

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Saving Soil and Moisture

SOIL blew past D. W. Osborne's house and barns in Thomas county, in 1911 and 1912, just as it did last spring. He said folks solved the problem then by community action—listing or otherwise tilling the soil. Rains eventually soaked the ground and the country came back to normal. Thomas county was one of the first to use tractors. Rapid breaking up of the sod and a period of drouth caused the trouble.

Asked whether the problem was as serious in 1912 as the one we faced in Western Kansas a year ago, Mr. Osborne said: "It was worse in 1911 and 1912. We had only a few big, cumbersome tractors, and our tillage tools were primarily the plow and the disk. Horses and mules couldn't work in the dust. Today we can get over the land rapidly. A quarter-section can be strip-listed in a day."

The chisel and the duck-foot cultivator now are available on many farms, and nearly every farmer has a lister and tractor. When the ground is soaked, grain and hay crops flourish. Methods of handling the soil to prevent wind erosion will be at work on farms hereafter.

Terrace Fields and Pastures—

A GOOD plan for more farm land in Kansas is to put it back to grass, believes W. V. Stutz, Ness county. He suggests terracing the rolling land so as to hold rainfall on it. Even almost level land can be ridged with level terraces which will hold all the water without trouble.

Mr. Stutz said he thought pasture land, especially in the short-grass country, had more run-off than crop land, but would not wash nearly so much. "I think alfalfa should be grown more extensively. It makes early and late pasture, and can be used for hay or seed. If the land is fallowed until August 1, and sowed after a shower, it will make an alfalfa stand about 95 per cent of the time here in Ness county. It should last 8 to 10 years. We have some land that has grown alfalfa most of the time since 1900. It is 10 to 20 feet to water on this land, and if terraced it would do much better I am sure."

Mr. Stutz is taking part in Kansas Farmer's pasture contest. Like hundreds of other farmers he will be able to add valuable ideas and experience to the good of the pasture and livestock cause. He warns against grazing new or sowed pasture in wet times as it makes the sod rough, and will cause it to be hard and dry later. He finds this true in the case of wheat pasture in late spring after frost is out.

Making the Rainfall Behave—

LLEVEL terraces on nearly level ground are being used on the Seward county area of the Soil Conservation Service. The level terrace, which is to stop virtually all run-off, is a new idea in Western Kansas. The point isn't to prevent water erosion, but to

keep big rains from running from fairly level land into low places where it can do little good in crop growing or soil tillage. This is one sure way of making the best possible use of all of the moisture that falls.

These terraces are low and wide, laid level and turned up at the ends to hold water between them. It is planned to work the land on the contour so as not to tear down the terrace slopes, but in harvest it will be simple to pull a combine across the wide ridges. Anyone who has driven thru many parts of Southwestern Kansas and has seen torrential rainstorms gather in lagoons, will appreciate the importance of "keeping water on the land." Water penetrates the fine soil of Southwestern Kansas slowly, soil authorities say.

The Seward county soil conservation area is well selected. On about 25,000 acres in one tract can be found "hard" wheat land, sandy loam row-crop and wheat land, "dune" crop land, and rough sandhill pasture. This area gives soils men a chance to work with every local soil type. The start in this area has just been made. Fred Sykes is project manager at Liberal. By 1937 harvest time, plenty of soil and moisture-saving results will be visible.

Our Debt to the Future—

BECAUSE Kansas is new, we are not as conscious of our soil problem as are citizens of older states, said Dean H. Umberger, Kansas State College. But the problem is here. For example, the average Kansas wheat crop alone takes something like 110,894 tons of elemental nitrogen from the soil of the state. That amount of fertilizer is worth about \$22,178,875.

Fortunately, we can restore fertility by growing legumes, applying manure and fallowing. Far more extensive use of these practices is needed if we are to escape the charge of soil-mining from our grandchildren who will farm this land.

The best interests of Kansas farming, and of the nation which it feeds, require immediate adoption of erosion-control and soil-improving practices on all possible of our cultivated land.



Tools for different ends of Kansas. Above, a first-class lesson in soil-holding. This explains how listing or chiseling will stop soil from moving over a smooth surface. If there is moisture the soil will turn up in clods, which is just what is needed. The wind can't whip up whole clods. Left, a modern, wide-cut disk harrow used in Central and Eastern Kansas, but not intended for areas where soil may blow, because it pulverizes the soil. We do farm to save soil.

March 14, 1936



ED HUSS



has some words of wisdom for "makin's" Smokers



WORTH WATCHING. Ed's an expert in rolling shipshape Prince Albert "makin's" cigarettes. He learned how in the Navy 23 years ago—been at it ever since. He's always glad to give others a few pointers. "It's a cinch to roll 'em with Prince Albert," he says. "They always shape up easy and quick. And the tobacco lies flat in the paper because P.A. is 'crimp cut.'"

AT PEACE WITH THE WORLD. Ed gets a heap of satisfaction from Prince Albert "makin's"—has them in easy reach all the time. "I can spot Prince Albert right off," he says, "by its mild, mel-low, satisfying taste. That special P.A. 'no-bite' process sure makes Prince Albert easy on the tongue."



"TAKE A LOOK AT THAT BIG RED TIN," is another of Ed Huss's pointers. "That's the way good tobacco ought to be packed—in tin—so it doesn't spill and keeps fresh all the time. There's plenty of smoking—enough tobacco for 70 cigarettes. What I always say about P.A. is this: Prince Albert takes all the mess and fuss out of rollin'-your-own and puts more joy in a 'makin's' cigarette." And let us add that the same quality that makes Prince Albert such a favorite with "makin's" smokers makes it the national joy smoke in a pipe too.

70 roll-your-own cigarettes... in every 2-oz. tin of Prince Albert

© 1936, R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co.

You'll praise Prince Albert, too, once you try it... Here's our offer:

Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.

(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

CROPS AND OUTLOOK

Wheat Headed for Good Yield

THERE was optimism in the tone of farmers in Western Kansas last week. Warm weather had caused rapid growth of wheat, and the ground could develop quite a covering with just a little moisture. Wheat can come back strong when it looks as if it's whipped. There will be no records broken in the Kansas wheat yield. If there were it would be too bad for the market.

But we stand to raise 150 million bushels if conditions are normal. Rain and snow were short in February but they are due soon. Eastern Kansas hasn't been getting any of the freezing and thawing which is particularly bad for wheat in a wet year. The danger of heaving will be past before many days.

Some fields in extreme Western Kansas areas show no tendency to blow, while fields on every side are shifting back and forth. It is believed this may be due to presence of more organic matter which is created by heavy stubble, row-crop stalks and decayed roots. In some cases fallowing has stored moisture in the soil to check blowing, altho unseen from the outside. Fred Schawo, Seward county, has a quarter-section of wheat which is holding well. Fields on four sides were blowing in late winter. Soil Conservation workers are attempting to determine the exact reasons for cases of this kind.

Kansas Farmer's crop reporters say:

Allen—Ground froze 2 feet deep this winter and is in better condition to work than for years. No snow or rain all winter, so plowing and oats sowing are in progress, altho frost is not out below. Will sow a much larger acreage of oats than usual. And lespeze! Farmers who harvested seed last year sold among themselves at 4c a pound with the result that much will be seeded. It is proving a boon for summer pasture. Much of it is being sowed in pastures.—Guy M. Tredway.

Anderson—Some sowing oats on fall-plowed ground, will be a large acreage; most ground too wet. We had a 2-inch rain. Prospects for wheat good. Stock brings good prices. Feed holding out fairly well.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barber—Need rain for wheat, it is starting growth. Farmers sowing oats. Feed getting scarce. Livestock doing well. Many will raise turkeys as result of good price last year. Fruit buds are swelling. If we don't get a hard freeze we will have some fruit this year; surely need it to fill fruit jars again. Cream, 31c; eggs, 15c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—The annual federated club meeting, for ladies' community social clubs, will be held in Great Bend April 2. Moisture is badly needed. Had dust storms recently. Butterfat, 33c; wheat, 98c to 99c; eggs, straight run, 16c to 17c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Had a heavy rain last week of February which washed roads and fields badly. Oats seeding getting under way. Wheat turning green. Cattle and hog prices are good at sales. Choice young mares very high, mules scarce and high. Seed oats selling around 35c; corn costing feeders 75c. Some loss among cattle and ewes.—J. A. Strohm.

Brown—Snow went much quicker than it fell. Roads getting in fairly good condition. Farmers more eager for hard roads. Corn husking and butchering being completed. Seed oats plentiful. Seed corn will be in demand. Farmers getting ready to sow oats.—E. E. Taylor.

Brown—At last the snow has melted. Hay and corn were difficult to get when roads were at their worst. Corn went to 95c but is lower now. Wheat looks good but March will tell the tale. There is so much moisture that freezing and thawing will fix it. Big sales again, prices for horses holding up.—L. H. Shannon.

Butler—Oats seeding about completed, a good shower would be beneficial. Wheat and barley are greening up. Quite a number of baby chicks, lambs and pigs. Stock wintered in good condition, plenty of feed. A good many farm sales, fair prices. Ground is in fine condition to work. Scarcely a farm but has its tractor; lots of new tractors in this locality. Hens laying well. Butchering about all done.—Aaron Thomas.

Cherokee—Wheat greening rapidly. Oats sowing in full swing, a few have finished. Gardens being plowed, some planting of early varieties. Seed oats, 40c to 50c; seed corn, home grown, \$1.50; seed potatoes, \$1.75 cwt.; eggs, 19c; cream, 32c.—J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—All thinking of sowing oats and barley. Wheat fields are starting to green up. Very little soil drifting, and with a few showers spring grain should come on in fine condition. Ice, 26 inches, thickest we have heard of, was cut from Cherry creek on this farm. Frost is nearly out of ground. Butterfat, 31c; alfalfa, \$12 a ton delivered in town.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clark—There won't be much feed left when grass comes as everyone had to feed stock because wheat hasn't been big enough for pasture. Wheat greening up nicely and if we get some moisture, there is the promise of a good crop.—G. P. Harvey.

Coffey—Ground frozen much deeper than for years. Can't tell yet how wheat will come on. Farms to rent are scarce. Lots of public sales, prices good. Farmers preparing ground for oats, some already have sown. Several starting incubators and buying little chicks.—C. W. Carter.

Dickinson—Fields are loose and we need a nice rain to start things growing. Soil works up nicely and oats going into a good seedbed. Wheat starting to green up. Most wheat looks fair but there are a lot of poor fields. Feed is holding out. Hens laying well but prices falling. Not many pigs reported.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Spring work has started in earnest. Weeds have been burned and oats planting under way. Good prices at farm sales, especially for stock, corn and roughness. Some renters having difficulty getting desirable farms. Landlords must have all or part cash rent in order to meet expenses, including taxes, insurance and upkeep, and sometimes interest.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Wheat is alive but needs moisture, would have spring wheat pasture if moisture would come. Few fields of oats seeded. Farmers still hauling in feed and hay.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Ford—Some damage done to wheat by cold but most fields beginning to green up, need moisture as there is danger of soil blowing. Farmers still buying shipped in feed. Alfalfa hay trucked in from the west is \$12 a ton. Hens doing better. Cream, 31c to 36c; eggs, 20c; wheat, \$1.01.—John Zurbuchen.

Geary—Considerable oats seeded, usual acreage. Considerable butchering and home-curing of meat being done since extreme cold weather. Hens in heavy production. Cattle look good. Cows not milking as well as usual altho they get plenty of feed.—L. J. Hoover.

Gove and Sheridan—Ground thawing out. Need moisture badly for top soil, scarcely any since first of December. Soil blowing badly where it blew last year, especially fields heavily pastured with sheep. These should be strip listed so as not to start adjoining fields. Wheat starting to grow and has enough moisture for present; good snow or rain soon would make pasture again. (Continued on Page 27)

Better Pay From the Wool Clip

L. E. WHITLOW

WOOL always has been recognized as a source of cash income by sheep men. It often pays the cost of keeping the ewe. Used to be, shearing had to be done with hand clippers. This made the job long and tiresome. Just as bad, the quality of the wool is lowered by hand shearing because the job can't be done evenly except by an expert. A great many more farmers are keeping sheep today and realizing a profit from them because they can shear their ewes by machine. This is the common method today in sheep sections.

Some other important considerations in shearing are to keep the ewes' wool free of burrs because they will lower the value of the wool. If there is any danger of heavy dew or rain the night before

shearing, ewes ought to be kept under cover for moist wool is difficult to dry. Much wool is made nearly valueless on this account. Damp wool will stain, mildew and become musty. Shearing on a clean floor will protect wool from dirt and chaff. Wool experts recommend tying each fleece separately with paper twine. Use of a wool twine, they say, may result in tying too tightly.

Machine shearing will get from 5 to 15 per cent more wool. Extra length of the staple by machine shearing may put it in a higher grade for which a premium is paid. The fleece will have a more dense tip when it grows out again, due to the even stubble of wool left on the animal. Wool with a dense tip weathers less than an uneven tip.

Feed for Calves on Creep

GRAIN for creep-fed calves at this time of year includes: Cracked corn, barley, grain sorghum or wheat, or coarsely ground oats. Many farmers will agree that corn and oats don't need to be ground for calves and results will show they are correct, so either one will suit the calves.



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Published every other Saturday at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan. Entered at the post office, Topeka, Kan., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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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.

Seventy-Fourth Year, No. 6 **

March 14, 1936

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

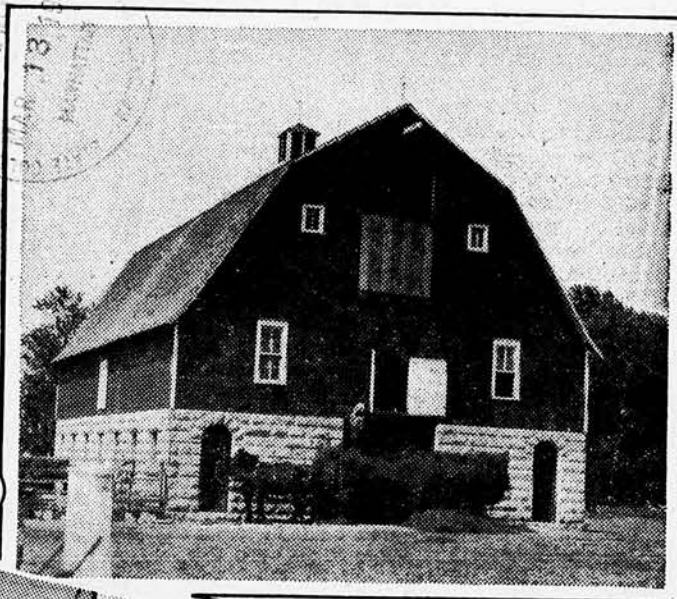
Protection---

For Your Income and Your Soil

TUDOR CHARLES

A NEW style of action to relieve farm ills is in the making. Many people believe the new farm bill will succeed if it can put a premium on good farming and make it stick. They believe it should help good farmers do what they wish to do anyway. For instance, W. S. Robinson, a forward-looking and practical farmer of Shawnee county, sized things up this way: "We need to put more land to grass and legumes. We need more terraces and erosion control. But too many farmers have to 'mine' their soil a little each year in order to pay interest and taxes. This makes it impossible for them to handle their farms the way they know they should."

Proof that more hay and pasture will pay, may be seen on many Kansas farms. It is mainly the old, old story of diversification, except that legumes and high-yielding pasture are playing more important parts. Economists have figured alfalfa is the only crop which was profitable every year from 1900 to the present. The way alfalfa performed during the last 2 drouth years is an example of its security. On our farm, and on many other farms in



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Republic county, it was the only crop that returned a profit. A little hay went a long way in 1934, and seed production the last 2 years was heavy. There may be years when neither seed nor hay will be profitable, but there is a lot of security in them.

Harlan Deaver, Brown county, said farmers in his section had started to make their own farm relief by 1930—cutting down on grains and growing more legumes. No county or community in Kansas is without similar examples. A man with livestock, who can grow clover, alfalfa, or tame pasture, can reduce his costs and add a new source of income if he grows them on a fourth to a half of his land. Returns may not come quite so quickly as from a grain crop, but if grain crops are short profit may come sooner.

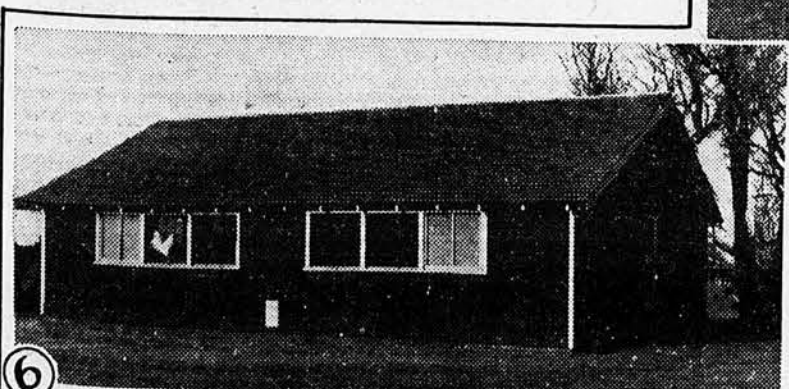
In Stevens county I happened to talk to J. E. Flower, F. E. Runyan and Walter Fritzemeier. Each one uses Sudan grass for summer pasture. Planted in rows on fallow land it will make pasture any year. Another pasture crop they use is rye or wheat seeded in fall or spring. It makes pasture every year if there is spring moisture. Growing these crops enables them to have an extra income from butterfat and beef. Broomcorn makes another cash crop for



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that section, while chickens and turkeys make a market for all kinds of grains.

Row crops anywhere in Western Kansas may be fed to lambs with reasonable profit. J. D. Hoel, Ulysses, is a booster for this sort of thing. Seed production is open to a limited number of new raisers. Al Peachey, Hugoton, has been making a specialty of sorghum seed. These ideas make more "income days." They also tend to types of farming which hold the soil.

Soil-improving or soil holding crops mean more pasture. More pasture means more grazing. It may mean more livestock, but there is a question in farmers minds on this score. William Stutz, Ness county, said more and better pasture on

his farm meant more pounds of livestock. But he said he could give his cows better care in this way and raise better calves. The better calf would be worth more and be produced at lower cost. He said he couldn't afford to put much of his upland back to grass; but he makes money following this land for wheat, raising and feeding row-crops, and growing alfalfa and pasture on the lowlands.

Mr. Stutz has his rolling land all laid out for terraces. As they are being built he is using the lister and field cultivator on the contour. This is necessary to prevent washing. Beef calves, Guernsey cows, and wheat make a balanced program of farming with many income days. The soil methods are paying for themselves.

(Continued on Page 21)

The Pictures:

- 1—Few farms ever had too much alfalfa; no one ever heard of a burdensome surplus. Up to now, it has been a safe crop. W. A. Morgan, Alta Vista, filling his mow, will vouch for that.
- 2—Dairying is the specialty of E. S. Carman and Son, near St. Francis. This herd of cows brings in a weekly cash income. Alfalfa, Sudan grass and silage make dairying profitable.
- 3—W. D. Luke, Scott City, keeps a small ewe flock, just to diversify. Here are part of them.
- 4—Barton Gibson, McPherson, specializes in beef calves, of his raising. Here he is feeding cottonseed meal to a bunch he has been wintering. He creep-feeds if grain is raised.
- 5—M. E. Rohrer's best paying specialty is lambs. On his farm, near Abilene, he grazes them in early winter, then finishes on corn and alfalfa. Two carloads in this flock.
- 6—A large per cent of Harold Beam's farm, McPherson, is in legumes and pasture. Much of the grain crops, too, go into feed for the poultry flock. Here is the modern laying house.

Farming Found Something Better

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THE Topeka Chamber of Commerce invited the boys and girls of the Shawnee county 4-H clubs to a dinner at the Jayhawk Hotel last month. I did not get an accurate count of the number present, but there were at least 300 of the boys and girls. Nothing I have seen for a long time has pleased me as much as this crowd of boy and girl farmers.

To begin with they were a good looking lot; they were well dressed, and what is more important, they were well behaved. They had good table manners; there was no rough stuff nor exhibitions of ill breeding. They seemed to me to know a good deal more than the boys and girls of their ages did when I was a country boy. Of course, they have had the opportunity to learn a good many things that the boys and girls had no opportunity to learn when I was a boy. Therefore, they ought to know a good deal more than boys and girls knew when I was young. I am not willing to acknowledge that they are naturally any smarter than we were; probably they are not, but they seem smarter.

However, the most significant thing about this gathering to me was that it indicated the business of farming does not mean the same as it did when I was a boy on the farm. In that time there were farmers who were smart and farmers who were dumb, just as there are now. But the business of farming was not looked on as one that required much education or brains. The fact was that "book-farmers" were not highly regarded. They were considered as visionary and impractical, and some of them were just that.

The essentials of a good farmer in those days were good health, industry and frugality. The healthy farmer worked hard about 16 hours a day and wasted about 6 or 7 hours in sleep, spending 1 hour of the morning in getting the horses in from the pasture and feeding, currying and harnessing them, maybe milking a few cows, altho the farm wife generally did the milking, and about 15 minutes in swallowing breakfast, I use the word swallowing advisedly, then out to the field to while away another 16 hours in pretty hard work. That made up the average farmer's life.

If he was a religious man, as a good many of the farmers were, he went to church on the Sabbath; he did not call it Sunday. He wore his "best suit" and maybe, if he was just a bit stuck-up, wore a pair of calfskin boots which disturbed his slumber to some extent during the sermon. Maybe on the Fourth of July he and his family went to a Fourth-of-July celebration, that made up the summer's recreation.

This average farmer knew nothing about scientific farming and did not think it necessary. There was this to be said for this old-time farmer—he was independent. He did not make much money, but he lived on what he and his family produced and did not spend money he did not have. Furthermore, it can be said that the old-time farmer and his family, so far as I can recollect, always had plenty to eat. There was not a great variety, but it was abundant and the farmer's wife and daughters generally were good cooks. Also there was plenty of wood and the houses were warm.

This old-time farmer and his family had few luxuries, but as they never had any they did not miss

More or Less Modern Fables

A FARMER was the father of a daughter who was remarkably plain in appearance. Her feet did not seem to track as she walked and her breath was strong enough to bale hay with. None of the youth of that section seemed to take to the daughter—and the years were rolling on. Then things began to come the farmer's way. During the years of Republican prosperity he sold 40,000 bushels of wheat for a dollar and a half a bushel, and several bunches of cattle for fancy prices, receiving therefor rolls of money as thick as the leg of a Norman horse. And when it became known that the farmer had bought and paid cash down for another section of good land, and likewise had a fat deposit in the bank, suitors came around seeking the hand of his daughter. Then the old farmer, who was no bug-eater, even if he did allow the hair to grow long on the back of his neck, communed with himself saying: "I observe that cash not only perfumes the breath but cures defects in form and complexion."

them. The life of the old-time farmer was narrow and pretty hard. He knew nothing, as I have said, about scientific farming nor did he know anything about modern sanitation. He was accustomed to dig the farm well where it was most convenient and where the water could be obtained with the least digging. Frequently it was dug down in the draw where it got the drainage from the barn and stables. Typhoid fever was a common disease and often fatal, but the responsibility was laid on the Lord. At the funeral the minister was accustomed to repeat the text: "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, Blessed be the name of the Lord." It never seemed,

Mrs. Wren's Friend

ED BLAIR

A BIT of windstorm got frisky one day
And upset a wren's nest, of course, just in
play,
Right when the young wrens were sleeping so
nice.

Not feathered yet, looking much like little mice!
Mabel Fern, who lived there, saw what occurred
Rushed quickly to help for she loves ev'ry bird
That visits her home, in the springtime each year
To nest there and sing without ever a fear.

The nest was destroyed, baby wrens on the
ground

In danger, for cats might be prowling around!
Quick thinking with Miss Mabel Fern is a trait.
She found a tin pail that was left near the gate.
And soon in this pail, with some straw for a nest,
The wee baby wrens were cuddled at rest.

And hanging where Mrs. Wren wild with de-
spair
Flew quickly and counted them. They were all
there!

'Twas hard to tell which were the happier then—
Miss Mabel Fern, or old Mrs. Wren.

in those days, to occur to either the preacher or the bereaved family, or even to the average country doctor to lay the blame on the contaminated water, instead of blaming the Lord.

In the country where swamps were numerous, virtually all the farm folks had the ague. And some time during the year most of them had to endure a spell of what the doctors called "intermittent fever." That is the patient had a high fever every other day and not quite so high on the alternating days. Nobody thought of blaming the mosquitoes which bred and swarmed in the swamps.

There was among the average farmers no such thing as scientific breeding of livestock. If a farm cow gave birth to a rather likely bull calf it was saved for breeding purposes and became the sire of all the calves in that immediate neighborhood, born after the mongrel bull reached maturity. Some milk cows gave considerable milk during 5 or 6 months of the year; the rest of the time they were just "strippers" maybe yielding a quart of milk a day, or they might be entirely dry during half of the year. No scientific attention was paid to the breeding of any stock, and so far as poultry was concerned, chickens were considered of so little importance that they were not even mentioned as personal property.

When a farm hen had laid a "settin'" of eggs, she considered that she had done her full duty as a producer and then proceeded to fulfill her mission of motherhood. Sometimes she hatched several chicks, but more often wandered about all summer followed by a single chicken.

Nevertheless some of those old-time farmers did manage somehow to accumulate considerable property—not very many, but a few. They did this by practicing the most rigid economy. When they got hold of a little money they hung onto it and the little hoard gradually increased.

But this average farmer was old, wrinkled and about worn out so far at least as appearances were concerned, when he was fifty. By that time he had, generally speaking, accumulated the rheumatism

and a considerable wealth of grizzly gray whiskers, and had shed all or nearly all of his native-born teeth along the rugged pathway of life. His wife also had grown old before her time. In some cases she was fat and motherly and permitted everybody in the neighborhood, even those of her own age, to call her Aunt Mary or Aunt Jane, or whatever her given name might be.

This is far from being intended as a reflection on these old-time farmers. As a matter of fact they had many admirable traits of character. As a rule they were honest, and while they were penurious in money matters, they were generous to a fault with such things as they produced which did not cost money. If a neighbor, or even a stranger, happened in at or about meal time he was invited to "sit up" to the table. If he was riding a horse his beast was fed without price.

If there was a neighbor sick or in trouble his farmer neighbors freely helped in caring for his crops or harvesting them, and while they were not very efficient nurses, these farmer folk, worn out and sleepy as they were, would cheerfully offer to "sit up" with the sick neighbor during the long, lonesome hours of the night.

The old-time farm life was one of drudgery, of unmitigated and constant toil. It was just a way of making a living and a hard way. There was very little in it to stir ambition. The ambitious farm boy dreamed not of making a success as a farmer, but of somehow getting a college education and then becoming a preacher, or a lawyer or a doctor or maybe even a college professor.

Most old-time farmers had an inferiority complex. They would not acknowledge it openly but they envied the "town feller" who wore better clothes and seemed to be having a very easy time with scarcely anything to do. If one of them happened to be drawn on the jury in the district court in the county seat, he was regarded as quite a lucky man; he would have the opportunity to sit in the jury box and listen to the big lawyers spout and abuse one another and hear "hissell" addressed as one of the "members of the jury."

And the "town-fellers" possibly unconsciously in some cases, felt a kind of superiority over the farmers. They were patronizingly friendly, but in their minds they felt that they were smarter than the "country Jakes." When one of them drove out to visit a farm he felt that he was conferring a favor on the farmer. Of course, the farmer talked about the "town feller" not knowin' how to hitch up a team of horses or how to plow a furrow. But secretly he envied the town professional man with his easy manners and his better looking and better fitting clothes and whiter hands.

Various factors have contributed to a great change in the farming industry. The agricultural colleges have had a tremendous influence on farm methods and farm life generally. The automobile and free rural delivery have had an influence perhaps even greater than agricultural colleges. Good roads and the automobile, together with free rural delivery, have widened the horizon of farm life almost beyond belief.

When I was a boy on the farm, 20 miles was a long journey for a farmer or a member of his family to make. Now that distance means nothing. When I was a farm boy, no farmer of my acquaintance subscribed for a daily paper and many farmers did not subscribe for any paper. The Bible and Ayer's Almanac constituted the sum total of the literature in a good many farm homes. Now daily papers circulate thru all farm districts in Kansas and farm papers are almost universal.

But of all the factors contributing to the change in country life, I am of the opinion that the most important is the growth of clubs among the farm boys and girls. Of these the 4-H club organization leads. It is the greatest boy and girl organization in the world. It helps to raise the business of farming to a new level. It makes farming, instead of a mere life of drudgery, one of the learned professions requiring a more diversified knowledge and a better understanding, better brains, if you please, than any other of the ordinary professions.

Please notify us promptly of any change in address. No need to miss a single issue of Kansas Farmer. If you move, just drop a card, giving old and new addresses, to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Farm Matters as I See Them

The New Tax Program

I AM GIVING very careful attention to the new tax program, which proposes to collect Federal income taxes upon all net income of corporations, the same as is done with individual income—alho not on such a high rate in the middle and upper brackets.

At present individuals—and partnerships, individual members of which have to pay Federal income taxes on net incomes—have to pay on their entire net incomes. Corporations, on the other hand, can place their net incomes in whole or in part in surplus accounts, and thereby largely escape paying taxes on their total net income.

It is proposed to tax these surpluses, so the Federal Government will collect the same amount, either thru taxes on surpluses, or as taxes on net incomes of stockholders. There will be a reasonable allowance made for necessary reserves against rainy days, that will pay a smaller income tax rate.

I regard the principle as sound. My support of the measure will depend upon the rates levied and the showing as to how these will work out in practice.

President Roosevelt estimates that a properly graduated scale of taxes on these corporation surpluses will yield about 620 million dollars more than the Government now is collecting from corporation incomes.

Another part of this latest tax proposal from the White House in which I am particularly interested—and which I strongly favor—is the so-called "windfall tax."

You may remember that in January the Supreme Court not only invalidated the AAA. The Court also directed that between 180 and 200 million dollars of impounded processing taxes be refunded to processors.

Now I have not found anyone who believes this refund is equitable, or justifiable except upon purely legalistic grounds. The processors already had passed the taxes on to consumers or back to producers, or in both directions. That 180 or so million dollars was a clear "windfall" for the processors.

Congressional committees now are working on a tax law that will levy a special tax on these windfall refunds, by which the amounts refunded will be returned to the treasury, except where the processors can show they themselves have paid the processing taxes, and have not passed them on to anyone else.

I will do all in my power to see that this legislation is enacted and put into effect.

Kansas farmers have a decided interest in the part of the tax proposal dealing with corporation surpluses. Additional revenues from this source will just about take care of the annual

subsidies to agriculture under the soil conservation and domestic allotment act, recently passed by Congress to replace the AAA.

There are still some folks back here who object to subsidies to agriculture. But it seems to me that as long as agriculture has to contribute hundreds of millions of dollars a year in benefits to industry thru the protective tariffs, agriculture is entitled to offset benefit payments from the Government. That is, unless and until some better way is found to give the farmer tariff-equivalent benefits.

Our Trade Policy Is Unfair

THERE is something radically wrong with our foreign trade, particularly so far as agriculture is concerned. Time was, not so many years ago, when two-thirds of the exports from the United States to foreign countries were agricultural. During 1935, just 33.4 per cent of our exports, by value, were of agricultural products. The other 66.6 per cent were non-agricultural.

But that is not all of the story.

More than one-half of all goods imported into this country were agricultural products—54.2 per cent, according to the Department of Commerce.

Here is the story of 1935, in brief, as summarized in a statement from the Department of Commerce:

Total domestic exports amounted to \$2,241,905,000, of which only \$747,724,000 were of agricultural products, as against \$1,494,272,000 of non-agricultural exports.

On the other hand, we imported for consumption \$2,038,638,000 worth of commodities. Out of that amount, imports of agricultural products totaled \$1,105,761,000, while imports of non-agricultural goods totaled \$932,877,000.

In other words, while our farmers were co-operating in a reduction program, there were \$1,105,761,000 worth of agricultural products imported from abroad and sold in the United States.

It is true that some of these imports may have been caused by the drouth. But it also is true that reciprocal trade agreements made by this administration to date have provided for increased imports of foreign farm products into the United States, in exchange for increased exports of manufactured products to other countries.

I say that is unfair, unjust, and should not be allowed to continue.

The American farmer is entitled to the American market, especially while he is being urged and is co-operating to reduce production to the demands of the American market. The reciprocal trade policy must be modified to help agriculture or it must be abandoned. We cannot afford to penalize the farmer in this matter.

The Ground We Have Gained

FARM income has experienced a more extensive rise than the pick-up of the last 3 years, in only 2 of the 14 previous expansion periods since the Civil War. Careful figures of the Alexander Hamilton Institute show this fact. The rise of 60.2 per cent in the 1933-35 period was exceeded only by the 1912-19 expansion of 165.7 per cent, and the 1896-1901 expansion of 62.7 per cent. Last year, the third consecutive year of recovery, the farm income showed an increase of 8.5 per cent. These are healthy signs. Yet we must continue to improve the farmers' position. Despite the 60.2 per cent increase in farm income from the depression low, it still was 33.8 per cent lower than in the pre-depression year 1929, when it amounted to \$10,479,000,000. Growing business confidence will help this situation. Better crop seasons will help. Better balance in production, which is in the farmers' hands, can help.

The Institute also points out that prices farmers paid for the goods they bought in 1935 were only 1.4 per cent higher than in 1934. Consequently, the farmers' purchasing power increased nearly as much as their income last year. The farmers' buying power in 1935 was 7 per cent larger than in 1934.

Compared with the low of the depression, however, the farmers' purchasing power in 1935 showed a considerably smaller increase than their income, due to a 16.6 per cent rise—from the depression low—in the price level of the goods which they bought. While their income in 1935 was 60.2 per cent higher than in 1932, their purchasing power was only 33.8 per cent higher.

At the same time, the purchasing power of the farmers made a more favorable comparison with 1929 than their income, since the prices which they paid were 18.5 per cent below the pre-depression level. While their income in 1935 was 33.8 per cent lower than in 1929, their buying power showed a decrease of only 13.8 per cent. The farmers' buying power in 1935 represented a recovery of 54 per cent of the ground lost in the 1929-1932 slump.

Any recovery in income is good; a 54 per cent pick-up is distinctly encouraging. Total farm income this year, plus government spending, likely will hold the ground we have gained. And the income will be spread out in more farm pocket-books. But the permanent need for a sound prosperity is a farm income, and a farm buying power, neither one subject to wide fluctuations. I think we are better able to work toward this end than ever before.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Southern Cattle Won't Hurt Us

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$10.40	\$ 8.10	\$11.75
Hogs	10.25	10.55	9.25
Lambs	9.60	10.10	7.90
Hens, Heavy	.18½	.18	.16
Eggs, Firsts	.20½	.30	.19
Butterfat	.32	.34	.29
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.10½	1.10	.94½
Corn, Yellow	.70½	.69	.88
Oats	.30	.31	.57½
Barley	.50	.50	.78
Alfalfa, Baled	18.00	19.00	27.50
Prairie	9.00	9.00	19.00

Government crop adjustment program has had a decided effect upon location of cattle population. The change from cotton acreage to pastures, they say, accounts for the huge increase in cattle population in the Gulf and Southeastern states.

"It is no secret," one man said, "that cattle have not done too well in those areas, and it is a safe guess that cattlemen need fear no further increases in cattle population in the South. It is more likely there will be decreasing numbers in that section because cotton farmers are not livestock minded."

Beef on More Farms

This view is favorable to Kansas, in that pasture use is on the increase here, and if competition from the South is not dangerous, we should prosper by greater beef and dairy cattle numbers. Figures on the number of farms keeping cattle show an increase from 76.4 per cent to 80.5 per cent in the U. S. This means more farms are keeping cattle, however the increase may have been in the South.

Cattle on small farms get more attention and better pasture as a rule than they do

on ranches, alho this does not always hold true. Calf crops might be higher and weigh more at market from small farms, but it is questionable for attention is paid to these matters on modern ranches. The problem of cattlemen is largely one of improving quality, and cutting down waste and high costs, rather than increasing numbers.

The market will not stand increases in cattle numbers, but it will stand more good quality, young cattle. These reduce carcass weights and the total supply. Cattle prices appear fairly bullish for the next 2 years, but it will pay to breed for better cattle, not larger herds.

Wait Out the Run

Reaction to warm weather in the beef market was uncommonly like our prediction. Improvement in stocker prices was sharp. Receipts of fat cattle remained low the first 2 weeks of the thaw, and cattlemen east of the Missouri river complained of impassable roads. This was true in Northeastern Kansas, too. It looks as if March is the time to turn loose of cattle this year, unless they are to be kept thru April and May. If a heavy run starts in March, it may be just as well to wait it out if there is plenty of feed on the farm. There are bound to be lots of cattle at market when conditions are so they can get there.

The first official estimate of the area planted to corn in Argentina this season is

Market Barometer

Cattle—Safe until receipts get heavy.

Hogs—Some lower when roads dry, then better for a time.

Sheep—Better this month.

Wheat—Cash in the bank is safe from the Board of Trade.

Corn—Prospects better for more corn in 1936. Corn may not be much higher.

Butterfat—Lower from now on.

Eggs—Nothing to check usual trend.

for an all-time record of 18,854,000 acres, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is an increase of 8.6 per cent over last year's planted acreage. Corn in Argentina has been increasing steadily. The average acreage for 1930-34 was 15,587,000. In the U. S. conditions are ideal for the 1936 corn crop. Kansas corn-growing counties feel they are in the best condition in years for corn. It will not likely pay to buy much corn ahead, unless it is good quality, bought at an unusually attractive figure.

RECENT Government figures on U. S. beef cattle numbers, show we have considerably more cattle than in 1930, alho fewer than in 1934 just before the severe drouth. Some market observers believe the

Kansas Takes a Hand in Getting New Farm Plan Ready to Go

TUDOR CHARLES

A BRAND new farm plan is being made ready for use. There are many sides and views to it—this Soil Conservation Act. Farm leaders—many actual farmers—from 12 North Central states met at Chicago last week and worked out rough ideas for the Corn and Wheat Belt program. Every major farm organization or group in Kansas was represented by one or more delegates. Three similar meetings were held at Memphis, New York City and Salt Lake City.

Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, told delegates at Chicago that now is the time to start conserving our soils, when they are not needed to produce goods for foreign countries. He said the Federal Government should be responsible for backing a national soil program in view of the fact that our soil and crop expansion policy began with the World War, for which farmers were in no manner to blame. M. L. Wilson, assistant secretary of agriculture, read from President Roosevelt's statement on the new farm bill, that it has 3 major objectives. First is to conserve the soil. Second is to reestablish and maintain farm income at fair levels. The third important thing it must do is assure adequate supplies of food and fiber for the consuming public.

States Take Over Job in 1938

First the Department of Agriculture will make allotments of money to the 48 states from the 470 million dollars to be spent in 1936. It is estimated by our Washington correspondent that Kansas will get from 35 to 40 million dollars. This is about the same amount we received or still is due from 1935 AAA contracts. State boards will allot funds to counties. In 1938, the states are due to take over the job of administering the farm plan. They then may make payments for crop adjustment. Checks during 1936 and 1937 are to be only for the purpose of conserving our soil resources.

Corn Belt delegates at Chicago adopted 7 committee reports which Henry Wallace said would be followed closely by the AAA planners in 1936. The committee which classified crops and practices into the two groups, soil-conserving and soil-depleting, was headed by W. A. Long, Ford county. This committee made a broad division of all crops and methods of using such crops, common in the Corn Belt.

On the committee to determine bases and conditions of payment, Kansas was well represented by J. C. Mohler, state secretary of agriculture; H. J. Umberger, dean of extension; H. A. Praeger, Clavin farmer; and Cal Ward, Salina, former Farmers Union head. This group decided to recognize only two classes of crops, soil-depleting and soil-conserving, as set by the crops committee.

Farmers are to receive reward for adopting soil conserving methods in 1936, or for having used such practices prior to 1936. A county average for per cent of farm land in soil conserving crops will be set up immediately from records available in former AAA office files. If a 1935 farmer's acreage of such crops is below the per cent for the county, he will take his own acreage as a base. If his 1935 acreage was above the county per cent, he will take the county level as his base.

Payments Vary With Soil Fertility

A percentage increase in soil conserving crops for 1936 will be set for an entire region and somewhere near this amount will be required for each farm. The increase will be from the base. The man who has been sufficiently above the base will not have to increase. He will be paid for "staying in." There also will be a small payment for keeping more than the required amount in soil conserving crops or methods. Variation in payments will be according to productivity of the soil only, not according to crops grown.

Another committee recommended that a temporary state committee be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. A majority of the group shall be farmers. There will be advisory members also. A temporary committee of not more than 7 members shall be set up in each county to begin the work of

the soil conservation program. Wide responsibility is to be given local committees in making decisions relative to local matters. E. H. Hodgson, Little River, served on this committee.

Flax, sugar beets, and tobacco were selected as special crops by a committee of which Scott Kelsey, Shawnee county, was a member. The object will be to encourage production of these crops in the Corn Belt when it seems wise to do so. As grown in the Corn Belt, each of these crops is non-surplus and on an import basis.

A major idea of all views on the 1936 program was that speed and simplicity should be foremost. A complicated plan would be slow to start and sure to cause confusion. It seemed best to launch a simple plan which would leave wide leeway to farmers, and then work toward a more exacting goal. This will be welcomed by farmers who quickly recognized the original AAA contracts as being too involved and restricting. The Chicago conference attempted to devise a 1936 program which anyone can understand and apply to his farm.

Opinions at Chicago Meeting

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, said he is pleased with the plans which are being worked out. The whole idea is more simple and more fair than he had expected.

One speaker from Minnesota said the general idea was that the Supreme Court had kicked the AAA out the back door; but really it had kicked it upstairs.

L. J. Tabor, master of the National Grange, said farmers in general now would have to move upstairs with the program. He said payments under the program are not the most important item; that long-time effects will be worth more.

Crop Loans Ready Soon

EMERGENCY crop and feed loans will be available within a few days, it is announced by Gov. W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Association. President Roosevelt has set aside 7 million dollars for these loans, and indicated as much as 30 million dollars will be allocated from Relief funds, if needed. Reports to the Senate agriculture committee from regional directors of FCA are that 28 million dollars may be enough.

Applications for these loans will be made thru field supervisors or local emergency crop loan committees already operating in most counties in distressed areas. Loans will be limited to \$200 to each operating farm family. Maximum loans to tenants of one landlord will be \$500.

Which Crops Are Which

ALL MAJOR crops and soil practices used in the North Central states were classified as either soil-conserving or soil-depleting at the Chicago Farm Program meeting last week. Among the soil-depleting class for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, are the following:

Corn, wheat, sorghums, potatoes, oats, rye, barley, flax, buckwheat, tobacco, sugar beets, broom corn, field beans, mixed grains, cotton, emmer and spelts. Soybeans and cowpeas for grain or hay, millets and Sudan grass for seed or hay. Cultivated truck and canning crops, cultivated orchards and small fruits, hemp and other clean tilled hill or row crops.

Crops and practices which will be regarded as soil-conserving are:

Permanent pasture of adapted grass and legume mixtures. Small grain nurse crops when pastured or cut green for hay. Hay crops such as alfalfa, Sweet clover, clover, timothy, lespedeza. Pasture-improvement projects, re-seeding, fertilizing, liming, controlled grazing. Perennial grasses for hay. Crop improvement projects. Close-seeded crops used for pasture in rotation. Cover and green-manuring crops—close-drilled, no pasture—such as soybeans, cow peas, vetch, non-legumes grown solely for green-manure, field peas, and similar crops. Erosion control practices such as strip cropping, terracing, contour farming, ponds and dams, wide-spacing and summer-fallowing. Woodlots for timber, posts, windbreaks and wild life. Perennial weed eradication practices approved by state experiment stations.

"Loans will be limited to the minimum amount necessary to meet the immediate and actual cash needs of farmers who are unable to obtain credit from any other source," said Governor Myers.

"Applicants who can get credit from any other source, including a Production Credit association, will not be eligible for emergency crop loans."

Borrowers will have to pay 5½ per cent interest, and give a first lien on the crop or upon livestock if loan is for feed purposes. Loans will be made for production, planting, cultivating and harvesting crops, for summer fallowing, for supplies where they are necessary for production of 1936 crops, or to produce feed for livestock.

Asks 3 Per Cent Interest

SENATOR CAPPER has introduced a bill to amend the Federal Farm Loan act by providing for 3 per cent interest on all farm loans, effective until July 1, 1938. Under the Wheeler amendment, these loans now take a rate of 3½ per cent until next July 1. The permanent rate is 4½ per cent for members of the loan associations, and 5½ per cent for non-members.

Uncle Sam Wants Farms

FARM owners who wish to sell land in Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Douglas, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Marshall, Nemaha, Pottawatomie, Riley, Shawnee or Wyandotte counties are invited to visit or write the Resettlement Administration's project headquarters in room 319 Federal Building, Topeka, according to Floyd H. Lynn, recently appointed project manager for this area.

The Resettlement administration is proposing to buy tracts suitable for settlement by families with farm experience who wish and need Government assistance in becoming established on better farms than they now occupy, where they can earn an ade-

Livestock Growers Urge Heavy Tariff on Competing Imports

DEBATE in the closing session of the annual meeting of the Kansas Livestock Association, at Topeka last week, found the group at first glance lined up with the idea of the AAA, from which the association as a whole has remained at considerable distance. Debate began over the question of refunded processing taxes. While the association has been admittedly opposed to processing taxes on livestock, it quickly challenged the statement by George Lewis of the Institute of American Meat Packers, in defense of the packers claim on the tax.

W. H. Burke, Little River, president of the association, replied, "I maintain that not one cent of this tax is due the packers." Dan Casement, Manhattan, saw it in a different light and came at

Farm Plan at a Glance

TWO types of crops and soil methods to be recognized. They are soil-conserving and soil-depleting.

Farmers are to be paid for starting soil conservation measures, and for continuing practices or crops already in use.

Payments of \$8 to \$12 an acre likely will be made for land required in soil-conservation use. Additional payment of 50 cents to \$1 an acre is anticipated for land already in soil-conserving crops or methods above required acreage.

Program to be administered by state, county and community committees of farmers. After January 1, 1938, states will submit plans for handling the program and grants of money will be made for "state AAA's."

quate living. Mr. Lynn emphasized the following conditions governing these offers:

(1.) All offers will be considered as competitive bids; only a limited number of the most satisfactory offers can be accepted; any or all may be rejected.

(2.) The Government is asking for offers in several different locations in this part of the state to insure competitive bidding and reasonable land values. It cannot possibly accept options in all these locations, and the price contained in the majority of options from any one location will be an important factor in deciding the locations in which the Government will buy land.

(3.) Quality of land, improvements, water supply, nearness to markets and similar factors will be considered carefully along with the price.

The Resettlement administration desires to avoid unnecessary shifting of families. Offers will be received up to and including April 15.

once to the support of the packers. Mr. Burke asked where the packers acquired any right to money paid wholly by farmers and consumers. His attitude evidently was sanctioned by the association for he was unanimously re-elected for a second term. John Briggs, Protection; Cal Floyd, Sedan; Francis Arnold, Emporia, and C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, were elected vice-presidents.

Kansas livestock men were largely optimistic. Grazing conditions over most of the state have improved. The livestock meeting always is the major trading ground between Kansas pasture owners and Texas livestock men. It seemed agreement was general that Texas cattlemen would have to pay around \$8 a head for the season's pasture for mature steers. A year ago, cattle owners in North Central and Western Kansas were frantic over pasture conditions. Today most of this territory has enough pasture. Some farmers made adjustments to meet the situation of pasture shortage and are staying out of the cattle business until their pastures are restored.

Favor Capper Stockyards Bill

In their resolutions the livestock men demanded protection for fats and oils of both vegetable and animal origin. They asked taxes against coconut oil from the Philippines. Regulations to protect American cattle against hoof and mouth disease, tuberculosis, and Bangs disease were commended. Strict sanitary laws for community sales rings were suggested, and the Capper-Hopewearin amendments to the packers and stockyards act of 1921 were urged for passage.

Members of the Kansas livestock group are not in favor of imports of livestock and urge heavy tariffs on such shipments. They urged our senators to oppose ratification of the Argentine convention pact.

Kansas State College alumni held their annual luncheon meeting and 50 members were present. Officers for the annual livestock get-together during the ensuing year are George Donaldson, Greensburg, president; Frank Hauke, Council Grove, vice-president; and Robert Teagarden, LaCygne, secretary.

Legume Tips to Nibble

DAN E. MILLER

WHETHER it is hogs, sheep, horses or beef cattle, legume roughage will save money. Or to put it the other way around, will make money for the feeder.

Tests show thrifty pigs full-fed a well-balanced ration on clover pasture produced 100 pounds gain with 18 per cent less feed than a similar lot of pigs fed the same ration in a dry lot.

Corn alone fed to pigs in dry lot, compared to corn fed to a similar lot on clover pasture, shows pasture makes a saving of more than 48 per cent in food required to produce 100 pounds gain.

When given in limited quantities, bright, well-cured legume hay can, without question, be fed to horses with entire satisfaction. Since alfalfa and clover hay are more like concentrates in nature than is timothy hay, less is needed to replace a given amount of timothy.

At the Illinois experiment station it was found that horses fed alfalfa hay, when doing hard work, maintained their weight on 20 to 22 per cent less grain than those on timothy hay.

A lot of 2-year-old steers, fed clover and cowpea hay, gained 50 per cent quicker and required 5 bushels less corn to produce 100 pounds gain, as compared to a similar lot of cattle receiving roughage in the form of timothy hay.

A lot of bred ewes, wintered on silage and wheat straw, produced 37½ per cent strong lambs, 25 per cent weak lambs and 37½ per cent dead lambs. Addition of 1 pound of clover hay daily to this ration enabled a similar lot of ewes to produce 100 per cent strong lambs.

Just Thinkin' That—

CONSIDERING the death losses and lower egg production, it certainly is not cheaper to produce late chicks than early ones.

If considerable whole grain passes thru a horse it is an indication his teeth need looking after. Let the veterinarian help in fixing up this farm power plant.

We hope those resolutions passed at farm planning meetings, in which all are voting to grow more pasture and hay, and lose a little less soil, have real qualities of permanence.

Will there ever be a cow to give a ton of butter in a year? The record is climbing up, with recent approval of the output of Carnation Ormsby Butter King, an Oregon Holstein. Milk production was 38,606.6 pounds, with 1,402.02 pounds of butterfat. This is the equivalent of 1,752.5 pounds of butter. The old combination of weeding, breeding and feeding still works.

In addition to higher producing dairy cows, if we are in for a series of hard winters, a breed of cows with longer necks will be needed. Near Emporia, Kan., it is said the ice was so thick that cows couldn't reach down far enough to get a drink at the ponds.

A lot of things have been done in the last few years that were frowned upon in better days, such as picking seed corn from the crib. This year we'll be picking it wherever we find an ear that isn't soft.

A fellow in Ohio says if a poultry house were constructed for the hens instead of for the attendant, the roof would be only 2 feet from the floor. But after no one could be induced to clean it, we can't imagine it being very comfortable for the chickens, either.

A New York stock exchange seat sold recently for \$174,000, the highest value reported since February 3, 1934. Must be well-cushioned.

"It's No Job for a Tenderfoot Car."

OUR PLYMOUTH STANDS AN AWFUL BEATING!"



MUD? CERTAINLY. Just in off "the range"... with no time for a wash before Frank left on another 2,000-mile trip.



A CERTIFIED INTERVIEW WITH FRANK AND GRAHAM WITHERSPOON, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

AT THE Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, the brothers Frank and Graham Witherspoon are known as smart cattlemen... and they're just as smart in buying a car!

"We cover six states," says Frank Witherspoon, "and we have to average over 6,000 miles a month to do it. That's no job for a tenderfoot car... we've got to have a car that will stand up—and a car that's absolutely safe!"

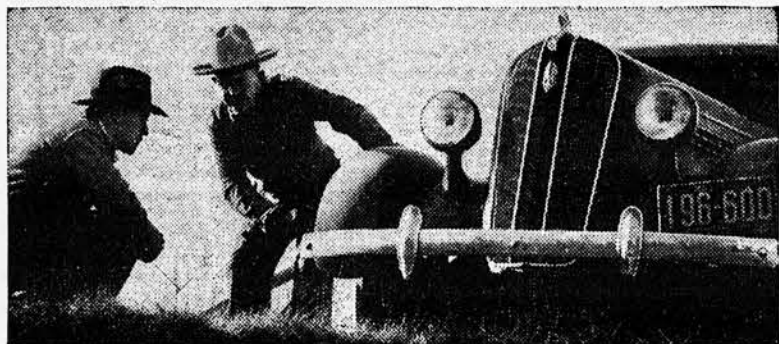
After owning "All Three" low-priced cars, the Witherspoon brothers pick Plymouth. They want those 100 per cent hydraulic brakes... the Safety-Steel body... the driving comfort and ease of handling... Plymouth's famed features and economy.

"In 34,000 miles of driving our last Plymouth," Graham says, "I don't believe we spent more than ten dollars for repairs. Lots of our customers and friends have changed to Plymouth because of that one fact alone!"

That's a great report. And Plymouth owners all over the world know that,



IN THEIR LIVE STOCK commission business, the Witherspoon brothers drive across six states. They average 6,000 miles a month... over all kinds of roads.



THIS MODERN "RANGE RIDING" takes them into plenty of places there just aren't any roads... and the big 1936 Plymouth goes cross-country.

for country or city... farm roads or boulevards... Plymouth has the economy, the safety, the comfort and the reliability everybody wants in a car today. Experience proves it.

Then, too, any one can see it's the most beautiful of "All Three" leading low-priced cars... and the biggest.

Before you buy any car, ask your Chrysler, Dodge or DeSoto dealer to let you drive this big, beautiful 1936 Plymouth. Take it out on the road and give it a real try-out.

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Insist on the
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Available through all PLYMOUTH Dealers
You pay for credit accommodation only
1/2 of 1% per month on your original un-
paid balance. To arrive at your original
unpaid balance: 1. Add cost of insurance
to cost of car. 2. Deduct down payment
— cash or trade-in.
Result is Original Unpaid Balance.
*In some states a small legal documentary fee is required.
PAY \$25 A MONTH—INCLUDING EVERYTHING

\$510

AND UP, LIST AT FACTORY, DETROIT
SPECIAL EQUIPMENT EXTRA

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS



HORSE POWER

Do YOU have horsepower when you need it most—in the spring when everything has to be done at once? Do your teams get right into the collar or are they soft and run-down? Do they have to stop and blow every round or two?

It is common practice to rough work stock through the winter when they are idle. Nothing wrong with this—but they're bound to be a little "rusty" in the spring. Their blood becomes impoverished, they're subject to constipation, stocking of the legs, etc. They need toning up, just as the implements they pull need oiling and scouring and sharpening.

A few feeds of grain just before they go into the harness can never make up for the months they've been on hay and fodder. They need Dr.

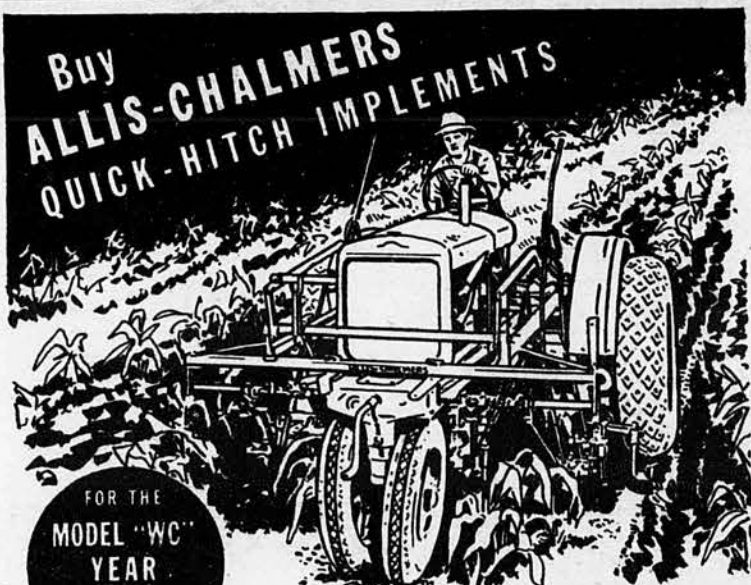
Hess Stock Tonic. They need it to act as a gentle laxative, supply iron for the blood, diuretics to keep the kidneys active, and build up the mineral supply that has been depleted.

Get your horses ready for spring, as well as your implements. Give them Stock Tonic now. When the time comes to work early and late, you'll have horsepower to do the job. See your Dr. Hess dealer. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

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ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.

Dept. 19, Tractor Division, Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen: Please send FREE catalog on items I have listed on margin. I farm _____ acres.

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Town _____

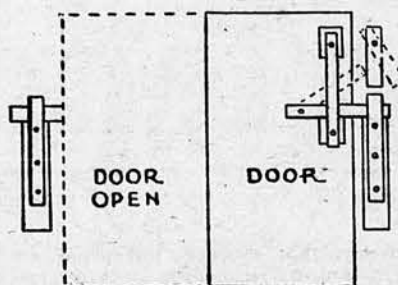
R.F.D. _____ State _____

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Ideas That May Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

Door Can't Get Loose



STOCK-PROOF door latch can be made 1 by 4, or 2 by 4, put together with bolts or nails. The piece on the door can be used to fasten door back when open, by putting a piece on the wall as when shut.—N. B.

Clean Overflow Pipe

THE braided core from the inside of an old speedometer cable is an ideal tool for cleaning a radiator overflow pipe. Simply cut off one of the solid ends and feed the cable into the pipe from the top. Being flexible, it will slip into the pipe and its sharp end will cut thru any scale or sludge that may be causing the stoppage.—B. H. Y.

Protects Seed Corn

DUSTS commonly used to control diseases of corn have proved very effective in protecting my seed corn, and other seeds in storage from mice. I add a little dust to the empty sack and scatter thru as it is being filled. A little on top also is needed. These dusts are poisonous and grain so treated must be protected and used only for seed.—R. W.

Homemade Seed Treater

A GRAVITY seed treater for use in treating a quantity of seed with dust disinfectant, can be made from a used steel oil drum. A set of blueprints shows in detail how the seed treater may be made by a blacksmith or a farmer skilled in the use of tools, at a cost of only a few dollars. Kansas Farmer will see that a set of blueprints is sent free to any grain grower interested.

Feeders Never Fail

TO KEEP self-feeders from clogging, fasten an old chain inside of the feeder and let it hang down so the hogs can jerk it. Two chains may work even better. This will save time, and make larger hogs.—R. W.

Inner Tube Jar Holders

TO HOLD hot jars when canning, use a piece of inner tube about 4 inches wide and 7 or 8 inches long. Use a smaller piece of convenient size to hold the caps.—Mrs. L. H.

Put Bolts in the Floor

IN FASTENING machinery to a concrete floor, make a hole in the cement floor the right size to receive the nut of the bolt to be used. Run the nut on the bolt, then put the bolt and nut in place in the hole, but first wrap the bolt with oiled paper. Then pour melted babbitt in the hole. After it

has hardened, remove the bolt. Of course, a square-headed bolt must be used. Should the machine later be moved, there are no projections on the floor and if desired the holes can be corked up and used later.—R. Wayne Taylor.

A Good Kettle Holder

EVERYONE owning a large iron kettle should make a kettle holder to save time and fuel. A rim from an old auto wheel, with 3 pieces of iron slightly bent at the bottom and riveted to the rim to form legs, makes an inexpensive stand.—R. W.

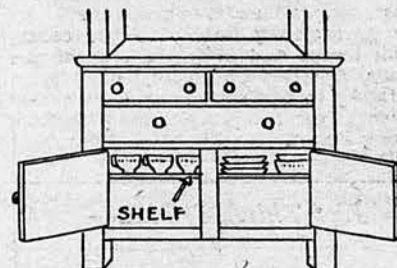
Good Size for Hotbed

SOON it will be time to plant in hotbeds. Make the pit 2 feet deep and fill with about 20 inches of manure and a top layer of soil about 4 inches deep. Sashes 6 feet long are used for covering. The bed may be made any width desired. One about 6 feet square is large enough for the average farm garden. It is best to place the bed so as to be protected from the north winds.—C. B. C.

For Big Load of Straw

TO HAUL loose straw on hay frame, I take woven wire 4 feet high, put around the hay frame and tie to upright piece. This will hold a nice lot of straw. Tramped in, there is no waste in hauling.—B. D. S.

Room for an Extra Shelf



AN EXTRA shelf placed in my buffet made room for smaller dishes such as cups, saucers, sherbet dishes and the like. The lower shelf was left "higher" and used for larger dishes, water pitchers and casseroles. Try this and see how much more room it makes to put away dishes. Also works for built-in cupboards in the kitchen.—Mrs. R. A.

Easier Way With Silage

THIS may interest silage feeders. Mount the feed bunk on an ordinary farm sled, leave the doubletree and neckyoke on the sled. Just hitch to the sled each morning, pull the sled to your silo, then pull your silage out to the field. This method provides a clean place to feed and spreads the manure as well. Also it is easier to load a sled than a wagon from a trench silo.—Durward A. Venable, Saline Co.

Safe Place for Sacks

I KEEP empty feed sacks in several old lard cans. Mice and rats cannot ruin them so I always have plenty of good sacks. They should be folded three times and cross them as they are put into the can.—R. W.

The Nation's Biggest Machinery User

ADVANCE predictions that the Wichita Tractor Show would be the biggest in history were correct. It was outstanding for new developments in lower-cost and longer-life machinery. Rubber was the big story in implements and tractors with wheels. In track-laying tractors the Diesel motor is attracting great attention. Speed in attaching and removing tools which work with small tractors was illustrated by workmen actually doing the job.

Moisture conditions in Kansas are much better than last year. If crop conditions continue to improve, and Kansas harvests around 150 million bushels of wheat or better, the machinery bought by Kansas farmers will be the greatest volume ever known. Kansas is the nation's biggest user of grain farming machinery. Every section of the state will demand a turnover from old to new machines this year.

Lambs Turn Sorghums Into Cash

TUDOR CHARLES

CARLOADS of farmers came from every section of Western and South Central Kansas to attend the third annual lamb feeders day at Garden City, on the last day of February. Quite a delegation arrived from Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas. The big, enthusiastic crowd indicated one thing—an increasing interest in lamb feeding and sheep raising. Among counties which lie considerable distance from Garden City, and which were represented at the meeting, were Cheyenne, Thomas, Rice and Pratt.

Six lots with 42 lambs in each were used in feeding experiments at the Garden City Experiment Station, and again showed the possibilities in feeding sorghums to lambs and turning them into cash. R. F. Cox, director of the tests, explained that the object had been to clear up questions on feeding which had come up recently in the lamb fattening business. Results of 3 years of trials at Garden City will be sent to anyone who will write to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, or to Mr. Cox at Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Beet Pulp as Grain Substitute

In the trials just finished, a standard ration of milo grain, alfalfa hay and cottonseed meal was fed to Lot No. 1. Another lot of similar lambs received 50 per cent of their grain ration in the form of dried beet pulp, but otherwise the same as lot 1. This test showed that farmers in Southwestern Kansas can feed some dried beet pulp as a grain substitute at present prices of this feed. Considerable beet pulp now is shipped out of the country. Feeding it at home would be better.

In another test, in which milo grain of the Dwarf Yellow variety was compared with Wheatland grain, the Dwarf milo proved slightly better in feeding value. However, Wheatland is cheaper to produce than Dwarf Yellow on many Kansas farms. When ground sumac fodder was substituted for part of the alfalfa hay, gains were somewhat slower, but sumac is a safe crop on many farms where alfalfa can't be grown. Sumac fodder gave slightly

quicker gains than milo fodder, when fed with alfalfa, grain and cottonseed meal; but this was not true in earlier experiments and cannot be taken as final.

When milo was lambed down in the field, cost of gains was considerably higher than when the same feed was fed in the lot. However, the yield of the milo was between 60 and 65 bushels an acre. On poor yields lambing-down generally is considered a paying practice.

F. A. Wagner, superintendent of the Garden City Experiment Station, who directed the feeding experiments at close hand, presented cost studies which proved that sorghums on either irrigated or unirrigated land would return a fair profit if fed to lambs. The price of fat lambs has been below 7 cents only a few times in 40 or 50 years, and the average price has been around 9 cents. This has resulted in profitable acre returns from feeding lambs on home-grown feeds. Dean L. E. Call, Manhattan, who presided at the lamb feeders day, said the safest profits are made from feeding one's own crops. The danger is in trying to handle a great many more lambs and buying the feed.

Too Much Interest to Pay

A system of feeding which W. G. Nicholson, Great Bend, has found reduced death losses, was explained by this lamb feeder. He said 30 to 35 per cent interest would be too much to pay on the money needed to buy sheep for feeding, but death losses of 5 or 6 per cent amount to just that much. The main idea in his plan is to run the lambs in a separate pen and place the feed in bunks. Only 1,000 to 1,500 lambs are fed in a lot. Ground roughage is placed in the bunks and the grain is scattered over it. When the lambs come in a few greedy ones don't get a chance to follow along after the man who is feeding and over-eat on grain. A foot of bunk space is allowed for each lamb. If one appears to be "off-feed" he is put in a pen and given a heaping tablespoonful of powdered alum in a pint of water, and a pint of raw linseed oil.

Lamb Feeders Asked—

Questions answered by R. F. Cox, W. G. Nicholson, Great Bend, and F. A. Wagner, at the third annual Lamb Feeders' Day, Garden City Experiment Station.

Is there any danger of grinding the feed too fine?

No.

How much help is necessary to care for 1,000 lambs?

One man can do it easily.

Why put the grain on the roughage?

So it will settle down thru and lambs won't over-eat.

How is limestone fed and why?

Mixed with grain or cottonseed meal. It takes the place of calcium found in alfalfa, when alfalfa isn't fed; there is no benefit if any alfalfa is fed with the limestone.

Was the Sumac fodder ground fine or coarse?

Moderately fine.

How often was grinding necessary?

Every other day in warm weather. Feed will keep several days in real cold weather.

Is dried beet pulp fed dry or soaked?

Dry in small amounts or soaked if fed heavily.

Are beet tops good lamb feed?

Fine for starting on feed.

How much is cottonseed meal increased if alfalfa isn't fed?

We never feed more than ¼-pound, but like to feed that much regardless of the amount of alfalfa fed, as cottonseed is a good fattener.

Is it safe to leave the Sumac grain on the fodder for grinding and feeding?

It seems to be if alfalfa or some slightly laxative feed is fed.

Is it better to gradually increase grain or hold to a steady amount?

Don't try to feed too heavily. About 1 pound a day until 30 days before market is safest; 1½ pounds may be fed then.

Which is better, ground Atlas or Sumac?

Identical in last year's test.

How is barley for lambs?

Worth 90 per cent as much as corn on pound basis. About equal to kafir or milo.

Was forage and grain, lambed-down in the field, charged at the same price as that fed in the lot?

Yes. Cost of harvesting really should have been deducted.

How do combine-type milos and Sumac compare on an acre basis?

Depends on climatic conditions, type of machinery owned, and whether forage is needed.

How many lambs were lost in the experimental tests?

Three out of 263. Two died from pneumonia, due to unfavorable shipping conditions from range to feedlot. One in the "lambing-down" lot died the last day of the test.

How do you treat sore mouth?

Scrape off the scabs and put on Tincture of Iodine.

How should salt be fed?

Feed block salt to range lambs until they get used to it, then change to loose salt. They grind off their teeth on block salt.

What is a good grain mixture for creep-feeding?

Ninety per cent grain and 10 per cent cottonseed, soybean or linseed meal. Or 60 per cent grain, 35 per cent bran and 5 per cent protein meal is all right.

Is dry fodder cut with a silage cutter satisfactory for lambs?

Yes. Some waste of roughage but lower machinery investment if one already has an ensilage cutter.

THE FARMER'S IDEA OF A GOOD TRUCK IS FORD'S IDEA, TOO



HENRY FORD pioneered the idea of low-cost truck transportation. His idea was to make a truck so low in price and so economical to run that every farmer could afford to own it. Henry Ford knows that a good farm truck must be reliable, economical, and a good performer. • These ideas of Ford's are ideas that EVERY FARMER agrees with. • Ford V-8 Trucks have been PROVED BY THE PAST on the toughest farm hauling jobs. For 1936, Ford V-8 Trucks have been IMPROVED FOR THE FUTURE. Every part is made to match the high quality of the V-8 engine. Your Ford dealer invites you to try one . . . on your own farm. Get in touch with him today and set a date for an "on-the-job" test.

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80-horsepower V-8 truck engine . . . full-floating rear axle with straddle-mounted pinion . . . full torque-tube and radius-rod drive . . . quick-action safety brakes . . . big, 11-inch heavy-duty clutch . . . truck-type four-speed transmission . . . deep, rugged frame with full-channel-depth cross-members . . . durable baked-enamel finish. You need all these features in a modern farm truck.

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AXLE GREASE



**YOUR WHITE EAGLE AGENT
IS A GOOD MAN TO KNOW**



From a Marketing Viewpoint

HOMER J. HENNEY

1—I plan to sell my stock cattle on any rally in March. Will that be better than holding until April 15?—W. L. B., Harvey Co.

About 9 out of 10 chances that it will be more profitable to follow your March selling program than to wait until May. Stockers usually are higher in March or April than in February. If the March advance is more than 10 per cent the market might start declining before May 1.

2—I am buying 80-cent corn to feed some heavy shoats for the July market. Should I plan on a later market than July?—P. B., Chase Co.

About 8 out of 10 chances that you are headed for the best market ahead. The big increase in this spring's pig crop may create a bearish attitude early this year. If it does, the fall peak may be earlier rather than later than August.

3—I still am planning on feeding my last year's calves some corn, starting in July and selling after 100 days of feeding. Will it pay?—C. O. B., Allen Co.

About 8 out of 10 chances that they will return 80 to 95 cents for the corn they will eat, if you consider the present market value of the cattle as their cost rather than the value last December.

4—Will it pay to buy corn to keep on feeding some last year's 700-pound creep-fed calves?—G. H., Coffey Co.

About 7 out of 10 chances that young half-fat choice quality steers will pay for the corn to finish them out. Especially will this be true if they are marketed in April or June, rather than in May. One following this program needs a follow-up opinion on March 30. The late spring low might come in April rather than in May.

5—What can I afford to pay for sows with pigs about ready to wean?—R. F., Edwards Co.

About 7 out of 10 chances for profit, assuming you buy at the present mar-

What Is Your Problem?

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

ket and the pigs are crowded on good hard corn for the July market. The chances decrease to about 5 out of 10 if pigs are roughed thru and finished on new corn.

6—Don't you think it will pay to buy right away what corn a fellow needs up to August 1?—L. C., Geary Co.

Only about 6 out of 10 chances that one would profit. When carrying costs, such as shrink, interest and labor, are considered there is little in favor of this program. It is fairly safe to assume that the 1936 corn crop will be larger than the 1935 crop. After some spring or summer advances corn prices should tend downward.

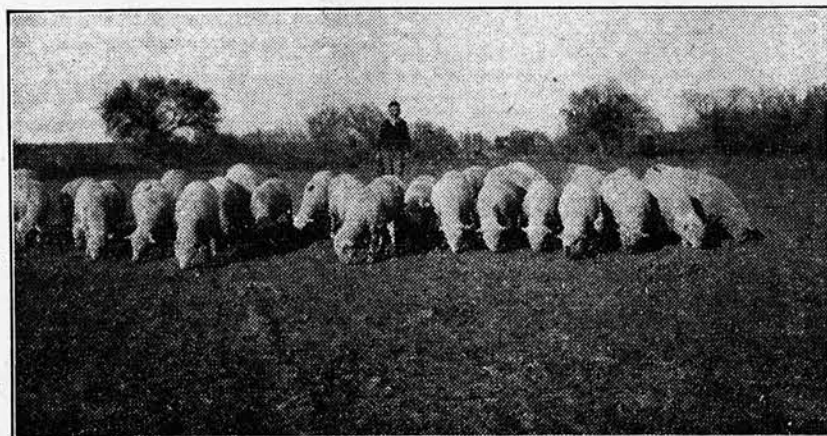
7—I plan to sell off most of my dairy cows and go into beef cattle. Don't you think they will make more money?—W. D., Riley Co.

Only about 5 chances out of 10 for more profit. In most cases, other costs will increase which may show a net loss on the whole program even if the beef cattle situation appears fairly bullish for 2 or 3 years after 1936.

8—Shall I buy some stockers right after March 15, or wait until the first of May? I intend to sell off of grass.—L. C. H., Thomas Co.

About 4 out of 10 chances for a profit on medium light stockers if purchased in March and sold in October. About 6 out of 10 chances on choice, light stockers if purchased about May 1, and sold in August or September. The prospects for profit on grass steers this year are not bright unless there is a big corn crop or inflation.

Fat Lambs for the June Market



Ludwig Brothers' 4-H flock of ewes grazing on volunteer oats pasture in Mitchell county. The ewes are owned by Joe Jr., Max, Robert and Earnest with Max in the picture.

ARRIVAL of the first lambs from ewes taken last fall by club members in Mitchell county, was reported by Evelyn McKee, of the Green-mound club, and Dale Conn, Beloit club. The market ewe and lamb project in Mitchell county is carried by 50 4-H club members who have 473 ewes. There will be quite a bunch of fat lambs when the ones to go to market are ready in June.

One thousand and one Western ewes for 4-H and adult ownership were brought into the county early last fall. An original request for 50 Western ewes came from Frank Stouffer, a former state sheep champion in 4-H club work. Inquiries were made to determine whether there would be demand for ewes on other farms. Because of heavy liquidation of all kinds of livestock the last 2 years, and an abundance of rough feed this winter, there were immediate requests for more than 2 double-deck loads of ewes.

The ewes for club work were financed primarily by the Production Credit Corporation, bought thru the Producers Commission Association, and handled co-operatively in general. They probably will be shipped together and many will co-operate to shear the ewes.

Every 4-H project is expected to be a demonstration of good flock management. The principal goal is to have fat lambs for the June market. Abundant temporary pasture crops were being provided for nearly every flock until lambing time, R. W. McBurney, county agent, reports. Since many flocks were taken by inexperienced sheepmen, an educational program covering every phase of sheep raising has been necessary. Seven sheep leaders over the county, as well as parents of the members, signed the notes thru Production Credit. They carefully picked the boys and girls they backed. The sheep business is growing in Kansas.

We Want Cheap Electric Power

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

DEVELOPMENT of the electrification project in the East makes us wonder whether the western half of Kansas ever can enjoy cheap electricity? Is there no natural resource in this section which can be used to provide cheap power to create electricity? The writer has thought many times that the vast water resource in the underflow might be made to create cheap power. If the underflow could be dammed up and the water table raised it would be possible to have water power at a very low cost. Not only would raising the water table above the dam in the ground provide water power, but it would be of great benefit to the land area above the dam.

There have been several dust storms so far this spring. Very little land in this section of the state has blown. The dust seems to be coming from some where other than Kansas. A slight wind creates quite a lot of dust here, but it is because the dust has come in and settled in the fields and on old vegetation. If moisture would come the dust and soil erosion campaign would be solved. Many areas in the Southwest had enough moisture last fall to bring the wheat up but the top soil was dry as soon as this moisture was gone. It is the absence of moisture for several years that makes the dust area a problem, and little can be done until moisture comes. Freezing and thawing have made the soil very loose.

Recently the Production Credit Bank for the 7 counties that comprise this bank district held the annual meeting at Larned. Progress these banks are making is remarkable, when one considers they have been in existence only 2 years. The report this year showed nearly a 100 per cent increase in every item over last year. And for a goal next year it was decided to shoot at 100 per cent increase in business. The Production banks fill a need and when that condition exists a thing is pretty likely to go over big.

Banks of private nature seem to be unable to make loans for long periods. Most private bank loans are for 60 or 90 days and then if the borrower is unable to pay the note is renewed and the interest added, and in the course of a year a part of the note is compounded several times. The Production Credit Banks lend at a reasonable rate of interest and any time a payment is made on the principal the interest immediately is stopped on the part paid. Not only have Production banks enabled farmers to get credit at much lower interest than from private banks, but it seems private banks are finding it possible to lend money at lower rates since the Production banks have come into existence.

As rapidly as possible the money lent to the credit banks as operating capital will be retired, and once the capital becomes the property of the stockholders the stock will be worth a premium. The Larned bank has retired 6 per cent of the capital stock in the

What Is Your Question?

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.

last 18 months. Federal Land Bank loans on real estate have done a great deal to lower interest rates to farmers and the Production Credit Banks also will do much to lower interest rates on chattel loans. Farmers are fortunate in having these sources of credit. If a larger per cent of them would use these two sources of credit, still larger benefits could be obtained.

A farmers' elevator in a nearby town has been making it a practice of buying lubricating oil in tank cars. The car of oil is ordered and the farmers bring in their barrels and fill them directly out of the car. Three different grades can be delivered in the same car. By handling it in the above man-

ner the cost is much cheaper. Instead of measuring the oil the barrel is weighed empty and again when filled. Use of barrels is costly. There is considerable upkeep to the barrels, freight must be paid on them to and from the plant, the manufacturer must clean, paint and recondition the returned barrels every time. A substantial saving can be made in handling the oil in this manner where the local demands will use a car of lubricating oil.

A few days ago we made application for a shelter belt on the farm. Since then we have been making a careful study of the kinds of trees and shrubs recommended for this section. The Hays Experiment Station has done a lot of fine work testing hardy trees and shrubs for Western Kansas. The station bulletin, No. 270 gives a lot of useful information about trees and shrubs. It seems if the ground is properly prepared and the top is kept free from weeds, trees and shrubs have not had a great deal of trouble growing if adapted to this section. One thing of great importance is to keep livestock away from the young trees. In the last 20 years, several new trees and shrubs have been found that grow well in the western part of the state. Some of them are native to this section and now have been propagated in large enough numbers so they can be distributed in a general way. Anyone interested in planting trees this spring will

find it well worth while to get a copy of the above bulletin.

The large number of shelter belts being located in this part of the state is making a good demand for all kinds of fence posts.

NEW LOW PRICES for 1936

NITRAGIN INOCULANT

BOOSTS CROP YIELDS BUILDS UP THE SOIL

Don't blame your soil or seed for a middling crop when the trouble is poor inoculation. NITRAGIN inoculation often doubles the yield of alfalfa, soy beans and other legumes and enriches the soil for future crops. Costs only a few cents an acre to play safe with NITRAGIN, the oldest commercial inoculant. Billions of live, tested bacteria packed in every can; bacteria count and date on label.

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ON FARM TRACTORS, traction is all-important. The better grip and pulling-power of this New Goodyear All-Traction Tractor Type Tire means better work, faster work—greater savings in time, fuel and money.

Let us arrange a demonstration. Watch those deep-cut diamond blocks grip like spade lugs! See those lug bars down the sides take hold in furrows and soft ground! Watch the dirt fall from those wide, self-cleaning grooves! The former Goodyear farm implement tire was an exceptionally fine tire. But here's a tractor type tire that gives you—

MORE OF EVERYTHING

50% More Traction	100% More Shoulder
48% More Rubber	Tread
30% More Draw-Bar Pull	30% Better Cleaning

—and it costs no more

We'll be glad to arrange a demonstration for you. PRINT your name and address in the margin below, tear it off and mail to Dept. A-19, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Inc., Akron, Ohio.



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ALL WAYS**

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Whatever your trucks do, there is a Goodyear Truck Tire that will give you better, longer, more economical service. Recent additions to the Goodyear line include the Pneumatic Lug for maximum trac-

tion in off-the-road service and the Studded Tire for cars and light trucks that travel unimproved roads in mud and snow. Ask your Goodyear dealer to show you just the right tire for your truck.



GOOD YEAR

MONEY SAVERS
FOR THE FARM

Lots of Chinch Bugs

W. J. DALY

BEFORE the cold spell started, J. O. Dingus, Mound City, brought a bottle of chinch bugs to the Farm Bureau office. The bugs all came out of one corn shock and were alive and active as soon as they warmed up. Farmers all over Linn county report more bugs than for any other recent year. Unless spring and early summer rainfall is above average, chinch bugs likely will do serious damage this season. This spring it will be well to keep corn and sorghum crops away from wheat and barley. It is not often that bugs come out of an oats field in large enough numbers to do much damage. If row crops are planted next to wheat or barley it is well to examine the small grain for bugs during May. If more than 3 bugs to the square foot are found, a barrier probably will be needed to prevent damage.

With a Corn Crop at Stake . . . Invest in the Best



Buy McCORMICK-DEERING

You can't afford to take chances with the machine that starts your corn crop. Here is one place where delay and pinch-penny economy can cost you real money in reduced yield and profit.

Many farmers will make sure of their listers this spring by investing in McCormick-Deering equipment. You, too, will do well to look into your lister and consider giving your crops the advantages of new-lister accuracy and efficiency.

The McCormick-Deering No. 151 Lister shown here is a

very popular up-to-date outfit. It features variable drop and improved flat-drop plates. It is supplied with horse or tractor listers, and special Farmall listers of the latest type. Ask the nearby McCormick-Deering dealer for his recommendations, or write to us for further information.

The McCormick-Deering line includes horse listers, tractor listers, and special Farmall listers of the latest type. Ask the nearby McCormick-Deering dealer for his recommendations, or write to us for further information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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Go-Getter of a WEED-Killer

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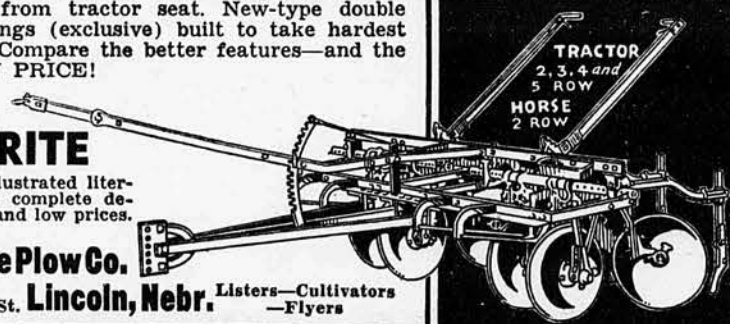
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(F-G-3)



Green Bugs Can Be Checked Now

MUCH damage done by green bugs in wheat and oats can be prevented if action is taken at the right time, said E. G. Kelly, Manhattan, insect authority. No "cure" is possible after the bugs become plentiful, but they may be checked if control measures are applied when they are few in number. Now is the time to determine whether those fatal few are present. They may be found on large clumps of volunteer oats in wheat fields if they are present at all. If there are living bugs on living oats plant or on wheat plants near old oats plants, that spot may be treated. Dig up infested plants and bury them or cover with straw and burn. Volunteer oats is the winter host of green bugs. When it is destroyed no green bugs bother the following year.

Gophers Start Their Work

H. E. HERRICK

TIME is here to make war on pocket gophers, which take 3 million dollars annually from Kansas Farmers in crop destruction. During the last few years farmers for some reason have not been using as much poison as before. As a result, gophers are showing up in large numbers in Kansas alfalfa fields. Persistent use of strychnine-poisoned wheat has been found most satisfactory for killing gophers.

With the first warm days gophers will begin to extend their burrows. Fresh mounds will warn farmers they are at work. Spring poisoning gets the gophers before their breeding season.

Information concerning the preparation or purchase of poisoned grain can be obtained from Kansas Farmer.

Bison Flax Beats Wilt

THE wilt-resistant variety of flax, called Bison, is the principal variety in the United States. It is adapted to Kansas farms. Bison is the most resistant to wilt of any varieties grown commercially. It can be grown year after year on the same land without trouble from wilt. This kind of a cropping plan is not good from a soil management or yield standpoint. Yields will go down if flax is grown continually on the same land. Linota is another common variety of flax which will do well in Kansas, and also is wilt resistant.

This Wheat Is Better

A CHISEL works successfully for O. R. Olinger, Hugoton. He chiseled the land he expected to fallow last summer, and then kept the weeds down with a spring-tooth harrow. This land now has better wheat on it than his other fields on which the chisel wasn't used and fallowing wasn't practiced. Mr. Olinger believes the chisel opens the soil so rainfall can run into it. Soil which is dry and more or less wind-blown will not let the rain in. The chisels Mr. Olinger used fasten on the beams on his 3-row lister. They tear an opening in the soil 6 to 8 inches wide. Another

change Mr. Olinger is thinking of making is from a one-way disk to a disk-plow. The advantage would be in leaving the soil rough and not pulverized.

No Winter Silage Waste

FILLING silos was under way on Earl Ferguson's farm, Valley Falls, January 29. Mr. Ferguson has a tight, concrete-block silo. He has found he can put sweet-stalked sorghum fodder into this silo at any time during the winter and it will make good feed. The moisture content is not as high as it might be, but the fact there is no spoilage, no waste in feeding, and the cattle eat the winter-silage and do well on it, is enough in its favor. A surplus of sweet-sorghum fodder can be used in this way for spring feed. Corn or kafir fodder is too dry to make silage without adding water. With water added it is fine. This may be a good plan for spring feeding on many farms.

Use Lye-Soaked Oats

FARMERS long have used lye-soaked oats for treatment of pigs showing signs of "necro" and round worms. A half can of lye to a barrel of soaked oats is the thumb rule. One lye manufacturer makes the following recommendation which seems to follow along the same lines:

"Thoroughly dissolve a tablespoonful of powdered lye in a little water and mix well with feed for 10 hogs, or dissolve half a can in water and mix with a barrel of feed. Stir well and feed night and morning. If hogs are on dry rations, dissolve half a can in each barrel of drinking water."

It Wasn't Atlas Seed

SEED sold to a Rice county farmer for Atlas produced 10 different varieties of sorghum and 10 or 12 hybrid combinations. Samples of these heads were exhibited Farm and Home Week at Manhattan. Among the varieties of true-to-type sorghums in the field were darso, Red, Pink and Blackhull kafir, Red and Black amber, Wheatland, feterita, Sudan and Freed's. It will pay to buy certified or approved seed this year.

Grass Lease Trend Is Steady

L. E. WIDNER

EARLY grass leases for grazing stockers in the Flint Hill region may run from \$7 to \$9 for 6 to 7 acres a head, according to Homer J. Henney, Manhattan. Unless the price is generally agreed upon and contracts made, grass owners, in refusing to lease early, may force the standard price above what shrewd cattlemen figure they can afford to pay. As a result the price will rise too rapidly or be too high, and the late lease contracts will be lower than the early contracts.

The 1936 leasing price was due for some advance over 1935 until stocker prices in January failed to maintain an advance similar to the January-February advance of last year. This has had a bearish influence on grass prices in early February. Therefore, the season's lease price may not vary much from where it was in February.

Leasing grass to cattle owners in the bluestem areas of Kansas is a major farm problem for those sections. Grass owners are interested in leasing at a high price. Cattle owners wish to lease at the lowest possible figure. The feelings and opinions of these two

groups sway back and forth from January to May.

In 1935, early leases were \$4 to \$6 for 5 to 7 acres a head. Late leases ran as high as \$7 to \$10 on the same basis. The lease price is closely associated with cattle prices, but other factors sometimes cause variation in prices. When cattle prices are on a general advance, prices for grass tend to rise. A grazing season considered profitable by the cattle owners often is followed by stronger prices for grass the next spring.

This higher level is due to the speculative element in the cattle grazing business. When spring cattle were about the same price after a profitable grazing year, grass prices have tended to strengthen over the year before by about 10 to 20 per cent. When spring cattle prices were higher after a none too profitable grazing year, then the grass owner often was forced to a price 10 to 15 per cent under the year before.

"Based on the past," Mr. Henney said, "prices on pasture leases should start out the season of 1936 about in line with contracts at the close of the contracting period last year."

Our Busy Neighbors

DAIRYMEN of the East Central Kansas Jersey parish, meeting recently at Garnett, voted to hold their 11-county show May 15, at Ottawa. A. L. Beal was elected president and A. C. Knoepfel vice president. Both men live near Colony. Counties represented were Anderson, Allen, Bourbon, Linn, Miami, Franklin and Coffey.

Ice Froze Too Much

ICE is ice to most of us. But it seems there are different kinds. Folks putting up ice near Formoso in early February, when the temperature was at its lowest, said ice frozen in milder weather is less inclined to chip and is much easier to handle. Ten-inch ice was put up on the Ed Patterson farm.

Calves Alike But Not Twins

A MIX-UP in new calves seemed imminent on the William Prickett farm near Wamego. Two cows had been bedded down in the barn. During the night each cow dropped a white calf. As far as Mr. Prickett and a veterinarian could tell, they were identical in every way. Chances are the cows knew which was which.

A Corner of Kansas Income

SOUTHWESTERN Kansas expects a 25-million-dollar income by mid-summer. The biggest end, grain men believe, will come from the wheat crop—perhaps 20 million dollars in the 22 southwest counties, if normal moisture falls from now on. Money due on old AAA contracts would amount to more than 3½ million dollars. The soldiers' bonus in that section would bring in nearly 2 million dollars.

More Money From Bees

HONEY production can be doubled, or even tripled, by doing two things. This word comes from C. L. Farrar, K. S. C. graduate, now apiculturist for the Intermountain Bee Culture Field Laboratory, Laramie, Wyo. First, increase the bee population of a colony by introduction of a queen bee from another colony; also make pollen available to the bees in the fall. Mr. Farrar finds that colonies win-

Most Important Machinery

SOYBEANS planted with corn for hogs have been grown successfully and found satisfactory by Fred Kidd, Fredonia. In planting these crops, Mr. Kidd and his son use a corn planter with soybean and fertilizer attachment. A grain drill with fertilizer attachment is one of Mr. Kidd's most important pieces of machinery, as he feeds his crops plant food and limestone with it.

tered with an abundant pollen reserve, and operated under the two queen system, produce from 2 to 3 times as much as colonies wintered without pollen reserve and with only one queen.

Alarm Clock Quiets Pups

WHEN John Davison, Douglas county, who raises pups in considerable numbers, wishes to wean them, he puts them to bed with an alarm clock. Then there are none of the usual howls, or loss of sleep for Davison. It seems the ticking of the clock reassures the pups and they don't miss their mother, provided artificial feeding comes along at scheduled times.

They Like This Rake

HAVING designed a power rake, A. L. Stockwell, Pawnee county, now has started to manufacture this piece of equipment. The rake may be pushed by an automobile or truck and Mr. Stockwell feels it will get rid of many haying troubles. He has used a rake of this kind several years and his neighbors have borrowed it. Numerous inquiries decided him to try the manufacturing venture.

Income From Grass Roots

BERMUDA grass makes a fine lawn for Mrs. Harold Pennington, Reno county. It also provides a nice cash sideline. Last year she sold 500 bushel baskets of Bermuda roots. She expects her business to "play out" soon as it has been good 4 or 5 years, and too many other people soon will begin supplying the market. She cuts roots from the south edge of the lawn where it must be stopped to keep it from spreading into the field. Each spring the area is ready to take off again. That is the time to plant Bermuda roots.

Until Dinner Is Ready—

NOW that crow dinners are getting to be so popular we will wager these birds will get all kinds of diseases and soon be as difficult to raise as corn in a bindweed infested field.

Trego county reports that tenant-operated farms are decreasing there and more farms are being run by their owners. In most parts of the United States, it is the other way around.

That silver dollar which ball player Walter Johnson threw across the Rappahannock River—proving George Washington might have done it—certainly knows what inflation looks like. The lucky owner of that flying dollar has been offered \$200 for it.

Livestock judging teams from Kansas high schools will have their annual judging contest at Manhattan, April 27 and 28. Poultry, dairy, beef, hogs, sheep and grain will be judged. As many as 75 schools have participated.

A program aiming at increased fruit production in Germany, in order to reduce that nation's dependence on foreign supplies, recently was adopted by the German government. Fruit tree planting has been subsidized there. More proof that the U. S. must preserve home markets for American farmers.

A tree on the A. T. Boore farm, Monmouth, measures 27 feet in circumference. A grapevine on the same farm is 28 inches in circumference.

The Washington Post says: "The U. S. Court of Appeals served notice on proprietors of public eating places that they would be held liable for injuries their patrons suffer when they eat food containing foreign substances." That ought to make the market for Ameri-

can farm products better—if restaurant men ban all "foreign" substances. The ruling was made in a suit filed by a man who injured his teeth when he bit on a stone hidden in a roll he was eating.

Several silos in Woodson county, emptied of winter feed, were filled with enough ice to last until silo filling time again. Fremont Sleffel, Norton county, usually fills one of his silos with snow every winter for summer refrigeration.

Nine lambs—3 sets of triplets—make some sort of record on the Glenn Stockwell farm, Leonardville. Twin lambs are common but triplets are "few and far" between, and they mean bottle feeding.

County commissioners of Meade have given land owners notice that where soil is blowing, and no action is taken, the county will put men to working it, the cost to be charged to taxes as provided by law.

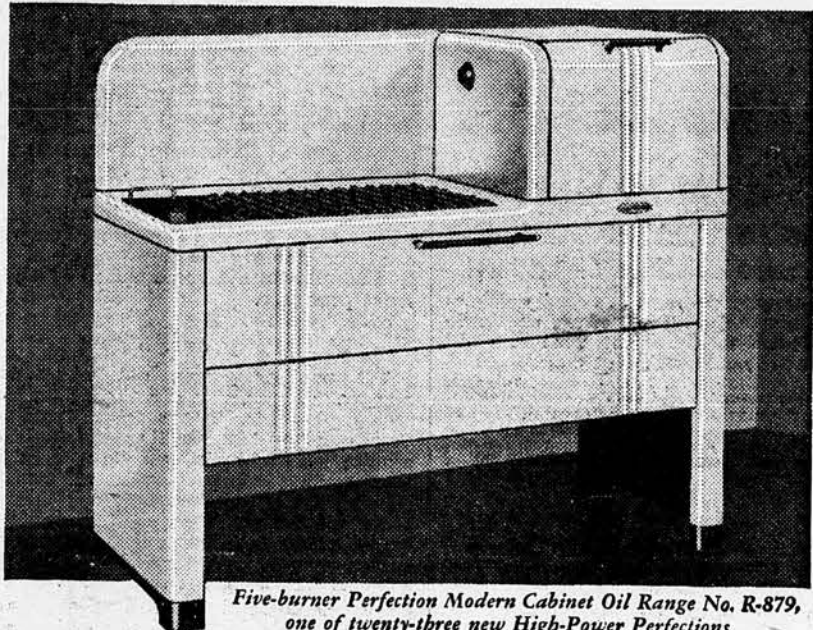
Corn shortage hasn't worried Tom Art, Westphalia. He has found it profitable to buy up Kansas fence posts and trade them for Iowa corn.

Plans for county show herds are being made at Eldorado for Butler county. Shorthorn breeders have organized, and Hereford men will do likewise.

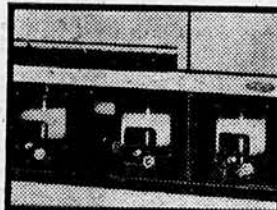
Maybe the maltese kitten belonging to Mrs. A. J. Paton, Formoso, thinks feathers look more stylish than fur. It eats egg pellets along with the poultry flock.

Two years ago a cow owned by John Murray, Effingham, dropped twin calves. Recently she had triplets. Apparently feels it her duty to do better in keeping with improvement in everything else.

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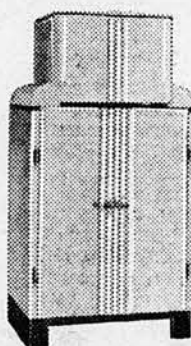


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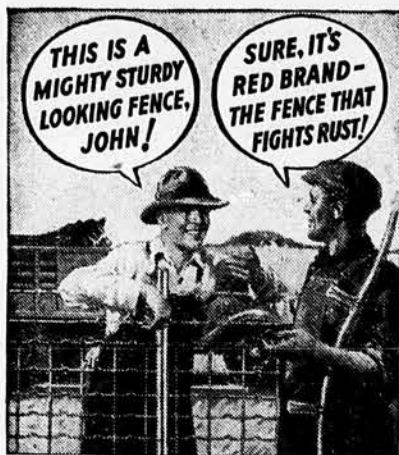


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GARDENS AND HORTICULTURE

Codling Moth Starts Argument

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

BECAUSE damage from codling moth was less serious last summer, many apple men are of the opinion that we have the upper hand of this pest at last. Growers feel it is high time we were beginning to realize some results from the strenuous warfare that has been waged for the last several years. Agreement is not unanimous as to where the credit should go. Some believe it was the sanitation campaign, scraping and banding the trees, that turned the trick. Others contend it may have been due to more efficient spraying. There are those who say the improved condition results from a combination of all these practices.

Disease May Have Helped

Yet another group, not without many adherents, voices a theory that seems plausible. These folks argue that man and his dawning efforts at eradication had nothing to do with it. The codling moth population was thinned out by disease, they contend. It is pointed out that codling moth damage had been on a constant increase until last year, and then all of a sudden they disappeared. Nothing could have accomplished this except some kind of scourge. As proof of their theory they recall that when rats become over-abundant disease sets in and rapidly their ranks are thinned; hogs get cholera when the herd gets too large; chickens are more susceptible to disease when confined in large numbers; flu breaks out thickest in army camps; the Black Plague of the Middle Ages happened when the population of Europe attempted to live huddled in towns.

Does Sulfur Hinder Red Spider?

At least one grower in this section is of the opinion that our severe outbreak of red spider last summer can be attributed to the cold, wet spring we had. He thinks we would have red spider damage every year were it not for the fact they are held in check by the sulfur sprays used early for control of scab. Last spring emergence was delayed until after the sulfur sprays had been applied, so when the red spider finally did become active there was nothing to hinder him.

Cold Damaged These Trees

With our long siege of sub-zero temperatures this winter the reports of tree injury thru this section are not surprising. Delmer Mitchell says his fine young peach orchard is severely damaged, a large per cent of the trees being killed. From this the natural deduction is that the young growth—the current fruit bearing wood—on older trees has not escaped injury.

Troy Growers Held Meeting

An important meeting was sponsored by the Troy Apple Growers' association recently. Its success may be attributed principally to the excellent array of talent from the college at Manhattan. Dr. R. L. Parker, department of entomology, read a paper on leaf hopper, pointing out the many different species. P. G. Lamerson, resident entomologist, gave an interesting

discussion of his observations on red spider. Remarks by William F. Pickett, associate professor of pomology, added much to the value of the meeting. J. W. Patton, extension horticulturist, told of experiences of growers in the Arkansas Valley in their fight with these insects. Howard Baker, U. S. D. A. resident entomologist at St. Joseph, interestingly told of his observations.

C. D. Woodbury, of Wathena, president of the Missouri River Apple Growers, discussed red spider from the grower's standpoint. G. W. Kinkead, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural society, told of his recent trip to Michigan seeking information relative to a stock dip that gives promise as a valuable spray ingredient. The meeting ended with a talk by H. M. Underwood, representing a stock dip company.

Why Not Try the Dip?

The attempt to introduce this stock dip to apple growers seems to have stirred up quite a furor. Some declare they are "agin" it even before making any attempt to find out just what is claimed for it. In this class belongs W. C. Dutton, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., whose letter reads as follows: "This stock dip has been used rather extensively in Michigan during the last year or two, but we are not at all enthusiastic about it here at the college and I have not used it in any of our experimental work."

Could Reduce Spray Bill

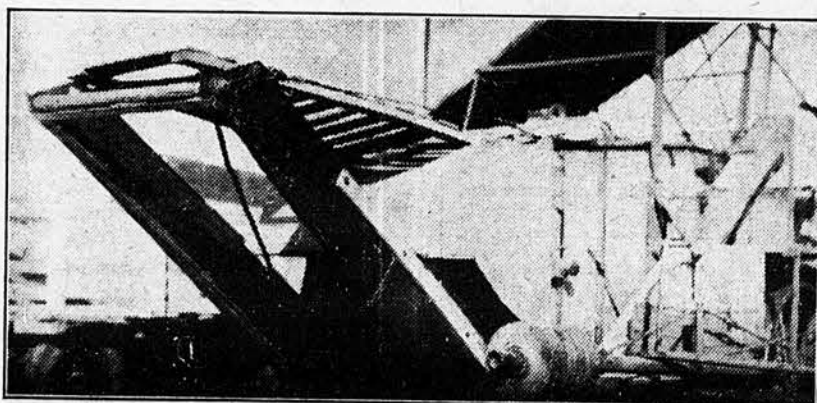
Professor Dutton states they have not tried this stock dip, but like the Irishman who got off the boat, they are eager to condemn it. For years stock dip has been killing insects on animals, and then someone whose brain was less sluggish than most of our brains, asked the sensible question, "Why will not this same stuff kill insects on plants?" Growers as well as professors should be interested enough and open-minded enough to give this a fair trial. If it will do half what is claimed for it by Michigan growers who have used it 4 years, it will do much to cut our excessive spray bill.

What Our Co-ops Need

There are two items in the news of more than passing interest to fruit growers. One concerns the four major co-operatives of Washington and Oregon which have just completed final arrangements to co-ordinate their advertising and merchandising efforts. This new organization is called Pacific Northwest Fruits, Inc. This is the kind of set-up we should have in Doniphan county.

Big Acreage of Strawberries

Item number two is from Neosho, Mo., where it is said ground is being cleared of timber and prepared for one of the largest acreages of strawberries in recent years. It is estimated that if plants can be obtained, around 10,000 acres will be set in 5 counties of Missouri and Arkansas. This section always has been Doniphan county's worst competitor in strawberries. It is well to know what one's competitors are doing and regulate accordingly.



Elevator from old wheat header now elevates straw from combine into hayrack drawn behind for Otto Borth, Plains. Canvas carrier is used on rollers when elevator is in operation. Platform at top is for operator to walk out on if necessary. Mr. Borth uses wire-netting sling in floor of hayrack and false rear frame, straw is pulled off backward with team or tractor.

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What Our Readers Have to Say

IN REPLY TO MR. HATCH

LETTERS continue to come to Kansas Farmer and to Jayhawker Farm, with lively comment on the reaction to the AAA decision. A careful check has been made on all received to date, 77 per cent of which favor the stand taken by Mr. Hatch, with 23 per cent opposing. We have space to use comments from a very small per cent of the many letters received. Both Kansas Farmer and Mr. Hatch wish to thank all who have written.

W. J. Sayre, Manhattan, writes at length in opposition. His farm always has been kept well balanced. He contributed nothing by this system of farming to the burdensome surplus, yet those who did contribute got all the benefits of the AAA checks. To quote one paragraph from Mr. Sayre's letter:

"I take the stand that anything that widens the gap between the producer and the consumer is a step in the wrong direction. It already was too wide. I told them we were building the greatest wall between the two ever constructed—and look at the mess we are in now, to prove it."

Haunted With the Surplus

Grant W. Morey, Mahaska, looks in another direction, in the following from his letter:

"I agree that you cannot build up a surplus without demoralizing the price. Like Mr. Hatch, I am haunted with this, and know that it is coming when nature balances to off-set the two drouth years we have had, unless we do the balancing ourselves. I appreciate very much what Senator Capper is doing to help the farmer and will do all I can for him in his reelection."

We Must Produce Plenty

It should be self-evident that if this nation is to enjoy plenty it must produce plenty, writes Harry H. Reeves, Pretty Prairie. He continues:

"It is our contention that prices, as all the functions of finance, should be the servant and not the master of industry and commerce. What difference does it make what the price may be, if there is not enough food and some must go hungry? When we see the economic collapse caused by the policy of limited output, practiced by other industries, we should be wise enough not to wreck our own in a like manner. . . . Control by national agencies is too cumbersome, subject to political pressure and too complicated. State control will not be uniform. Local application of general principles must be the aim. Each farm's peculiar adaptabilities must be considered. The plan must be very flexible. The processors are not entitled to the tax money returned to them."

Built for the Same Purpose

Irvin Decker, Montezuma, states his views very briefly in this paragraph taken from his letter:

"We must have our own system of controlled production to compete with the tariff-protected, production-controlled methods of industry. The AAA is the first program ever offered the farmer to actually do this and work, but if there are too many A's in it to suit some, I am sure we can accept a substitute by another name, if really built to accomplish the same purpose."

Checks for Doing Nothing

Following this viewpoint is an opposite one expressed by M. A. Wain, Canton:

"The triple A has accomplished nothing but to hand out checks for doing nothing, at the expense of the consumer. Mr. Hatch probably will ask me to account for the good prices during the reign of the AAA. Credit should be given where credit is due, to the Good Lord, who sent the great drouth. Mr. Hatch is an able farm writer on subjects he knows, but he had better confine himself to just that."

Foreign Markets Are Gone

Tudor J. Charles, Sr., Republic, looks into the matter from still another slant:

Tariff a Little Lopsided

WHEN the AAA was outlawed, many prominent Kansas farmers made some "to the point" remarks about farm prices. John Briggs, Protection, and vice president of the Kansas Livestock Association, said: "We need legislation to put farm products on a parity with industrial output. Why should canned beef be protected behind a 6-cent tariff wall, while beef on the hoof, which competes directly with that on our farms, looks over a 1½-cent tariff."

A 50-Bushel Increase

SEED potato treatment in the Kaw valley has resulted in yield increases of from 10 to 50 bushels an acre. Cost of treatment is less than \$1 an acre. The 90-minute corrosive sublimate and the 10-minute acid corrosive sublimate methods are two of the best for Kansas.—E. H. Leker.

"It requires very little surplus or overproduction to knock the bottom out of the price level of any farm commodity. The idea that we should produce without limit and dump the surplus on the other side of the water, regardless of prices received there, is an idea not far removed from insanity. To produce without a profitable foreign market in which to unload our surplus will be ruinous to any branch of agricultural industry. The foreign markets that we previously have had are gone, to a great extent forever. This foreign market was closed to us when our high tariff was placed on imported goods to protect the Industrial East. And now those fellows howl because agriculture has asked something in return for the sacrifices made by farmers to protect the manufacturing industries of the United States. These high tariff walls closed our ports to manufactured imports. Europe immediately struck back by closing her ports thru a high tariff on our agricultural exports. And thus our foreign market has vanished."

Let the Government Get Out

J. G. Engle, Abilene, starts out in a thankful frame of mind:

"I certainly thank you for inviting an answer to the Henry Hatch letter of February 1. Henry may be a good farmer but his opinion as to how agriculture should be run by the Federal Government is simply rotten. . . . He speaks of overproduction, something that never happened. He speaks of going hog-wild. We had just as well go that way as to set around and do nothing, having a lot of our packing plants close down and turn off thousands of men. How about a remedy? Here it is: Let the Federal Government get out of industry and agriculture and things will right themselves within 30 days."

Production Control Is Needed

A. P. Miller, Dighton, after highly commending Secretary Wallace for his opinion of the court decision in handing the impounded tax back to the processors, as did many others, has the following:

"So much more can be produced with labor-saving machinery that we must find some way to control production. All manufacturers do this. They do not produce a great lot of goods, just hoping they may find a market—and that is good business. Some advise the farmer to produce all he can. We saw the result of that in 1931 and 1932, when prices were below cost of production. Alexander Legge told us then we would have to control production. We did not believe him, but we do now."

AAA Has Been a Hindrance

Paul Schnessler, Furley, after looking at the subject from many angles, has this to say of the Supreme Court:

"I think it would be well if every citizen of the United States would procure a copy of the constitution and the amendments, then read, ponder and study it. That the Triple-A was purely class legislation there is no question, and that it has been a hindrance rather than a blessing to the prosperity of the nation as a whole, will be conceded by every thinking man. . . . Thank God for the Supreme Court, for it is the stabilizing force between the liberty and freedom of this land as granted to us by the constitution and the serfdom and slavery practiced in European nations, after whose agricultural program the Triple-A was patterned."

Constitution Can Be Revised

Looking a little more into the discussion from the standpoint of the constitution, W. C. White, Belleville, offers the following:

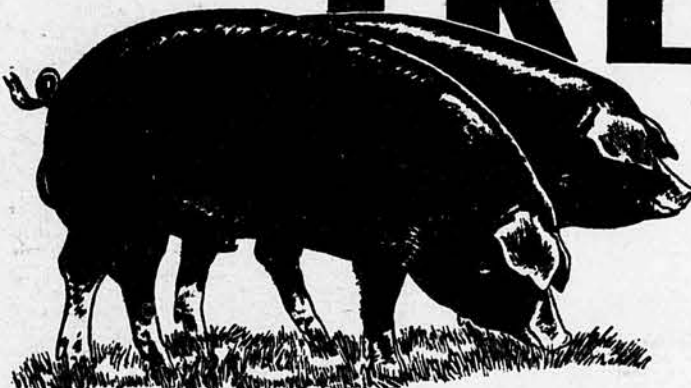
"A study of the constitution and the workings of the legal minds is no small task in itself. The tariff laws that protect a few thousand industrial institutions are legal and constitutional under the General Welfare and every other clause of the constitution, even if it covers only a minor number of states. At the same time, agriculture, which spreads from coast to coast and from Canada to Mexico, is declared to be a 'local industry' and is not entitled to protection. If this decision is to stand it will unfound the most of the laws passed by Congress during the last 150 years. . . . Finally, let us remember that the constitution is a man-made code and can be revised or discarded by man at will. But the principles of right and wrong were in existence long before any record of man and will continue long after man has passed into oblivion. We do and should continue to believe in our courts, at the same time bear in mind they are composed of men and liable to error—they are not of superhuman and infallible beings."

Kansas Farmer is sorry it is impossible to glean at least a little of the good that is in every letter received.

Last Chance TO WIN This Pure-Bred* BOAR and SOW

Also 5 Gilts and 63 Cash Prizes

FREE



ACT NOW! Here are the Facts

We searched America for the finest pure bred Poland China boar and sow, and five perfect gilts. These we offer to you and other farmers—along with 63 cash prizes—for the best letters on the subjects listed below. There's nothing hard about this contest. In fact, we've made it as easy as we know how. You have your choice of subjects. Make your letter long or short. Grammar, penmanship or punctuation doesn't matter—it's your story that will count.

How to Enter Contest

1. My Principal Use for Lewis' Lye and How I Use It.
2. Why I Have Found Lewis' Lye the Best Lye I Have Ever Used.
3. How I Am Able to Save Money by Using Lewis' Lye.
4. Why I Insist on Dependable Lewis' Lye.

Note: Read contest rules before starting your letter.

Remember now—there isn't much time left for entering, so get busy at once. It will help you to read the new lye book. Just write your letter as though some one had asked you the question of the subject you pick. That's all there is to it. You'll find it real fun—and you may win the boar and sow that are worth hundreds of dollars!

All letters have an equal chance to win. There is yet time to enter—but you must hurry. Start your letter TODAY!

LEWIS' LYE

In the New Form Is Better Than Ever for

Soap Making

"The better the lye, the better the soap." That's why expert soapmakers prefer Lewis' Lye to make fine, pure laundry and toilet soap—at a cost of less than 1c a bar. Follow the prize-winning recipe printed on the label.

Hog Mange Dip

Don't let mange cost you from 25c to \$2 per hundred-weight when the clean, easy Lewis' Lye Hog Mange Dip will clear up their skins for less than 1c per head. Complete directions given in free Lewis' Lye book.

CONTEST RULES

1. Write a letter of 300 words or less on any one of four subjects listed in the box above.
2. Write your letter on a sheet of plain paper, with your name and address. Don't worry about correct spelling or punctuation. The story you write will be what counts.
3. All members of your family are eligible for the prizes.
4. You can write as many letters as you wish, but you need write only one letter on any one subject to be eligible for the prizes.
5. The red circle and Quaker from a Lewis' Lye label must be attached to every letter submitted.
6. ALL entries become property of Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. to be used for publicity if desired.
7. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties and decisions of impartial judges will be final.
8. Anyone is eligible to enter this contest except employees of the Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. or their families.
9. Contest closes March 31, 1938. All entries must be mailed by that date. Winners will be notified by mail after contest closes. Send entries to

GRAND PRIZE
Registered Boar and Sow.
Second to Sixth Prizes,
One Gilt each. Seventh
Prize, \$25. Eighth Prize,
\$10. Ninth Prize, \$5.
Next 60 Prizes, \$1 each.

* PEDIGREE OF POLAND CHINA HOGS

BOAR
Sir Lewis' Lye. Bought from J. M. West & Sons, Hillsboro, Ohio. Farrowed Sept. 23, 1935. Sire, Big Master A, 92167, who traces directly to the Messenger, World Grand Champion Poland China Boar, 1935. Dam, Miss Aristocrat A, 219406. Granddaughter of two World Champion Boars, Broad Cloth and The Aristocrat.

SOW
Lady Lewis' Lye. Bought from O. J. Hess, Worthington, Iowa. Farrowed Sept. 10, 1935. Sire, Blackstone A, 90877. 1st Prize Jr. Yearling Poland China Boar, Iowa State Fair, 1935, who was sire of Gladstone Jr., Champion Boar of Iowa that sold for \$1070.00. Dam, Brilliant Girl A, 212398, whose sire is Master's Equal, 1st Prize Boar at Iowa and whose dam, Model Queen, Grand Champion Poland China sow of Iowa.

GILTS
Five pure bred Poland China Gilts from herds of John Hubank, Shelbyville Ind.; Edwin Rhoda, Chenoa, Ill.; M. A. Dowling, Valley Junction, Ia.; H. W. Ebers, Seward, Neb.; Oscar Anderson, Leland, Ill.—will be registered in names of winners. All hogs will be delivered to nearest express station of winners FREE.

VALUABLE BOOK

Short cuts to time, labor and money-saving are fully explained in the new 48-page Lewis' Lye book. Write today for your free copy.

NOW
10¢
A CAN



PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.
Dept. B-3, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois

A New Family of Kitchen Gadgets

RUTH GOODALL

KITCHEN jewelry! That's what I thought the moment I laid eyes on this array of new kitchen cutlery, made of chrome, black bakelite, and polished aluminum. The manufacturers, old hands at creating gadgets to do just the right job in the kitchen, have selected just the right tools for every kitchen, too. A new scraper spoon cleans the sides of a pan; a new can opener has a vacuum cap lifter. There are the usual forks, mashers, batter whips, plate scrapers, spatulas, parers and corers, and pancake turners, all dressed up in a delightful combination that will match any kitchen in Kansas.

Each utensil is brilliantly chromed, with a contrasting black bakelite "sky-line" handle, tipped with polished aluminum that is molded right into the handle itself. The heavy chrome plating, of course, prevents rusting and makes them easy to clean and keep clean. The handles cannot over-heat. They cannot break, chip, or scar in ordinary use. There is no paint to come off. Water cannot swell or crack them. And a neat circle on the handle fits the forefinger to insure a firm grip in the hand.

No question about it, you'll like this new line of kitchenware combining smartness, as it does, with utility. The price? Tsk-tsk! We're not "selling" . . . we're just "telling" you about it! However, I shouldn't be surprised to find some of the smaller pieces at the five-and-ten, as soon as the line is well launched, with the larger pieces priced not higher than 25 cents.

Pretty as a Picture

FRILLY "FILET" COLLAR



HERE'S a collar that would cost you at least \$3 in any shop, yet you can make it for 25 cents—which is a right smart profit for the time you'll spend doing it. The frilly jabot will enable you to transform a frock with an old V-neckline into one of the smart new "high" ones that hug the throat. The secret of this classy collar is the lacey "turtle back" novelty braid which looks like hand crochet when worked together with the simplest of crocheting—the filet stitch done on the diagonal—and it speeds the making threefold. Sufficient fine quality, highly mercerized white cord-net crochet cotton and an ample yardage of the "turtle back" braid for completing this pretty neckwear, comes in package No. 4016 for just 25 cents. Directions for making are enclosed, too. Order from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

A Place for Everything

MRS. M. H. ALLEN

DURING school days children need a place where they can hang their wraps. Put hooks within easy reach of the child, in a warm corner. This will save mother a lot of worry, and teach the child tidy habits. Besides, the wraps always will be handy.

Mirror, soap, water, toothbrush, tooth powder, towels and wash cloths, should be where children can easily use them. Each child loves his or her individual articles, and will respond readily to their suggested use.



Before the Spring Fruits Come

NELLE PORTREY DAVIS

IT WILL be several weeks before we can begin enjoying spring fruits, but in the meantime there are many interesting things we can do with grapefruit, oranges, lemons and bananas. There is not a day in the year when these healthful fruits cannot be procured, and they give us a delightful change from the canned fruits we have been having all winter.

Orange Shortcake

If your family is fond of shortcake it is not necessary for you to wait until strawberry season to enjoy this favorite dessert. Try serving a shortcake with lemon filling between the layers, and garnished with orange sections, and your family will declare a new preference.

½ cup sweet cream	1 teaspoon baking powder
1 well-beaten egg	¼ teaspoon salt
¼ cup sugar	½ teaspoon vanilla
1 cup flour	

Mix together the cream, egg and sugar. Sift dry ingredients together and add to first mixture. Add vanilla and beat well for 4 minutes. Pour into well-oiled shallow baking pan—layer cake pan or large pie pan—and bake in a moderate oven. Allow to cool slightly. Split and spread between the

layers, and on top, the following filling:

Lemon Filling

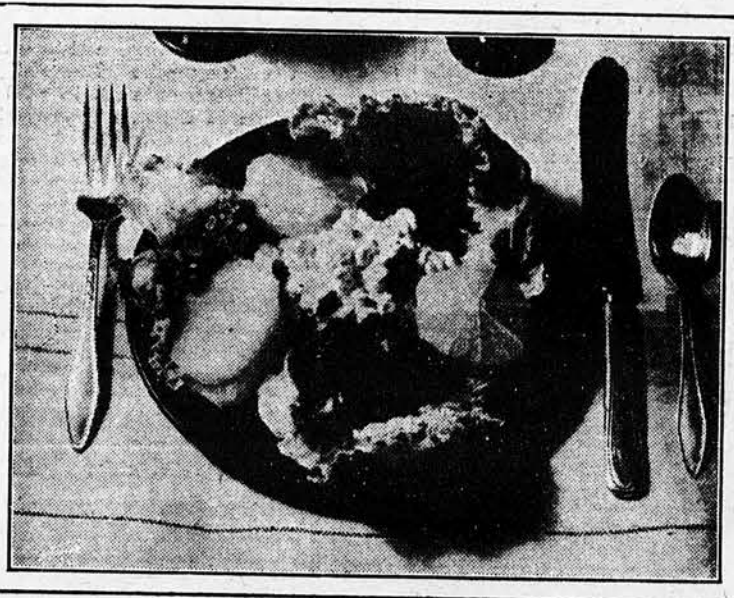
1 cup hot water	2½ tablespoons corn starch
1 cup sugar	Grated rind of 1 lemon
1 tablespoon butter	1 well-beaten egg
¼ teaspoon salt	Juice of 1 lemon

Combine all ingredients except lemon juice. Cook until clear and thick. Add lemon juice, beat well and allow to boil again. Arrange sections or slices of orange on top of the shortcake and garnish the plate nicely.

One-Dish Luncheon

This salad, which uses orange slices as its base, is a substantial one, well suited for luncheon or supper. With hot rolls and butter, and a beverage, it is a whole meal. It has the additional virtue of being easily prepared.

On lettuce garnished salad plates center a serving of cottage cheese, properly seasoned. Around the cheese, at equal distances arrange three piles of orange slices. In the first space between oranges, place four stoned dates or seeded steamed prunes; in the second space place a spoon of seedless raisins which have been plumped in



Healthful enough to be a spring tonic is this salad of cheese, fruit and nuts—and so generous it's most a meal in itself. As good, too, as it is good looking!

Bleaching Fluid

IN JUST a few minutes—and at trifling cost—you can prepare, at home, enough washing fluid for bleaching to last several months. Place 1 can of powdered lye and 2 ounces of borax in 4 quarts of water. Stir until dissolved and allow to cool. Then add 1 ounce of dry ammonia and stir. Use the clear liquid only and throw away the sediment left in the bottom of the vessel.

hot water for five minutes. In the third space arrange a few walnut meats. They will look nicer if they are halves. Serve with French dressing.

Lemon Butter

This will keep for 10 days and makes a delicious spread for sandwiches. It is particularly fine for fish sandwiches, giving that piquant lemon flavor so much enjoyed with fish.

1 cup lemon juice	1 cup water
3 tablespoons grated lemon rind	3 well-beaten eggs
	2 tablespoons butter
	3 cups sugar

Beat together the eggs, sugar, water and lemon juice. Put into a double boiler and cook until thick—about 8 minutes—stirring constantly. Allow to cool to lukewarm temperature, add the butter and lemon rind and cream together. Put into jelly glasses and set in a cool place.

Lemon Mayonnaise

1 egg yolk, slightly beaten	2 tablespoons lemon juice
¼ teaspoon salt	2 cups salad oil

Stir egg yolk, salt and 1 tablespoon lemon juice until well mixed. Beat in oil, slowly at first until ¼ cupful is added. Then add oil more rapidly. When dressing becomes thick, add remaining lemon juice and oil.

Bananas served with sugar and cream, as garnishes, or with breakfast cereal, are greatly improved by squeezing a little orange or lemon juice over them after slicing.

Sliced bananas are fine to serve between layers of white cake, with a cream filling or with whipped cream, and make of even the plainest cake a company dinner dessert. Gingerbread also is delicious served with whipped cream and sliced bananas. This fruit is quite economical when used to "dress up" boiled custards and blanc mange.

You may get the last possible bit of flavor from the lemons and oranges you buy by candying part of the peeling and grating others and using it to flavor sauces, icings, filling, fruit marmalades and puddings. The grated rind may be kept for a long time, if mixed with sugar and placed in a covered jar. When grating the peel, use only the yellow outer portions which contains the oil cells. A teaspoon of grated rind added to the tea, when making a pot of tea will provide a fragrance and flavor reminiscent of choice old blends.

I'd Follow Joe Again

MRS. J. T. H.

WHEN tall, slow-spoken, red-haired J, first came to the office we laughed at him. "Ozark Nellie" we called him, and when I first began to let him take me to dinner, I used to slip to the side entrance to meet him, so the other girls wouldn't know.

I was sort of a snob, you say, and a coward and a lot of other names? Not the kind of a girl who would follow a man into the hills to say she was sorry she had hurt him. Yet that was what I did. I knocked at his cabin door—it really was a cabin then—and asked him to take me in.

I'm not saying we've always had things easy. But it's different things from lipsticks and velvet dresses and slick-haired kidders that make the high spots in my life now. The sun rising in the valley mist. Frying ham and cornbread hot from the oven. A kiss for patching Joe's jumper so he can cut corn in it the first crisp fall morning. Oaks and elms richly orange and red against the brown of the hills. The gay call of a fiddle as Neighbor Brown tunes up in practice for Saturday night's dance down in the hollow. Let the girl's back in the office laugh. I'd follow Joe again.

Our Style Chat

JANE ALDEN, Stylist



Jane Alden

SOON the first spring flowers will push thru in gay yellows and pinks, in mauvey blue hyacinth tones. With these first signs of spring, our fancy turns eagerly, gaily to thoughts of new Easter clothes.

This year, of course, we'll want a suit . . . and a grand outfit it is 'round which to build one's wardrobe. The two most popular suit silhouettes for 1936 are the short mannish jacket suit with or without topcoat and the suit with $\frac{3}{4}$ length or shorter swagger style coat—strictly tailored or in feminine detail.

Spring Is in the Air

ARE YOUR FROCKS READY?



2589—Smart simple type home frock. It is cut almost on lines of the much favored shirtwaist frock. The main dress is an uncomplicated affair. See small diagram! It's the wee shaped sleeve frills and jabot stitched on afterwards which do the trick. Printed or plain cottons of various types are charming for this model. Linens and tub silks are lovely, too. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 35-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

2883—Let daughter dress herself! This one buttons right down the front which makes her attempts at self-dependence more efficient. It opens out flat and is easily pressed after its repeated visits to the wash tub. Fresh cotton prints would be perfect for this model. Sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 39-inch material with $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

2938—Youthful—Isn't it? And not a lot of plaits to keep in order and repress after tubbing! Cotton is a lovely medium, and there are many fascinating new weaves and gay colorings. Linens and tub silks are charming if you're looking ahead for summer. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 35-inch material with $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

Patterns 15 cents. Our new Spring Fashion Book brimful of new styles, 10 cents. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Most popular suit colors are all shades of blue, especially navy, greens, the ever-popular black, and shades of beige, tan and brown. Skirt lengths are all the way from 11 to 14 inches from the floor. Eleven or 12 is a good average to adopt.

In working out your color combinations for suit and accessories this season, don't be afraid of contrasts. Nothing can be duller than a whole outfit of perfectly matching colors. Navy blue and white or black and white will always be exceedingly smart combinations—bringing in a bright dash of color if you wish thru hat, scarf, boutonniere, blouse, hanky or other accessory.

In choosing shoes, bag and gloves for your suit, here are a few suggestions: With a blue or navy blue suit . . . black, gray, navy or blue. For your green suit . . . brown, black, green, gray or chamois. With your tan . . . brown or navy blue. For black, choose black, or chamois. Then, bring in a bright note thru a contrasting hat if you will.

Brightly contrasting hats are big fashion news this year. Get a gay colored one early. Get it now! It puts the spirit of spring in your laugh . . . in your walk. It perks you up! Gives you new self-confidence. You will find all styles in such new colors as: Melon rose, garden pink, a variety of greens, blues and chamois yellow.

The new hats will have sassy little nose veils, bright pom-poms for trim, feminine ribbon bows, dashing feathers and, of course, lots and lots of flowers . . . wreaths of daisies, plump pink roses, or snowy gardenias posed at the front and nestling low at the backs of hats. Summer felts will be worn thruout the spring and summer this year. They will come in lovely pastel blues, powder puff pinks, and that new yellowy shade called chamois . . . as well as navy and black.

It's bright and new to have Easter egg colors glint from under your coat, too, these days. So get a new silk frock in one of the saucy spring colors.

(Copyright, Edanell Features, 1936)

Can You Ring the Funnel?

DORIS PARKER

HERE'S a game to play after supper when it is too dark to be outdoors, or on a very rainy day. You will need a funnel and 5 rubber jar rings that Mother has used in canning. Place the funnel upside down on the floor about 10 feet from where you will stand. Toss the jar rings—if you can—so that every one will be caught on the upturned spout of the funnel. Every ring caught counts 5 for your score. Every ring missed counts 2 for the funnel, and you will have to keep score for the funnel, too. If the clock is near, you might watch the time to see how big a score you can make in 5 minutes, and not keep the funnel's score this time. If some other person plays with you it is fun to take turns throwing the 5 jar rings to see who has the better score. If 10 feet is too far away, try shorter distances until your aim improves.

Health for Young Folks

MRS. A. C. VEATCH

TRY these rules—there are just an even dozen of them—and see how much you gain in weight and health each month.

- Drink at least 4 cups of milk a day.
- Eat some kind of cooked cereal every morning.
- Eat one green vegetable and potatoes every day.
- Do not drink tea or coffee.
- Fruit once a day is good.
- Go to the toilet at the same time every day.
- Play out of doors every day.
- Sleep 9 to 11 hours every night with window open.
- Brush teeth at least twice a day—always before going to bed.
- Always wash hands before eating and after using toilet.
- Have a bath at least once a week.
- Keep smiling.

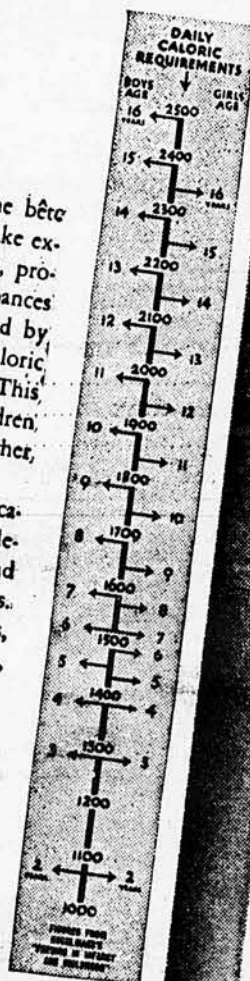
THIS ADVERTISEMENT appeared in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN. *The Leading National Medical Publication*

★ When UNDER-NUTRITION CALLS FOR CALORIES prescribe



THE child's failure to gain in weight is the bête noire of every doctor. If the total caloric intake exceeds the output, the child will gain weight, provided the diet is adequate and chronic disturbances corrected. High caloric feeding is simplified by reinforcing food with Karo Syrup. Low caloric output is facilitated by providing rest periods. This energy-balance may be neglected in older children, in the enthusiasm for vitamins and minerals, neither of which alone adds to the caloric requirements. Every article of the diet can be enriched with calories. And Karo is a carbohydrate of choice. A tablespoon of Karo provides about sixty calories and one fluid ounce about one hundred twenty calories. Karo is relished added to milk, fruit and fruit juices, vegetables and vegetable waters, cereals and breads, and desserts. Karo is well tolerated, readily digested, and effectively utilized . . . Karo does not cloy the appetite, produce fermentation or disturb digestion. Karo Syrup is essentially Dextrins, Maltose and Dextrose, with a small percentage of Sucrose added for flavor.

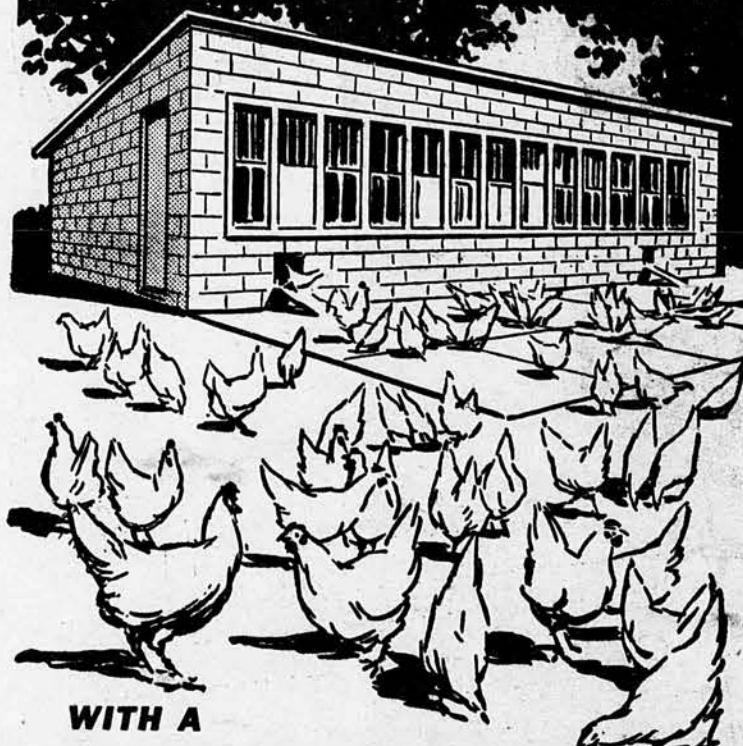
Corn Products Consulting Service for Physicians is available for further clinical information regarding Karo. Please address: Corn Products Sales Company, Medical Research Department, 17 Battery Place, New York City.



ADVICE TO MOTHERS. The supervision of your doctor is a necessary aid in properly rearing your children. Whenever in doubt, consult him for advice and guidance. Don't wait!

★ Another reason why
Karo
is America's largest selling fine
Table Syrup

HEALTHY HENS LOTS OF EGGS



WITH A CONCRETE POULTRY HOUSE

For healthier, more productive flocks, build your poultry house of concrete... easy to insulate, light and airy, permanent. Concrete has no crevices for lice, mites and other parasites; keeps out rats, weasels and vermin; is easy to keep clean and dry; does away with the need for frequent, costly repairs.

Write for free booklet, "Concrete Poultry Houses," showing layouts of poultry, incubator and brooder houses of various types approved by state agricultural colleges. You can build with concrete yourself. Or get a concrete contractor. Your cement dealer can put you in touch with a good concrete builder.

Check list, paste on postal and mail for free literature on other subjects

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dept. G3a-2, Glord Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Please send me book on Concrete Poultry Houses, also other literature checked below.

Name.....

Street or R. R. No.....

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

☐ Sidewalks ☐ Feeding Floors ☐ Hog Houses ☐ Foundations ☐ Barns ☐ Silos
☐ Soil Saving Dams ☐ Storage Cellars ☐ Milk Houses ☐ Concrete Making.

TEMPERED RUBBER

GIVES THE "U.S." ROYAL BOOT ONE THIRD LONGER WEAR THAN ORDINARY BOOTS. DISTINCTIVE TIRE TREAD SOLE. PIGSKIN FINISH. AND, LIKE OTHER "U.S." BOOTS, EVERY BOOT IS LEAK-TESTED BEFORE IT LEAVES THE FACTORY.



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United States Rubber Company

NEW IOWA SEPARATOR

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

Only Separator in the world with Curved Disc Stainless Steel Bowl. Write for free book, "The Truth About Cream Separators."

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Pawnee Rock Nursery, Kansas

A full line nursery stock. SPECIALTY Chinese Elm, Evergreens and Cherry trees. Special low prices on the following seedling trees and grass - Catalpas, Maples, Honey and Black Locust, Osage Orange, Hedge, Hackberry, Chinese Elm, Bermuda Grass in blocks or roots. Send for catalog. Business is good.



Kidneys May Not Be to Blame

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M.D.

WHAT does "kidney trouble" mean? Is it possible to sort out anything definite from the jumble of symptoms which people are likely to classify under that heading? The kidney trouble of young children, for example, usually means that they wet the bed. This is just a bad habit, generally, and seldom indicates any weakness of the kidneys. The kidney trouble of women may be something that has come after a difficult childbirth. Repair of the lacerations received in labor will clear it up. The "kidney trouble" of old men, that gets them up in the night, usually means enlargement of the prostate gland. Many such cases need surgical care.



Dr. Lerrigo

You will see then that the things commonly spoken of as kidney trouble may have nothing to do with the kidneys, but relate only to the bladder. It is true that if the bladder becomes infected it will react upon the kidneys later. But think how foolish it would be to take medicine having a specific effect upon the kidneys for any such trouble.

The kidneys are large glands placed one on each side of the spine, in the small of the back. Each is about 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, 1 inch thick and weighs 4 to 6 ounces. All the blood in the body goes thru the kidneys and constantly do they take from the blood certain waste products that must be thrown out of the system. The offensive material selected passes down a little tube—the ureter—that leads from the kidney to the bladder. The bladder is a reservoir for the accumulation of urine to serve the purpose of holding it until emptying is convenient. The bladder has its own ailments, and very annoying they may be. But they are not life and death matters like real kidney disease is likely to be.

Medicine will not do much for inflammation of the kidneys when the trouble has become chronic. Once the kidney cells are being thrown off in albuminous waste the disease will not be checked by medicine. Those who really have such disease should make up their minds that, altho there is little chance of cure, they may live long and comfortable lives by keeping the kidneys from bearing undue strain, and making the skin and bowels do their full share of the work of excretion. It is worth a thorough laboratory examination and this should be made by a sensible doctor who will thus size up the case and tell the patient what his diet and habits of life should be.

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.

Give Heart a Chance

I have enlargement of the heart and tire easily. Can the heart be the cause of it? How does a doctor diagnose heart trouble? —M. R. S.

ENLARGEMENT of the heart is a very vague term that may mean much or little. A serious case will render a patient quite unfit for work of any kind, and one of the very best forms of treatment consists in putting the patient to bed and keeping him there until the heart muscle has regained tone. Diagnosis of heart trouble generally is made by the use of the stethoscope, which carries the valve sounds to the doctor's ear. But much help also may be obtained from X-ray plates, from a test of blood pressure and various other methods.

Poor Way to Get Sleep

I am 32 years old, good health in most ways, but a poor sleeper. Is there any harmless sleeping powder you can prescribe to make me sleep? —S. C. C.

THERE is no such thing as a harmless sleeping powder or drug. Any medicine given expressly for the purpose of producing sleep eventually will react disastrously. A thorough physical examination, including blood pressure, heart action and kidney condition, may disclose something that can be cured by medicine and thus give better sleep. I recommend such action. But take no drug that will "make you sleep."

One Odd Thing Led to Another

BY OUR READERS

JUST for fun, Kansas Farmer asked readers to tell something odd they know about themselves or their friends, or some odd happening. Perhaps these things may not seem odd to you, but they do to the folks who sent them in, and we know you'll be interested in reading them, so here goes:

I know a man who eats bread and cake together, which seems to me one of the oddest odd things I know.

Our hired man always puts a lot of jelly on fried eggs before he eats them. We also had a hired man who passed up cake at the table, but ate it between meals.

A bachelor I know, begins his meals by eating fruit, cake, pie or whatever there is for dessert, first. When questioned about this, he said he eats this way because it is so much better for his health.

I know a man who likes cold potatoes and sirup on them; a girl who eats salt and pepper with bread and milk; a boy who eats grapes with-out milk or cream.

A neighbor eats sugar on her potatoes and gravy. Another uses sugar on green beans. And getting back to nature, I know of an apple tree that never blooms but bears apples every year. Just little clusters of apples form and the apples have no seeds in them. But they grow as large as ordinary apples.

A neighbor had a 5-year-old Persian cat he didn't want so gave it to a friend who lives 34 miles away. The cat was turned loose to roam about the new farm, but on the third day couldn't be

found. But in 2 weeks, it was back at its former home. How it found its way over those 34 strange miles seems odd to me.

I know a boy who eats piccalilli on his pancakes and another who eats gravy on fried apples.

We have an acquaintance who eats gravy on apple pie, and will go to considerable trouble or pay extra for a meal that has cream gravy.

One of my favorite dishes is cookies and milk or cake and milk with onions cut up over it.

An acquaintance of mine cannot walk across the floor in her stocking feet. And she faints when she sees a snake. But who likes a snake anyway?

This little boy was old enough to start school and insisted he was man enough to dress himself without help. Cold weather came and time for heavy underwear with long sleeves and legs. When mother gave him the last look-over, everything seemed all right, but when he returned from school, he said, "Mother, I just can't wear this underwear. I must have out-grown it."

Mother knew this was impossible, so investigated. And what a sight! The little fellow had put his underwear on upside down, the sleeves where the legs ought to be and used the legs for the arms. Yet every button down the front was buttoned. If you cannot imagine how odd and funny this looked, just try it once and get a good laugh.

You know something odd about folks or farming. Tell Kansas Farmer about it, and let's keep up the fun.

Aphid Has Some Tough Enemies

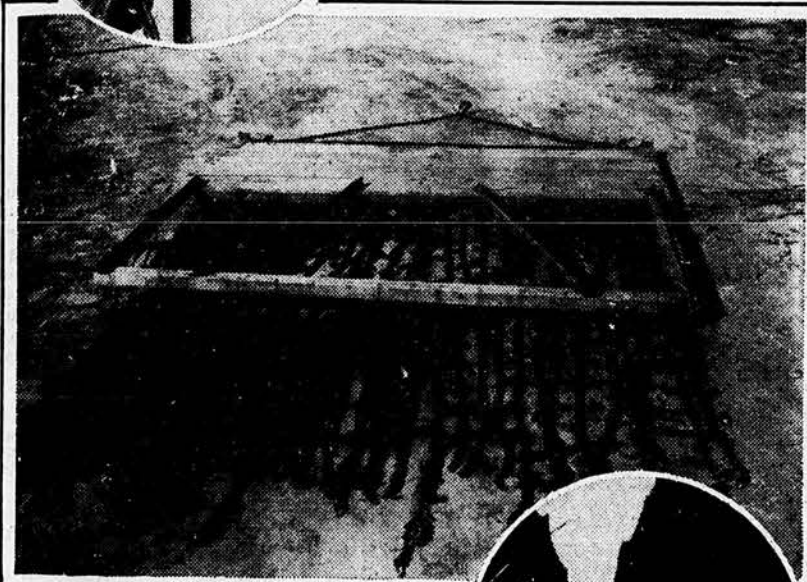
H. R. LEONARD

THE pea aphid often attacks alfalfa in March, April or May. It first is noticed because of small, round areas in alfalfa fields which appear to be at a standstill. Later the plants may become yellow and die. The lice can be seen on the plants and if a person walks thru the field they will collect on his shoes.

Ladybird beetles, or ladybugs as they are commonly called, usually can

be found on the plants, too. Ladybirds often are responsible for controlling the aphid. They are harmless to the plant. Bee-like flies prey on the plant lice, too. There are other natural parasites. Dragging with a chain or plank drag, generally seems to help. Many farmers used these in the spring of 1934. Ladybirds finally came in and cleaned up the aphids.

George A. Dean and Roger Smith, of Kansas State College, suggest killing small bunches of aphids in early spring by dusting with 4 per cent nicotine dust or by sowing Cyanogas granules at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds an acre. More complete directions can be from either of these men or thru Kansas Farmer. Different strains of alfalfa, such as Ladak and individual plants of Kansas common, have been observed to differ in their resistance. It may be we will have resistant strains in a few years. Heavy stands with vigorous spring growth usually are damaged less by the aphids.



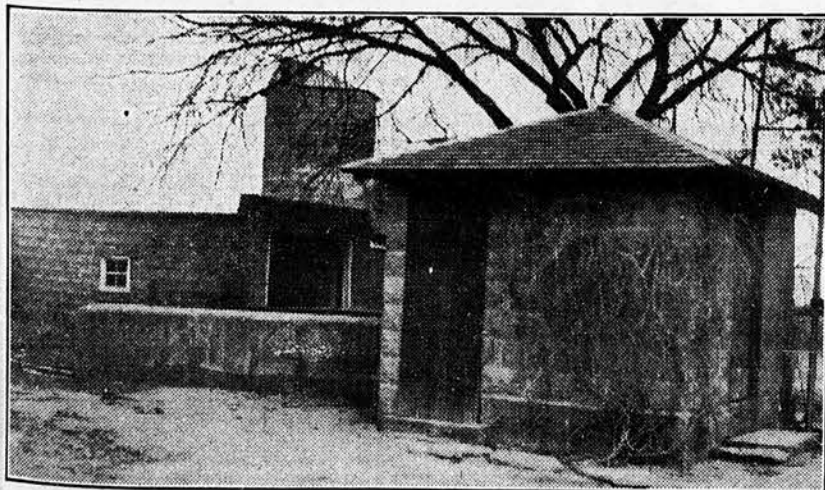
Upper left, pea aphids on an alfalfa plant soon sap the life out of it. Center, a chain drag made from old auto chains at Kansas State College for controlling pea aphid. Lower, a small parasite which matures in the body of the aphid, spins its cocoon underneath when it matures, and quickly ends the aphid. It is called *Praon simulans*.

Market for Kansas Seed Widens

WHILE the main purpose of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association is to serve Kansas farmers by providing certified seed of adapted varieties, there is an opportunity for Kansas seed growers to sell some seed to farmers in other states, and now and then, to foreign countries. Kanred wheat is grown in several states, in Mexico, Argentina and other foreign countries. Kawvale wheat seems likely to find a useful place in Missouri and perhaps Illinois. Tenmarq is being grown in Oklahoma and Texas. Flynn barley, a new variety in

Western Kansas, is equally well-adapted in Eastern Colorado. Atlas sorgho is popular in Missouri, Nebraska and other states. Kansas Common alfalfa is widely grown in the East and the South.

The emphasis now being placed on grasses and legumes, and the national program of soil conservation, are increasing demand for Brome grass, Sudan grass, Sweet clover and other seeds of this type. It is evident there will be a market for much more certified seed of these crops than now is being grown.



Concrete pump-house on W. D. Essmiller farm, Great Bend. Water is pumped into concrete tank at left and is used for irrigating a garden nearby. Windmill or electric power is used.



YOU CAN COUNT ON A CASE ... It's been "through the mill"

"We like the Case because we get by cheaper than with other combines, and it saves more grain," says a Southwestern farmer. He knows what he is talking about, for he has used his combine for nine years. After seven years another says, "I never saw any combine that would do as good a job cleaning the grain, or in saving down or heavy wheat or short straw."

That's what makes a truly low-cost combine! Money saved thru a stretch of years ... more grain saved every year, good and bad alike ... grain really cleaned, so it grades high and keeps safely. With nearly a century of threshing experience, CASE KNOWS HOW TO BUILD THE SIMPLEST COMBINE THAT WILL DO A COMPLETE JOB AND DO IT

RIGHT. Every size of Case combine is practical. Case's proven designs today are the greatest value for your combine dollar.

Whether you hire your harvesting done or run your own combine, learn how the Case gets more grain off the ground, more grain out of the head and out of the straw. See how Case double cleaning makes the job complete—saves you dockage if you sell, saves you damage if you store. Get the free book that tells the secrets of successful combining—the dozens of Case features that spell long life and low cost.



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DON'T MISS The Special Offer On "The Monticello Party Line"



Sara Peters

As listeners on "The Monticello Party Line" all know, Sara Peters has been elected President of the Monticello Busy Bee Garden Club. Right now activities on "The Line" are turning strongly to gardening and here's a special message just received from Sara Peters:

"I sure want every listener on 'The Monticello Party Line' to be tuned in the week of March 16 to 20. During these five broadcasts, we'll make what I think is the greatest offer ever heard on the radio. Special advance information will be given on March 16 and 17, and I'll be on the air myself March 18, 19 and 20, to tell you about the many thousands of packages of free garden seeds we're going to give away absolutely free."

Be sure and tune in WIBW these days—remember the time—10:45—Monday through Friday mornings.

Senator Capper

Senator Capper's special weekly message from Washington is now heard at 6 o'clock, Tuesday evenings. Tune in at this new time.



High School Basket Ball Tournament

Arrangements have been completed whereby WIBW will broadcast many of the games of the Kansas High School Basket Ball Tournament to be held in Topeka March 19, 20 and 21.

Here is the tentative schedule:

Thursday Games—2 o'clock, 3 o'clock, 10 o'clock.

Friday Games—2 o'clock, 3 o'clock, 10 o'clock.

Saturday Games—2:30 o'clock, 3:30 o'clock, 8:30 o'clock, 9:30 o'clock. (These are the semi-final and championship games.)

Keep tuned to WIBW at all times for scores of the other games.

"Eleanor Martin's Knitting Time"

Here's a brand new program that will interest every woman who likes to sew, knit, or crochet.

"Eleanor Martin's Knitting Time" is broadcast every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock right after Jane Baker's program.

New Dodge Program

Stars of stage, radio and the movies are heard on this exceptional new series of programs sponsored by the makers of Dodge cars and trucks.

Tune in Monday and Wednesday nights at 9:45 right after "Big Nick" reads the news.

Complete Weather Reports

Set your radio dial for WIBW every week-day morning at 10:40 for complete weather forecasts.

WIBW broadcasts by remote control direct from the office of S. D. Flora, United States Meteorologist for Kansas, and the information is the latest.

Our Readers Wish to Know

Your Questions Will Be Answered Promptly

Good for Sow and Pigs

Will you give suggestions for feeding sows which are suckling pigs?—W. R. B.

FOLLOWING are feeds to use along with corn, wheat, rye or barley: Tankage, linseed oil meal, wheat shorts, bran or dairy products, and salt. If the protein supplement is tankage, skim-milk or buttermilk, little additional mineral will be needed since these feeds are high in both calcium and phosphorus. The ration needs to contain more bulk for sows than for other classes of hogs. It should be mildly laxative.

Succulent feeds like pasture not only supply valuable feed which may not be supplied in dry feeds, but also keep the digestive tract of the sow in proper condition. Hominy feed, ground barley, ground wheat or ground kafir may take the place of all or part of the corn in the sow's ration. If the sows are on good pasture the milk flow will be increased. When the pasture is alfalfa, clover or rape, the amount of feeds like shorts and bran may be decreased somewhat from amount called for in dry-lot feeding.—L. A. W.

Pruning May Do Harm

Can pruning fruit trees be harmful thru reducing the increase in size and quality of the remaining fruit?—M. A. J.

THIS may be the case where pruning is too severe or when large branches are removed from each tree. Pruning mature trees must be regular and systematic. It consists of removal of the necessary number of small branches in such a way that those remaining will be benefited. Pruning, therefore, is practiced annually, and rarely does one cut off branches larger than 1 inch in diameter.—A. E. M.

Help on Caponizing

Tell me how to caponize chickens. When? With what instruments and cost of it?—E. E. A.

DEPARTMENT of Agriculture Bulletin No. 849, will answer all your questions. Various kinds of caponizing sets—instruments—are on the market, and about the only suggestion we would make is that the forceps which you buy be not too large. If you have other questions which are not answered in the bulletin, please write us again.—C. A. B.

Fall Calves Are Stronger

Is there any advantage in having beef calves come in the fall instead of in the spring?—E. J. R.

COWS are in better physical condition for calving in fall than in spring, and calves usually are stronger. Cows that freshen in the fall sometimes milk longer. Grass stimulates milk flow near the end of the lactation period. It is possible to get a little more weight and finish on the fall calf at marketing time when it is about 12 to 15 months old. The fall calf can be marketed any time between October and December usually to good advantage, and if creep-fed it will weigh 700 pounds by summer.

Spring calves born after March 15, cannot regularly be made fat and heavy enough to meet highest market requirements before seasonal market changes which usually occur about Christmas. Fall-born calves are well suited to small farms where beef cattle are only one of the several items that contribute to the profit of the general farmer. Young fall calves escape the severe heat and flies of midsummer. Calves born in the fall usually can run with their mothers on pasture for 6 or 8 weeks.—J. E. C.

Others Yield Better

Can you tell me where we can buy Bison tomato seed?—D. S. M.

BISON tomato was developed by A. F. Yeager, professor of horticulture at the North Dakota Experiment Station, State College Station, North Dakota. He probably has some of the seed which he might give you or would sell you, or would tell you which reliable seed company he has turned his stock over to.

Kansas State College, Manhattan, grew the Bison in experimental variety test gardens for several years, but were not as satisfied with it as they were with Louisiana Red, Marglobe or Rutgers. However, it is a fairly good tomato, giving a rather early crop but a very, very small one.—W. B. B.

Skimmilk Will Do This

I need advice about a hog with the piles. They came on 2 or 3 weeks ago. I have been feeding cooked turnips and separated milk. I put them back once and greased them, but it did no good.—F. C. R.

WHEN hogs are fed a large amount of milk, especially skimmilk, it often will cause piles. You may be able to take care of the condition by use of carbolated vaseline on the parts and replacing them, but it may take a long time. The most satisfactory way is by an operation. Ask your veterinarian to do this for you.

Sweet Clover Hay Disease

What causes Sweet clover hay disease, and what are some of its dangers?—L. R. D.

SWEET clover hay or silage that is spoiled or damaged is likely to cause the disease, altho in some cases bright, clean, well-preserved hay may cause it. Unfortunately, there is no way to tell by a physical examination of the hay whether it is safe to feed. Cattle and sheep are the only classes of livestock affected by the disease. It generally is confined to young stock under 3 years old.

One of the main dangers in connection with feeding cattle on spoiled Sweet clover is the probability of fatal hemorrhages following dehorning, castration or other surgical operations. The Sweet clover poisoning seems to act on the blood vessels and the blood. The blood vessels lose their power to hold the blood, with consequent hemorrhages under the skin. The blood also loses its power to clot, so that when a hemorrhage once starts, a clot does not form to stop the bleeding.—A. W. U.

Poison Sprays for Chewing Insects

E. G. KELLY

Kind of Material	Amount to Be Used			Best Uses
	50 gal. of water	5 gal. water	1 gal. water	
Arsenate of lead in powder form	1 1/2 pounds	2 1/2 oz.	1/2 oz. or 4 teaspoonfuls	Best spray in general for chewing insects
Calcium arsenate in powder form	1 pound	1 1/2 oz.	1/2 oz. or 3 teaspoonfuls	Used only on potatoes
Paris green	3/4 pound	1 1/4 oz.	3/4 oz. or 1 1/4 teaspoonfuls	Used only on potatoes
Magnesium arsenate	1 pound	1 1/2 oz.	1/2 oz. or 3 teaspoonfuls	Used for spraying beans
Hellebore	6 pounds	10 oz.	2 oz.	For spraying fruit or leaves to be used for food and where arsenicals would endanger human health
Derrisol	1/2 pint + 2 lbs. Ivory soap	1 oz. + 1/4 lb. Ivory soap	1 1/2 teaspoonful + 1 oz. Ivory soap	Spraying fruit or leaves to be used for food and where arsenicals would endanger human health

Protection for Income and Soil

(Continued from Page 3)

In Northwestern Kansas are many farmers who have made a specialty of alfalfa seed. H. H. Obert, Charles Bird and G. J. McDougal, of Rawlins county, and R. E. Getty, Norton county, are just a few of them. Alfalfa seed growing seems to fit their section. These men have found a crop which improves their soil, stops erosion, and brings in cash. It pays well with or without an AAA plan. Alfalfa hay will make livestock raising profitable if wisely fed to breeding cows, steers, ewes or lambs, or to a dairy herd. It nearly always can be turned for a reasonable price whether in the bale or thru livestock.

More pasture and hay crops will not solve the unemployment problem, but they will cut the farm labor bill. Nothing will keep down overhead expenses like a piece of alfalfa or tame hay land which doesn't have to be plowed and planted every spring; unless it is seeded pasture which the livestock will harvest. A farmer can carry the same number of livestock on about the same acreage of land by using pasture crops as much of the year as practical, and reduce his planting and harvesting costs 50 per cent or more. Well rooted hay or pasture will bring in some income even in a dry year. If grain crops fail, the seeding and cultivating expense is lost.

Same Story on Both Farms

Neighbors have noticed that Ed Kauer, Courtland, never tried to raise much grain. Mr. and Mrs. Kauer bought a run-down 80-acre farm in Republic county back at the beginning of this century. They put alfalfa on the land for hog pastures. Planted rye, oats and barley for pasture. They turned to hogs, cattle and poultry, instead of trying to grow corn and wheat where it wouldn't produce. Today the "eighty" is well improved and Kauer's own another farm nearby. It was the same story on this farm, except that new crops have come into use. Sweet clover was planted over a run-down field, where tenants had failed at corn. Rye is planted for pasture and grain by Kline Kauer, who lives here. This is a far more appealing type of farm than the one which has a large corn or wheat "base" with no record of a crop ever having been harvested.

There is widespread belief the new AAA farm plan threatens to make a surplus of dairy and meat products because hay and pasture will be increased. This fear is not generally shared by Kansas farmers. A crop of grain from one acre or from a whole farm, will produce more pounds of meat or milk than hay or pasture from the same acreage. The hay and pasture

Can't Afford Poor Seed

HERMAN A. PRAEGER
Barton County

FARMING at best is a game of chance. Drouth, flood, hail and frost are beyond the control of the farmer. In addition, the farmer is the only worker who does not know what he will receive for his labor, the only manufacturer who must guess what his output will be. With all these uncertainties, it is indeed important that the farmer who sows should plant none but the best seed stock obtainable.

crop is more sure, and can be grown at lower cost. What Kansas farmers want is a balanced program of grain, hay and pasture.

Thomas Murphy and Sons, Harper county, plant pasture for a large flock of ewes and a herd of beef cattle. Rotation keeps the soil free of sheep stomach worms. Charles Anton, Haskell county, is using fall-sown wheat for spring grazing in April and May, and Sudan grass listed in rows for summer. This will guarantee an income from his dairy herd. In case of a bumper wheat crop, reduction on his farm will be by the amount of 60 acres of wheat used for grazing.

Results We Can Get

A soil plan for Kansas should result in more home-raised cattle, sheep, horses and mules; fewer long-fed and more grass-fattened cattle and sheep; a comfortable surplus of hay; more ample pasture; less soil erosion; and lower operating expenses.

One surplus will be enlarged year after year by a plan which puts a large part of the farm in legumes, hay or grass. It is our supply of plant food. Many farms have no surplus, but Kansas as a whole does have. What we can't afford to do is waste it.

Walter Olson, Dwight, recently said the soil problem is more important than any other facing Kansas farmers. He is in favor of constructive action on the part of farmers to use both natural and artificial methods of holding and enriching the soil. Artificial means may be terracing, contouring, tillage and use of commercial fertilizer. Natural methods might be grass, close-growing grain crops, and hay, to stop wind and water erosion.

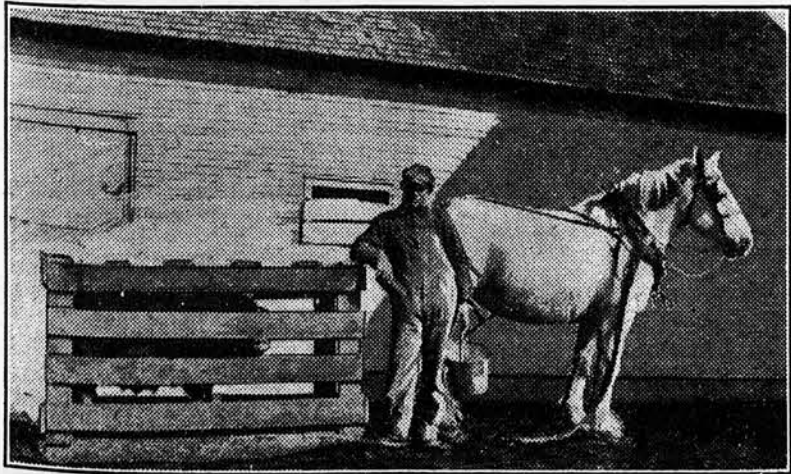
Year after year, legumes and grass will make farming safer in Kansas.

Moving Day a Sled Ride

M. E. GILLIAN

JUST as you can't play in the mud without getting dirty, an old sow and her family can't walk thru a worm-infested lot without collecting worm eggs. That's the reason it pays to give the old sow and her babies transportation from the farrowing pens to clean ground where they are to roam during spring and summer. Use of this "barnyard Pullman" is a part of the thrifty pig idea. Before the sow is placed in the farrowing pen

it is scrubbed with lye water, and her udder is washed with soap and water. This gets nearly all the worm eggs. When the pigs are a week or 10 days old, the sow is placed in the crate, and a tub is used as an upper berth for the pigs. Then starts the journey to the new worm-free home. The sled ride is recommended not so much as a matter of pleasure for the old sow, but as a matter of cheaper pork production for her owner.



An odd method of fighting worms perhaps, but it's effective in keeping the sow and pigs from picking up worm eggs as they are transferred to clean pasture.

They open new chances for more sources of income. They make crops more sure in case of drouth, hail or flood. They are part of the new government farm plan. If more farmers get to raising them, a lasting benefit will be performed by the second edition of the AAA.

A pair of field glasses comes in handy for Ralph Hockens, Arrington. He uses them to count his cattle on pasture a half mile away.

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A Wind Power Light Plant will light your house and furnish power free from the wind. Generates electricity even in light breeze. Costs nothing to run. Trouble-free; guaranteed by company of international reputation, the leader in its field. Enjoy free light and power on YOUR farm. Be done with repair and upkeep costs. Write for Free illustrated literature without obligation. Address: WIND-POWER LIGHT CO., 204 Shops Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

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Get 2 to 4 Times More Service**

For 35 years, farmers have preferred the lighter, stronger tools forged from one piece of steel by The Union Fork & Hoe Company. But, because misfit repair handles spoil even the finest tools, we now supply duplicate "Right Repair" Handles, guaranteed to fit and to preserve the perfect hang and balance of our original tools. All you need do is ask your dealer for the Right Repair Handle whose number is stamped in the handle of your tool. These "renewable" tools save you money, give years of extra service. Made only by



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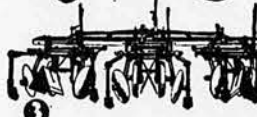
Dempster Farm Equipment has every modern improvement to enable you to do more work, better and faster, and at lowest operating cost.



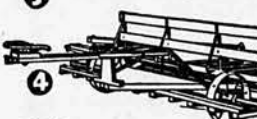
1. Dempster Hay Stacker pitches hay like a crew of farm hands. Swings load into place quick and easy. A brute for strength.



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.



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5. Dempster Deep Well Pump for dependable water supply system.



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Dempster No. 12 Annular-Oiled Windmill costs less per year of service, 34 big features.

Ask Your Dealer to show you these Dempster products.

Shipments made from Branch Offices: Omaha, Nebr.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Denver, Colo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Amarillo and San Antonio, Texas. (FL-24)

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POULTRY HEALTH

By Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Veterinarian; Specialist in Poultry Diseases

How You Can Raise Strong, Healthy Chicks

THERE'S nothing more discouraging to the poultry raiser than to start out with a brood of fine, healthy chicks, and then to lose a large percentage of them because of some avoidable baby chick trouble.

No matter how healthy your own chicks may be when hatched, and in spite of every precaution taken in the way of modern equipment, sanitation, ventilation and proper feeding, they are constantly faced with many dangers of infection.

Disease germs are apt to be encountered everywhere—on the ground, in the litter, and in the brooder house. They may be carried from one place to another by flies, birds, animals, and even on your shoes. In order to protect your chicks from these germs, it is important for you to adopt and follow a definite Baby Chick Health Program. Briefly, there are three main things to watch if you want to raise strong, healthy chicks.

(1) Bowel Disorders

Because chicks are constantly picking up things that are upsetting to the system, it is vitally important to use a reliable preparation in their drinking water. Thousands of poultry raisers prefer Phen-O-Sal Tablets because they not only medicate the drinking water but also provide a medicinal fluid that goes into all parts of the intestines. In this way, Phen-O-Sal keeps the intestines clear of infection, checks bowel troubles in the early stage of development, heals inflammation, and soothes sore tissues. In addition, Phen-O-Sal furnishes many blood-building elements that help to improve the good health and vitality of your chicks.

(2) Respiratory Troubles

It is just as important to protect your chicks against colds, brooder pneumonia, and other respiratory troubles.



bles. To guard against losses from these causes, spray your chicks regularly with Cam-Pho-Sal. Its soothing medicated vapors clear up the respiratory tract and make breathing easier; it heals the sore, inflamed air passages and lungs—keeps them free of congestion; and it kills the germs before they have a chance to cause serious trouble.

Since bowel disorders and respiratory troubles frequently go hand in hand, best results are obtained by treating with both Phen-O-Sal and Cam-Pho-Sal at the same time.

(3) Early Worm Control

When worms get an early start, chicks go into a rapid decline. That's why it is so important to use Avi-Tone for early worm control. Tests prove that Avi-Tone gets up to 98 per cent of the round worms in chicks, and helps to prevent re-infestation. Furthermore, it is properly balanced with tonic and conditioning ingredients that improve the appetite and build up the vitality of the chicks. It is easy to use—just mix in wet or dry mash.

Get FREE Copy of "First Aid to Baby Chicks"

Thousands of poultry raisers use this 16-page illustrated booklet as their guide in raising healthy chicks. You may get a FREE copy of our new 1936 edition from your local Dr. Salsbury Dealer. If you do not know who he is, write us at once and we will send you his name, together with a copy of this helpful booklet, FREE of charge.

Your local Dr. Salsbury dealer carries these preparations; ask for them by name: Phen-O-Sal Tablets, 125 for \$1.00; Cam-Pho-Sal, 250 chick size bottle, \$1.00; Avi-Tone, 5 lbs. \$1.75. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa. Adv. "E."

NOW—Turn to page 28 and read all the Baby Chick advertisements. You can surely find just what you want to start your flocks with new birds this season.

YOU MAY



CHEVROLET or CASH

Are you smart? Here's a puzzle that will test your wits. The Scrambled Letters below, when properly re-arranged, will spell the name of a Famous Movie Star.

Probably you know the names of most of the Famous Movie Stars, but just to refresh your memory we mention a few: Greta Garbo, John Gilbert, Joan Crawford, Shirley Temple, Wallace Beery, Clark Gable, Jean Harlow, Dick Powell, Warner Baxter and Kay Francis.

YES-RIP-MELT-LEH



These scrambled letters will spell the name of a Famous Movie Star when they are properly re-arranged. Start switching the letters around; see if you can figure it out. If your answer is correct, you will receive at once, A LARGE SIZE PICTURE OF THIS MOVIE STAR FREE!—beautifully colored and suitable for framing—and the opportunity to win a 1936 CHEVROLET SEDAN or the cash. EVERYONE WINS A PRIZE.

Be The Big Winner. First Prize Winner gets Chevrolet Sedan; 2nd, \$300 in Cash; 3rd, \$200 in Cash; 4th, \$100 in Cash; and many other Cash Prizes. Duplicate prizes in case of ties.

SEND NO MONEY! Just your answer to the Movie Scramble above. USE THE COUPON. HURRY! DON'T DELAY!

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My answer

Name

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POULTRY

When Chicks Must Stay Inside

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH



Mrs. Farnsworth

EVEN if the temperature is much higher now than for the last 2 months, chicks will be confined to the brooder houses, in the majority of cases, until they are several weeks old. Some folks make a practice of keeping the chicks confined until they are ready to move to portable brooder houses on fresh range. This requires a little different management, housing and feeding, than if chicks are given free range.

Busy Chicks Do Better—

One must keep chicks busy and contented when they are kept indoors all the time. A deep litter in which they can scratch prevents many cases of toe picking and other cannibalistic instincts that develop in idleness. It also provides the necessary exercise that is best for all living things.

Will Outgrow Their Room—

In the case of confined chicks they need a larger brooder room than if they are on free range. Several hundred chicks cannot be started in a 10 by 12-foot house and still expect it to be adequate for that number when they are a month old. It is a very good plan to figure at least ½ square foot of floor space for each baby chick. Then they will have enough room, even if they are confined to the house several weeks.

Glass Substitutes Help—

As a part of the housing plan to keep confined chicks from developing leg weakness, glass substitutes have been used. Thru experiments it has been found that results in gains and health of chicks are as good under glass substitutes as in direct sunlight.

Less Lime for Turkeys

TURKEY raisers who have had their fourth to half-grown birds troubled with drooping wings and lameness should cut down on the limestone in the ration, says one of our Midwestern turkey raisers. In support of this, tests indicate that the mineral content of the ration fed broilers should be kept at a minimum, since excessive percentages of minerals cause slipped tendons.

This fact has made brooding winter chicks very satisfactory.

Sure of Good Results—

Special feeding also has made raising confined chicks easier. Yeast, cod liver oil, dried buttermilk and balanced rations of different kinds to meet different conditions, have been compounded and tested out in laboratories and on poultry experimental farms until poultry raising has become as certain as A. B. C. If only the rules of successful poultry raising are carefully studied and followed.

Keep Them Warm Enough—

Sometimes it is keen observation that helps in solving our poultry problems. Watching to maintain even heat, yet not have it too warm, is an important step in brooding. Judgment must be used in running the brooder. If the chicks are placed in the brooder house as soon as hatched, a higher temperature is necessary than if they are 48 hours old. One hundred degrees is not too warm for newly-hatched chicks, while 95 degrees is better for 2-day-old ones. After the first 10 days a cooler temperature is desirable, each week lowering it until at 8 weeks they are ready for free range.

Kansas Flocks Get Better

F. R. HALBROOK

POULTRY production gains with improvement in breeding, housing, feeding and management. Kansas poultrymen, therefore, will be interested in learning more about the new Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, and in the revised plans for poultry improvement work.

The new Kansas Poultry Improvement Association was organized at Topeka, on June 26, 1935, by consolidating these three poultry improvement associations: Kansas Record of Performance Association, Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association, and Kansas Poultry Improvement Association of Accredited and Certified Flock Owners. The name "Accredited" was changed to "Approved" so "accredited flocks" and "accredited hatcheries" will be known in the future as "approved flocks" and "approved hatcheries."

National Plan Is Voluntary

Changes made are in accord with requirements of the National Poultry Improvement Plan which requires that one official state agency supervise the various branches of poultry improvement work. It requires that the name "accredited" be replaced by the name "approved." Altho the National Plan is voluntary, being optional whether any state or individual

breeder or hatchery operates under its requirements, members of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association have voted to operate under this plan. The Kansas Poultry Improvement Association also has been selected as the official state agency to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in promoting the poultry improvement work in this state.

Set High Mark for State

The National Poultry Improvement Plan specifies minimum requirements for the various branches and terms in poultry improvement work, but any state can go beyond or raise those requirements. The requirements of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association have been raised above those of the National Plan so that poultry breeding stock, chicks and hatching eggs produced by members of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association will in many cases this year be better than the minimum requirements of the National Plan. Kansas poultry breeders and hatchery operators, who have been members of the state associations in the past have produced hatching eggs, chicks and breeding stock of higher standards than the requirements in many adjoining states and an attempt has been made in the requirements of the new association to maintain these high standards.

There are four branches in the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association: Record of Performance Flock Branch, Approved and Certified Flock Branch, Approved Turkey Flock Branch, and Approved and Certified Hatchery Branch.

Following is a brief outline of requirements for these branches as taken from the constitution and by-laws:

(a) Approved flocks shall be selected by an official inspector or selecting agent for constitutional vigor and shall be rigidly and thoroughly selected for egg production at least once each year. The International Poultry Guide for flock selection shall

Improves Their Rest

THE effects of various beverages, foods, baths and outdoor temperatures on the sleep habits of 28 healthy children, 9 to 14 years old, were studied for one year. Results showed that drinking warm milk before retiring had a quieting effect upon their sleep.—W. H. Martin.

Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks is dependent upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time the chicks are out of the shell.

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"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 20, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

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Kansas Farmer for March 14, 1936

serve as the basis for the selection of males and females. The male birds shall be from approved flocks or better. Approved flock owners shall keep a simple egg production record. Record forms shall be supplied by the association.

(b) Certified flocks shall fulfill all requirements for Approved flocks and shall be mated to Record of Performance males out of Approved Record of Performance matings. Certified flock owners shall keep a complete record of production, mortality, expenses and receipts including a record of brooding operations. A record form shall be supplied by the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association. An average flock record of 150 eggs to the bird for Single Comb White Leghorns and 125 eggs for all other breeds shall be required.

(c) A Record of Performance Breeder shall operate his poultry breeding plant under official supervision. His flock or flocks must consist of standardbred poultry of a recognized breed, and be trapped at regular intervals each day, every day of the year. He shall send to his supervisor, not later than the fifth day of each month, a complete report of all R. O. P. egg records and egg weights for the previous month. His egg, pedigree, and sales records shall at all times be open for examination by the supervisor or inspector.

(d) Approved Hatcheries shall hatch for sale only approved chicks except that approved hatcheries may also produce Certified chicks of one or more breeds or varieties provided all flocks of these breeds or varieties supplying eggs to the hatchery are certified. Approved hatcheries shall produce chicks for sale only from Approved, Certified, or Record of Performance flocks.

Certified Hatcheries shall hatch for sale only Certified chicks from Certified and Record of Performance flocks.

(e) Approved turkey flocks are standardbred flocks of turkeys selected for type, vigor and color by official inspectors. Males and females passing inspection requirements are used in the breeding flock. Approved eggs and poulters can be sold by approved turkey flock owners or by approved hatcheries which obtain eggs only from approved turkey flocks.

A Good Hen's Good Points

H. L. KEMPSTER

QUANTITY of a hen is shown by the condition of her abdomen, thickness of skin, and appearance of shanks. Good hens have abdomens which are soft, pliable and respond to handling. Extremely poor layers have abdomens which are hard, stiff and firm, usually due to fat. Between these extremes will be found all classes which must be decided upon.

The good laying hen has a thin skin compared to the coarse, thick skin of a poor layer. Shanks of the layer are lean, flat and of fairly fine scales compared to the fat, round, coarse-scaled legs of a non-layer. At the end of the laying season the extremely good layer will have a very dry skin with feathers which are dry and brittle. It is not uncommon to see these hens with bare heads and backs during fall months, the feathers having been broken off.

The pubic bones in good layers are fine, flexible and slightly curved inward, while in non-layers they are likely to be thick and unyielding. All of these points must be weighed, and then good judgment used to eliminate poor layers. Culling gets out most of the hens which always are behind with their board bill.

Guineas Teach Turkeys

H. L. SHRADER

ALWAYS alert and watchful, guinea fowls have a special value as "danger alarms" and "safety leaders" for other poultry, particularly the rattle-headed turkeys. Turkey growers will do well to include a few guinea eggs with each incubator lot of turkey eggs. They have the same period of incubation.

The guinea chick is brighter, more alert. It teaches the turkey poults how to find the feed hopper and the warm spots under the brooder. As the two grow older and range together, the young guinea sounds the first alarm when strange animals or hawks appear. Guinea fowl also adds variety to the meals.

Chicks for Children

A HELPFUL baby chick offer to farm boys and girls is being made by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce. They may take out 30 chicks and in payment return only the 3 birds they show in a local contest next fall. Boys and girls of Barton county, in a similar plan, took out 240 units of 25 chicks each last year. Feed is the only item of expense on an offer of this kind. What boys and girls will learn is worth more than the cost of the feed. It is a worthwhile project for local groups of business men to sponsor.

ARE YOU EXPECTING CHICKS TODAY?

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IT CONTAINS A LOT OF OATMEAL AND IT SURE GROWS BIG, HUSKY PULLETS

TAKE A LOOK IN THERE. I HAVE THE FEED ALL READY FOR THE CHICKS

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SEE! I'M ALL SET TO GROW MORE AND BETTER PULLETS THIS YEAR

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Marked His Hens Just in Time

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

THIEVES began stealing my chickens last spring, a few at a time, but made frequent visits," said E. G. Austin, R. 2, Salina, in a letter to the Protective Service. "I talked to the sheriff," Mr. Austin continued, "and he advised me to mark my chickens. On or about the second of June, I sent word to Mr. Overstake, a Kansas Farmer representative, to come out and I would make arrangements to sign up to mark my chickens."

"Mr. Overstake came at once. He put up a Protective Service sign at the entrance to my farm premises and I marked my chickens that night, which was about June 3, 1935. My chickens numbered 46 at that date. I was visited by thieves on June 5. I at once notified the sheriff and Mr. Overstake. We started checking poultry markets in the surrounding towns. After a long search, we found eight of the hens bearing my Capper poultry mark No. 70."

A further search for facts showed that the man who had stolen the Austin chickens was Garland Hinkle, now serving a 1 to 5-year sentence in the state reformatory at Hutchinson. A Kansas Farmer reward of \$25 was divided equally between Austin and the force of Sheriff C. J. Anderson, Saline county.

Good Citizens Can Help

THE Protective Service has for some time been instructing all of its members to help carry on the war against thieves just as Mr. Austin did. The program calls for each Service Member to post his premises with a warning sign, offering a reward for conviction of thieves who steal from him; to mark his property so it can be identified if it is stolen and found; to check up often for missing articles and to report thefts just as soon as they are discovered.

It was co-operation of this sort, especially prompt reporting, on the part of private citizens that J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., had in mind when he wrote to the Protective Service on February 13, and said: "Success in the never ending battle against crime is dependent not only upon honest and alert law enforcement, but also upon the extent of co-operation received by law enforcement agencies from law-abiding citizens. The necessity of co-operation from citizens cannot be stressed too frequently when one discusses this constant warfare against the criminal element."

"Any organization which has for its purpose the stimulation of the private citizen to take an active part in law enforcement is commendable."

It is the purpose of the Protective Service to do the very thing mentioned in Mr. Hoover's letter; namely, to stimulate action on the part of private citizens in the war on thieves.

Another Sent up on "Marks"

HERE is an account given by Roy E. Frazier, Mayetta, Jackson county, from whom 18 Buff Orpington chickens were stolen recently: "October 18, we became members of the Protective Service and marked and counted our chickens. A few disappeared about November 20, but we were not sure at the time they were stolen. On Sunday

night, November 24, the thieves came back and got 18 more. I notified Sheriff Brown of Jackson county, next morning, who telephoned Sheriff Wiley of Jefferson county. Sheriff Wiley and Deputy Sheriff E. O. McCain, working with a Perry poultry dealer, captured the thief, William C. George, and brought him to my farm. He plead guilty in the district court. It was the marking of our chickens that assisted in the capture of the thief and caused him to plead guilty."

A Capper poultry mark not only enabled Mr. Frazier to recover his poultry and send this thief to prison, but also assisted Dewey Colhouer and K. Kinnard, neighbors, in recovering chickens which were stolen about the same time. The latter two farmers didn't discover their poultry was stolen in time to report to officers, hence were paid no reward for the conviction of Joe H. Stadler, who stole from them. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer for the conviction of George, was distributed among Service Member Frazier, the two sheriffs' forces of Jackson and Jefferson counties and a poultry dealer at Perry, who supplied an important clue.

Rustler Got 1 to 7 Years

ANOTHER example of co-operation on the part of the private citizen with the sheriff of his county is that set by J. W. Burch, Sedan, R. 3, when he reported theft of five white faced cows from his posted farm and helped Sheriff Green, Chautauqua county, check up on clues which led to the conviction of Dean Burch, who was given a 1 to 7-year sentence in the reformatory at Hutchinson. Kansas Farmer rewarded Service Member Burch and Sheriff Green by dividing \$25 equally between them.

When Little Clues Count

SMALL tire tracks near where a Ford battery and combine radiator were stolen from Paul V. Smith, R. 4, Salina, made him think a Ford, Model T, had been used by the thieves. A neighbor, Fred Warnow, had seen a Ford car parked in the community and took the license number. These two clues were reported to the sheriff of Saline county, and were used in his investigation, which led to the arrest and conviction of C. F. Wilson. The stolen property was found in Wilson's car and identified by the owner. Little clues which seem of no value, often help bring convictions when they are compared with other information. Wilson will serve 1 to 5 years in the state penitentiary. A \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer was distributed among Service Member Smith, Fred Warnow, Jr., New Cambria, and U. S. McDonald, Salina.

To date, Kansas Farmer Protective Service has paid in rewards \$23,000 for conviction of 901 thieves, who have stolen from posted premises.

Atlas Made a Crop

GOOD Atlas sorgo seed was not all raised in favored districts in 1935. Ralph Cooper, Russell county, grew 250 bushels of certified Atlas which has an official germination of 93 per cent. This was grown last year and was cut and shocked before frost.

Trying a Poultry Cross for More Eggs

CCROSSBRED chickens are proving good egg producers on the farm of W. H. Gardner, over in Missouri. He got his idea for a White Rock-White Leghorn cross from the experience of hog raisers who have preferred crossbreds in the feedlot. "Many of the poultry crosses made up to this time have been for the sole purpose of being able to identify the cockerels from the pullets," said Mr. Gardner. "But I wanted white chickens, and felt I might get better size from the Rocks, and by this cross get an increased production from the Leghorns. Thus far the test seems to be all I expected." The hens used were White Rocks, with Leghorn males. Mr. Gardner's only objection thus far to the cross is that the crossbreds retain their Leghorn characteristics of flying.

We Cultivated Our Winter Wheat

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

A FEW hours of Kansas sunshine soon brought a tinge of green back to the winter wheat, indicating all is well with it. Altho wet when frozen weeks ago, the surface dried and cracks formed as a result of the long, deep freezing. It was evident that a little surface cultivation would help, so we ran out the rotary hoe and started. Wishing to seed Sweet clover on the ground anyway, this made a fine follow-up, really doing two jobs with one operation—cultivating the wheat and giving the broadcast seed the light covering it needed. We have little trouble with soil-blowing in this section of the state, so it is practical as well as profitable to surface cultivate wheat under conditions as they were found following the long freeze.

Using More Sweet Clover

Sweet clover seed is so cheap this spring, only \$3 a bushel for the best, that we are seeding it on the entire acreage of both wheat and oats. For several years we have followed the practice of seeding it with oats, but this is the first time we have tried it with winter wheat. Soil condition this spring is so good it should start off as well in wheat as it usually does in oats. Sweet clover used in this way serves a double purpose. It provides pasture in the stubble all thru late summer and fall, and the early growth made the following spring makes needed fertility to be plowed into the soil when 6 to 8 inches high the first half of May. Corn planted on such land invariably "comes right along," even if planted 2 weeks behind the other planting. It makes an ideal field on which to grow silage corn, as planted at the later date the forage growth usually is greater, and the Sweet clover tends to increase forage growth.

No Calves Were Lost

Nearly 2 months of Canadian winter inflicted upon us left an accumulation of jobs that will last well into the spring. One of these is manure hauling. Ordinarily we get our cattle barn cleaned to the floor once every month or 5 weeks, but not so this winter. It is now 2 feet deep with manure, awaiting the drying of the field where we wish to spread it. Without cleaning, the barn has been in better condition than it usually is when cleaned often. The manure packed down smoothly, and refuse hay mixed with it made a fine bed. Right on thru the cold weather the little calves arrived, 14 little Whitefaces appearing during the time when the temperature was below zero, without the loss of one. Trust a Hereford cow to care for her calf. Since the coming of warmer weather, they have chosen the strawstack, but at zero their judgment told them to stay in the barn. A Hereford cow's judgment is good.

Keep Two Spreaders Busy

No job pays better than manure hauling. I have repeated this so many times it seems an infliction to mention it again. Still there must be many who do not believe it, judging by the piles of old manure one can see. Many of these are on farms operated by tenants,

Will Need More Lime

LIGHT applications of lime, such as 300 to 500 pounds of ground limestone an acre, drilled in the rows with Sweet clover seed, have little permanent effect. The process should be repeated, therefore, even if Sweet clover is to be seeded this spring on the same soil where there was a failure to obtain a stand last year.—W. H. Metzger.

and more especially where the tenant is of the one-year-on-the-place variety. He leaves it to the next man, and if the next man is like him, he leaves it also, together with another year's accumulation. Often finding it a hurry-up job to make a complete clean-up in the spring, several years ago we bought the second spreader. As there usually are three of us on the job, it works out nicely, with one spreader being loaded and the other unloaded all the time. When the manure loader is used even another spreader could be kept moving. But the hoist on the loader is too tall for the barn, so two pitching with forks and one driving keeps the wheels moving.

Freezing Helped the Soil

About every year one does something he never did before. This year, for us, it was sowing oats with a foot of frost in the ground. Having the greater part of our oats ground fall plowed, we were able to get 30 acres in before the first day of March, despite the threat of winter remaining for a late stay. Also, another thing has happened to us that never happened before. The 40 rods of pipe line leading from the windmill to the supply tank froze, altho buried more than 30 years ago to a depth averaging 32 to 36 inches. That tells the story of how far down into the soil Jack Frost got. Coming with no snow covering, it found its way deeper than ever known here before. We haven't liked the job of hauling water, but really believe we'll be paid for it in the good that will be done to the soil by the deep freezing. Our tough gumbo subsoil must have had quite a shock when Jack Frost opened the door and walked in. It should create a more friendly feeling for crop roots 2 feet below.

Will It Hurt Dairymen?

Mentioning the job of manure hauling that awaits us naturally leads the way right into another timely subject—soil conservation. Hauling plenty of manure does that very thing—perhaps better than it will be done with the army that now is being mustered into this service under Government supervision. But here's to the success of the new venture. The soil of our nation needs all that can be done for it. It would seem that no one could "smear mud" or use "hammers" on such a worthy project, but probably there will be some to do it, on one pretext or another. At this moment the only fly in this salve prescribed to heal the old agricultural depression sores is seen by the dairymen. They can see on the

newly seeded grass acres, resting from a half-century and more of fertility-draining crop production, the grazing of legions of Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and whatnot, all pouring a new and unneeded supply of milk and cream into an already well supplied market. More than ever, must we realize the United States is a large domain, and it is impossible to step with seven league boots without pinching someone's toes.

Use Tax to Sell More

From a great number of letters coming from readers, and from conversation with folks in all walks of life, criticism of the return of the processing tax to the processors scores almost 100 per cent. Most feel the millers and packers are being permitted to absorb this almost as a gift, and that, after all, they shall receive in this way the greater benefits from the old AAA. The millers and packers should look upon this great sum of money as a fund handed to them in trust; that to use it wisely can result to their everlasting credit and to the upbuilding of the great industries which they represent. They should use every cent of the money to advertise their products, receiving the enthusiasm to do this from the success of the advertising done by the tobacco industry, which has increased business right thru the depression. False ideas of diet advocated in recent years have greatly decreased consumption of the products of the flour mills and meat packing plants. The returned processing tax could prove a blessing in disguise to producer and processor alike, should those who now have it use it to advertise the products that first come from farms, then from mills and packing plants.

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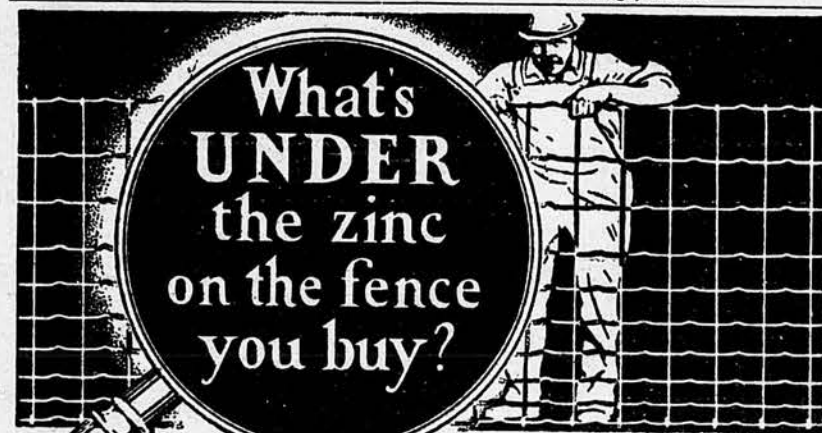
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This New Drill Seeds or Fallows

A NEW machine in the planter and seeder line was seen by farmers at the recent Wichita Tractor and Implement Show. It is a wide implement on the grain drill order, with a seeder box on top. A four-sided bar below is support for the planting apparatus. From 4 to 6 of these planters may be attached, and the rows may be spaced for small grain, corn or beans. The drill shoe is like a small lister-bottom. It will throw up quite a furrow in loose ground. Wheat planted in this fashion will stand lots of drouth and wind.

Otto Borth, Meade, has a field of wheat planted with this type of machine. It stood the winter well, and seemed to be stronger than his other wheat. A. Yale, Gove county, said many years ago he planted wheat with an ordinary lister after 2 years of crop failure. The listed wheat was the only wheat in the community to produce a good crop. The new lister-drills work on the same principle. They also are valuable for summer-fallowing, as they cover the land rapidly and throw up a good furrow.

Peter Goes Away

DENHAM BRYCE laid Peter Craig's card in the exact center of the most orderly of desks and waited for his caller to be shown in. He was a thin, grey man, with hollow eyes and a rigidly courteous manner that was like a thin skim of ice over a lonely pond. Everything about him was neutral tinted and precise. He was meticulous in dress and in conduct, no one ever gossiped about Denham Bryce. It seemed inconceivable that he should have been the friend and adviser of a robust, hot headed, tempestuous old sinner like the elder Peter Craig.

An exact, inflexible, emotionless sort of man, immune to human weaknesses. And yet the fingers that laid down Peter's card had trembled.

The door opened and Peter walked in.

"How do you do, Peter?"

"How are you, Denny?" Peter held out his hand to the man who had superseded him in his grandfather's confidence. He knew that Denny did not care for him, but he dropped in for a brief call several times a year.

"I came to pay my respects and ask whether I can do anything for you in Fairfield. We expect to start for home next Thursday."

"No thank you, Peter. I closed out my interests there some years ago, and all current matters connected with your grandfather's estate have been attended to."

"I haven't a doubt of that, Denny."

Denny inclined his head in formal acknowledgment. "It is my first consideration. . . . I believe this is the first time I have seen you since your marriage. My congratulations, Peter."

"Thanks, Denny. I hope you will meet Mrs. Craig before long. She will be glad to see you, and so will Aunt Anne."

"Ah, Miss Craig is still with you?"

"She is a part of my household now. Mavis is devoted to her."

"An excellent arrangement." The grey lids drooped opaquely over Denny's hollow eyes. "Will you be seated, Peter?"

Peter stretched out in an easy chair, peaceably smoking.

"Seen Monty Bates lately?"

"He visited me this last winter."

"Monty's an industrious visitor," Peter grinned. There could scarcely be two men more different than Denham Bryce and the scatter-brained Monty, with his itch for gossip and his indefatigable habit of worming invitations from his better placed friends. The grin was a little absent as Peter remembered a morning when Monty's uninvited advent into his own house had changed the whole course of his life.

"Poor Monty," he added. "he has his failings, but he's a good fellow, and he'd give you his shirt. He's mighty fond of you, Denny. You're his shining example of rectitude."

Denny's hand moved slightly on the desk.

"I value the good opinion of my friends," he said in his colorless voice.

"I'm sure of that, Denny."

PETER drew silently on his pipe. He was sure of it. However reticent and emotionless his grandfather's trustee might be, Peter knew that his reputation for probity was the dearest thing in Denham Bryce's life. In his austere way he worshiped it with a sort of reverence.

It was the thing which always brought Peter up against a blank wall.

For Peter knew that Denny did have a weakness. The only question was, how rigidly had this unbending man repressed it, thru all these years? He straightened up suddenly.

"It's about time I toddled along, much as I like your extremely comfortable chair. Goodbye, Denny." He held out his hand. Impulse made him add something else. "If I can serve you at any time, let me know."

"Thank you, Peter. The occasion does not arise at present. Goodbye."

Denny might be immune to human weaknesses, but not to human emotions. Beneath his drooping lids there was a bleak hostility as he watched his caller go.

Peter was puzzling over something as he went down the street. Why couldn't he shake off this persistent disquiet about Denham Bryce? Apparently it had not even occurred to anyone else, but Peter had never been able to rid his mind of a curious unease whenever he thought of Denny. The most exasperating part of the whole business was the way his own hands were tied.

He moved his shoulders impatiently, shrugging Denny away. There were other matters on his mind, and one of them stood out sharply. That, at least, was something he could settle, and it should be done now. The decision could not have given Peter much joy, for his face looked grim and tired. He shook that mood off also. He would start tonight—and call it a business trip to Chicago.

THE sound of voices greeted Peter as he let himself into his own suite. He had meant to go direct to his room, but he paused on the way and went in.

Mrs. Mellish was there, an amiable billow of chiffon and fur, with a young fortune in pearls around her plump neck. Her daughter was with her, a pretty, cool looking girl, an obvious generation removed from the raw material of the Mellish millions, also her son Jim, as good natured as his mother, talking amiable nonsense to Mavis, and

What Has Happened so Far

Accident brought Derek Craig and Mavis Culver together. Anse Culver ordered Derek not to see his sister again. There are secret meetings. Derek's stay at Bellair is enforced by Old Peter Craig's will; also he must not marry until he is twenty-eight, or cousin Peter gets the estate. Returning from a stolen trip to the city, Derek and Mavis are surprised by Anse, who forces them to marry. Derek accuses cousin Peter of plotting his ruin and leaves Mavis at Peter's house. Monty Bates calls and to prevent him spreading scandal, Peter introduces Mavis as his wife. Aunt Anne Craig's help is enlisted to carry out Peter's plan of Mavis posing as his wife. Later Derek is astounded with news that Peter is taking Mavis on a honeymoon trip. After a year's absence they return, and meet Derek at a party. Next day Derek tries to see Mavis—and succeeds. Then Mavis decides she wants to go away, but doesn't.

HONEYMOON WIFE

By AGNES LOUISE PROVOST
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Derek stood near them, throwing in a word now and then. Something lightly proprietary in that pose, thought Peter.

Just beyond them, with his air of cynical detachment, was George de Mara.

Mrs. Mellish's voice rose, not unmelodiously, above the rest. Then she caught sight of Peter in the doorway, and launched a verbal barrage at him.

"Peter Craig, what do you mean by running away from us so soon? We want you at Beachcroft next week, but Mrs. Craig says you are leaving on Thursday. Do postpone it! We're having a house full and we'd counted on you."

He caught a quick, anxious glance from Mavis. "That's awfully nice of you, but I'm afraid we can't this time. I have some business that won't stand any more postponing. In fact, I'm off for Chicago tonight."

He caught a queer glance from Derek and a shrowd one from Aunt Anne. Both of them evidently believed the trip had been invented on the spur of the moment. It was just as well. He turned to Mavis.

"Sorry to have to call off engagements for the next few days, but it can't be helped. Perhaps Derek—"

"I'll look after Mavis," Derek's voice broke in, careless and assured. "Don't worry about that. I'll be understudy while you're gone."

There was a mocking gleam that Peter did not miss. De Mara was watching them. He seemed an unnecessarily watchful young man.

"Make yourself useful then," said Peter calmly. He nodded pleasantly to the others. "If you will excuse me, I'll throw some things into my bag and run."

THRU his closed door Peter heard sounds of departure; then there was a light tap. Mavis was there.

"Couldn't I help?"

This was the first time she had ever come into Peter's room.

"Thanks, no, unless you know some kind of high sign that will bring that festive blue shirt of mine out of hiding. The darn thing—"

"But it's right here, Peter! See?" Her laugh bubbled as she reached for a bit of silk. "And I thought you were such an orderly person!"

"Not when I have a split second to pack in and catch a train. Look at that mess!"

"I'll fix it, Peter." She was folding the shirt with swift efficiency and putting it in the bag. "Are your brushes here? And there's the book you were reading."

"Thanks. You think of everything."

He stood by, watching her deft motions. It was pleasant to see her doing these little wifely things. Then the bag was snapped shut and he was ready.

"You won't be gone long, will you?"

"Only a few days. Why? Any trouble?"

"Oh no. I just wondered. Goodbye, Peter."

There was a moment of awkwardness, because he wanted to kiss her goodbye. It would seem so natural—and nice.

"I'm off," he said abruptly, and gave her fingers a hasty squeeze. "Tell Aunt Anne goodbye for me. . . . And remember, I meant what I said just now about your going around with Derek. It's all right, you know."

"Are you sure you don't mind, Peter?"

"Not in the least," he said firmly, and because he did mind a great deal his tone was more decided than he meant it to be. "I want you to. That's part of the bargain. . . . Goodbye."

He was gone, down the passage and out into the main corridor, lunging for an elevator that was just coming down. It was not until he was in a taxicab racing for the station that he had time to speculate about that curious hesitancy in her manner, almost wistfulness. . . . As if she had reached out to him for something, and he had failed her.

BACK in Peter's room Mavis knelt amid the clutter of man-things that he had hurled around in his search for the missing shirt.

Her busy hands paused in their task. Unconsciously she drew a tumbled garment a little closer. Peter's things! This was the first time she had done anything so personal for him.

Incredible relationship of months, pain and glamor inextricably intermingled. Long days of companionship, a hand that guided and never pushed, a brother's matter-of-fact affection and the formal niceties of a courteous stranger. A few months more and it would be over. A dream that was ended.

Peter had done this for her, and she had done it for Derek, to save him from disaster, to win him back, to make herself good enough to be his wife. And Derek was back, puzzled, pricked with interest, watching her with bright, curious eyes in which the pride of ownership had begun to gleam. All that she had worked and prayed for lay in her hand. The irony of it!

A little clock which she had given to Peter on his birthday turned it into a monotonous chant. Derek's wife! Derek's wife! Ticking it off relentlessly, second by second, to a day of decision. Beside it on Peter's dresser was her photograph, in a silver frame.

Her fingers moved slowly over the garment she had been folding. She looked down at it again, leaning her arms on the edge of the half opened drawer.

She dropped her face suddenly on her arms.

"Oh, Peter! Peter!"

PETER caught a fast train for Chicago. That was not his real destination, but it would serve to confuse any follower. He stayed only a few hours and then took another train, and presently changed to a slower.

It went north, further and further north, with long stretches of fields and woods between little towns. When he finally got off, he had passed thru foothills into mountains, where snow lingered. The air was like wine.

It was a quiet little country town, brisk enough along its one business street and in its own way, but the outside world came seldom. Peter found a small hotel, but the name he wrote on the register was not Peter Craig. He found the local bank, and had an unhurried interview with the lank cashier, who looked shrewdly enough at Peter and his credentials, but otherwise seemed to consider it a neighborly call. There was a brief transaction in money, paid chiefly in traveler's checks, and the name on the checks was the same as the name on the hotel register. A certified check was to follow.

Early the next morning he hired a car and was driven for some miles out into the country. Presently they turned into a narrow side road, and finally a steep, stony lane. They had reached a little mountain farm. Massed pine woods came down to it, and there was a pleasant sound of running water. Peter stayed there for nearly an hour. Then he went back to town.

For another day he stayed there, doing some apparently commonplace, but really quite extraordinary things. For hours he just killed time. When the next south bound local came in he swung aboard it with tired lines around his mouth and eyes.

(Continued on Page 30)



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Wheat Headed for Good Yield

(Continued from Page 2)

Little spring grain will be seeded until top soil is soaked.—John I. Aldrich.

Harvey—Weather fine for oats seeding. Wheat greening up some. Livestock doing well. Wheat, 97c; corn, 68c; kafir, 65c; oats, 26c; barley, 50c; bran, 90c; shorts, \$1.15; cream, 32c; eggs, 12c to 20c; heavy hens, 15c; springs, 15c; potatoes, \$1; apples, \$1.20; cabbage, 3c.—H. W. Prouty.

Haskell—Have had dust storms but some wheat left; in places fields completely gone, others in fair condition. Need moisture badly to stop blowing.—R. A. Melton.

Jefferson—Oats sowing is in progress altho delayed by wet ground, spring work late for some reason. Good seed corn is scarce. Old horses sell high at farm sales. Some land changing hands, mortgage companies getting some of it. Oats, 35c to 40c; corn, 75c; eggs, 19c; cream, 34c.—J. B. Schenck.

Jewell—Wheat beginning to green up. Not much damage done by wind or cold, but many fields are in a condition to blow, need rain to hold top soil. About 2 feet of frost in ground, goes out slowly. Many have lost horses in stalks. Getting ready to seed oats, larger acreage will be sown than last year if dust storms stay away. Virtually every farm rented. Large amount of oats being trucked in from around Salina. Seed corn, crib run, \$1.25; selected seed, \$2.25; seed oats, 40c to 45c; corn, 75c; barley, 65c; feed oats, 38c to 40c; bundle sorghums, \$1 a ton.—Lester Broyles.

Kiowa—Could use some moisture. Wheat is looking real good, some pasturing it again. Good demand for horses, cattle and fat hogs. Hens starting to lay, price dropping. Soon will be time to plant potatoes, many plowing for gardens. Some little chicks. Poultry, 4c to 15c; eggs, 17c; cream, 31c; wheat, \$1.03; corn, 72c; bran, 95c; seed oats, 40c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Leavenworth—Ground working nicely. Getting some new tractors. Horses selling high, cows not bringing what they are worth. Some feed has been injurious to stock, many have suffered loss.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—Not much oats seeded in February, too wet. Didn't get much fall and winter plowing done. Not as many spring pigs as usual. Wheat coming out a lot better than expected. Some are sowing grass seed and more would if they had the seed or money with which to buy. Incubators going, ordering chicks, lots of eggs being sold to hatchery at 8c to 12c more a dozen. Corn, 80c; oats, 35c; prairie hay, \$7 a ton; eggs, 17c; cream, 33c; bran, \$1.10 a cwt.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—No moisture for some time, wheat likely damaged but extent not known. A few light dust storms. Folks preparing gardens and getting ready for farm work. Cream, 33c; eggs, 18c.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—Busy sowing oats, ground is in good condition to plow or disk. Wheat shows better where it was sowed in good condition. Not much snow here thru January or February. Gardens being planted.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Warm weather making wheat green up, also good for sowing oats but moisture will be needed soon. Fewer hatching eggs to be found this spring. Crop prospects more favorable at this season than for several years.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—Lots of baby chicks being shipped from hatchery. More lambs saved than usual, lots of quadruplets. Will seed large acreage of oats. Wheat greening up fine now. Busy fixing fences and hauling manure. Eggs, 17c; cream, 30c; wheat, 92c; corn, 40c to 65c; hay, \$5 to \$9 a ton.—J. D. Stosz.

Neesho—Since weather moderated there has been great improvement in condition of growing wheat. Larger acreage of oats being seeded than usual, this work is virtually finished. Plowing for other crops. Plenty of subsoil moisture. Livestock and poultry in excellent condition, free of disease. Some potatoes planted and many making gardens. Wheat, 93c; corn and kafir, 75c; oats, 40c; hogs, \$9.50 to \$10; hens, 15c; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 32c.—James D. McHenry.

Need More Certified Seed

THERE is a golden opportunity for a few Kansas farmers who will take the trouble to grow and market pure certified seed of some of the crops; especially Brome grass, Sudan grass and Sweet clover. Only small amounts of certified seed of these crops are now available in Kansas, and it is clear that the demand for seed will be much greater than the supply.—John H. Parker.

Ness—Wheat starting to grow. Top soil in some fields drifting badly, moisture needed to start plants to stooling. Stock selling at good prices at sales pavilion, Ness City. Eggs and cream fair prices.—James McHill.

Norton—Still dry but weather fine for livestock. Ground cracked, waiting to take in moisture when it comes. Livestock in good condition and high. Going to work soil to keep it from blowing and to hold moisture. Wheat, 55c; corn, 60c; eggs, 16c; cream, 33c.—Marion Glenn.

Osage—Wheat looking better than at this time a year ago. Pastures getting green. With a nice warm rain, everything will start off in fine condition. A few oats being planted. Plenty of feed. Dairy cows went thru winter in fine condition. Eggs plentiful. Very few hogs in county.—James M. Parr.

Pawnee—Sowing oats and barley. Plenty of feed. Stock changing hands at sales, prices satisfactory. Some demand for fat, aged horses. Wheat greening up, need wet weather and little wind. Wheat, \$1; eggs, 20c; cream, 36c at cheese plant; hogs, \$9.25; corn and oats K. C. price plus freight and commission.—E. H. Gore.

Rawlins—Quite a little wind and some dust, but most of it blew in on us from other parts. Feed holding out well. Some thinking about farming but it is too dry. Cannot tell yet what sub-zero weather did to wheat, most wheat was bare, no snow covering to protect it. Stock selling very well at sales rings. Eggs, 17c; cream, 32c; hens, 12c; hogs, \$8; cattle, \$8 to \$8.50.—J. A. Kelley.

Rees—Busy herding, stacking feed and getting spring seed ready for planting. Winter wheat is showing deterioration owing to extreme cold weather and no snow covering. Some fields blowing.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Some oats being sown, many reluctant to sow in such dry soil. Winter wheat is greening up a little, but is badly in need of moisture. Dust storms already have begun. However, most of the dust was brought from a distance as very little soil in this county has blown any. But it will blow badly unless moisture is received soon. Roughage scarce and livestock thin.—Wm. Crotinger.

Stevens—Lots of wind and dust, but we still have moisture. Wheat greening up rapidly. Most everything sells well at sales. A mare and colt brought \$195.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

Sumner—Busy sowing oats, larger acreage this spring. Ground in fine condition, top dry but fields not blowing to hurt. Topped sorghums threshed, yields light, many seeds not matured, some darkened from standing. Wheat greening up, some damage in places. Livestock coming thru winter better than expected. Plenty of feed, ensilage, straw and fodders. Livestock bringing satisfactory prices at sales. Eggs, 17c; cream, 34c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wallace—Wheat alive but needs moisture. Dust has blown some but not as badly as last spring. Farmers have used all home-grown feed and must truck it in from Colorado and Nebraska.—E. B. Kuhn.

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G. R. HOWARD

THE Kansas pasture situation has been well surveyed by A. E. Aldous, Kansas State college. He does not think we have our pasture troubles solved by a great deal. The per cent of quality grasses in many of our native pastures has been reduced from 50 to 100 per cent. Where there still is a partial stand of the desirable grasses, light grazing and weed control will save them, he believes.

To maintain a stand of bluestem, blue grass, or any of the best grasses, the grass must be ahead of the stock, he points out. This means light grazing for several years and more careful grazing thereafter. The only way to keep our usual numbers of livestock under these conditions is to use annual and tame grasses. The type of information which will be uncovered by Kansas Farmer's pasture contest, in the form of farmers' ideas, will be valuable in the pasture situation we find confronting us now. This information will come to you thru Kansas Farmer.

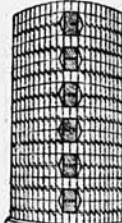
"Much of the sandy pasture land in the extreme southwestern part of Kan-

sas needs to be reseeded," said Mr. Aldous. "This land in its virgin condition produced a good stand of grass composed mainly of bluestems. I think it will be possible to regain the grass on this sandy land by using some of the native grasses. Success in this work will depend entirely upon favorable growing conditions."

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PURE KANOTA SEED OATS, RECLEANED, heavy, none better. N. H. Steiner, Morrill, Kan.

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CERTIFIED MIDLAND YELLOW SEED Corn. Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, Kan.

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FARMERS! MAKE MORE MONEY BY CLEAN-ing your grain, grading your corn for seed and market. We have the right machine, priced right. Free folders, prices. Hart-Carter Co., Dept. F, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

ONE MCCORMICK-DEERING REGULAR Farmall tractor completely rebuilt and repainted, price \$375.00. C. D. Clark & Son, International Harvester Company dealers, Oak-ley, Kan.

FOR SALE: New 1932 Fordson tractor, 15-27 H. P. Bosch magnet, Fordson gov-ernor, water pump, down draft carburetor, spade lugs. Claud Hansen, Concordia, Kan.

"WORLD'S BEST" COMBINE CANVASES, roller canvas, slides, tractor saw frames, Baldwin repairs and improvements. Richard-son, Cawker, Kan.

REPOSSESSED TRACTORS AND HARVESTER—Threshers at bargain prices. International Harvester Company, Hutchinson, Kan.

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FARM LIGHT SUPPLIES

LOW SPEED WINDMILL GENERATORS AND quarter horse motors made from old auto generators. Gasoline and Diesel lighting plants. Send dime for interesting catalog. Katolight, Mankato, Minn.

PROPELLERS, WINDCHARGERS, etc. Ask for special sale prices. Propeller Man, Kindred, No. Dak.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

CLEARANCE, 100 GENERATORS. 500 WATT, 110 volt, alternating \$22.50. 1000 watt, direct current \$19.50. Many other generators, motors. Electrical Surplus Co., 1885 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago.

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RADIATORS—NEW—SAVE HALF 10-20 Farmall models guaranteed heavy duty tubu-lar, all brass \$14.95. Save over half other makes. International Radiator Co., 189 W. Madison, Chicago.

FOR SALE: COMPLETE LINE FORDSON tractor repairs, new and used. Claud Hansen, Concordia, Kan.

WATER WELL CASING

THOMPSON PERFORATED WELL CASING produces more water because it has a greater perforated area. Supplied in all diameters and gauges, both perforated and plain, and in riv-eted, seam or welded construction. Thomp-son also manufactures steel pipe, metal flumes, measuring flumes, water gates, steel tanks, smoke stacks, etc. Prices and catalogs on re-quest. Write us today. Established 1878. The Thompson Manufacturing Co., 3011 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

SILOS

RIBSTONE CONCRETE STAVE SILOS. A PER-manent and superior silo priced reasonable. Big discount for early orders. Write for circular. The Hutchinson Concrete Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

DODSON CONCRETE STAVE SILOS PUT milk in the bucket; fat on beef; money in bank. Free literature. Big saving early orders. Dodson Mfg. Co., Wichita, Kan.

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SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO. BUY DIRECT from our factory "Kentucky Pride" manu-factured Cheewing, 30 big twists, sweet or natu-ral. \$1.00. 30 full size sacks Smoking, extra mild or natural, \$1.00. 24 full size Sweet plugs, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray To-bacco Co., Murray, Ky.

KENTUCKY'S FAVORITE GUARANTEED Best Grade Mild Smoking, 12 pounds \$1.00. Juicy Red Cheewing, 10 pounds \$1.00. Manu-facturing recipe, flavoring, box plugs free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

GUARANTEED: CHEWING, SMOKING OR Cigarette tobacco, five pounds \$1.00, ten \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars free. Carlton Tobacco Company, Paducah, Ky.

\$1.00 SPECIAL OFFER, 20 LBS. EXTRA clean smoking or 15 lbs. Kentucky Red leaf mild cheewing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Van-cleve Farms, Hickory, Ky.

KENTUCKY'S BEST—GUARANTEED GOOD Red Leaf Cheewing, or mild mellow Smoking, 12 pounds either \$1.00. Double bladed pocket knife free. Kentucky Farms, Murray, Ky.

GUARANTEED BEST CHEWING OR SMOK-ing Leaf. Five pounds \$1.00, ten \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars free. Sun-shine Farms, Sedalia, Ky.

TOBACCO: CHEWING, 5 POUNDS, 90c, 10, \$1.70; Mild Smoking, 10, \$1.30. Guaranteed. Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

KODAK FINISHING

IMMEDIATE SERVICE. NO DELAY. ROLL fully developed, carefully printed and two beautiful, full-size 5x7 double weight profes-sional enlargements (or one tinted enlargement) all for 25c coin. The Experts' Choice. Reprints \$c each. The Photo Mill, Box 629-5, Minneapolis, Minn.

ROLLS DEVELOPED 116 SIZE OR SMALLER, eight enlargements. Yes Sir, eight, no mistake. No small prints, only 25c. Satisfaction guaran-teed or your money refunded. LaCrosse Photo Company, LaCrosse, Wis.

COMPARE THE DIFFERENCE. ROLL DE-veloped, two professional double weight en-largements, 8 guaranteed prints, 25c coin. Ex-celent service. Nationwide Photo Service, Box 3333, St. Paul, Minn.

ROLLS DEVELOPED, TWO BEAUTIFUL double weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone prints 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

ROLL PROPERLY DEVELOPED (2 PRINTS from each negative) 25c. Highest quality re-prints 2c each. Daily service. Brown Photo Com-pany, 2209-37 Lowry, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

GET THE BEST! ROLL DEVELOPED BEAU-tiful hand colored enlargement, 8 Neverfade border prints, 25c coin. Prompt service. Sun Photo Service, Drawer T, St. Paul, Minn.

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ENLARGEMENT FREE EIGHT BRILLIANT border prints and your roll developed 25c Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

FREE FILMS, DEVELOPING 25c. REPRINTS 3c. 5x7 Enlargements 10c. Paramount Photos, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

FILMS DEVELOPED: 25c. TWO 5x7 EN-largement with each roll. Club Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

20 REPRINTS 25c. FILM DEVELOPED, 2 sets prints 25c. Skrudland. 6970-63, George, Chicago.

BEAUTIFUL KODAK ALBUM (PREMIUM) free. One roll 16 prints for 25c. Finco, Yale, Okla.

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INVENTORS—WRITE FOR NEW FREE BOOK, "Patent Guide for the Inventor" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for preliminary information. Clarence A. O'Brien and Hyman D. C. (Registered Patent Attorneys Before U. S. Patent Office.)

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HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 273, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

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No school advertising under this heading has any connection with the government.

DIESEL OPERATORS SHORT COURSE \$35. New Diesel engines. Training includes opera-tion of Caterpillar tractor. Also aviation home study and practical mechanical course. Flight training. Also combination home study and practical Diesel engineering course. Write American Technical Institute, Box 59, Airport, Des Moines, Iowa.

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AUTO MECHANICS, DIESEL, BODY-FENDER repairing, welding, electric refrigeration. Low rates. Stevinson's 2008-L Main, Kansas City, Mo.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

ABORTION: LASTING IMMUNITY ONE VAC-cination. Government licensed. Money back guarantee. Free abortion literature. Farmers Serum & Supply Company, Department P, Kan-sas City, Mo.

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LUMBER AND SHINGLES RE CHEAP IN carload lots when you buy from us. Shipment direct from mill. Send us your bill for estimate. McKee-Fleming Lbr. Co., Emporia, Kans.

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FOR ELECTRIC FENCING GET THE ORIG-inal Prime Contoller for safety, effective-ness; one wire guaranteed to hold stock. Bat-tery or Power. 30 day trial. Catalog free. Prime Manufacturing Co., Dept. 17, Milwau-kee, Wis.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY WITH THE BEST for less. Kansas' largest and strongest fire and tornado insurance company. Standard pol-icies give you 100% protection. May we give you further information on your farm or city insur-ance? Write the Farmers Alliance Insurance Co. of McPherson, Kansas. Resources over a million dollars. Time tested since 1888.

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BE AN AUCTIONEER. A PLEASANT PROF-itable occupation. Send for catalog, also how to receive home study course, free. Fred Re-pert School of Auctioneering, Box KP, De-caatur, Ind.

\$25.00—\$200 DAY AUCTIONEERING. CATA-log free. American Auction College, Austin, Minn.

RADIOS

WONDERFUL NEW 6 VOLT RADIO AND 6 volt electric plant for radio and lights. Write for details. Department J. Republic Electric Manufacturing Company, Davenport, Iowa.

TANNING

HIDES TANNED FOR HARNESS LEATHER, mount animals, make fur chokers \$5.00. Alma Tannery, Alma, Nebr.

HAY AND FEED

TRUCKERS AND FEEDERS ATTENTION. All grades prairie hay, priced reasonable. Write L. C. Briggs, Colony, Kan.

30 TON BALED PRAIRIE HAY, NO WEEDS, \$5.00 ton. Kenneth Raub, Topeka, Kan.

FISH

PURE SALTED HERRING, 100 lbs. at \$5.80. Knarvik's Fisheries, Two Harbors, Minn.

MALE HELP WANTED

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

FEMALE HELP WANTED

MOTHERS—SPECIAL WORK. UP TO \$22 A week. No house-to-house experience or in-vestment. Give dress size. Dept. Z-138, Harford Frocks, Cincinnati, Ohio.

INTEREST TO WOMEN

BEAUTIFUL SILK HOSIERY, 5 PAIRS \$1. Sample 25c. Directco, KT-221, West Broad, Savannah, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE PRODUCTS YOURSELF. FORMULA catalog free. Kemilo, 43 Parkridge, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

A BEST GIFT TO HOME IS CLEAN CISTERN water. The U. S. Cistern Filter, strains and purifies. Sold by hardware jobbers, town deal-ers. For free description, write Cistern Filter Mfg. Co., Bloomington, Ill.

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

TRUCK

LAND—COLORADO

NEW CATALOG 800 BARGAINS. 120 ACRES Mo. beauty, pg 101; good 5-rooms and farm buildings, cross fenced, fruited; horses, cows, tools included, \$1750, terms; write today tree copy, Strout Agency, 920-AT Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

LOCATE — WHERE POSSIBILITIES ARE only limited by your own ability. Crop failures unknown. Write M. G. Kimsey, Hayden, Colo.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

WORLD WAR VETERANS—SAVE YOUR ADJUSTED service certificate by investing in a farm home. Buy a farm now while prices are low. Pay when you get your bonus. Terms: Small down payment, balance like rent. Low interest rate. Write us or get in touch with our Field Representative, The Union Central Life Insurance Company, 1631 Dierks Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

DO YOU WANT A HOME AMONG AMERICAN people, beautifully forested hills, lakes, rivers, fish, game, highways, schools, markets, wood, pure water, 4 railroads, mild climate, ample rainfall, level fertile valleys, cut-over land that pays to clear. Price \$1.00 to \$15.00, 15 years at 6%. Descriptive maps, Humboldt Lumber Company, Box E, Sandpoint, Idaho.

NEW OPPORTUNITY! FARM INCOME IS UP. Good land still at rock bottom prices. Washington, Montana, Minnesota, Idaho, North Dakota, Oregon. Ask about extensive Northwest developments under construction. Literature, impartial advice. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 51 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Conner's Reduction Shorthorn Sale

50 head of Purebreds and 30 head of High Grades. Sell at farm, 9 miles north and 4 east of McDonald, Kan., county highway 314, on

Friday, March 27
12 o'clock

35 cows from 3 to 7 years old—some with calves at side.

25 Heifers, yearlings and 2-year-olds—10 coming yearling Heifers and 10 Bull Calves from 6 to 10 months of age.

These cattle are all good colors, sell in good thrifty condition but with no fitting. A good useful lot of cattle that are doing well and will do well for you. No abortion ever has occurred in this herd. Bulls used from L. E. Crews, A. C. Shallenberger and Bellows Bros. Herds.

For further information write

R. M. CONNER
McDonald, Kansas

Bert Powell and E. T. Sherlock, Auctions.

Prospect Farms

Shorthorns Since 1876

A draft sale of 60 head from 130 in herd. Sale at the farm, 6 miles south and 2 east of Chapman, 15 southeast of Abilene, 18 north of Herington.

Chapman, Kan.,

Wednesday, March 18

Best of Scotch breeding with strong Milk- ing inheritance.

35 bred or with calves at foot.

15 bulls, mostly ready for service. Reds and roans.

Federal tested for Tb. and abortion.

J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.

For sale catalog, address as above, Jas. T. McCulloch and E. W. Stewart, auctioneers.

Jesse R. Johnson, with Kansas Farmer.

Dickinson County—Sale is Next Wednesday

AMCOATS BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

5 bulls 12 to 16 months old, nice reds and red roans. Best of Scotch breeding. Sired by Sul-A-Bar Red Robin. Federal tested for Tb. and abortion.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Brown dales

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

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

Bulls 12 to 18 Months Old

I offer some choice bulls of above ages for sale. Phone 55 F 39 Concordia exchange or write **ROBT. H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KAN.**

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Young Brown Swiss Bulls

Choice individuals and good breeding. Out of cows with D. H. I. A. records. Inspection invited.

G. D. SLUSS, ELDORADO, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

BOYD NEWCOM, LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER

No extra charges for hard work and year round service. Exchange Bldg., Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan.

J. T. DICKSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Well informed on values. Has no other occupation. Telephone 441, Washington, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Efficient auctioneers lower selling costs. **Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.**

BERT POWELL, AUCTIONEER

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

Col. Art McAnaney, Auctioneer, Pratt, Kan.

Specializes in Purebred Livestock and Real Estate and general farm sales. Always ready to go.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Weanling Pigs \$10 Each

Best of breeding and good individuals. Bows and gilts. Payers furnished. \$10 apiece while they last.

CLARENCE SHANE, R. 1, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

Peter Goes Away

(Continued from Page 26)

Queer fellow, Peter Craig.

In the thirty-odd years of a somewhat adventurous existence George de Mara had learned the value of never overdoing anything, and in the two weeks since the Racquet Club dance he had made no effort to follow up his acquaintance with the Peter Craigs.

It was by no means because he had lost interest in these two. They had been pigeon-holed in his mind ever since that August morning when Derek had furiously ejected a Justice of the Peace from his house, torn up a letter from Peter without reading it and left home with every apparent intention of going to the devil as fast as he could, only to cheer up immensely a few days later and hurry back again. And the cheering process had coincided to the minute with the news of Peter's unexpected marriage.

The occasion had been rich in possibilities. De Mara had often pondered it. He was pondering it now, as he sat at a small table in a coffee shop. Business had brought him downtown, and when de Mara transacted business he liked to be as inconspicuous as possible. He had seen his man, given him a brief, succinct account of an occasion when the heedless daughter of an extremely prominent citizen had been quite spectacular. No comments had been made, but money had passed across the table when the casual recital was finished. De Mara quite frequently passed on little items like that. A man must live. He had never told his recent visitor that queer story about Derek Craig. Why didn't he go after something really big? He thought hungrily of Derek Craig's golden prospects.

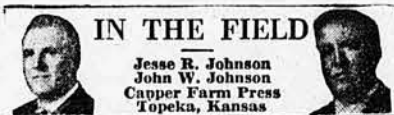
Derek wasn't so secure. Not if he could be caught off guard—enough to give himself away. Of course there was a risk, but any good gambler would take that. And if what de Mara suspected were true, there was enough dynamite in it to blow up the whole family. Just give him one good break, and all three of those high-stepping Craigs would pay.

De Mara's lids drooped over a courteous gl'tter.

Derek did not immediately avail himself of the opportunity which Peter's absence afforded. The very fact that Peter had suggested it brought him up sharply. He did not want to be committed to any definite course.

He waited until the end of the second day to call up. Mavis was so sorry, but Aunt Anne had a slight cold; she couldn't think of leaving her. Therefore he called up the next day, and the morning after that, but there seemed to be a great many reasons why she could not do any of the things that he planned. Derek was no novice at a game where a girl danced just out of reach to draw him on, but this girl was his wife. He was amused and half annoyed, grew a little sulky as days slipped by, and then, as he usually did, carried his will with a high hand. By this time it was his will.

(To Be Continued.)



IN THE FIELD

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

G. D. Sluss, breeder of registered Brown Swiss cattle of ers young bulls with good breed type and breeding. They are out of big dams with D. H. I. A. records.

Clinton Tomson, western representative of the American Shorthorn Association, now has offices in the Drivers' Telegram building, Kansas City, Mo. Those who want to get in touch with him should address him at that place.

Jay Geer, Towanda, Kan., is advertising a splendid 3-year-old black Percheron stallion, broke to service and the making of over a ton horse, in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Casino breeding, sound and quiet. Write for further description and price.

Ira Rusk & Sons of Wellington, Kan., have some registered Percheron stallions for sale. Nice colors and from two years up to four. One a dark grey is a half brother to the great stallion, Damascus. The Rusks bred Damascus, also Carino. It will pay to visit the Rusk farm.

In the Allen Cattle Company Shorthorn sale at Des Moines, February 12, John Regier & Son, Whitewater, Kan., bought Divide Barrister for \$1,025. Dillard Clark, Ponca City, Oklahoma, bought Divide Proud Goldspur for \$975. He also purchased six females for his southern Kansas Shorthorn herd. The 17 bulls in the sale averaged \$533. Twenty-five females averaged \$238.

Grant E. Engle of Abilene, Kan., will disperse his herd of purebred dual purpose Shorthorns on the farm near Abilene, Kan., Tuesday, March 24. This herd has been built up by using good bulls for many years, such bulls always se-

Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Semi-Annual Sale



Wichita, Kan., Wed., April 1

50 HEAD—comprising 35 bulls (most of them ready for service) and 17 females, nearly all of breeding age, some with calves now at foot. Selected from the following good Kansas herds:

R. L. Bach, Larned
Ben H. Bird, Protection
J. F. Birkenbaugh, Basil
J. C. Fugua, Nardin, Okla.
Edd R. Markee, Potwin
McIlrath Bros., Kingman
John Regier & Sons, Whitewater
J. E. Regier, Whitewater
A. K. Snyder, Winfield
Tomson Bros., Wakarusa
L. C. Waits, Cassody
John B. Wetta, Andale
W. A. Young, Clearwater

All cattle that go in the sale will be judged by Prof. Webber at 10 a. m. Sale starts at 1 p. m. sharp.

The sale as usual will be held at the Wichita stock yards. Every animal Tb. and blood tested.

NOTE: This sale will contain more bulls suitable to head good herds and more good prospects for foundation females than any previous sale held at this point.—Jesse R. Johnson.

For catalog, address

Hans E. Regier, Sale Mgr., Whitewater, Kan.

Aucts.: Boyd Newcom, C. W. Cole Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer

Dual Purpose Shorthorn Sale



to be held on my farm—go 6½ miles south on Highway 15, then 1 mile west.

Tuesday, March 24



50 purebred Shorthorns but not eligible to register. They originated from registered cattle of BATES breeding.

25 cows and heifers, bred to our WARREN HUNTER herd bull FRENATOR.

15 COWS now in milk or near freshening.

10 YOUNG BULLS.

7 HEIFER CALVES.

The herd bull and 7 steers.

We also sell—20 grade bred sows, 24 stock hogs and 45 ewes with lambs at foot.

For further information address

Grant E. Engle, Abilene, Kansas

Aucts.: Jas. T. McCulloch, Ben Stewart Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Dispersion Shorthorn Cattle Sale

on our farm 2 miles east of the standpipe,

NEWTON, KANSAS

Sale starts at 1 o'clock p. m.

Monday, March 23



50 HEAD—About one-fourth registered cattle and the rest grades. The registered animals include—8 nicely bred cows with calves or bred some to calves soon, to the service of RED LAD, our Avondale bred bull; 3 young bulls and the herd bull, 3 young heifers. GRADES comprise 20 yearling steers and 15 heifers. We also sell a very choice 2-year-old registered PERCHERON stallion, sired by CARLEAUX (a half brother to the sire of DAMASCUS) 1 mare and colt.

Evans Bros., Newton, Kansas

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Bred Sow and Dairy Cow Sale



at Clay Center Sale Pavilion

Wednesday, March 25



35 dairy cows—fresh with calves at foot or close up springers. 5 selected dairy heifers—Jerseys, Guernseys and Holsteins. Pure bred but not eligible for registry. High testing and heavy producing animals. Selected from good herds. Some of the Lyons herd at Iola, Kan., also 2 young Guernsey bulls. 30 sows, good ones and carefully fed, bred for April and May farrow to pure bred Poland China boar. Cows Tb. and blood tested—sows double immuned.

C. W. Tankersley, Owner, Clay Center, Kansas

Aucts.: Jas. T. McCulloch, Bert Powell

lected with heavy milk production in mind. The original cow herd was pure bred cattle mostly of Bates breeding. The present herd bull was bred by the late Warren Hunter of Geneseo, Kan. This bull sells in the sale. He is recorded, but the remainder of offering will not be eligible to register. Of the 25 bred females selling about 15 will be giving milk or near freshening. He also sells a good lot of grade bred sows and about 40 ewes with lambs at foot.

The North Central Kansas Jersey cattle parish show will be held at Clay Center, Kan., Wednesday, May 13. The counties comprising the North Central Kansas parish are Clay, Washington, Riley, Marshall, Geary, Smith, Osborne, Jewell, Mitchell, Lincoln, Republic, Saline, Pottawatomie, Wabunsee, Morris and Dickinson. B. R. Thompson, Randolph, Kan., is the secretary of the parish.

A letter from Bert Powell says considerable interest is manifest in his northwest Kansas and southern Nebraska combination Shorthorn sale at McDonald, Kan., April 23. Enough to insure its success. He can still use a few more cattle and if you have some registered Shorthorns to sell write to Col. Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan., at once for information about consigning them to this sale.

Under our Polled Shorthorn head in the Shorthorn section of livestock advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer you will find the advertisement of Robt. H. Hanson, Concordia, Kan., offering some nice Polled Shorthorn bulls for sale, from 12 to 18 months old. Mr. Hanson is a well known breeder of registered Polled Shorthorns. His phone is 55 F 30, Concordia, Kan. His address is Jamestown, Kan. Phone or write him.

Buffington's 34th registered Shorthorn sale will be held at the Buffington country home and the home of Shorthorns, next Tuesday, March 17. There will be 40 head, 14 are red and roan bulls from six to 12 months old; 20 nice heifers, selling not bred and some of them are outstanding individuals. But be sure to come to the sale, next Tuesday, March 17, seven miles west and less than a mile south of Arkansas City, Kan. Catalogs at the ringside.

C. W. Tankersley of Clay Center, Kan., announces a sale of high grade dairy cows and grade bred sows to be held in the Clay Center sale pavilion at Clay Center, Kan., Wednesday, March 25. Mr. Tankersley says he has selected this stock from reliable breeders and that the offering will be first class in every way. Most of the cows will either be fresh or close up springers and the sows will be bred for a little later and all are bred to a high class purebred Poland China boar.

Here is a letter from Leonard O. Fowler, registered Poland China breeder at Russell, Kan.: "Find enclosed check to pay for two more insertions of my Poland China advertisement in Kansas Farmer. I believe I have the best litters of pigs I ever raised. I advertised my boars in Kansas Farmer last fall and sold them all. Thanking you for the same, I am a satisfied customer." Mr. Fowler is advertising right now some early January pigs, either sex, and some gilts.

The purchase of a under twelve months old Shorthorn bull by John Regier & Sons of White-water, Kan., for \$1,025 set a new high price in recent years for Shorthorn bulls purchased by Kansas breeders. The calf was purchased from the Allen Cattle Company in their sale held at Des Moines, Iowa, recently. The bull is a son of the International Grand Champion Brownale Goldspur and represents many generations of Allen breeding. He was the second highest priced bull sold in the sale.

Evans Brothers of Newton, Kan., announce a dispersion cattle sale to be held March 23. They will sell 50 head; about one-fourth are registered Shorthorns and the rest grades. The registered cows are in calf or have calves at foot to the service of their Avondale bred bull, Red Lad. This bull and some young bulls are included. A good lot of steers and heifers and a fine 2-year-old registered Percheron stallion, well bred and a good individual. For more information about this sale address Evans Bros. at Newton, Kan.

Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan., owners and operators of Shungavaley registered Holstein dairy, advertise right along in Kansas Farmer. Recently they have been advertising some nice young bulls, out of good record dams, daughters of Dean. Recently they received a letter from a party at Hoxie, Kan., Sheridan county, wanting to know about a bull and some heifers but this party forgot to sign his name to the letter he addressed to the Romigs. If he sees this notice please drop them a line with his address so they can answer his letter.

In a letter received from J. A. Engle, Talmage, Kan., veteran Holstein breeder of Dickinson county, concerning his dispersal sale February 19 he says: "I am enclosing check to pay for advertising my sale. I wish to thank you for the good services rendered through advertising in Kansas Farmer and to thank Jesse R. Johnson for his services in trying to make the best sale he possibly could for us. Weather was against us but I suppose we had pretty fair sale anyway. Hostetter Engle will send you a report of the sale. Yours very truly, J. A. Engle."

April 10 is the date of the Kansas Shorthorn breeders' sale to be held in the livestock judging pavilion, Kansas State College, Manhattan. Clinton K. Tomson, western representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, with offices in the Drover's Telegram building, Kansas City, Mo., is the sale manager. Choice selections from Kansas herds will be sold and the catalog will soon be ready to mail. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer. For any information about the sale address Mr. Tomson at his Kansas City office.

Back a number of years ago when the hog industry was flourishing one of the outstanding Poland China breeders was A. R. Enos and any breeder who owned an Enos bred boar or sows was sure to be proud of them and anxious to show them to visitors. Today A. R. Enos, Hope, Kan., Dickinson county, is breeding just as good ones as he ever did, not so many but they are the old Enos kind, the easy feeding, profitable Poland China for the pork producer. At present Mr. Enos has for sale some nice last fall boars and gilts and one nice bred gilt that will farrow in April. His farm joins Hope, Kan.

The Will Condell Hereford sale held at Eldorado, Kan., March 4, was a decided success. The 44 head of calves sold for a general average of \$168. The top bull went to Lathrop Brothers of Burns, Kan., at \$420. He was a son of Double Domino 5th. The 20 bulls averaged \$200.

The S. M. S. Ranch of Texas were good buyers. The cattle went to Tulsa, Okla., Nebraska and Kansas. Many new buyers and bidders were in evidence. The calves were of good quality and very uniform in type. These sales are to be annual events. Boyd Newcom of Wichita, Kan., and A. W. Thompson of Lincoln, Nebr., were the auctioneers.

Every old timer in North Central Kansas at least can remember John Taylor (J. H. Taylor) of Dickinson, because of his fine farm and because of his interest in good livestock. Short-horns have been bred on this farm since 1876 and today the herd numbers 130 head. John Taylor is getting to be an old man now but the sons are carrying on as their father did before them. Willet Taylor (C. W. Taylor) lived for years on a farm of around 2,000 acres, near his brother John, and the Taylors have supplied herd bulls to farmers and breeders in that territory and west of them for a great many years. They never went in very much for the big fat on young cattle but raised a class of Shorthorns that always gave satisfaction to the buyer. Next Wednesday, March 18 at Prospect Farms, south of Chapman, they will sell a draft of 60 head from their big herd. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Under the efficient management of Hans Regier and other officers of the Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, better consignments have become the rule for the semi-annual sales held at Wichita, Kan. This spring's sale to be held Wednesday, April 1, promises to contain more good foundation breeding animals than any previous sale. Thirteen breeders have gone deep into their breeding herds and selected bulls and females suited to the demand and needs of better Shorthorn breeders. Feed has also been more plentiful and they should be presented in rather better breeding condition. Of the consignors all are from Kansas, except J. G. Fugua, who lives at Hardin, Okla. A well written catalog that gives all information is now ready to be sent out. Write Hans E. Regier of Whitewater for yours. The advertisement in this issue gives a list of consignors. Any one of them will be glad to answer any questions regarding their individual consignments.

Anyone in Western Kansas who might be interested in buying good useful Shorthorn cattle should not overlook the R. M. Conner sale to be held north of McDonald (Rawlins county), Kan., on Friday, March 27. Mr. Conner has been breeding good cattle for several years and has decided to reduce his herd. These cattle have been running on wheat pasture and are in excellent breeding condition but go into the sale ring with no special fitting. Bulls have been used from some of the best herds in the country and the cattle are the good kind. The majority of the offering is registered or eligible—balance are just mighty good grade cattle. Due to shortage of crops in the western part of the state the past two years these cattle will not sell high and it might pay to drive quite a way to buy them. There are 60 head to be sold and no doubt you can select just what you want. Bert Powell, the auctioneer, says the cattle won't disappoint you. Write Mr. Conner for a catalog.

The H. C. McKelvie, Route 2, Lincoln, Nebr., registered Hampshire bred sow sale, will be held as advertised in the last issue of Kansas Farmer, at Mr. McKelvie's farm, nine miles northwest of Lincoln, Nebr., Saturday, March 14. That's Saturday but we believe that many receive their Kansas Farmer in time to be reminded of this important sale. Twenty of them are big, splendid gilts weighing from 350 up to 400 pounds and these 20 have splendid litters right now. Ten more will farrow soon. Mr. McKelvie assures Kansas breeders that he will care for pigs not old enough to move. He has ample quarters and will take good care of your interests in caring for them. Go to Lincoln and take graveled state highway 79 to Mr. McKelvie's farm. Free lunch at noon. If you can't possibly attend you can send your buying instructions to Merritt MacFadden, Hampshire representative, who will attend the sale and he will buy for you. It is your big opportunity if you are looking for registered Hampshires of the best of breeding.

Public Sales of Livestock

DAIRY CATTLE SPRING SHOW

Jersey Cattle

May 11—South Central Kansas Parish, Conway, Kan. Frank Rigg, secretary, Egan, Kan.
May 12—Central Kansas Parish, Stafford, Kan. Waldeen Wonseller, secretary, Larned, Kan.
May 13—North Central Kansas Parish, Clay Center, Kan. B. R. Thompson, secretary, Randolph, Kan.
May 14—Sedan Parish, Oswego, Kan. Wm. A. Lawellin, secretary, Oswego, Kan.
May 15—East Central Parish, Ottawa, Kan. L. J. Wustefeld, secretary, Greeley, Kan.
May 16—Northeast Kansas Parish, Holton, Kan. Roy A. Gilliland, secretary, Denison, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

March 17—W. G. Buffington & Son, Geuda Springs, Kan.
March 18—J. H. Taylor & Sons, Prospect
March 23—Evans Bros., Newton, Kan.
March 27—R. M. Conner, McDonald (Rawlins county), Kan.
Park Farms, Chapman, Kan.
April 1—Southern Kansas Shorthorn breeders association, Wichita, Kan. Hans Regier, Whitewater, Kan., sale manager.
April 10—Kansas breeders sale, Manhattan, Kan. Livestock judging pavilion, Clinton K. Tomson, sale manager, Wakarusa, Kan.
April 23—Northwest Kansas breeders sale, McDonald, Kan. Bert Powell, McDonald, sale manager.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

May 11—Krotz Stock Farms, Odell, Nebr.

Hereford Cattle

May 12—Northern Colorado Hereford Breeders, Greeley, Colo. Stow Witwer, manager.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

March 24—Grant E. Engle, Abilene, Kan.

Dairy Cows

March 25—C. W. Tankersley, Clay Center sale pavilion, Clay Center, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

March 17—W. G. Buffington & Son, Geuda Springs, Kan.
April 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Bred Sow Sales

March 24—Grant E. Engle, Abilene, Kan.
March 25—C. W. Tankersley, Clay Center sale pavilion, Clay Center, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

March 14—H. C. McKelvie, Route 2, Lincoln, Nebr.

Poland China Hogs

April 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.



SOMETIMES entirely unforeseen troubles pop up at farrowing time. Poor litters, anemia, hairless pigs, weaklings and runts, sows that eat their litters. These troubles come from apparently unexplainable reasons.

However, there is often a simple explanation—a shortage of minerals in the sows' ration. All of these troubles mentioned above can be caused by mineral deficiency.

It pays to make sure about the minerals—give your sows Dr. Hess Hog Special. Give them Hog Special regularly at least a month before farrowing time and continue the Hog

Special allotment while they're suckling their pigs. Hog Special supplies an abundance of minerals. It is particularly plentiful in iodine, copper, and iron—minerals that are so necessary to healthy litters. Hog Special also contains conditioning properties which keep a sow's appetite on edge and her system in tune.

Feed Hog Special to help avoid farrowing-time disappointments. Feed Hog Special to give suckling pigs a good send-off toward an early market. See your local Dr. Hess dealer or write direct to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess Hog Special

it makes a difference at farrowing time

Built for
Hand Range Wear!

COWBOY

Hats Boots
Shirts, Chaps
Saddles,
Spurs
etc.

See the up-to-date styles in Western hats and boots. Well known makes at saving prices. Money-back guarantee. All goods prepaid. Write today for Free New Catalog in colors.

STOCKMAN-FARMER Co.
1631 LAWRENCE ST. DENVER, COLO.

PERCHERON HORSES

Draft Horses

Registered Percheron brood mares in foal, broke to work; fillies; breeding stallions. Describe kind of horses you want to buy. Ask for free copy of Percheron News—only draft horse paper published in U. S. Write Percheron Horse Association of America, Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Dept. G.

Reg. Stallions and Mares

One stallion coming 3 years old. Also yearling and 2-year-olds. Some nice mares for sale. All blacks. Also some choice year old Hereford Bulls.

MORA GIDEON, EMMETT, KAN.
12 miles north of St. Marys

Black Percheron Stallion

Coming 3 years old. Weight 1,850. Casine breeding. Will make over a ton horse. Good bone, quiet and a wonderful colt. Sound and broke to service.

JAY GEER, TOWANDA, KAN.

Stallions for Sale or Exchange

All colors, all ages, popular breeding, 12 head to select from. Also a few mares and fillies. Would consider a few good jacks.

A. J. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

Percheron Stallions

Five reg. and four grades for sale. Extra good, weight 1,400 to 1,600. Prices \$150 to \$250.

GEO. H. RALSTIN, MULLINVILLE, KAN.

Rusk's Offer Young Stallions

Several good ones, from 2 to 4 years old. One a half brother to the noted Damascus. Blacks and nice grays.

IRA E. RUSK & SONS, WELLINGTON, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Worth-While Segts Triune Supreme

Our 4-year-old herd sire for sale. Very good type. His dam has a D. H. I. A. record of 637 pounds of fat. Also a son for sale. Write for pedigree and price.

JOS. J. WONDRA, CLAFIN, KAN.

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, LENO, KAN.

SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS

We have two nice young bulls 1 yr. old in Jan. Fine individuals and from good record daughters of "Dean." Come and see them.

Ira Romig & Sons, 2501 W. 21st, Topeka, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Yes—They Are All Good Ones

Sons of Oxford Xenia's Volunteer 326998. Dam's record 643.65 lbs. fat, 11,393 lbs. milk. 2 ready for service. Some baby calves.

A. H. KNOEPPEL, COLONY, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

100 HIGH CLASS SOWS AND GILTS

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

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

January First Litters

Pure bred Poland pigs, either sex. Very choice breeding. Also some gilts.

Leonard O. Fowler, Route 3, Leonard, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire Gilts

40 head—choice—well grown Registered Gilts. Bred for March and April farrowing.

QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARMS
St. Marys, Kan.

STALLIONS AND JACKS

50 Jacks Ready for Service

A few registered Percheron, Belgian and Morgan Stallions for sale.

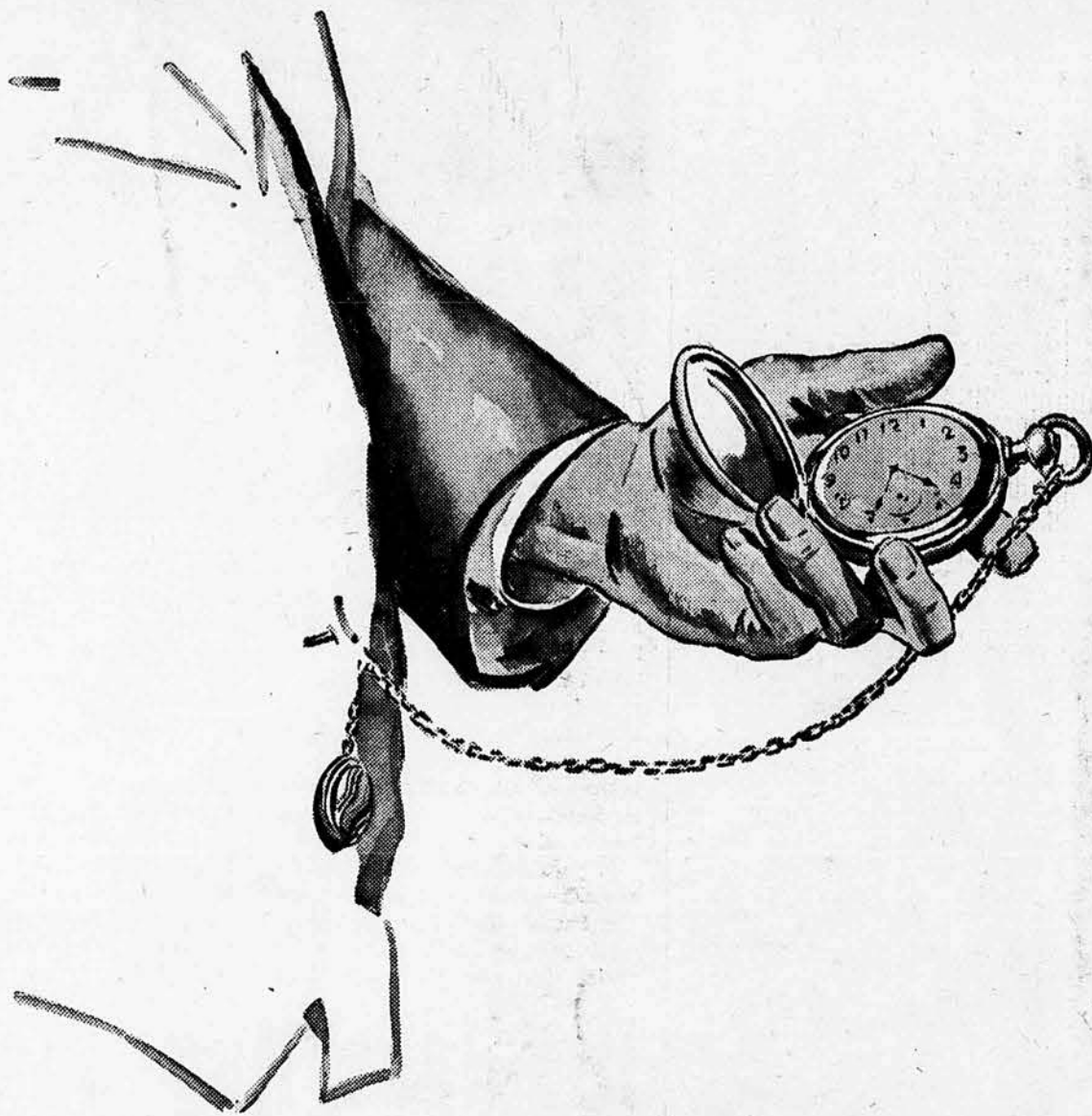
HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, DIGHTON, KAN.

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions

20 head of sorrels and strawberry roans, 2, 3 and 4 year olds, 1600 pounds to heavier than a ton. Our horses and prices will please you. 177 miles above Kansas City.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA



...TO THE TICK OF A WATCH

★FIFTY YEARS AGO a man bought a watch.

It was a GOOD watch . . . better than he ever expected to own, at a lower price than he ever expected to pay.

The man who bought the watch was LEWIS LINDEMAN of North Redwood, Minnesota; and the man he bought it from was RICHARD W. SEARS of North Redwood, Minnesota.

★ ★ ★

The other day we got a letter from Mr. Lindeman . . . from the man who REALLY STARTED this Company in business . . . the man who set the example which 50 million other Americans have followed . . . the man who took the first step toward making SEARS the BUY word of the nation.

LEWIS LINDEMAN! On Sears, Roebuck and Co.'s GOLDEN JUBILEE, fifty thousand Sears employes, the profitably-employed men and women in 6,000 factories making Sears merchandise, together with 12 million families throughout the land who today are Saving at Sears, join in nation-

wide tribute to THE FIRST SEARS CUSTOMER!

★ ★ ★

Things have changed a lot, haven't they, Mr. Lindeman, since the day you bought that watch? Fifty years ago it seemed impossible ever to put the jigsaw pieces together. "E Pluribus Unum" was just an empty phrase. The Texan laughed at the New Yorker's spats. The New Yorker laughed at the Texan's ten-gallon hat. The farmer wouldn't open his door more than an inch to "the city slicker." And city people didn't yet realize how little their poor lives would be worth, but for the gnarled hands that reach across "the corporation line" to FEED THEM.

★ ★ ★

You and Sears, Roebuck and Co. KNOW, Mr. Lindeman, how far this country has really come! We can remember when people used to say: "You can't any more do that than you can FLY"; when the fastest thing on rails was the

old "Cannonball Special"; and when the nearest we had to an automobile was a high-wheel bicycle.

★ ★ ★

Across the years, we caress the memory of it ALL. MEN in jeans pants, stuffed into wood-pegged boots! WOMEN in ruffles, high-topped button shoes and home-made yarn stockings! Give thanks that the blood of such pioneers still runs in our veins . . . something tells us we are going to need it . . . ALWAYS.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Lindeman, what time is it? Is it NIGHTFALL . . . or just THE DAWN? Tick, tick, tick . . . on! On! The Cavalcade of America! Marching into a NEW DAY! Grand . . . more beautiful than we have ever known before! Marching! Marching . . . to the music of the spheres, and . . . THE TICK OF A WATCH.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

