

# KANSAS FARMER

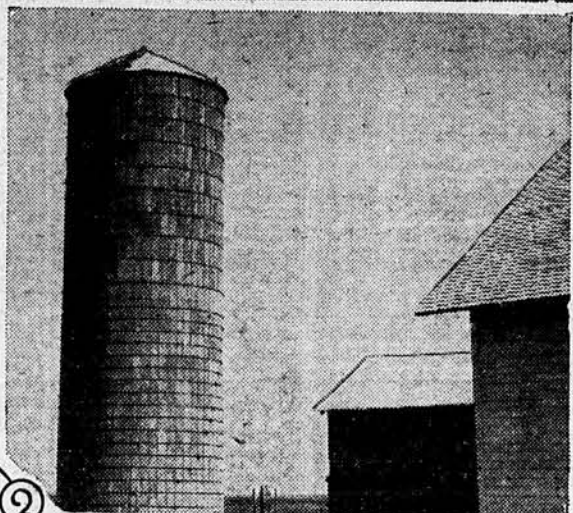
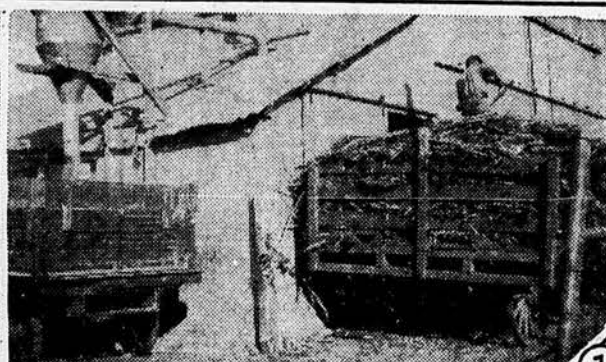
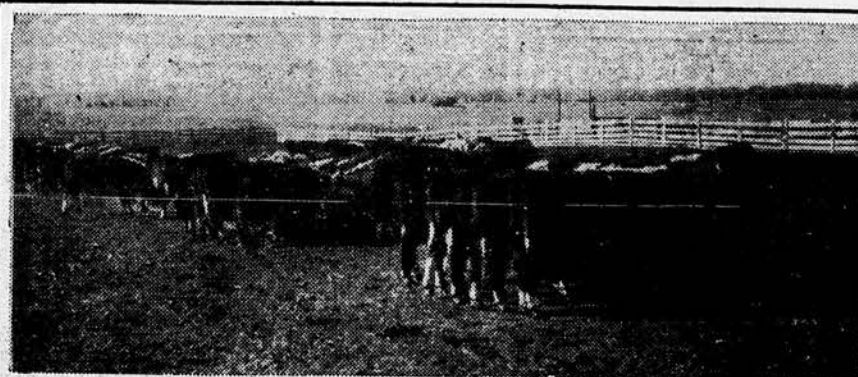
CONTINUING  
MAIL & BREEZE



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Number 17



## Sorghum's Importance

**T**OTAL value of sorghums of all kinds grown in Kansas has established a place exceeded only by wheat and corn in importance as field crops to Kansas farmers. Their dependability in unfavorable years is shown by the fact that in 1934, when Kansas harvested fewer than a mil- [Continued on Page 17]

### The Pictures:

- 1—Grinding milo fodder, right, for choice bunch of 211 Hereford stockers, left, on the Jones Ranch, Holcomb. The roughage mill is operated by an electric motor inside the barn, and the prepared feed is blown into the feed wagon. Only one man is necessary for the job. The steers were wintered and made a profitable gain on ground "maize" and 3 pounds daily of cottonseed meal.
- 2—The monument to the living sorghum plant in Kansas is the silo, and most satisfactory over a period of years as a means of storage is the permanent, upright, masonry type shown here. It belongs to Charles Anton, dairyman, Satanta.
- 3—One good way to handle sorghums is to shock them and grind in the roughage cutter or haul in for winter silage. If they are abundant they make good feed for large cattle fed in the bundle, but an acre goes only half as far as when made into silage. This rich field on a creek bottom has made a heavy yield of both forage and grain for winter feed.
- 4—Farmers watch while milo fodder is ground for fattening lambs in a farm roughage mill at Garden City Experiment Station. Rufus Cox, in charge of sheep feeding investigations, is authority for the statement that the grain of sorghums need not be cracked for lambs if the fodder is ground fine. A good ensilage cutter also can be used to prepare the feed.
- 5—This trench silo belonging to H. W. Hickert, Bird City, holds 250 tons of silage. It is 120 feet long by 13 feet deep. The trench is 8.5 feet wide at the base and 11.5 feet at the top. Mr. Hickert makes sorghum silage to feed his dairy herd and 1,200 head of ewes.

*Sheep Will Improve Damaged Pastures—See Page 3*



# Never saw "makin's" tobacco roll so easy in a lifetime of smoking!

JOSEPH SMITH—shown here starting to roll a neat and tasty cigarette with Prince Albert—speaks his mind about "makin's" tobacco. He says: "Delightful is a mild word for the joy I find in Prince Albert's quality tobaccos. I've never seen tobacco lie down so snug or roll so easy or stay so firm in the paper as Prince Albert does." Try P. A. yourself and see.



"RIGHT ON THE P. A. TIN it says: 'Prince Albert is prepared under processes discovered in making experiments to produce the most delightful and wholesome tobacco for cigarette smokers.' They're true words, brother." P. A. is great for pipes... too.



"I'M TICKLED," he says, "to see how many of the boys around these parts are Prince Albert fans since they saw that money-back offer and tried P. A. There's actually around 70 roll-your-own cigarettes in every tin." Get a tin of Prince Albert and watch your smoke-joy soar.



**70** fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert.

© 1936, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

**This no-risk offer puts you next to the National Joy Smoke in short order!**

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

## Sorghums Assured Second Place

COOL weather of extremely late July and early August made a big difference in all feed crops, while rains which covered three-fourths of the state assured quick recovery for those sections.

There will be seed corn in favored localities, with most of the crop harvested for silage or fodder due to the high value of roughage this year. Sorghum crops are coming on rapidly in every section and will be the biggest spring crop this year. They undoubtedly will follow wheat in total value for 1936, with alfalfa hay and seed the next most profitable and valuable. Small grain pasture will make a big cash haul again this fall and winter with continued rains.

Brown—A few very light showers. Grasshoppers still numerous. Fall plowing moving along. Many will sow wheat in corn fields. More straw baled than usual. Corn retailing for \$1.30.—E. E. Taylor.

Clark—Many trees stripped bare of leaves and much of the bark eaten off by grasshoppers. Most plowing done soon after harvest. Wheat is the main grain crop. Eggs, 13c; cream, 31c.—G. P. Harvey.

Clay—Light rains and cooler weather have been much appreciated. Plowing well along. Fodder is being put in silos. Hoppers still here but not doing as much damage as earlier. Pastures better. Many farmers have little feed in sight for winter. Grain high. Wheat, \$1.10; corn, \$1.35, and the local elevator has none; oats, 50c; cream, 30c to 33c; eggs, 18c to 19c; springs, 11c to 14c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Ford—Weather cooler. Row crops probably will make a crop with continued rains and cool weather. Grasshoppers got away with all the corn and leaves of trees, also gardens. Farmers working wheat ground mostly with "one-ways." Pastures very poor. Wheat, \$1.08; alfalfa hay, \$16 a ton baled; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 32c.—John Zurbuchen.

Greenwood—Recent rain livened up crops. Grasshoppers and chinch bugs doing lots of damage. Some silos have been filled and some corn put in shock. Hot sun damaged potatoes badly, yield not very good. Haying has been completed.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—Grasshoppers ruining young trees and hedges, also defoliating large trees. Pastures burned up. Wheat, \$1.09; corn, \$1.12; oats, 40c; kafir, 85c; barley, 70c; rye, 70c; cream, 33c; eggs, 16c to 19c; poultry, 6c to 13c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Another good rain needed. Some late corn would make a few bushels but the early corn is a total loss except for a little fodder of inferior quality. Many silos being filled. More wheat than usual will be seeded. Very few hogs on the farms. Oats sold at 45c to 46c at public sale recently.—J. B. Schenck.

Johnson—Arid weather with widely separated, very light showers. Moderate temperatures came to our relief early in August. Corn is a lost crop except for silage or pasture. Spring seedlings of clover, timothy, alfalfa and lespedeza are believed to be dead in nearly all cases. No late cuttings of alfalfa in sight. Many plan to plant turnips and late gardens as well as fall pasture crops of oats, barley and wheat, if rains come, yet the menace of grasshoppers makes the projects seem hazardous. Some experimenting with late potatoes. Some disastrous grass and brush fires occurred in eastern part of county. Nearly all farmers and stockmen are hauling water, virtually all cisterns dry. Public health and that of animals, good. Silos of some sort are almost the rule instead of the exception.—Bertha Bell White-law.

Lane—A few light showers. Not much wheat ground worked yet. Many talk of stubble drilling to insure safety against soil blowing. Feed still has a chance. Lots of cattle being shifted for pasture.—A. R. Bentley.

Lyon—Corn and kafir not very good. Grasshoppers have done much damage. Pastures dried up, stock are fed.—E. R. Griffith.

Miami—Weather still dry but not so hot. Most corn in county fit only for fodder, virtually no corn. Grasshoppers cleaned some fields. Had no rain to speak of for 3 months. Wheat made from 10 to 30 bushels; oats, 5 to 25.—W. T. Case.

## Show Club Colts at Fair

New features have been added to the program which will attract Kansas 4-H Club boys and girls to the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, September 14 to 19. Notable among the new features is the colt classification and the 4-H storehouse of health.

"We believe 4-H Club prospects at the fairs this year are better than they have been for many years," said M. H. Coe, state 4-H Club leader, Kansas State College. "The premium classification which has been prepared for the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka provides for an increase of several hundred dollars in premiums that are available to 4-H boys and girls."

## Pasture Shortage Whipped

One might think that this summer had knocked entrants in Kansas Farmer's pasture rotation contest as "flat as a pancake." But that isn't the case. Farmers visited in July had native grass, Sudan grass, stubble fields and alfalfa fields which were making pasture. Of course they didn't have the best grazing ever, but they were just so much ahead of other farmers who didn't have any acceptable pasture. The results of the pasture rotation contest will be felt in future years when more farmers have Sudan grass on fallowed land, and cured grass stored back in their native pastures for periods like the past June and July.

Neosho—Filling of silos, cutting corn fodder and prairie hay are principal jobs on the farm. The drouth has damaged the corn crop almost beyond redemption and killed most of the berry vines. There still is a chance for kafir and other sorghum crops if rains come immediately. Government ponds and wells very beneficial. Many farmers having to haul water. It is surprising the amount of watermelons and cantaloupes going to market. Livestock doing well considering the shortage of feed. Several public sales with fair prices prevailing. Wheat, \$1.09; corn, \$1.20; oats, 35c; flax, \$1.70; hens, 14c; eggs, 19c; butterfat, 33c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Weather conditions have changed a little the last few weeks. A few local showers cooled the air some, but not enough moisture so plowing can be done. Most farmers raking stubble fields to get some feed. The cane and kafir will not make a lot of feed unless more rain comes.—James McHill.

Osborne—The last week of July brought rain and cooler weather. Many farmers sowing seeds in an effort to hold their stock. Grasshoppers and drouth have just about cleaned things here. Many cattle have gone to market and all were needed here as stock is too scarce. Plowing for wheat with ground in fine condition. There will be no corn here and very little good fodder. Cattle were turned in on the stubs after the hoppers had eaten the leaves and tops of corn. Some trying to raise fall gardens. Price of grain advancing with the farmer on the buying end. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, \$1.25; bran, \$1.40; shorts, \$1.65; cream, 33c; eggs, 14c.—Niles C. Endsley.

Rawlins—Cooler weather. Not much farming has been done as it has been too dry. Some in field and some getting ready to cut up what little feed they have. Some fodder. No farm sales. Stock not selling so well at sale pavilions. Corn selling off car for \$1.15; wheat, \$1.09; poultry, 15c; cream, 31c to 34c.—J. A. Kelley.

Reeds—Farmers busy threshing and plowing where local showers have wet the ground sufficiently. Showers and cooler weather have helped the feed and pastures. Wheat, \$1.05; corn, \$1.25; oats, 62c; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 13c; bran, \$1.60.—C. O. Thomas.

Trego—Local rains varying from 1/4 to 1 inch have fallen over the county. Corn crop trimmed by grasshoppers, as were nearly all trees and gardens. Listed feed stood dry weather remarkably well but needs a lot more rain to make feed. Most pastures on upland are short. Fruit coming in, peaches, \$2.25 a bushel. A lot of wheat ground one-wayed, too dry for mold board plows.—Ella M. Whisler.

Washington—This county received good rains recently. Farmers busy plowing for wheat. A large acreage will be seeded. Corn and alfalfa fields badly damaged by grasshoppers. Gardens complete failure. Pastures dry but most cattle getting plenty to eat. Potatoes spoiling badly. A good many grasshoppers have disappeared. Public sales being held, prices fair. Not many hogs being kept on account of high price of feed. Row crops looking good. A number of silos will be filled. Eggs, 16c; butterfat, 35c; hens, 15c; springs, 15c; corn, \$1.25; wheat, \$1.10; oats, 40c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wyandotte—Pastures burned up, farmers feeding stock dry feed. Wheat made a fine yield of excellent quality grain. Oats also good. Corn nearly a complete failure except in a few spots. This is four years in succession corn has been a failure, and very little will be planted next spring from present indications. A large wheat and oat acreage will be sown. Plowing progressing well. Only one crop of alfalfa was harvested. Lots of fodder sold to silo men. Gasoline pipe line going thru county making employment for men, teams and trucks.—Warren Scott.

## Northern Wheat Did Well

A new type of wheat known as Cheyenne, developed by the Nebraska Experiment Station, produced a higher yield than any of the well-known varieties on experimental tracts in Sedgwick and Kingman counties, C. E. Crews, director of experiments, announced, Cheyenne averaged 22 bushels. All of the varieties together averaged slightly over 18 bushels an acre.



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# KANSAS FARMER

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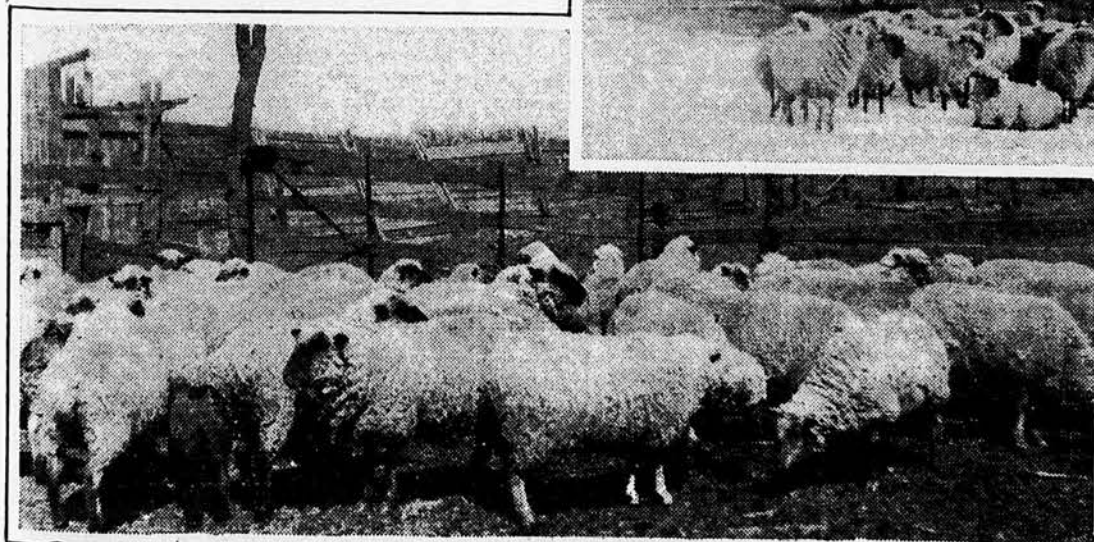
## A Good Income From Run-Down Grassland

TUDOR CHARLES

ONE of the best ways to get an income from damaged pastures while giving attention to their improvement, is to turn to a ewe flock. We often have pointed to the two successful forms of sheep handling used on Kansas farms—raising lambs and fattening Western lambs. Both are worthy of recommendation. But keeping of ewe flocks is suited to a large number of farms, taking the state as a whole. More farmers also are financially able to enter on a flock basis.

It has been said, and quite truthfully, that a well managed flock of ewes never shows a loss. That ought to be just the thing many Kansas farmers have been wanting. August is the ideal month to establish a flock of sheep.

The performance of ewe flocks on Western Kansas farms, altho few in number, gives rise to the conclusion that sheep can help farmers build back their pastures and bring their fair share of prosperity, too. Roy Kistler, Colby, has just a small flock—42 ewes and about the same number of lambs. He was grazing them this summer on buffalo grass. The pasture was quite small, as Mr. Kistler lives in a flat, fertile grain crop area where only a small amount of buffalo grass remains. There was a fairly uniform stand of grass, including pepper grass which is a serious pasture weed and of little value to cattle. Mr. Kistler's flock grazed near the barn and rather surprisingly preferred the pepper grass which had matured seed. Buffalo grass was taller and thicker near the barn where the sheep had kept the pepper grass eaten off, than it was farther out in the pasture. This was because more moisture was left for it. Mr. Kistler sold his cattle and bought sheep. He believes they are an aid to pastures as well as a means of income from run-down grassland.



A common way of controlling bindweed on some of the more expansive farms of Western Kansas is to stop cultivating it and let the land return to wild or native vegetation, which usually consists of a high percentage of weeds. While this is not considered high quality pasture it will at least provide valuable grazing during the spring of the year and perhaps during the summer and fall. Sheep are the only common farm animals which could use pasture of this kind to advantage.

George L. McColm, Emporia, has been in the sheep business since 1925, when he started winning show ribbons in company with his brother, Edwin. He is a young breeder of Southdowns who believes in the future of the sheep industry in Kansas. Central and Eastern Kansas are remarkably adapted to sheep production, in his opinion. Many of the farms already are fenced sheep-tight, and have barns and other buildings to use for lambing.

Rye and wheat supply an abundance of fall, winter and early spring pasture. Every farm has some forage crops and grains to carry the ewes thru the short winter feeding period and fatten the lamb crop. Native pasture, woodlots and Sweet clover are available for spring pasture. Sudan grass, rape, clover and lespedeza usually are ample in summer.

The McColm family specializes in production of Southdown lambs for the spring trade. According to George, the last 15 years (Continued on Page 17)

### The Pictures:

- 1—This old, grade ewe produced a good quality lamb when bred to a purebred Hampshire ram on Dr. P. B. Smith's farm, Neodesha. The greatest need of the sheep industry in Kansas today is more good, purebred rams.
- 2—The beginning of a good Mitchell county flock. Ewes shipped in from the range, belonging to Noel and Charlene Belles, Asherville. Nearly a thousand ewes in similar bunches were brought into Mitchell county in one shipment last fall.
- 3—Ewes and lambs belonging to T. J. Young, Colby. Fresh water and plenty of it is important for sheep. They are particular about their drinking water.
- 4—A good flock of grade ewes belonging to E. E. Ferguson, Valley Falls. They are contented in winter quarters even on a bitterly cold day. Sheep need little protection if kept dry—except during lambing when warmth and dryness are necessary.
- 5—A real good demonstration flock of ewes handled by E. W. Maxwell, Wilson county. The lessons taught by such flocks are proper care, feeding and management, plus the advantages of early spring lambs.
- 6—A Shawnee county flock gets good grazing from a pasture which is badly infested with weeds. Lambs in this flock were born in March. The earlier lambs come after January 1 the better market they usually strike. Gains are expensive after hot weather.



# Yes, There Is Hope in "Tomorrow"

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THERE is to be an airplane photograph taken of the dust bowl area. It will include most of the Dakotas, a good deal of Nebraska, part of Kansas, Eastern Colorado, Oklahoma and Northwest Texas. It may be a picture of desolation, of blasted hopes, of futile struggle with the pitiless forces of nature.

The inhabitants of the region to be photographed have to a large extent, lost their morale, and no wonder. It is an unusual person who will continue to get up after being knocked down an indefinite number of times. They have planted and replanted and seen all their labor go for nothing. Climatic conditions aside from the destruction of crops, have been almost unbearable. These hardy independent men and women of the frontier have been forced to depend on public aid, something that most of them were loath to do.

What should be done for these people and what should they do? It is comparatively easy to answer the first of these questions. These people must not be permitted to suffer for the necessities of life. The public must take care of their immediate needs.

The second question is a good deal more difficult. Speaking for myself, I would endeavor to find some place where life is not quite so much of a gamble. Of course life is a gamble at best. There is no such thing as complete assurance.

Some of these people will move, I do not know what per cent, but no doubt there will be a very considerable migration. Migrations to and from that section are not without precedent. There have been at least two great migrations to and from Western Kansas within the past 60 years. During the middle eighties there was a great rush for that Western country. The fierce county-seat wars occurred during that period. Towns were built up almost overnight. Towns that at one time boasted of from two to three thousand inhabitants, now have no existence. Almost every quarter section was settled upon and "proved up." Great numbers of these claims were afterward abandoned. After the World War there was another migration to that part of Kansas now known as the dust-bowl. For a few years there was great prosperity. Never perhaps anywhere else in the United States had farmers as a whole received such rich rewards for so little labor. Most of them I fear have used up all the accumulations of those fat years. They have stayed, clinging to the hope that good times were coming again. They have just about reached the limit of their ability to stay.

However, that country will not be depopulated. There will be many thousands of people in that unfortunate section who will manage somehow to stay. And if they can hold on long enough they will reap their reward.

In case weather conditions become more favorable, as they will, will the farming methods which have contributed as is generally conceded, to the present disaster still continue? I do not know. Men do learn something from experience but they do not learn it very fast. It seems to me if they do stay, they should at least try to have something that can be depended on with reasonable certainty. There are millions of acres of land in the western area which can be irrigated, but a great many of the survivors of this prolonged drouth have not the means to put in extensive irrigation plants. However it is possible to build windmills and put up tanks sufficient to store water enough to irrigate a small tract of ground, with very little expense. It is remarkable how much can be raised on a tract of irrigated land not more

## More or Less Modern Fables

A lightning-bug which had a very high opinion of its own importance, one evening shut off its tail-light for a moment while it engaged in conversation with a pincher-bug in a patronizing sort of a way. Just then something happened to the city lighting plant and the city was temporarily, but suddenly, plunged into utter darkness. The lightning-bug immediately concluded that the sudden and universal darkness was caused by its shutting off of its rear-end glow, and said to the pincher-bug: "I regret what has happened but I suppose you realize what would become of this town if I were to move out of it."

## Pioneer Banker and Client

ED BLAIR  
Spring Hill, Kansas

A strap through a loop and another loop too  
With a string tied around, before he was through

Was the way David carried his money around  
So before it was opened it must be unwound.  
Yes, David was thrifty, 'twas little he spent  
So when folks were hard up, straight to him they went.

And they whittled and talked of the cattle  
and crops

Of trading 'mong neighbors and various swaps,

Of folks getting married, and what they would do

And whether they'd have a hard time pullin' through.

Till at last, twinkling stars appeared in the skies

And the prospective borrower's courage would rise.

And, acting as if he had "almost forgot"

What he "stopped 'round fer," would say,  
"Like as not

I'll need ninety dollars some day purty soon  
'Nd I'd like to hire it till a year from this June.

I reckon you don't know o' anyone here  
Who has that much to hire fer this comin' year?"

"Gettin' married! Uh-huh. I thought ye was Joe

Ye been courtin' Sallie a whole year or so.  
That gal will be makin' a mighty fine wife  
And you'll do yer part so there'll never be strife.

I'll make out a note fer a hunderd tomorry  
You buy one more calf and you'll never be sorry!"

than an acre in extent. All this land needs is water.

I have been told of little plants of this kind which never get into the news columns of any of the large papers and don't even show up in the agricultural reports, which have produced an astonishing amount of food. Some of these small tracts are so intensively cultivated that they actually furnish a comfortable living for a considerable sized family. In at least one case the tract irrigated was only half an acre. Now with a small but certain base of supplies it will be possible for farmers to live out there and eventually to prosper.

There is much to be said in favor of staying rather than leaving the drouth and dust-stricken area. It is easy enough for people who are comfortably located elsewhere to say that they would leave there. I feel that way myself, but it is no easy matter to just abandon a home where you have lived maybe half a lifetime. And if the resident leaves just where can he and his family go to better themselves? There are no longer vacant lands to settle upon and cultivate as there were a generation ago. The difficulties in the way of getting located in a new home are tremendous. The Government is doing something in the way of assisting in the resettlement of unfortunate drouth sufferers but the task is bigger than can be handled by the present agencies.

The drouth has not been the only thing with which these people have had to contend. Here is a letter from a Nebraska resident which presents a vivid picture and which is not overdrawn. I have not space for all of it but here is an extract:

"We are experiencing day after day of burning sun and relentless hot winds that seem to come from some tropical oven; nights when the air is but a degree cooler than in the day. For twelve successive days the thermometer has registered over 100 degrees. Early in June the prospects for abundant crops were very bright. Frequent rains had caused the small grains—wheat, oats and rye, to mature rapidly; alfalfa had attained a luxuriant growth, and the grass in the hill pastures was thick and green.

The first blow to our hopes occurred on June 8. At 3:30 that morning we were awakened by the sharp staccato of hailstones beating against the house. Hailstones ranging from 4 to 7 inches in diameter when borne on the wings of a seventy-mile-an-hour wind, are effective agents of destruction. A farmer living across the way suffered the total loss of his 220 acres of small grain by the hail. His year's income was wiped out in ten minutes. . . .  
"Since that time there has been very little rainfall. Now

the crops which were spared by the hail are being slowly destroyed by the heat and drouth. One wonders which is more agonizing—to have the crops destroyed in a few minutes by hail or to watch their slow but steady destruction from day to day. In the latter case one at least clings to the hope ever renewed and seemingly ever unfulfilled that "maybe it will rain tomorrow."

One thing must be said it is the greatest "tomorrow" country in the world.

## What the Farm Offers

THE other day I received a letter from a high school teacher out in Central Kansas. He and his pupils are studying farm problems, and his letter asks for my opinion as to what the farm offers boys and girls in the future. I not only answer that question without hesitation but with enthusiasm.

Notwithstanding all that is being talked and written about the farmer's troubles I am of the opinion that never before in the history of the United States did the farm offer so great inducements to the industrious and well-educated farm boy or girl as it does now.

It does, however, require a higher order of intelligence than ever before, because farming has become a science. There is need for better methods and more brains on the farm than ever before. The slipshod farmer who does not use his brains to good advantage in the future is bound to fail. But the real farmer, who loves his business and who exercises good judgment, will get a thrill and joy and satisfaction and success such as he never experienced before.

There is a new generation of farmers coming on, the boys and girls of these 4-H clubs who will dominate the great basic industry of agriculture. They will restore the depleted fertility of the soil. They will build new and beautiful homes. They will do away with the unsightly litter of barnyards. They will have no scrub stock or inferior grades of poultry. They will decrease the number of acres farmed but will double the yield on the land that actually is tilled. The paved highways will run thru constant panoramas of entrancing rural beauty and prosperity. There will be no scrub stock to offend the eye, but everywhere the flocks and herds will add to the beauty of the landscape by the perfection of their development. These coming farmers will be the real lords of creation, the educated aristocracy of productive industry.

## A New Kind of Texas Bar

THE publicity department of the Texas Centennial Exposition, being held at Dallas, sends me the information that the exposition managers are setting up, or maybe already have set up, a regular "bar" fashioned after the frontier bars that used to be common in wild and woolly towns like Dodge City, Kansas.

However, there will be no "gun-plays" and no wild carousing or bloody conflicts, for the "drinks" will not be the old "Hell's Delight" or "Forty-rod" that used to be sold over the Dodge City bars, but healthful milk—Guernsey highballs, Holstein cocktails, Jersey Martinis, Ayrshire Sallie Walkers and Brown Swiss Julips. The milk they promise is to come from the hundreds of dairy queens that will lead a sweet and easy life during the 6 months of the Texas World's Fair.

And why should anybody be fool enough to drink hot, throat-searing whisky when good, rich, sweet milk is to be had for a much lower price?

## When to Give Notice

Would like you to tell me the legal way of putting a tenant off a farm when he has no lease. In what way should the notice to quit be given? At what time of the year? In this case the tenant has lived on the place several years with only verbal contracts. The year began August 1.—H. M. N.

There is no particular way designated by statute to give notice to a tenant who is occupying from year to year, under verbal contracts. Except that the notice must be in writing and must be given at least 30 days before the expiration of the year. It might be given by the land owner or by his authorized agent, or it might be given by registered letter with requirement that the tenant must sign for it.

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.



# Farm Matters as I See Them

## When Neighbors Are Troubled

**D**EMANDING immediate attention from every one concerned is the serious situation in which thousands of our farmers find themselves as the result of the 1936 drouth.

Thousands of these families are in desperate plight. They are entitled to every consideration from their government. The job is just too big for the localities and states affected. The disaster is too all-inclusive to enable the home communities to take care of their needs.

I have urged Secretary Wallace of Agriculture, Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, and President Roosevelt, to make necessary funds immediately available. Road building, pond construction, well construction should be provided to the limit of funds and possibilities for work for these farmers. Where such projects cannot be provided, or prove insufficient, out-right grants are justifiable, in the public interest.

There is another suggestion I made this week which, I am glad to say, has been adopted. Included in the soil conservation program are payments to co-operating farmers for growing soil conserving crops. These payments run from \$5 to \$8 an acre, up to 15 per cent of the total acreage, over most of Kansas. One of the provisions in the requirements for getting these payments is that the local county committees must check up on stands of these soil conserving crops. These check-ups are to be made the latter part of this month, and in early September.

Here is the situation that has arisen. Due to drouth and grasshoppers, there are no stands of the soil conserving crops to be found on thousands and thousands of acres where the required soil conserving crops were planted.

Now what I suggested was that in such cases allowance be made for the destruction caused by the drouth and grasshoppers; that where a farmer can show that the planting was done in good faith, and that he followed soil conservation practices, he be given full credit, just as if he had the stands of soil conserving crops to show to the local committees when these make their inspections. I believed this was a fair thing to do, and as I say, I have been informed that Dean H. Umberger of the Kansas State College has worked out a plan by which affidavits of neighbors will suffice to show compliance.

Governor Landon also is on the right track in his successful efforts to get freight rate reductions for movements of livestock, feedstuffs, and water in tank cars for drouth communities. It is impossible to make up to farmers in the drouth areas for their losses and suffering this year, but all of us should do everything in our power to alleviate suffering and enable these people to hold on until conditions grow better.

Kansas is fortunate indeed that the drouth did not come until after wheat harvest. As a result Kansas farm income for 1936, despite the ravages of the drouth and the destruction wrought by the grasshoppers, will be larger than it has been in any year since 1931. The same promises to be true for the country as a whole.

It is interesting to note that even in this very bad year, wheat production in the United States promises to amount to 600 million bushels. That is within some 25 millions of domestic demands for wheat. Two good wheat years in succession, in other words, would give us again sufficient surpluses to drive wheat price down below production costs. Something for us to think about when the drouth period is over.

I want to say also I think it is a matter for congratulation that all thru these years of adjustment, Kansas authorities have worked with the AAA people at Washington to get the results that have been accomplished in this state.

Speaking recently before the Second Dearborn Conference on Agriculture, Industry and Science, Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Calif., made these significant statements:

"Our agriculture was designed for export, but the need no longer fits the design. We used to export the outturn of 50 to 60 million acres; today the export does not represent more than the outturn of 30 million acres. Opportunities for re-expansion are difficult to find.

"The situation with wheat, as with several other crops in the world, may be summarized as follows: So long as growers and lands in surplus countries produce in excess of what Western Europe wants, or can pay for, carryovers will continue to be excessive in years of crop failures."

In other words, my friends, drouth and grasshoppers have not solved the farm problem for us. It still has to be met and solved on a long range basis.

## Progress Insurance

**A**GRICULTURE will go ahead. It always has. It will continue to do so despite present troubles. Encouragement in this belief comes to me from farmers themselves. From things they have accomplished. On the road we have traveled, every step of farm progress is discernible. Going back far enough, we all know most of our crops and livestock are "strangers" in this country. Their grandparents, many times removed, were brought here from other countries. But since then improvement never has ceased.

Our farmers have taken these crops and livestock and have bred them up for quality, resist-

ance to disease and insects, and for hardiness to stand below-zero winters as well as drouthy summers. Science helps. But first of all America is indebted to farmers for a large per cent of our progress. They have seen the need for improved varieties of crops, and better livestock, and have helped work them out. Farm progress in quality production may sometimes be slow, but it is sure.

Yet by far the most encouraging promise of continued farm progress is the attention given to farm boys and girls. And the response from them. They have proved their ability in finishing market-topping livestock. They have superior results growing crops. I think this early training, this time of gaining practical experience, is the most important insurance we could provide for a sound future for agriculture.

By offering 4-H club work and Vocational Agriculture training, you, fathers and mothers, are doing this: You are saying to them—by deed as well as by word—"Fitting yourselves for life's work is not marked 'rush.' This speed-mad age needs calm thinking and straight facts. Thru actual practice, sons and daughters, you will know whether farming suits you. Whether you suit it. This no longer is a dumping place for failures in other lines. Farming is as much a profession as medicine or engineering. It is a job for men and women. This culling process will leave those most able to manage the great farming industry right on the farm where they are needed." You are making it possible for the younger generation to take over the mature job of farming because they know they want to, not because they are forced into it.

Now we of an older generation must do more. We must make it possible for young folks to own farms. That is entirely as important as the present problem of keeping farms in the hands of actual farmers.

All of the background training young folks acquire thru these present efforts—sometimes at a sacrifice to parents—goes for nothing if the young man or young woman cannot see farm and home ownership ahead. I think the Farm Credit Administration is doing a good job in its aim of providing sound, workable credit for agriculture today. The long-time plan of repaying a farm loan offers the right kind of inducement. Low interest rates are essential to decent living while paying for a farm. That is something we must not overlook in our long-time planning for a sound and profitable agriculture. Using this kind of wisdom simply is dedicating our best efforts to a safe, wholesome future for our children.

*Arthur Capper*

# Cattle Maintain Underlying Strength

## 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.....	\$ 9.00	\$ 8.50	\$11.25
Hogs.....	10.90	10.10	12.00
Lambs.....	10.25	9.15	8.85
Hens, Heavy.....	.15½	.15	.16
Eggs, Firsts.....	.22	.20	.24
Butterfat.....	.33	.31	.19
Wheat, Hard Winter..	1.23¼	1.15¼	1.05¼
Corn, Yellow.....	1.17½	.94	.86¾
Oats.....	.48	.41	.32
Barley.....	.86	.68	.47
Alfalfa, Baled.....	22.00	19.00	11.00
Prairie.....	13.50	13.00	8.50

prospects for cattle feed than in similar information about any other form of stock. Nearly every farm has either beef or dairy cattle. At least a few head are marketed every year. Feed conditions are important. No class of livestock consumes quite such large quantities of roughage. So in times like the present, farmers look at their herds of beef and dairy cattle and attempt to make the best laid plans for the future.

The outstanding feature of the August cattle market thus far has been its underlying strength. There have been runs of cattle which 2 years ago would have broken the market severely. But price losses have been small and gains have followed setbacks in virtually every division of the market. The Federal Government has had to enter the market to maintain price levels on only a limited number of days.

Another important feature is influencing the August market and it marks hopeful

days for the livestock business. Associations of cattle producers, commission firms, terminal yards, packers and retail distributors have designated August as National Beef Month. Special efforts are being made to advertise and sell larger quantities of beef. Consumption will be based more on quality for the prices, rather than on cheapness of the product alone. This marks the first co-operative attempt on a nationwide scale to sell more beef, in which every agency of the industry has taken part, and stronger beef prices are attributed to a great extent to this factor.

The smallest corn crop in this century, and some years before is now quite generally forecast. It appears that fewer than a billion bushels may be harvested, while the 1934 crop reached a little more than 1,350 million. But this will leave some corn for feeding and it likely will be possible to buy corn this winter some below present levels. At any rate it will be possible to get corn, which has been scarce recently as old corn stocks have been cleaned up. Reports from every state along the Missouri river are that old corn is difficult to find. Feeders are turning to barley, oats, wheat and rye which are better feeds anyway, at the price. Roughage is going to be in larger supply over Kansas as a whole, than in 1934.

Steady to advancing hog prices may be

## Market Barometer

Cattle—Steady to higher for fat kinds. Lower prices for cheaper grades.

Hogs—Steady to advancing hog prices.

Sheep—Steady to lower sheep and lamb prices.

Wheat—Higher during August.

Corn—Small breaks from now on.

Butterfat—Chances are for steady prices at least.

Eggs and Poultry—Higher eggs, steady to lower poultry.

**W**ITH the wide and varied forms of livestock production engaged in by Kansas farmers, perhaps more are interested in the market condition of cattle and the

expected by late August, the economics department of Kansas State College reports. It appears hogs will be as good property as a man could own if he has some home-grown feeds to keep them. Perhaps breeding stock is better property than too many feeding pigs, but fat hogs are likely to pay handsomely for grain fed by next spring.



# Another Outlet for Alfalfa

JOHN HAMON  
Wilson County Agent

ALFALFA long has been recognized for its feeding value as a legume hay. Likewise every farmer has labored to get his alfalfa in the bale with as much green color as possible. Experiments and feeding experience have shown that much of the value of alfalfa is lost when it is allowed to cure too long in the field or is exposed to rain while curing. Recently alfalfa meal has been recommended as valuable in poultry and dairy rations as alfalfa contains large amounts of carotene from which vitamin A is formed.

A hay and grain company at Neodesha has developed "dehydrated alfalfa" and is artificially drying the hay in order to retain larger amounts of carotene. The result of this dehydrating process is an alfalfa leaf meal rich in carotene and protein, which is finding ready sale in Eastern feed markets, as in this form they obtain a higher concentrated feed containing the vitamin-A forming carotene.

In developing this process, W. J. Small has found it necessary to build an alfalfa harvester which elevates the

is being used on the upland at the rate of 100 pounds of 45 per cent fertilizer, or its equivalent, to the acre. Many farmers on the Verdigris river bottom are fortunate and do not need to apply either lime or phosphate. Nearly all farmers sow Kansas Common seed, mostly of local production and inoculation has proved of great value. A firm seedbed, obtained by packing, is most important in alfalfa seeding.

Indications are that a large acreage of alfalfa will be seeded this fall in Wilson county, some with the specific intention of selling it for meal manufacture, and the other as a necessary livestock feed.

## Still Have Rich Soil

J. C. MOHLER

In connection with the new soil conservation program, Kansas is unjustly getting a lot of bad advertising concerning the fertility of its lands. For example, there has been wide publicity purporting to show that Kansas' soils are so depleted by cropping and erosion that they yield only about half as much as in the early decades. That is erroneous. Kansas' soils high rate in fertility and have by no means suffered anything like such loss in productive capacity. The comparison is made that the average yield per acre of corn in Kansas during the decade which ended with 1885—50 years ago—was double that of the decade ended with 1935, to prove that Kansas' soils are losing their fertility at a rate that may soon see their complete exhaustion. In all fairness, something should be said about the weather as a factor. In the first named decade, there were 9 good corn years, while in the last decade, there were 5 years of increasing deficiency in rainfall, culminating in the disastrous droughts of 1934, '35 and this year. The lower acre-yields may be attributed more to this fact perhaps, than to any other.

Another factor worth noting is the increase from approximately 10 million acres under cultivation, 50 years ago, to a recent maximum of nearly 24 million acres. It seems fair to suppose that the choicer lands were used in the early days and in the expansion of our farming vast areas of less fertile types were brought under the plow. Not only that, but in the process there was widespread misuse of land and misdirected cropping.

The average yield of corn in Shawnee county was 27.2 bushels in the decade 1901-1910; 21.57 bushels in 1911-1920; 24.22 bushels in 1921-1930. In the first decade cited, there was one year—1908—when the acre yield aver-



Alfalfa harvester at work on A. S. Hopkins farm, Neodesha. This machine cuts and elevates in one operation and hay is ready to be hauled to the dehydrating plant.

aged 41 bushels. In the second decade, the average yield was 41 bushels in 1920. In the third decade, there were 2 years—1927-1927—when the average yield was 36 bushels an acre. Indeed, the acre yield of corn averaged 33 bushels and 32 bushels in 1931 and 1932 respectively. The fertility must still be there to enable the land to produce such yields as these.

Another consideration of importance lies in the fact that, 50 years ago, the crop-reporting system was less well organized and hence less effective than in later years. In that early day, the means of travel and communication were difficult. Then, there was one reporter to answer for a county. Now an average of 19 reporters serve to a county.

Now, all of this does not mean that Kansas' farm land has entirely retained its original fertility. There have been losses, both from cropping and erosion, as in other states, but in our enthusiasm for correcting mistakes and improving conditions, it is bad policy and bad business to over-emphasize the situation and thus unjustly devalue our resources in our own eyes and in the estimation of others.

## Good Results From Poison

FRANK BURSON

Exceptionally good results have been obtained from poisoning grasshoppers on the Otto Morris farm in Chase county. Otto states he has put mash on 90 acres, and considers this a very effective system for controlling grasshoppers. He did not wait for the government poison to arrive but began to buy poison long before that time. He used a total of 19 pounds of white arsenic and later used about 2½ gallons of the government poison. Thru this means of control, 80 to 90 per cent of the grasshoppers were killed. A great deal has been said about grasshoppers moving in from adjoining pastures. Otto's experience has taught

him that the hoppers move in very slowly and that frequent poisonings along the edges of the fields will take care of this situation.

This experience of Otto Morris shows what actually can be accomplished if only each farmer would put forth an effort to do some real effective poisoning. Farmers are urged to control these grasshoppers now in order to eliminate a large number that would otherwise lay eggs. If these pests are allowed to lay their eggs at this time, then look out for a big grasshopper crop in 1937.

## Seed Loans Being Paid

Kansas farmers have established a good record for payment of their debts. In Rooks county during the recent harvest, a traveler happened into the courthouse and while visiting with

## Good Time to Lime

O. T. COLEMAN

One of the most logical times to apply limestone for clovers is ahead of wheat or barley in the fall. For Sweet clover and alfalfa, most satisfactory results are obtained by applying the lime a year ahead. Six months ahead is satisfactory for other clovers. On permanent pastures it requires about a year to see much effect from limestone application. It doesn't matter so much when lime is applied, if it is worked well into the soil. But the application should be well in advance of clover seedings for best results.

a number of farmers, noticed quite a group of farmers in a room across the hall. There was a steady procession of men coming and going. He asked if there was a distribution of AAA wheat checks taking place, and was informed that the crowd was farmers coming in to pay their seed loans.

## Capper Asks Hopper Funds

An urgent appeal to Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, to allot funds for grasshopper eradication to Kansas was sent to Washington by Senator Arthur Capper last week. He enclosed with his letter a resolution from the board of commissioners of Sherman county, pointing to the importance of group action this fall in fighting hoppers and the serious need for government shipments of poison. Since fighting grasshoppers is a job which affects whole counties and even several states, the department of agriculture has felt justified in allotting funds for fighting hoppers. The insects killed in one county, might be devouring crops in another county or state in a few days if they were not quite effectively checked.

## Cultivator for Wheat Land

Probably 90 per cent of our corn fields to be seeded to wheat will be prepared with a disk this fall. This will produce a smooth seed-bed but it is likely to blow. It would probably be a much better plan to use a common corn cultivator instead of a disk. The cultivator produces a more cloddy surface and will help to prevent blowing.

## 1936 Wheat Will Grow

M. M. TAYLOR, Thomas County Agent

Farmers have been much concerned about the poor germination tests they have received from samples of wheat they have raised this year. A letter from J. W. Zahnley, Director of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture Seed Laboratory, located at Manhattan, tells us not to be unduly alarmed concerning the poor germination at this time. "We frequently have samples of wheat germinate as low as 10 per cent in July and the same samples, without any treatment may germinate approximately 100 per cent by the middle of September or early October," said Mr. Zahnley. The reason for this is because wheat and a number of other cereals must go thru some change for a while after harvest. The change brought about in this period is known as post-maturity or after-ripening.

alfalfa from the mower to the trailer which goes to the plant. For best results the alfalfa must be at the plant in about an hour after cutting. The harvester is mounted on rubber tires and is pulled with a tractor likewise mounted on rubber. Both tractor and harvester are equipped with lights and operate night and day.

The capacity of the plant is about 1 ton of dehydrated alfalfa meal an hour. The green alfalfa is chopped in inch-lengths as it enters a gas heated rotary dryer and emerges dried after 5 minutes. The leaves then are sifted from stems, as a higher grade product is made from the finely ground leaves. Chemical tests are run on the leaf meal daily in order to ascertain the protein value of the product.

This description of the operations, altho brief, will give a picture of the plant and its operations. Thirty-five men are employed at the plant in Neodesha, and a total of nearly 100 are employed when the other plants at Kansas City, Kan., and Shawnee, Okla., are included.

Growth of the alfalfa meal business has provided another source of marketing one of Wilson county's most valuable crops. This plan insures farmers against weather hazards and relieves them of the responsibility of cutting and baling. The alfalfa is purchased in the field on a basis of dry weight after dehydration. The price always has been in line with prevailing hay markets. This year the plant is using about 700 acres and on the first cutting netted farmers an average of nearly \$10 an acre.

Wilson county farmers are finding fall seeding of alfalfa most satisfactory. Careful preparation of the seed-bed during the summer is essential. Lime needs must be corrected and usually 2 tons is sufficient. Fertilizer

## Farmers Check Corn Loss

H. B. HARPER, Harvey County Agent

SINCE grasshoppers began their destructive work in Harvey county the forepart of July, many farmers in Harvey county and surrounding territory have been at a loss to know just what to do to save feed crops. Some spread poisoned bait, killing large numbers of hoppers. Others permitted undue waste and destruction of corn crops by permitting the hoppers to make inroads into the cornfields. But

A. D. Claassen, prominent dairyman near Newton, got into the field with his corn binder and saved excellent corn fodder by cutting it and putting it immediately into the silo. Mr. Claassen has a herd of 20 Holsteins that should be able to utilize the corn fodder harvested from this 40-acre field which made in the neighborhood of 2½ to 3 tons to the acre. The silo will preserve it in its most valuable form.



Cutting corn fodder with a one-man tractor and binder outfit on the A. D. Claassen farm, Newton. Corn binders are being ordered in large numbers by Kansas farmers this year.



# Good Prospects in Stockers

G. H. HOWARD

MANY will recall, when feed shortage loomed in the fall of 1934, that good calves from 300 to 400 pounds could be had for as low as \$10 to \$15 a head. Those who had ample feed, who put up silage or sowed winter grains for pasture, took these calves thru the winter and made a handsome profit on them the following season.

This year will see something similar happen unless more silos and abundant fall pasture cause the feed situation to take a turn for the better. That is, those with calves may have to make some sort of sacrifice. Yet the situation will not be "made to order" for those who wish to buy.

Conditions on the range this year are such that grass is good. Range calves will come to market in fewer numbers. They will be held over for more growth. But there likely will be quite a few Corn Belt calves sold because of low feed supplies.

In recent issues of Kansas Farmer were several stories of Kansas feeders who had made money in 1935 and 1936 by putting calves thru on silage and cottonseed meal, making gains on them of from 1½ to 2 pounds daily. While no one can predict the margin of profits, it is reasonable to suppose that gains can be made as well this coming winter as in the last two years.

Such a situation should inspire confidence in those who wish to hold onto their calves, and likewise cause those with ample feed to consider purchasing calves as one means of using the present corn crop. One precaution should be noted by those making purchases. A calf weighing less than 200 pounds is a big risk. At that size he may be quite young to be weaned, he may not get started on his feed properly, even with as good feed as barley or wheat pasture, or silage. A thin calf at 300 pounds is a safer risk than a fleshier calf at 175 pounds. The former very likely has been weaned later. And even if thin, ample feed and some shelter will bring the thin steer thru the winter in fine shape. It would seem then, with Corn Belt calves likely to start to the central markets in large numbers if the drought continues, that this class of stock will return more than older steers, especially with the price of grain as high as it is, and as it is likely to continue.

## Short Grass Farm Notes

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER  
Larned, Kansas

The amount of soil moisture present at the time of seeding winter wheat is a thing farmers are much interested about. Summer fallowing is one of the best kinds of crop insurance. The problem the last few years is to get the moisture into the soil. With the reliable information now at hand about how the stored moisture determines the yield the question arises would it pay to irrigate for wheat? It would not be difficult to put from 2 to 6 feet of moisture in the soil during July and August on thousands of acres in the Arkansas river valley. If the level areas were listed after harvest and the listed furrows used to carry the water the process would be easy, once the irrigation plant was established. The cost of labor would be very small and the cost of putting an acre foot of water on should not exceed one to two dollars an acre.

Altho the soil was dry as a bone when we bound our barley we listed in 12 acres of corn as quickly as possible after the bundles were threshed. Sharp lister shares were put on the lister and a fair job of listing done altho the ground was hard and dry. As soon as the listing was completed we turned the water from the irrigation wells into the listed furrows and in 48 hours the corn was coming up. The irrigation wet the soil to a depth of 15 to 24 inches. At this season with plenty of moisture corn grows very rapidly. A check on the speed of growth shows it is growing well over an inch in 24 hours. When the plants reach a height of about 3 feet they grow very rapidly. A number of years ago we made a check on rate of growth when conditions were quite favorable and found the plants grew 3½ inches in 24 hours. Our hope in the

late corn is to get some forage since our cane crop is almost a failure. Should hoppers destroy our corn there will be lots of moisture in the ground to start off the winter wheat crop. In case fall moisture does not come to prepare a good seed bed we will try irrigating a few acres of wheat ground and see what the results are next harvest.

The hoppers have had a knock out blow. The poison campaign, disease, parasites and the heat have taken a heavy toll in their number. Since they have not yet laid their eggs we hope there will not be many next season. In

1913 when hoppers did a great deal of damage there were very few hoppers the following season of 1914. One of the most serious losses this season from the hoppers are the trees. Many of the large trees that lost all of their leaves will probably not recover from the shock. Trees are something that we cannot replace in a single season. The loss in the shelter belts has been pretty heavy and a large number of replacements will be necessary next spring.

Fall pasture of some kind is going to be badly needed in the western part of the state. Probably no crop will excel winter barley for fall pasture. However in the last few years winter barley has not withstood the dry winters very satisfactorily. It is true also that if a heavy growth is made early in the fall a lot of moisture is used up and

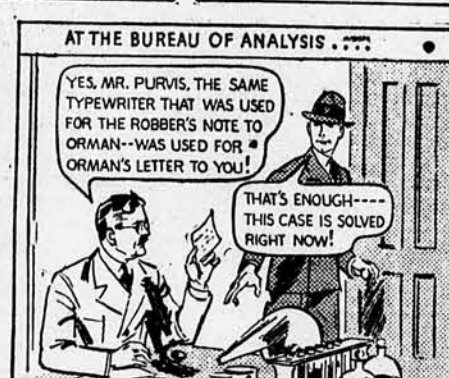
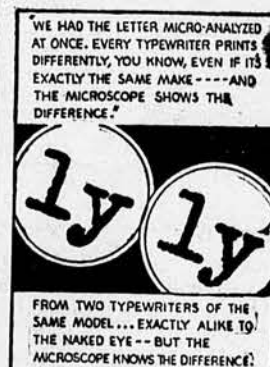
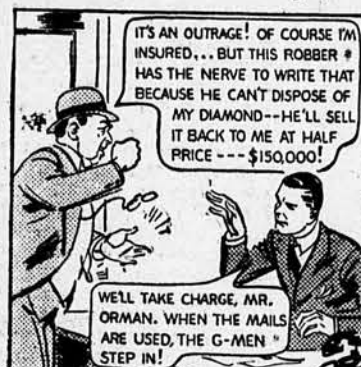
then the chances of the crop to get through the winter and make a good yield of grain are not very good. If one wishes to secure the maximum yield of grain winter barley should not be planted too early and certainly not be abused with heavy pasturing during the winter and late spring.

It seems that some definite steps should begin soon to get a farm program under way. The soil conservation plan was late in getting into operation and many farmers failed to get maximum benefits. Farming is a business that requires planning ahead, sometimes as much as two or three years. The makers of most of the farm programs so far have done very well on short notice but it has required too many rulings and too frequent changes to cover the problems that arose after the main plan was decided upon.

## "THE DIAMOND GRAB" *an inside story of* MELVIN PURVIS, AMERICA'S NO. 1 G-MAN



MELVIN PURVIS, young lawyer who became America's Ace G-Man... who directed the capture of Dillinger, "Pretty Boy" Floyd, "Baby Face" Nelson, and others. Mr. Purvis reveals here methods used in capturing criminals. Names, of course, have been changed. As today's story opens, Leo Orman, owner of the \$300,000 Bokhara Diamond, has reported to the police that it had been stolen. The G-Men do not usually concern themselves with what the underworld calls a "jewel grab." But Melvin Purvis was called in when...



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# Native Grass for Emergencies

TUDOR CHARLES

A NEW idea of pasture management is growing up in Kansas. It is the principle of conserving native pastures in normal years by use of temporary grass, so they will be able to withstand heavier grazing during periods of extreme drouth. This plan will be worth millions to Kansas farmers and the time is ripe for adopting it on more farms. Kansas Farmer is including this principle as a basic part of its pasture program and contest. In fact, information about its use by numerous farmers has come to light largely as a result of our pasture rotation contest.

Too much of the time we have talked of temporary grasses such as Sudan, small grain and clover, as emergency pastures. We figured on using them when native pastures "burnt up." But the last few years have been teaching us the fallacy of this plan. Native grasses on many farms have really given out, and this is the very time we have found temporary pastures unreliable. Sudan grass that got a good start is doing well this summer. It is very reliable during drouth if a good stand is obtained. But in certain dry areas, where the Sudan was planted in June to make later pasture and allow preparation of an ideal seedbed, there

pasture, and leave Sweet clover to graze in spring and early summer. Then if rains are abundant and native grass is coming on well in the spring, go right ahead and graze this small grain and clover, and watch the native grass improve. Plant some Sudan grass, too. Follow this plan every year, until we have another when most temporary pastures fail—and you will have a native pasture which will carry your stock thru, without damage to the grass.

This is Kansas Farmer's plan for improvement of native pastures—gathered from ideas of farmers, college livestock and pasture specialists, and our own observations over the state. What do you think of it? What have your experiences been? Write Kansas Farmer, Topeka. We would like to hear from you.

## Better Livestock in Ring

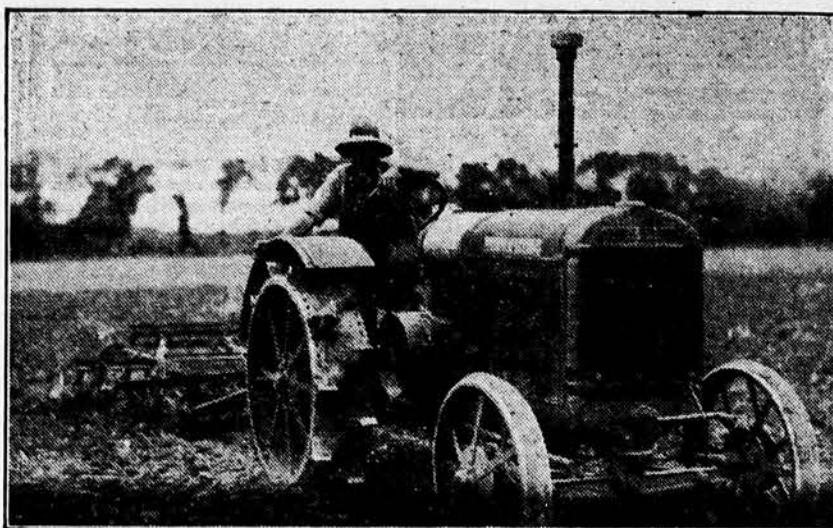
Club projects in Thomas county evidently haven't suffered much this summer. At the county fair this month there will be close to 27 baby beef projects on exhibit. "This year will see a much larger swine department in 4-H work," said M. M. Taylor, county agent, "with several ton litters in the ring again. The sheep line-up will be the largest yet with more than 20 head on hand for showing, nicely fitted and blocked. Some of the 'old line' dairy members are going to show us how they are improving their projects each year and some new members will also be on hand to make a creditable showing."

## Extra Care Is Rewarded

A recent sale of Jerseys from Rice county was made by W. C. Isern, Alden, to Merrimac Farms, James, Mo. The group included 10 head of purebred cows and one grade. The purebreds were from 20 months to 3 years old and brought \$171 a head and the grade cow \$100. These seemed like unusual prices but the calves had received unusual care. Mr. Isern keeps his calves in small pens almost constantly until they are grown. He feeds them well so as to develop fully. The cow herd gets a balanced ration worked out with the aid of the cow tester, and conforming to Kansas State College recommendations. They always have fresh water at least 3 times a day. In the winter time fresh water is pumped at watering time with an electric motor. This gives warmer water.

Mr. Isern has kept in touch with the Jersey herds of the state thru the Kansas state dairy department, and has thus been able to select the best bulls at reasonable prices. His herd of cows has a uniform deep body development with a lot of capacity. One cow sold produced 498 pounds of butterfat in 245 days, while another freshened at 22 months and produced 213 pounds in 121 days. The cattle were all raised on the farm near Alden. One cow sold to Merrimac Farms won first in her Parish show after being moved.

Among the other worthwhile things to be seen on the Isern farm is an excellent flock of Leghorns which are housed in a straw loft building, while



A typical operation under the soil conservation program. Donald Morris, Fredonia, is disking a field to keep down weeds. It will be fallowed until September and then seeded to a mixture of grasses for pasture. This practice draws class I and II payments, and is considered one of the best from a soils standpoint. The field is close to Morris' house and barns where it will be convenient to graze.

the young chickens are raised in summer in range houses on clean ground.

## Farmers Save Straw

Reports that many Western Kansas farmers used binders instead of combines to harvest their wheat and that others are mowing and baling the straw in combined and headed fields have caused D. M. Seath, Kansas State College extension dairyman, to issue suggestions on using straw for feed. Straw makes a satisfactory livestock feed if supplemented with sufficient protein. Cottonseed cake, linseed oil meal, soybean meal or gluten meal can be used as the supplemental feeds. When not receiving alfalfa or grain, dairy cows should get at least 1 pound daily of one of these protein feeds in addition to straw and an additional pound for each 10 pounds of milk produced. Mature cattle will require about

25 pounds of dry roughage daily, yearlings about 20 pounds and calves about 12 pounds. Each animal ought to get about 1/10 pound of lime daily as a precautionary measure. Molasses diluted with water and poured over the straw makes it more palatable.

## Hogs Need Best of Grass

Cattle and sheep can get along well on dry or cured pastures, but hogs require fresh, succulent grazing for profitable growth. For this reason the man with hogs on hand should plan now for fall pasture. Good fall grazing may be obtained from early seedings of alfalfa, August-seeded Sweet clover, or some of the small grains, principally winter barley. If there are enough hogs on the farm to be a factor in the business it will pay well to provide as much of their ration as possible in the form of fresh, green pasture.

# Good Stock Basis for Profit

HANS REGIER  
Whitewater, Kansas

OVER the country are scattered many small herds and flocks of purebred livestock. They never have gained much recognition or publicity, yet have done much for the upkeep of many of our best farms. You find a constant source of income on those farms, yet there is a continual effort to maintain the fertility of soils for future users.

Then there are those other farms where from year to year the crops get smaller and smaller, the gullies in the field deeper and deeper, fences weaker, the cows and the horses get thinner, fewer eggs are in the market basket, and the morale of the farmer sort of fits in with the general picture.

Alfalfa Leaf Farm is one of the small, diversified farms of the Middle West where the Shorthorn has held favor thru the decades. Grandfather came to this country from Germany in 1876, to settle on a section of land of which the present Alfalfa Leaf Farm was then a part. He at once bought ten red, white and roan cows. For years the bulls to head the herd were bought from the old Crane Ranch some distance to the north of here. A number of those cows always were milked, and I can recall that when I was a boy we had some of the descendants of those cows, and they were the typical double-deckers—broad-backed, beefy cows swinging big udders. It was the practice to grow out most of the calves and fatten them as 2-year-olds and sell them to the butchers of the surrounding towns.

About 35 years ago father definitely set out to build up a purebred herd. Slowly, but surely, the purebreds increased and replaced the grades that long since disappeared from the scene, but the Scotch bred cows that now graze on our bluestem pastures still are called upon to supply milk and butter and meat for the family, and in the many places to which I have traveled I never have found any to excel our own beef and milk and butter.

Almost from the beginning, father showed a few head at the surrounding

county fairs and occasionally at the state fair. Thus the outlet for young bulls was developed, aided by advertising in the farm papers. Virtually no heifers were sold for breeding purposes for a good many years.

The practice of showing at the fairs and livestock shows has been kept up thru the years. More recently a good many females have been sold for breeding purposes. Just enough are retained to maintain the size of the herd—about 35 females of breeding age.

Getting the right kind of bull to head the herd is a problem that every breeder must face. It is true that now and then a young bull, well paid for, does not grow up to the qualifications that he was expected to obtain at the time of purchase, and while disposing of such a bull means a loss, it is considered cheaper to buy another bull than to allow the herd to deteriorate during the lifetime of the bull in order to save his cost price. In recent years a few of the best young bulls developed in our herd have been used to a limited extent with good results.

Not too much stress can be laid on proper development of young stock. Our heifers that are to be kept in the herd are grown on grass in summer and good roughage in winter supplemented with a limited amount of grain. Young bulls receive grain more liberally, with plenty of oats and bran in the mixture. A protein concentrate is added when they are fed for show purposes, or if there is a shortage of good alfalfa hay.

It seems a long time from the sale in Illinois in 1907, where father bought the highest priced Shorthorn cow sold that year, until Alfalfa Leaf Princess 6th walked out of the American Royal Arena last fall with the Grand Championship. It would be a fine conclusion to say that she was a descendant of the cow, but she was not. Yet, there is a relationship in another way. When I came home from the fairs last fall Princess was nursing a beautiful new roan heifer calf. There is hope in the future while the calves keep coming.

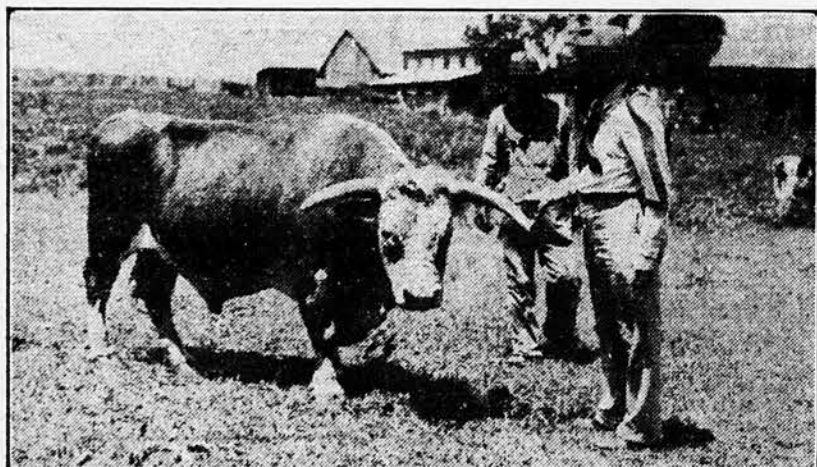
## Try Corn Substitutes

Feeders who have partly fat cattle in their lots might remember that barley and rye are good feeds for cattle. If good barley or rye can be bought 25 per cent cheaper than corn, it will be a good substitute. Grinding is necessary, but most grain is ground for cattle at this time of year anyway. Rye is not particularly appetizing to cattle, therefore it is best to mix it with other grains. A considerable rye yield was predicted for this year, and if dry weather prior to harvest didn't cut it short there should be a surplus of the grain in many communities. At any rate it is a good idea to look into the possibilities of rye, barley and oats, before buying too much "dollar" corn or letting fat cattle go on a weak market.

never was enough moisture to push the little plants out of the ground and past the devouring grasshoppers. Small grain pasture died early, old clover matured and new seeding can't stand pasturing.

Under these conditions farmers know that native pasture with a heavy growth of grass and a supply of hidden moisture in the soil, will carry a surprising number of stock and hold on longer than any type of pasture. Even dry grass of the year before makes acceptable pasture under such conditions.

This pasture program will work on any general type of farm where livestock is carried year after year and where occasional pasture shortages occur. It will be a wonderful thing for Kansas pastures for farmers to plant small grains this fall for next spring



Grassland Domino, one of the few living sons of Prince Domino, probably the world's most noted Hereford sire. This bull is owned by J. B. Fritchard, Dunlap, president of the Morris County Farm Bureau, and altho 14 years old still heads the purebred herd. With Grassland Domino is D. Z. McCormick, county agent, and in background, Mr. Fritchard.



## NEW IMPROVED CERESAN HELPS WHEAT GROWERS

4WAYS-

1. Checks Seed Rotting
2. Reduces Seedling Blight
3. Controls Stinking Smut
4. Improves and Increases Yields



You do just one thing—treat your seed with New Improved CERESAN—and this effective dust disinfectant does four! Checks seed rotting, reduces seedling blight, controls stinking smut, improves and often increases your wheat yield—at a cost of less than 3 cents an acre!

The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, along with many Experiment Station authorities, recommends this treatment. It is a protection against seed-borne stinking smut—a way to better yields. Even on clean seed the average increase has been 1.13 bushels an acre.

Easier to apply. One-half ounce per bushel—costs only 2 cents. No drill damage. Controls covered smut and stripe of BARLEY, and smuts of OATS—often increasing stands and yields.

One lb., 75¢; 5 lbs., \$3.00. Send a postcard for Cereal Pamphlet and free blueprints—cheap way to make a rotary or gravity treater from old oil drum. Bayer-Semesan Company, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware.

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See your National dealer or write to the National Battery Co., Dept. K-8, 1601 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

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## THE EASIEST WAY... TO CONTROL ROUNDWORM

Feed wormy flocks "Black Leaf" Worm Powder once, in a little mash. Odorless—tastes—no toxic effect on birds. Contains our "shockless" nicotine which is released only in intestines where worms live. Saves time—costs little. 100 bird size packets, 50¢ and your dealer's name. Try it. Also "Black Leaf" Worm Pellets. 100 for 50¢. Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Incorporated. Louisville, Ky. Manufacturers of "Black Leaf 40"



Free power and light for all your farm needs with our new Mogul Wind Power Light Plant. Costs less than a tractor and serves a lifetime. No upkeep. Fully guaranteed. Write for Free literature today. WIND POWER LIGHT CO. 204 Shops Building Des Moines, Iowa

## Wood Cutting—Wheat Belt Moves Baling Straw—Grind Fodder

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

AUGUST came to us this year with many records broken. The reader can guess the most of them. On this farm, however, the first day of the month found conditions so unusual that I hope there will not be a recurrence for many generations. It found the threshing all done, the haying finished and the corn all harvested and in the silo. The word silo is used correctly, altho there are two on the farm—the largest of the two being empty and will remain so for another year, except for 3 feet of old silage left over from last year. Remembering the once popular song, "When the Work's All Done This Fall," we can almost say the work had all been finished on the first day of August—except for hauling water, and later on, when the weather becomes cooler, cutting wood. Water and wood may keep us busy, however.

### Whence Will Seed Come?

Still another record that August found broken on this farm is that not an ear of corn was produced suitable for seed, and on the farm there are many acres of creek bottom soil. It is the first time in over 50 years of western farming we have had this happen to us. A few feeble shoots appeared on some of the best of the lowland corn, but the best were only cobs thinly set with scattered grains. In 1894, then farming in Nebraska, we experienced a corn crop situation paralleling this except that the bottom swales produced us 25 bushels of nubbins from which seed was secured for the next year, which, just to inject here a word of encouragement, proved to be a wonderful corn year. We filled all the cribs on the farm with corn grown from the nubbins that made the seed. But where suitable acclimated seed can be had to plant in 1937 is a problem for us to ponder and solve between now and next planting time.

### Wheat Belt Moves East

It would appear, from the present situation, that we may find ourselves more in the wheat belt than in the corn belt in 1937. Much of our livestock will have to go, because of the lack of feed for the winter, so crops for wintering cattle will not be a necessity in making up the next crop budget. It will be easy, if moisture comes right, to put all land planted to corn this year into wheat this fall, in which case into wheat at least 90 per cent of it will go. Present indications are the Kansas wheat belt will be moved eastward 100 miles, and that this section of the state, which has so long been more of a corn than a wheat country, will become a part of the wheat belt.

### Better Stack the Fodder

Remembering that in 1934 this section of the state fared well in producing feed crops, and that truck loads of hay and fodder went out of here by the hundreds, letters of inquiry for such feed are now coming to this farm daily. You will save stamps by not seeking feed by letter from this section, this year, for we have not enough for our own stock. Prairie hay averaged from 500 to 1,500 pounds to the

### A Prussic Acid Test

When you get ready to turn cattle into a field where there may be danger of prussic acid poisoning a good plan is to turn out one inferior animal first. Have either 1 pint of molasses mixed with 1 pint of water to use as a drench, or 1 pint of a solution of hydrogen peroxide and 1 pint of water. If the animal gets sick give it this drench and call a veterinarian if you want full protection for it.

acre. The quality would be considered poor at any other time, but now it all looks good. A little is being shifted around locally, as have been fields of corn fodder, the best of which has yielded surprisingly little. On this farm 65 acres was put in a 14 by 42 foot silo, and then we lacked 2½ feet of reaching the top. It will be necessary to feed at all times in the most economical way. Fodder now shocked should be stacked as soon as cured, for rain, when it comes, will spoil it out in the shock.

### Hoppers Threaten Young Seedlings

Likewise, what effect the stripping of the alfalfa by the grasshoppers will have on the stand remains to be seen. One cutting is all that was secured—the 'hoppers camped in the fields and have taken all growth as fast as it was made since the mower cut the first crop. Some believe this long siege of 'hopper pasturing will about finish the vitality of the alfalfa plant; others, more optimistic, believe the well established root will carry the plant thru to another season. Anyhow, the 'hoppers are staying right with it, and seem likely to remain here until freezing weather puts an end to them.

### Future in Combine Baler

By the street grapevine, one can hear of varying prices being paid for rough feed. The high and the low of these prices are so far apart that whenever a sale is made it must be a matter of agreement between buyer and seller rather than a level fixed by a stable market. Much straw is being baled. Oat straw is especially good this year, and sales from \$6 to \$10 a ton have been made, with the higher price now predominating and little to be secured at that. Wheat straw, too, seems to have more feeding value than usual, and much of this has been going into the bale. Again, the farmer who has stock to feed and who has been in the habit of harvesting all his small grain with the combine, is wishing for the straw left out in the field. There is a future for a straw saving attachment for the combine—perhaps one that will put the straw in the bale as the machine moves along.

### Grind This Year's Fodder

For two years before putting up our first silo we put all fodder fed thru a roughage mill. Stalks cattle will not eat will all be eaten when cut by a roughage mill. Two shocks of fodder thus milled will easily do the work of three fed directly from the shock. Our two years of feeding a hundred head of cattle on cut fodder convinces me this is a conservative estimate to be placed upon the increased feeding value to be obtained by milling shocked fodder. With leaves so badly stripped from the fodder by the 'hoppers, as is the case everywhere this year, there really is little feeding value in the shock unless it is first cut by the mill. Shocked broomsticks correctly describes most of the corn now in the shock, yet if this is run thru a mill it will make feed, and if helped along with cottoncake, cattle can be wintered on it. To feed it as it comes from the shock will be to realize little from it.

## GOPHER GOES GOOFY!



GASSING the air with the deadly fumes of swamplands tobacco from a pipe that hasn't been cleaned since Grandpappy owned it may be a great way to get rid of gophers—but it will never make you popular with human beings. Brace up, Hank! Give the pipe a good scouring and switch to the blend so mild and fragrant that the whole farm will come round to enjoy a sniff. Sir Walter Raleigh is a special mixture of rare Kentucky Burleys, grown, cured, and well-aged to burn cooler and cleaner. Its fragrance has won a huge crop of smokers in a few short years. Try a tin—see why sales go up and up.

SWITCH TO THE BRAND OF GRAND AROMA



FREE booklet tells how to make your old pipe taste better, sweeter; how to break in a new pipe. Write for copy today. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville, Kentucky, Dept. KF-68

### Can Protect New Wheat

According to E. G. Kelly, extension college entomologist, there is little danger of the grasshoppers destroying fall wheat if poison bran is put out around the field a few days before the wheat is sown. Due to the summer poisoning many hoppers were destroyed and another poisoning like that just before seeding will take care of the newly hatched ones. There is expected to be about an average hatch this fall and some are hatching now that will destroy the wheat unless poisoned.



## Morning Prayer

"Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done, whether you like it or not. Being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will breed in you temperance and self-control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content, and a hundred virtues which the idle never know." — Charles Kingsley.

## We Swap Ideas on Work

MRS. C. W. LILLIAN

"Please keep right on with your work," said my next-door neighbor as she settled herself in the kitchen rocker by the window. "I like to watch you work for I always learn so many new ways to save time."

I chuckled to myself after she had gone as I thought of the many ideas I had gathered from watching her on some of my back-door visits. The day I saw her turn out a can of peas and hurriedly stir in the flour for thickening, I gasped. Lumpy? No, indeed—the rolling of the peas smoothed out every lump. A stale loaf of raisin bread was the making of a hurry-up bread pudding and a "sample" wedge of delicious looking cake proved "different" and brought my request for the recipe. She laughed. "It's the one-egg cake recipe you gave me," she explained. "I was short of milk and substituted cold coffee—and, of course, a little spice. Like it?" "Um-huh," I mumbled, as I ate the last crumb.

When her emergency shelf yielded no pineapple for an upside-down cake

another day, she used thick red apple rings with a raisin in the center of each ring. It looked pretty and was nice for a change.

Three tiny balls of bread dough placed in each muffin ring to rise, then baked to a turn, looked "fit for a king." And three long rolls of dough braided into a long loaf and pinched together at the ends "is unusually good because 1 roll added shortening in as I handle it," she explained.

I watched her cut the lower row of stitches of a stubby broom to renew its springiness and an old hair brush proved to be just the right shape to clean under heavy pieces of furniture and around the legs without marring them.

These are only a few useful ideas I learned from her, so I know it pays me to have a friendly back-door acquaintance with my neighbor. Yes indeed, two heads are much better than one.

## Why I Changed My Mind

MRS. B. J. W.

I wanted a raspberry colored evening gown—a lot of lingerie in a peach shade—something fancy in a cherry red roadster—and a few other items, diamonds, wrist watches, trips to the coast. Yes, and I was going to have them, too. It was every woman's duty to get all she could for herself.

Well, I got part of what I wanted. I'm tending raspberries, not evening gowns, but real live bushes; I've planted some violets in the shady peach orchard; I have some cherries canned to open for pies; and I have a diamond—and the wedding ring, too—and a green alarm clock to match my kitchen, and for vacation we take trips to the creek, fishing.

You see, when I met Joe, I decided it was every woman's duty—to fall in love.

## Any Flavor, So It's Chocolate

RUTH GOODALL



To delight little folks—and big ones—serve a thick chocolate sauce on ice cream.

ASK a child what flavor he'd like and ten chances to one he'll choose chocolate. So for party refreshments and for everyday nourishment chocolate beverages will make a hit with the children and mothers may be sure they are "safe and sane" food for little stomachs. Have the drinks chilled and serve the cold chocolate with graham crackers with a filling of jelly or plain bread and butter sandwiches.

### Chocolate Sirup

I find chocolate drinks the ideal "persuader" to get my finicky little daughter to take her required amount of milk. Her daddy is quite a chocolate drink fan, too, so our refrigerator never is without its jar of chocolate sirup just ready to be mixed with milk, and served hot in winter and iced in

summer. It is so much easier to prepare than to stop and cook each batch of cocoa, and even in the summer will keep quite a long time.

1 cup cocoa 2 cups hot water  
2 cups sugar Pinch of salt

Mix dry cocoa and sugar thoroly, then gradually add sufficient hot water to make a thick paste. Add the rest of the hot water and slowly bring to a boiling point, boil 1 minute, add a pinch of salt, and when cool put in a glass fruit jar and place in the refrigerator. One part of this sirup added to 5 or 6 parts of cold milk, briskly beaten makes a very nourishing drink.

In the winter time when we are likely to be drinking our chocolate hot, I use only one cup of sugar instead of the two given in this recipe, as a hot drink requires less sweetening. Heat the milk thoroly in a double boiler—but do not boil it. Add the milk to the cocoa sirup and beat briskly with an egg beater.

### Chocolate Sauce

As a special treat for the children—and grown-ups too—a home-made chocolate sauce as delicious as the most professional served at the confectioner's adds a delightful flavor to ice cream or other simple desserts.

2½ squares bitter ¼ cup sugar  
chocolate Vanilla  
1 cup water Salt

Cut the chocolate in small pieces and add to water. Place over a low fire and bring to the boiling point. Cook 4 minutes, stirring constantly. Add sugar and a few grains of salt and boil 4 minutes longer, stirring constantly. Cool slightly and add a few drops of vanilla. Serve hot or cold over ice cream.

## Beauty Leaflets

"Homemade Beauty Remedies," "Some Pep and Beauty Exercises," "Care of the Hair," "Diet Affecting Weight," and "The Eyes," are helpful bulletins on the subjects indicated. Readers of Kansas Farmer may have the five bulletins for 4c. Address Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## Steal a March on Fall Fashions

RUTH GOODALL



IT'S not a bit too early to begin planning for fall wearables, most certainly not if you intend making yours. Crocheting this hat and purse affords a fine opportunity to steal a march on the new fall fashions. The pert little hat, with its contrasting velvet trim and the five-sided purse are equally fashionable with dresses or suits. The whole set is made of single crochet, so it's quick and easy to make, and effective in yarn, in a variety of colors—in fact in any color you might choose. Pattern No. 5408 gives detailed instructions—illustrates stitches, tells what materials to buy—and is only 10 cents. Address: Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## Do You Save Your Jam?

MRS. LAROKA

Tonight, around the supper table, we were discussing home improvements. Various things were enumerated that could be done with little or no expense, which would add to the convenience, happiness or livability of our home. The suggestion made by our 16-year-old son was a shock and an "eye opener."

"The worst thing about our home," he exclaimed, "is that Mother always insists on saving our jam until tomorrow." At my look of indignation he went on to explain. "Don't you remember that fine strawberry jam you made a couple years ago? It was too good to use except when we had company, and then what happened? When the flood water got in the cellar this spring it was all spoiled."

"In the spring, instead of having a good old rhubarb pie as soon as the rhubarb is big enough we 'save it until tomorrow,' so when we do use it, it is tough and stringy. The tender spring onions must not be used until all the winter ones are gone, and then the spring ones also are strong—and so we never have nice, tender young onions."

"We never get enough fresh fruit, 'cause we must save it to can, the best parts of the fresh meat must be kept for curing. The living room that would make such a keen place to play games in is kept for company, and you even keep your new dresses hanging in the closet until they are out of date before you have ever worn them," he finished.

I thought guiltily of my "new" blue voile I made in the spring, which I have been saving all this time, waiting for a suitable occasion to wear it, when my old one wouldn't be good enough. I resolved to show Son I am a good

sport and can "take it," by wearing the said blue voile at supper tonight. Furthermore, we will have all the fresh peaches we want before canning any this year, even if they are shipped in from 350 miles away and charged for accordingly.

Do you, too, save your "jam" until tomorrow?

## Try Some Spiced Spinach

MRS. L. F. R.

If American children are eating their spinach with any relish at all, it is probably because Popeye has put it over and not because mothers have made this valuable food appetizing or attractive. European mothers of growing children have long known how to make spinach a delectable dish instead of the watery wad of green leaves that usually comes to the table. For infants, of course, strained spinach is the rule on the other side of the Atlantic as well as on this.

### Nutmeg Does the Trick

Wash the spinach thoroly, then cut the leaves from the stems, discarding the latter. Boil 15 minutes, using only the water that adheres to the leaves from the washings. Add a level tablespoon of salt for 2 pounds of spinach.

Drain off the water and chop fine, preferably with a chopping knife and bowl so that none of the juices will be lost.

Brown 2 level tablespoons of flour in a heaping tablespoon of butter, using an iron skillet or heavy pot. When the flour is a dark spicy brown, add a bouillon cube dissolved in a half cup of hot water, stirring constantly to prevent lumping. When the mixture reaches a custardy consistency stir in the chopped spinach and a quarter teaspoon of grated nutmeg. Garnish with slices of hard-boiled egg.





**America's  
Mother of the Air  
"MA PERKINS"  
9:15 a. m. Daily**



"Ma" is heard over WIBW daily Mondays through Fridays from 9:15 to 9:30 a. m. Since she has been on the air she has gained the love and respect and loyalty of hundreds of thousands of women, and today, this drama ranks as one of the most popular daytime programs on the air. The story concerns itself with "Ma Perkins," a lovable, small-town character, a widow, left with her husband's business to run, a house to keep and a family to look after. The homely philosophy of "Ma Perkins" has an appeal which endears her to everyone who hears her. With a heart of gold and a world of common sense, Ma symbolizes the millions of women who know and who prove over and over, every day, that it's not money and high position that bring real happiness in life, but what you do for others and what's in your heart. The current series is sponsored by the makers of Oxydol.

### Other Daily Programs of Interest

**7:15 a. m.**  
Stemmon's Hillbillies  
**8:00 a. m.**  
Gene and Glenn  
**8:30 a. m.**  
Unity School  
**10:45 a. m.**  
Monticello Party Line  
**12:00 p. m.**  
H. D. Lee News  
**3:00 p. m.**  
Mary Ward  
(Starts Aug. 24)

### Summer "Fix-Up" Fashions

JANE ALDEN, Stylist



Jane Alden

New ideas on hair fixing and accessories can refresh the drooping sadness of hot summer days, most wonderfully!

For instance, this new way of brushing the hair up off the face makes you feel cooler, younger and smarter all at once. You part your hair at side or center... make a circular part round the crown of your head, and then curl this next-to-the-face section up, back and under, so's there is a halo around your head. For the older woman or those of you who don't like to cut your hair short on top... brush it over to the sides and start the halo further from the part. The general idea, however, is to get a brushed-up-and-away from the face look. It's cool and easy to manage.

The idea of using bright fabrics for accessory combinations is a popular one. Saw lots of scarf and sash sets—as bright as bright can be. Make some up in vivid silk shantung or printed silk crepe. For sports, Desert Cloth in vibrant new colors would work up interestingly. Either make a long narrow scarf which may also be wrapped around your head on occasion, or make

### Frock Wraps and Ties

EASY TO SLIP INTO



Pattern KF-161—Be prepared for the routine rush of everyday by having at least a pair of these jiffy wrap-arounds—easy-to-don frocks—which you slip into and adjust in a twinkling. They go on just like a coat, button and tie to any waistline snugness you prefer. Then you're trim and neat for all day. For home use, printed cottons are gay. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 46. Size 16 requires 3½ yards 36-inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents in coin. Our new Autumn Fashion book filled from cover to cover with glamorous new fall clothes, 10 cents extra. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

### Pickle Recipes

Green Tomato Relish, Olive Oil Pickles, Dill Pickles, Carrot Relish, Spiced Tomatoes (green), and French Pickle, are a few of the 17 recipes contained in our leaflet, "Prize Pickle Recipes." You may have a copy for 3c. Please address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

a triangular one which may be tied round the head with a double knot in front. Then make a long sash in matching material and color. Colorful sashes make one of the most popular trims for white or light dresses this summer.

Many women are carrying big cloth bags with top handles or bars run thru the top a la knitting bag fashion... for a sort of summer carry-all. In bright flower prints or in favorite colors with initials appliqued on in white or color contrast, they go well with summer clothes. They're simply grand for carrying swimming suits, makeup, a bit of sewing or knitting, or for shopping. Nice to carry, too, on club meeting days. You can tuck away your money purse, fresh makeup, papers or other material needed for the program, and a piece of sewing to boot.

Noticed a smart looking woman on the bus the other day. She wore a light blue jacket dress with navy blue accessories, and carried one of the big bags in a mixed print Desert Cloth in light blue, navy and red on a natural background. At a country club last weekend, saw lots of women dressed in white and carrying big bags in glazed chintz, linen or Desert Cloth in Roman stripes or floral prints.

A delicately cool cluster of flowers to wear with summer things may be crocheted or tatted. Some of the smartest shops carry Irish crocheted white blossoms, stiffly starched, and having yellow centers.

A new use for rick rack braid: Stitch rows of plain and contrasting colored rick rack together for collars or for cool vestees with your suit.

My idea of a warm weather blouse discovery is a tailored one with short sleeves... in dull-finished knit rayon. It doesn't show wrinkles, it's cool and it's very dashing in pale blue, a pinkish shade or in white to wear with your white suit or white skirt.

(Copyright, Edanell Features, 1936)

### How Would You Define 'Em

MRS. WEBSTER

Definitions from a housewife's dictionary:

Angelic—Junior's expression after he has taken the clock apart to see what made it tick.

Bored—What you are while listening to someone tell how she "picked up this little dress cheap," paying twice what your whole wardrobe cost.

Income—Something not big enough to start with, and often shrinking.

Smug—A club hostess's face when the refreshments are more elaborate than Mrs. Smith's were last meeting.

Track—What we try to keep of the neighbors.

Uncle—The poor one comes to live with you, and the rich one forgets your address.

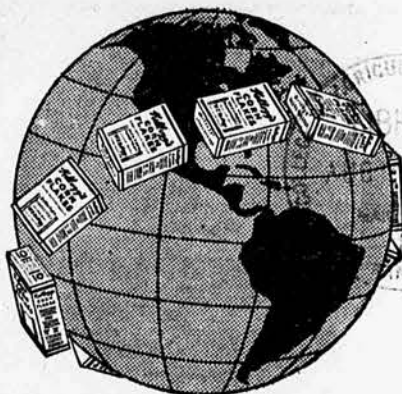
Warm—The way supper used to be before all late members of the family arrive.

Zest—What you would welcome a vacation with.

### That Extra Table Space

MRS. N. A. B.

Frequently extra table room is needed but in our small kitchen there just isn't room for an extra table. A drop leaf, from an old table, hinged and hung under one of the kitchen windows solved the problem. It takes the place of a table when in use and no space at all when let down and not in use.



### AROUND THE EARTH

THE packages of Kellogg's Corn Flakes sold in a year would make a solid line long enough to encircle the globe!

Think of the market for corn, milk, fruit and other farm products created by this big industry!

Kellogg's have a delicious flavor and oven-fresh crispness that can't be equaled. Nourishing. Easy to digest. Convenient. Many generous servings cost only a few cents. Their bigger volume is built on bigger value.

Nothing takes the place of

**Kellogg's  
CORN FLAKES**

LISTEN to Gene and Glenn every week-day morning at 8—Stations WHO, WOC, KOIL, KMBC, WIBW.

### WASH DONE

*Earlier*  
LESS WORK

Modern washers powered with the Briggs & Stratton 4-cycle Gasoline Motors afford double advantages to farm women. The hard work of washing by hand is eliminated and — wash day is reduced to a couple of pleasant hours. These motors are economical, easy-starting, dependable and trouble-free. Over a half million in daily use. See your dealer now for demonstration.



**BRIGGS & STRATTON**  
EASY STARTING 4 CYCLE DEPENDABLE  
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MILWAUKEE - WISCONSIN

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The E. S. Cowie Electric Co.  
Amarillo — Kansas City — Wichita

### Valuable Booklets Free!

Many of our advertisers have prepared valuable illustrated catalogs and educational booklets at considerable expense which are available to our readers without charge. We are listing below the booklets furnished by advertisers in this issue of Kansas Farmer and to obtain any of these fill in the advertiser's coupon and mail, or write direct to the advertiser. K.F.8-15-36

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## "THE TELEPHONE PAYS ITS OWN WAY ON OUR FARM"

"WE USUALLY call several places to find out about prices and then sell at the highest quotation. On one sale of 3000 bushels of wheat, we made \$90 extra that way."

A farmer near Central City, Nebraska, cites this instance as an example of how the telephone makes itself useful on his farm. He could tell of many other ways, as could the thousands of farmers who have a telephone. Of important telephone conversations with county agent or co-operative association, with neighbors during the busy season, or with the implement dealer when there's a breakdown. Of daily telephone contacts with friends. Of hurried calls in time of illness or accident.

No matter what the occasion, whether urgent or friendly chat to pass the time, the telephone is always ready to be of service.



**BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM**



## SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

### Lumber & Building Materials

These prices good for a few days only and subject to stock on hand.

167 Pound Hex. Shingles, per sq.	\$3.15	No. 1 1/2-inch Oak Flooring	\$3.05
Block Edge Asphalt Roofing, per sq.	\$2.25	1x6 No. 2 Y. P. Flooring	\$3.00
90 Pound Mineral Surfaced Roofing, per roll	\$1.65	1x12 Y. P. Barn Boards	\$3.25
Roll Roofing, per roll	\$1.65	White Pine Siding	\$2.50
Red Cedar Wood Shingles, per sq.	\$2.80	Y. P. Car Siding	\$2.75
6-inch W. P. Lapsiding	\$1.95	Y. P. Drop Siding	\$2.50
Y. P. 2x4s to 2x8s	\$2.75	6-inch Hemlock Lapsiding	\$2.50
Windows 24x24	\$1.40	Screen Doors, per pair	\$1.20
Window Frames, each	\$1.95	E. C. Doors, each	\$2.50
Oak Flooring	\$3.40	French Doors, each	\$4.25
		Combination Doors, each	\$4.05

House Paint—Guaranteed quality, per gallon.....\$1.39  
Good Barn Paint in 5 gallon cans, per gallon.....90¢  
Used Lumber—Boxing \$1 up; Flooring \$1 up; Dimension \$1.50 up;  
Siding \$1.25; Sash and Doors 25¢ up

We also carry a complete stock of mill work and cement, lime and plaster at correspondingly LOW PRICES. Everything to Build Anything.

### ALEXANDER LUMBER & FUEL COMPANY

4806 East 50 Highway Kansas City, Mo. Wa. 1181

(Construction work on Highway No. 50 BUT OPEN TO OUR YARD)

We are conveniently located on the East Side of Kansas City on Highway 50. No congested traffic—come in or write today.



**The BEAR CAT**  
Combination  
GRAIN and ROUGHAGE MILL  
Also ENSILAGE CUTTER

Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. This feeder really takes in loose roughage, bundles or bale flakes and no monkey business about it. Large capacity guaranteed with ordinary farm tractor. Grinds grain, ear or snapped corn with roughage or separate. Has cutter head and swing hammers. Get full information on this real honest-to-goodness grinder. Write Western Land Roller Co., Box 135, Hastings, Neb.

## You Can Sell---

Livestock, used machinery, field seeds, poultry, dogs—in fact, anything—by using the advertising columns of Kansas Farmer. Ask us for rates.

## Watch for Safety in Touring

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

TOURING is more popular this year. The tourist camps report improved business. Many people prefer cottage camps in their travels, from motives of economy and perhaps because they offer greater freedom. Are they safe? A tourist camp may be as safe as the best hotel or as dangerous as a pest house. Before you patronize one make sure of a few health essentials of tremendous importance:

1. Pure water: In some states the board of health examines every camp. Ask the proprietor whether his water supply is certified. Water that is piped from the city supply is safe, in general. Well water may be safe if the well is deep and if protected from surface drainage. An open well always is dangerous. No spring can be trusted. No body of water is safe for drinking purposes that is distributed by having buckets or other vessels dipped into it. Always boil water that is in any way doubtful.
2. Sewage and refuse disposal: A good camp will have flush closets and other toilet fixtures. If such conveniences are not provided the temporary closets should at least be kept clean, fly screened and deodorized. A camp with dirty, unprotected closets is no fit stopping place for decent people. It is unsafe. Garbage or rubbish should be buried or burned and any offensive accumulation is a signal for you to move on.
3. Mosquitoes and flies: In malarial regions beware of camps that may be mosquito infested. They are dangerous to health. Typhoid fever is spread by flies. A fly-ridden camp, especially one with open privies and garbage heaps, is dangerous. No matter how tired you may be it is no fit stopping place.
4. Your nights should be restful: It always is worth while to pay a little more to make sure of good beds and clean sheets. Furthermore, a superior type of camp is somewhat of a guarantee of safe water and food supply. Be particular about clean milk and pure food. If you carry it on your journey, be very careful to protect it from flies. Tourists carrying food may arrange a simple portable icebox that will give



Dr. Lerrigo

protection to perishable stuff. It is worth the trouble.

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.

### Save Tooth if Possible

I have two crowned teeth. One has been treated and the nerve killed; the roots of the other are sound. I am troubled quite a good deal with rheumatism. My doctor says pull the teeth; my dentist says they are all right. What do you say?—C. T. W.

Don't lose a good tooth if it can be avoided. Have an X-ray picture made of all the teeth. This may reveal abscesses where not expected. If any abscesses show, have the guilty teeth extracted.

### Some Error in Diet

My little girl nearly 5 has a poor appetite. She is underweight. She is irritable and passes urine four or five times during the night which has a very offensive odor. It is difficult for her to get rid of a cold. She usually sleeps 11 or 12 hours.—Subscriber.

She also should sleep 1 or 2 hours in the afternoon. There may be some error in diet to make this trouble. A child of 5 should have a plain diet with very little meat, but about 1 quart of milk daily. She should be given a helping of fruit and vegetables every day. I think you should get a careful analysis of the urine.

### Sulfur Ointment Will Help

Please give a prescription that will relieve or cure "itch." I have been unfortunate in picking up a germ somewhere. I have tried different salves.—J. M. C.

I suspect you are a victim of the burrowing of the itch-mite in the disease called Scabies by doctors, but commonly known as "seven year itch." Sulfur ointment is the best prescription for this trouble. It is such a mean disease and so difficult to get rid of I feel sure it will pay you to get the assistance of a good doctor.

### Build Up Your System

What causes the hands to "go to sleep" nights and in consequence be numb?—F. R. D.

Numbness in the hands at night is a common disturbance and usually denotes an enfeebled condition. Both nervous and circulatory systems are involved. Often the patient is anemic. General building up of the whole system is required.

## Quick Action Saved Boys Hand

DORIS SCHENCK

A RECENT outstanding case, sponsored by The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children, is Ralph, a 12-year-old boy living in Shawnee county, Kansas. In an automobile accident, two of Ralph's fingers were all but severed from his hand. It appeared likely that, in order to minimize danger of infection and loss of the entire arm, the fingers would have to be completely amputated.

Fortunately Ralph was referred immediately to a skilled orthopedic surgeon, who undertook the delicate task of re-uniting the injured members. The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children furnished adequate hospital service. After many anxious days of waiting, it finally became evident that the desired result was accomplished, and Ralph, instead of being permanently maimed, today has a hand that is practically as useful to him as before his accident.

This incident is typical of the manner in which The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children supplements the functions of the Kansas Crippled Children Law. And of course our services are not confined to Kansas alone, but are available to every state in the Union. Contributions to assist in the work are gladly received at all times.

If there are children in your community, crippled as the result of illness or injury, who are not receiving adequate medical and surgical attention, we wish you would tell us about them. Address inquiries and contributions to:

The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children, 20 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.



Thirty-five crippled children spent a happy day at Senator Capper's birthday party this summer. Here is the Senator and 5-year-old Robert Harper of Shawnee County.



# Big Show at Chick Meeting

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

THOUGH the days were sweltering and the thermometer was breaking previous heat records, these things did not interfere to any great extent with the enthusiasm of poultry hatchery folks and poultry raisers who attended the International Baby Chick meeting in Kansas City. The Municipal Auditorium, air cooled, was as comfortable as could be expected. One was unaware of the heat until leaving the building. We wished we might have such a building in which to live ourselves, and also on in which to house our fowls those hot days.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Such a display as there was! Incubators of various sizes and shapes. Separate hatches that enable one to have larger incubator capacity. Brooders—coal, wood, oil, electric, and gas. Storage brooders of different sizes and construction. Feeders, waterers, poultry supplies of every kind and description. Poultry houses ready built—poultry litter—office equipment. In fact there wasn't a single item overlooked.

## A Mammoth Industry

The poultry on display in individual booths from different poultry farms from east to west coast, and from Canada to the Gulf showed the value of progeny testing, record keeping from the time the chick is hatched all thru its life, the generations before it, and information for raising and producing the best chicks possible.

Poultry remedies, blood testing, feeds of all kinds made by different companies, burglar alarms, baby chicks on display to demonstrate the merits of certain feeds or brooders. Then there were the strictly educational displays from different states, educational lectures and poultry magazine booths.

Anyone seeing this display and visiting with different poultry men from all over the country must have been impressed with the importance and size of the baby chick industry. For everything shown was connected directly with producing of better baby chicks which is only one phase of the poultry industry. Being a farm woman poultry raiser and writer I was especially interested in every single thing shown.

## Capsules for Pullets

Right now all over the Corn Belt every one of us are interested in worm remedies. For at this season of the year worms are likely to get a hold on the flock and we may not realize it until the cooler days later on show the effect on the health of the flock. Right now some of the early hatched pullets are being removed from range to laying houses. One of the leading remedy companies lists the reasons for worming. Worms are the cause of diarrhea, blindness, lameness, paralysis and dizziness, and cause the fowls to be in poor flesh. This thinness is caused by the worms consuming feed that should go to make flesh in growing chicks and eggs in laying hens. Worms irritate and cause inflammation of the intes-

tinal tract, and give off poisons that are absorbed by the fowls. They puncture little holes in the intestines, leaving them in condition for disease germs to start. Worms are indirectly the cause of colds, roup, tuberculosis, cholera, typhoid, and other diseases. It's a nice little list to think over.

Granted that the remedy company may make it especially strong in order to stress the importance of worming and of their particular remedies there is no doubt in the writer's mind but that poultry profits are many times taken by the worms we harbor.

For the pullets that are being moved to laying houses now the individual worm capsule is best we think. But the younger ones that are not yet matured are greatly benefited by the flock treatment. These powders may be added to the mash with little expense and inconvenience.

## Scabby Barley Makes Eggs

Scabby barley, which hogs usually will not eat, may be safely fed to chickens. It gives about the same results in the hen's ration as normal barley. Rations containing 30 to 38 per cent of scabby barley, were compared in feeding trials with rations having the same quantity of corn or of normal barley, in tests by the Department of Agriculture. Hens on scabby barley laid just as many eggs and maintained their weight as well as those on the other two diets. The only noticeable difference was that birds fed the ration containing corn ate 10 to 13 per cent less feed for each egg laid.

When barley replaces yellow corn in the ration, it is best to supply vitamin A by including either alfalfa-leaf meal or codliver oil. Barley contains little of this vitamin, if any.

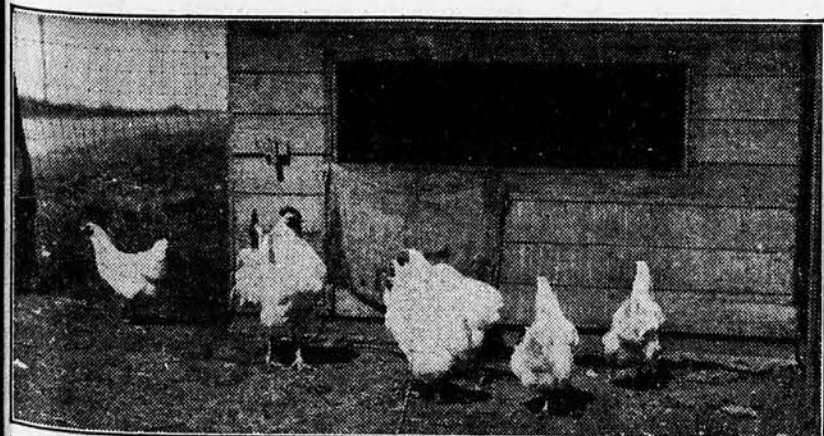
## The Meanest Poultry Pest

It's time for prompt action with broom, whitewash, and sodium fluoride to kill the greatest poultry pest—lice. There is nothing so disastrous as to let lice develop on poultry at this time of year. The procedure for getting rid of the pests that are sucking blood and laying eggs which will hatch into more blood suckers is to clean the poultry house and dip the hens in a sodium fluoride solution.

All nest boxes and roost poles should be removed and dipped or painted with oil. The inside of the house needs an application of whitewash containing a liberal amount of kerosene. Then the hens, young and old, are dipped in a solution of 1 pound of sodium fluoride to 15 gallons of water. The dipping should be repeated a week or 10 days later. If hens are to be rid of lice this fall the dipping must be completed before cold weather or colds and sickness may result.

## Try This Poultry Mix

Folks not prepared to mix poultry rations at home, depending rather upon the local mill or elevator, like the following mash formula: Mix 100 pounds each of meat scrap and either corn meal, bran, shorts, ground oats or barley, together with 60 pounds of alfalfa meal and 5 pounds of salt. Shelled corn, wheat, kafir or milo can be fed as a scratch with this mash.



Kansas Farmers specialize in many kinds of breeding. Leo Paulsen, Cloud county, spends a good deal of time with a Record of Performance flock of White Rocks. Here is one of the breeding pens. If hens don't lay eggs which weigh 24 ounces to the dozen, they are sold.

Kansas Farmer for August 15, 1936

**"I've seen  
Rutland  
Roof Coating  
waterproof  
a  
handkerchief  
—that's why  
I buy it"**

## Says Emerson Chapman, Ridgeway, Wisc.

"I wish every farmer could see this test," says Mr. Chapman, "it would show him how to save money on roofing bills. Here's what happened. A man's handkerchief had been tacked to a frame and painted with Rutland No-Tar-In Roof Coating. Then water was poured into it. Not a drop leaked through. A roof coating that can do that sure will make a roof waterproof."

### Rutland Waterproofs Better Because 25% more material stays on the roof

Making a roof lastingly waterproof isn't just a matter of how much material you put on. Rather, it's how much stays on. Actual tests show that one-third of the weight of many roof coatings evaporates within a few hours. One-third of your money is thrown to the wind!

Of course all roof coatings contain some oil that later evaporates. Otherwise they would be so hard and stiff you couldn't

apply them. But Rutland contains just enough oil to make it flow evenly. It's not artificially "loaded" with oil. When the oil dries out, you have a heavy, tough film of pure asphalt bound together with asbestos fibres. Every gallon of Rutland leaves 25% more material on your roof than ordinary products. Also, there's no tar in Rutland. It does not crawl, crack or peel.

You may pay a trifle more per gallon for Rutland—but far less per year of service. 1½¢ to 2¢ a square foot is all it costs to Rutlandize your roof.

Rutland No-Tar-In Roof Coating is ideally suited for all roofs except shingles. If your local dealer does not handle Rutland products, mail coupon below. Rutland Fire Clay Co., Rutland, Vermont. Also makers of Rutland Patching Plaster, Asphalt Paint, Furnace Cement, Stove Lining and other Rutland Repair Products.

### For Badly Worn Holes—Around Flashings, etc. Use Rutland No. 4 Plastic Cement

Buy the 5-gal. can. Economical. Convenient. Apply right from can to roof.

Rutland Fire Clay Company, (KF4) Rutland, Vermont

Please send full information on how I can obtain Rutland Roof Coating.

Name.....R. F. D.....

Town.....State.....

Approximate number of square feet to be covered.....

Name of dealer.....



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TO MAKE  
BIG FARM  
WASHINGS  
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See the nearest dealer for  
**FREE DEMONSTRATION**

Powered either with electric Motor  
or **MAYTAG GASOLINE MULTI-MOTOR**

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Greatest tank investment... because of longer life and low initial cost! Atlas Tanks are far more satisfactory... and yet cost no more than ordinary metal tanks. Will not rot. Made of finest grade clear, all-heart California Redwood. Guaranteed for 20 years—lasts a lifetime! At implement or lumber dealers or we will supply you direct. Write for prices.

**ATLAS TANK MFG. CO.**  
9th & Farnam Sts., Omaha, Nebr.

**NOW COST NO MORE  
THAN ORDINARY TANKS  
3 TO 5 TIMES LONGER LIFE**



# Taming Fierce Elton

THE man stepped quickly into the shack. He glanced about in every direction. Nothing escaped his notice, and the trunk appeared to hold his attention for a second.

"I reckon you better git out," Jake suggested, not liking the manners of the intruder.

The man took the suggestion. He moved off so quietly that Jake could not tell in which direction he had gone. That fact worried him. He began to have qualms about having left his own job of watching the premises to take up the one of watching the patient.

He arose and went outside. There was no sign of a figure going toward the trail or toward the camp of the men. The rocky surface of the plateau seemed to have swallowed him.

He hurried back to find Ferguson sitting up in his bunk and staring wildly in the direction of his trunk.

"What's he done with it? Where is it?" he cried. "Here, you lay down!" Jake said in roughly soothing tones.

"My trunk! Where's my trunk?" Ferguson still cried.

"Yonder's yer confounded trunk! Cain't you see it?"

But the idea had firm hold upon Ferguson that his trunk was gone from its place. He would have leaped up if Jake had not held him.

"Aw, cut it, sonny! I'll git yer trunk fur you!"

Jake dragged the unexpectedly heavy trunk over by the bunk and laid Ferguson's feverish hand on the lid. Ferguson felt it and was comforted.

But Jake's conscience was awake. He stole over to the lady doctor's shack.

"Doctor!" he called.

Dorothy roused instantly, startled at first. "It's me—Jake," the miner assured her with the cheerful underestimation of himself which actually gave sweetness to his rugged personality. "If the boss was to ketch me off the job, I'd git fired."

THE next morning a bunk was carried into Ferguson's shack for Dorothy's use. A quantity of new bedding showed that the motor-truck had come up from town late the night before, heavily laden with things Elton had ordered.

Elton himself came toward Dorothy with a parcel. She opened it curiously. Two pairs of hemstitched sheets, fragrant with lavender, met her surprised gaze.

"How—how thoughtful of you, Mr. Elton!" Dorothy exclaimed, marveling at the unexpectedness of the mine-owner.

"What is it?" Elton asked.

"Why, it's two pairs of sheets. Didn't you know?"

"What's that?" he asked, shaking his head.

It was a note. Dorothy read it eagerly.

"How perfectly charming—and how kind!" she cried. "It's a note from a Mrs. Willis. She's young, too; and she's lonely out here. She sent me these sheets. She's a Vassar girl!"

"What's a Vassar girl?" he asked after a moment's silent contemplation.

"A Vassar girl! Why, don't you know?" she asked, thinking it was his idea of a jest.

"I'm not up on girls. I've been in the mining and cattle business," he answered seriously.

"I'm a Vassar girl," she said.

"I ain't seen Willis's wife, but I didn't reckon there was another one like you in the town," he said without any apparent consciousness of the compliment he paid her.

"I mean she went to Vassar College," Dorothy explained.

"I see," Elton said, the blood rushing up in his tanned face.

HE had read of Vassar College. He was ashamed of his stupidity. Whirling about, he espied the trunk.

"Who moved that trunk?" he demanded sternly, startling Dorothy from her pleasant thought that she now had a friend.

"I don't know," she replied, noticing for the first time that the trunk had changed places.

"Didn't you?" he asked.

"No."

"Have you been away from the shack?" he persisted.

"Yes—to get a little rest," she answered.

"Was Ferguson alone?"

"Of course not!" Dorothy replied, genuinely provoked at him. "Do you suppose I'd leave a patient as sick as he is without the care that he needs?"

"Well, somebody moved that trunk!" he said. "It didn't walk to the bunk!"

"Maybe Jake did it," Dorothy said shortly.

"Jake?" Elton repeated in surprise.

"Yes, Jake. I left him to look after Mr. Ferguson while I slept," she explained as if that settled the trunk matter.

But it did not. Elton was angry.

He strode out of the shack, not caring if his heavy boots made all the noise they could. He went to hunt up Jake and give him the dressing down that would make an impression which the former mild talk had evidently not done.

But Jake was luckily busy, helping to carry supplies up from the motor-truck to the camp. Elton did not care to reveal the presence and importance of the trunk to the other men who were about.

## Fifth Installment

By KATHARINE EGGLESTON  
(Copyright. All Rights Reserved)

But he stood around waiting for a good and exclusive opportunity to get hold of Jake to deliver his lecture on the unwisdom of his allowing the pretty lady doctor to win his allegiance from duty.

Elton reflected that the lady doctor was bound to make all the trouble he had anticipated. Every time she came into his mind she either stirred him to anger or reduced him to a mooning softness in which he saw the round beauty of her chin, or the shaded brightness of her eyes.

He strolled around the big rock that marked the beginning of the descending trail. A man with a pine box on his shoulder suddenly disappeared among the brush and boulders. Elton went leisurely down the trail.

As he reached the place where the man was trying to make a pretense of resting, he paused carelessly.

"Did you get that box from Callahan's for Ferguson?"

THE man instantly rose and showed the box hidden in the brush. He was plainly relieved at having the mine-owner accept as commonplace what he had been warned to treat secretly.

"Better carry it to Ferguson's shack. The doctor may want some of the things," he ordered.

Elton followed. The man had scarcely pried open the box and left the shack before Elton began to go thru the contents; but he found nothing but the bottles of olives, boxes of cheese and a few boxes of fresh strawberries.

"You may want these," he said, arranging the bottles along the table.

Dorothy glanced at the delicacies in surprise. He was more and more amazing, so crude and rough at one moment that she hated him, so thoughtful and really gentle in his motions and manners that she found herself irresistibly drawn to him the next.

"Thank you, Mr. Elton. It's kind of you to think of—to get these things for me," she said, battling with and overcoming her recent anger at him.

"Don't thank me. Callahan of The Dump's the one, but he don't know it," Elton replied, grinning at his own joke.

"Who is Callahan?" she asked, "and what is The Dump?"

"Callahan's the d— devil in the country, and The Dump's the hole he lives in."

Dorothy's wrath lifted her right off her chair.

"Come out here!" she said, slipping from the shack.

He went, wondering.

"Mr. Fierce Elton, you can swear all you care to outside of that shack, but you can't swear inside of it and in my presence! Do you understand?"

He evidently did not; he regarded her with the wide-open eyes of a boy, totally nonplussed.

"And if you don't stop doing it where I can hear, I'll give up this case and go back to town."

"Maybe you'll recollect I wasn't so killin' anxious to bring you!" he replied, convinced that this was to be expected of a woman who undertook a man's work.

"Do you want me to go?" Dorothy demanded angrily, coming close to him in her self-forgetting directness.

Her face was so near. Her lips were red and trembling. An impulse born in some hitherto unknown part of himself seized him. His invincible sense of equality killed all cowardice. He kissed her.

Elton squared away from her as if he had delivered a telling blow and was proud of the achievement.

For a second Dorothy looked at him in speechless amazement. Then her anger rose. She could have struck him and enjoyed it.

"You—you are insulting!" she cried, inapt with words because of the intensity of her resentment.

"I don't see how you make that out!" he said, stepping in front of her and coolly blocking her return to the shack.

"If—if you're so stupid you don't know by instinct," she raged; "you're too stupid to comprehend an explanation!"

"Oh! I reckon I ain't so stupid," he observed. "I mostly know where I'm at."

"Where you're 'at!'" she cried scornfully, seizing upon a trifle in her confusion. "Do you suppose any girl of refinement wants to be kissed by a man who knows no better than to say 'where I am at'?"

"My grammar gets your goat every time!" he laughed. "If fellows don't say 'where am I at,' do they get to kiss you?"

Dorothy could have stamped and screamed at him. There was no place to get hold of him. He was so unbelievably natural. Gradually the absurdity of the situation softened her anger. It was such sheer folly to try to harness him with conventions of which he had no knowledge.

"Say, I had thought of askin' you to kind of spruce up my grammar. If I knew it was worth the trouble, I could easy stop sayin' 'where am I at.'"

"Of course it would be worth the trouble!" she exclaimed unwarily.

"I'll do it!" he decided. "If I was to keep from it for a week would you let me kiss you again?"

"Mercy no!" Dorothy cried.

"Two weeks?" he asked, evidently thinking that she considered the reward too great for too little done.

"You can't have a reward for everything you do!" she protested, amused and interested and strangely excited by the absurd conversation.

"A girl doesn't like to be kissed by a man—unless she's in love with him."

Elton stood still, just looking at her with kindly, admiring eyes. She might have gone back to the shack; there was nothing holding her but that glance. But she lingered.

"Maybe a man's in love with a girl—if he wants to kiss her," he said, as if he had just waked up to the possibility.

Dorothy looked at him, fascinated, silent.

"I reckon likin' the smell of her hair and the color of her lips an' feelin' something inside he ain't never felt before is lovin', ain't it?" he said.

THERE was nothing at which Dorothy Mills was offended in the slow, half-wondering expression of what was new to the man who said it. If his words were descriptive of physical sensations, they were devoid of the ugly undermeanings that passion of some kinds can inject.

"Mr. Elton," she said quietly, altho there was a tumult in her mind and a quivering weakness throbbing thru her body, "I'm going to be just as plain as I know how. I will not be kissed by a man I do not love. I won't let him kiss me even if I know it gives him pleasure and he does not mean anything but good."

"Kisses are some of the nice things a girl keeps to share with her lover. You're too much of a man to—to take advantage of—of my lonely position—oh! I know I don't need to say that! I do trust you—even if I'd like to—to shake you sometimes!"

It was an inglorious but very human conclusion. He was smiling down on her as she made it.

"You might try," he suggested.

"No, I won't!" she exclaimed. "I won't deliberately make an effort when I know I can't succeed."

"That's right," he agreed, as if she had asserted a profound truth.

"But I—I would like to help you with your grammar," she went on. "You don't mean to stay out here always?"

"It's all right. I like it. I've made money; and there's plenty of work—"

"I'm not going to stay forever!" she interrupted, and could have bitten her own tongue for it. "That is, I'm not going to have to stay! I'm going to be free!"

"That's why I like it," he said quickly. "I am free on dog, I feel like a convict."

Dorothy jumped eagerly at the chance he had made, wondering while she did it at her own earnestness.

"You feel free here because you've won out. You've conquered. You're a success. You dominate here. It's because you're afraid and awkward, and imposed upon and self-conscious in the world of boiled shirts and good manners—and grammar—that you feel like a prisoner. If you would learn to dominate there as you have here, don't you see you would feel as free, as much easier—"

"Say, do you want me to master billed shirts and all the rest?" he asked.

"Of course, I should like to have my kind of people like you," she said.

"What people?" he immediately inquired practically.

"Well, ladies I know who might ask you to dine—"

"You mean you'd be ashamed of me if some lady you know asked me to eat at her house and I said 'where am I at'?" he questioned, intent upon getting to the root of things.

Dorothy laughed. She shrieked like a schoolgirl. He looked so big and capable; he was so simple and practical; and she had visions of him selecting the

## What Has Happened So Far

Elton, a western mine owner, was hard at work on a dam—a power project of great importance to him and the whole community—when his engineer fell sick of fever. And the engineer couldn't be spared. So Elton rode into town for a doctor and found a new arrival—a woman doctor, Dorothy Mills, young and beautiful. Elton had an unconquerable fear of women. So he blurted out, "Guess I better telegraph for a real doctor." A heated argument followed, with Dorothy the victor. But she had said something about seeking a new country in order to forget or live down something? Back at camp Elton discovers six bags of gold coins in the engineer's trunk. Then a "spy" comes to camp.

here. When I get into a billed shirt and have to put on dog, I feel like a convict."

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"You feel free here because you've won out. You've conquered. You're a success. You dominate here. It's because you're afraid and awkward, and imposed upon and self-conscious in the world of boiled shirts and good manners—and grammar—that you feel like a prisoner. If you would learn to dominate there as you have here, don't you see you would feel as free, as much easier—"

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Dorothy laughed. She shrieked like a schoolgirl. He looked so big and capable; he was so simple and practical; and she had visions of him selecting the



nearest or the most satisfactory-looking fork beside his plate and contentedly eating thru the whole menu with proof that the senseless array of cutlery was merely the result of civilized woman's desire to complicate life, instead of the expression of the real needs of man.

"I can't help but laugh at you! My world would laugh at you!" she said, not unkindly, moving toward the shack.

"I guess they won't—long," he observed.

He moved off along the plateau chewing her words over and over in his mind. She had presented the conventional world in a new light. He was at ease in it, because it "bossed" him thru his ignorance. It behooved him to conquer it by learning its ways.

"Jake!" he called, interrupting his reverie to stop the man who was just in front of him. "You 'pear to have a kind of a stand-in with the doctor that keeps you from mindin' your own business. S'pose you just confine yourself to helpin' her and I'll put another man in the watch. Did you move Ferguson's trunk?"

Jake nodded. "What for?" Elton asked with a sharp glance.

Jake explained why he had done it; but he made no mention of the man who had visited the shack.

#### A Battle to Save Life

For days Dorothy Mills fought with all her strength and skill to save her patient, to win success. Elton wandered desolately about between working hours, catching an occasional glimpse of her. She lost flesh and her color faded. But the fixed look of determination in her eyes did not change.

At first Elton was angry with her willing sacrifice of her beauty, of her strength. It impressed him as a hideous tribute to a false idea. It seemed to him that in trying to do a man's work, she was paying too much of her woman's dower for the questionable privilege.

But when the days marched slowly by and she clung with a courage and calm and resourcefulness he had never seen excelled to her work, his attitude began to change. It was a revelation to him. He looked at Ferguson and gave up hope. It seemed to him that a power greater than a man's infused itself thru her.

She was nurse and doctor, sparing neither mind nor body. He caught glimpses of what courage and self-forgetfulness and brains may do when a woman's body and mind are the instruments for their expression.

The report spread thru the camp that Ferguson was dying. It filtered down to town. Callahan heard it as he was dealing a hand. The cards dropped to the floor.

"Is that right?" he demanded of Spud, the truck-driver.

"The lady doctor ain't give him up," Spud answered. "But Jake says he'll croak."

"She ought to know," Callahan muttered, picking up the cards.

"She'll pull him thru if anybody can do it," Spud exclaimed, voicing the enthusiasm of the whole Phoenix camp about Dorothy's devotion and skill.

"Say, Elton's got his new autyomobile, ain't he?" a lounge called out.

"Yep," Spud responded. "An' it climbs hills like a fly shins up a crock."

"Reckon you'll graduate from the truck and drive the auto, Spud?" Callahan asked.

"Wish I could," Spud replied. "El-

ton's drivin' her, and he makes her jump."

"He'll be takin' the lady doctor out, I s'pose," Callahan said disagreeably.

"Well, why not?" Spud demanded belligerently.

"Don't be so fierce; I ain't done nuthin' to you!" Callahan said.

A tall, quiet man lounging near watched the two and listened. He had spent the day there as if he wanted to acquire a thoro acquaintance with the various types of miners and cow-men.

"Well, you come mighty nigh it when you sent that box up an' told me not to let Elton see it!" Spud fumed.

"What d'ye mean?" Callahan asked.

"He caught me with the goods," was the reply.

"What'd he say?"

"Nothin'. He jes' grabbed the box."

"They wasn't nuthin' to hurt him in it."

"That's where you showed sense," Spud remarked.

Dorothy watched her patient thru the night. It seemed to her that all the toil, the worry, the strain of her work had gone for nothing. He lay like a man more dead than alive. She knew that unless a change came, and came soon, her first case was lost.

It was almost dawn when she rose stiffly from her seat and went to the door.

"Mr. Elton!"

He got up instantly from the blankets near the house.

"I'm coming out there—with you," she said. "He can't live—if there isn't a change—a natural change. I've done—all—I—can."

She was crying. Elton heard her sob. He urged her to sit down.

She clung to the hand he extended. Elton felt a warm trembling thrill over him. Then he saw the shine of tears on her cheeks as she sank down.

"Don't cry; you've sure done your part," he said.

#### This Was Elton's Country

Her handclasp affected him exquisitely. It seemed to tell him that his strength and his masculinity was something to which she wanted to cling for security. Then, suddenly, she took her hand away.

"If I lose this case you—your prejudice against me—will have weight with everyone. I cannot make a success in Lockwood—without your help."

Dorothy had worried over the blow that appeared imminent. If Ferguson died she would have to begin again with the added difficulty of her first failure to combat. Elton was the dominant man of the country. She had read it in a hundred small things, as well as in the calm air of authority with which he bore himself.

Elton reached for the soft, warm hand he had held a moment before. But Dorothy dropped her head and cried silently with both her hands pressed to her face.

Timidly and eagerly at once, he touched her hair. Then he drew his hand slowly over it. The lady doctor did not stir. He continued to smooth the brown waves till she stopped crying and sat quite still, as if his presence and the night had soothed her.

"What's that?" Dorothy exclaimed, startled by a sound in the shack where no sound should be.

Elton leaped up. He had heard, and he thought instantly of the trunk.

"Wait here."

He entered the shack noiselessly. A dark figure was moving carefully toward the trunk. Elton sprang forward and seized the intruder.

(To Be Continued)

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Listing will hold the soil even in Eastern Kansas. This picture shows where C. A. Roswurm, Morris county, was blank listing from right to left. The work was halted for a few days and a strong wind blew. Soil moved from the land on the left which was untilled and filled the first two furrows. Mr. Roswurm is standing in deep furrow, Dale Allen in filled furrow.



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## Apples Were Thinned This Year

**JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON**  
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

IT WOULD be hard to estimate the actual damage to the apple crop in this area resulting from a 60-mile wind which swooped down upon us on a recent Sunday evening. Some say 50 per cent of the apples were blown off. Others, more conservative, place the figure at 10 per cent. Viewing the results on the morning after there seemed to be about as many apples on the ground as remained on the trees here on this farm. With prospects of a crop already far below normal, this was a knock-out blow. In the short space of fifteen minutes several thousand bushels of immature apples were hurled to the ground but this was not the only damage that was done. Limbs and twigs bearing their load of fruit were snapped off and whole trees were broken off at the ground. Each year we hear of the advisability of thinning our fruit. This year thinning was not necessary in the first place but nature has done a complete job of it anyway. Whenever the elements set out to get a thing done it is done with a vengeance.

### Like Losing Friends

The orchards of Northeast Kansas present a sorry picture as a result of the summer's drouth. Never before have I seen trees die at such a wholesale rate. It takes a lot of something to stand by and watch each day new trees give up the struggle. The loss of a tree is akin to the loss of a precious friend for it takes years of patient

effort to bring a tree to maturity. When one withers and dies it means much to the man who has cared for it. The loss is not merely a matter of sentiment; the financial loss is of no small importance. To lose a tree capable of producing \$50 worth of apples or more means cutting down the potential income by just that much. Multiplying this by 25 to 50 dead trees and you have a loss that amounts to something. A tree may be a source of income for 30, 50 and perhaps 60 years or more.

### Firewood Will Be Cheap

This tree mortality is more noticeable, of course, in the older orchards and I expect a survey would disclose more Ben Davis trees have given up the ghost than any other variety. Heavy loss is noticeable also among the Yorks, due perhaps to the fact they bore so heavily last year that their vitality was lowered; their power of resistance weakened. Pulling or grubbing these dead trees and cleaning up brush is going to mean a lot of extra work in the orchards this winter and firewood should be cheap. Whether or not these trees will be replaced by resets is a question. A greater percentage of those that succumbed to the drouth in 1934 and 1935 have never been replaced.

### Clean Cultivation Beneficial

A drive about the country reveals many fine young orchards in a deplorable condition resulting from the ravages of red spiders, grasshoppers, skeletonizers, drouth and what-not. In the most severe cases the youthful trees have been completely defoliated. When a tree loses its leaves prematurely it can mean but one thing, retarded growth. Never will it completely out-grow the effects of such a set-back. I have observed those young orchards that were in cultivation seem to have fared better against these adverse conditions than those in sod. Even young orchards with corn planted between the rows, which generally is not considered good practice, look good, comparatively.

### Tomato Crop Cut

Many farmers are reporting grasshopper damage to the grape vineyards. They say the leaves are eaten first, then they begin on the stems and finally the actual bunches of grapes, sometimes cutting the stem, letting the bunch drop to the ground. Grape vineyards that have been sprayed recently with Bordeaux and arsenate of lead seem to be escaping this injury as are those vineyards which have been kept cultivated all summer. Before these lines are read the Moore's Early grapes will probably be on the market. With the great scarcity of fruits, growers are anticipating a good price this year. The four-acre grape vineyard here at Echo Glen Farm is loaded with fine, large bunches and already the individual grapes are above the usual size at picking time. Constant stirring of the soil through the summer has helped to conserve what moisture there was and as no robber weeds were allowed to grow every bit of available moisture went into the manufacture of grapes. The large tomato crop that

was in prospect thruout this section has been cut short by the lack of rain.

### Safe Marketing Consoling

Altho Charles Himes, veteran apple grower of this section, and the writer have long been associated in Farm Bureau work, it was only recently that I had occasion to visit his 22-year-old orchard which has been in bearing since 1925. This orchardist thinks 60 per cent of his crop was blown off in the recent high wind. "To a man who has a good sized sum of money tied up in an apple crop it is mighty consoling to know his product is in safe hands when he takes it to be marketed," said Mr. Himes, who has a reputation for conservative and careful salesmanship.

### U. S. D. A. Is Responsible

While the consumption of other fresh fruits has been on the increase domestic consumption of apples has dropped 20 per cent in the past fifteen years. Added to this is the complete loss of our foreign markets which one time absorbed 16 per cent of our commercial crop and it is not surprising that apple men are tearing their hair trying to find an outlet for their product. The whip of necessity has driven every apple producing section in the United States to put forth every effort to popularize the apple. The Wenatchee-Yakima district of the Northwest is continuing its advertising campaign started last year. In the Shenandoah-Cumberland-Piedmont region strenuous efforts are being made to put the apple back on the table of the world. A National Apple Institute has been organized to promote an extensive advertising campaign to get people to eat more apples. But efforts to sell more apples will not get far until some means is found of thoroughly convincing the consuming public that apples are not covered with a spray residue that will be injurious to health. The United States Department of Agriculture, despite its magnanimous efforts to help the downtrodden farmer, is responsible for today's apple situation.

### Alfalfa May Be Seeded

A safe plan for seeding alfalfa this fall is outlined by Dr. E. G. Kelly, extension insect man. He recommends planting alfalfa in fall regardless of grasshoppers. Till the soil early to drive them out. Apply poison mash at the edges of the field as soon as the leave. Apply the mash at the edges of the field 2 weeks before seeding and repeat when any hoppers are noticed. Mow grass and weeds at edges of field. Hoppers roost here at night. Watch for swarms which may alight and put mash on the entire field if necessary.

Sodium arsenite in liquid form mixed only with bran for poison. It has been giving good results this summer. It saves considerable time. In a solution of 4 pounds arsenite to a gallon of water, use one pint to 20 pounds of bran. One gallon of sodium arsenite in 30 gallons of water is enough for 20 pounds of bran.

### Moved Just in Time

They say Eastern Kansas "rattlers" don't give warning. But a huge snake in Henry Baumgart's pasture, near Valley Falls, startled him and his little daughter. He grabbed her up, called for a shotgun and bagged the snake which weighed 5 pounds and sported 14 rattles.



## How Many "C" Words Can You Find?

We will pay you \$100.00 just for looking at the above picture and writing down all of the words starting with the letter "c" that are represented in the picture, provided your list of words is the largest scoring list of words we receive. You will immediately be able to start your list with such words as "crow," "convict," "colt," "cannibal," "cat," "corn"—and it will be easy for you to add several more words beginning with the letter "c." Just study the picture for a couple of minutes and then get your pencil and paper and see how big a list of "c" words you can make. 46 prizes will be awarded for the 46 largest scoring lists of words we receive.

### \$345.67 — 46 Prizes to Be Given Away

You will receive \$100.00 as First Prize winner provided you send us the best scoring list of words. Second Prize for the second best scoring list of words will be \$50.00; Third Prize will be \$25.00; Fourth Prize will be \$15.00; Fifth Prize will be \$10.00; Sixth Prize will be \$5.67; the next 10 prizes will be \$5.00 each and the remaining 30 prizes will be \$3.00 each.

### 48 Promptness Prizes

If you hurry and mail your list of words right away, you may win a set of six Individual Salt and Pepper Shakers we are going to give absolutely free for promptness. These Salt and Pepper Shakers are silver finished and will go mighty well with the best of silverware. Forty-eight of these sets will be given away.

Write your list of "c" words on one side of the paper only, number each word, and do not include any words that do not start with the letter "c" or are not represented in the picture above. The list containing the largest number of correct words with the fewest incorrect words will win First Prize. The remaining 45 prize-winning lists will be selected on the same basis. Lists having more incorrect words than correct words will be discarded. Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete and foreign words and incorrectly spelled words will be counted as incorrect. The latest edition of Webster's New International Dictionary will be used for verification of words on your list. Full duplicate prizes will be awarded in the event of ties and no list of words will be accepted if postmarked later than midnight, October 31, 1938. Send only one list of words to compete for one of the 46 prizes and mail your list to:

**Puzzle Dept., 39 Copper Building, Topeka, Kan.**

### Corn Worth More as Seed

PREDICTING a severe scarcity of good seed corn next spring as a result of damage to the 1936 crop and a small carry-over of old seed, E. A. Cleavinger, Kansas State College, has urged farmers to prepare by saving all good seed produced this year. Old corn in storage will be more valuable as seed than as feed, and the farmers who save it will be of service to their communities and to the state. Farmers who do not have sufficient old seed to meet their needs might locate corn now rather than waiting until spring. Seed from nubbins of good, adapted varieties is much more desirable than fine-looking seed from out-of-state or unadapted varieties. "In every county there will be fields in which corn will be produced in spite of the drouth, especially bottom fields protected by timber. Farmers should save all such seed," Cleavinger concluded. "They and their neighbors will need it."



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## Fall Grass Seeding Is Best

G. R. HOWARD

SEEDING tame pastures in the fall has become the accepted plan for such grasses as Brome, Orchard, Meadow Fescue, Wheat and Rye grass. Kansas Farmer's six observation fields of Crested Wheat grass in Northern and Western Kansas are being planted in September on fallowed land. The hot, dry spell which is usual during Kansas summers is put off 7 or 8 months by fall seeding, so the grass gets tougher and the roots go deeper. Most of the tame grasses we seed in Kansas stand cooler weather better than heat.

August 20 to September 15, gives a good seeding range, and one which should fit anyone's work schedule. As with alfalfa, a good time to get grass seed in the ground is just before a rain. If you do this count yourself lucky, but it is difficult to do in a dry season. Most of us have found the best substitute is to seed right after a rain.

A seedbed for tame grasses first of all needs a good supply of moisture. On summer fallow kept free of weeds is the safest place to seed. Next best appears to be small grain stubble which has been kept clean and worked since right after harvest. Methods followed for seeding alfalfa are all right for grasses. This calls for a firm seedbed formed by packing both before and after seeding if necessary. Shallow plowing is best.

Drilling is now recommended as the best way to drop grass seed. Moisture is important in starting the plants right off and with broadcasting the seeds may not be in moist soil. Heavy rains may float the seed away too, while this is not so likely to happen with drill seeding. Thoro packing will help to prevent broadcast seed from washing. There is more danger in too shallow covering than in too deep seeding.

A good way to drop Brome grass with a drill is to open the flutes up for seeding 3 bushels of oats to the acre. Then press the Brome seed down from above. Brome seed is so light it is difficult to drill. Another way is to mix a little oats with the Brome seed. This may carry it thru and the oats will kill out with the first cold weather, but will help prevent blowing anyway.

Brome is a good grass in the Eastern half of Kansas, with some possibilities in the more Northwestern part. Orchard grass is a leader in the Eastern three tiers of counties. Meadow fescue and rye grass are also good for mixtures in this area. In the Western half of Kansas Crested Wheat grass has much promise toward the North, but seed is too expensive to buy in large quantities this year. Western wheat grass is suited to Northwest Kansas and seed will probably be available. No known tame grass is well adapted to Southwestern or West Central Kansas.

### Sorghum's Importance

(Continued from Page 1)

lion bushels of corn as grain, compared to 66 millions in 1933, the sorghum crop was about half of normal and was valued even higher.

"Ranking first in wheat production, and with a corn acreage larger than that of 42 states," reports J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, "Kansas yet finds its most valuable grain crop among the sorghums when measured by acre value. So not to make an unfair comparison, due to the tremendous drought resisting qualities of sorghum, the 10-year period 1921 to 1930, may be taken as a basis. Over this time the wheat crop of the state averaged a value of \$12.24 an acre. Corn had a value of \$12.37 and kafir, the dominant sorghum, an acre worth of \$17.02. More than any other family of livestock plants, sorghum holds within its powers the profitable production of livestock on the Great Plains."

Sorghums provide the basis for feeding more lambs in Kansas than any other crop. They are the principal winter dairy feed when converted into silage or ground fodder. At Coldwater last winter, Leroy E. Melia, proved again that ground sorghum grain is a more practical feed than corn for hogs in that territory. The cost of gain in pork was \$4.91 a hundredweight, on mixed kafir and milo which cost 58 cents a bushel at the elevator when corn was selling at 75 to 80 cents a bushel. The hogs sold for 8.7 and 10 cents a pound.

## Good Income From Grassland

(Continued from Page 3)

have witnessed the growth of a demand for this type of lambs, and it promises the Kansas farmer a sound foundation upon which to build a permanent and larger sheep industry. Spring lambs are raised to satisfy a special trade, and command a premium over the price paid for yearlings. The lamb which reaches market not later than May, usually has a market advantage and the sheepman benefits by getting the lambs off his hands before hot weather.

Another example of pasture improvement by use of sheep is found on Gans Brown's farm, Spivey, Kingman county. Mr. Brown has a farm flock of considerable size grazing on 35 acres of good buffalo and grama grass pasture. The pasture is almost free of weed growth, and has re-established itself from nearly bare land. Sixteen years ago the same field grew almost nothing but weeds, but by pasturing sheep the weeds were killed out and good grasses took their place. This seems to indicate that sheep don't appreciate or utilize good grass. The fact is, sheep eat most any weed or grass which is in abundance, and in so doing they give the hardy pasture grasses a chance to come back.

A farmer who has succeeded with sheep in far Western Kansas is John Battin, Johnson. He keeps 700 to 800 ewes, and markets fat lambs. Native grass, Russian thistles, wheat and Sudan grass all provide pasture, and the sorghums are the primary roughage during winter.

A good time to start a ewe flock is in the late summer or fall when good quality Western ewes can be bought. If these ewes are unbred, a good ram will be required for each 30 to 50 ewes depending on breeding methods used. It will pay to buy the best sires available, as low grade rams have been the

most retarding element in the Kansas sheep business. Ewes should lamb not later than March and the lambs can be creep-fed while they and their mothers run on the very best pasture available. They will be ready for market at 90 to 100 days if pushed rapidly. Usually, the quicker they can be marketed, the better the price.

Exercise is particularly important for ewes during cold weather, but perhaps with the exception of lambing time, summer is the most critical time for Kansas ewe flocks. It is then that stomach worms and ticks will menace them unless they are drenched monthly and dipped once or twice. Heat is difficult for Western ewes to withstand, too, unless given every advantage of breeze and shade. Shearing at the beginning of hot weather will help.

Keeping lambs for the breeding flock is not often recommended in large flocks, as young Western ewes can be obtained to fill out the flock with more success and at lower cost. However, if lambs are kept for purebred or high grade flocks, shearing is important, as well as the other precautions against worms and ticks.

A statement which George McColm made indicates to a large extent what the sheep business in Kansas needs: "The sheep industry will go forward, but not as a sideline to general farming. Care and attention required for success with sheep make it necessary that we adopt sheep as a definite part of our farm business." It certainly is true that the biggest advancement will come in Kansas sheep when they are recognized as being worthy of the time and effort they deserve.

Ground barley is about equal to corn for fattening sheep, and worth only about 10 per cent less for fattening hogs.

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Please send me FREE sample of Carter's Little Liver Pills; also FREE book entitled "The Interesting Story of What Makes You Feel Good."

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

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

**BABY CHICKS**

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

**CHICKS, THOROBBED, BLOOD TESTED, ALL varieties.** Ship prepaid. Reasonable. Superior Hatchery, Newton, Kan.

**PULLETS AND COCKERELS**

**PULLETS - COCKERELS, WHITE GIANTS,** Buff Minorcas. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

**BABY BIRDS**

**CASH CROP EVERY WEEK RAISING ROYAL** Squab Baby Birds. Orders waiting for hundreds of thousands. You get your money for them when only 25 days old. Particulars and picture book for three cent stamp. PR Company, 319 Howard, Melrose, Massachusetts.

**POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED**

**EGGS, BROILERS, HENS, WANTED.** COOP'S loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

**SEEDS, PLANTS, NURSERY STOCK**

**HARDY ALFALFA SEED** \$7.40. GRIMM \$8.90. White Sweet Clover \$3.50. All 60 lb. bushel. Track Concordia. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

**WHEAT SEED - FIELD INSPECTED, CERTIFIED.** Tenmarq, Turkey, Kanred, Blackhull, Kawvale, Clarkan, Harvest Queen wheat seed for sale. The Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

**WANTED - SWEET CLOVER, ALFALFA,** Barley, Pop Corn seed samples. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE - CERTIFIED TENMARQ, PURE** Kanred and Turkey Seed Wheat. Hixson Farms, Wakeeney, Kan.

**NEW HARDY BEARDESS WHEAT, FREE** samples. Reduced prices. Earl G. Clark, Sedgwick, Kan.

**CERTIFIED CLARKAN AND HARVEST** Queen seed wheat. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

**FARM MACHINERY**

**FOR SALE:** 15-30 McCormick-Deering \$350.00. 20-35 Lauson like new \$550.00. Birdsell Alfalfa huller \$300.00. 22-in. Sawyer-Massey Separator, good, \$200.00. 36-in. Case separator, good, \$200.00. Wichita Avery Company, Wichita, Kan.

**25-45 OILPULL TRACTOR, EXTENSIONS,** spade lugs, canopy, fair shape; \$200.00. Rumely Six Tractor, extensions, spade lugs, fair shape; \$275.00. Bryon Roesch, Quinter, Kan.

**FOR SALE - JOHN DEERE D TRACTOR;** condition exceptionally good; price right; worth looking over. Don Bacon, Lyons, Kan.

**WINDMILLS \$19.25. WRITE FOR LITERATURE** and special prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. KF, Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE: OVERHAULED D TRACTOR,** also Wallace. Hodgson Imp. & Hdwe. Co., Little River, Kan.

**MACHINERY WANTED**



**WANTED: WINDROW PICK-UP HAY BALER.** William Inslee, Isabel, Kan.

**FARM LIGHT SUPPLIES**

**STATE DISTRIBUTOR FOR WAGG MASTER** 10 year Farm Lighting Batteries, wind plants, used engine plants. Write Langlois Electric, 421 N. Poplar St., Hutchinson, Kan.

**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.

**IN THE FIELD**

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

L. C. Peterson & Sons, Osage City, Kan., are breeders of O. I. C. hogs and have some gilts for sale bred for September and October farrow.

Vandie Richie, Spearville, Kan., is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer some choice Chester White gilts, bred for September and October farrow.

Carl Berndt, Simpson, Kan., Cloud county, writes us to know where he can buy a car load of alfalfa hay. If you have alfalfa hay for sale please write him.

Have you written to Virgil Smith, Fairbury, Neb., concerning his offer to sell his 4-year-old Milking Shorthorn herd sire? He must change bulls and will sell him. He also offers a yearling son of this bull.

If you are interested in registered Jerseys of real merit and could use some yearling heifers, and a bull, write to W. J. Yeoman, La Crosse, Kan. His advertisement is in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

R. E. Cobb, Wilson, Kan., is advertising 50 Hereford calves, and 50 cows and 40 calves, weaning age, in this issue of Kansas Farmer. All are Herefords. Write him for further information, prices, etc.

If you are interested in registered Brown Swiss dairy cattle don't overlook G. D. Sluss' advertisement that is appearing regularly in Kansas Farmer in which they offer young bulls, good individuals and choice breeding and out of

**KODAK FINISHING**

**IMMEDIATE SERVICE. NO DELAY. ROLL** fully developed, carefully printed and two beautiful, full-size 5x7 double weight professional enlargement, (or one tinted enlargement) all for 25c coin. The Experts' Choice. Reprints 3c each. The Photo Mill, Box 629-5, Minneapolis, Minn.

**\$25.00 MONTHLY CASH PRIZE. MAIL US** your kodak films and learn how to win this valuable prize. Two beautiful double weight enlargements with 8 Perfect Prints. 25c coin. Nu-Art Photo Shop, LaCrosse, Wis.

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

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

**\$100.00 PRIZE OFFER WITH EVERY ROLL** developed, including 8 beautiful prints, professional oil painted enlargements, 25c. Individual attention. Quick service. Janesville Film, A83, Janesville, Wis.

**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 DEVELOPED, 8 PERMANENT PRINTS,** two double weight, portraitlike professional enlargements, prize coupon, 25c. Extra fast service. Midwest Photo, Janesville, Wis.

**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.

**FILMS DEVELOPED - TWO BEAUTIFUL** olive tone double weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed perfect prints, 25c coin. United Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

**DAILY SERVICE - ROLL DEVELOPED, 16** guaranteed prints, 25c. Valuable enlargement coupon; 16 reprints, 25c. Modern Finishers, Box 3337-M, St. Paul, Minnesota.

**FINEST PHOTOS GUARANTEED. ROLLS DE-**veloped professionally, 8 Velox prints, 2 Bromide enlargements, 25c coin. Finerprints, Box 898-2, Minneapolis, Minn.

**ROLLS DEVELOPED, TWO PRINTS EACH** and two tree enlargement coupons 25c. Reprints 2c each, 100 or more 1c. Summers' Studio, Unionville, Mo.

**TWO BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE WEIGHT PRO-**fessional enlargements, 8 guaranteed never fade prints 25c coin. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

**LOOK! COLORED ENLARGEMENT AND 8** Monex Art prints from every roll only 25c. Comet Photo Service, Box 266-7, Minneapolis, Minn.

**BRILLIANT ENLARGEMENT FREE. 8 FADE** Proof snappy prints, 1 roll 25c coin. Diamond Kodak Finishers, Box 184, Ottawa, Kan.

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

**BEAUTIFUL COLORED ENLARGEMENT** with each film, 25c (coin). LaCrosse Film Company, LaCrosse, Wis.

**ROLL DEVELOPED, SIXTEEN BEAUTIFUL** prints, free snap shot album, 25c. Photoart, Mankato, Minn.

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

**ONE DIME (AND THIS AD.) FINISHES** your trial film roll. Fifeco, Yale, Okla. (25)

**TWO GLOSSY ENLARGEMENTS WITH EACH** roll, 25c. Arbor Photo Service, Joliet, Ill.

**SILOS**

**INCREASE PROFITS. FEED MORE SILAGE.** Store in Silskraft Silos. Built by yourself quickly and easily. 50 ton capacity. Cost: less than \$40.00 first year, \$10.00 second year. 25,000 built in 1935. Write for samples, information. Silskraft Company, 210 West Wacker, Chicago.

**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.

Probably no breeder of registered dairy cattle of any breed has studied the profitable side of the business more closely than has J. F. Walz, Hays, Kan. He is the owner of a large herd of registered Ayrshires that are rich in the famous Pennhurst Ayrshire bloodlines thru the

**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 riveted, lock seam or welded construction. Thompson also manufactures steel pipe, metal flumes, measuring flumes, water gates, steel tanks, smoke stacks, etc. Prices and catalogs on request. Write us today. Established 1878. The Thompson Manufacturing Co., 3011 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

**IRRIGATION SUPPLIES**

**IRRIGATION HOSE - CHEAPER THAN** ditches. Beatrice Tent & Awning Co., 113 North 3rd St., Beatrice, Nebr.

**TOBACCO**

**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.

**SPARROW TRAPS**

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

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

**OPPORTUNITY TO EARN PART TUITION** and learn by actual motor practice. Prepare yourself now to fill big pay positions in two of America's fastest growing industries. Diesel and Air Conditioning. Refrigeration. Write for free information and facts. Diesel Power United Engineering Schools, 1520D McGee, Kansas City, Mo.

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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, Kansas City, Mo.

**PATENT ATTORNEYS**

**PATENTS SECURED. REASONABLE TERMS.** 72-page book and advice free. Registered Patent Attorney, L. F. Randolph, Dept. 720, Washington, D. C.

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**GRAVE MARKERS**

**\$9.90 FREIGHT PREPAID. LETTERED.** Grave markers, monuments. Catalog. Art Memorials, Omaha, Nebr.

**QUILT PIECES**

100-20c; 200-35c; FAST COLOR, GUARANTEED; postpaid. Union Mills, Centralia, Ill.

**BUILDING MATERIAL**

**LUMBER AND SHINGLES ARE CHEAP IN** carload lots when you buy from us, shipment direct from mill. Send us your bill for estimate. McKee-Fleming Lbr. Co., Emporia, Kan.

**INSURANCE**

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

**HONEY**

**1936 EXTRA QUALITY CLOVER HONEY.** 60 pound can \$4.90; ten pound \$1.00; bulk comb \$1.10. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

**MALE HELP WANTED**

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

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**INQUIRIES, ERRANDS, PROBLEMS OF FARM** or home give careful attention. Make us your city contact. Universal Service, 3119 McGee, Kansas City, Mo.

**REAL ESTATE SERVICES**

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

**LAND-KANSAS**

**FARM BARGAINS. WE HAVE SOME REAL** bargains in farm lands in Marion, Morris and Dickinson counties, Kansas. We offer good farms with payments down as low as \$1,000.00. See or write us at once. Mott & Lydick, Herington, Kan.

**CHOICE 80 ACRES NEAR BURLINGTON,** Kansas. Fine location, well improved. A bargain at \$3,200. For details write M. DeMoulin, Hastings, Nebr.

**LAND-ARKANSAS**

**STOCK RANCH BARGAIN, 120 ACRES.** horse, cow, heifer, sow, 6 pigs, tools included; 2 miles paved highway, nice river, easy distance college city; part cultivated, some bottom. lots stock range, spring water, estimated 1,000 cords to cut, 42 fruit trees; scenic view from cottage; poultry house, crib; \$900, part cash. Harry W. Sanford, 320 East Maple, Fayetteville, Ark.

**LAND-MISSOURI**

**85 ACRES, NEAR HIGHWAY, 200 POULTRY,** cow, tools, some house furnishings included; 1/4 mile highway, mile fishing stream; 60 tillable. mile spring-watered wooded pasture, 25 peaches. 15 plums, 8 apples, 3-room house, spring water. other buildings; \$800 takes all if you hurry. part cash. Free monthly catalog. United Farm Agency, KF-428 B. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**LAND-TEXAS**

**TEXAS GULF COAST, CROP FAILURES UN-**known; highly diversified, plenty rain. Write for free Farm Booklet, Chamber of Commerce, Houston, Texas.

**LAND-MISCELLANEOUS**

**FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTH-**ern Railway Agricultural Empire. Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Fertile black soil, high producing crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for lists and Zone of Plenty book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 802, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

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

blood of Man O War and other noted Pennhurst breeding. He is advertising now in Kansas Farmer and offers cows, heifers and bulls for sale. Address J. F. Walz & Sons, Hays, Kan.

Several Kansas Shorthorn herds of prominence will be out of the fair circuit this fall. The Kansas State College herd, Manhattan; E. C. Lacey & Sons, Miltonvale; John Regier & Sons, White-water; Duallyn farm (Milking Shorthorns), Eudora; Tomson Bros., Wakarusa; Bunting & Peck (Milking Shorthorns), Neodesha; and W. V. Harshman, Elmdale, are a few of the more prominent herds that will be seen at the leading shows.

Plans are being made for the 38th annual American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show to be held in Kansas City, October 17-24. The railroads have just announced that they would grant special coach excursion rates to Kansas City of approximately one cent per mile each way from all points in Kansas for Kansas Day, Monday, Oct. 19; from all points in Missouri for Missouri Day, Tuesday, Oct. 20; from all points in Oklahoma for Oklahoma Day, Wednesday, Oct. 21, and from a radius of approximately 200 to 250 miles for Dairy Day, Friday, Oct. 23.

The Trego county fair, Wakeeney, Kan., is on in full blast, starting August 25 and lasting until Friday night, Aug. 29. My good friend Elmer Pearl always sends the premium list as soon as it is off the press and some information about the coming agricultural and livestock show that Trego county always stages. Elmer declares in his recent letter, that regardless of the drouth the 1936 Trego county fair is going to be a big success and intimated that it might prove the best fair ever held there. For the premium list write to Secretary Willis S. Spitsnaugle, Wakeeney, Kan.

Clyde Abbott, 20 years a breeder of purebred Red Polled cattle, has an announcement in this issue that should interest a lot of our readers.

Mr. Abbott is moving to Mississippi and taking only a few head of his young cattle with him. He offers his 12 foundation cows if sold at once and the herd bull, Crema Boy, for the low price of \$50 per head. The herd was established with three AR cows from the Arp herd, two of them AR cows. He has been using Arp bred bulls ever since. The cows that are for sale are bred to freshen mostly this fall. They must be sold right away, thus the low price at which they are being offered. Write quick.

The Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' annual field day and picnic was held at the John Regier farm near Whitewater, August 5. The weather was cool and conditions ideal for picnicking and viewing good Shorthorns. Visitors were present from many parts of Southern Kansas. A fine program was rendered and interesting talks were made by F. D. Tomson and others. Music was furnished by the Sedgwick 4-H band. The program and other arrangements were under the direct supervision of Theda Stunkel of Peck; Otto Wenrich, Oxford; Edd Markee, and others. W. A. Young, president of the association, acted as toastmaster.

The Ft. Worth, Texas, Centennial, October 3 to 11, will mark the nation's greatest beef cattle show. General Manager John B. Davis and Livestock Manager D. G. Talbot are striving to make this the national show for the three leading beef breeds, Herefords, Shorthorns and Angus. Twenty thousand dollars in cash prizes are hung up—for Herefords and Shorthorns \$12,750; and Angus, \$7,500. John C. Burns, well known to cattlemen all over the country, is superintendent of the fat cattle classes. Literature about the centennial and the cattle show can be had by addressing John B. Davis, general manager, in care of the centennial, Ft. Worth, Texas.

August 31, September 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the dates of the North Central Kansas Free Fair at Belleville, Kan. "The Crossroads of America" is the name often applied to Belleville, Republic



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ounty, about the time of the big fair that is to be held as advertised and the livestock show that is nearest the battle ground for actual Kansas breeders than any other held in the state. It is a Kansas fair, Kansas farm products, Kansas people and Kansas ways of doing things. Tudor Charles, veteran Republic county farmer and stock raiser, is the secretary. There is plenty of room on this big commodious fair grounds for all her visitors and the Belleville number of commerce co-operating with the county fair management, sees to it that visitors to the North Central Kansas Fair are well cared for.

Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan. (Wabaunsee county), is a young man that seems to have the knack of breeding Durocs that go over in a big way with everyone that visits the herd. This spring, about the first of May, Mr. F. H. Kennedy, superintendent of the big department at the state penitentiary farm, Lansing, Kan., was out looking for a good young boar and located him at Mr. Miller's farm. A few weeks ago he was back and bought six more of last spring's farrow and one for Warden Lacey Simpson, for his farm at McPherson, Kan. The writer has visited Mr. Miller's farm several times and was here again Tuesday of last week. It is located about 10 miles up Mill creek from Alma and you could get directions at the banks in Alma, Bridge or Alta Vista. Of the 100 head farrowed last spring he is reserving a limited number of just the top boars for his fall trade and some splendid gilts. You will be pleased if you visit the herd and if you send Mr. Miller an order we are glad to guarantee you will be pleased with your purchase.

Out in Western Kansas a few miles from the state line is located one of the really outstanding herds of registered Shorthorns of the entire country. The chief herd bull, Gallant Minstrel, was bred by Duncan Campbell, one of the best known Canada breeders. He was sired by the great grand champion bull, Thornham Minstrel. One son of Gallant Minstrel now heads the Wyoming Agricultural College herd and a grandson was in service in the Colorado herd. All another herd is using a son of him, that is the Berger herd of Colorado. Assisting Gallant Minstrel is the splendid Maxwalton bull, Callie Crown, a son of an imported bull. Callie Crown is the second Maxwalton bull to be used in the herd. A lot of the good breeding females in the herd are daughters of Maxwalton Lord. Pasture and feed are very good in Mr. Warrington's locality, at least a big improvement over the past two years. The herd now numbers nearly 100 head. For information concerning the herd write Alvin T. Warrington & Son, Leoti, Kan.

Mrs. Pearl Souder of Newton, Kan., authorizes Kansas Farmer to claim October 16 as the date for the dispersion of the Ayrshire herd owned and successfully carried on by her husband, the late Alvin Souder. The herd was established many years ago with breeding animals from the best herds in the country. Mr. Souder, while a quiet and unassuming man, was a close student of both type and pedigree and his herd bull selections brought bulls to his

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.  
Livestock Department:  
Enclosed check to pay for recent advertising. Had good inquiry and am pretty well cleaned up. However, we can still interest a bull buyer in the best bull of serviceable age we have had in a long time. We can also sell a few females. When in need of more advertising we will sure use Kansas Farmer. We had three cows above 40 pounds fat June test.  
C. B. CALLAWAY  
Fairbury, Nebr.  
August 1, 1936.

part of the state that benefited not only his herd but helped his neighbors. The offering together with eight or ten consigned by Mrs. Gertrude Steele of Wichita, will comprise something like 40 head, mostly cows in milk or heavy springers. Nothing from either herd will be reserved, the sale is an absolute dispersion made necessary by the death of Mr. Souder. The Steele cattle are now on the Souder farm where they have been for a year or more. For any information regarding this sale write Mrs. Pearl Souder, Newton, Kan.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., breeder of the "big black Polands," has thought best to call off his fall boar and gilt sale, planned for October, because of crop conditions. In the past he has enjoyed a good boar sale in the fall, selling at private sale, and has always been able to sell his bred gilts during the fall and winter the same way. The writer was at the Rowe farm Tuesday of last week and the boars and gilts, tops from over 100 raised, I am sure would have developed into a sale offering that would have been second to none in eastern Kansas this fall. But they will be sold at private sale, probably not quite so highly finished, but just as desirable and probably more so than if showing more flesh. They are a splendid lot and you can pick your future herd boar here and gilts not related, and start a new herd or replenish your old one, at fair prices and start with the best to be found anywhere. Seventy-five per cent of the spring crop are by The Cavalier, by Pike News Again. There is also a great litter in the offering sired by Farmer's Evidence, by Evidence, a boar bred by N. L. Farmer, Platte City, Mo. Evidence, one of Mr. Farmer's herd boars, was sired by Regal, a noted Iowa boar. The dam of Farmer's Evidence is Lady Messenger, by The Messenger, Mr. Farmer's second prize boar at the Free Fair, Topeka, last fall. There were 11 pigs in the litter.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer the Quigley Hampshire farms, Williamstown, Kan., are advertising some choice registered Hampshire gilts; immunized, registered, and guaranteed to please you. They are bred for September farrow to the sensational new boar at Quigley's farms, High Score. Here is an opportunity to buy a splendid, exceptionally well bred registered Hampshire gilt that is bred to High Score, securing in this way your future herd boar and others that should sell for several times the cost of the gilt you buy of the Quigleys. The Quigley Hampshire farm is located a short distance north of Williamstown, a small station on the Union Pacific (Highway 40) west of Lawrence about 10 miles. You will find the registered Hampshire herd in the hands of a very efficient herdsman who will be glad to show you these gilts and price them to you. If you are going to need a herd boar next spring this is the way to get one extra well bred and make some money out of the balance of the litter. You can write Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown, Kan., for prices and descriptions.

I have just visited the Russell Lucas Anxiety Herefords on the ranch near Healy in Lane county. This herd will be dispersed on Monday, Aug. 24. This may not be the best time to sell a great herd like this but it will certainly be a good place to buy. For nearly 20 years Mr. Lucas has been buying better herd bulls and culling out the least desirable females. Some cattle in the herd are direct descendants of cows sired by Beau Mischief. Much of the offering was sired or will be sired to the present herd bull Revelation, one of the best breeding bulls in the western half of Kansas. He was sired by Miller's Stanway, a grandson of Bright Stanway and Lamplighter Jr., a son of Lamplighter 10th. The dam of Revelation was a daughter of Dandy Santos 2nd, a line bred Beau Brummell bull. Few herds carry a greater percentage of Anxiety 4th breeding. The cattle will sell in ordinary breeding for and without any fitting. Breeders and stockmen attending this sale will find that good Herefords may be found in Western Kansas and bought worth the money. With a few exceptions every animal in the sale was bred by Mr. Lucas, only two cows are older than eight years. Anyone in need of an outstanding herd sire should be interested in the herd bull Revelation. Write for catalog.

### Best Sows Milk Down Thin

Farmers have found that first class alfalfa, clover or rape pasture will be enough to maintain thin breeding sows and put a little gain on them. This is true only when the pasture is tender. Hogs cannot digest much coarse fiber. Feeding sows only pasture is not often advisable, altho in cases of sows bred for only one litter a year, they may be carried along on pasture and not more than a pint of corn daily.

If sows are bred for two litters a year, they are rushed to put on flesh and produce a litter after suckling the former litter for 8 to 12 weeks. In fact, a brood sow should have virtually a full feed of corn from 2 weeks after farrowing until she is in good flesh or about 2 months before farrowing again. If she gets too fat when suckling she must be a light milker, and can well be culled from the herd.

### Poison Undesirable Trees

Undesirable trees can be removed by girdling and use of poison. Girdle deep with downward gashes so they will hold the poison. A poison mixture of 2 pounds lye, 1 pound white arsenic and 2 gallons water, applied with an old kettle or coffee pot will kill the trees. This material is extremely poisonous to animals.

### Public Sales of Livestock

- Poland China Hogs  
Oct. 5—Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.  
Hereford Cattle  
Aug. 24—Russell Lucas (dispersion sale), Healy, Kan.  
Polled Shorthorn Cattle  
Oct. 15—J. C. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan. Annual sale.  
Jersey Cattle  
Oct. 20—Lloyd W. Markley, Randolph, Kan.  
Ayrshire Cattle  
Oct. 16—The Alvah Souder Estate, and Mrs. Gertrude Steele, Newton, Kan.  
Oct. 31—Kansas Ayrshire Club sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Fred Williams, Hutchinson, Kan., chairman sale committee.  
Holstein Cattle  
Oct. 28—Holstein consignment sale at Abilene, Kan. H. E. Engle, Abilene, Kan., manager.  
Shorthorn Cattle  
Oct. 14—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan. Hans Regier, sale manager, Whitewater, Kan.

### RED POLLED CATTLE

## 12 Purebred Foundation Cows

Bred to freshen mostly in fall to CREMO BOY, Best of Am. A. B. Breeding. Moving to another state and pricing the cows for quick sale at \$50 each. Cremo Boy at the same price. Herd established 20 years.  
Tb. tested and all heavy milkers.  
CLYDE ABBOTT, LONG ISLAND, KAN.

### POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Brown dales  
Choicely bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls. Some show type. Halter broke.  
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## Dressler's Record Bulls

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

### BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Young Brown Swiss Bulls  
Choicely individuals and good breeding. Out of cows with D. H. I. A. records. Inspection invited.  
G. D. SLUSS, ELDORADO, KAN.

### HEREFORD CATTLE

## For Immediate Sale

50 Hereford calves and 50 cows, 40 calves, weaning age.  
E. E. COBB, WILSON, KAN.

### JERSEY CATTLE

For Sale—Jerseys—\$400.00  
Four Yearling Heifers and a Bull. Trace six times to Sophy 15, greatest cow of the breed.  
W. J. YEOMAN, LA CROSSE, KAN.

### AYRSHIRE CATTLE

## Pennhurst Bred Ayrshires

Yearly herd test 350 butter fat. For sale cows in milk and bred. Also bred and open heifers. Few young bulls. Tb. and blood tested. Inspection invited.  
HARRY BAUER, BROUGHTON, KAN.

## Cows, Heifers and Bulls

carrying the blood of Man O War and other high producing Pennhurst strains.  
J. F. WALK & SONS, HAYS, KAN.

### REGISTERED AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

To reduce herd quickly we offer heavy producing bred cows, some in milk and young bulls. Best of breeding. Henderson Dairy King and Pennhurst Tb. and blood tested.  
W. J. SMITH, EMPORIA, KAN.

### SHORTHORN CATTLE

## GALLANT MINSTREL IN SERVICE

A great son of the Champion Thornham Minstrel; is assisted by Callie Crown. Mating with daughters of Maxwalton Lord and other great sires. Stock of different ages for sale.  
ALVIN T. WARRINGTON & SON, LEOTI (Wichita Co.), KAN.

### ANGUS CATTLE

## We Have For Sale

Five young bred Angus Cows and Angus bull 3 years old. All good stock. Must sell. Price, \$380 herd. ED INGERLY, MILLER, KAN.

### BELGIAN HORSES

## Reg. Belgian Stallions

Two, three and four-year-old sorrels, chestnuts and strawberry roans in good breeding condition and not high in price. 177 miles above Kansas City.  
FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS

## Quigley Hampshire Gilts

A few choice gilts bred for September farrowing to that sensational boar, High Score. Registered, immunized, guaranteed to please you.

### QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARM

Williamstown, Kan.

### CHESTER WHITE HOGS

## We Offer Bred Gilts

A nice selection bred for September and October. Best of breeding and good individuals. Priced right for quick sale.  
VANDIE RICHIE, SPEARVILLE, KAN.

## \$10 Each While They Last

Boar and gilt weanlings, choice individuals and none better bred. Get a start now.  
CLARENCE SHANE, R. 1, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

### DUROC HOGS

10 GREAT HERD BOARS in service. 50 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding medium type Durocs. 50 bred sows and gilts for sale. Also boars. Catalog. Shipped on approval. Pedigreed. Come or write me.  
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

### SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

## Registered Rams

Extra good yearlings. Correct type, well woolled rams. Price \$20 to \$35 each.  
Clarence Lacey & Sons, Ph. 5420, Meriden, Kan.

### AUCTIONEERS

## C. W. COLE

Live Stock Auctioneer

The right kind of salesmanship is more important now than ever before. Write or phone at my expense for date and terms.

WELLINGTON, KAN.

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

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

## Livestock Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to

## Kansas Farmer

Livestock Advertising Dept.,

## Topeka, Kansas

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

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

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

### SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

## KANSAS FARMER

Topeka, Kansas

John W. Johnson, Manager,  
Livestock Advertising Department



# Anxiety Hereford Dispersion Sale

SALES PAVILION

Dighton, Kan., Monday, Aug. 24

60 HEAD—COMPRISING

8 bulls including the herd bull Revelation, a son of Miller's Stanway and out of a cow by Dandy Santos 2nd, a strongly bred Beau Brummel bull.

29 head of good young cows with calves at foot or to calve this fall.

10 two-year-old heifers to calve during this fall and winter. (7 of these heifers are Prince Dominos.)

4 yearling heifers.

Balance of offering choice bull and heifer calves. The offering is strong in Anxiety 4th breeding through such sires as Bright Stanway, Beau Mischief, Prince Domino and other noted sires. A complete dispersion made necessary because I am changing locations.

NOTE—For nearly twenty years Mr. Lucas and his family have given their best efforts in building this Hereford herd. Foundation animals sell that would not be priced only in a dispersion. I have noted from year to year the continuous improvement in this herd and consider this an unusual opportunity for buyers.—JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Write for Catalog to

**RUSSELL LUCAS, Owner**  
**Healy, (Lane Co.) Kansas**

Bert Powell, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman



## Our Busy Neighbors

### Neighbors Build a Road

North and South Lawrence township folks no longer will have to hire a boat, or drive to Clyde or Concordia when they want to visit. The county has bought them a bridge. It is the abandoned Union Pacific railroad bridge over the Republican river, the township having agreed to build and maintain a highway to it. The county got the bridge for \$1,000.

### Farmers Holding Wheat

The section around Plains produced approximately 430,000 bushels of wheat this season, more than twice that of last year. Of this 250,000 bushels was in the immediate Plains vicinity, 100,000 in the Kismet territory and 80,000 bushels around Callano. The average was from 8 to 10 bushels to the acre. Less than half the wheat is being sold, according to Plains elevator men, much of that brought in being for storage.

### Mules Stayed on Job

Since being broke to work 28 years ago, Tillie and Ellie, Marshall county mules belonging to Auld Brothers, haven't missed a harvest. They are 31 years old and the years rest lightly upon them. Auld Brothers raised the mules.

### Western Kansas Spuds Good

Potato growers in the irrigated district near Scott City, are anticipating a good yield and at almost fancy prices. About 250 acres were put out.

### More Jobs for Pullets

The earlier a pullet lays the more money for her owner. Pullets, or at least part of them, raised on the Fred Hartwell farm, Goodland, this year started laying when 127 days old, or just a week over four months. Usually it is five or six months before a pullet decides to start helping pay for her board.

### Be Careful of Fire!

A cigaret smoker is believed to have caused a fire at the Bill Knipp farm, in Johnson county on July 21, which might have been quite disastrous to the Knipp home. A straw stack was being baled by Paul Lee, and when the fire was discovered, it was too far along to remove the rubber-tired tractor, which was destroyed. The baler lost one tire by fire and barely escaped the fate of the tractor. Lee suffered minor burns in attempting to save his tractor. The fire burned to the corner of the house and only a shift in the wind saved it.

### Town Lake Big Help

Osborne is congratulating itself on having built a new dam last spring. It now is giving the city an inexhaustible supply of water. The city has extended reduced water rates for the summer to one-half, hoping in this way to be able to save a part of the trees and lawns.

### Nine Tons in One Load

When George Skinner, Belle Plaine, sold nine tons of baled alfalfa hay this week to a purchaser from McPherson, the buyer took it in a truck, all in one load.

### Hogs Learned to Fish

"When the drouth set in," said William Philip, Ellis county commissioner, "my hogs had to go to Big Creek to wallow in the mud. The creek was drying up in places and, believe it or not, the hogs have learned to fish. They just laid around and 'rooted' in the mud. The fish naturally resented that. When they tried to get away they got into the shallow water. Other hogs stood around and ate them as fast as they showed up."

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## Intimate Interviews

WITH LEADING FARM USERS OF  
STANDARD OIL PRODUCTS  
AND SERVICE

Our Reporter-Cameraman  
gets the "Low-Down" from

*George C. Abell*

Minneola, Kansas



GEORGE ABELL'S farm, 14 miles southeast of Minneola, is one of the largest, most up-to-date tracts in western Kansas. Besides farming 1200 acres of wheat, row crop and sowed feed, George runs about 2500 head of Hereford steers. Most of his feed and row crop is for feeding his cattle. He's well known in western Kansas and in Kansas City, Mo., where he ships several thousand head of cattle each year.

For several years George has been a 100% user of Standard Oil products, using Standard Tractor Fuel and Iso-Vis "D" in his tractors, Standard Red Crown gasoline and Iso-Vis "D" in his motor cars, and the Standard Household Specialties in his modern farm home.

"The time-saving convenience of Standard's farm delivery service and the quality of every Standard product combine to keep me firmly on the Standard band wagon," this successful farmer and rancher says. "When this picture was taken we were summer-fallowing a 320 acre field—working day and night with no time to lose. It's at times like these that Standard's good service and products mean so much to us."

**FOR BEST TRACTOR RESULTS—USE  
STANDARD'S SPECIALLY DEVELOPED  
TRACTOR FUEL**

When you buy a tractor you get an efficient, profitable farm tool. Keep it at top efficiency, keep it running economically, with Standard Tractor Fuel. This specially developed tractor fuel will save you time and money—it is a safeguard against "breakdowns." Ask your Standard Oil agent to show you how smooth running and efficient your own tractor can be with *Standard Tractor Fuel* in the tank.

For all farm petroleum requirements  
—in the field, on the road, in the home—  
Genuine Standard Oil Products

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| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>MOTOR FUEL</b><br>Standard Red Crown<br>Solite with Ethyl<br>Stanolind    | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>SUPERLA<br/>CREAM<br/>SEPARATOR OIL</b> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>TRACTOR FUEL</b><br>Standard Tractor Fuel<br>Stanolind H.S. Diesel Fuel   | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>SEMDAC<br/>LIQUID GLOSS</b>             |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>STANDARD GREASES</b><br>Pressure Gun Grease<br>Cup Grease<br>Fibre Grease | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>EUREKA<br/>HARNESS OIL</b>              |
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Check your needs now—be ready when Smilin' Slim drives in

**Smilin' Slim says—** "When you've



got a 'million' acres to be disked before sundown you're out of luck if you have to go to town for fuel. Let me bring Standard products—the best of fuel and lubricants—direct to your farm. It will save you time—money, too. Try me for speed and service."

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