereford Herd Boar

Iowa Sensation, from Iowa's leading herd. A fine breeder; can't use him longer to advantage. First check for \$45 gets him.

M. H. PETERSON, ASSARIA, KAN.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Reg. Berkshire Boar

From big litter strain and gets big litters. 18 months, good individual, sure breeder.

J. K. MUSE, McPHERSON, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd Bull Prospects

10 to 16 months old. Also open or bred heifers. Shortlegged, moderate type with plenty of milk.

E. C. LACY & SONS, MILTONVALE, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Brown dales

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

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

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Herefords

State and National fair winning blood lines. Yearling and two year old bulls for sale.

GOERNANDT BROS.
Aurora - - - Kansas
(Cloud county)



Worthmore

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.

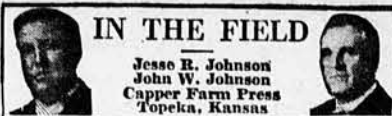
If you have pure bred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale write us immediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER

Topeka, Kansas

John W. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department



IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
John W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press
Topeka, Kansas

Perry Hanks, secretary of the United Duroc record association, passed away at his home in Peoria, Ill., Feb. 20. Mr. Hanks was well known to the hog breeding fraternity all over the United States.

If you breed Poland Chinas you are likely in the market for a good, last fall boar, ready for service. Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan., has sure got them, breeding, show winnings and size. Write to him.

P. A. Peterson, Scranton, Kan., is offering some nice bred Poland China sows and gilts that are bred for April farrow. If you are in the market for bred sows or gilts it is a good opportunity to buy and very likely at very fair prices. They are scarce and hard to find right now.

B. M. Hook & Sons, Silver Lake, Kan., will sell Durocs in the sale pavilion at Silver Lake, Wednesday, April 21. They will sell a nice lot of last fall boars and gilts and some spring gilts and sows bred for late litters. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer, April 10.

J. J. Kurt, Attica, Kan., is advertising two black registered Percheron stallions, two years old, weight 1400 pounds, lots of quality and he will trade for mares or dairy cows. He says they are in good condition and much too good to go as geldings but that they would make a real pair of geldings. They are ready for light service.

Sol L. Leonard, one of the best known Poland China breeders in America, passed away at his St. Joseph, Mo., farm home on Feb. 14. Mr. Leonard has bred and sold registered Poland Chinas for a quarter of a century. He was recognized as master in the art of mating and had a wide acquaintance over many states. He was 58 years old and a native of Missouri.

Arcola Ranch, home of registered Herefords of Anxiety 4th breeding through prominent Domino and Advance Mischief families, is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer. The Arcola Ranch is located five miles west of Brookville, Kan., on highway 40. They have a fine string of young bulls of serviceable age for sale. Better write them but better still you better visit the herd.

M. H. Peterson, Hereford swine breeder of Assaria, Kan., offers for sale his yearling herd boar, Iowa Sensation No. 796, bred by A. J. Way, leading breeder of Iowa. This boar is a good individual and an exceptionally good breeder of big, well marked even litters. He was one year old last September and right in every way. Mr. Peterson must change breeding is the only reason for offering him for sale.

In Walter A. Hunt's advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found a good picture of Mr. Hunt's herd bull, Royal Marshall, from the Shellanbergers and sired by the Crews bred show bull Royal Flush. His dam is Maud 90th by Matchless Marshall. The sale offering consists of 25 bulls and 15 females all of the best of Scotch bloodlines. The sale date is April 20. Look up the advertisement in this issue.

The Kansas Milking Shorthorn breeders are thinking of making a combination sale along about May 1, according to a card just received from Secretary Harry H. Reeves, Pretty Prairie, Kan. All members of the association have received these cards and it is requested that they be filled out and returned promptly. Any one else who has stock that they would consign to such a sale should write at once to Mr. Reeves.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer the Holbert Importing Company, Greeley, Iowa, Delaware county, are advertising a big horse sale, 80 imported Belgian mares fillies and stallions and a few young Percheron stallions and a sale will be held as advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer, at Greeley, Ia., Monday, April 12. The sale catalog is ready to mail April 1. Write for it at once if you are interested in Belgians.

Hiett Bros., Haven, Kan., Reno county, are changing their Percheron horse advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Look it up. Any one wanting young stallions and fillies of up to now bloodlines and splendid individuals, this is the place to go. If you want mature mares, bred and free breeding privilege to their new stallion, Illini Jules, better see them at once. Just look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Gateway Farm sheep was in big demand at the production sale held on the farm near Haven, Kan., February 11. Buyers were present from many parts of the state and bidding was spirited on the more choice ewes and rams. Most purchases were by new breeders and farmers starting with a few head. E. E. Frizzell & Son of Larned bought four top rams. About 260 head of registered Shropshires were sold. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer.

R. E. Fortna, 1715 Pepper Ave., Lincoln, Nebr., is advertising a sale of registered Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares to be held at South Omaha, Nebr., next Wednesday, March 31. Mr. Fortna is the sale manager and invites Kansas farmers and horse breeders to attend this sale of really choice horses. The horses will be judged in the forenoon and the sale will start at 12:30 p. m. The sale is further announced in an advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

A \$75.00 top with the majority of the cows selling from \$45 to \$65 for 38 cows of all ages, was the general average in the W. L. Guy Dairy Dispersion Sale at Atwood on March 8. The young cattle sold exceptionally good. Feed conditions are very limited in northwest Kansas which curtailed prices somewhat and the cattle were very thin as a whole, which accounts for the somewhat lower range of values. Mr. Guy expressed himself as well satisfied with the results of his sale. Bert Powell conducted the sale.

Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan., has never been a producer of registered Duroc in large numbers but he sure has produced some of the kind that suit the breeder, interested in the kind that is in demand. As was announced in the last issue of Kansas Farmer, Mr. Givens is going to sell 15 April and May gilts, sure to farrow from April 10 to 20. They were sired by The Highbrow (8159) by Streamline and bred to Supreme Super (18483). This offering of 15 gilts, bred as

they are, weighing over 350 each and immunized, affords a great opportunity to secure foundation litters of the best. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. The sale will be held at the sale barn joining town, at 2 o'clock, Wednesday, April 7.

Mr. G. D. Sluss, El Dorado, Kan., is Kansas' well known breeder and advocate of Brown Swiss cattle, who advertise quite frequently in Kansas Farmer. He is starting his advertisement again in this issue of Kansas Farmer. If you are interested in these splendid dairy cattle, write to Mr. Sluss for information about them and for descriptions and prices. His herd is a registered herd and there are lots of interesting things about it. They would be glad to have you come and see their Brown Swiss any time you can.

Bert Powell, auctioneer of McDonald, Kan., has just returned from Austin, Minn., where he has been instructing in the Reisch American School of Auctioneering. In writing us recently Mr. Powell says: "From an agricultural viewpoint conditions are very good in southern Minnesota. A very good crop was grown this year and prices received for dairy cattle are good. When feed conditions are taken into consideration good dairy cows in Kansas are selling better accordingly than in Minnesota and Wisconsin."

Next Wednesday, March 31 is the date of the A. F. Miller, Haven, Kan., and R. S. Lyman, Burrton, Kan., joint sale of registered and purebred Holsteins. There will be 40 head in all, 26 of them in milk or right at freshening. There will be six bulls, four of them ready for service, sired by the Carnation bred bull, Carnation Superior Matador. Dams of these young bulls have DHIA records up to 720 pounds of fat in one year. Better be at this sale, there is not going to be many opportunities like this this spring. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Mr. Fred P. Schell, Jr., Liberty, Mo., who is advertising right along in the Kansas Farmer and Missouri Ruralist writes as follows: "We have some nice registered Percheron fillies and young mares for sale that are heavy in foal. Also a three year old saddle mare, sired by Stonewall King and a yearling stud sired by a grandson of Rex McDonald, both registered. And don't forget about the three outstanding young Holstein bulls, K. P. O. P. breeding, we have for sale and the registered cows and heifers for sale of the same breeding. Come to Schellcrest farm, five miles southwest of Liberty on paved highway 69 and see what we have for sale."

We want to again urge anyone wanting an Angus bull that is ready for service and that is of the very best breeding and individual merit, to write to Mr. L. E. Laffin, Crab Orchard, Nebr., who is advertising right along in Kansas Farmer. We have just received a letter from Mr. Laffin about the around 30 bulls of serviceable ages that he will let you pick from, in which he says: "Well known outstanding breeder of Angus cattle visited my herd recently and when we showed him our bulls we are advertising for sale he made this remark: 'This lot of bulls represent the conformation, essential to advancing general herd standards. They are the best lot of low-set, thick, easy fleshing bulls that I have seen.' " Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan., writes us to start his Duroc advertisement in both Kansas Farmer and Missouri Ruralist with the current issues. He writes that he has over 100 spring pigs farrowed so far this spring and more to come. No breeder in Kansas can boast of more satisfied customers during the past few years than Clarence Miller of Alma, Kan. It was a Clarence Miller bred boar that sired the champion car load of barrows, over all breeds, at the American Royal last fall. He made a 1200 mile trip through the Corn Belt last fall looking for new blood and individuals that would insure for his herd still more of the easy feeding, quick maturing type. He bought an outstanding herd boar and some of the best gilts he could find. Don't hesitate to send your order to Clarence Miller for breeding stock, he will please you with what he sends you.

The first annual sale of Jo-Mar farm, Salina, Kan. Guernseys is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Jo-Mar farm is the home of around 130 Guernseys, and is the best equipped dairy farm in central Kansas. A very high quality of milk is produced there and it is a working herd, Tb. and blood tested and a splendid herd throughout. Because they want to confine the herd to registered cattle in the future and because

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL, AUCTIONEER
Livestock and Real Estate. Ask anyone I have worked for. Write or wire.

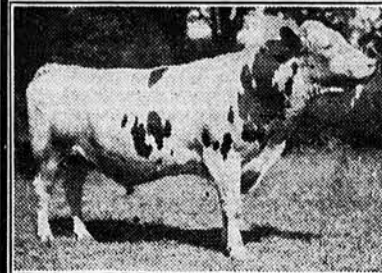
Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan.

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

HORTON, KANSAS

HOSTETTER ENGLE, AUCTIONEER
will conduct or assist on purebred livestock sales or farm auctions. (Holstein breeder.) Abilene, Kansas

SUNNYMEDE FARM



B. I. S. Mercedes Walker Korndyke

Holstein-Friesian Mt. Hope Index
20,380 pounds milk, 721 pounds fat
Sons and Grandsons for sale

C. L. E. EDWARDS
Topeka Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,015 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 658 lbs. fat.

H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

BACK AGAIN KNOEPEL JERSEY FARM

We offer some splendid bulls from baby bulls to serviceable age. The home of many of the Blue Ribbon cattle of Kansas, and the herd always seen at leading Kansas shows. Write us what you want.

KNOEPEL JERSEY FARM, COLONY, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

FOR SALE

BROWN SWISS BULLS

G. D. SLUSS, R. 1, EL DORADO, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Duallyn Farm Offers

a splendid selection of bull calves, some of serviceable age; best English and American breeding and strictly Record of Merit in milk production.

JOHN B. GAGE, R. 1, EUDORA, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Registered Herefords

NOW FOR SALE

BULLS OF ALL AGES
Anxiety 4th breeding through the Dominos, Spanton, Caldo 2nd, Prince Domino and Advance Mischief families.
Ranch five miles west of Brookville, 25 miles west of Salina on U. S. Highway 40.
ARCOLA RANCH, BROOKVILLE, KAN.
Gene Sundgren, Supt.

Domino-Bocardo Bulls

16 low set, well marked, good ones. 12 to 18 mos. old, priced reasonable for quick sale. 3 miles south of town on Highway 77. John W. Williams, Jr., Marion, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

30 Outstanding Bulls
As good as we know of and sold with a guarantee to please. Ages, 8 months to 2 years old. Open and bred heifers and cows, some with calves at foot. Very choice families. Leading herd sire. Prizewinner breeding.

L. E. LAFLIN,
Owner, Box 102, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

START IN GUERNSEYS

Choicest High Grade heifer calves, month old, \$30 for two, prepaid.

LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

Six Reg. Guernsey Bulls

3 to 18 months old. Best of Langwater breeding. Sires and dams carry the blood of Langwater Uncas and other noted sires. Also females. Engle Hershey, Abilene, Kan.

First Annual Guernsey Sale



Jo-Mar Farm

Salina, Kansas

1 Mile East of the Country Club

Salina, Kansas, Monday, April 5

The offering: 30 cows, five heifers and two bulls. The cows are high grade Guernseys, Tb. and blood tested. All cows of milking age have DHIA records from 300 to 465 pounds of butterfat. Many of the cows are just fresh and others will freshen in April. Some of them are safe in calf to our proven sire, Valor's Crusader.

For listing of cattle in the sale address

Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, Kansas

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Kansas Farmer

younger heifers are now freshening they are dispersing at public auction, 30 high grade cows, splendid producers with DHIA records from 350 to 465 pounds of fat. There will also be five heifers and two registered young bulls in the sale. Many of the cows are just fresh and others are freshening in April. Some are safe in calf to the proven sire, Valor's Crusader, the third Penney bred bull used in the herd. Be at this sale if you want real milk cows. The sale is at Jo-Mar farm, one mile east of the Country Club, Salina, Kan.

D. H. Clark of Douglas, Kan., was one of the heaviest buyers of females in the Shallenberger dispersion sale held at Alma, Neb., February 24. He purchased a dozen of the top heifers at prices ranging from \$125 to \$450.00, the top price paid for females in the sale. The average paid on his purchases averaged well above \$200.00. Schultz Bros., Huron, Kan., bought the bull, Royal Browndale, at \$225.00. Elmer Conrad, Timpkin, Kan., bought a Ashbourne Tartan, an April, 1936, calf. Faye Leichter Clayton bought a choice heifer at \$170.00. Twenty bulls sold for an average of \$176.13. 40 females averaged \$186.68. The entire offering of 60 head brought \$10,990, an average of \$183.17 with this sale. Mr. Shallenberger retires as a breeder of registered Shorthorns. During the years he has bred and sold thousands of good bulls and females all over the corn belt. It would be hard to estimate in dollars the good which has been accomplished by the intelligent effort energy used in building and distributing of Shallenberger Shorthorns.

The J. O. McFarland & Sons, Sterling, Kan., out in Rice county, February 26, was a good sale although it was a stormy day. The 45 head sold for an average of \$73.10 to 27 buyers, mainly from southern Kansas. The herd bull, Walgrove Lewis, sold to L. H. Strickler, Hutchinson, for \$190. An October bull calf, consigned to the sale by Paul Hudson of Sylvia, sold at the close of the sale for \$72.50. The 21 females, over two years of age, averaged just \$100.00, with Bigwood & Reece, Pratt, Kan., taking four of them and a yearling heifer. Emil W. Ploog, Frederick, Kan., bought the top cow for \$175.00. Among other breeders were: Edward Brensing, Hudson; D. B. Ensor, Hopeton, Okla.; Curtis Spangenberg, Hudson; F. Blair Elbert, Ness City; H. E. Stuckey, Moundridge; Carl Peterson, Garfield; R. A. Ulbrich, Valley Center; Irwin S. King, Glen Elder; V. T. Harms, Newton; W. W. McCrory, Sterling, and P. P. Adrian, Moundridge. It was a nice lot of registered Milking Shorthorns and the McFarlands were dispersing because of other business affairs.

E. C. Quigley, St. Marys, Kan., sold his second draft sale of registered Hampshires from his well known Williamstown, Kan., Quigley Hampshire farm, at Perry, Kan., last Saturday, March 20. The sale was conducted by auctioneers, A. W. Thompson of Lincoln, Neb., and Ed Herff of Oklahoma City, Okla. Mr. Quigley, who has recently been made supervisor of umpires of the national league and attached to the publicity department of the national league, was selling his show herd, or most of it in this sale, including the World's grand champion, Hampshire boar, High Score. The great champion went to Sugar Grove farms, Aurora, Ill., for \$1,360. The great show litter by High Score and out of a Peter Pan dam was taken by several different breeders, selling up to \$160 each. The average on 25 head was \$124.50. The Quigley Hampshire farm, Williamstown, Kan., will continue to be headquarters of the best in Hampshire breeding. The sale of the most of the show herd, along with a nice lot of later bred gilts was made necessary because of Mr. Quigley's big job with the national league. The sale was well attended by leading breeders.

When selecting breeding stock there is nothing of greater importance than to give proper attention to the quality and blood lines of the herd sire from the herd where purchases are to be made. This directs one's thought to the great breeding bull now in service in the Walter A. Hunt Shorthorn herd at Arkansas City. After using one of his outstanding good sons with such splendid results Mr. Hunt purchased Royal Marshall and placed him at the head of his strongly bred Scotch herd. Royal Marshall is a deep set, short legged, red son of the noted Shallenberger bull Royal Flush, a grandson of Browndale Count. He is a Marr Maude and was a show bull of note. The get of Royal Marshall places him well at the top both as an outstanding Kansas herd sire, both as an individual, and sire of uniform quality. Many of the individuals in the Hunt sale, to be held April 20, will be sired by or bred to this great bull or his worthy son, Browndale Marshall. The offering of 40 head make up an offering of bulls and mostly young females, they represent the natural accumulation of the herd, fed and handled to insure the best results in new hands and representing many of the best known Shorthorn families. To reach the sale turn west off of Highway 77 a few miles north of Arkansas City. For catalog write at once to Mr. Walter A. Hunt, proprietor of Sunnyvale Farms, Arkansas City, Kan.

The seventh annual spring sale of the southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer and will be held at the usual place, the Wichita stock yards, Wednesday, April 7. Consignments are catalogued from 14 herds of this association. The catalogs are now ready to mail upon request to the sale manager, Hans Regier, Whitewater, Kan. The advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer gives the names of the 14 member consignors to this spring sale and a line on what they are consigning but for complete information about the offering of 38 bulls and 20 females you should write and secure the sale catalog which will be mailed promptly upon request. The 14 consignors to this sale are well known breeders. There is a variety of breeding offered in the sale that affords those looking for bulls or for females a wide range of choice of breeding, colors, type and prices. These association sales are regular events, fall and spring sales, that afford the breeder an opportunity, and the incentive, to breed good cattle and develop them, knowing that in these association sales he will have an opportunity to sell his tops for their value as determined by the buyers who are visiting these sales in greater numbers each sale. There are not a large number of breeders who raise enough cattle to afford a draft sale every year but they can consign to this association sales a few each year of the kind that are in demand. Write to Hans Regier, Whitewater, Kan., sale manager at once for the sale catalog.

Here is a fine letter from John B. Gage, proprietor of the Dualyn Farm herd of registered Milking Shorthorn cattle at Eudora, Kan., Douglas county. "While I have experienced exceptionally good demand for Milking Shorthorn bulls within the last month or six weeks, I still have

on hand eight or ten exceptionally good ones and am enclosing an advertisement for the next two issues of Kansas Farmer. It is interesting, I believe to know where these Kansas bred Milking Shorthorn bulls are going these days. Three bulls, all exceptionally well bred animals and of good quality, went down to the very tip of Texas into the Brownville area among the citrus fruit orchards at Donna, Tex., being purchased by R. E. Alcorn, Jr., who trucked up a load of Texas products, mostly cabbages and sold them in Topeka, taking back with him these bulls. Two of them were for his own use. He says that pasture in that area now is knee high and that tomatoes will soon be ripe. Two others have gone out to the high mountain country of Colorado, the sale being caused by the way a bull I shipped out there and his descendants have improved stock in that particular territory. This bull was sold eight years ago. Another bull went to Paonia, Colo., for much the same reason. Two bulls went to the Alfalfa producing territory around Pauls Valley, Okla. And others have been sold to Kansas breeders and there were some of these bulls that went to Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado that I would like to have seen stay in Kansas."

In sending in copy for Kansas Farmer and Missouri Ruralist, advertising the Jas. R. Peck Milking Shorthorn sale at Neodesha, Kan., Saturday, April 10, Mr. Roy A. Cook, secretary of the Milking Shorthorn Society, Independence, Ia., and who is manager of the Peck sale, writes this very interesting letter about the quality of Mr. Peck's offering of Milking Shorthorns on that date. Mr. Cook says: "I enclose copy for Kansas Farmer, March 27 issue and Missouri Ruralist, April 3. We have just to day been able to finally block out the different lots for the Peck sale and line up the sale catalog. Mr. Peck decided to put in the sale his two best 1928 cows, a fine 1930 cow, five 1931 young cows, three 1934 heifers, one 1935 and five 1936 heifers. And also Supremacy's Type, one of the herd bulls, one 1931 bull, one 1933 bull, one 1935 bull and eight 1936 bull calves besides some babies catalogued with the dams and sold separately. Of the bulls catalogued, 10 carry the blood of Supremacy's type, five the blood of Glenside Dairy King 2nd. Of the females catalogued nine carry the blood of Glenside Dairy King 2nd, five the blood of Supremacy's Type. I doubt if any sale in the southwest has carried so much combined show and production blood as Mr. Peck's sale, featuring the blood of these outstanding show and production bulls. I want to express my appreciation of the splendid cooperation of the Capper papers in advertising these sales and I very much appreciate your Johnson Bros. service. I get lots of response from my advertising in the Capper papers. Yours Very Cordially, Roy A. Cook, Independence, Ia., March 18, 1937." You should write to Mr. Roy A. Cook, Independence, Ia., for the Jas. R. Peck, Neodesha, Kan., sale catalog. The date of the sale is Saturday, April 10. The sale will be held as advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer at Rainbow Ranch, Neodesha, Kan.

Kansas Dairy Cattle Spring Shows

Holstein-Friesians

April 19—Lyons.
April 20—Harper.
April 21—Newton.
April 22—Berkeley.
April 23—Blue Rapids.
April 24—Parsons.
April 27—Leavenworth.
April 28—Topeka.
April 29—Sabetha.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Apr. 7—Annual spring sale, Southern Kansas Shorthorn breeders sale, Wichita, Kan. Hans Regier, sale manager, Whitewater, Kan.
April 20—Walter A. Hunt, Sunnyvale Farms, Arkansas City, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

May 5—C. D. Lober, Weston, Mo., B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., Sale Manager.

Holstein Cattle

Mar. 31—A. F. Miller and R. S. Lyman, Haven, Kan. Joint sale.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

April 10—Jas. R. Peck, Neodesha, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle

April 5—Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, Kan. Roy R. Dillard.

Duroc Hogs

April 7—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.
April 21—B. M. Hook & Son, Silver Lake, Kan.

Percherons

April 12—Holbert Importing Company, Greeley, Iowa.

Belgian Horses

April 12—Holbert Importing Company, Greeley, Iowa.

March 31—Breeders sale, South Omaha, Neb. R. E. Fortna, Sale Mgr., 1715 Pepper Ave., Lincoln, Neb.
March 31—Breeders Sale, South Omaha, Neb. R. E. Fortna, Sale Mgr., 1715 Pepper Ave., Lincoln, Neb.

Barn Used But Not Done

The first step in building a cattle barn on Harry Povenmire's farm, near Gridley, was to lay a double manger, walk-way and floor of concrete. This was to have been for feeding beef cows. But cramped finances caused Mr. Povenmire to decide to wait a while before completing the barn. However, his investment in the floor and manger is paying good dividends. It is adjacent to a silo and serves as a concrete feeding floor and manger. The only difference is the cows have to stand in the open to eat, which usually is entirely satisfactory.

Brome: A nice field of brome grass has been established by Clyde Ernst, Rice county, on a 4½-acre field which was terraced before seeding. The slope was 8 per cent.

Announcing the Annual Spring Sale Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders

54 Lots in This Interesting Catalog

35 Bulls, 19 Cows and Heifers

In the Stock Yards Pavilion

Wichita, Kansas, Wednesday, April 7

14 Members of This Association Are Consigning Selections From Their Herds to This Annual Breeders' Sale:

R. L. Bach, Larned: Four bulls by Sni-a-Bar Ringmaster by Paymaster. Strong in Sni-a-Bar, Anoka and Bellows breeding.
John B. Ballah, Kaw City, Okla.: 1 bull by Clara's Captain and out of a Premier dam.
Ben. H. Bird, Protection: 1 bull, top five sires in his pedigree bred by Tomson Bros.
Homer L. French, Pretty Prairie: 1 cow, sired by Proud Rodney.
S. M. Knox, Humboldt: 1 bull, grandson of Ballylin Rodney, a tried sire that has been winning in the show ring.
W. G. Lambky & Sons, Mulvane: 2 Polled bulls, Sultan's Apollo.
Edd Markee, Petwin: 3 bulls, two of them by a son of Glenburn Prince Lavender, the other by Lord Archer.
Mellrath Bros., Kingman: 2 bulls, sired by sons of Maxwellton Lamash.
Thos. Murphy & Son, Corbin: 8 yearling bulls, one yearling heifer. Sired by Collynie's Dale, some of them seven generations of Murphy breeding.
John Regier & Son, Whitewater: 5 bulls, 8 females. This Alfalfa Leaf consignment is strong in breeding of Maxwellton, Divide Magnet, Glenburn Prince Lavender, and A. L. Browndale, and from the best cows in the herd.
J. B. Regier, Whitewater: 7 females representing excellent breeding, consisting of cows with calves, bred and open cows and heifers.
Tomson Bros., Wakarusa: 3 bulls, two heifers, sired by Proud Archer. These represent the best from Tomson Bros. breeding.
L. C. Waite & Son, Casseday: 2 bulls by Cumberland Revelation and A. L. Gauntlet. These calves won in the county show herd last fall.
W. B. Shafer, Columbus: 3 bulls, two by Scottish Master, one by A. L. Browndale, and out of A. L. Princess 10, top of the association sale at Wichita two years ago.

In this 1937 annual Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale, any breeder is almost sure to find the kind of cattle he is looking for. For the sale catalog write at once to

Hans Regier, Sale Manager, Whitewater, Kansas
Auctioneers: A. W. Thompson, Lincoln, Neb.; Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Representing Kansas Farmer

Sunnyvale Farms Shorthorn Sale!

40 Head of Scotch Breeding

Tuesday, April 20

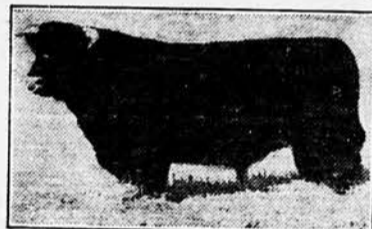
Sale on Farm North of Town—Turn West at Our Sign on 77

40 HEAD featuring the breeding of our Shallenberger bred bull ROYAL MARSHALL (son of the noted champion Royal Flush). Many females bred to him, others sired by or bred to his worthy son, BROWDALE MARSHALL.
25 bulls—a third of them from 18 to 24 months old. Remainder from 10 to 15 months old. The sale of the season for large number of serviceable aged bull.

4 mature bred cows, 3 with calves at foot.
4 bred and 3 open heifers. Lavenders, Collynes, Rosemarys, and other good families. Daughters and granddaughters of Pleasant Roan Lord (son of Roan Lord). Everything tested for Tb. and abortion.
Write for catalog to the owner—

Walter A. Hunt, Arkansas City, Kan.

Aucts.: Boyd Newcom and C. W. Cole Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



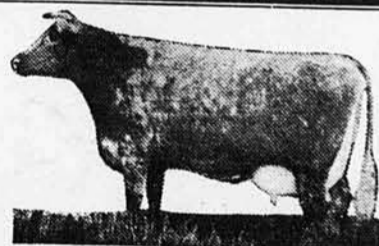
ROYAL MARSHALL

James R. Peck Milking Shorthorn Sale

Rainbow Ranch
Neodesha, Kansas

Saturday, April 10

23 females cataloged, none over 8 years old.
15 bulls and bull calves, besides baby calves. For catalog with full particulars write to
Roy A. Cook, Independence, Ia., Sale Mgr., or James R. Peck, Neodesha, Ks.
Jesse R. Johnson of Kansas Farmer will attend the sale.



Combination Holstein Cattle Sale

On the A. F. Miller Farm, 3½ Miles North and 3 West of Haven, Kansas. Haven is on Highway 696.

Wednesday, March 31

40 HEAD. Registered and purebreds, selected from two good herds.
26 head in milk or right at freshening.
6 bulls from calves to breeding ages, 4 ready for service (sons of the Carnation bred bull CARNATION SUPERIOR MATADOR).
8 choice bred and open heifers and heifer calves, sired by the above bull or his great son (also in sale). Dams of the young bulls son (also in sale). Much of the offering carries HOMESTEAD breeding. All mature females in the sale have records or trace to tested dams.
For catalog address either consignors:

A. F. Miller, Haven, Kan. — R. S. Lyman, Burrton, Kan.
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, with Kansas Farmer



YOUR GREATEST AID to SAFETY ECONOMY and EASE in CHICK FEEDING



**"TAKES THE GUESSWORK
AND WORK OUT OF FEEDING"**

CHICK MASH PELLETS

16 Reasons why Nutrena makes You MORE MONEY

1. The Safe - Easy - Economical Way to Start Baby Chicks.
2. Takes the Guesswork out of Feeding.
3. Saves 10 to 20 pounds per 100 pounds.
4. The right size for day-old chicks.
5. Pellets are "grain-like" - the natural feed.
6. Every mouthful a balanced ration.
7. Every pellet uniform-biologically correct.
8. Feeder, not the chick, controls the diet.
9. More sanitary - helps prevent disease.
10. Reduces cannibalism - toe and feather picking.
11. Reduces labor - less work.
12. Easy to feed - no worry - no bother.
13. The EXACT method of feeding.
14. A Safe, Economical feed to use.
15. Promotes greater livability.
16. Raises better pullets quicker - at less cost.

For years there have been good chick starting feeds - but not until last year was there a feed which really astounded poultry raisers with the results it produced - the economy and safety it offered. NUTRENA Chick Mash Pellets became the favorite of thousands of chick raisers almost overnight. Poultrymen quickly realized that at last they had found a feed that SOLVED THEIR FEEDING PROBLEMS.

A SAFE-EASY-ECONOMICAL WAY TO FEED

Once you feed NUTRENA Chick Mash Pellets, you will not want to change. Pellets give every chick a balanced ration. Chicks cannot "pick and choose" only particles they want, as in mash feeding. Every mouthful of NUTRENA Chick Mash Pellets contains the proper ingredients (biologically and nutritionally correct) to insure faster growth, greater livability, sound bone structure, rapid feathering, high disease resistance, and correct development of pullets. Pellets are more sanitary, easier to feed and practically eliminate waste. Users report a 10 to 20 pounds saving in every 100 pounds of pellets when used instead of mash.

This year make EVERY chick pay. For their FIRST feed, give them NUTRENA Chick Mash Pellets. See your NUTRENA dealer or write for FREE literature.

Nutrena Mills, Inc. Coffeyville, Kansas
Kansas City, Kansas