

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

May 5, 1933
Seventy-First Year



Plant Sorghum Later

ALL but two of the sorghum varieties being tested at the Fort Hays Experiment Station, have for years yielded more grain and forage when planted on or after June 1 than when planted before May 15.

Most of the early-maturing varieties produce their greatest yields when seeded June 15. The June 15 planting of these early sorghums outyields the May 15 planting by an average of 10.7 bushels of grain and .63 tons of dry forage.

This will interest Kansas Farmer readers generally, particularly our Western Kansas readers who are getting ready to seed their wheat land to row crops.

Nearly all medium-early maturing varieties return heaviest yields when planted June 1. In this group the June 1 planting outyields the May 15 planting by differences of 5.9 bushels of grain and .46 tons of dry forage.

Keeping the land clean until planting time and seeding late enough to avoid excessive hot winds during the flowering period are responsible for the large increases in yield from delayed seeding.

Varieties seeded on June 1 or June 15 not only produce heavier yields than when seeded earlier but grow more rapidly and require less total time to mature. A delay of 15 days in planting time, from May 15 to June 1, results in only 6 days delay in maturity in the fall. Varieties planted on June 15 mature only 10 days later in the fall than when they are seeded 31 days earlier.

Atlas sorgo, Kansas Orange, Sourless, and other late sorgos generally produce maximum forage yields when planted on June 1 but should be planted at least 10 days earlier to insure maturity before frost.

Corn matures consistently at Hays when planted on June 15. On this date the corn produces 11 bushels more grain to the acre than when planted May 15 and 2.1 bushels more than when planted June 1.

Extremely early-maturing varieties may be planted as late as July 1 with assurance of producing a heavy growth of forage and ripe grain. However, this is not a practice to be recommended except when early plantings fail or a need arises for additional forage. A successful crop cannot be obtained from July 1 plantings unless the land has been clean-tilled for several months in advance.



Got Thief and Saddle

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

ONE cool night, A. L. Evans, Emporia, heard a car pass his house twice. Next morning he found his saddle had been stolen. Tracks were found leading to where a car had been parked a few rods from the barn. Mr. Evans reported to the sheriff who passed the word on to neighboring towns. Three days later Mr. Evans entered a shoe and harness shop in Emporia. By 1 chance in 1,000, he went in at the back door. A harness-maker was repairing a saddle—Evan's stolen saddle. Evans was able to trace the theft back to Ivan Whipple, who now is serving a 90-day jail sentence. The \$25 reward has been paid to Protective Service Member Evans.

Car Thief Caught in the Act

THE starting of a car in a garage near where Protective Service Member H. F. Reimer, Inman, was sleeping awakened him and his brother, G. J. Reimer. They hurried out and found the thief, one Martin Dirksen, had been detained by a faulty carburetor. The delay enabled the Reimers to take him "red," or black handed. Sheriff Nordling and Deputy Sheriff Grant were called and the prisoner was surrendered to them. Dirksen was given a 1 to 5 year sentence. The \$50 Protective Service reward was divided equally between H. F. and G. J. Reimer, both Protective Service members.

Wore the Stolen Overalls

WHILE the family of Protective Service Member W. H. Capsey, Soldier, Kan., was away from home, burglars entered and took away a sheepskin coat, two pairs of overalls and other articles. The family believed the clothes had been stolen by local talent, the missing garments would just about fit either of two suspected persons. Deputy Sheriff L. L. Swartz, informed of these suspicions, found one of the suspects wearing a pair of the stolen overalls, and Raymond Spiker and Leonard Wright now are serving 60-day jail sentences for the theft. At Mr. Capsey's suggestion the \$25 Protective Service reward has been divided—\$15 to Protective Service Member W. H. Capsey and \$10 to Deputy Sheriff L. L. Swartz.

His Footprints Betrayed Him

GOING to his hog lot one morning, James Carman, Phillipsburg, found one of his fattening hogs had been butchered and loaded into a truck or car, just across the fence. His neighbor, John Dill, assisted him in following the trail. Peculiar shoe tracks were preserved for later comparison. By means of the tire tread the truck was followed some distance down the road. It turned in at a house. Officers were called. While they were interviewing the men living there, one of these, Ernest Gundle, unwittingly displayed a shoe sole on which was noticed the design displayed in the tracks found in the Carman hog lot. Gundle now is serving a not to exceed 5-year sentence in the reformatory. The \$25 Protective Service reward has been paid, one-half to Protective Service Member Carman and the other half to the neighbor and the officers who assisted him.

Appreciate the Service

I received your check for \$25 for which I thank you. Some of the boys are paying up, so I will get pay for my seed and for my time and expenses. You and Senator Capper are doing lots to stop theft on farms as those boys have been thoroughly advertised and it will give others warning.—B. L. Wilson, Winfield, Kan.

Received your check for \$50 for which I thank you very much. The whole family likes Kansas Farmer.—Joe Pitner, Hernon, Kan.

Just a Letter Brought Aid

I received my dishes a few days ago. Evidently the company didn't send them until you wrote. And now, I'm just saying thank you because words won't express my appreciation of all your kindness.—Thelma Boyd, St. Francis, Kan.

Company Sent a Check

I could not write sooner because I misplaced your letter. The company sent me a check as tho it were a misunderstanding on their part. Thank you very much. I recommend the Protective Service to my friends.—Mrs. Wayne Phillips, Oakley, Kan.

Lower Prices on Standard Motor Oils..

Polarine now 20¢ a quart, new Iso-Vis "D" 25¢ a quart (at retail). Ask me for new low quantity prices delivered to your door.

*Plus Tax



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Standard has reduced motor oil prices. Polarine—the most popular motor oil in the Middle West—is down 5¢ a quart at all service stations. Quantity prices are also reduced.

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Lower Operating Costs For You

Standard is thus glad to contribute to a reduction in the cost of operating your farm machinery. Ask your Standard Oil Agent for prices in quantity, delivered.

3 Fine Motor Oils

POLARINE—The most popular motor oil in the Middle West. Now lower priced than ever.

ISO-VIS "D"—The new anti-sludge motor oil. An improved motor oil that resists sludge formation, lasts longer. And it's lower in price.

STANOLIND—Our lowest priced oil. It's not only economical, but a carefully refined, dependable product that gives full protection to your motor.

3 Fine Gasolines

STANOLIND—This low priced regular white gasoline will give you more miles per dollar than any other motor fuel. An excellent low priced tractor fuel.

STANDARD RED CROWN—It's up in anti-knock, it's seasonally adjusted, it's quicker starting. It's a premium fuel in everything but price.

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Published 5th and 20th of every month at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan. Entered at Topeka, Kan., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Seventy-First Year, No. 9

May 5, 1933

*** Semi-Monthly—1 Yr., 50c; 3 Yrs., \$1.

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Subscription rate: One year, 50c; 3 years, \$1 in U. S. Subscriptions stopped at expiration. Address letters about subscriptions to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Corn, Cash, Cows and So Forth

A Page of Farm Talk

How it Works for Me

SWAPPING ideas is so interesting and helpful a pastime that Kansas Farmer continues its offer of prizes for the best. Here are several other bread-and-butter subjects to write about. Glad to have you pick any one and send Kansas Farmer a brief letter giving your experience:

What Fallowing Does for Me.

Best Way to Develop Pullets.

How I Stopped Wasting Feed.

A Daily Income on the Farm.

Farm Leaks I Have Stopped.

Does it Pay to Test Dairy Cows?

Sanitation Has Made Me Money.

The Biggest Farm Lesson I Ever Learned.

How Many Acres Do I Need to Make a Living?

How I Found Special Customers.

Kansas Farmer offers \$2 for the best letter on any one of these subjects. Mail your letter to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, not later than May 20.



Swap Idea Winners

H. L. Canady, Anderson county, \$2
F. D. Munsell, Gove county, \$2
Clell Dodson, Clark county, \$2
W. E. Morgan, Sheridan county, \$2
A. L. Verschelden, Pottawatomie county, \$2

go fishing or take a vacation in the mountains, but don't cultivate your corn.

A good deal depends on what is meant by "tending a field too well." You can till your field too deeply, or when it is too wet, or too dry, at the wrong time, or with improper tools. By so doing you can injure your soil or the crop. But that would not be tending the field too well. Your soil is a storehouse of plant foods, soil water, soil air and bacteria. A system that promotes the action of the soil bacteria—intensive cultivation does—and conserves moisture, is best.

Gove Co.

F. D. Munsell.

How We Cut Living Costs

WE HAVE made many changes, in foods especially. I grind wheat in an old-fashioned hand coffee mill. For whole-wheat breakfast food I grind it coarse most of the time, as we like it better that way. If we wish a change, I tighten the grinder and grind it fine. I also cook the whole grains. This gives us three ways of cooking wheat for breakfast food. I also grind whole wheat for bread and muffins. It costs virtually nothing. I take wheat to the mill and exchange it for flour which saves money. I have yellow corn ground at the mill which costs only a few cents for all the cornmeal I can use. I buy barley by the peck, clean it and roast it for coffee. This costs 5 cents for 14 pounds.

I canned my vegetables and fruits last summer to meet conditions in the winter. I bought early apples, wind falls which were cheap. These I canned at less than 2½ cents a quart, which is a great saving as apples later in the season are high. In the fall I put away carrots and sweet potatoes in large tin cans. They are as nice now as when I dug them. I buried turnips and put beets in sand. I have worked hard making these changes but I have nearly all the foods I need for my family with little cost. I also have grain and alfalfa ground and make my chick feed at less than half what it would cost ready prepared.

Harvey Co.

Mrs. Eli Kaufman.

This Corn Was Well Fed

BUILD up land to grow the best corn every year. I am a firm believer in doing this by seeding clover or alfalfa and spreading barnyard fertilizer. If necessary, lime the ground for legumes, feed the hay to cattle and put manure back on the land. In that way I am doubly sure that my ground is being built up to raise corn.

I had 20 acres of sandy loam in alfalfa and clover. This was plowed 6 to 8 inches deep, double-disked and harrowed crosswise. I planted with furrow openers, drilling the corn 21 inches apart. When it was a week old, I threw the dirt away with a disk cultivator, then harrowed it back in and had a perfect seedbed all the time. In a few days I cultivated as deeply and as close as possible. Later the crop was cultivated twice more but I got farther away from the corn each time. Building up the soil and then making a deep seedbed to hold lots of water made it possible for me to husk 81 bushels of corn to the acre in the fall.

Anderson Co.

H. L. Canady.

My Righthand Partner

MY BEST paying equipment is my all-purpose tractor. It is my righthand partner in all kinds of work, such as drilling wheat, binding feed, is right on the job when it comes to listing or harrowing, and it and my power take-off mowing machine always are ready to go. When I wish to saw wood, I attach my circular saw to the tractor, drive up to a pile of logs, saw them, and then drive to the next pile. To tell the truth, I don't think I could get along without this machine.

Clark Co.

Clell Dodson.

Corn Pinch-Hit for Me

THE best corn I ever raised was a few years ago on a small patch of 9 acres. I sowed wheat on this patch in the fall and it winter-killed. In the spring I plowed it up and planted corn. It made better than 45 bushels an acre. It was thin on the ground and had large ears. I sold it at 50 cents a bushel which made \$22.50 an acre.

Coffey Co.

W. H. Romary.

SOMETIMES we must make changes to meet conditions. I found by cutting out a large acreage of wheat I can get along doing all the work myself. In the last few years there has been little money in anything on the farm, so last year I planted 500 acres to oats, corn and feed; milked 15 cows, kept 200 White Leghorn hens and 10 brood sows. From my records I learn that the cows and chickens kept the table, paid repair bills, bought gas and oil for the car and clothing for a family of four. By raising our grain, the hogs showed a little profit. So this year we have increased the dairy herd to 25, are going to have 500 laying hens and twice as many brood sows. We are planting 100 acres to cane and kafir, 160 acres are in barley and oats, and we will put the remainder in corn. That will give us a mixed grain ration for all the stock. I plan to dig a silo this summer. I find horses and mules pretty cheap power since we can use home-grown feed.

Sheridan Co.

W. E. Morgan.

But We Have Peace of Mind

WE STARTED out to farm, young and hopeful, when times were prosperous. Our efforts were blessed with success and money flowed in easily, too easily for our good. Regardless of the mortgage on the farm and the note we had acquired at the bank—they looked small to us then—we spent our cash as rapidly as it came in. If we wanted something we couldn't pay for we charged it, so contributed our share to the inevitable crash. When it did come, we pride ourselves that we immediately saw our mistake and went on a cash basis, and think this the best change anyone could make to meet conditions any time.

Altho income has been small we have paid up our bills, including our note at the bank. The mortgage still is on the farm but we manage to keep up the interest and taxes. Some might contend our standard of living has been lowered. If so, we contend that the peace of mind attained by paying as we go more than offsets this drawback.

Osage Co.

A. O. C.

Pasture and Corn Success

SEVERAL years ago I seeded 4 acres to rye the last of August, after a potato crop had been dug. On this I put 7 cows and 2 colts. They pastured it from the first week in October until May 15, when I plowed the field for corn. The next fall I harvested 82 bushels of corn to the acre, the highest yield I ever had. So you see from a financial standpoint, not only the pasture but the corn as well was a success. I could have had still better returns had the pasture been hog-tight.

Talking about my best implements, I would name my scales, my dirt packer and 2-row monitor. I find that a packer saves about one-third of the seed and cuts the labor in half. I believe in keeping plenty of legumes on the farm. I follow Sweet clover with about four corn crops and stretch it out to six crops after alfalfa.

Pottawatomie Co.

A. L. Verschelden.

Tending a Field of Corn

I LIVE in Gove county and grow corn. We have a fertile soil and plenty of sunshine. Our rainfall occurs in the spring and summer, but often we have protracted drouths, so moisture conservation is our big problem. Plowing deeply makes a reservoir out of the soil that will catch and retain moisture. Shallow cultivation that kills weeds when they are small and sprouting, with such tools as weedeers, rotary hoes, disks or spring-tooth harrows up to planting time, fits our soil.

We must not plant corn more than 2 inches deep in the early part of the season as dust storms or dashing rains may bury the seed so it never can come up. Shallow cultivation after planting, enough to gradually level the ridges and kill the weeds, is best. Two or 3-row disk weedeers fixed to throw out, with a harrow following, is best for the first time over. Second time over, adjust the disk to throw in and if the corn is not too large, keep the drag harrow right behind the weeder this time also. This is all the cultivation required unless the season is very wet. If conditions are favorable for weed growth, we have to cultivate a third time, but we are sure that we do not prune our corn roots. When soil is dry and hot winds blow,

Real Help for Farm Debtors

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

GET many letters of inquiry about the emergency farm mortgage legislation. Here is what John Fields, president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, has to say in part:

"Borrowers from the Federal Land Banks will be able to reduce their semi-annual payments to the Federal Land Banks by 60 or 70 per cent of what has been required to keep loans in good standing in the past."

The new law reduces the interest rate on loans outstanding to 4½ per cent and the payment on the principal is postponed for five years. So that instead of having to put up 7 or 8 per cent as formerly, the interest will be reduced to 4½.

Heretofore all loans made by the Federal Land Banks have been amortized over a long series of years and a payment on the principal was made semi-annually. On the longest time loans this payment on the principal started with 1 per cent; then as the principal of the loan was reduced, less and less of the semi-annual payment was required to pay the interest and more and more was applied to the payment of the principal.

A Big Cut in Payments

FOR example, suppose a farmer made a \$5,000 loan. The rate of interest he had to pay was either 6 or 6½ per cent. One per cent was added to this to be applied to reduction of the principal. Let us say the interest rate on the loan was 6 per cent, 1 per cent was added for amortization. So he paid each six months \$175, or \$350 for the year. The first year a trifle over \$50 was applied to the payment of the principal and was deducted from the sum upon which he paid interest.

Some of these long-time loans are now half paid out. So that the borrower now owes \$2,500 instead of \$5,000. He has been paying, however, \$350 every year.

Now if he wants to take advantage of the new law, he may for the next five years, pay only \$112.50 per annum instead of \$350.

Whither Are We Headed?

THESE certainly are marvelous times we are living in. Whether we are headed for the safe haven of national security, better prices and general prosperity, or are starting for a sail on uncharted waters filled with unknown dangers, remains to be seen.

The President of the United States has been granted dictatorial powers never before given to any President in times of peace and not exceeded by the powers granted any previous President in times of war. He was permitted to close every bank in the Federal system by executive order and virtually close all banks of every kind.

He has been empowered to order all those who happen to have gold money in their possession, which they had supposed was private property, to bring it out of hiding and exchange it for paper currency.

Less Farming—More Money.

THE farm bill empowers the President thru his Secretary of Agriculture, to raise the prices of farm products at will, and in effect to dictate to every farmer how much he may plant or sow.

The President is given the power to inflate the volume of money, directly and indirectly, according to the figures of Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, to approximately 20 billion dollars. He is given the right to say that half as many grains of gold shall constitute a dollar as now constitute a dollar; to permit the settlement of the debts owed us by foreign nations in silver, and raise the price of silver arbitrarily to nearly twice its present price.

Nothing is more bewildering to the ordinary individual than the money question. He is told that the only lawful money is the gold dollar but it strains his memory to recall when he either possessed or even saw a gold dollar.

Few Ever Had a Gold Dollar

IT is safe to say that not 1 person in 100 has ever seen a gold dollar. A much larger per cent of course have seen larger gold coins, such as 5 and 10-dollar pieces but even of these there are virtually none in circulation. For all practical purposes we have not been on the gold standard for many years.

That was not always true. Older persons can easily recall a time when you could go to any bank and exchange your paper money for gold if you wished but, either people have gotten entirely out of the habit of carrying gold, or the banks do not have it to give to their customers.

Just at present, while there are many million

Cheerful Outlook

J. H. WILLIAMS
Wilson, Kansas

The times are getting better,
At least, they tell us so;
No if's or and's about it,
Improving sure but slow.
High time the tide was turning;
We hail it with delight,
For every one was idle,
And business just a fright.
They say the dawn is breaking,
In fact the day is here;
The budget has been balanced
With three and two-tenths beer.

There's nothing now to bother;
Our worries all are gone;
The wheels of commerce started
Are rolling on and on.
We'll all be rich and happy,
Depression's on the run,
For this we long have waited
But now the job is done.
Step on the gas and shout it;
We have two kinds of cheer;
The old time bootleg whisky
And three and two-tenths beer.

No man should ever worry
About his children's clothes;
They'll get along quite nicely
With shoes out at the toes.
The larder may be empty;
The landlord may get sore
When rent is not forthcoming
And kick us out the door.
We still have consolation,
A cup we know will cheer,
Just mix our bootleg whisky
With three and two-tenths beer.

dollars of gold certificates outstanding, each of them declaring that the gold for their redemption is in the U. S. Treasury, the holder of a gold certificate is not permitted to take his yellow-back to the Treasury and draw out the gold represented by the certificate.

Is Money All We Need?

OF one thing we are reasonably certain; we are headed for a large inflation of the volume of money; probably not 20 billion as figured by Senator Reed, but certainly an inflation of several billion dollars.

What will be the final result of this inflation? Will prices rise? Will employment be increased so that everybody who is able to work and willing to work will have a job? That question remains to be answered.

There is a general belief, even among conservative financiers, that a moderate inflation of the

volume of money will be a good thing but there also is a lurking fear that we are starting on a dangerous experiment. Perhaps they are wrong and their fears groundless.

Do prices rise and fall depending on the volume of money outstanding? That may be a factor but the fact remains that when prices were at their highest in the United States the volume of money outstanding was less than the present volume.

Fear Paralyzed Business

WE do more than 90 per cent of our business without money, that is, money coined or printed by authority of the Government. The largest financial transactions are carried thru without a single dollar, either of coin or paper currency, changing hands.

What has paralyzed business is lack of confidence, another name for fear, and not lack of currency. There was as much money somewhere in existence in the United States at the time prices reached the lowest level in 1932—in fact more money—than there was in 1929 when everything seemed to be booming.

Fear in the human being stops the circulation of the blood and sometimes produces a paralysis of the entire body. Money and credit compose the life blood of business; if fear grips the economic and social structure paralysis ensues just as paralysis ensues when a human being is terribly frightened.

Worldwide Trade Isolation

BUT why should fear have gripped not only the United States but the entire civilized world? Vast amounts of printed matter and vocal utterance have been expended by individuals trying to answer that question, but the answers have been so various that they have tended to confuse the minds of the readers and listeners rather than throw real light on the situation.

A recent study made by supposed financial experts, shows that within the last four years world trade in general had declined 66 per cent and the United States' share of it 69 per cent.

During this time a policy of trade isolation has developed all over the world. We have supposed that the United States was the most pronounced high-tariff country in the world, but at this time its tariff walls are not nearly so high as the tariff walls of numerous other countries.

One Money System for All

MY own opinion is that worldwide confidence and friendliness are necessary to a permanent return to prosperity. I believe that if there could be established a sound international currency and a sound international banking system, so that the whole business world would have one kind of money, every dollar as sound as every other dollar, also an international banking system that would give the world a universal system of credit, it would go a very long way toward bringing about universal prosperity and worldwide and lasting peace.

It is no use perhaps to talk now about tearing down tariff walls. But my opinion is the time is coming when trade will be as free and unhampered between the nations of the world as it is now between the states of the American Union.

However, just now, the tide of public opinion is running strong for inflation of the volume of money. It is more pronounced it seems to me, than it was in the 90s when Bryan was talking about free silver at 16 to 1.

Is It Personal Property?

1. A bought a farm. He purchased some gravel and paid for it. He finally lost the farm, moved away, and took his gravel with him. B, the new tenant, claims the gravel.

2. What is the difference between real estate and personal property in relation to buildings? Can A claim buildings that are not on a stone foundation?—F. M.

1. This gravel was personal property so long as it was in whatever conveyance A used to haul it to the place. But when it was mingled with the soil of the farm it became part of the estate. A has no more right to remove it than he would any other part of the real estate.

2. A building on a permanent foundation is part of the realty. If it is merely a temporary structure that can be moved from place to place and is not attached to the soil, it is not part of the realty. A permanent foundation does not necessarily have to be of stone.

For an answer to a legal question, enclose a 3-cent stamped self-addressed envelope with your question to T. A. McNeal, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Questions answered only for subscribers.



NOT HIS NATURAL SHAPE—ITS THE "OVERHEAD"

Livestock Prices Get Going

FARM prices have snapped out of their 3-year-old, well-bottomed positions. Definite inflation action by the Senate, and a 3-to-1 majority, for the Farm Bill, not only checked last week's wheat price down-turn that followed the spectacular advances of the week before, but boosted futures nearly 6 cents a bushel.

May and July wheat both closed at Kansas City with a fraction under the big jump. Cash wheat made an excellent rally but would have done better had not most of the sales been completed before the full upward-sweep got under way. Further substantial rises in the markets, including other grains than wheat, are expected.

Hogs were the only livestock to get in on the price rally the previous week, but cattle and lambs made up for lost time last week. Hogs pushed up further to \$3.85, just 15 cents under the \$4 bank holiday price. Heavy runs later turned them down to \$3.60, but more strength is expected.

Cattle caught the inflation spirit and equaled the year's top at \$6.60. Lambs of various classes added 25 to 75 cents, making a top of \$6.60 for best quality.

Best Market for Lambs

THERE is no doubt about the advantage of marketing lambs in good killing condition as soon as possible after the middle of May, advises C. G. Elling, Kansas State College. Prices nearly always are good at that time, and fat spring lambs are at a premium.

More Cows on Farms

Dairying last year moved to the top for the first time as a source of American farm income. The Department of Agriculture predicts an increase of 1 to 2 per cent in number of cows on farms in the next 12 months, despite an increase of 14 per cent in the last five years and that dairying increasingly faces over-production. Production to the cow has fallen steadily. April 1, it was 2 to 3 per cent lower than last year. Average production shows Kansas with 14.4 pounds daily to the cow. Cash income of farmers from sales of milk and milk products in 1932 are estimated at \$985,099,000. Value of milk products used on farms was more than \$250,000,000. Total income of dairy farmers last year was about \$1,400,000,000, or 27 per cent of the income for all farm products.

Less Kansas Wheat on Hand

Wheat in Kansas country mills and elevators April 1, totaled 9,100,000 bushels, the same as last year, says the Department of Agriculture. Holdings for the country, however, were 29,469,000 bushels larger this April than last, 98,796,000 bushels on April 1, 1933, and 69,327,000 bushels April 1, 1932.

Stocks of wheat held on Kansas farms,

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices here given are tops for best quality offered.

	Last Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.60
Hogs	3.85	3.60	3.55
Lambs	6.60	7.00	7.25
Hens, Heavy.....	.09	.09	.12
Eggs, Firsts.....	.11	.09½	.09½
Butterfat18	.14	.13
Wheat,			
Hard Winter....	.72	.56	.57
Corn, Yellow....	.38	.33½	.33
Oats24½	.22½	.23½
Barley33	.31½	.35½
Alfalfa, Baled....	14.50	13.00	22.00
Prairie	8.00	7.00	10.50

April 1, 1933, totaled 20,245,000 bushels compared with 40,778,000 bushels on April 1, 1932. Combining farm stocks and country elevator holdings the quantity of Kansas wheat on hand April 1 this year, totaled 29,345,000 bushels or 27.5 per cent of the 1932 crop, compared with 49,873,000 bushels or 21 per cent of the 1931 crop held on April 1, 1932.

Nation's Supply Little Less

Stocks of wheat on farms and in country mills and elevators in the United States on April 1, 1933, totaled 277,150,000 bushels compared with 235,230,000 bushels April 1, 1932, an increase of nearly 42 million bushels or about 18 per cent.

Domestic wheat held in store at 39 terminal markets about April 1 this year totaled 135,613,000 bushels compared with 207,215,000 bushels about April 1, 1932, and 213,583,000 bushels April 1, 1931. Combining this with farm and country elevator holdings indicates total wheat supplies on April 1, 1933, of 412,763,000 bushels compared with 442,445,000 bushels April 1, 1932, and 402,200,000 April 1, 1931.

All Farm Board Grain Sold

All July wheat futures held by the Grain Stabilization Corporation have been sold, announces the Farm Board's new chairman, Henry Morganthau, jr. He made known April 18 that all May futures had

Crop Acreages Shrinking

How United States crop acreages for 1933 will stack up against those of last year:

	1933	1932
Corn	103,934,000	107,729,000
Winter wheat.....	39,902,000	40,420,000
Oats	40,003,000	41,224,000
Barley	12,971,000	13,213,000
Rye	4,649,000	5,000,000
All sorghums.....	8,033,000	8,100,000
Tame Hay.....	53,389,000	52,819,000
Soybeans	3,152,000	1,285,000
Cowpeas	1,972,000	1,020,000
Potatoes	3,185,000	3,368,000
Tobacco	1,746,000	1,433,000
Flax seed.....	1,819,000	2,087,000
Sweet Potatoes.....	806,000	926,000

been disposed of and, still earlier, that the corporation had sold all its cash wheat.

New Spirit Among Farmers

Allen—Three inches or more of rain April 20-21 put plenty of moisture in the soil. Flax and oats look well now, corn about half planted, wheat in good shape the acreage in county is not large. No fruit except apples and some strawberries, most plants killed by dry weather. Grain has doubled in price in last six weeks. Mixed corn, 26c; wheat, 51c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 18c.—Guy M. Tredway.

Anderson—Drouth broken, ponds filled and creeks flowing. Lots of corn to plant yet, early planted up. Oats and wheat look good. Fruit prospect good except peaches. Corn, 30c to 35c; oats, 20c; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 8c to 11c; hens, 5c to 7c.—R. C. Eichman.

Barber—Good rain. Farmers planting and plowing for feed. There will be some pears, plums, apples, grapes and cherries. Gardens growing fast since the rain. Livestock brings fair prices at community sales. Rural schools out. Wheat, 53c; corn, 40c; seed corn, 60c to 75c; cream, 19c; eggs, 9c to 10c; hens, 6c to 8c.—Albert Felton.

Barlow—Rain of April 19 first moisture of consequence for several months. Also had hail, some stones as large as eggs. Wind did some damage. Barley and potatoes being planted. Butterfat, 19c to 20c; wheat, 53c; corn, 28c; eggs, 7c to 8c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Plenty of moisture but cold, backward weather. Grass good, oats fair, wheat fair, some chinch bugs. Corn planting backward and slow. We are having a cream war, paying 20 cents. Trucks gather cream all over the country for the big creamery at Kansas City and Carthage. Mo. Eggs, 9c; milk, 90c; hogs, \$3.25.—G. A. Van Dyke.

Brown—Fine rain. Prospect for a wheat crop never better. Planting corn the main job. Gardens looking good. Wheat, 54c; corn, 29c to 30c; eggs, 10c; poultry, 9c; cream, 19c.—E. E. Taylor.

Cherokee—Looks as tho there will be a good wheat crop. Oats look fine, quite a lot of corn planted. Rains were heavy, raising rivers and other streams. No flood damage. Butterfat, 19c; bran, 85c; eggs, 9c.—J. H. Van Horn.

Clay—Fine rain. Farmers getting ready to plant corn. Wheat looking good, some late sowing is thin, only a little was damaged by wind. Army worms reported in northern part of county. Recent rise in markets bringing renewed courage. People looking ahead with new zeal. Wheat, 55c; corn, 28c; eggs, 10c; cream, 18c; hens, 7c to 8c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—Another splendid local rain. Small grain making fine start and ground in excellent order for working. Livestock, especially cattle, has come thru the winter showing a good increase and promises a good profit.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—A good rain that was badly needed. Planting corn main job now. Prospects good for strawberry and apple crops, peaches all killed. Early gardens and potatoes look well. Not much road work. Corn, 28c; fancy eggs, 10c; heavy hens, 8c; butterfat, 18c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Douglas—Warm weather and rain mak-

Farm Dollar Climbing

THE purchasing power of one of the world's biggest buyers—the American farmer—is on the upgrade. From February 15, when it was at its lowest point in the 23 years the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been keeping records, until March 15, when farm purchasing power had advanced five points in the Bureau's index. It has been further advanced since that date, climbing as the market climbs.

ing crops, gardens and pastures grow rapidly. Heavy demand for good home-grown seed oats which have been scarce. Corn ground prepared. Alfalfa and oats planted. Strawberry crop looks promising. Eggs, 9c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Cherry blossom time in Edwards county. Fine rains, wheat benefited. Many gardens are up. Tractors roaring putting out spring crops. People seem hopeful, much faith in new administration. Wheat, 58c; eggs, 10c; cream, 17c.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Ellsworth—Much needed local showers. All crops growing again, oats and wheat growing fast. Lots of corn being listed. Will have apples, cherries and plums. Wheat, 53c; corn, 38c; oats, 22c; butter, 19c; creamery butterfat, 20c; eggs, 9c.—Don Helm.

Ford—Good rains, but too late for most of wheat. Farmers sowing barley and planting corn. Need warm weather to bring grain along. Potatoes and gardens being planted. Wheat, 58c; barley for seed, 40c; eggs, 9c; cream, 18c; old hens, 9c; broilers, 10c to 12c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Plenty of moisture. Grass has been rather backward. Walnut log buyers making good many purchases. January sown oats pulled thru this time all right. Some corn planted first of April. Apple, plum, cherry and pear trees in blossom. Most schools out. Eleven hundred head of livestock sold at Ottawa market sale in one afternoon. Can any town the size of Ottawa beat it? Plenty of farm help. Some new bridges being put in. Wheat, 60c; corn, 33c; oats, 18c; kafir, 55c cwt.; butterfat, 15c to 17c; eggs, 7c to 10c; hens, 6c to 8c; springs and broilers, 12c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Gove and Sheridan—Recent rains too late for most wheat. Seventy-five per cent is gone and condition of that remaining is about 50 per cent. Early sown barley is up; lots of it being sown since the rains to avoid so much row crops. Pastures and meadows just starting. Feed scarce. Early planted potatoes coming up. Lots of young chicks. Community sales plentiful. Eggs, 7c to 8c; barley, 35c; oats, 30c; wheat, 55c.—John I. Aldrich.

Graham—Wheat making good growth since rains. Some fields will be planted to row crops, other fields thin. Farmers disking for spring crops, some have started corn planting. Pastures getting green, livestock doing well. Wheat, 50c; corn, 30c; cream, 15c; eggs, 8c.—C. F. Welty.

Greenwood—Three-inch rain made an abundance of stock water. Cattle being (Continued on Page 12)

Roosevelt's Farm Relief Inflation

The last speech before the adoption of the Wheeler free silver amendment by a vote of 41 to 26 in the Senate, was made by Senator Capper who came out squarely for the Roosevelt farm-relief inflation program and the Wheeler amendment, which he "hoped would prove useful in promoting foreign trade with silver countries." This editorial on the same subject was written before the speech was delivered.—Editor's Note.

I HAVE been maintaining for some time that a faulty monetary system, including a dishonest rubber dollar, has been at the root of much of our troubles. That and a conscienceless abuse of our monetary system by the big banking interests to whom Congress granted too much uncontrolled governmental power in the Federal Reserve Act. I congratulate President Roosevelt on his courage and initiative in attacking the money question, and in insisting that his "reflation" program be made a part and parcel of the farm relief program. The two belong together.

I want to tell something else about this President of ours. I was highly gratified to learn of this. I do not know whether it has received any publicity or not. At a recent White House conference, the question was asked President Roosevelt, if it would be necessary to go thru with the farm relief bill if a measurable inflation resulted in higher commodity prices.

The President replied that enactment of the farm relief bill still would be necessary. Why, came a question.

President Roosevelt responded without a moment's hesitation.

An increase in the general commodity price level, President Roosevelt said, would not do away with the disparity between agricultural and industrial

prices which has existed to a marked degree ever since the World War.

Also he believes it necessary for farmers, thru voluntary co-operation with the Government at times, to be able to control production of the basic farm products.

But what particularly pleased me was to know that President Roosevelt recognizes the disparity between farm prices and industrial prices—it averaged a percentage of 15 per cent against the farmer for nine years after the war; it is about 51 per cent against him now.

I am much pleased to know that the man in the White House realizes that fact. But I am even more pleased to know that he believes and insists that something definite should be done about it. He is willing to try experiments to remedy the situation; more than that, he is refusing to be turned aside, or to allow Congress to turn aside, from that program to restore pre-war purchasing power to agriculture.

It means that the President realizes that any country which persists in building up industry and finance by exchanging with agriculture on a basis that ruins agriculture, will ultimately wreck itself.

I say this about President Roosevelt in spite of the fact that he is a Democrat and I am a Republican. This is no time for petty partisan politics. Just as long as President Roosevelt keeps up his present course of being President in the interest of the people of the United States, including the people of the great agricultural Middle West, I am going to stay with him and support his program. The welfare of the country comes ahead of the success or failure of any political party or any factional group. I believed that and tried to practice it when the Republicans were in power in the

nation. And I believe it is even more necessary to believe and practice it in this crisis, whether the administration be Republican or Democrat.

I admit it is dangerous to change the base of our monetary system. But I also must say that it is financial—and also governmental—suicide to allow this ruinous deflation to go on unchecked, and wreck the business or end the jobs of 95 per cent of the people of the country.

I had rather face the facts squarely, pursue a dangerous course that holds some promise of carrying us thru into safety again, than stand still and face almost certain suicide.

There is one more thing I consider necessary in dealing with the monetary system. That is the stabilizing of the purchasing power of the dollar, thru controlling the gold dollar and its subsidiary currency and coins, by investing a Federal bank—not composed entirely of bankers and the banking minded—to keep the dollar constant in its relation to the general commodity price level.

A scientific money—and an honest dollar—is one with a constant buying power. Our whole tax and debt structure rests on commodity prices. If this is to be kept sound for creditor or debtor, it is commodity prices that need to be kept stable, not the weight of gold for which a dollar will exchange.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Senator Capper discusses national affairs at the capital, every Tuesday evening at 7:45 o'clock, our time, over WIBW (580 kilocycles).

All Set for Farm Relief at Last

CLIF STRATTON

CARRYING the broadest powers ever granted a President of the United States, over agriculture, over processing and distribution of farm products, and over the monetary system of the United States; carrying also a provision for refinancing farm mortgages in cases of distress, the Roosevelt farm bill passed the Senate by a vote of 63 to 20. The House, it is believed, will accept the Senate's inflation rider. . . The Senate accepted by a vote of 64 to 21 the Thomas amendment empowering the President to inflate the currency by as much as 12 billions of dollars, if he chooses to use all three ways provided. . . Senators Capper and McGill both voted for the Thomas inflationary amendment and for final passage of the farm bill. The vote came after three weeks of the most comprehensive and scorching debates in Senate history.

100 Million to Start It

The farm bill is the most sweeping legislation ever to go thru Congress, altho action under nearly all of its provisions is discretionary with the administration. It vests broad authority in Secretary Wallace to raise further the prices of nine farm commodities thru levying processing taxes and licensing fees, and thru marketing agreements and control of farm production. . . An effort is expected in conference to eliminate sugar cane and sugar beets from the commodities to be helped by the bill. These were added by the Senate. . . The nine commodities included for price-lifting are wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, rice, tobacco, sugar cane, sugar beets and dairy products. . . A first appropriation of 100 million dollars is provided to start the farm machinery. This is to be repaid to the Government from collection of the processing tax levied on millers, packers and others.

Secretary Wallace's Powers

Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is empowered to—

Fix and collect a processing tax, on the nine basic commodities which will be sufficient to increase the market price to the desired level.

Proclaim a minimum price at which commodities may be bought from the farmer, sufficient to insure production costs and a "reasonable profit" on that share of crops used in America's home market.

Gather all the Federal-owned cotton into one pool to be sold on option to cotton growers in exchange for acreage reductions, with the Government to retain control until resold, the profits to be given the farmers.

Enter into marketing agreements with distributors in which minimum price levels would be established.

A compensating tax would be levied by the Secretary on competing products to equalize the price levels. . . The intent of the bill is to raise prices of these to 1909-1914 levels, except for tobacco and dairy products, the 1919-1928 average price is chosen.

How Cut Acreage Now?

One of the first important decisions facing Secretary Wallace will be to determine whether to curtail production of this year's crops by leasing or acreage retirement agreements in an effort to cut down supply and help boost farm price levels. Planting is now in full swing. There is little chance to get into action soon enough to overcome the head start of nature. . . Another alternative is to obtain agreements from farmers to plow up small portions of the planted area. Because of the lateness of the season Secretary Wallace intends, if possible, to avoid plowing up acreage already planted. His final decision in regard to lease and draft agreements with farmers to cut acreage, will follow the commodity conferences to be called immediately. Within six weeks after the bill becomes law, Wallace hopes to have in operation the main provisions which are to become effective this year. More than 2,000 county agents, as well as county committees, will become cogs in the machine.

One of Secretary Wallace's first acts will be to appoint an administrator for the plan. George N. Peek, of Moline, Ill., farm equipment manufacturer, is likely to be considered. Immediately afterward a series of meet-

ings will get under way with producers and processors of each commodity for which relief efforts will be undertaken this year. Millers, packers, and cotton spinners have prepared for these in many instances.

Mortgage Relief Provisions

The farm mortgage relief section of the farm bill, provides for refinancing farm mortgages at 4½ per cent thru the Federal Land Banks, with the 1 per cent annual amortization requirement of the land banks suspended for five years. To do this 2 billions in Federal Land Bank bonds are to be issued and sold, the 4 per cent interest on the bonds to be guaranteed by the Government. . . The RFC is to have 20 millions to re-float other farm debts under the recent bankruptcy law. It is given 100 million dollars for loans to Joint Stock Land Banks to permit their liquidation and let them cut interest to 5 per cent and suspend foreclosures for two years. . . Loans will be under supervision of the farm loan commissioner or any other agent designated by President Roosevelt, and be made either directly to the farmer himself or thru the present farm loan association system.

Price-Lifting by Inflation

The inflation plan includes lowering the gold content of the dollar not more than 50 per cent. Safeguards are thrown around the plan and it will be used "prudently." They do not expect the gold content clause will have to be resorted to. The 3 billion dollar expansion of credit thru purchases of Government securities by Federal Reserve Banks will first be tried to get money into circulation and lift prices. If this does not accomplish it, the President may require 3 billions in new currency to be issued with which to buy outstanding government obligations and provide for appropriations to redeem 4 per cent of the notes annually for 25 years. Other features of the inflation plan include remonetizing of silver at a ratio with gold to be fixed by the President. Also accepting up to 200 million dollars in silver at not more than 50 cents an ounce in payment of war debts.

Atlas Will Save 8 Acres

GROWING Atlas sorgho instead of corn for silage will release around 8 acres for production of cash crops which might be used to pay taxes. This estimate is based on the experience of Henry Hatesohl, Washington county, who filled a silo with less than 6 acres of Atlas, whereas he has repeatedly filled it with corn and never used less than 14 acres. If 1,500 acres were released in the county by the use of Atlas rather than corn and seeded to alfalfa, the first crop could sell at only \$5 an acre and bring in \$7,500. It's worth trying.

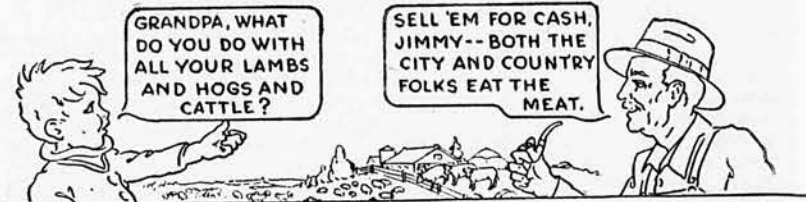
This Gets the Smut

LOSS from sorghum smut in untreated fields is 10 to 15 per cent, about 2 bushels an acre, not to mention the inconvenience caused by dirt and smut in harvesting and threshing, says Raymond O'Hara, Lincoln. Copper carbonate dust thoroly ground into the seed coat is nearly 100 per cent effective in controlling sorghum smut, and it costs 1 cent an acre. A bushel of seed plants 10 acres and it costs 10 cents to treat a bushel.

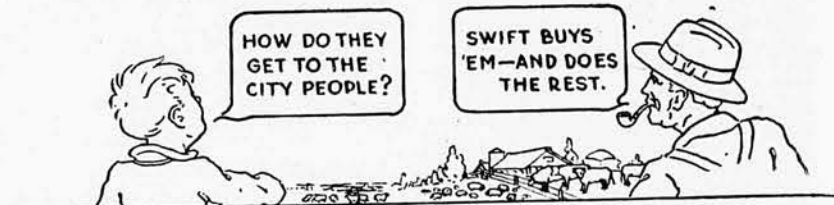
A Safe Investment

I RECEIVE many letters from readers of my publications, asking me how they may invest their surplus money so they can be assured of complete safety, prompt payment of interest, freedom from care and worry, and at the same time receive a reasonable rate of interest on the investment. I am able to make a suggestion that I believe will be of value to any reader of The Capper Publications who may have funds to invest, even tho the amount is small. I shall be pleased to give full information to any one who will write me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

Cash Markets Must Stay Open



Every week in every year producers have cattle, lambs and hogs ready for sale. The investment in them has already been made. It must be returned quickly by a cash sale; otherwise the producer may take a loss. Swift & Company helps maintain a daily cash market for meat animals.



Meat must be sold to people, often a thousand miles away, who produce no livestock. Swift & Company covers the gap between producer and retailer. Livestock is bought, converted into attractive meats and sold at prices determined by what consumers will pay for the supply offered through retailers.



A daily cash market for all livestock did not always exist. Sixty years ago, before Swift & Company was founded, unsalable cattle were killed in the west for their hides and tallow. Much of the meat was wasted because it could not reach a consumer. Producers shouldered the loss.

Consumers may be sure of first quality foods by purchasing Swift's Branded Beef, Lamb and Veal; Swift's Premium "Ovenized" Hams and Bacon, Swift's Premium Poultry, Swift's Brookfield Butter, Eggs and Cheese; Swift's Premium Frankfurts and Brookfield Pure Pork Sausage.

Swift & Company
Purveyors of fine foods

477E

Individual Tattoo Marker

No Other Like It

If thieves should steal your chickens and you should find them in a poultry market with dozens of others, could you identify your own? Perhaps not, unless they were marked. The most dependable form of identification mark known to poultry raisers is the tattoo marker showing the individual, registered number of the owner.

\$75 Reward Offered

We have a limited number of tattoo markers which we offer to Kansas Farmer Protective Service members at the reduced price of \$2.25 each. Included with each marker is a metal "Thieves Beware" sign to be posted at the entrance of your premises, also sufficient ink to mark 100 chickens.

Poultry is marked in the web of the wing. The needles penetrate the flesh, and the ink is rubbed in forming a permanent "KF" followed by individual number as shown in illustration.

Protective Service reward offer is \$50 on unmarked poultry or \$75 when "KF" marker causes arrest of thief. Used without ink, the device will mark harness, saddles, etc. successfully. Send your order accompanied by \$2.25 to

KANSAS FARMER, PROTECTIVE SERVICE, TOPEKA, KANSAS



LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

Grain Equals Cake in Feeding

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

WESTERN Kansas pulls farther away from a one-crop job every year. Proof of this is the dozens of carloads of grown-ups and 500 4-H club and vocational agriculture folks that descended upon Fort Hays experiment station, last Friday and Saturday. It was the 21st annual cattlemen's round-up. They grow wheat, and always will. But interest those two days centered on cattle, sheep and forage sorghums.

That grain can be made to take the place of cottonseed cake when fed with silage in winter rations to stock cattle, has again been demonstrated. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, explained the result of such tests made at Hays. During the winter of 1931-32, 2 pounds each of ground kafir, milo, barley and wheat were compared with 1 pound of cottonseed cake in winter rations for cattle calves. Very satisfactory results made folks ask, "What will happen if the same animals are fed these grains instead of cottonseed cake a second winter?" Tests last winter answered that. Here are results for both years:

Wheat and Barley Were Best

Five lots of cattle all received Atlas sorgo silage. One lot was fed 1 pound of cottonseed cake to the head daily as a check-up. The other four had 2 pounds of ground grain instead of the cake, one kind of grain to each lot. A year ago the feeding lasted 150 days, last winter 155 days. During the summer of 1932, these cattle were grazed together.

Both winters all five lots made satisfactory gains for stock cattle. Based on gains produced, the grains ranked in this way—wheat, barley, kafir and milo last. The first winter—1931-32—1 pound of cottonseed cake was worth slightly less than 2 pounds of ground wheat or ground barley, and slightly more than 2 pounds of ground kafir or ground milo. In the second winter—1932-33—with the same cattle, now yearlings, 1 pound of cottonseed was worth as much as 2 pounds of ground wheat, slightly more than barley, and was worth a good deal more than kafir or milo. No ill effects resulted from use of grain. So as prices justify, 2 pounds of any of these grains can take the place of 1 pound of cottonseed cake when fed with silage to stock cattle as a winter ration.

Silage Beats Kafir Hay

Atlas sorgo silage left kafir hay out in the cold as a winter feed for stock calves when fed with ground wheat. But both rough feeds proved satisfactory for carrying stock cattle thru the winter. The silage-fed cattle gained more in winter and less in summer, but more for winter and summer together than kafir-hay-fed cattle. During the winter of 1932-33, the average gain to the acre for atlas sorgo silage was 444.05 pounds. Average gain to the acre for kafir hay was 263.81 pounds. That gives Atlas sorgo silage a 68 per cent lead. Another test indicates that mono-calcium-phosphate doesn't help when fed to stock cattle in the same ration with cottonseed cake. This probably is because the cake is rich in phosphorus.

Don't Rush Forage Seeding

Success in growing forage sorghum depends on seedbed preparation that will store all possible moisture and will control weeds, says D. A. Savage, Hays' forage crop specialist. "Atlas sorgo is most highly recommended where it will mature. Early sumac is second choice at Hays, but beats Atlas in some sections. For binder-type forage and grain crops, Pink kafir and Western Blackhull lead at Hays. Wheatland milo is the only combine type recommended, and it also has some merit for sheeping-off. Corn isn't in the running at Hays for silage or grain production. Atlas sorgo makes two or three times as much silage, and Western Blackhull almost doubles the yield of grain. Treat sorghum seed with copper carbonate to control kernel smut and to promote germination. Most farmers seed too early for best yields." See cover story this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Experiments with lamb fattening rations, reported by R. F. Cox, were carried on at Manhattan, but fit Western Kansas. This work may be added at Hays. Mr. Cox said, "It is advisable to feed Atlas sorgo grain instead of corn with alfalfa and cottonseed meal where it is a better crop or costs less than corn. Where feeding grain—ground Atlas—was held off 30 days, lambs made about the same gains as those receiving grain from the start, and because of the grain saved made cheaper gains. When grain feeding was delayed 40 and 50 days, lambs made slower and more expensive gains, and did not finish so heavy. In this test the lambs all received ground Atlas fodder, cottonseed meal and ground limestone, the fodder containing 20 per cent grain. When lambs received silage and alfalfa hay as rouage they made larger and cheaper gains than when fed silage and ground limestone. But silage and limestone are very satisfactory and make lamb feeding a good thing where alfalfa cannot be grown or costs too much.

Winners in Judging Contests

In the high school livestock judging contest, Colby Community High won first. Vincel Sundgren, Falun, was high individual. In 4-H club groups, Golden Valley 4-H, Edwards county, took top place, and Joe Lewis, Pawnee county, was high man. Lincoln Jayhawker 4-H club girls from Ford county, were best in clothing judging, while Bernice Preston of this club did better than any other girl on hand. Ford high school boys won in grain judging, Harold Melia of that school being best over all. Coldwater 4-H boys were best grain judges in club groups, with Fred Lohrding, Coldwater, high man. The women, headed by Amy Kelly, Manhattan, had their own program talking over methods of canning and making home gardens provide more food for their families.

What Hurt the Wheat

A. L. CLAPP, K. S. C.
Department of Agronomy

MANY wheat fields in North Central Kansas are in thrifty condition while adjoining fields do not promise average yields. There are five causes—low temperatures, Hessian fly, cutworm damage, lack of moisture, and blowing. Nearly every wheat farmer interviewed in this section, whose wheat had winter-killed, said that low temperatures started the damage. Examination of wheat variety plots in nine counties in which there was winter-killing, showed less winter-killing in varieties known to be resistant to low temperatures, than in varieties known to be easily killed by low temperatures.

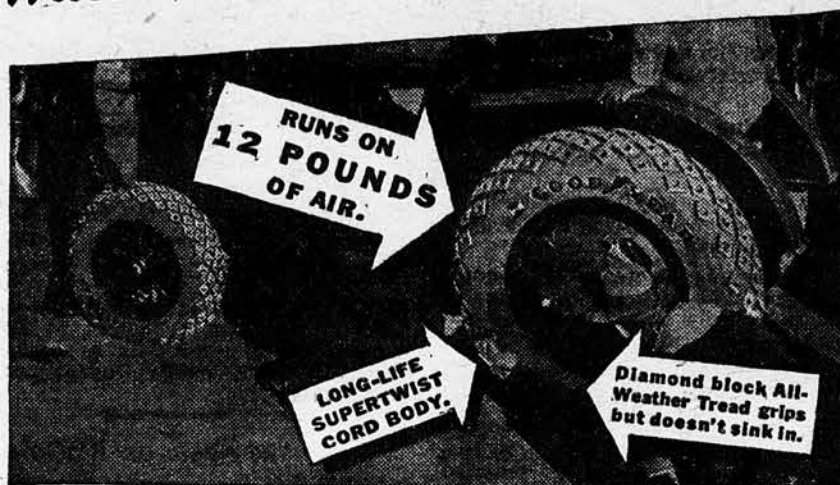
Hessian fly was bad in several places, notably Russell county. Early-planted wheat, weakened by heavy infestation of Hessian fly, could not withstand low temperatures and shortage of winter moisture. Large areas of early planted wheat are badly damaged or completely killed, while later-planted wheat is in fair condition. On R. A. Crawford's farm, Luray, wheat planted September 15 has a 40 per cent stand while that planted on the same seedbed September 29, has a good stand. Mr. Crawford believes the difference is largely due to Hessian fly, altho heavy use of moisture by the large plants last fall helped reduce the stand.

A. L. Yost, Moundridge, says low temperatures and spring cutworms reduced topgrowth on one field to such an extent that high winds blew the soil from around the plants and finished killing the crop. He saved one field by poisoning the worms with bran mash.

In some cases Hessian fly weakened the plant, enabling low temperatures, drouth and wind to further reduce the crop. In other cases low temperatures weakened or killed plants, removing the soil protection, and wind blew out or damaged the remaining plants. Recent rain may revive many weakened plants but is doubtful whether they can give a normal yield under any favorable conditions.



Watch the crowds flock around!



Sensational!

NEW GOODYEAR FARM TRACTOR TIRE

AT PLOWING TESTS and tractor shows—the story is the same. These great, soft-footed, low-pressure, pneumatic Goodyears are the sensation of the year.

Putting a tractor on these pillowy cushions of rubber and air increases its power and usefulness. By their easy rolling, extra horsepower is released for productive pulling. Three plows are pulled easily, even where steel lugs are stalled—and much faster.

Immense ground contact of soft rubber prevents both packing of soil and sinking in. Riding is easier—no back-breaking jolts. Tractor is more adaptable—fits into more operations. Ready for any job—no lugs to change. Runs on hard roads where steel lugs are forbidden—saves time getting to the job.

You can use high gear most of the time. Fuel and oil costs are cut down—also repairs.

Goodyear diamond block All-Weather Tread gives sure go-ahead traction. Goodyear Supertwist Cord body construction absorbs shocks, prolongs tire life. No other tire has these advantages.

See the man who sold you your tractor about a changeover. On your new tractor insist upon having the new Goodyear Farm Tractor Tire.

AUTO, TRUCK and TRACTOR TIRES

FARM BELTS and HOSE

GOODYEAR

EQUIP YOUR TRACTOR WITH THE NEW
GOODYEAR FARM TRACTOR TIRE

Doing His Stuff

O weather man!
You know your stuff;
Let farm boards rave
You'll call their bluff
You've done much more
To end this strain
Than all the laws
From Cal. to Maine.

—Ruth Smeltzer.

Yes, Indeed

☐ This whole darn era is Daughter's Day.

☐ Love is the anaesthetic that keeps a man from feeling it when he's hen-pecked.

☐ Uprooting a bad habit isn't effective unless you stick a good one in the hole.

☐ Some people are born suckers and some go gaga when told the first payment is only \$2.

☐ Rocking chairs are out of fashion. With no babies to howl for drinks at 3 a. m., people no longer need anything to crack their shins on.

No Great Excitement

THE fad of wearing trousers instead of skirts may thrill the girls. But it doesn't excite a lot of married women one bit. They have been wearing "the pants" a long time.

Gave Doctor Produce

A TOPEKA doctor went to the country the other day on a baby case. In part payment of his services he brought home a bushel of potatoes, a ham, a basket of eggs and a dozen chickens.

The Oldest Farm Wagon

A WAGON owned by Mrs. Johnathan Gascho, Noblesville, Ind., in which the Gascho family came from Pennsylvania to Indiana in the early days, will be exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair. It was built in 1797.

Australia Heard of Him

FOR years, a Kansas blacksmith, John Turnbull, Maplehill, has made dehorning spoons for big cattle companies in the U. S. The other day he got an order from Sydney, Australia, for several of these "spoons," his first order from a foreign country.

Would Not Take a Cent

WILL ROGERS, like Arthur Capper, is a friend of crippled children. He flew from California just to make a talk for the cause of these little cripples, at Wichita, in April, and then flew back. He wouldn't let the committee pay him a cent for expenses.

Almost Too Faithful

A CHANUTE man was only down town twice after supper during the whole year 1932, and can prove the story by his wife. Not misdoubting the story, E. E. Kelley thinks that on those two evenings she must have felt she was having a wonderful vacation.

Big Farm Risk Company

THE largest Grange fire insurance company in the U. S., is in Kansas and has just closed its 43rd year of business. The Mutual Fire, Tornado and Hail Association, of Olathe, now has nearly 60 million dollars of policies in force. The enterprise is managed entirely by members of the Grange. Only reputable Grange members are insured.

May Keep the Old Clock

TOPEKA is much attached to the clock in the tower of the old post-office now being razed to make way for the handsome new building. Senator Capper made a special call on the supervising architect in Washington, to see if the old clock could not be made a part of the new building. "We have grown used to that clock, and want it," the senator explained. "Beyond that, I have a personal sentimental interest in keeping it. I arrived in Topeka almost the same day the clock did, back in 1884.

Our Neighbors

Please keep it" "The architect, James A. Wetmore, promised to "do it if possible." He explained that post-office clocks sometimes don't keep correct time. "And then the whole town blames the Government."

Balloons for Barrows

IT is wonderful the way experts are constantly studying ways and means to improve living and working conditions for the American working man. Even a balloon tire for a wheelbarrow has just been brought out by one tire manufacturer.

Family of Farm Singers

THE First Methodist Church at Formoso has a double quartet, or octet, of farmer singers, all from one family, James Quy and his seven sons. They can put on a concert at any time. A farm home with a musical family in it is a doubly pleasant place in which to live.

Got No Feed or Water

MORE than three months ago C. M. Winchester of Marion, moved to a chicken ranch in the country and boarded up his town chicken house. A few days ago a neighbor opened the town hen house. In a corner was a ghost of a White Leghorn, so weak it was unable to stand. The bird's feet and beak were bleached white and its tongue dried stiff. For several days it was given feed and water gradually. It began slowly to recover from its 100-day fast and now is acting like a normal chicken.

A Busy Little Lass

THIS is Marjorie Evelyn Schenck feeding the pet lamb, Dixie, at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Schenck, Oskaloosa. Dixie



was one of triplets and had to be fed with a bottle. Marjorie is 3 years old. One day she was trying to find granddad's bootlegger (bootjack) to pull off her muddy shoes.

Old Clocks Still Going

OLD-TIME clocks run longer without repairs than modern timepieces. James Thomas, who farms near Republic City, has an 84-year-old clock still keeping good time. Oscar Carlson, Kackley, has a clock that has been running 73 years. C. M. Bennett has one on his farm that has been pointing to the minute, hour, day, week and month, since 1875. W. M. Way, Talmo postmaster, has a clock that has been ticking since 1875. One owned by H. G. Torbert, Belleville, has been going 49 years, and George B. Stuber, also of Belleville, goes to dinner by an \$8, key-winder watch, bought in Iowa in 1886.

One Day's Accidents

WE all have a conceit that it is the other fellow who is going to get hurt, not us. On one recent day Arthur Reiner, Natoma, lost four fingers in the gears of a corn sheller; Lois Gillespie, LeRoy, leaned against the door when the car turned the corner and out she went. At Burr Oak, a stick was placed under the front wheels to furnish traction for a car stuck in the mud, it flew up and broke M. H. Callahan's collar bone. At Ransom, Mrs. O. C. Schrie-

ber's left hand and wrist were crushed in an electric wringer. At Wetmore, Verna League, 4, caught her thumb in a wringer and her arm was drawn thru to the shoulder and bruised and lacerated. This is why Kansas Farmer has taken up the job of providing our folks with a low-priced, all-coverage accident insurance. Within a year the Capper Publications have furnished this protection to 636 who have been paid \$7,995.60.

It's Something Every Day

ONE Topeka young man is eligible for membership in the optimist club. He bought a brand new car two weeks ago, got married a week ago, has just lost his job in the Santa Fe offices, and is playing golf every day. He is sure his wife will not lose her place as a saleswoman. Some fellows are just born lucky.

One Way to Do It

AFTER an hour's lecture on the steam engine, a Manhattan professor invited the class to ask questions. "How do you calculate the horsepower of a donkey engine, professor," asked a "smartee" freshman. "That's easy," answered the professor, "we send a student who is an expert on donkeys to get one and measure the energy in its kick."

A Relationship Puzzle

BOOTH TARKINGTON, who has written many good stories of American life, had a bibulous friend. As they were going up the street together, the drinker pointed to a vacant lot. "There used to be a house there," he said. "I know," said Tarkington. "Well," declared the other, "I used to know the man that was the house of's daughter."

The Ideal Boy Friend

THE ideal boy, the Ness City high school girls agree, should be physically fit, have a good social background, be active and interested in church work and must not smoke or drink. They prefer intelligence to good looks and said they did not choose a boy friend because he had money or a "classy car." Still you wouldn't boycott him for that reason, would you girls?

Let the Car Do the Work

HAVING some disking to be done, Everett Smith, Longford, placed a long piece of iron between the rear shackles of his motor car to serve as a drawbar, then attached chains from this bar to the disk, and started his car-tractor. The disking was done at the rate of 4 miles an hour and, a job that would have required two days ordinarily, was finished in an afternoon at an expense of about 3 gallons of gasoline.

Sun to Have a Chill

WE may have cooler summers and colder winters the next 2 years. The heat of the sun varies in cycles of from 7 to 68 months. The coming 24 months it will give off less heat than normal. The earth's weather is affected by many influences besides the sun's heat, but Dr. Charles G. Abbot of the Smithsonian Institute, an expert on solar radiation, thinks we may notice this change in solar heat. In 1930 he predicted two warm years on the sun, and it has been giving out more heat than normal ever since.

Comfort in Straw House

A FARM home built of baled straw for walls, a roof of boards covered with rubberoid, and nature's own make of floor, provided a very comfortable home in Smith county last winter for Clyde Clark, who is his own cook, housemaid and farm hand. It contains a stove, good bed, kitchen cabinet, dresser and about everything a bachelor would require, the Smith County Pioneer tells us. The dwelling is 12 by 14. It has withstood the hardest winds and has proved comfortable in all weather.

The Hoover's Pet Baby



TO prove that little Thelma Ann, whose winsomeness often is appealing in the Hoover strips, is a real person, here is her picture taken with a camera. She is old Hi Hoover's granddaughter. Uncle Harve Parsons wants you to see "how she has been malign'd" by his pen. "No old cartoon builder," he says, "can depict a pretty baby with pen and ink."

Watch Your Tires

TESTS show that for each 10 pounds the tire is allowed to drop below its normal pressure an 8 per cent decrease in gasoline mileage occurred.

To Keep the Church Dry

THE Albion Baptist church in Barton county, needed a new roof. There wasn't enough money in the church treasury, so members were asked to contribute as many bundles of shingles as they felt able to. Then one day the congregation met and put the shingles on, fighting a high wind to do it, but afterwards enjoying a big dinner set by the church women.

All Were Good Security

OUT of 51 Linn county farmers who obtained crop loans last year from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 37 paid in full, while several of the remaining 14 paid part of their loan. This showing under present conditions is evidence that the majority of these men, altho hard-pressed, intend to take care of their obligations. Those who do have unpaid balances are giving a mortgage on their crops for this year. The Government will lose very little by assisting these men.

A Good Scout Rewarded

DURING the winter Abe Snyder, of Webster, Rooks county, had cattle to feed, but no corn. The neighbors had corn but no cattle. At that time corn was selling for 8 cents. Snyder went to his neighbors, who needed money, and bought 20,000 bushels at 20 cents, 12 cents over the market price. A few weeks ago he sold the cattle in Chicago and "made a little money." "Then, I got to figuring," he said, "and found I had made enough from the seed on 40 bushels of alfalfa to pay for those 20,000 bushels of corn, anyway."

The Farm Plan Knockers

GO INTO any grain office in the country. It's a great loafing place. Listen to the talk. It's all on the line that the allotment plan won't work—it will take an army of employees—it will interfere with the natural market. "That's propaganda from the grain-buying interests, selfish from beginning to end," comments the editor of the Iroquois Democrat, sizing up the opposition to President Roosevelt's farm relief plan. He adds, "restoration of agriculture is a big proposition, but you can't cure cancer with an aspirin tablet."

Farmers Already Buying More

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

WERE "you to receive 4 per cent on your farm and farm equipment investment for the coming year what would you do with the money?" That, in brief, was the substance of a questionnaire that came in the mail last week. My first exclamation in answer was that I would be most happy to receive that much—that it would be much more than I have been receiving in recent years. As to what would be done with the money, there are so many places for it that just where the first check on it would go might be hard to say, but it all would go for things that are needed on the farm, some of them for quite a length of time.

The greater part of this, at least 90 per cent of it, would go for things that either are made in factories or by men a large number of whom are now idle. The worker in the machinery factory would eventually get a part of it, a piano-maker might get some of it, as a daughter has waited patiently thru the depression for such an instrument that could not be afforded. The paint manufacturer would get his share, as there are buildings sadly in need of paint. Clothing, too, would be bought that has not been afforded for many months—the writer has not had a new suit for three years. There are many, many things needed in the house that would be bought were there to come to the farm an amount equal to 4 per cent on the investment.

All this would mean more work for more folks, many of whom have been idle for months. What I should do with this amount of money, were it to come my way in the next year, my neighbors would do likewise were they to get an equal per cent on their investment. Call it inflation, or whatever you wish, the farmer is going to make good use of it if he gets it—he will spend it in ways and for things that will put thousands and thousands of the unemployed back to work, and with the idle laborers employed they in turn will provide a more ready market at a higher price for the products of our farms. And so in this way the old depression jinx should be swept away. I can see nothing but good in controlled inflation, and the farmer will make a sane, sensible use of it.

When anything that is badly needed on the farm comes after a long delay, spirits are quickly revived and the better feeling spreads everywhere. The breaking of the long drouth by the last-of-April rains soon put a different face on the landscape. Folks who had been hauling water most of the winter gladly got off the water wagon, the worry over dry ponds in the pastures so near the beginning of the pasture season quickly vanished. Grass, alfalfa and every growing thing seemed to double in new growth the first night after the soaking—and so is the gradual upturn in prices bringing brighter days and more hopeful folks on the farm. Our 5 gallon cans of cream that were bringing us from \$2.40 to \$2.60 at the beginning of the year brought us more than \$3 each last week, so we naturally bought more at the stores in town, as is everyone else. Perhaps the drouth and the depression have been broken together.

Many of us do not do the things we should do quite quick enough. I thought of this while riding to Topeka last week with a truck load of fat calves, the mothers of which have been filling the three 5-gallon cans with cream once each week all winter and spring. I noticed less alfalfa along the way than there used to be. Too many, I imagine, have waited until the old field played out before sowing more, and then may have been caught with a failure or two in getting the new stand because of dry weather, so the old is completely gone before the new has been started. It is much the same with new orchards—there are not as many fruit trees of bearing age, or of any age, as there used to be. Compared with 35 years ago, this is especially noticeable in any direction one drives.

With an older orchard that soon will "pass out," a younger one just coming in bearing, we did not stop at this but set 2 acres to fruit trees this spring, realizing from past experience these newly set trees will come into bearing not a bit too soon. For a number of years we waited until the last of the old trees or berries were all but gone before setting more, so had a "skip" between that was fruitless. Every fruit tree, every patch of strawberries, blackberries or raspberries have a period of time that is the height of production, but before that time has been reached others should be started to take their place when the decline comes, as come it surely will. Too often we are jarred into the necessity of setting more only when the old are all but gone, so there are lean fruit years ahead while waiting for the delayed setting to bear.

Having missed the severe spring freeze that did so much damage to the well-started alfalfa, last spring, this year's first crop now promises to be a good one. It looked quite well before the drouth was really ended, but it looks better still now. Never have we had quite enough of it to feed on this farm, but now, with 40 acres growing in a way that causes one to remark each morning, "gosh, how that alfalfa grew last night!" there is a possibility we may have enough of it, this year. It is all close in to the two barns, both of which will be empty, so we shall do our best to take care of it, knowing that when once well cured and in the barn, there is no crop that can be used to better advantage, either to make beef or milk. And, this is not the best thing that may be said of alfalfa—the land on which it grows is becoming richer instead of poorer while producing it, especially if top-dressed even lightly once every third year.

Get Ready for Alfalfa

A GOOD start on a field does much to insure a worthwhile stand of alfalfa. If there is no crop on the field to be seeded next August, first tillage work should be done in May. Under favorable conditions in Eastern and Central Kansas, fall-sown alfalfa may successfully follow small grain, provided preparation of the land is begun immediately after harvest. . . . Land fallowed in the summer in preparation for alfalfa seeding in August should be kept free of weeds. Also keep the surface rough enough to prevent rapid runoff of rainfall. Cultivating on the contour will leave small ridges which will hold back the water so more will soak into the ground, especially where a shovel implement, such as a duck-foot cultivator, is used. Fallowing alfalfa land not only increases soil moisture, but increases the available nitrogen and other plant food.

When You Need the Mower

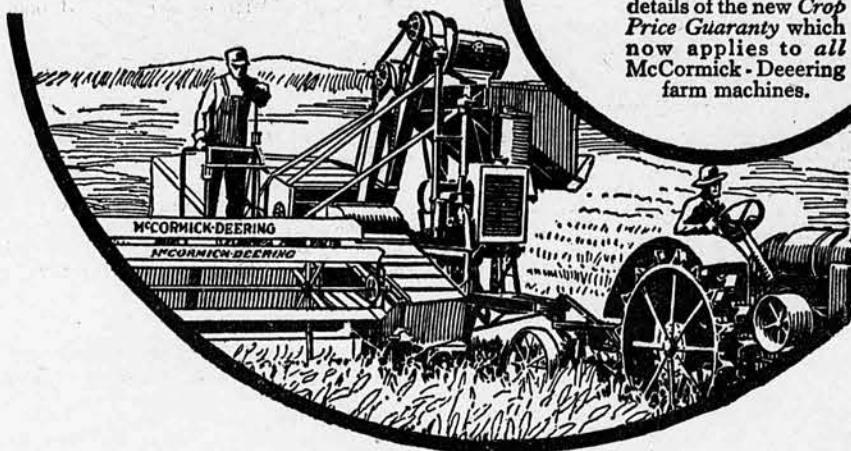
MOST pasture weeds can be controlled by clipping at the right time. The following schedule gives these dates:

Iron weed.....	Mow by June 1
Blue vervain.....	Mow by June 10
Stiff leaved goldenrod.....	Mow by July 1
Goldenrod.....	Mow by August 1
Pasture thistle.....	Use Sodium Chlorate
Bull thistle.....	Use Sodium Chlorate (Mow June 10)
Mule tail.....	Mow by July
White aster.....	Mow August 10
Gum weed.....	Mow July 1
Wild oats.....	Practice clean cultivation; mow to prevent seed maturity.
Little barley.....	Practice clean cultivation; mow to prevent seed maturity.
Rock weed.....	Mow June 20
Broom weed.....	Mow August 15
Wild alfalfa.....	Mow May 15
Silky aster.....	Mow August 1
Prairie sage.....	Mow in August
Rag weed.....	Mow August 1 to 15

In the last 10 years the U. S. has imported annually an average of more than 7,000,000 pounds of Red clover seed.



McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers are available in sizes ranging from 8 to 16-ft. cut. This view shows the No. 8 machine, which cuts 10 and 12-ft. swaths.



A New Liberal Crop Price Guaranty

Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer for full details of the new Crop Price Guaranty which now applies to all McCormick-Deering farm machines.

Economy, Experience, Service Recommend These Machines

THE McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher is the surest, soundest, most economical investment in the combine field today, and it is also the easiest to buy. Just a portion of the savings made possible by the use of the machine will take care of your down payment.

Buy a time-tried efficient McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher, coupled with our assurance of Company and dealer service guaranteed to back you for the full life of the machine. If you can't count on both the

machine and the permanence of the service when you buy you will make a costly mistake, no matter how low a price you pay. Sometimes the lack of even a tiny part, of trifling cost in itself, may mean disaster at the height of the harvest-time rush—but not with McCormick-Deering. Catalogs sent on request.

The McCormick-Deering harvest machine line also includes the 10-ft. tractor-binder and horse-drawn binders in 6, 7, and 8-ft. sizes.

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

McCORMICK-DEERING

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DEMPSTER FARM EQUIPMENT

Saves Time, Money, Labor!

Dempster Farm Equipment has every modern improvement to enable you to do more work, better and faster, and at lowest operating cost.

1. Dempster Hay Stacker pitches hay like a crew of farm hands. Swings load into place quick and easy. A brute for strength.
2. Dempster 2-Row Lister assures better planting, bigger crops. Complete control from the driver's seat.
3. Dempster 3-Row Listed Corn Cultivator enables you to cultivate your corn better in half the time. Thorough in any kind of ground.
4. Dempster No. 16 Rake with positive unloading device—quick and sure.
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Ask Your Dealer to show you these Dempster products.

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"I Read Your Ad in Kansas Farmer"—That's what you should say when writing advertisers. It gets quick action and helps Kansas Farmer.

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

Being a Farmer's Wife

MRS. B. P. A.

I'M a farmer's wife, a farmer's daughter. My husband also descended from people of the soil. No one led me unwillingly to the altar. Why will town folks persist in picturing us farm women as bending over a washtub, with a half-dozen ragged children clustering around?

True, I do bend over a washtub. I carry every drop of water and pump it by hand. But there is the pleasure in a "deed well done" in piles of snowy linen. The laundry soap was made by my own hands and I regard the shining white bars as much an accomplishment as the city woman does her rock garden.

I've found that "stitches in time" save many a penny and so I do my own sewing. And how I darn and mend! There are times when I wish I'd never see another sock again! But how proudly I display my quilts to the casual visitor, bits of cloth I turned into exquisite beauty! The blue of the baby's first rompers, the cool green of the homemade kitchen curtains, the yellow of my old linen frock, even the white shirt my broad-shouldered husband once wore! They are now diamonds and stars, sparkling with memories and bright with the joy of days gone by. The day will come when the baby will be a man grown. The sun will shine on thru other curtains for other eyes to see—the proud young girl who once so gayly wore the linen frock will be a grandma in time. The young husband's steps will falter but the quilt will go on telling its lovely story of the past and sheltering young bodies—of posterity.

I can all the produce possible. I raise all the chickens and turkeys I can find time for. We have our own meat and, of course, cream, eggs, and butter. Farm produce may not be worth much but the value of the food to the body is not lessened. Three eggs for a dime will not make the custard any thicker than three eggs for a nickel.

Farm life is after all just what we make it. We can embroider its plainness if we will. Too many farm homes neglect the flowers. Why not raise food for the eyes and soul as well as for the stomach? Soul ache may not bother folks half as much as stomach-ache, but the need is still there.

If the plain dish of life needs sweetening, why not sweeten it? We are here such a little while. Let us live each day to the full. The past is gone and tomorrow will never come. Today is always today. Here is one farmer's wife who does not want to be pitied, who refuses to be trampled on. I am glad to be a farmer's wife.

Pressure Canner Best

SAYS U. S. D. A.

THE steam pressure canner for foods low in acid, such as meats, fish and vegetables other than tomatoes, is the best canner, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The water-bath method produces a temperature about equal to that of boiling water, around 212 degrees, but no higher. This is not high enough to kill in a reasonable time the bacteria that cause spoilage in such non-acid foods as meats, fish, corn, beans and peas, which give the most trouble in home-canning.

The steam pressure method, quickly runs the temperature in the containers up to 240 or 250 degrees. These high temperatures destroy the harmful bacteria in a short time. Food processed in the steam pressure canner according to directions recommended for meats and non-acid vegetables, showed only 2 per cent spoilage. Doubtless even that loss could be overcome by a little more care.

As an economy as well as a precaution against spoilage, the Department recommends the steam pressure method for the home-canning of meats and non-acid vegetables.

Shampooing a Rug

T. A. T.

FIRST clean the rug thoroly on both sides, either with a vacuum cleaner or by beating. Then dissolve 2 tablespoons of mild soap flakes in 10 tablespoons of hot water. Allow mixture to cool, and beat it into a stiff lather with an egg beater. Keep the soap at the consistency of shaving lather during the shampoo.

Spread the lather on a small part of the rug with a soft brush, after testing a small section on the wrong side of the rug, to make sure the rug's colors are fast. Scrub with a circular motion—the soap being kept lathered on the rug. Then the rug is rinsed several times with a cloth wrung out of lukewarm water. Change cloth as soon as it gets dirty.

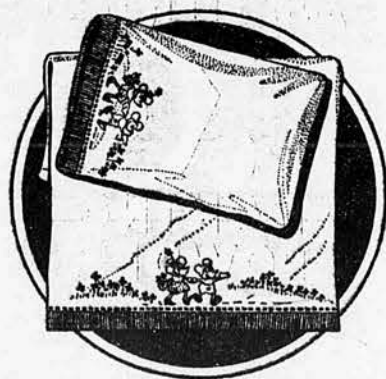
Only a small part of the rug should be soaped and washed at a time and the cleaned sections should overlap. When the whole rug is finished, go over it with a damp brush to rub the nap all in one direction. The back of the rug should not get wet.

Dry the cleaned rug on the floor, or on the line, away from the sun.

Mickey Mouse Crib Set

STORK SHOWER GIFT

HELLO, folks! "It's Mickey Mouse speaking, and here I am in person, with my movie pal and sweetheart, Minnie Mouse, while hand in hand we trip down the daisy-bordered path of this clever crib set." And now step behind the scenes and see how movie mice are made. The Mickey-and-Minnie design is stamped for simple embroidery on the 36 by 43-inch sheet and the 13½ by 18½-inch pillow case, both hemstitched ready for use, and



just the right size for a youngster's bed. The border is made of colored juvenile print, in fact it's a print of Mickey and Min doing all sorts of antics, and may be had in a choice of blue or pink. The material is the finest of white muslin—a set of bed "linen" any child will adore. The two pieces, sheet and pillow case, included in package No. 4022, and the price—only 75 cents. Order it from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

For That Dark Closet

THE darkness of closets that have no windows is greatly relieved by painting walls and woodwork white. The same with bureau drawers will save white paper and make cleaning easy.—Mrs. N. U. L., Shawnee Co.

My Time and Money Saver

IN making belts for wash dresses, I fasten the buckle on with snaps instead of sewing it, so it may be removed for washing. It also saves buying so many buckles.—Mrs. Elbert Lee, Lansing.

Cheap Spray for Roses

NAPHTHA soapsuds is an effective spray for the destructive rose bugs that destroy the beauty of rose bushes.—Effie M. Hudson, Muskegon, Mich.

They Borrow—I Lend

AUNT ALICE

WE are the only family in our little neighborhood without a car, having sold ours several years ago to pay my husband's funeral expenses. When we rented a small farm and moved into our present home I made arrangements with my neighbors to pay for gas whenever it was necessary for any of us to go to town for business or shopping.

Now—after 3 years—the agreement still holds, altho—I have installed a telephone, the only one within 3 miles, and every one of my neighbors use it, even charging long distance calls to my 'phone, and giving my number for return calls, usually necessitating a messenger in the busiest time of the day.

I also have the only honey extractor here, and it is always borrowed until I never know where it is when I want to use it. I have a portable phonograph which usually furnishes the music for local dances. The neighbors borrow my hoes, rakes, harness, wheelbarrow, cultivator, garden drill, pruning shears, ladder, even clippers and barber shears, as well as small "articles too numerous to mention," with never a hint of recompense and rarely a word of thanks.

But still the 3-year-old agreement as to gas is in force as rigidly as when I moved in, "a stranger in a strange land," and whenever one of the children or I want to go to town, or need a sack of flour brought out, they never forget to ask, "And where shall we stop for gas?"

Sometimes I smile, and sometimes I feel like weeping when I realize what a permanent pit I dug for my unwary feet.

"Paint" Out Plantain

WHEN there is a dry spell, if there is plantain in the lawn you can "paint" it out. A paint brush and small can of gasoline is all you need. The gasoline is daubed on the leaves in the center of the plant. They hold the gasoline until it soaks down to the roots and kills the weed. The U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends this.

Time to Change Your Diet

SPRING TONIC SALADS

WHAT is spring fever? If one must have a definition, it is nature's protest against a winter diet deficient in fresh fruits and vegetables. That tired lazy feeling comes on because we are slightly starved for want of the necessary vitamins contained in these foods. To combat it, make the most of spring's crisp vegetables. They are the real spring tonic.

Spring Salad—Place in a large salad bowl 1 quart of small, tender lettuce mixed with a few chopped mustard leaves. Add ½ cup thinly sliced tiny red radishes and ½ cup diced green onions. The vegetables must be crisp and cold. Garnish the top with a few slices of hard-cooked egg. Pour French salad dressing over all and serve at once.

Dutch Slaw—Very good, thank you! Chop 1 medium-sized head of cabbage and 1 large onion rather fine. Mix these, then add the following dressing: Cut about ¼ pound bacon into small snips, fry to a light brown, add 1 tablespoon flour to the hot bacon and grease. Stir, then pour in ½ cup good vinegar, making a thick gravy. Add salt, pepper, sugar and mustard to taste, pour while hot over the cabbage and serve warm.

Molded Dandelion Salad—One cup cooked dandelion greens, 2 hard-cooked eggs, 1 tablespoon granulated gelatine, 4 tablespoons lemon juice, 4 tablespoons cold water, 1 cup boiling water. Chop greens very fine. Soften gelatine in cold water for 10 minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Stir until thoroly dissolved and let cool slightly. Add lemon juice and let stand until it begins to set. Fold in greens. Line one large mold or six small ones with slices of hard-cooked egg. Add the gelatine mixture taking care not to disturb the eggs. Let stand until chilled and firm. Turn out of molds and serve on shredded lettuce with a tart salad dressing—either Mayonnaise, French or plain boiled dressing.

Our leaflets, "Canning Fruit and Vegetables" (4c), and "Canning Budget" (2c), contain many helpful suggestions. The two leaflets for 5c. Address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Life Makes Us Finer

ALBERT EDWARD WIGGAM

BOTH love and disappointment expand the human soul and personality as nothing else in the world does. Love vitalizes one's entire psychology, gives one new insights into himself, and extends the whole area of one's life. If the particular object of one's affections be lost, this brings new tests of the strength of one's nature, the steadiness of his faith, the soundness of his whole philosophy of life.

Looking Ahead to Summer

NEW HOME ENSEMBLE



2815—This sport frock's wrapped closing cut suggests princess lines. The dropped shoulders give the impression of cap sleeves. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

2651—Home ensemble. The dress is very slimming with its wrapped bodice, paneled skirt and seamed hipline. And note the one-piece apron, edged with a hem flounce. And it's so easily slipped on and off. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting for dress; and 1¼ yards of 35-inch material for the apron.

3186—Smart and sturdy is this darling little dress. The cunning yoke that terminates in flared sleeves. And it is such an easy affair to fashion! Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 35-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting and 3 yards of binding.

Patterns 15c. Summer number of Fashion Magazine 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Address Pattern Service, Kansas Farmer.

To remove dried paint from windows, glass doors, etc., apply hot, pure vinegar to paint then wash it off.—Mrs. H. K. H., Clay Co.

Mention Kansas Farmer when writing to advertisers—it identifies you.

RURAL HEALTH

Ringworm's New Importance

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

EVERYONE knows something about ringworms, but the way it has spread of late years, especially in those who have seen army service, has given it new importance. The name "ringworm" is not at all descriptive, for the little parasite that causes the trouble does not resemble a worm and does not always appear in the form of a ring. There are several varieties. Some prefer to live in hairy regions such as scalp or arm-pit and others prefer the hands or the feet. "Barbers itch" is really a type of ringworm. So is the familiar "toe itch" or "athlete's foot" that has made itself so objectionably familiar.



Dr. Lerrigo

I remember in my own school days the children who would come to school with head partly shaved and yellow with iodine because of ringworm of the scalp. This is the type most common to children. It is contagious but if the child is properly treated he need not be excluded from school. It will not spread to other children except by actual contact. Probably few children of today will

do the trick of exchanging headgear that was so common years ago.

Every case of ringworm demands medical care, for instead of being mild it may be of the honeycomb type known as Kerion which burrows deep, develops pus, and may so destroy the hair follicles as to leave bald patches.

To prevent ringworm avoid the use of combs, brushes, washcloths and towels used by other people. Every school child should carry a clean towel in his lunch box and should have his own comb. Children with untreated ringworm should be excluded from school.

Tincture of iodine, mercury, sulphur, salicylic acid, even green walnut juice, have been successful in the treatment of simple ringworm. X-ray treatments are efficacious in certain stubborn cases, providing the treatment is given by a physician with special training. In my own experience I have found iodine the simplest treatment for ringworm of face or scalp, and for stubborn cases I have relied upon a 1 in 1,000 solution of corrosive sublimate. However, since this agent is an active poison I feel that its use should be left to the doctor. A 10 per cent solution of sodium thiosulphate used night and morning does excellent work in early cases of "athlete's foot."

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

POULTRY

Summer House for Pullets

SUMMER houses for poultry are of great aid in getting growth and vitality. They are cheaply made, but it is better to tie them to the ground or summer storms may tear them to pieces. A popular size is 10 by 12 feet to care for 100 to 125 pullets. Most of these houses are shed type. The shed is built 6 or 7 feet high in front and 4 or 5 feet in the rear. The framing is 2 by 2's or 4 by 4's according to preference, many prefer the lighter material. These shelters are made in sections, each side built separately, and then bolted together. The framing is covered with 1 or 2-inch mesh poultry wire. The roof is separate, built of light boards covered with roofing, and held in place by hooks and staples. These shelters may be easily taken apart for moving to fresh ground, or for storage. Perches run from front to back and rest on a part of the framing that extends thru the center.

Record for Turkey Eggs

A BRONZE turkey hen at the Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, produced 205 eggs in 365 days for a world record, or at least a national one. The highest previous mark was 170 eggs by a California bird. The Oklahoma hen laid all her eggs in a trapnest, was never broody during the year, and the longest time during which she did not lay was two 10-day periods. Her highest production was in March, 24 eggs. No special feed or care intended to cause high egg production was given. She consumed 174 pounds of feed during the year, including 83 pounds of laying mash, 85 pounds of scratch grain

and 6 pounds of oyster shell. The 205 eggs weighed 36 pounds, or nearly three times the weight of the hen. Her weight at the end of the year was 14.8 pounds. She laid a pound of eggs for each 4.8 pounds of feed.

Eggs May Get too Big

THERE is a possibility we may go too far in improvement of egg size. No premium is paid for eggs averaging more than 24 ounces a dozen, and recent work indicates extremely large eggs give rather poor hatchability.—D. C. Warren, Manhattan.

Cured Before Hatching

RECENT experiments indicate that resistance to disease is inherited in the chicken. The two diseases studied were bacillary white diarrhea and fowl typhoid. Experimenters have had much success in breeding for disease resistance in plants. Why not apply it to poultry and livestock?

Flock Lays Giant Eggs

EGGS that weigh 34 ounces to the dozen are considered unusually large. But some of the new Jersey White Giant flock on the Henry True farm, Bremen, are laying eggs that weigh 39 ounces a dozen. One egg measured 8 by 6½ inches. The 70 True hens have been laying as many as 54 eggs a day, never under 30.

A Good Dust for Lice

SODIUM fluoride has come into general use for combating lice on poultry and for controlling cockroaches and other house insects. Use as a powder right from the package. It may be used in water for dipping poultry, and has been used with success for treating rugs and carpets for moths. The dust may be applied to animals for control of lice. Rub into the hair, but don't let them lick themselves after the dust is applied.

Made a Garden Tractor

TWO wide-tire wheels, old pieces of metal made into a frame, a 1 h. p. gasoline engine and an old motor car differential, put together in spare time, have made gardening simple for V. Krehbeil, McPherson county. Cultivator shares are fastened on where they will do the most good and stir up the weeds at 1½ miles an hour.

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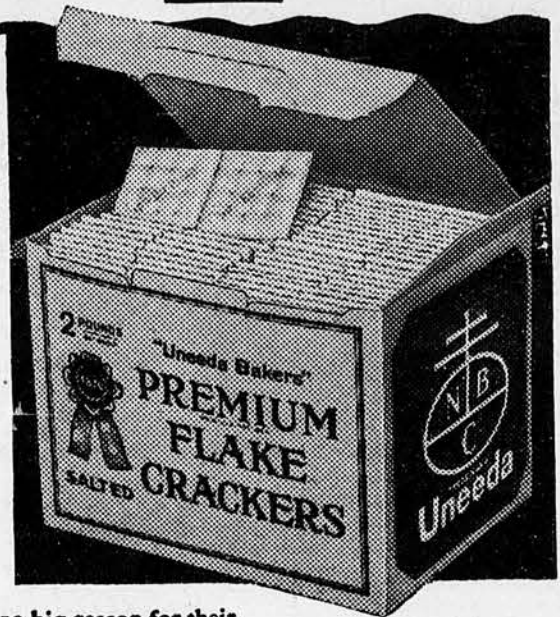
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The above is from Mrs. Clara D. Wright who sprained her left ankle when she fell off a porch. She had the Capper Accident Insurance, and we paid her promptly.

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Valuable Booklets for the Asking

Many of our advertisers have prepared valuable educational booklets at considerable expense which are available to our readers without charge. In order to save you expense in writing for such booklets, we are listing below a number of the important ones. If you will check the ones you want and send us the list, we will see that the booklets are sent to you.

- ☐ Harness and Saddles
- ☐ Save Time, Labor and Grain
- ☐ Poultry Health Manual
- ☐ Blackleg Bulletin
- ☐ Safe Investment
- ☐ Price Crop Guaranty
- ☐ Water Systems, Pumps, Tanks
- ☐ Menu Magic-Recipes
- ☐ Accident Insurance
- ☐ Markers for Poultry, Harness, etc.
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New Spirit Among Farmers

(Continued from Page 5)

turned on pastures. Oats doing nicely and wheat looks very good. Some farmers thru planting corn. The corn coming up appears to be a good stand. Lots of community sales at which everything sells well but milk cows. Better grain prices.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—Rains have changed the aspect. Some wheat fields recuperating, barley looks good and pastures are greening. There is sufficient moisture to start row crops. The increase in farm prices is restoring confidence. Community sales are scenes of spirited buying and fair prices. Alfalfa is coming along fine and some fields of sugar beets are up.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—Some fields of oats and wheat looking quite well. Rain badly needed. Corn planting well under way. Pastures scant for livestock May 1. Wheat, 52c; corn, 38c; bran, 60c; shorts, 70c; kafir, 25c; oats, 19c; cream, 18c; eggs, 8c to 10c; hens, 7c; springs, 7c; potatoes, 60c to 75c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Corn planting started. Oats, alfalfa and wheat growing nicely since the rains. Pastures being used. Some alfalfa, lespedeza and Sweet clover sown this spring. The last day of school was generally observed with a big dinner and program. Teachers' wages will be cut again this year. Eggs, 9c; butterfat, 18c; corn, 25c to 30c, very little being sold.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—About 4 inches of rain and most of it soaked in, some ponds filled. Wheat and oats look fine. Most farmers will start listing about May 10. Pastures will carry stock about May 15 on account of late spring. Cutworms are thick. Corn, 30c; wheat, 60c; eggs, 9c; cream, 18c; oats, 20c.—Lester Broyles.

Kearny—Hurrah! Rain at last. Everything beginning to grow and every one more cheerful. Barley coming fine and spring wheat looks good.—M. T. Johnson.

Kiowa—Getting lots of moisture. Wheat beginning to look good but won't make much at best. Most everyone has put spuds out since the rain. Had our usual community sale at Haviland. Wheat, 51c; corn, 37c; maize and kafir, 35c; flour, 85c per 48 lbs.; bran, 55c; shorts, 60c; alfalfa hay, \$15 a ton; oil meal and cake, \$1.10 cwt.; hens, 5c to 7c; eggs, 8c; cream, 18c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Lane—Four inches of rain in 5 days, breaking a drought of 9 months. Soil in fine shape for spring crops. Not much show for wheat but considerable barley and a large acreage of row crops will be put out with a good percentage of summer fallow. Grass is assured. The country is stripped of feed but stock have wintered well.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—No bloom on peach trees, but apple and pear trees have been beautiful with many blossoms. Corn planting the big job at present. Most sows farrowing large litters. Ample moisture, warm sunshine, all growing crops coming on nicely and livestock picking up on pasture. Prices on an upward trend. Butterfat, 18c; eggs, 8½c; corn, 30c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Logan—Rains giving crops a nice start. Not much wheat left, large acreage of barley sown. Grass starting, corn planting started. Wheat, 60c; barley, 15c to 25c; eggs, 8c; cream, 17c; local demand for corn at 30c.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—Crops doing fine after the big rains. Plenty of pasture. Corn planting going on. Oats and wheat look well. Plenty of gardens and baby chicks. Hens, 5c to 7c; eggs, 7c to 11c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Rains greatly helped pastures and crops. Wheat and oats look better. Much interest shown by Farm Bureau women in garden and nutrition projects. Not much prospect for fruit. Produce prices advancing a little. Butterfat, 20c; eggs, 9c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—Oats, wheat and pastures greatly benefited by rain. Corn planting in full swing. No road work at all this year and no poll tax to work out this spring. Wheat took a jump. Wheat, 53c; white corn, 28c; cream, 17c; eggs, 5c to 10c; hogs, \$3; hay, \$2.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—Two-inch rain put ground in fine condition for crops. Wheat and oats look good, many planting corn, some early planting coming up. Potatoes up and looking good. Fruit trees in bloom. Livestock doing well, pastures furnish fair grazing. Weekly auction sales at Paola draw large crowds and prices are generally good. Strong demand for hogs. Horses sell high. Plenty of feed left over, hay selling very cheap.—W. T. Case.

Ness—More than 3 inches of rain but too late for most wheat. Some barley being planted. Pastures starting, feed scarce. Plenty of sorghum and corn will be planted, some ground will be summer fallowed.—James McHill.

Neosho—Three and half inch rain and growing crops have taken on new life. Wheat and oats especially doing well, estimated yield reported for county, 82 per cent. Livestock going on grass in good condition. Farm work retarded somewhat by wet fields. With favorable weather most of the corn and kafir will be planted by May 10. Everything selling fairly well at community sales. Not as much road work. Relief fund is being used in giving employment to many. Roads in good condition. Wheat, 52c; corn, 32c; kafir, 30c; oats, 25c; flax, 98c; flour, \$1.10; hens, 7c; eggs, 9c; butterfat, 16c.—James D. McHenry.

Pawnee—A wonderful rain very beneficial to growing crops and gardens. Corn is being planted, some oats and barley being sown. Cutworms doing some damage. Wheat market advancing steadily, also other grains. Lambs moving to market. Many farmers taking advantage of seed

crop loans. Irish potatoes coming up. Farm Bureau making extensive drive for members. Four-H teams to judging contest. Eggs, 9c; butterfat, 19c; wheat, 56c; kafir corn, 35c.—Paul Haney.

Rawlins—Long looked for rain has come. Lots of barley being planted and lots of corn will be put in, as there will not be over 25 per cent of a wheat crop. Most of that is summer till and thin on the ground. Hogs, \$2.50; wheat, 45c to 50c; corn, 22c to 24c; eggs, 8c; butterfat, 14c; hens, heavy, 7c. No farm sales in this neighborhood.—J. A. Kelley.

Rock—Weather too cool for spring crops. Wheat very backward, pastures slow in starting. Livestock in good condition. Dust storms were regular until we had a ¾-inch rain. Corn ground being prepared, planting general by May 2. Wheat, 47c; corn, 27c; oats, 20c; kafir, 25c; barley, 22c; hogs, \$2.85; butterfat, 16c; eggs, 8c; heavy hens, 7c; light hens, 5c.—C. O. Thomas.

Russell—Has been exceptionally dry, a few sprinkles didn't amount to much, heavier in spots. Barley and oats haven't sprouted. Farmers hang back for more moisture for corn planting. Grass not growing, farmers mostly out of feed. The good cattle have been shipped to market. All wells nearly dry. In west part of county, many are hauling water. Seed corn in demand, plenty of kafir and cane seed, also Sudan. Lots of dead wheat ground will be planted to row crops and summer fallowing. Cutworms doing considerable damage in wheat and gardens.—Mary Bushell.

Smith—Rain came slow and soaked in, but creeks and ponds full. All small grain coming on fine. All prices better and general feeling good. Listing started. Good weather for chicks. Sale prices all better. Wheat, 51c; corn, 25c; hogs, \$3.25; cream, 17c; eggs, 8c to 11c.—Harry Saunders.

Sumner—Spring crops and winter wheat greatly helped by rain. Most all corn planted. Some plowing for feed crops, there will be a large acreage. Not much improving done except repair work. Plenty of help. Corn and oats getting scarce. Sheep shearing under way. Favorable number baby chicks and spring pigs. Some loss among horses. Wheat, 54c; corn, 38c; oats, 25c; kafir, 35c; cream, 18c; eggs, 9c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Washington—Some wheat damaged by the hard wind. Oats getting green. Farmers disking ground for corn. Lots of Sweet clover sown. Horses scarce and farmers hunting them. Plenty of feed until grass. Some corn and wheat have gone to market since the price rise. Wheat, 43c; country butterfat, 16c; hens, 6c to 9c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wyandotte—Cool weather has retarded vegetation. Pastures will soon provide ample feed. Oats are up nicely but small, wheat is looking fine, spring sown alfalfa coming up nicely. Farmers will start planting corn as soon as weather warms up. About one-half will be listed. Seed corn plentiful. Cash-as-you-go plan is making it difficult for some schools to operate another term. Very little road work being done. Many applications being received from teachers by school boards. Eggs, 10c; corn, 37c; butterfat, 22c.—Warren Scott.

Expect a Big Berry Crop

DONIPHAN county expects to pick the biggest strawberry crop in 20 years. Mulch has been removed, blooms should be appearing in a few days, and by May 20, harvest should be under way. It is estimated between 450 and 500 acres will be harvested. The heaviest shipment of strawberries since 1913, is expected by growers. In 1911, 1912 and 1913, the berry crop was at its height. After 1913 farmers turned to other products. But in the last three years millions of plants have been set out... During the 20-day period when the crop is at the peak, 10 to 18 pickers can be used daily to 1 acre of berries... The Missouri crop will be only 40 to 60 per cent normal, reports say, which may help the price of Kansas berries. Probably from 150 to 200 carloads will be shipped out of Troy, Blair and Wathena. Early April rains and more recent moisture is helping what may be a "perfect crop."

An Apple Blotch Check

APPLE blotch, a fungus disease, causes serious damage to such apples as Arkansas Black, Ben Davis, Huntsman Favorite, Northwest Greening, and Missouri Pippin. Bordeaux mixture applied every two weeks, beginning about two weeks after the petal-fall sprays, ordinarily will keep this disease in check. Three or four applications may be needed. Lead arsenate should be added for the control of insect pests.

Important Pasture Fact

ONE way to insure more feed from native grass pastures is to avoid grazing too early in the spring. Three weeks delay often will give 50 per cent more feed.



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MAMMOTH PEKIN EGGS; 12-75c. POSTPAID. Ed Murphy, Cherryvale, Kan.

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KULP'S ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3.50 per 100. Basket packed. Chicks 6c each, postpaid. Mrs. H. Spielman, Seneca, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE: BIG, HEALTHY, purebred. Two year old hens. Eggs, with strong fertility guarantee, 15 cents. \$14.00-100 postpaid balance of season. No poulters. Thirty years a breeder of good turkeys. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

IMPROVED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS; Eggs four dollars fifteen; twenty dollars hundred. Day old poulters, eight dollars fifteen; forty dollars hundred. Robbins Ranch, Belvidere, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, Poulters; low prices. Hill Turkey Farm, Dept. 12, North 55, Lincoln, Neb.

MAMMOTH BRONZE BABY TURKEYS, 25c each, May sixteenth hatch. Beeley Poultry Farm, Coldwater, Kan.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 15c each, prepaid. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

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BOURBON RED POULTS 25c; EGGS 16c, postpaid. M. M. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 15c EACH, Mable Price, Overbrook, Kan.

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BLOODTESTED GRADE AAA TRIPLE TESTED chicks, immediate shipments COD. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Single Comb Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, \$3.95; White, Buff Rocks, White, Silver Wyandottes, Brahmas, Langshans, Rose Reds, \$4.25; Assorted, \$3.00. Dallas County Chickery, Buffalo, Mo.

BLOODTESTED GRADE A CHICKS PER hundred. Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$5.95; White Rocks, Langshans, \$6.95; Brahmas, \$7.85; White and Brown Leghorns, \$5.75; Utility slightly lower. Poulters 35 to 40c each. Catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 521, Fulton, Mo.

SIRE PEDIGREED CHICKS. BALANCED breeding. Low mortality. Outstanding vigor. Fast uniform growth. Heavy egg production. Early maturity. Large egg size. B. W. D. tested 5 years. Accredited. Low prices. Free Catalog. Ross Poultry Farm, Box 10, Junction City, Kan.

CHICKS: AMERICA'S GREATEST MONEY making strain. Records up to 342 eggs yearly. Guaranteed to live and outlay other strains or we make good. 12 varieties. 100% blood-tested. Low prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 817, Clinton, Mo.

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BLOODTESTED CHICKS. ALL BREEDS. Immediate delivery. Low wholesale prices COD. Midwest Hatchery, Box 206, Clinton, Mo.

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QUALITY OFFER, 200 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 Tomatoes, 200 Onions, 50 Pepper, 50 Cauliflower or Broccoli plants all \$1.00 prepaid. Extra large, moss packed in special containers. Arp Plant Co., Arp, Texas.

TOMATO, EGGPLANT, PEPPER, CABBAGE, Cauliflower, Celery, Calendula, Verbena, Snapdragons, Petunia, Zenia; transplanted, 10c dozen, 1,000 Tomato 95c; 5,000-\$2.50. Postpaid. Vanstrom Greenhouse, Edgar, Nebr.

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TOMATO: EARLIANA, TREE, BONNY, Sweet Potatoes: Red Bermuda, Big Stem Jersey, 45c-100; 300-\$1.00; 1,000-\$2.75, postpaid. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.

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PLANTS, LEADING VARIETIES, LARGE, open field grown. Cabbage 70c thousand; 10,000 up, 50c. Tomatoes, \$1.00; 10,000 up, 80c. Osteen Plant Co., Pembroke, Ga.

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PUREBRED COLLIE PUPPIES, NATURAL heelers, males \$5.00, females \$3.00. Edward Hartman, 1450 Park Place, Wichita, Kan.

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What's Your Choice?

I'd rather be a "has been." Than a "never was," but his Are the honors and the profits. Who can claim to be an "is." Yet of all the fine conditions, Here on earth it seems to me, That his case is most delightful, Who is still an "is to be."

—Elizabeth Ann.

Across Kansas

A class of 13 will graduate from the Clyde high school. A lucky 13.

A wet convention at Salina of 200, has started a state campaign for repeal and beer.

Marion feels sure the horse is coming back. A harness shop has been opened there.

Lincoln has adopted a novel way to end the depression. It has built two new filling stations.

The tax limitation law doesn't bother Harper county. Harper already was under the limit.

At an old-clothes fashion show at Great Bend, a 200-year-old shawl was the oldest garment.

One Stockton dealer sold six corn lists in one week, also three new autos and six used cars.

It will take a lifetime to replace the trees cut in Smith county last winter. That's the estimate.

Dodge City is to become a city of trees. More than 3,000 have been started this year for its parks.

Lawrence's canning factory which put up 1,000 acres of truck crops last year, will resume with 100 hands.

Outworms are even working on the lawns in North and Central Kansas. They never seem to run out of a job.

The first large shipment of cattle to the Flint Hills, was 2,700 head, in April, from Ewing Halsell, Vinita, Okla.

Olathe's Grange Store established in 1876, has weathered bankruptcy. It has made \$3,600 profit since last June.

Remember the old red cedar buckets? J. M. Headley, Otego, has one that has been in constant use 48 years.

Jig saw puzzles are improving the health of state hospital inmates at Larned. They only make normal folks crazy.

The Naylor Drug Store at Holton celebrates its 60th anniversary. It has always been conducted by the Naylor family.

Oberlin's country school "literary," debated whether the header is more economical than the combine. The combine won.

The zinnia has become Sublette's official flower. It can stand unlimited sunshine and doesn't need a great amount of water.

Fourteen persons more than 90 years old are living at the Methodist Home for the Aged in Topeka. Almost all are Kansas pioneers.

Kansas' attorney general rules that billboards and newspapers in Kansas, may carry beer ads. Not intoxicating to read about beer.

At Kinsley, Hugh Oliphant, dropped his watch in an irrigation well. A sand bucket brought it up the first time. Score: Two "birdies."

The fashionable crime in Edwards county is to steal magnetos from farm tractors. The sheriff has recovered 18 and sent two men to jail.

Kiowa seems to be the Kansas omelette. Fourteen cars of eggs were shipped from Kiowa during March and hundreds of cases went by truck.

Pottawatomie farmers were filing applications for gasoline tax exemption permits with the county clerk, the middle of April. The new law became effective May 1.

The 3.2 per cent beer law "is an outrageous blunder and will have a detrimental influence on young men," says Dr. F. C. Allen, Kansas University's director of athletics.

Don't bet on what you feel in your bones—unless it's rheumatism.

Use This Order Blank Now!

TO MAIL YOUR CLASSIFIED AD FOR KANSAS FARMER
KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Run my ad as follows, times in your paper.
Remittance of \$ is enclosed.

PLEASE PRINT ENTIRE AD TO AVOID MISTAKES

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New Low Rates at Top of First Classified Page. Minimum Charge 10 Words

Angus Bulls in Demand

FARM prices were climbing. Also it had rained and more was coming. Seven hundred smiles widened as that many Kansas farm folks headed for J. B. Hollinger's "Wheatland Farm," near Chapman, April 20. It was "Better Livestock Day," sponsored by a dozen or more leading Aberdeen-Angus breeders of Dickinson and Geary counties. They have made wonderful progress.

Tied to the fences for judging were 60 head of fine animals. Forty belonged to Mr. Hollinger, 15 to A. J. Schuler, five to Ralph Poland. Included in the bunch were Revemere Wheatland 2nd, junior champion heifer at Indianapolis, Ohio, and at Kansas State Fair last fall; Chimera Wheatland, undefeated senior heifer calf in 1932, and junior champion at the Denver Stock Show in 1933.

Angus breeders in this community have been active in the last 10 years and have built up a fine business and still enjoy strong demand for bulls. Hollinger bulls now are being used at Illinois University, Nebraska University and at Kansas State College. Mr. Schuler also has shipped bulls to many states.

There were more than 300 judges. Geary County Who's Who 4-H Club placed first among 22 4-H teams, the third year for this honor. Frank Marcy, Milford, was high man. Blue Rapids vocational agriculture boys won over eight other vocational teams, repeating honors won in 1932. Of this group R. Andrews, Junction City, was high man. About 150 folks entered the open judging contest, and 149 had to bow to J. Riffle, Enterprise, as best judge. Walter Zeckser, Alma, won over 32 other Kansas State College judges. He was captain of the K. S. C. football team last year, which also requires use of good judgment. Gaylord Munson, Junction City, awarded the prizes.

"Fresh Country Horses"

FITTING horses for market greatly increases sale value, a good authority tells us. To sell they should be fat and have a short, glossy coat of hair. The mane should not be roached and the legs should not be clipped, as buyers want what they call, "fresh country horses." Those that have been clipped and had their manes roached usually are considered second hand and sell at lower prices. Care of the feet will eliminate one cause of unsoundness. Have the animal well broken; "green broke" horses sometimes are rejected.

Best Market for Feed

ABOUT 1,600 head of white face cattle are being shipped in by E. E. Frizell & Sons, Larned, to summer and winter on their ranch. They have just shipped out the last of 1,125 2-year-olds, that came from Big Springs, Tex., a year ago. Most of them have gone on to the Kansas Flint hill pastures. The Frizells say they can get more for their feed this way than any other.

Push Pigs for Extra \$1

PIGS farrowed in March should be ready for market in September. But many March pigs are not marketed until November or December. The price for fat hogs in September usually is at least \$1 higher than in November and December. Management and right feeding from now on will make it possible to sell at the higher price.

Keep Heifers Off Grass

THOSE born last fall and winter should not be let run on pasture this spring. They will make more growth and will keep in better condition if dry-fed their first summer, using a mixture of whole corn and whole oats until they are about 6 months old.—A. C. Thomson, Washington.

Best Yielding Sorghums

PINK kafir out-yielded Red kafir 3.6 bushels, Blackhull 3.8 bushels and Sunrise 5.3 bushels an acre, in seven tests in Linn county since 1922. On two of the tests, silage yields were

obtained: Atlas averaged 16.9 tons an acre compared to 13.1 tons for Kansas Orange, 7.7 tons for Blackhull and 6.3 tons for Pink kafir. In six soybean variety tests since 1924, Manchu gave highest average seed yield, with A. K. and Austin also producing good yields. Laredo gave the highest yields of hay, and Sable and A. K. also did well.

If It's Yield You Want

PRIDE of Saline and Freed's White both averaged 3.5 bushels more than Hays Golden in six corn variety tests conducted in Lincoln county since 1927. . . . Thirteen sorghum variety tests since 1921, show that Red kafir gave the highest yield, averaging 39.9 bushels an acre. Western Blackhull ranked second, Blackhull third and Pink kafir fourth. In four silage sorghum tests, Kansas Orange averaged 12.9 tons an acre, Atlas 11.3 tons and Early Sumac 8.3 tons.

Cheaper Way to Farm

WITH the plow and grader, John Noble, Fall River, is turning five small fields into one large one. It's easier and cheaper to farm that way. The change is made possible by terracing that has eliminated deep ravines across the farm, which have been impossible to cross with farm machinery. J. E. Philippi, Will Rockley, Everett Marshall, R. C. Neumayer and C. C. Dimick also are terracing.

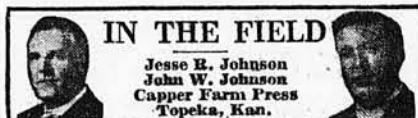
Natural Gas

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

THEODORE ROOSEVELT used to tell a story on himself about a political speech he made in a hot campaign in Maine in a neighborhood where Democrats were as scarce as hen's teeth. After he got going well in his speech, he paused and said, "I wonder if there is a Democrat in all this big crowd?" A big fellow stood up in the rear. "And so you are a Democrat!" said Mr. Roosevelt. "Yes sir!" "My friend, may I ask why you are a Democrat?" "Well, sir, my grandfather was a Democrat, and my father was a Democrat, and I am a Democrat." "I suppose," said Mr. Roosevelt, "that if your grandfather had been a horsethief and your father a horsethief that you would be a horsethief." "No," said the man in the aisle, "in that case I would have been a Republican."—A. W. G.

And Not One in Stock

Young Lady Motorist—It's snowing and sleeting, and I'd like to buy some chains for my tires. Clerk—I'm sorry; we keep only groceries. Motorist—How annoying; they told me this was a chain store.—L. Cresswell.



IN THE FIELD

Jesse E. Johnson
John W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press
Topeka, Kan.

More than 400,000 dairy cows in the United States last year were being tested regularly for butterfat production.

Kansas Jersey breeders have announced breed picnics to be held as follows: May 15, Chanute, Kan.; May 16, Conway Springs; May 17, Alden, and May 18, Holton. If you are interested in Jerseys you should attend these picnics.

D. L. Wheelock, Clay Center; E. L. Fuller, Wichita; J. Wesley Hudgen, Mound Valley, and Windmoor Farm, Edna, are Jersey cattle breeders whose herds, entered in the herd improvement registry, averaged over 25 pounds of butterfat during the month of January.

C. H. Harper, Benkelman, Nebr., has bred Shorthorn cattle for years and is well and favorably known to Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders and farmers, and if you are in the market for a bull you should drive over and see the Harper bulls or write him for descriptions and prices.

This is the last opportunity we will have to call your attention to the Chester Johnston Jersey cattle sale at Fort Scott, Kan., Monday, May 15. You can secure the sale catalog by return mail if you will write B. C. Settles, Sales Manager, Palmyra, Mo., a postal card with your name and address.

Washington county dairy cattle breeders are planning an extensive dairy program for their big "dairy day" meeting at Linn, Kan., Thursday, May 18. They have already secured Wm. F. Schilling, member of the Federal Farm Board, for their big speaker and a number of others will be on the program. The dairy department at Manhattan is co-operating and if

you are interested in dairying you certainly should attend this meeting. Linn is the home of the big Washington County Co-operative Creamery Company.

One of the good state Holstein herds is the state penitentiary herd at Lansing. The Holstein breeders of Northeast Kansas, a unit of the big state association, will hold a basket picnic on the penitentiary grounds, Thursday, May 25. There will be a good program and Leavenworth county herds will be visited.

Cornflower Ormsby Star, a registered Holstein cow owned by Er. H. Maytag, Newton, Iowa, has recently completed a yearly record of 27,647.7 pounds of milk and 1,000.5 pounds of butterfat. She is one of the few dairy cows in the world that has exceeded 1,000 pounds of butterfat in one year. She was nine years old when she completed this record.

The sales committee of Southeast Kansas Guernsey Cattle Club have announced a grade heifer sale to be held at Parsons in connection with the state meeting of the Kansas Guernsey Cattle Club. There will be 25 grade heifers and six registered bulls in the sale. The sale is Wednesday, May 24. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., advertises his Durocs in the Kansas Farmer almost the year around. We have just received a letter from him with change of copy and he reports a fine crop of spring pigs. Mel says the demand for Duroc breeding stock is better than it has been in 18 months and that he has sold several truck loads on the market and received the top price for them. He says he has some extra choice young boars sired by his herd boars of up-to-date breeding and that he will price these young boars at very reasonable prices. Write him for descriptions and breeding and prices.

The Guernsey Cattle breeders of Southeast Kansas, who have recently organized a Southeast Kansas Guernsey Cattle Club, are announcing a consignment sale of grade yearlings and bred two year old heifers at Parsons on Wednesday, May 24, in connection with the state meeting of the Kansas Guernsey Cattle Club. In the sale will be 25 head of heifers and six registered bulls. All are T. B. and blood tested.

There are approximately 90 breeders of Guernsey cattle in the counties of Southeast Kansas. Of this number, one-third have become members of the Guernsey Cattle Club, organized for boosting the breed. The sale is one of the first activities of the club. Joe Simmons of Independence; C. D. Gibson of Morehead, and Carleton Hall of Coffeyville, compose the committee in charge. The sale will be in the cattle pavilion at the fairgrounds in Parsons. All stock offered at the sale will be selected by the sales committee from the Southeast Kansas herds and only the very best grade heifers and registered young bulls will be sold. Dick Holden, national field representative of the breed, will be in attendance at the sale.

Now that conditions are improving every breeder should be on his toes selecting such animals as will improve and strengthen his herd. Such animals can be bought at prices that a few years ago would have been impossible and probably will be impossible again in the near future. On May 27 H. W. Wilson, Horton, Kan., will disperse one of the really outstanding herds of Herefords in the state and one of the good herds of the West. The dispersal sale of the Wilson herd affords Hereford breeders the opportunity of a life time to secure pure Gudgell & Simpson bred Herefords at their own price in the auction ring. Included in the offering is the great sire, The New Prince, pronounced by Hereford breeders to be one of the great living sires of the breed. He is going to sell in this sale to the highest bidder, like all the others in the sale without reserve. If you are interested in Herefords at all write for this sale catalog at once and plan to attend the sale. There are 60 lots in the sale and it will be held on the farm near Horton, Kan. There are 25 splendid Gudgell & Simpson, Anxiety 4th bred cows in the sale, daughters of great bulls of this noted breeding. You will never regret attending this sale as buying in it if you want the best in Herefords. Write for the sale catalog at once. Address H. W. Wilson, Horton, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle
May 10—E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kan.
Jersey Cattle
May 15—Chester Johnston, Fort Scott, Kan.
B. C. Settles, Sales Manager, Palmyra, Mo.
Guernsey Cattle
May 24—Southeast Kansas Guernsey Cattle Club. Sale at Parsons, Kan. C. D. Gibson, Secretary, Morehead, Kan.
Hereford Cattle
May 27—H. W. Wilson, Horton, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Choice Shorthorn Bulls
We offer some choice bulls at prices that are in line with the times. Write or come and see them. C. H. HARPER, Benkelman, Nebr.

DUROC HOGS

America's Greatest Herd
of shorter legged, easier feeding type Durocs. Breeder of such for over 26 years. Plenty of bred gilts and 40 choice boars. Send for photos, breeding literature. Shipped on approval. Immune reg. Come or write. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

SERVICE BOARS, BRED GILTS

Broad, deep, smooth bodied. Heavy boned, sound feet and legs. The quality kind, combining the breed's best blood. Wavemasters, Airman, Colonels, Sensations. Prices right. Immune. Write or come. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

May 27 A COMPLETE DISPERSION OF THE H. W. WILSON HERD OF PURE GUDGELL & SIMPSON BRED HEREFORDS ON THE FARM 1 1/2 MILES NORTH OF HORTON, KAN., SATURDAY, MAY 27

The opportunity of a decade to secure foundation cows and high class herd bulls of straight-bred PRINCE DOMINO blood through his greatest son, PRINCE DOMINO MISCHIEF. 60 HEAD OF CHOICE CATTLE IN TOP CONDITION, AS FOLLOWS: 1 Chief Herd Sire, THE NEW PRINCE 1920000, one of the greatest living sires and sire of many tops in recent Hereford Auctions. 2 Proven Herd Sires, choice sons of THE NEW PRINCE, 3 Young Herd bulls, yearling, very choice and of select breeding. 3 Yearling Bulls, suitable for light service this season. 25 Pure Gudgell & Simpson Anxiety 4th bred cows, own daughters of DOMINO—BEAU DANDY—BRIGHT STANWAY—BEAU MISCHIEF, Jr.—YOUNG ANXIETY 4th—SUPERIOR MISCHIEF—THE DON CARLOS—BEAU BLANCHARD 95th—ADVANCE MISCHIEF—ADVANCE DOMINO—MAJOR DOMINO 16th—and other great sires. 3 Bred heifers that will be among the tops of any good herd. 9 Yearling heifers, foundation quality and breeding, by THE NEW PRINCE. 15 Bull and Heifer calves by THE NEW PRINCE from above foundation cows. These cattle will be in excellent condition and only at rare intervals are you offered such quality and blood-lines. Quality—Pure Gudgell & Simpson Blood—Condition—all combined in these 60 head and every one sells. Write for your catalog, today.

H. W. WILSON, HORTON, KANSAS

Col. A. W. Thompson and Col. Bert Powell, Auctioneers, John W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer. HALF RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

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Abortion Peters' Bacterial Vaccine. Made from cultures supplied by the Gov't at Washington. Contains no live germs. Safe to use. 25 cents per dose for one or more doses. Send check for \$12.50 and get 50 doses with syringe free.

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50 cents per 100 c.c. Virus 1 cent per c.c. Your check for \$17.00 brings 3,000 c.c.'s of Serum and 200 c.c.'s of Virus, with two free syringes and directions for vaccinating. Peters' products are made in Peters' Laboratories under U.S. Gov't license. Send for Peters' new free 180-page illustrated Veterinary Guide, a book of great help the year around. Send your check. Shipment will be made at once.

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Whiteway Hampshire Fall Boars

Some choice fall boars weighing around 225 pounds. Registered and immune. Shipped on approval as usual.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns \$30 to \$70
10 bulls, also females for sale. Three delivered 100 miles free. Royal Clipper and Grassland Promoter needs our herds. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

EASTLAND MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS

Roans, Reds, Whites. \$35 to \$65 each. Also one cow with heifer calf by her side.

OTTO B. WILLIAMS, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Retanh Farms Milking Shorthorns
25 bulls from calves to 15 months old, from real two profit cows with as much beef as the beef breeds and as much milk as the dairy breeds. Prices \$40 to \$70 registered.

WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 658 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Barwood Farm Ayrshires

Herd federal accredited since 1925. Blood tested free from abortion, holding certificate No. 7. Jackson-Shawnee C.T.A. 10 young bulls for sale. Calves to 18 months.

JOHN C. KEAS, Farmington, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE

CHESTER JOHNSTON'S SALE

40 Head of High Production Jerseys

At the farm on Highway 73-E, 3 1/2 miles North of

FT. SCOTT, KAN., MAY 15

The home of seven State Champions for Butterfat Production for the years 1928-29-30. Now is the time to buy! For catalog write B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager, Palmyra, Mo. Box 412

GUERNSEY CATTLE

SOUTHEAST KANSAS

Guernsey Cattle Sale

Parsons, Wednesday, May 24

25 head of carefully selected grade Guernsey Heifers, out of the good Guernsey herds of Southeast Kansas. 6 reg. bulls with good records on dams. All T.B. and blood tested. Nothing but high class cattle offered. You are invited to attend this sale.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB

C. D. Gibson, Sec'y, Morehead, Kansas

Western Kansas Will Plant Milo

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Larned, Kansas

SEVERAL slow rains have placed the top soil in fine condition for cultivation. The subsoil, however, is dry and it will take much more moisture to soak the deeper soil. Wheat is a near failure. With favorable conditions enough may be raised in this county to reseed for next year. Most of the fields are spotted and will be badly infested with weeds. Thousands of acres will be put into corn, Wheatland milo, and various kinds of kafirs and canes. A few farmers are going to risk a few acres of oats and barley at this late date.

It is our experience that it pays to plant corn and kafir in wide-spaced rows. We are going to plant some Wheatland milo this way. In this section wide spacing has many advantages over planting every row. It takes a great deal more moisture to grow the foliage for close spacing than it does for wide spacing. Frequently there is not enough moisture to make a satisfactory yield of grain on close spacing. If there is sufficient rain for both plant and grain growth, there is none left in the soil for a wheat crop and so corn and kafir ground makes a poor seed bed for wheat. Wide spacing usually provides for sufficient moisture to make a very satisfactory yield of grain, and a fair amount of moisture is left in the soil. So wheat sown in wide-spaced rows makes a very good yield. Frequently the yield compares favorably with summer fallowed wheat. In Western Kansas it has been found wise to plant only every third row. Only in exceptional years will every-row corn, or kafir, yield as well as every-other-row planting. Those who depend on a tractor to cultivate have found it works a little better to plant two rows and skip two rows.

Wheatland milo is going to be a popular crop this year. In this locality, it has yielded a fair amount of grain and serves as a good roughage pasture in the winter. The grain when ground makes excellent stock and poultry feed. The crop has a short stiff stalk and will stand up well until long after the first frost. It is easily harvested with a combine. By comparison a large acreage of corn means a tiresome siege of husking and then the shelling expense. Under favorable weather conditions two men and a combine can put 500 to 1,000 bushels of milo in the bin in a day. The job of harvesting is soon over and the field is ready for stock pasture.

Since the rain one of the big tasks around this farm is getting a garden started off as quickly as possible. Last year enough vegetables were grown to fill many jars and during the winter when ready cash was scarce, the canned vegetables came in handy. There will be more interest in gardening this year and the absence of any harvest will permit farmers to spend more time in the garden.

Pastures are late this year. Ordinarily the river pastures will support cattle from May 1 to 10. Most farmers are out of feed and are anxious to move their stock as soon as possible. Many farmers will use some of their spotted wheat fields for stock pasture until the custom pastures are ready.

The school finance problem is becoming serious in many localities. Few rural schools have any other source of income than the land and personal property tax. It is better to cut expenses to a figure that will last thru the school year than to operate the school at so high a figure that all the money will be gone long before the year is out. It may be necessary to drop below the standards set by the state, but some school is better than no school.

Where Milo Isn't Safe

WHEATLAND milo, the new variety of grain sorghum, is well-suited for harvesting with the combine and is adapted to Central South-Central, and Southwestern Kansas. However, it is highly susceptible to chinch bug

injury, therefore is not a safe crop east of Lincoln and Reno counties. It does not ripen early enough to mature before frost in Northwestern Kansas; in fact, it is not dependable northwest of Graham and Scott counties.

Give Stands Elbow Room

SORGHUM stands often are too thick. Best grain yields are obtained from kafirs when plants are 4 to 8 inches apart in Eastern, 6 to 8 inches apart in Central, and 8 to 14 inches apart in Western Kansas.

Feterita final stand should be about one-third less, milo one-half less and forage sorghums one-third more than kafir.

Kansas Farmer for May 5, 1933

recommended the amendment to the earlier act following pleas by Senator Capper and Representative Clifford Hope.

Fallow Crop Loans Ready

KANSAS winter wheat growers who summer fallow their land are eligible for crop production loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, thru the Department of Agriculture. The loans, limited by regulation to \$300 a farmer, can be made with crops planted in 1933 and to be harvested in 1934 as security. The act passed last February provided for loans to wheat growers who summer fallow their land, but was of no use to winter wheat growers, as the crop had to be harvested in 1933. Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture,

Seed Loan Change Helps

BECAUSE continued dry weather delayed barley seeding, the Federal Seed Loan Office is permitting farmers who get Federal seed loans to substitute row crops for barley in any loans that have been granted. No doubt many borrowers will take advantage of this opportunity to shift to crops that are safer than barley seeded at this late date. See your county agent or write the Federal Seed Loan Office, Kinloch Building, St. Louis, Mo., stating what crops and what acreage you wish to substitute for barley.

With Money as Scarce as it is
Wouldn't You Like to



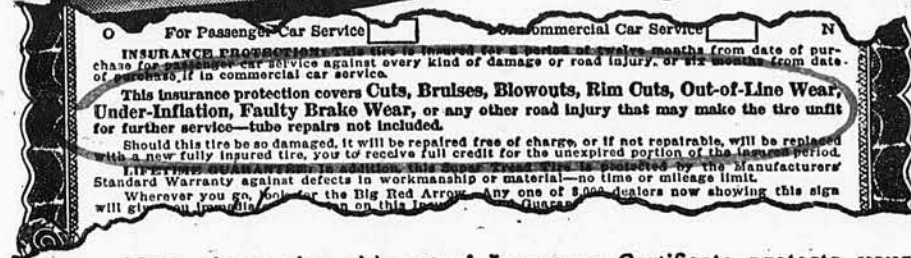
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There is a National Tire Store Near You

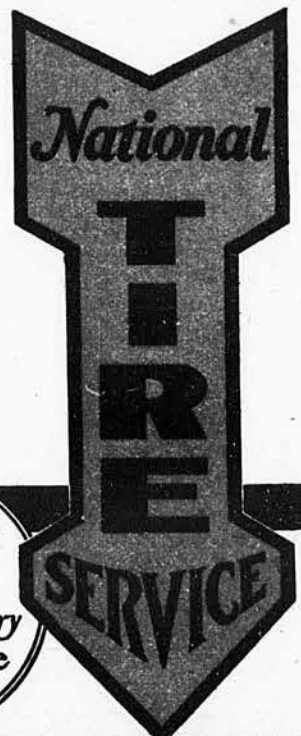


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