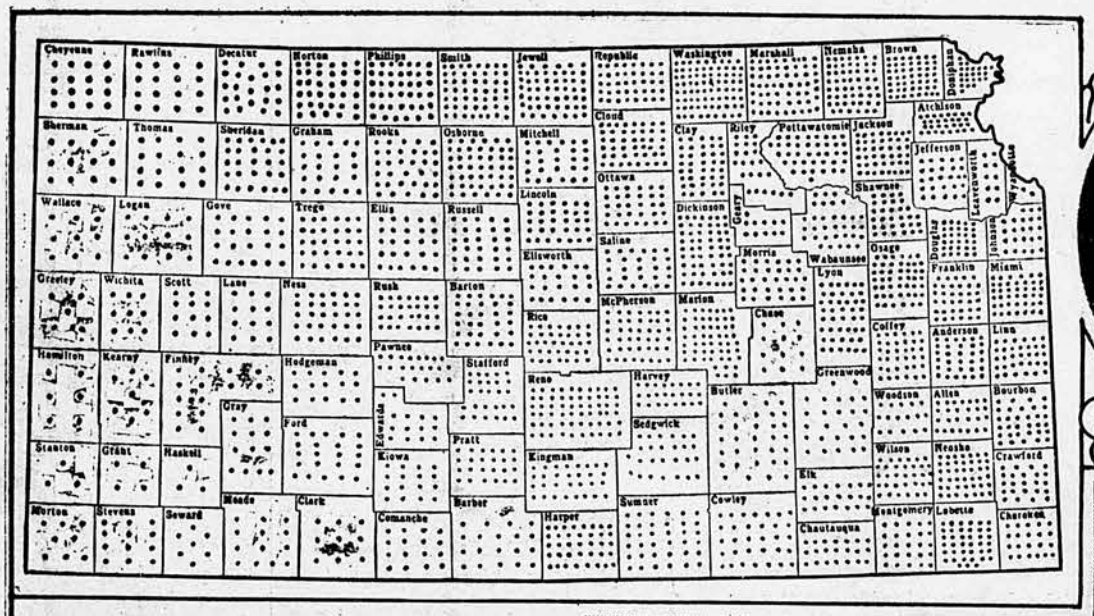
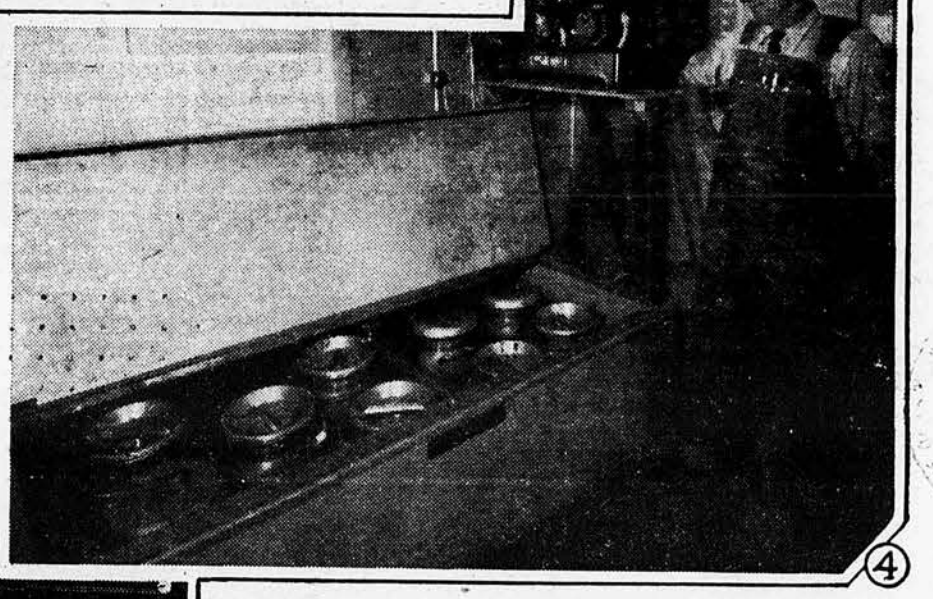
KANSAS FARMER
CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 74 — May 9, 1936 — Number 10

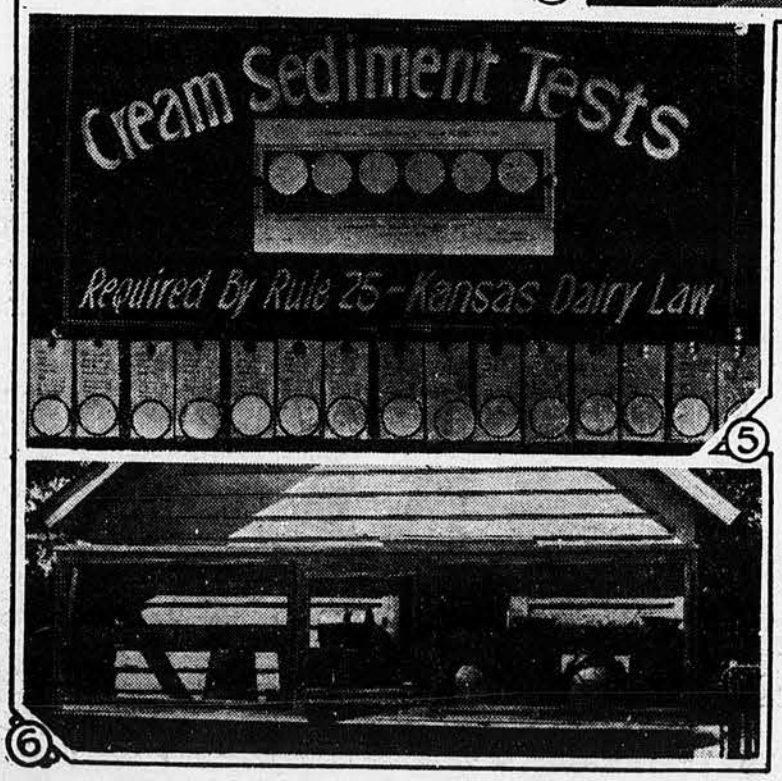




BUTTER FAT PRICE TODAY

First Grade 29 ¢ per Pound

Second Grade 26 ¢ per Pound



Kansas Is a Dairy State

1—Each dot on this map represents 20,000 pounds of butterfat sold in a year from Kansas farms—milk delivered to customers is not included. Not a single county lacks importance in this picture. And the state as a whole is making the dairy income mean more year after year.

2—Nature cools the milk and cream in this spring-house on J. E. Stout's farm, Cottonwood Falls.

3—Kansas cream stations post prices on a card of this kind, provided by H. E. Dodge, State Dairy Commissioner. Mr. Dodge calls attention to the fact that the revolving card on the back of the poster, which shows the price, is made in one piece so the prices shown must indicate a 3-cent difference between first and second grade cream.

4—This is one method more and more Kansas dairymen are using to cool their milk and cream—with an electrical refrigerator which holds the temperature 'way down.

5—Cream sediment tests are posted in Kansas cream buying stations in this manner. Farmers can compare their actual sediment tests with samples above.

6—A good place for the sun to dry milk utensils after they have been rinsed to kill bacteria. Dairymen use a good chemical solution to clean their vessels. If scalding with steam is practical, it does a good job.

(Please see cream improvement story on Page 19.)

STANDARD OIL CONDUCTS WORLD'S GREATEST ROAD TEST!

MAKE YOUR CAR A RESEARCH TEST CAR

and become eligible for big cash awards

This handsome metal emblem on your car officially distinguishes you as a test car driver. Get yours today. It's FREE.

LABORATORY tests are invaluable in building a better all-around gasoline—so Standard Oil makes 3,500 tests a day on Standard gasolines—distillation tests, sulphur and gravity tests, vapor pressure tests, and many others.

—But when it comes to what mileage a gasoline will deliver, there is no substitute for the *road test.* And even a road test, conducted by specialists, does not give the answer as to how many miles per gallon an *average* driver will get under *average* conditions.

What's the truth about gasoline mileage?

That's *what* Standard wants to find out. That's *why* Standard is conducting a gigantic road test, and invites *you* to take part.

We want "test car" drivers. We want midwest automobile owners to drive their cars just as they always do—no differently, no extra miles—but to keep an accurate record of their driving habits for a period of 65 days. Standard will furnish *free,* all recording material needed. And then generous awards will be given—in exchange for the gasoline mileage information obtained.

Enter your car now

Standard invites *you* to join in the greatest search for gasoline mileage facts ever undertaken. You'll be under no obligation. You'll learn facts about your car and the gasoline it uses that can mean important savings to you in the future. *And in addition,* you'll become eligible for valuable awards. Complete details of this generous offer are given in the road test record book which you receive when you enter your car as a "Research Test Car."

$5,000 IN CASH

Any motorist in the following States may become a Research Test Car Driver: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Nebraska (where the test is being conducted in conjunction with Standard Oil Company of Nebraska). Any such motorist who fully complies with the simple requirements becomes eligible for one of these generous cash and merchandise awards:

Grand Prize	$1,000 in cash
2nd Prize	500 in cash
3rd Prize	250 in cash
5 Prizes	100 in cash
10 Prizes	50 in cash
20 Prizes	25 in cash
175 Prizes	10 in cash

Also 500 Fine Merchandise Prizes

Any car can enter—don't delay

Enroll as a test car driver today, and carry on your car the attractive Test Car emblem. Stop in at any Standard Oil Station or Dealer and get the details. They have only a limited number of test car kits. Get *yours now.*

STANDARD MAKES IT EASY AND INTERESTING *for you to play a part in this great road test, by giving you this special record book,* free, *when you become a test car driver.*

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Be sure your car is safe to drive—then DRIVE SAFELY

Kansas Crop Conditions

Barton—Some rain but more badly needed. Some wheat fields have greened up. Butterfat, 24c; eggs, 17c; wheat, 91c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Most of corn planted. Small amount of wheat and oats ground will be planted to other crops, wheat and oats not doing much, pastures fair. Buying grain to feed work stock. Strong demand for shoats. Corn, 75c to 80c; oats, 35c; cream, 26c; whole milk at Fort Scott condensery, $1.52 cwt.—J. A. Strohm.

Brown—Recent rains good for crops. Potatoes up. Busy planting corn; seed corn, $2 to $5 a bushel. With favorable weather first cutting alfalfa and clover will be good. —E. E. Taylor.

Brown—Drouth broken. Grass, wheat and oats were at a standstill. Everybody ready to plant corn, some have started. Seed corn scarce and poor quality. Corn ground works well. Hogs selling high, weanling pigs brought $6.50. At dairy cow sale $105 top for grade cow. Wheat, 90c; corn, 50c to 75c; eggs, 16c; cream, 31c.—L. H. Shannon.

Chautauqua—Scattered showers. Cattle doing well considering short growth of grass. Good stands of corn, early plantings of sorghums coming fine. Hogs scarce and in demand. Most feeds higher. New soil conservation program taking well. Sweet clover and lespedeza seed jumped half in price in a few days when farmers who were signing up needed some extra seed.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Clark—A half inch rain has helped wheat considerably, but need a good, soaking rain to insure a crop. Not much spring crops out yet. Sales well attended, stock selling fairly well. Eggs, 16c; cream, 23c.—G. P. Harvey.

Clay—Corn planting in full swing, seed scarce. Wheat and oats doing fine, quite a bit of wheat blown out, will be planted to spring crops. Alfalfa hasn't made much growth because it has been so dry, but is doing better now. Gardens look fine, potatoes coming up. Pastures ready for stock May 1. About usual number of chicks being raised. Hogs high and scarce. Horses selling high. Big business in tractors. Fries started at 19c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Coffey—Not much rain, just little showers. Lots of corn has been planted and some coming up to good stands. Pastures short but some have turned on stock because they are out of feed. Lots of ponds dry or almost so. Gardens not coming up well.—C. W. Carter.

Dickinson—Several light rains, moisture helped oats and wheat but we need a soaking rain. Cisterns dry, some wells have given out. Hundreds of acres of wheat and oats ruined by blowing. Wheat left does not look so well. Farmers busy planting corn, ground works up nice and loose. A large acreage of corn and sorghums will be planted. Cattle being turned on pasture but grass is slow. A lot of stock still on dry feed. Hens are keeping the home fires burning. Stock cattle not in such good demand. —F. M. Lorson.

Ford—Rains were spotted, from ¼-inch to 2 inches. A general soaker is needed to help wheat. A few weeds have started in pastures, but we have no grass as the last 5 years of dry weather killed most of it. Wheat, 94c; cream, 26c; eggs, 18c.—John Zurbuchen.

Geary—Several good showers will start wheat, oats, newly-seeded alfalfa and Sweet clover. Gardens backward, potatoes just starting. Corn planting in full swing, ground in almost perfect condition for planting. Much interest in new soil conservation program.—L. J. Hoover.

Greenwood—Received a nice rain which will be beneficial to crops and pastures. Corn planting well under way, some coming up but very spotted. Potatoes have just sprouted, gardens coming slowly. Seed corn scarce, $1.50 to $2 a bushel.—A. H. Brothers.

Jefferson—Plenty of rain and corn planting about completed. Oats look bad. Upland wheat sick, a few areas in the bottom look well. Fewer baby chicks than common. Seed corn, $1.25 to $4 a bushel; eggs, 17c; hens, 14c; cream, 31c; baby chicks, $8.50 a hundred.—J. B. Schenck.

Jewell—Received some moisture and things are starting off fine. What wheat is left looks good, about ⅓ blown out. Large acreage of oats seeded and they look fine, larger acreage of barley seeded than formerly. Many have sown alfalfa since the rain, several planting corn. Stock being taken to pasture. Hatcheries unable to fill all orders for chicks. Pasture, $4 a season; wheat, 85c; corn, 75c; oats, 40c; alfalfa hay,

(Continued on Page 21)

Fight Seed Bootleggers

POSTERS put out by the Jewell County Farm Bureau this spring, warned against seed bootleggers. Several hundred of the cards were posted over the county. They gave the brief requirements of legal seed and said seed bootleggers would be prosecuted. Truckers who might have sold illegal seed took quick heed in Jewell county, as they have all over Kansas since the Kansas State Board of Agriculture control division started its drive for fair dealing in farm seeds. Established seed dealers welcome this protection to their trade. It also increases demand for better seeds.

TUDOR CHARLES.....Associate Editor
HENRY HATCH.....Jayhawker Farm Notes
H. C. COLGLAZIER.....Short Grass Farm Notes
DR. C. H. LERRIGO.....Medical Department
J. M. PARKS.....Protective Service

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

KANSAS FARMER
CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
MARCO MORROW, Assistant Publisher

RUTH GOODALL.....Woman's Editor
JAMES S. BRAZELTON.....Horticulture
A. G KITTELL.....Poultry
J. M. PARKS.....Manager Capper Clubs
T. A. McNEAL.....Legal Department

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

T. A. McNEAL, Editor
RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Managing Editor
ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager
R. W. WOHLFORD, Circulation Manager
H. S. BLAKE, Business Manager

Seventy-Fourth Year, No. 10 * * May 9, 1936 Every Other Saturday—1 Yr., 50c; 3 Yrs., $1

Hidden Menace To Livestock

TUDOR CHARLES

WITH more farmers taking up different kinds of livestock each year, and with increasing numbers of livestock troubles, we can well afford to check up on what is ahead of us just now.

As May pigs come on, our most successful farmers are sure to have them farrowed where the ground is free from worm eggs; where hogs haven't been raised for some time. Folks who have followed the development of worms in little pigs tell us the younger the pig, the more likely he is to become badly infested with round worms. If we can get the sows and pigs out on a fresh, clean pasture until they are well along, the chances of worm troubles become rapidly lower.

If for any reason old ground has to be used for pig range, year after year, and there are signs of worm infestation, "worming" with capsules is the only solution. Kansas Farmer will be glad to send you information on this subject.

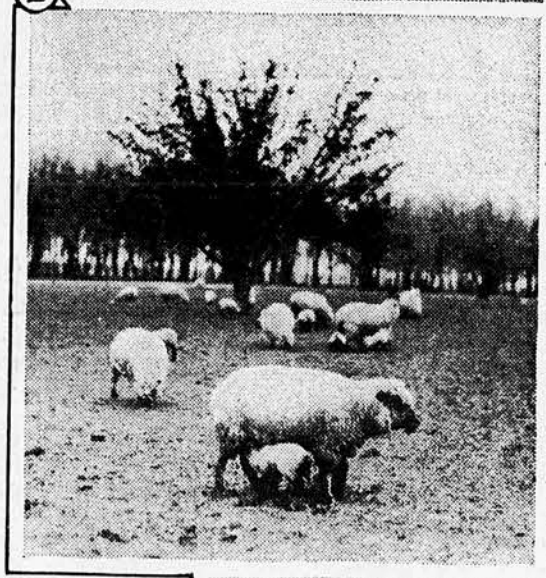
Used crankcase oil from tractors or autos which have been burning uncolored gasoline, is a fine base for hog dip, spray or oil. But it should be mixed with a good commercial disinfectant for most cases of mange or hog lice. We have found this practice gets results on our hogs. If you don't have a dipping tank, sprayer, or a good "rubbing" oiler, you can pour this mixture on sacks which have been wrapped around a post in the hog yard for small droves of hogs. It pays to catch lice and mange before they get a start.

One farmer in our community has a wooden "wallow" tank about 6 by 10 feet and 12 inches deep. He pulls it around wherever he wants it, pours in some water, and a little prepared dip. The hogs take care of the dipping. Louis Hodgson, Harveyville, uses a shallow concrete-floored pen with the edges raised enough to hold some water and dip for a hog wallow.

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

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

Murphy and sons, Corbin, use a number of pastures of small grain, bluegrass and clover. They leave the flock in one pasture only 10 days, and then give it a 30-day rest. Cattle graze these pastures behind the ewe flock when necessary. They get 100 per cent worm control by this method. Changing range always is a good thing for worm control in sheep.



Mr. Cox finds the grub fly is about the only flying insect which gives much trouble to sheep. It sometimes is called a bot fly and lays its eggs in the nostrils, where the larvae hatch and climb into the nasal cavities causing severe irritation. A sheep may be noticed holding its head close to the ground. This may be to evade the fly. The best treatment is to "dob" pine-tar oil on the sheep's nose. This repels the flies. Mr. Cox said the larvae inside the nose eventually would drop out.

Dipping is a job that needs to be done right after shearing. It prevents ticks and other skin troubles. Use a good grade of approved dip, mixed exactly in accordance with directions. Sheep should not be full, hot or thirsty when dipped. In cold weather ticks and lice may be killed with a powder made of 1 pound of pyrethrum mixed with 3 pounds of flour, according to E. G. Kelly, insect specialist. The sheep may be treated by laying it on its side. One person gently strokes the wool backward while another applies the dust with a small dust gun. It will take ¼-pound of the mixture to a sheep to do a good job. The treatment must be repeated in 12 to 15 days to kill new lice which hatch from the "nits" which weren't killed by the dust.

"Screw worm infestations of cattle, horses, dogs,

(Continued on Page 20)

MAY 8 1936

The Pictures:

1—Cattle along Mill Creek, belonging to O. E. Winkler, Paxico. Live water is a fine place for cattle to drink. No better place for hogs or sheep, either. Sloping banks are soon purified by rains. Running water doesn't encourage disease.

2—Coming out for a stroll. Sow and pigs belonging to Spohn and Angle, Courtland. Colony houses on clean ground prevent worms and necrotic-enteritis. This gives the pigs a chance to always have good pasture.

3—A pasture system which provides a change of grazing area every 10 days is used in this flock of about 100 ewes belonging to Grider Murphy, near Corbin. Complete control of worms and disease is the result. He uses tame grass, clover, small grain pasture, and native bluegrass.

4—A system of sanitation and culling of cows which lose their calves, cleaned abortion out of the Hays Experiment Station cow herd, and made possible a near 100 per cent calf crop every year. This is part of the new 1936 crop.

5—Pigs come on clean ground in colony houses on the Ben Hook and Sons farm, Silver Lake. The sows and pigs were turned on alfalfa pasture the same day this picture was taken. Pigs were 2 to 3 weeks old. Pasture was late this year.

Spending Public Money Wastefully

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

A READER from Southwest Kansas sends me a copy of the official county paper containing an account of the proceedings of the county commissioners. He is considerably disturbed about the way expenses are mounting up and says: "I am sending you a copy of the Liberal Tribune, with March and April proceedings. I do not know the exact population of Seward county. How long can the few taxpayers stand the expense? What can be done?

"Then we have all these Government reliefers, too numerous to mention. You cannot hire anyone unless you pay more than Government wages and then they refuse to work, except for the Government. If I were a good writer like Arthur Brisbane, I could give you something to comment on about these highly-paid county officers and case-workers too numerous to mention. Why do they not cut down expenses and not bankrupt the taxpayers with this enormous burden? We are told to do something. Will some good thinker tell us what to do?"

Just at present I am not able to give this worried subscriber any advice which seems to me of any particular value.

However, if it is any comfort to him to know it, I may say that the alarming waste of public funds is not confined to any state. I think there is less of it here in Kansas than in most other states. We are a humane and liberal people. With very few exceptions the taxpayers of the United States want the unfortunate to be taken care of just as well as they, the taxpayers, can afford. But it does irritate a taxpayer when he sees his money wasted, when he knows that far too much of it is wasted in distribution and that the people who really need it get less than they ought to have.

It is my firm conviction that the wealth producers of the United States could take care of every person who is unable to take care of himself or herself, and that every person who is able and willing to work might be given employment at living wages or be put in a position where they could take care of themselves and that the government, states and other municipalities, could balance their budgets if all of them were run on honest, economical business principles.

There is a vast amount of work, constructive work, that needs to be done. There are millions of cheap but comfortable houses that ought to be built, and there are millions more that ought to be repaired and painted. The people who are to occupy the houses should not expect the wealth producers to donate the cost of building these houses and the cost of painting and repairing the others. But it would be a great help if the people who are to occupy and own the houses could get long-time loans at a very low rate on interest, and they should do most of the work themselves. This would result on the one hand in stimulating business in building material, and also it would reduce unemployment.

But the way public money is being wasted is calculated to make a Scotchman feel ill. Let me give some actual instances of squandering money.

Out in Yavapai county, Arizona, there are two unincorporated villages, Skull Valley with 80 inhabitants, and Yava with 75 inhabitants. The Government has kindly built a road between the two desert villages at a cost of $81,611. It is just a donation.

The Government is spending $2,712 on tree-counters in the capital city of Harrisburg for counting the number of trees in the city. Why they want them counted I do not know.

The Government is building a community poultry house in New Lisbon, N. J., at a cost of $1,265. Now can you imagine anything more useless than a community poultry house?

Boulder, Colo., is considerably more than a mile high, but the Government at Washington is determined that it shall not be overwhelmed by a tidal wave. The Federal Government is spending $10,403 to build a dike there.

Florence, Colo., has a population of 2,475 persons. But let it be said that they are right on the job when it comes to getting money out of the United States public treasury. The President has approved of the following: For community service program in the town of Florence, $19,579; constructing sewage tank, $24,630; laying sewer line, planting trees, constructing walks in the cemetery, $875; improving streets, $3,920; realigning stream, $11,200; installing concrete curbs and irrigation ditches, $24,728; widening highway, $22,322; total, $107,263. There is no record in Washington to show whether a single person in Florence is employable or on relief.

I do not know just where Wigwam Brook is in West Orange, N. J., but the Federal Government is going to spend $14,962 to pave the bed of the brook.

The President has approved a project to compute the areas and cubic contents of buildings in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Why the Government wants this information, God only knows.

The President has approved a project in West Virginia, the repairing of Johnny Cake and Panther creeks, and improving 3 miles of road from Mohawk to Isban at a cost to the Government of $45,066.

The next state election will be held in Maine; that may have some influence in inducing the Federal Government to loosen up liberally. Near Portland there is a peninsula. The President has approved the following project: "Landscape entire peninsula, dike and terrace around cove, make entrance gates, tennis courts, footpaths, etc. Federal funds $500,000."

I could add to these illustrations indefinitely. Now the great objection to my mind to this sort of spending is not the spending of that much money out of the Federal treasury, but the spending of it wastefully. How long are people who have to pay the bills going to stand for it? I do not know!

The Old Orchard

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

A FEW old apple trees still bloom
That tempt the honey bee,
While thorns and vines deny us room
Their loveliness to see.
Gnarled branches, broken limbs awry,
Uncared for, though once blest.
They still bloom on—refuse to die,
And hold a song bird's nest.

Oft in the days, long since grown dim,
The days of long ago,
A baby swing hung from a limb
That reached out from below;
No movement of the swing out there
Unnoticed, or a cry;
Each baby movement meant a care
To mother's watchful eye.

This orchard gave its richest store
To all the country 'round;
For there was plenty—yes, and more;
A welcome here was found.
Its apples yellow, and the red,
Blest children near and far
With health and happiness; no dread.
Of hunger then, to mar.

Neglected trees—that carry on
The fight to live and bless.
What thoughts arise, of days now gone,
That tongue cannot express!
Still struggling! Choked by thorns and vines
While deadly insects sting.
A song bird's nest, its limbs, entwines,
And bees come in the spring!

Leisure for Everybody

H. I. PHILLIPS of the New York Sun, has brought out an imaginary candidate for president, Elmer Twitchell. Here are some of the planks in Elmer's platform. "I am for opportunity," he says, "big opportunity, medium opportunity, in fact opportunities of all sizes. There is enough opportunity in this country to give every man and woman a chunk 3 feet long by 22 inches wide.

"My platform allows a man to go to work at 35 and quit at 40. And I don't mean heavy work—crooning or something like that. After 40 he must stop work or whatever he has been doing, go immediately to one of the Elmer Twitchell Federal Leisure Bureaus and get measured for Leisure."

Make Every Day Mother's Day

WE ALWAYS look forward to Mother's Day—this year it is May 10. On that day men will wear a red carnation in honor of mother, if she is alive, and a white one if she is dead. Husbands and children will also remember mother by giving mother a token of some kind to show their love and affection for her.

There is something heart-warming about the custom of setting aside one day to let mother know that she is loved and appreciated. The flowers, the little gifts, the extra attentions that appear on Mother's Day come from the heart and it's good for us to give them.

But why must we try to pack it all into one day and ignore it the other 364 days of the year?

Mother isn't just the gray-haired old lady of the Mother's Day pictures. She is a lot of people, some of them old, some of them young, some of them rich and some of them poor.

As Bruce Catton, NEA editorial writer well says: "Being all these people, and more besides, she has a few common wants that are in evidence every day in the year. She wants a decent measure of economic security and a chance to look forward to old age without undue fear.

"She wants things for her children—a comfortable home, good schooling, a chance to grow thru a happy childhood to useful manhood and womanhood. She wants a world that will stay put without dissolving every so often, into the chaos of war or economic breakdown.

"Are we doing what we could do, day in and day out, to provide those things for her?"

"We find hundreds of millions for our army and cut down on the school and playground budget. We let children waste and die from disease that our science could prevent, and we do next to nothing to abolish war from the world.

"And—if you don't mind hard-boiled language—every time we do these things, or consent to the doing of them thru our laziness or stupidity, we kick mother right in the teeth.

"Mother's Day is a fine institution. We could approach it with a clearer conscience if we did just a little more for mother on the other 364 days."

More or Less Modern Fables

A SWIFT-MOVING jackrabbit and his son had a lot of fun with a fat, stub-tailed dog that couldn't run much faster than a land terrapin, but still cherished an ambition to catch a jackrabbit. The father and son rabbit would tease the fat dog; get him started in a race, slow up and let him gain a little and then with a surprising burst of speed leave him far behind. It was great sport.

But one day the younger rabbit saw another dog heading in his direction and called to his father to suggest that they have some fun with that dog. The elder rabbit, who had considerable experience with dogs, took a look at the new dog. He saw at once that it was one of these lean, long-legged greyhounds with scarcely enough meat on his frame to make a link of bologna sausage. Then he spoke to his son and said:

"My son, we will not try any funny business on that dog. On the contrary we will begin to scatter space between him and us just as rapidly as possible, for I wish to say to you, son, this is a very different kind of dog from that wind-broken canine we have been fooling."

A cow that had speculated considerably on the inequality of things in general, decided that she was not getting a fair deal. "Here I am turning this grass and corn into rich milk out of which is made the ice cream these dudes are filling themselves with, altho a good many of them neither toil nor spin. It is not a fair deal and I am going to quit."

So the cow ceased to eat grass or corn. Her milk dried up and there was no more ice cream from her output. But the less grass she ate the weaker she became until she had to lean up against the barn to think. Then she began again to commune with herself, saying: "I may be getting even with those durned worthless dudes, but by the time I get the account with them squared I will be dead."

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

Farm Matters as I See Them

Interest Rates Too High

IT WAS a matter of great regret to me that Gov. W. I. Myers, of the Farm Credit Administration, recommended to Congress that it should not pass my bill to reduce Federal Farm Loan interest rates to 3 per cent for the next 2 years.

While it is true that farm interest rates have been reduced noticeably in the last few years, it is my sincere belief that they still are too high for the good of agriculture—too high for the good of the country.

I want to give full credit to Governor Myers for the most excellent administration of the FCA. His work has been outstanding. He has done a good job. But I am afraid he is looking at the farm loan business from the banking side rather than from the public welfare side.

♣

Industry and government are able to command an interest rate of around 3 per cent on well-secured loans these days. Indications are that low interest rates will prevail for some time to come, both for industry and business. I believe that agriculture is entitled to similar treatment, in the public interest.

There still is a chance that we will be able to get this Congress to renew the provisions of the Wheeler amendment of last year, and extend the emergency 3½ per cent interest rate of Federal Land Bank loans at least to 1 year from next June 30, when the present Wheeler amendment expires.

♣

It might interest you to know, that as a result of Congressional action in the last few years, and of the sound management of Governor Myers, farm loans thru the FCA are saving farmers of the United States some 38 million dollars in annual interest charges.

The average interest rate on farm loans refinanced by the FCA was 6.3 per cent. The Kansas interest rate was the same as the national average, 6.3 per cent. Average rate on loans closed by the Federal Land Bank is 4.9 per cent; by the Land Bank Commissioner—unsecured loans—it is 5 per cent.

In other words, Kansas farmers who have refinanced farm mortgages with the FCA in the last 3 years have obtained an interest rate 1.4 per cent lower than the Kansas average on all farm mortgage loans previous to that time.

♣

One Law We Need

BEFORE this session of Congress adjourns, I hope to see the so-called Jones-Capper bill to regulate trading in futures on the commodity exchanges enacted into law. We have been fighting for this legislation for nearly two decades now. We got a start in 1924, when the Capper-Tincher Grain Futures Act was passed.

The pending measure, which has passed the House and which we hope will pass the Senate within the next 10 days or 2 weeks, does three things:

1. It attempts to prohibit excessive gambling in grain futures.
2. It gives the Secretary of Agriculture power to limit speculation in grain futures by limiting the maximum trading of any person on any one day on any market.
3. It places no limit on legitimate hedging in the futures market.

I never have believed in gambling in foodstuffs. I do not believe it can be justified. I know it is not necessary. I know it lowers prices to producers and is instrumental in increasing prices to consumers.

This board of trading gambling in foodstuffs should and must be stopped.

♣

Farm Our Life Preserver

HISTORY records a long line of great metropolitan centers that disappeared because they neglected the countryside which nourished them.

Former Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, made that statement in a recent speech. I wish all those who believe agriculture is not closely linked with the nation's welfare might have heard it. He went on to say:

The future of American cities depends entirely upon the excess of population produced on the farm. In the Western Hemisphere, the very existence of Western civilization is dependent absolutely on the farms in the Western world. This industrial age, with all its mighty achievements, appears to contain the seeds of its own death if we neglect the countryside.

No truer words have ever been spoken. Too bad this country did not draft Governor Lowden for President in 1920 when it had the chance. The present situation might have been decidedly better as a consequence.

♣

Thousands of Hired Hands

IT DOES us good to look into some other business once in a while. I am thinking now of the motor vehicle industry. See how important motor trucks have become to farming. And I am sure no family can use a passenger car to better advantage than farm folks. We would be badly handicapped without trucks and cars in our every-day work.

Jobs are provided for thousands by the motor car factories. Each one of these jobs support one or more persons who must eat farm products. So this great industry is of double value to us; it helps with our work and provides a lot of hungry folks with the money to buy farm products. We have heard a good deal about this in the past.

But here is a little different angle on how far-reaching the motor industry is in supplying jobs for folks. I take my figures from an American Automobile Association report.

Based on emergency road service rendered by the association's garages and filling stations, the report says that 26 million motor vehicle operators required emergency help from more than 27 million workers last year. A million vehicles ran out of fuel, 8½ million had flat tires, 54,000 froze in cold weather, 800,000 bogged down in mud or snow, 4½ million were towed to repair shops, nearly 5½ million had ignition trouble, 3,200,000 were caught with "dead" batteries, 1,245,000 were wrecked or ran off the road, 2 million had starter trouble, and carburetor trouble bothered 437,000 folks. That is considerable extra hired help the motor industry uses.

And right here I would like to say that motor vehicles have become so necessary in our business, on and off the farm, that the word "luxury" should be superseded by "necessity" when thinking of cars and trucks and tractors. And our tax system ought to deal with motor vehicles, and the fuel required to run them, in that light.

♣

Needless Extravagance

I AM GOING to vote against the 531 million dollars appropriation for the Navy when it comes to a vote in the Senate. I voted a few days ago against the more than 600 million dollars appropriation for the Army.

This nation does not have to spend $1,200,000,000 a year for war purposes. That is one-fifth of the total amount all the nations are spending in preparations for war. I say it is needless extravagance. More than that, it increases the prospects of war, instead of discouraging future wars.

♣

Under President Roosevelt this nation is spending almost twice as much in preparation for war as it did under President Coolidge. I can excuse the relief expenditures if they are not spent for political purposes. We could not allow people to starve, and the relief problem grew too large for the local communities to finance.

In that connection I might say that it is my judgment it would have been better, however, to have placed more control of relief expenditures in the hands of the states.

There would have been some politics in relief administration, of course. But not to the extent that the WPA funds are being used for partisan political purposes today.

I am going to do all in my power to cut down that naval appropriation total in the Senate. Failing in that I shall vote against the bill.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Kansas Will Hold Wheat Lead

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	$ 9.35	$ 9.60	$11.75
Hogs	10.45	10.50	8.75
Lambs	12.65	10.50	8.85
Hens, Heavy	.17	.19	.16
Eggs, Firsts	.18¾	.17	.22½
Butterfat	.24	.27	.24
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.07½	.99¾	1.07¾
Corn, Yellow	.65¼	.65¼	.93
Oats	.27	.27¾	.53½
Barley	.45½	.45½	.70
Alfalfa, Baled	23.50	24.00	26.50
Prairie	9.50	9.00	20.00

MOST of Kansas now seems due to come in for a fair share of the nation's wheat income, and this means the biggest share of any one state, for Kansas will lead all others again in 1936.

Steady to higher corn prices are expected during May. The seasonal trend is upward, and feeding ratios have been favorable. If wheat prospects improve right along we can expect this to be a depressing factor in the corn market as the high price of wheat likely will slip some. Supplies of good quality corn are limited, so present premiums are expected to be maintained or increased.

Good Demand for Butter

Production of dairy products is larger than a year ago, and relatively large as compared with other recent years. The demand for dairy products has improved; receipts of milk and cream at three leading markets have increased, and larger quantities of butter and cheese have moved into consuming channels at higher prices than a year ago. The past season was a favorable one for storage operators, a relatively large volume of butter moving out of storage when prices were much higher than during the into-storage period. A good demand for butter for storage this summer is indicated.

Common cattle which have been put in condition for slaughter probably will bring more now than a few weeks later. The fat steer and heifer market continues to show signs of weakness and possibly a sell-out. Quite a few cattle are being fed poor grades of corn and this doesn't fit into plans for carrying them along into the summer. It appears the peak for stocker and replacement cattle has been reached, believes Vance Rucker, Kansas market authority. This will reduce demand for common killing steers. The dry April held prices of stockers down, and it is now too late for the usual spring bulge in stocker prices.

Lambs Have Done Well

The sharp advance in the lamb market from the March low to the April high, the probable increase in receipts by mid-May, and the probable dip in wool demand are factors which indicate a decline in lamb prices this month. Prices have been royal the last few weeks for growers who had early lambs for the market, or those who fed late lambs last winter.

Heavy Load for Hog Market

Lower hog prices evidently have arrived. Lower prices of beef tend to pull pork down, in view of the fact that pork has been at a substantial premium over most beef. An increased number of fall pigs will be ready for market this month and next. If corn prices had advanced in March, there would have been a more normal distribution of hogs into market channels. But a happy corn-hog ratio induced feeders to hold their hogs, making more of a load for the market now, the Kansas State College economics department said in its May summary. Prices are expected to weaken at least $1 a hundred under the spring peak in late May or early June. Pigs which are light will have safe sledding for the late summer market.

Market Barometer

Cattle—Lower for most grades in May.

Hogs—Increased receipts and some setback in values.

Lambs—Reduction from high point this month.

Wheat—Not much change except on startling crop news.

Corn—Fairly steady prices are expected.

Butterfat—Lower butter prices are probable.

Poultry and Eggs—Steady to lower.

Cattlemen Study Better Feeding And the Basin Lister at Hays

HAD the 500 folks who attended the 24th Annual Cattlemen's Round-up at Hays, April 25, known a general rain was going to fall over Kansas that night, they could have scarcely shown more interest or enthusiasm in the fine program planned for them. It was a double-barreled day, with a meat-cutting demonstration in the forenoon for both men and women, and an afternoon meeting of special interest to each group. After the general conference of the afternoon the men went out to a field and saw a 6-row basin lister break the ground and throw up dams every 10 feet in each furrow. A story and picture of the basin lister appeared in the April 25 issue of Kansas Farmer. Farmers came to Hays from as far away as Comanche, Cheyenne, Republic and Rice counties.

Dean L. E. Call, head of the state experiment stations, pointed to the safety features of a feeding program which calls for silage made from the sorghums, balanced by a minimum of purchased protein concentrates. He said permanent feed storage is important in the Western Kansas farmer's program. Silage being fed from a pit silo at the Colby Experiment Station is at least 13 years old and is in good condition.

Best Ways to Cut Meat

In his explanation of retail or kitchen beef cuts, D. L. Macintosh, of the college animal husbandry department, said tenderness, juiciness and flavor probably are the most important items in meat quality as far as the consumer is concerned. He said many of the cheaper and less tender cuts can be made delicious by special preparation. For instance, some of the common "boil" cuts can be dried or made into corned beef. Only lean meats should be dried; fat meats may be put in corn pickle. If you desire complete information on these methods, Kansas Farmer will be glad to get it for you.

A. D. Weber, Kansas State College, said we will have to be careful about increases in beef numbers. He said the only way we can increase our foreign trade is to take it away from Argentina. Mr. Weber pointed to quality, instead of quantity, as the means of larger beef profits. While marketing costs amount to only a small fraction of the total selling price, farmers often take 70 per cent off the price they receive for their cattle by failure to produce choice grades. Competition in the cattle business will be between individuals, rather than between nations or sections, in the future. Every cattleman needs good cattle, of a breed adapted to his farm and community.

New Interest in Cow Herd

For the first time in recent years a part of the program was an explanation of the manner of handling the cow herd, by L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the experiment station. He said health is foremost in herd management. His methods are explained on page 3 of this issue of Kansas Farmer. He said he sometimes thinks the sire is more than half the herd, because he always has to be a little bit better than the cows, in order to do his job well.

Good quality calves from the Hays Station beef herd were used in the feeding experiments which were planned and supervised by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the college animal husbandry department, and L. C. Aicher. There were 5 steers and 5 heifers in each of the 8 lots.

Each lot received all they would eat of early sumac silage. In addition, a pound daily of cottonseed meal, linseed meal, soybean meal, peanut meal, corn gluten meal, and tankage was fed in lots 1 to 6 respectively. Lot 7 was fed 3 pounds of bran as a protein supplement, and lot 8 received 4 pounds of alfalfa hay.

Weight gains from each of the feeds used in lots 1 to 6 were not greatly different. Gains in the tankage lot fell down slightly, and the average cost of a hundred pounds gain — $8.09—was nearly $2 more than for the alfalfa hay lot which was the lowest, at $6.09.

The bran-fed cattle made good gains, and did it nearly as cheaply as the alfalfa hay lot.

"The cost of wintering and the cost of 100 pounds of weight gain are of interest only as they relate to this particular experiment," said Dr. McCampbell. "There will be considerable variation in these cost items from year to year due to variation in feed costs." In other words, farmers will do well to study the price of feeds before deciding on the ration, for this point is likely to be more important than the desirability of any one feed.

Ton prices charged for the various feeds were as follows: Cottonseed, $31; linseed, $31; soybean oil, $28; peanut meal, $31; corn gluten, $31; tankage, $45; wheat bran, $15.50; alfalfa hay, $10, and silage, $3.

Further information on the feeding trials will be supplied gladly by Kansas Farmer or the Animal Husbandry Department, Kansas State College.

Extra Service From Gates

A LITTLE planning saves many minutes every day around the barnyard on the Stutz farm, Ness county. Nearly every gate does double duty. By swinging them one way livestock can be turned to the left, and swung the other way they are turned to the right. The alleyways which run cattle into loading and dehorning chutes are made by swinging gates around in the proper fashion and making them fast.

Because winds whip around the south side of the cattle barn and make a draft inside, Mr. Stutz has two doors which swing outward. One or the other, or both, may be locked at right angles to the south side of the barn to break the wind and still allow good ventilation. Try planning the barn lots. It's profitable fun.

Cows Do a Little Better

I READ the item in Kansas Farmer about drying up milk cows merely by ceasing to milk them, with no harm to the cow. We have a herd of Registered Guernseys and have practiced this way of drying them up for 5 or 6 years and have had no undesirable effects in their production. If anything, we think they do just a little better the next time they freshen. — Otis E. Yapp, Mankato, Kan.

Urge Extension of Low Interest

Appeal to Continue 3½ Per Cent Rate for 2 Years

CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Representative

REPRESENTATIVES of the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation, with Senator Capper, appeared before the Senate committee of interstate commerce last week to urge a 2-year extension of the lowered interest rates on Federal Land Bank farm mortgages. Under the Wheeler amendment, adopted last session, interest rates are 3½ per cent until June 30 this year.

Senator Capper introduced a bill early this session providing a 3 per cent rate until July 1, 1938. Senator Wheeler introduced a bill to extend his 3½ per cent rate for 2 years. There also was a bill by Senator Borah carrying essentially the same provisions as the Capper bill.

Gov. W. I. Myers, of Farm Credit Administration, and several of his staff, appeared in opposition to the bill. Robin Hood, secretary of the Agricultural Council — representing co-operatives—also testified briefly in support of Myers' position, opposing interest charges less than the rates paid on Federal Land Bank bonds plus operating costs of the Federal Land Banks.

Chester Gray, representing the Farm Bureau, and Fred Brenckman, representing the Grange, urged a 2-year extension of the lower interest rate. Both declared their opposition, on behalf of their organizations, to a permanent program of subsidies from the Federal treasury to enable the Federal Land Banks to give farm mortgagors a 3 or 3½ per cent interest rate.

Might Be Wise Move

Gray also warned the committee that it might be wiser for the Government to make up the difference during an emergency, than to face the passage of the Frazier-Lemke bill, calling for a permanent 1½ per cent interest rate on Federal farm mortgages. He reiterated the point made earlier in the hearing by Senator Capper that farmers, with a gross income of 8 billion dollars, could not afford to pay more than 500 million dollars interest charges on farm mortgages.

"The lower interest rates paid by farmers are on loans with the Federal Land Banks," said Senator Capper, paying a tribute to what the Farm Credit Administration has done to lower interest rates.

"Most of such loans carry interest rates of 4 or 5 per cent. If land bank commissioner loans are included that portion usually is 1 per cent higher. But let us say that the average rate on all land bank loans is 4 or 4½ per cent. Loans from other sources range from 1 to 3 per cent higher. That means the average rate on farm loans is 5½ or 6 per cent—more likely 6 per cent.

"Now let us see the rate of return on investment in farms. The University of Illinois made a study of 135 farms in four of the best counties in that state, Henry, Knox, Peoria and Stark counties. This investigation covered 1930, 1931 and 1932. The average return on investment for the 135 farms was only 0.16 per cent. On the 27 most profitable farms it was 2.08 per cent. On the 27 poorest farms it was minus 2.25 per cent.

"The 27 most profitable farms earned on investment less than half the average interest rate on farm mortgage debt. In other words, if the farm was mortgaged for 50 per cent of its value, the return on investment would have been inadequate to pay interest charges on the mortgage.

"This Is a Fair Rate"

"My bill calls for 3 per cent interest. In my opinion this is a fair rate. It is in line with the rates that industry and government are able to command. We have abundant credit in this country—much of which is not being utilized. The farms of this country are good security. The moral risk behind them is excellent.

"A solvent agriculture, able to earn a reasonable income, guaranteeing an American standard of living, is of vital concern to the nation. It cannot achieve prosperity without it. It can become highly prosperous with it."

How I Choose a Dairy Bull

E. T. WALLACE

BUYING a dairy herd bull is one of the toughest jobs a dairy cattle breeder meets. "I worry myself sick until I find a bull and then keep on worrying because I might have made a mistake," said a good farmer recently. A breeder ought to be concerned about his herd sire. Getting the right bull means improvement in his herd. The wrong bull may destroy the results of several generations of careful breeding. I find these pointers helpful:

Set your standard of type and output, not by the average cows in the herd, but by the top end of the herd.

Pick the bull for health, good appearance, and one that is an active breeder.

It is reasonable to believe a bull capable of siring 400-pound daughters will transmit this to his sons.

Remember the sire is only one of the parents; the dam also is important.

In picking the dam, I get the answers to these questions: Is she of good type? Does she have a good udder? Is she a consistent milker and a regular breeder? What are her lifetime milk and butterfat records? Is she a daughter of a good sire? Does she have any producing offspring?

Also ask about the maternal granddam—the same questions.

Too often a bull rises to unearned fame thru records of a few high-producing daughters. Such information is misleading. Uniformity of offspring is far more important and gives a more accurate measure of the bull.

A reputable and successful breeder will gladly co-operate in giving you this information. If he happens to be your neighbor, so much the better. Distance and foreign names do not make a bull more valuable. The cow-tester also can be of help. His records are a reliable source of information.

Cattle Feeders Asked—

Questions and Answers From Annual Cattlemen's Round-up

Which do you prefer for silage, early sumac or Atlas sorgo?

The one which is best adapted to your particular section, and will make the most tons to the acre.

What was the cost of the 6 new pit silos on the station grounds?

Don't know exactly. Built with WPA funds. Could have reduced cost one-third by speeding up work and working 6 days each week.

Were calves taken directly from cows and put into feeding trials?

No. Usually 2 weeks are allowed between weaning and start of trials.

When is the best time to cut cane or kafir for silage?

When the seed is ripe.

Were the calves creep-fed?

No.

Have you had any trouble with hemmorhagic septicemia, commonly called shipping fever?

Yes. In our experience exposure and drafts in shipping, cause cattle to come down with it. We have had more trouble shipping from the open range than buying at stockyards.

How about vaccination for septicemia?

It is all right, but use serum instead of vaccine if cattle have come down with it. Serum costs 10 times as much as vaccine or bacterin, but is the only thing that will do any good for a sick calf. The ideal way is to vaccinate 2 weeks before the cattle are moved.

How about feeding bicarbonate of soda?

The theory is fine, but in practice it doesn't always work.

How soon after a long haul will cattle take shipping fever?

Sometimes they come down the next day. Usually are safe if they show no signs for a week.

Have you ever had shipping fever in calves 3 or 4 weeks old?

No.

Is there a successful vaccination for pink eye?

We know of none.

Do yellow calves feed better than dark colored ones?

As far as we know that is tradition rather than fact. We are using some yellow bulls because the breeders buy the dark ones and we buy the good yellow ones at a discount.

Is there anything to do for pink eye—without too much trouble?

No—not without too much trouble.

They Win Capper Scholarships

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THE two $150 scholarships offered by Senator Capper thru Kansas Farmer, for outstanding 4-H club work for 1935, have been awarded to Violet Bauer, of Clay county, and Irwin Beal, of Sedgwick. The announcement was made at Manhattan by M. H. Coe, state 4-H club leader.

Beal has been a 4-H club member 5 years and has carried junior leadership 4 years. He has completed 12 projects which yielded a gross income of $2,453.88. He has been president of his local club 3 years, and in 1934 received a trip to the National 4-H Club meetings at Chicago.

Violet Bauer has been a junior leader 4 years, a club member 9 years and has completed 28 projects. She was awarded a trip to the nationa camp at Washington, D. C., in 1935 on her leadership activities. She has held nearly every office in her local club, was awarded the Union Pacific scholarship in 1933, and is a member of the state Who's Who club. She has attended encampments of 4-H club members at Topeka, Hutchinson, Wichita, and Manhattan, and has prepared 67 exhibits for fairs and 4-H shows.

Mr. Coe also announces the four members who will represent the state at the national club encampment at Washington, June 18 to 24, 1936.

The two boys and two girls to attend the encampment chosen for outstanding leadership and ability, are Fay Hailey of Morris county, Betty Brown of Lyon county, Ronald Berry of Cowley county and Willard Shaw, Douglas county. Trips to Washington are sponsored by the Kansas Bankers' Association.

A Larger Fair Circuit

THE name of the Western Kansas Fair Circuit was changed to the Western-Kansas-Nebraska Fair Circuit Association at the annual meeting held at Colby, at which the McCook, Neb., Fair Association was admitted to membership. J. B. Kusha, of Colby, was elected president, and Willis S. Spitsnaugle, of Wakeeney, secretary. Fair dates announced at this meeting included:

Members: Thomas County Fair Association, August 13-21; Trego County Free Fair Association, August 25-28; Rooks County Fair Association, September 1-4; Norton County Free Fair Association, September 8-11; McCook Fair Association, August 11-14.

Non-members: Beaver City, Neb., September 1-4; Northwest Kansas Free Fair, August 25-28; Hastings, September 1-4.

Will Use Live-Wire Fence

LIVESTOCK on the E. S. Carman farm northwest of Wheeler, will learn a few things about electricity. They'll probably learn it's not wise to leave their own feedlots or pastures when the "juice" is turned on. Mr. Carman is putting a single-wire fence around the fields and has arranged with an electrician to hook it up with a small volt electric battery. The livestock get a "bite" of electricity when they touch the wire fence and soon learn by experience to keep discreetly away from the wire.

These Teams Were Winners

VOCATIONAL Agriculture students and 4-H club members had a big day at the Hays Experiment Station, before the big Round-up. There were 138 judging teams from 36 counties. They graded livestock, grain and clothing.

The Coldwater high school team won the grain judging contest. Members were Frank Metzger, Donald White and Clifford Chase. Quinter and Garden City teams were second and third. High man was Frank Metzger.

Four-H grain judging winner was Ford county, with Harold Melia, Olin Vieux and Kenneth Kirkpatrick on the team. High individual was Harry Lightner, Garden City.

One livestock judging contest was won by Coldwater high school, with Monroe Huck, Ralph Sooter and Richard Crowe on the team. Colby was second and McDonald third. Winning 4-H livestock team was the Saline club of Thomas county. William, Willard and Howard Gross were members. William Gross also was high individual.

First place clothing judging team among the high schools was from Quinter. The members were Beulah Todd, Kathryn Doxon and Wilda Files. Ellis and Smith Center teams ranked second and third. Wilda Files was high contestant. Champion 4-H clothing judges were from the Plymell Wide-Awake Club of Finney county. They were Ruth Kleysteuber, Roberta Quackenbush and Alma Lightner. Ruth Kleysteuber was the high individual.

Up-to-Date Machinery

THE 7th Tractor and Implement Show of the Southwest Tractor and Implement Dealers' Association was held at Dodge City, April 22 to 24. This show has grown from a small set-up first inaugurated 10 years ago to one of the outstanding exhibitions in the Southwest territory. This is the first show to be held since 1931, and consequently the many improvements in farm machinery made in the last 5 years proved of great interest to the farmers attending the exhibit.

One of the highlights of the show was the wheat listing demonstration staged by the Minneapolis-Moline Company. This interesting demonstration was witnessed by more than 300 farmers and aroused a great deal of favorable comment.

All of the major farm implement companies were represented and the new models were the source of much interested attention. The entire show was staged in the open air, the exhibits being placed for a space of 3 blocks on Dodge City's historic Front street.

Will It Stand Heat?

INTEREST in Crested wheat grass continues to grow. Charles Wilson, Rice county, bought 25 pounds of the valuable seed and expects to try a seeding of 2 acres. This is a good way to try new grasses. Crested wheat is very winter hardy, but whether it will stand hot Kansas summers is questionable. Ability of pasture specialists to select adapted strains, and of the grass to adapt itself, will finally decide how much of it is grown in Kansas.

Meade Will Put on a Show

A BETTER Livestock Day, sponsored by the Meade County Hereford Breeders Committee and the Meade County Farm Bureau, will be held Tuesday, May 19, at the Meade sales pavilion. The program is to start with a judging contest for 4-H club teams or individuals and all others interested. The classes to be judged are 5 senior heifer calves, 4 junior bull calves, 3 junior yearling bulls, 3 junior yearling heifers and 4 aged cows.

Following the judging, a contest will be held guessing on the weight of the heaviest Hereford bull in the county. A prize of $5 to the person guessing closest to his weight will be given by the owner of the bull. Thirty-three head of the best Herefords in Meade county will be on exhibition. Ten 4-H club calves from Meade county also will be shown. This is a commendable forward step in local shows of beef cattle.

About Those Wider Shares

THE new light tractors now on the market are being sold by many dealers with 18-inch single bottoms. This is due in part to the tractors being able to pull such a plow, and perhaps not being large enough in heavy ground to handle two 12- or 14-inch gangs. There's another good reason for the wide bottom plows—they cover trash better, and if the European corn borer ever hits Kansas, the wide bottom plows will be one of the most effective aids in combating it.

Have You Tried Warm Ice

AND now we hear that ice used in shipping vegetables should be "warmed up." At any rate, we are told that storage ice, which may be colder than 32 degrees, is dangerous, especially for top icing of such crops as lettuce and other vegetables.

to

A NEW ERA IN FARMING

Farmers who have seen this new Goodyear Tractor Type Tire at work agree—*it's the greatest farm tire ever built.*

They appreciate the fact that it brings to their farms a new conception of modern farming—that it brings them faster work, better work, more economical work than they've ever had before.

If you haven't seen it, you should. We'll be glad to arrange a demonstration. Watch it work. See why this great, new tractor tire has rural America talking. We'll point out how it surpasses even the former Goodyear Farm Tires by giving you.

MORE OF EVERYTHING!

50% MORE TRACTION—30% MORE DRAWBAR PULL—100% MORE SHOULDER TREAD—48% MORE RUBBER—30% BETTER CLEANING—and TRACTION ALL WAYS.

You pay no more for this great new tire. Liberal terms, too.

A NEW TIRE FOR OTHER IMPLEMENTS

Here is a new Goodyear Farm Implement Tire built for your other rolling equipment. It is light weight, yet strong. It makes your implements roll easy. It saves time, saves fuel. It's another MONEY SAVER.

MONEY SAVERS ON YOUR TRUCKS, TOO

Farmers using the improved High Profile Goodyear Truck Tires are reporting amazing savings. This improved truck tire is bigger, sturdier, tougher. It's more tire—more rubber, more cotton . . . more for your money in every way. Yet it costs no more.

Mail Today

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., INC.
Dept. C-19, Akron, Ohio

☐ Arrange a demonstration of these tires for me.

☐ Send me the new free 1936 edition of your booklet, "Farming the 48 States."

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY and STATE

GOODYEAR

ALL-TRACTION TRACTOR TYPE TIRE

A Close-Up View of Television; And What's Doing at Washington

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

TELEVISION and the new Farm Program were seen first hand recently by farm paper editors of the U. S. As guests of Radio Corporation of America at New York, we sat in on the Magic Key program, and Major Bowes' Amateur hour. The NBC studios we were in, as large as good-size theaters, are in RCA's skyscraper in Radio City.

Magic Key musicians and announcers on the huge stage, and hundreds of folks in the audience, waited silently for a signal from one of the radio experts who was behind a glass partition in the studio wall. As his hand dropped, announcer and musicians went into action—and c the air. The miracle of radio was brought home to me again as I sat there listening to the program I knew my folks, and perhaps you, were hearing at the same time out in Kansas. Then a turn of the "key" brought music and voices from foreign countries. Maybe you remember that Harlan Deaver, who farms near Sabetha, was interviewed on this program not long ago.

For the amateur program Major Bowes sat up front at a desk and introduced the performers. In turn they went to the stage from their seats in the audience to put on their stunts. Most of them were nervous, just like many of us would be. And when they got back to their seats the other amateurs shook hands with them, patted them on the back or gave them one of those "tickled-pink" grins.

Why Radios Are Good

Next day we went to Camden, N. J., to visit the RCA laboratories and plant. There radios are assembled as they move along on endless chain-belts, each workman having a certain thing to add. Experts test the completed machines thoroly for trouble. Automobile radios are fastened to a special rack and jolted around harder than yours would be in your car. Then they are put thru several hours of testing for defects. These modern factories make our radios give us service.

Phonograph records are made at this factory on machines that made me think of big waffle irons. Each "waffle-iron" pan has a mold of one side of the record. The record material is softened until it is putty-like, is folded into a lump and placed in the big waffle iron. The two pans then are squeezed together under 2,000 pounds pressure to the square inch—and part of the "batter" oozes out around the edges. Experts trim up the records and catch any defects, even those of pin-point size.

Finding the right building in which to make recordings was quite a job, an official told me. Search was made in many cities, but always something was wrong, too many echoes or poor acoustics of some sort. Strangely enough an abandoned church in Camden proved just the place, a case of finding exactly what was needed right at home. And until 2 years ago all the famous artists who made recordings for this company came to this little church, there to find atmosphere peacefully in keeping with the beautiful and inspiring music so many of them gave to us.

Broadcast "Sight" and Sound

In the laboratories we saw television. It isn't here yet for home use, nor will it be for some time. The television transmitter now has a range of only 25 to 30 miles, it was explained. Many problems must be solved before "sight" broadcasting will be comparable with the present "sound" broadcasting.

Our party was split into two groups. One went into the broadcasting studio, the other to a receiving room a mile away. The studio had white curtains hanging around to reflect light, and very bright electric lights were turned on the persons who were "going on the air." The sending outfit looks much like a moving picture machine.

Over in the receiving room we sat in front of a radio cabinet much like we have now. A lid lifts up, like the phonograph lid, and in this is a mirror in which we saw some of our editors broadcasting from a mile away, and at the same time heard them talk. A single knob regulates the sound and focuses the picture at the same time. The picture in the mirror is reflected from a white glass plate in the top of the receiving set. There we witnessed sight and sound being broadcast on the air at one point, and a mile away those some electrical waves were picked up by an aerial and turned back into sight and sound again, without getting mixed up into radio hash.

The local fire department put on a demonstration run which was broadcast to us by television. The firemen did all of their usual stunts, and the sound of the sirens, plus the smoke bombs that were used on the building being "saved," brought out plenty of local citizens. All of this was seen in toy size in the receiving set. But the picture was quite dim because the bright studio lights could not be used outside. Sounds were normal. We also saw movies sent by television.

A record was put on a phonograph over on one side of one room we were in and the music came out of a loudspeaker on the other side of the room. Vibrations from the needle running on the record were picked up by certain instruments and were turned into a light beam. This light, which we could see, shot across the room and was picked up by another outfit of tubes and instruments and was changed back into sound vibrations which we heard as music.

We also saw a telephone-booth affair which can search a person for a gun or knife without him knowing it. If he walks thru it carrying a weapon of this kind it registers on a camera-like groundglass nearby.

Take Care of Young Men

Down at Washington, Senator Capper took the editors to the Senate restaurant for a luncheon, and there introduced Congressmen Clifford R. Hope, of Kansas, and Marvin Jones, of Texas. Growth of farm tenantry was discussed at length. The House committee on agriculture, of which Jones is chairman, has a bill before it now aimed at making farm ownership possible for more of the worthy tenants. We hope it will be made possible also for young men just starting in the farming business to own the land they farm. Take care of the young men and the future tenant problem will cause less worry in the future.

From the conference with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, we gather he places great faith in our ability to profit by trade agreements with other countries. He believes we will regain part of our export markets. Also that more folks will go to work in the U. S. making things other countries want, thus improving the home market for our farm products. He seems optimistic over the new farm plan, but many things still are to be worked out.

Change May Be Made

While general regulations for each zone or section of the country have been given out on the new farm program, we are informed that "special dockets" are being prepared for each state. These apparently will be broad enough to meet almost every condition that might arise. And no doubt changes will be made from time to time. In fact, several changes already have been made:

Only one class of soil improving crops will be recognized from now on. Instead of soil-conserving and soil-building crops, we may think of all as soil-conserving. That is the way the work sheets will class them.

Farmers who fall short in soil conserving crops necessary for full payments, still may qualify to receive partial payments. It previously had been provided that to be eligible for payments, farmers must have in 1936 at least 15 per cent as much crop land in soil conserving crops as in their soil depleting bases, or 20 per cent in the cases of cotton, tobacco, peanuts and flax.

A change in classification of crops will enable truck farmers to qualify for additional soil building allowances. Acreage planted to winter cover crops and green manure crops, after it has been in vegetable crops, will be classified as soil conserving if it is turned under as green manure between January 1, 1936, and October 1, 1936. The cover crops and green manure crops, however, must have been growing at least 2 months.

Orchards and Vineyards

The definition of crop land, or land which will be classified as soil depleting or soil conserving for the purposes of the program, has been broadened to include orchards or vineyards planted between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1936, but which had not reached bearing age up to January 1, 1936. With this exception, crop land is land from which any crop other than wild hay was harvested from January 1, 1930, to January 1, 1936.

Two or more farms in a county, owned o: operated by the same person, may participate in the program essentially as if they were one farm, and payment may be made with respect to the net diversion or net performance on all the farms. However, the owner may not receive payments if he offsets his soil conserving performance on one farm by increasing his soil depleting acreage on another.

Department heads discussed soil saving from reseeding to planting trees. H. H. Bennett, soil conservation chief, said 300,000 acres of land are being destroyed every year thru erosion. And with the average depth of soil in the U. S. only 7 inches, we can understand how thin some land must be getting. F. A. Silcox, forestry chief, said we have followed a plan with our forests of "taking a bite of the apple and throwing the rest away." He feels that "dams alone won't handle flood and erosion—timber also is needed." Out here we want plenty of trees for windbreaks, at least.

Permanent Farm Credit

No retirement of co-operative Farm Credit Administration agencies from the farm financing field need be expected, Governor W. I. Myers assured farm press editors.

"The emergency program of lending Government money to refinance farm debts is almost finished," he said, "but co-operative agencies, like the land banks and the production credit associations, are intended to be permanent and they will continue to go forward with farm lending in any section where there is a need and a basis for such credit.

"The second mortgage debt refinancing of the Land Bank Commissioner is passing out of the picture and the emergency short-term loans made during the depression are steadily being liquidated, which means a lessening need for Government money lending to farmers. But the co-operative agencies making loans with investors' funds are increasing their volume of new loans.

"A much larger proportion of Federal land bank loans is going to purchase farms and for other normal financing purposes, while the money supplied for current farm operations by the production credit associations last year was double the 1934 figure and loans this year are running 20 per cent ahead of 1935.

"Production credit loans outstanding reached a new high peak of 116 million dollars at April 1 this year, and the fact that more farmers are now able to qualify for these secured short-term loans is one of the most striking signs in the improvement in agricultural conditions this spring as contrasted with previous seasons."

About Flood Control

WHEN Congress was considering the appropriation of millions of dollars for flood control last month, H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service, let some light on the situation that indicates the new farm program has more merit than city dwellers may suppose. Said Mr. Bennett:

"Our work the last 2 years in 141 watersheds thruout the country indicates that the volume of run-off water can be reduced 20 to 25 per cent thru the use of erosion control methods. This is the margin, in most cases, between mere high water and destructive floods."

They Truly Were "Good Old Days"

H. UMBERGER

FOLKS who delight in reference to the "good old days" can find plenty of support for their statements in Kansas farm statistics. They can, for example, prove that despite improved crop varieties and tillage practices, Northeastern Kansas corn land that used to produce 37 bushels an acre now yields only a little more than 28.

The reason, of course, is that the soil now is lacking in something that it once contained—and that "something" is nitrogen. And therein lies the connection between a bacterium which is too small to be seen with the naked eye and the government's new farm program.

Harvested crops remove fixed nitrogen from the soil more rapidly than natural agencies replenish the supply. Department of Agriculture workers calculate that the net annual loss amounts to about 3,300,000 tons for the United States. Average productivity of our farm land will continue to decline until we achieve a balance between land uses which take nitrogen out of the soil and those which restore it. In other words, until we eliminate this annual nitrogen loss by growing more legumes and also using more manure.

How Strip-Cropping Saves Soil

IN the war on soil erosion, strips of erosion-preventing crops alternated with strips of clean-cultivated crops across the slope have been found effective barriers. Strip-cropping checks the speed of run-off water, causes more moisture to be absorbed, and filters out soil particles which might otherwise be washed away. This greatly reduces erosion dangers.

The erosion-resistant strips, which vary in width from 20 to 100 feet, depending upon the slope of the land, may consist of thickly seeded annuals such as Sudan grass, cane, lespedeza, oats, wheat, barley and soybeans. Or they may consist of the more permanent plants, such as alfalfa and Sweet clover. If strips consist of annual crops they may be rotated year about with clean cultivated crops. If more permanent strips are used, the clean-cultivated crops between the strips should be rotated, with only occasional rotation for the strips.

Strip-cropping can be used to eliminate all point rows between terraces by planting alternate terrace ridges with some erosion-resistant crop in strips of varying width. Since feed crops must be grown some place on the farm, there is nothing to be lost and soil and moisture to be saved by growing them in contour strips alternated with strips of clean cultivated crops.

We Take a Look At Other States

BY THE EDITORS

PAINTING blossoms is the unusual job assigned to a big army of hired help out in the Wenatchee Valley, in Washington. They are not attempting to improve upon the color of the blossoms, but with small paint brushes are spreading pollen. Growers started brush pollenization out there last year and report it very successful.

Gas From the Corn Field

CORN stalks may light and heat farm homes in the future, according to Professor Ellis I. Fulmer, of Iowa State College. He reports that a ton of corn stalks will give from 10,000 to 20,000 cubic feet of gas when put thru a fermentation process. He also said that in a section where 30 per cent of the land is planted to corn, a circle within an 8-mile radius would produce enough corn stalks to supply a city of 80,000 inhabitants with gas. Chemistry is going to play an important part in the future market for farm products.

The Biggest Duck State

NEW YORK claims the record for having the most ducks of any state in the country. The number reported is 1,545,943, or nearly 14 per cent of the total for the United States. Maybe that's because New York is pretty close to the ocean.

Most of these ducks are raised for meat, but duck farming as a business is limited because the demand for duck meat is not steady.

Feed is the largest item of cost in the care of ducks as they require about half again as much feed to attain their growth and to produce a dozen eggs as do hens. More labor also is required and more room. Maybe someone in this state can profit from a duck specialty.

Early Mowing Best

IT WILL soon be time for the early-or-late-cutting of hay to come up for argument. Here's the first word of the season, by a West Virginia farmer: "A reader speaks of early cutting of hay killing the sod. The reverse is true. If you do not believe this try cutting some timothy in June and the remainder when the seed will grow. Let each piece stand without stock running over it until September and then compare the growth on each piece. I think of nothing in which the farmers of our state are losing more than in the time they mow their meadows."

Kansas Grows Better Beef

WHEN a Texas vocational agriculture instructor sought the best beef type Shorthorn cattle at Goodland, he was directed to the Kuhrt ranch. He bought 7 calves for his 4-H Club boys to feed in baby beef projects this year. He was greatly impressed by the ranch built up by Mrs. Pauline Kuhrt and her family northeast of Goodland, and the Shorthorn herd which has produced grand champions for the Denver and the Kansas City livestock shows.

Mr. Brown says, "The Kansas Shorthorns are a shorter, blockier type, better for beef animals than those grown in Texas."

May Find a Job

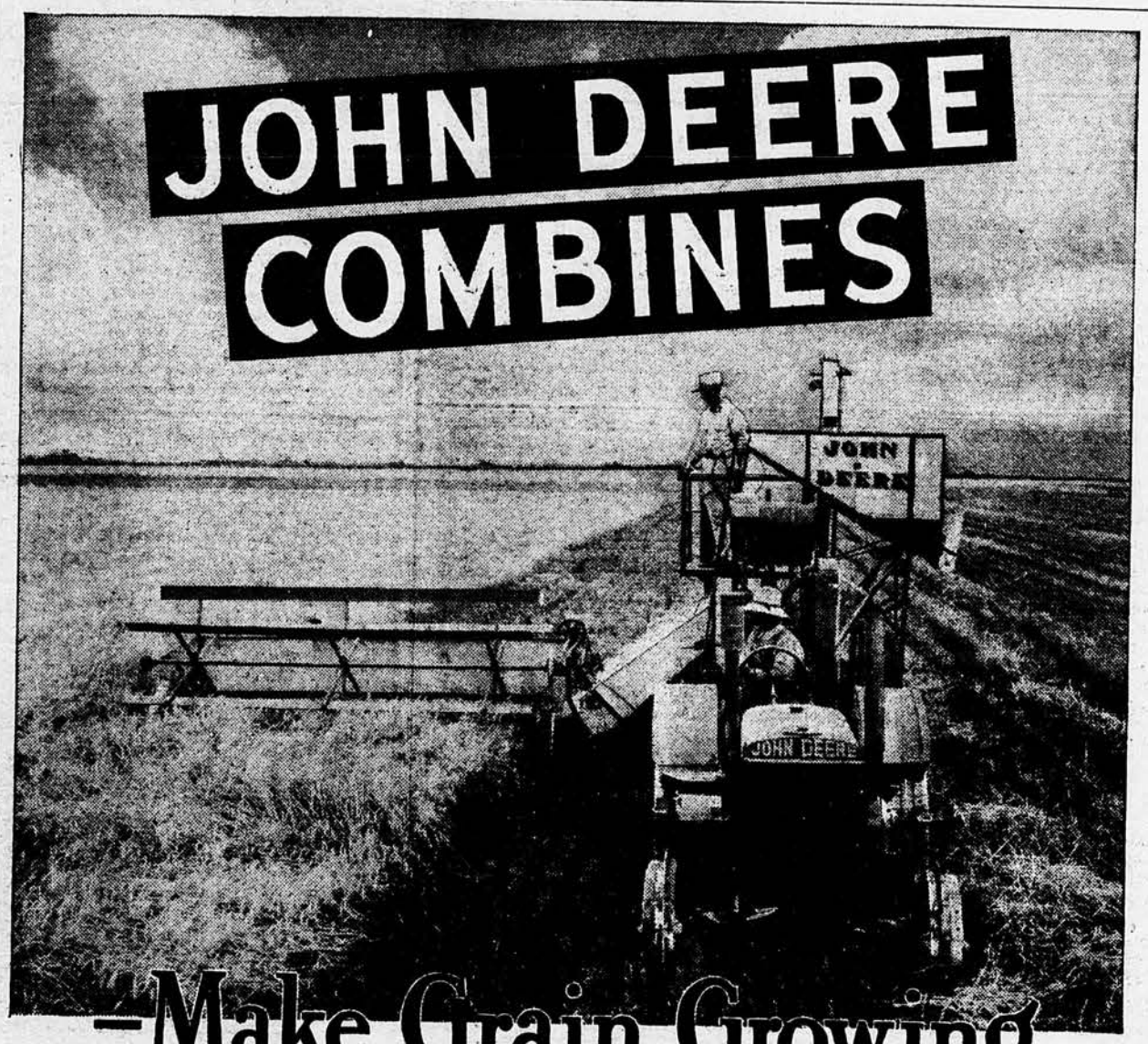
MORE jobs will be available for college graduates this June, according to a Columbia University authority, New York. It is reported that four times as many recruiting representatives from large firms are interviewing prospective Columbia graduates than last year, the best situation in 5 years. These recruiting representatives no doubt have their eyes on Kansas graduates, also.

Corn Has Been Backsliding

SINCE the World War the United States' share of the world corn crop has been declining. In 1933, it dropped to 55 per cent, Iowa State College economists say. Foreign importers have been buying more corn from our competitors and less from us, until the average for the last 10 years is less than 1 per cent of our total crop. Feeding use of corn in the United States is barely holding its own. But industrial uses show possibilities of increase. Corn sugar, distilled spirits and fuel-alcohol may take larger amounts of corn as time goes on.

Makes $100 Look Like $142

CO-OPERATIVE effort among farmers of Ohio has grown, in one lifetime, from management of a few small cheese factories with an annual business volume of a few thousand dollars, to state-wide business organizations handling nearly 100 million dollars worth of farm produce every year. Records of 149 farmers' co-operative elevator companies in Ohio prove that the average book value of a $100 share of their stock is $142. Kansas co-ops have nothing to blush about when they read this, however.



—Make Grain Growing *Extra Profitable*

HARVESTING costs always play an important part in the cost of producing a crop. The lower you can cut your harvest costs, the higher your grain-growing profits will be.

This year make grain-growing extra profitable by harvesting your crops with a John Deere Combine—a combine that will give you more years of low-cost service.

John Deere Combines are the thoroughly modern combines that are quality built to save more grain. Their genuine field dependability, ease of operation, simplicity, long life and freedom from excessive upkeep costs make them today's outstanding combine values.

You Want This Better Performance—

From sickle to grain tank, John Deere Combines are properly designed and strongly built to give the best there is in combining performance. The three-wheel-in-line construction, which insures maximum flexibility for working in uneven field conditions; light, balanced draft; perfectly balanced, all-steel cylinder; big-capacity cutting, threshing, separating and cleaning units; convenient location of all main controls on high, roomy operator's platform; high-grade bearings throughout; powerful, dependable motor and ease of transportation are but a few of the features which contribute to the better performance of John Deere Combines.

There's a three-wheel-in-line John Deere Combine in the size best suited to your acreage—the No. 7, 8-foot combine; the No. 5-A, 10- or 12-foot combine, and the No. 17, 12- or 16-foot combine.

Here's Something New

If your acreage does not justify the purchase of one of the larger-sized John Deere Combines, be sure to see the new John Deere No. 6 Six-Foot, Power-Driven, One-Man Combine. It's the small, sturdily-built combine that's going to set a new quality standard in the low-priced combine field.

Plan to own a John Deere Combine before the next harvest season begins. Your John Deere dealer will be glad to give you full information on the complete line of money-making John Deere Combines. Be sure to mail the coupon on the right.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

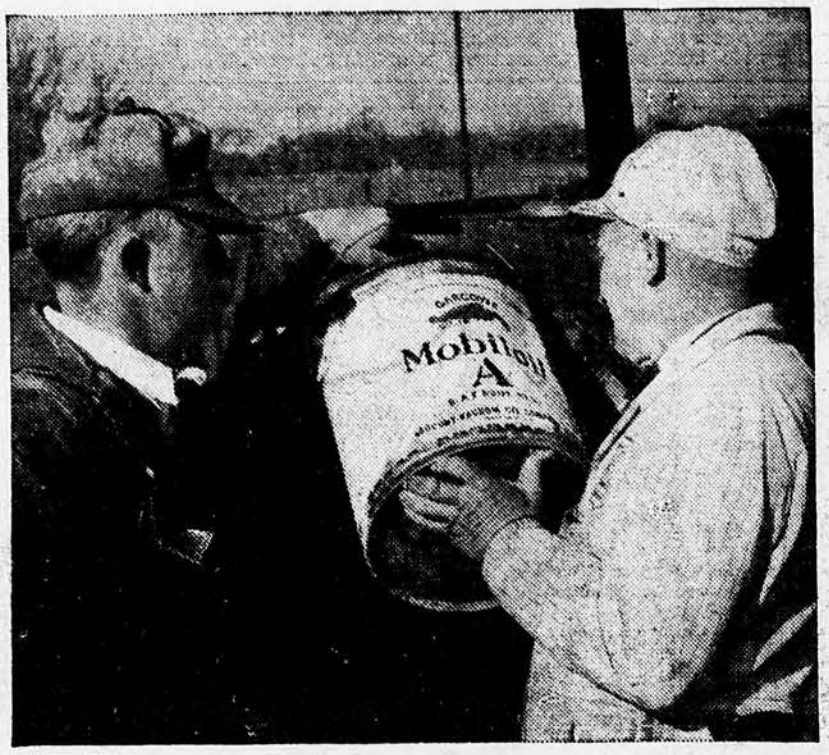
John Deere, Moline, Ill., Dept W-211
Please send me free folders on combines I have checked below.

☐ No. 6 ☐ No. 5-A
☐ No. 7 ☐ No. 17

Name.....

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

JOHN DEERE
QUALITY FARM EQUIPMENT FOR NEARLY A CENTURY



"I OPERATE PART OF THE LARGEST POWER PLANT IN THE WORLD"

"YES SIR! Farm machinery makes up the biggest power plant on earth. If I had the job of lubricating that power giant, I'd be careful to pick a manufacturer of lubricants who could handle the assignment. I'd pick the company which has served the farmer economically since 1866.

"I'd pick the company which lubricates most of the world's Diesels, over half the world's ships, great industrial plants, and produces America's largest selling motor oil and gasoline.

"I'd pick the company which discovered the Clearosol Process for taking gum and sludge out of oil and gave us lubrication that stands up.

"Which means I'd pick Socony-Vacuum, for they certainly can handle the farm lubrication job better than any company I know. That's why I trust the Friendly White Eagle Agent to supply me with correct lubricants for my farm machinery. He represents Socony-Vacuum to us farmers and shows us how to cut costs and still use SAFE lubricants."

FREE
Lubrication Advice

Have you a lubrication problem that is giving you trouble? Perhaps our Engineering Service can help you. No long letter is necessary. Just state briefly your problem, give your name and address and mail to:

Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.
Kansas City, Mo.

YOUR FRIENDLY WHITE EAGLE AGENT SELLS THESE FAMOUS PRODUCTS:

POWERFUEL No. 1
MOBILOIL • MOBILGREASES
LUBRITE TRACTOR OIL
CATTLE SPRAY • KEROSENE
DISTILLATE • MOBILGAS
TRACTOR GEAR OILS
AXLE GREASE

GARGOYLE Mobiloil — **YOUR WHITE EAGLE AGENT** ***IS A GOOD MAN TO KNOW*** — Mobilgas SOCONY-VACUUM

Tractors Handle Any Field Job

Long Days and Rush Work in the Heat Make No Difference

AN EVER-INCREASING army of farmers sit down to breakfast without having pulled a hamestring or adjusted a breeching strap. More and more they have turned to tractor power for the bulk of their farming operations, this spring especially. Many of them do it with a longing look at their best four-horse span, or a feeling they are deserting an old friend. Yet the tractor movement goes on. Why does it?

Helps Meet Present Conditions

Mechanical power has lowered costs. Furthermore, it can operate longer hours in busy times. The modern farmer has to compete with drouth, flood, insect pests and market changes which were not so common in earlier days. Characteristic of the long-hour tractor day is the case of one Corn Belt farmer who spring-plowed the entire corn acreage on his 400-acre farm with his tractor and 2-bottom plow. Out in the field before sunrise, breakfast at 8 o'clock, while his 9-year-old son sat at the wheel, and then on the seat again until noon. About 1 o'clock an 18-year-old son relieved him for dinner, and again at supper the 9-year-old boy took his shift. Then the father stayed in the field until dark.

Much of the land in river valleys was flooded several times last June. In the Republican valley farmers couldn't start to replant until late in the month. Several of them would list corn all day and then hook onto a disk and work to keep down weeds at night. Many of them worked day and night, 7 days a week, for a month or more. They couldn't have done their work with horses, because they couldn't have stood this grueling test. Summer heat was intense as we all remember.

Tractors now do any field job. Row-crop work, haying, harvest—all are simple. When crops fail or nearly so, there is little cost to having a tractor. While farmers are faithful to their horses to the end, they believe they'd rather see a tractor doing a 10-hour stretch in a blazing July sun, than to attempt it with horse power.

Three-Way Alfalfa Profit

ALFALFA has been a good thing for Myers Brothers, Republic county. The seed crop paid them $400 last year, while hay they sold brought $300. In addition to that, their soil is much better from having grown a legume.

Planting corn on the B. M. Hook farm, Shawnee county. Rubber tires are the common thing nowadays with sales of new wheel tractors.

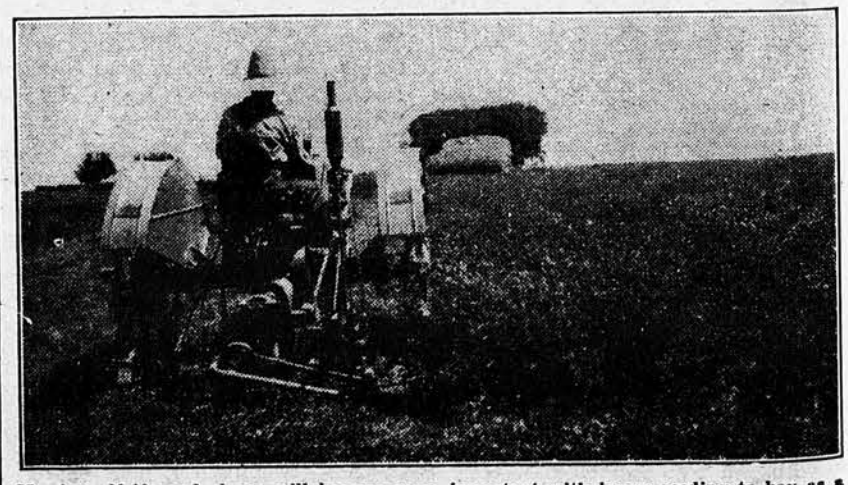
Mowing 14 to 30 Acres in a Day

Tandem Hook-up Saves 29 Per Cent in Time and Labor

LARGER mowers are doing more work in a day's time. Farmers have found a 7-foot horse mower will cut 14 acres easily in a day, while one of 4½ foot cut has a capacity of only about 9 acres in a day. The bigger horse mowers are equipped with tongue trucks which save the horses. The inner mechanism runs in oil and makes much lighter draft. In comparison, tractor-mounted mowers with a 7-foot cut, will easily cover 25 to 30 acres a day. The tractor runs in high gear.

The idea of drawing a side-delivery rake behind the tractor mower and curing alfalfa hay in the shade still is good. It got a lot of attention a few years ago, but when farmers started to cut down expenses in 1930, they didn't trade in their old dump rakes for new side-delivery types. An experiment at a midwestern station showed favorable results for the mower-rake tandem. Time records showed they could cut an acre in 24 minutes. It could be raked in 18 minutes. This was a total of 42 minutes an acre for both jobs. But when the tandem hook-up was used they were able to average an acre every half hour. This saving of 29 per cent in time and labor will help. Fuel costs kept on this project also showed some worth-while facts. Where the two operations were completed at one time, there was a 36 per cent reduction in fuel and oil consumption, a worth-while item.

Alfalfa hay thrown into the windrow with a side-delivery when freshly cut will cure without losing any leaves. The leaves are thrown to the inside, and only the stems are exposed to the sun. Hay thrown into a windrow with a side-delivery will resist drying much longer than that raked with an ordinary dump rake. If moisture falls it is easy to turn the windrow over by using the rake again.



Mowing alfalfa and clover will become more important with heavy seeding to hay as a result of the new soil conservation program.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

HOMER J. HENNEY

1—I believe I will sell the old ewes now that are not fat; or would you fatten and take a chance on the market holding up?—E. H. R., Sedgwick Co.

About 8 chances out of 10 for profit. The spring peak on most all classes and grades of sheep and lambs usually occurs before June 10. In 3 out of every 4 years since 1908, it did not pay to fatten the old ewe if she could not be finished before June 1. Ewes that are fairly well covered are selling at fair prices now.

2—I am going to keep in the feedlot some fleshy feeders that I intended to sell before the break. Would it be better to go to grass for 60 to 90 days?—R. B. B., Greenwood Co.

About 8 chances out of 10 for profit. From the marketing standpoint, either program probably is better than selling now. From the net return standpoint, with grass and feed costs considered, the grass route may be the best even if the cattle will sell for less with the 60-day short feed in the fall.

3—Would it pay to buy 75-cent corn for 50-pound pigs that are worth $6 a head?—G. R. M., Harvey Co.

About 7 chances out of 10 for profit. After some seasonal price decline on hogs in May and June, the fall rally is expected to carry prices back up near the $10 level, basis Kansas City. It appears that for a short period of 2 or 3 weeks sometime during July, August or September, you could sell the hogs at a profit. Be prepared to sell as light lights or carry over to heavies. On such a program, one needs a monthly picture for shifting the time of selling.

4—Have some choice to prime fat steers weighing 950 pounds. They could go to June. Are chances better then than now?—L. E. C., Chase Co.

About 5 chances out of 10 for profit. The fed-cattle situation is shaping itself for a new seasonal low in May or June. Odds favor a better market in July than in early May. Chances are only 5 out of 10 that June will be better than May. Odds favor selling immediately unless you are prepared to carry over into July in case the liquidation low is postponed from May to June.

5—Do you think corn prices will advance so much that it would pay to buy now all the corn one needs until the new crop?—G. H. J., Wabaunsee Co.

About 4 chances out of 10 for profit. Corn prices may work seasonally higher and probably will advance some on any crop scares in June, July or August. The general trend still is down. When feeding to hogs or cattle, it appears safer to buy from hand-to-mouth as the price changes on livestock may force you to sell your hogs or cattle before September. In such an event, you would then have corn to sell or carry over which might show a loss.

6—I believe I will sell off most of my beef cows and go into the sheep business. Would you do this and when would you buy the ewes?—H. R. B., Dickinson Co.

About 4 chances out of 10 for profit. From the management standpoint, it usually is a bad practice to switch major projects so abruptly. From a marketing viewpoint, cattle may be just as well as sheep 2 or 3 years from now. Recent advances on sheep and lamb values might encourage an over-production of sheep by the time you would be selling the bulk of your increase. If one did make the switch, one might find the lowest spots this year on ewe prices in July or again in November.

What Is Your Problem?

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

Ideas That May Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

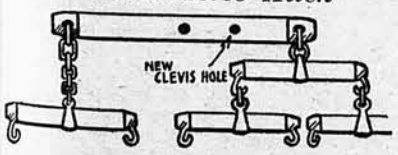
Knots Will Not Slip

IT IS quite important when putting up hay, not to use any ropes that might have faulty knots, or knots that might come untied. To prevent this, dip the knot into some form of glue. I shake the surplus liquid from the rope and let dry. There is security in this method.—B. H.

Clean Drink for Hens

A 12-QUART galvanized bucket is used for watering hens. I find it more sanitary than shallow containers and the bucket is easily cleansed. The hens cannot get in the water with their feet or scratch dirt and trash into it. —M. W. M.

A Three-Horse Hitch



AN ORDINARY wagon doubletree and a 36-inch singletree may be changed to a three-horse hitch. A new hole for the clevis must be made ⅓ the distance from the two-horse end. Short singletrees must be used. They should be made of very good material in order to stand the strain.—O. W.

Try My Sack Holder

A SACK holder is made from a piece of ½-inch round rod, long enough when bent into a hoop to fit the mouth of the sacks; also a small piece of heavy strap iron about 5 inches long and 2 inches wide used for a wall socket. The rod is bent into a round hoop with two free ends bent downward at right angles. A number of wire hooks are placed on this hoop. The piece of strap iron is fastened to the wall to make a slot or socket so that the bent ends of the rod will slip in back of it. This is fastened to the wall at the proper height so that the sack will rest on the floor. The holder then will have to support only the weight of the sack. The wire hooks will slide freely on the hoop and are hooked into the top hem of sack. As many of these as are necessary can be made and put up in various places.—C. E. P.

Cucumber Water Cans

WHEN making cucumber hills, take old tin cans with 6 or 8 holes in bottom, and sink cans about half-way down in hills. Plant seeds around cans and each evening, late, fill cans with water. You will be well repaid for the work.—H. E. C.

Woven Wire for Peas

A QUICK way to "stick" peas when planting garden peas requiring sticking, is to drive 4-foot posts every few feet, and put woven wire on to posts for peas to run on. This is so handy, as the wind does not blow them over and it is much quicker than using sticks.—H. E. C.

Then Moles Stay Away

WHEN moles begin to bother sweet potato ridges, I soak corncobs in coal oil, wrap them in paper, open the runs and place the wrapped cobs in the runs every few feet, then close the runs. It will be some time before the moles bother again.—H. E. C.

Handy in Making Posts

A LARGE wedge made from a piece of elmwood about 12 inches long and 5 inches in diameter, will come handy in making posts from large trees that are hard to split.—N. G.

A RECORD—

Three Million

FORD TRUCKS

AND COMMERCIAL CARS

In this month of May, 1936, Ford Motor Company completes the building of three million trucks and commercial cars . . . one-third of all that have been built since the beginning of the industry.

There is no substitute for experience. Ford experience has been twofold. In addition to advancements in methods of manufacture, Ford engineers have gained a first-hand knowledge of the needs of owners in every field of hauling and delivery service. They know WHAT to build, as well as HOW to build it. They design and construct units with exact knowledge of requirements, anticipate changes in operating conditions and even bring about such changes.

The 8-cylinder V-type engine, introduced by Ford into the commercial field, did just that. Bringing power to haul heavy loads at high speeds . . . and the flexibility to cover delivery routes quickly . . . it cut operating costs in all kinds of service.

Ford V-8 Trucks and Commercial Cars have been proved by the past. Experience has improved them for the future. Find out what Ford experience can contribute to your business. Call a Ford dealer today and set a date for an "on-the-job" test with your own loads, under your own operating conditions.

FEATURES OF THE FORD V-8 TRUCK

80-horsepower V-8 engine with full cylinder-length water-jackets, floating-type connecting-rod bearings, dual down-draft economy carburetor, and duplex intake manifold, exhaust valve-seat inserts, factory-set permanent valve clearances, direct-driven ignition, positive lubrication system, directed-flow crankcase ventilation.

More ideal load distribution
Full-floating rear axle
Straddle-mounted pinion
Full torque-tube drive
Free-shackled springs
Durable baked-enamel finish
Quick-action safety brakes
Heavy-duty transmission
Centri-force clutch
Coupe-type cab of all-steel construction, including roof
Safety Glass throughout

Ask your Ford dealer about the Ford Engine and Parts Exchange Plan

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

FORD V-8 TRUCKS

AND COMMERCIAL CARS

8 1936 MANHATTAN KANSAS

70 OCTANE GASOLINE LOWERING TRACTOR COSTS EVERYWHERE

Lower fuel bills . . . lower oil bills more power . . . faster work . . . with high compression and regular gasoline

HIGH COMPRESSION tractors use much less fuel per acre—much less oil. They cut operating costs far below ordinary expenses for plowing, discing, planting, cultivating, belt work, and other power jobs.

Here is a letter from Mr. C. E. McDonald, of Glendale, Arizona.

"Tractor has been used in harrowing with a seven-foot offset Disc Harhow and in planting and cultivating. On one ranch I have cultivated seventy-five acres of lettuce with six row or three bed cultivator, equipped with six weeder knives, three furrowers and three duck feet (or a total of eighteen tools), at the rate of twenty-five acres a day and have used twelve and one-half gallons of gasoline, costing eight cents a gallon. On my light or finishing-up cultivating I have cultivated the seventy-five acres in two days with practically the same fuel expense. I am changing my oil every five days and find that about only one quart of oil is used in the five-day period.

"My results with this tractor have been better than I anticipated, and the fuel cost of only one dollar for ten hours' work so satisfactory that I am pleased to write you this letter."

This is the kind of performance YOU can expect from a high compression tractor. Match it against your present costs.

If you are buying a new tractor, be sure it is HIGH COMPRESSION. Otherwise, talk to your tractor dealer about equipping your present tractor with high compression pistons or cylinder head. Take advantage of the economy, the convenience and the faster work now offered by regular gasolines.

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City, manufacturers of anti-knock fluids for premium and regular gasolines.

It pays to buy **GOOD GASOLINE**
FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

Why Orchards Are "Spotted"

Scab, Cold Weather or Heavy Crop Last Fall May Be Reason

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

IF YOU were to ask the question, "How is the apple crop in Northeast Kansas this year?" the answer very likely would be "spotted." This means in some orchards the bloom is good while in others the prospect is are light. Even in the same orchard this condition holds, some trees being heavily in bloom, other trees bearing only a few scattering blossoms. To put ones finger down and say this is the cause cannot be done, for there are several things that might have been responsible. Scab infection last year, resulting in a lessening of the leaf surface, may have something to do with it. The drouth of the last two summers, the severity of the winter or the bearing of a heavy crop last fall, any one of these may have been a contributing factor to this "spotted" condition.

Fighting for Wormless Fruit

Spraying with lime-sulfur solution is one of the most disagreeable tasks imaginable. At the time of year when this material is applied the weather always is raw and cold. There are few days when the wind is not blowing a gale which makes it almost impossible for the spraymen to keep from getting drenched. A sudden gust will whip the spray back into the faces and when a gob of this dope gets in the eyes it really hurts.

I was reading just the other day that someone advised wearing glasses or goggles. Everyone who actually has held a spray gun knows such protection is far from practical. The glasses become covered with spray almost at once and the stuff dries quickly. To use glasses the sprayman would either be wiping them constantly or else he would just keep on spraying blindly which would be as bad as not spraying.

Lime-sulfur is caustic and to protect their skin most sprayers, before starting out in the morning, smear their faces with vaseline or cold cream. Rubber-coated canvas gloves are worn a good deal, but I have seen hands that were almost raw and I have seen ugly sores on the finger tips that often are quite difficult to heal.

Capsules to "Cure" Trees!

To bore several slanting holes around the trunk of an apple tree, to insert a mysterious capsule in each hole and then to carefully plug each hole and come away with a feeling of complacent security is the height of credulity. Yet that very thing is being done right here in this state for such capsules are being sold with the claim that they will cure all the ills and ailments of any kind of a tree. The two salesmen promoting this idea have done and are doing a wide and handsome business in Kansas. "No need to spray any more, for these cure-all capsules are as effective against codling moth, leaf hopper and red mite as they are against diseases," they contend. As far as I know no analysis has yet been made of the contents of these all-purpose capsules.

The Supreme Husbandman Calls

In the recent passing of John B. Kennedy, Troy has lost an outstanding figure in its leading industry. As an apple grower of importance his name appears near the top. He not only operated his farms, but each year many acres of leased orchards were under his management. Senior partner in the fruit shipping firm of Kennedy & Hagenbuch, he enjoyed a wide acquaintance among the trade.

Word that W. R. Martin also had gone to his reward came less than 24 hours after a shocked community had received the news of Mr. Kennedy's death. Mr. Martin was considered dean of the small fruit industry of the Wathena community, having helped to organize the Wathena Fruit Grower's Association there 32 years ago. At the time of his death he was president and general manager of the Wathena Fruit Grower's Company. A few years ago he distinguished himself as secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society. He was well and favorably known, not only thruout the state, but far into Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and Oklahoma. Both Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Martin served their respective towns as postmaster at one time. Mr. Martin was the father of W. R. Martin, jr., formerly Kansas Extension Horticulturist, now holding a similar position in Missouri.

Before these two veteran fruit men were laid to rest came the report that Joe Duparc also had answered the call of the Supreme Husbandman. Mr. Duparc was a very highly respected gentleman of 80 years. He was a pioneer in the Wathena small fruit industry, having brought with him from his native France, ideas and methods that have been handed down thru generations. His small farm in the hills just west of Wathena has been for years a model in orderliness. His grape vineyards and strawberry fields, always in spic-and-span condition, reflecting Old World cultural practices are a delight to the passer-by. There is something beautifully fitting in the fact that these three fine gentlemen were called Home in apple blossom time.

Who Is Your Master Farmer?

BY THE EDITORS

DO YOU know one of the best farmers in Kansas? If you do, you may nominate him and his family for the highest honor in Kansas agriculture—the Master Farmer award. In the last 9 years, Kansas farm folks have helped select 95 men. Your nomination is the first requirement for consideration as a Master Farmer.

This year 5 men will be selected. You are invited to help us choose the 5 men for the class of 1936. Please fill out the blank and mail it to the Master Farmer Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, before June 15. Every nomination will be promptly answered and every man given careful consideration. Anyone may make nominations but no man may nominate himself. Every candidate will receive a form to fill out and return to Kansas Farmer. Only men living on Kansas farms are eligible. This includes tenants, farm owners and men who manage farms for others.

Balance in farming methods, business ability, upkeep and appearance, home life, and public spiritedness are the important things in selecting a man deserving of the title of Master Farmer. Name one or two of the best farmers you know. Their past record as good farmers will carry more weight than the success they encounter in any one year. Please use this blank.

MASTER FARMER NOMINATION BLANK

I wish to nominate.....
(Name of candidate)

.....
(Address of candidate)

.....
(Name and address of person making nomination)

All nominations must be mailed to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by June 15.

He Wonders What to Do Next

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

WITHIN the last 12 or 15 months, I have had 23 head of cattle stolen out of my pasture, and many tools, gasoline and oil from about my farm buildings. I have padlocks on all of my pasture gates, but thieves break those and throw them away. I have kept men on guard and have spent many, many long nights trying to watch my cattle, but never have been able to catch anyone. I hope you can suggest some way at least to stop some of this trouble. Yours very truly, John A. Keeran, Goodland, Kan."

Mr. Keeran, who wrote the foregoing letter to the Protective Service under date of April 24, is only one of many farmers, who have exhausted about every known means to fight thievery single-handed. The Protective Service does have a suggestion and here it is.

Organize Against Thieves

For some time the Protective Service has recommended that its members carry out this program: 1—Post warning signs, offering rewards for the conviction of those who steal from you. 2—Mark all farm property for identification. 3—Check often for missing articles. 4—Report theft promptly to local officers and to the Protective Service. 5—Install alarms to let you know when thieves are attempting to steal your property.

Now we believe the time has come for farmers in each community, where stealing is a common thing, to form local units for the purpose of putting thieves out of business. If it is known that a band of thieves is raiding a farm belonging to one member, the best way to make escape impossible is to report at once to all surrounding farms. Men on these nearby farms will know, if proper plans have been arranged, how to work together. Go a step further and report to local members of the unit all suspicious characters who may have been sent out as "spotters" to locate property for future thefts. Such forewarning may be worth much more than a vain pursuit after a crime has been committed. It is to the mutual advantage of all farmers living in a given community to have some plans for concerted action, and it is the intention of the Protective Service to encourage members to band together for better results.

Our Plan Is Not a New One

This is not an untried means of curbing stealing. The Capper Publications have, for years, approved local organization for the protection of farm property. In some instances organizations which at first had no connection with the Protective Service have combined efforts with our members and in that way effected many captures. Even before the Protective Service began offering rewards on a large scale and supplying plans for marking property, the Capper Publications supplied material for the organization of anti-theft associations in some 300 counties in different states in the Central West.

The Protective Service is willing to co-operate with any agency which has for its purpose ridding the country of marauders, crooks and especially those who make their living by stealing from farmers.

Start Anti-Theft Brigade

At present there are more than 100,000 members of the Protective Service in Kansas. If all of these members were properly organized into local units of 100 or less each, there would be more than 1,000 local groups. We don't hope to get that number organized immediately, but the sooner the movement can get under way, the better. Surely there are men in every community, who will obligate themselves to work together for the preservation of their property against marauders. We expect the organization to be voluntary. The Protective Service will give its complete co-operation.

Talk to Your Friends About It

In order to effect a local organization in any community, there must be leadership. Someone must make a start. You, as a Protective Service member, are interested in the protection of your property. Maybe you should begin talking to your friends about a Protective Service brigade for your community. Speak about it at every opportunity. When a sufficient number of men have expressed an interest, arrange for a meeting at your district school house, Grange building, or whatever building is most convenient for the purpose. Spread the news around until all Service members learn about the time and place set for the meeting. When the farmers have come together for the purpose of organizing, elect a temporary chairman, who will preside while the matter is being discussed further and the details worked out.

Invite the county sheriff, prosecuting attorney and other officials to be present at the meeting. Sheriffs we have approached on the subject are very friendly to a movement of this kind. It will assure them of better co-operation on the part of private citizens. Ask business men also to come to the meeting — merchants, bankers, poultry dealers and livestock buyers, who may have sufficient interest to lend their aid to the organization.

In some counties, sheriffs have expressed their willingness to appoint a deputy to work with each local group, whose purpose is to fight thievery. If it isn't thought proper for a member of one local organization to be appointed deputy, the entire sheriff's force should be made to understand that all Service members have promised to co-operate faithfully with the law to the fullest extent.

Every Member a Minute Man

When a community is properly organized, news of a theft will spread like wild fire. Every member of a local brigade can be notified within a few minutes. It will be the duty of each local organization to work out details for communication with each other rapidly, also get the news to sheriff or other law enforcement officer as soon as possible. The purpose of the local organization will be to extend the influence of the law into every part of every county. Complete co-operation between Service members and the local law enforcement officers will do this.

Further Plans Available

A BOOKLET containing further plans for the organization of local anti-theft brigades, is just off the press. A copy will be sent free to anyone who is interested in forming a local unit. Write to Capper's National Protective Service Association, Kansas Farmer, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Contour Farming in 1813

THOMAS JEFFERSON, third President of the United States, whose birthday was April 13, was a practical farmer. He knew conservation of soil is of vital importance to lasting and successful farming. In 1813, writing about his farm in Albemarle county, Virginia, he said:

"Our country is hilly and we have been in the habit of plowing in straight rows, whether up or down hill, or however they lead, and our soil was all rapidly running into the rivers. We now plow horizontally following the curvature of the hills and hollows on dead level, however crooked the lines may be. Every furrow thus acts as a reservoir to receive and retain the waters, all of which go to the benefit of the growing plant."

IRRIGATION PUMPS

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

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

"Yes Sir, the McCormick-Deering No. 7 is the Original Enclosed-Gear Mower"

● And it leads the field in design, construction, quality of materials, lubrication, durability, and smoothness of operation.

Facts You Should Know About the McCormick-Deering No. 7 Mower . .

Automotive-type transmission.

All gears and driving mechanism, including the ratchets, are fully enclosed and run in a bath of oil.

Main axle bearings and flywheel shaft bearings are automatically lubricated.

Eliminates approximately 28% of the repairs commonly required for old types of mowers.

Cuts clean while turning corners.

Easy to adjust and correctly balanced.

Make any comparison you like—when you have all the facts you will find that the McCormick-Deering No. 7 Enclosed-Gear Mower offers you more for your money than any other mower on the market. The many distinctive features of the No. 7 provide durability and efficiency never before known in a mower. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to show you the No. 7 mower. And depend on the McCormick-Deering line for any other hay tools you need. Check over the list at the right.

The McCormick-Deering Line of Hay Tools Is Complete . .

●

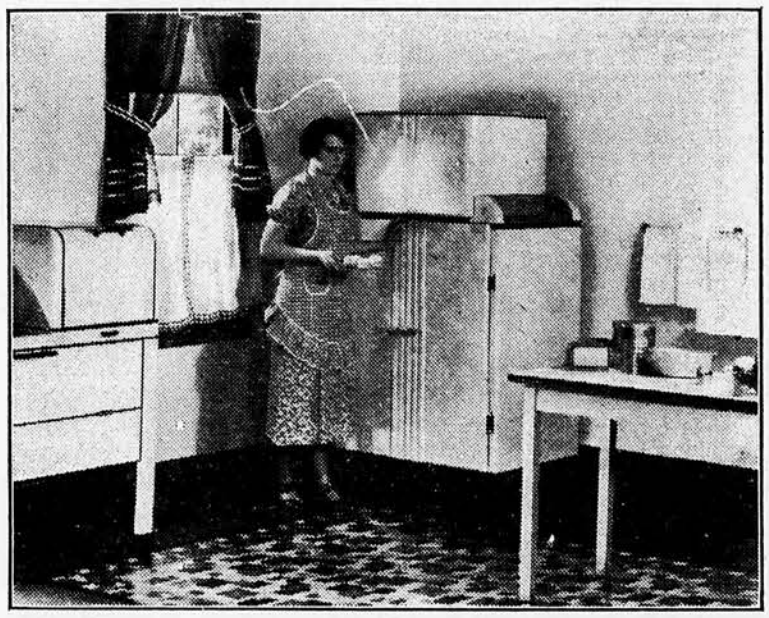
HORSE and TRACTOR MOWERS
DUMP RAKES SWEEP RAKES
TEDDERS
SIDE-DELIVERY RAKES
LOADERS STACKERS
HORSE and POWER-OPERATED PRESSES

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY (INCORPORATED)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING

The Modern Oil-Burning Kitchen

RUTH GOODALL



This "streamlined" oil-burning refrigerator, and the cabinet-type oil range, harmonizing in line and color, are as attractive as any to be found in city kitchens.

WE HAVE been hearing a great deal about modernized kitchens, and the pictures we see of these modern home workshops are virtually all equipped with gas or electric appliances. Yet what of the five million farm homes in these United States where electricity is not available?

A few years ago one of the few labor-saving conveniences available to rural kitchens was an oil stove, and that usually was somewhat spindly in appearance. Today equipment is available to rural homes that is as attractive in appearance and convenience as that in the finest city kitchens. Surely this picture leaves no doubt as to that.

Heats as Quickly as Gas

Both the range and the refrigerator shown use kerosene for fuel. The oil range is of the modern cabinet type with enclosed burners and fuel reservoir. Its burners are as fast as gas burners, and the oven is at cooking-top height.

The refrigerator, harmonizing with the range in line and color, is the 1936 version of the refrigerator which pioneered the extension of modern refrigeration beyond electric lines 8 years ago. Since then, thousands of these refrigerators have gone into use not only in American rural kitchens, but also in tropical countries.

Ice Cubes at the Equator

This refrigerator combines the use of both air and water for the condensation necessary to the making of refrigeration. The condenser is completely self-contained, and does not require running water. Once filled it assures positive dependable cooling no matter how hot the weather—and when I say hot weather, I mean "hot," for these refrigerators are freezing ice cubes even at the Equator in Central Africa.

The burners of this refrigerator are operated only about two hours a day, going out automatically after creating sufficient refrigeration to last 24 hours or more. This means that for about 22 hours each day, the burners are out. Naturally, any device that uses a flame generates some heat, but this refrigerator has the advantage of a very short burning time which can be arranged for the cool of the evening.

The brief burning time, combined with the efficient condenser, make this an economical refrigerator. Operating it the year around, the cost for kerosene in the average rural home is about $10—or less than $1 a month.

A Dish for Your Dinner

SEEKING new ways to present favorite vegetables to appeal to lagging spring appetites? Try this recipe for escalloped onions and tomatoes:

1 cup sliced onions
½ cup water
3 cups tomatoes
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
Buttered crumbs

Steam the onions by cooking in a tightly covered saucepan until they are soft, using a small amount of water so that no liquid is left. If the onions are very strong, cook them uncovered in a large amount of water, then drain them.

Arrange the onions and tomatoes — either canned or fresh ones—in layers, and sprinkle each with salt and pepper to taste. Cover them with buttered crumbs and bake in a hot oven, about 375 degrees Fahrenheit, until they are well browned. If the tomatoes are very acid, a sprinkling of sugar may be desirable.

Covered-Dish Recipes

SOMETHING different," is the plea of women for covered-dish luncheon recipes. Our 6-page leaflet is full of suggestions, giving complete recipes. Price 4c. Address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Mother's Day of Long Ago

MRS. L. C. W.

LONG before Mother's birthday we children started planning our gifts. Time passes slowly to the very young and it seemed the "big day" never would come. However, it was a good thing for the pennies were slow in amounting to the 10 cents apiece we allotted ourselves to spend, and the licorice sticks were just as tempting to us in those days as the lolly-pop is to youngsters today. But there were always young dandelions to cut out at a cent per basket and we had a big lawn, thank goodness!

Mother was so innocent and things always worked out just right. Finally after many whispered consultations came the day—and was she surprised! If she smiled at the huge glass-covered butter dish we never knew it and she would try on things at once—like the thimble I bought one time. I had noticed a hole in the heavy one she used, and no wonder with so much mending.

So it was lots of fun every year. I remember wondering why her eyes so often looked wet when she thanked us but that I understood later. Dad usually gave her bon-bons. Perhaps he knew how she enjoyed sharing things with us.

How the years fly! Tomorrow would have been the day. And tomorrow is Mother's Day for all the world. Seems good to have the dates come together. And it is good to think over old times. They are as fresh in my mind as if it were but yesterday.

Eggs a Dozen Different Ways

MRS. L. E. EDOFF

THIS is the time of year eggs are at their very best. They are cheaper and more plentiful too, so why not serve them oftener. Of course, the family will tire of plain fried or boiled eggs. Too often in too many homes, they are cooked no other way, and what a pity it is when there are so many ways of serving them. Having plenty of eggs on hand gives me a feeling of security for I can prepare a good meal in a hurry. Here are just a few of my egg dish variations:

Poached Eggs—Prepare a slice of buttered toast for each egg and keep it hot. Have ready shallow greased pan containing boiling, salted water to cover the eggs. Break each egg separately into a saucer and slip it gently into the water, being careful the water does not reach the boiling point. If eggs are slipped into muffin rings in the water, "shapes" will be even better. Cook until the white is firm and a film forms over the top of the yolk. Remove the eggs from the water with a skimmer or griddle cake turner. Drain, trim off rough edges and place each egg on a slice of toast.

With Creamed Fish—Poached eggs may be served on creamed fish or with vegetables on toast. And I also like them served on baked hash.

Poached Eggs That Are Different—Cut thin slices of bread; toast, butter, season with salt, and cover with whipped white of egg. Place in the center of each a raw yolk. Bake in a hot oven for a couple of minutes.

Eggs in Patty Cases—Make patties by frying or toasting rounds of bread with part of center removed, drop an egg in each patty; salt, pepper and bake.

Eggs a la Goldenrod—Make a white spoons flour, 2 cups milk, 1 teaspoon salt, and ¼ teaspoon pepper. Cook until thick. Add chopped whites of 6 hard-boiled eggs, pour over 6 slices of toast. Put yolks thru a ricer and sprinkle on top of toast and garnish with parsley.

Scrambled Eggs — Beat 5 eggs slightly, add 1½ teaspoons salt, few grains pepper, and ½ cup milk. Melt 2 tablespoons fat in a frying pan, pour in the egg mixture and cook slowly, continually scraping from bottom of pan. When creamy, turn into a hot dish and serve at once. Serve with ham or bacon.

Baked Eggs—Break eggs into buttered cups or shallow individual pans, add salt and pepper. Cover with thick cream and bake about 20 minutes.

Eggs Scrambled with Tomatoes—Six eggs, 1¾ cups tomatoes cooked, sauce of 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons sugar (may be omitted), 1 slice of bacon, 1 slice of onion, ½ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper. Cook bacon and onion brown, then add tomatoes and seasonings. When thoroly cooked add the eggs slightly beaten and cook until they are set.

Shirred Rice and Eggs—Line a baking dish with cooked rice, break carefully into this 6 eggs; cover with 1 cup of white sauce, ¼ cup grated cheese, ¼ cup buttered bread crumbs; bake about 30 minutes.

Baked Eggs with Tomato Sauce—Cook until thick 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, and 1 cup strained tomatoes. Add a pinch of soda and ½ cup cream. Pour into baking dish, into this break carefully 6 eggs, sprinkle over top ½ cup grated cheese, and ½ cup buttered crumbs. Bake 30 minutes.

Baked Eggs in Ham Cases—To 1 measure of crumbs add ¾ measure scalded milk and 1 measure of finely chopped cooked ham. Line greased custard cups with mixture. Break eggs into the centers and bake until set. Serve with white sauce. Mashed potatoes may be used instead of the bread and milk mixture. Cheese may be used instead of ham. The eggs may be covered with buttered bread crumbs. Eggs are very good baked in tomato shells.

Baked Eggs with Fish—Line a baking dish with leftover rice or mashed potatoes, into the center put ½ cup or more codfish—fish flakes are excellent—and ½ cup white sauce. Break 6 eggs carefully on this, cover with grated cheese or bread crumbs and bake 30 to 40 minutes.

He Who Laughs Last

MRS. FARMER

"ALL right," said one of our friends who came to the station with us on that bright spring day in 1931, "go on to your little paradise in the wilderness, feed the fowls, grub in the garden and cuddle the cows. But I'm giving myself just six months to get a chance to shout the loudest 'I told you so' ever shouted. Six months and you and these two kids will be back here in the city hunting a job and electric lights."

Last week we went back to the city and stopped at the two furnished rooms where our friend and his family now live. There were no "I told you so's" on either side. But we left the basket we had intended for my folks—the pumpkin and canned beef and fresh eggs which sent our friend's pale children into squeals of joy.

Then we came home to the farm, contented to be doing the work we like best on the land which gives us our living. We wouldn't exchange a day's work in the sunshine for all the world's jobs under electric lights.

Girls Go in for Agriculture

EVEN farming is due for some feminine competition. Not content to wait for promising young chaps to invite them to marry into the farming profession, these four young women have enrolled in the division of agriculture of Kansas State College. Left to right they are: Elizabeth Mott, Poplar Bluff, Mo., sophomore majoring in horticulture; Edna May Arnold, Wichita, Kan., freshman majoring in horticulture; Olive E. Schroeder, Lorraine, Kan., and Mary Jane McComb, Wichita, juniors in landscape gardening. These four girls and 471 boys are enrolled in agriculture which is a hundred-to-one certainty they'll be sticking to the soil.

Do You Dress Your Type?

JANE ALDEN, Stylist

Jane Alden

WHAT type am I?" write dozens of girls and women every day. For women are ever anxious to get the type of styles which seem to do the most for them. In answering these inquiries I always remind them that it isn't type that counts so much as personal coloring and size. As to whether or not you choose dramatic looking clothes, the sweet girlish type or perhaps sportsy tailored things depends upon your own personal likes and dislikes. It's really personal coloring and size that should be carefully considered.

So here are some "guideposts" that will help you get the clothes that look best on you:

If you are on the plump side, choose simple, plain things. Should you like ruffles or frills, bring in this feminine touch as trimming at throat and perhaps at wrists. Avoid whole dresses of bright color as a brilliant shade attracts too much attention—likewise drawing attention to your avoirdupois. Rather, get the favorite vivid color into your costume thru a vestee, a hat or dress trim. See to it that lines in your clothing have a general up-and-down movement. They tend to make you look slimmer. Jacket dresses are excellent for you as the straight swinging line of the jacket hides heaviness thru hips and gives you a graceful silhouette.

It has been said many times that plump persons cannot wear "prints" nor can they wear any but a "V" neckline. Not so—you can wear a print if it has a small all-over pattern. It's a big, widely spaced print that is apt to make you look larger. And it is not necessary to stick to "V" necklines. The round-faced woman can wear the high round collars if there are lines that carry the eye downward from the neckline. A row of buttons traveling down the front, a low "V" made by a jacket worn over a high-necked blouse, or pleats, tucks or stitching that run up-and-down . . . all tend to give lengthening effect.

If you are average, you don't need to worry about much of anything in clothes except to fit your coloring, your personal taste and be careful not to dress too elegantly for the occasion.

For you on the "too slim" side, here are some hints: Wear clothes with soft lines, especially around your neck and face; bloused effects; wide skirted frocks; bolero styles. Front fullness achieved by shirring will be excellent. Pleating is good. Large full sleeves and dresses with widened shoulder effects should be flattering. Two colors in a two-piece effect dress will make you seem shorter and wider. Avoid lines that run up and down.

As to personal coloring, consider these points: The color wheel is divided into warm and cool colors: Warm—all those with red, orange and yellow. Cool—blues and greens. Persons may be divided into warm and cool groups, too: Warm—those with brown eyes and hair, with skin of yellow or creamy undertone; also all auburn-haired folks, regardless of eye color. Cool—those with blue eyes, fair skin, golden or blue black hair. Intermediate types—Mix qualities of both groups. Generally women in the warm group should wear warm colors; and those in the cool group, cool colors. If an intermediate type, you may be guided by your leaning toward certain colors.

It is also important to key colors to eyes and hair. Contrasting or complementary colors intensify each other. So colors that are complementary shades of your coloring will enhance your color traits. Just so, dark colors bring out blonde hair. Repeating a color will also enhance it. For example—pick up the color of blue eyes in blue frock or blue accessory.

When buying clothes then, let's consider our personal likes, coloring, and size.

(Copyright, Edanell Features, 1936)

Warm Weather Frock

WITH UNUSUAL YOKE

Pattern KF-2595—If you are alert to the latest fashion news, you will hail with delight this flattering and charming afternoon frock which may be worn thruout the warm weather season. Engaging buttons call attention to the unusual "cut" of the yoke, while the brief sleeves flare slightly. You will have an all-occasion frock if you choose a triple sheer, cotton lace, printed voile or chiffon. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards 39-inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents in coin, or 16 cents in stamps. Our new Summer Fashion book filled from cover to cover with glamorous summer clothes, 10 cents extra. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Saving Mother Steps

MRS. NEIL BENJAMIN

TO EVERY home, one time or another, comes illness and convalescense with many steps for mother. At our house a shoe bag is stretched across the head of the bed and in its many pockets are stored the things that keep little folks happily busy and amused. A supply of clean hankies in one, pencils, a tablet in another, crayons, books, if they are permitted favorite toys and modeling clay wrapped in waxed paper. These are just a few suggestions.

A gay, easily cleaned, pretty length of oilcloth stretched over the regular bedspread during play periods saves mother washing, too.

Replacing a Cane Seat

I HAD a good oak chair with the cane seat worn out, and wanted to use it in the kitchen. I bought a composition seat at the 10-cent store, tacked it on with brass tacks and gave it three coats of water spar varnish. When soiled, I wipe it clean with damp cloth and it is just as good as the day I put it on 5 years ago.—Mrs. Bert Taylor, Sedgwick Co.

Modern **PERFECTION..**
Tomorrow's oil stove.. Today

Five-burner Perfection High-Power oil range No. R-879 in modern cabinet design.

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

as **CONVENIENT** *as it is* **BEAUTIFUL**

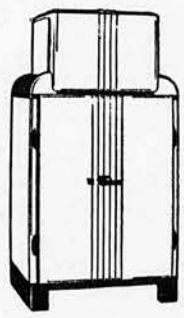
• We know you will like the graceful modern design and sparkling, cream-white porcelain finish of this beautiful cabinet oil range. But more important in your kitchen will be its dependable performance and labor-saving convenience.

Everything about this range is designed for kitchen satisfaction. Notice the large, "live heat" oven, built at the proper height to save stooping; also the generous space beneath the range to make floor cleaning easy. Another convenient feature is the concealed removable burner tray under the burners.

Behind a hinged panel that opens down neatly against the front of the range, there are five High-Power burners with tilting drums for easy lighting. Wherever oil stoves are used, High-Power burners are known for their cleanliness, their precise regulation and speed that boils two quarts of water in about eight minutes.

The unbreakable fuel reservoir holds two gallons of kerosene. Its convenient location makes it possible to tilt and remove the reservoir without leaving your natural working position in front of the range.

See this sturdy new range at your dealer's store. It is one of twenty-three handsome new Perfection High-Power oil stoves offering a wide selection. Send for our free booklets, illustrated in color.

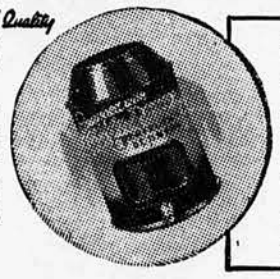


Chill foods economically and make ice cubes with a SUPERFEX Oil Burning Refrigerator. Twenty-four hours' refrigeration from about two hours' burner operation—modern refrigeration in its most economical form.

PERFECTION *High-power* **OIL STOVES**

The mark of Quality

Be sure to get High-Power burner speed, cleanliness and precise regulation. This paper label on one burner identifies Perfection High-Power Oil Stoves.



PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY
7704-C Platt Ave., Cleveland, O.

☐ Please send me the new High-Power PERFECTION booklet showing modern oil stoves
☐ Also SUPERFEX Oil Burning Refrigerator booklet

*Name*_____
*St. or R. F. D.*_____
*Post Office*_____ *State*_____

END OF THE MAN ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE

HE fell from the bar with the greatest of ease when the fumes from that gooey briar got him. Won't some usher please rush out for a pack of pipe cleaners and a tin of Sir Walter Raleigh's peaceful blend—and let the show go on? Sir Walter burns slower, cooler. The air stays cleaner, your tongue stays calmer, and its delightful aroma wins applause from any crowd. Sales go up and up as smoker after smoker finds Sir Walter Raleigh the answer to a pipe-lover's prayer for mildness and fragrance. Sold everywhere. Ever tried it?

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-65

Ivy Doesn't Bother Some Folks

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

POISON IVY really is "poison" to a goodly share of our people whether they dwell in city or country. But, of course, it is more of a problem with those having to work in the fields and thus make frequent contact. Every spring I have requests to tell how to escape the poison. Immunity cannot be guaranteed, but my observation since my early days of rural practice has been that old-timers do get hardened against ivy poison, the commoner victims being visiting strangers.

Dr. Lerrigo

I tried some experiments in immunity 30 years ago by giving persons who seemed perpetually sensitive to poison ivy small doses of Tincture of Rhus Toxicodendron—poison ivy's medical name. Early in the spring they would begin taking one drop of Tincture of Rhus daily, increasing the dose until taking 5 drops in a half glass of water; then stop. It was a cheap experiment. It worked like a charm on several stubborn cases; others did not respond to it at all; in one or two cases the patients became more sensitive than ever. I did enough demonstrating to prove that there was merit in the idea, but did not have enough cases to work it out with any degree of accuracy.

Ever since that day I have been hearing of experiments along the same line, praised by some doctors, damned by others. The great pharmacy manufacturers have taken up the theory and druggists now sell Poison Ivy Extract and also Poison Oak Extract. These are scientifically prepared extracts of the poisonous irritants preserved in absolute alcohol. Your doctor can give the treatment by hypodermic injection or prescribe it so you can take it by mouth. It is recommended for its value in destroying your hypersensitive response to the irritant and also for treatment when an attack has developed.

A few years ago an Ohio physician reported good results from tests based on the idea that eating a small leaf of the poison ivy plant when the leaves first appear in spring confers immunity against the poison. Three days after eating the leaf, he stated, one can handle the plant without getting poisoned. He advised as a necessary precaution to avoid allowing the leaf or juice to touch any tissue except the mucous membrane of mouth.

One who is sensitive to ivy poison and never has tried to create a personal immunity may do well to try one of these plans.

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.

You Need More Rest

I am 16 years old and 5 feet 5 inches tall, but am very thin; I weigh only 98 pounds. I eat well but it seems to do me no good. I work in an office and go to school three nights a week.—Mary E.

WORKING in an office and going to school three nights a week is too strenuous for a thin girl of 16. Better make different arrangements. Get a place where the work is light and does not keep you at a desk. Let the night school go. Health is more important. Sleep 9 hours every night and eat three good meals every day. Drink a quart of milk a day. You do not need medicine so much as to change your habits of living.

Baby's Weight Will Tell

I am advised by a friend who is a nurse that I should nurse my baby every 3 hours, but my mother says that is not often enough—she always nursed her babies 2 hours apart.—Mrs. F.

MODERN practice allows the longer interval between nursing periods. The babies get as much food and their rest is not so often interrupted. It is good practice to be very regular about this, and even to waking the baby at the nursing time. Now and then we find a sub-standard baby who must be nursed more frequently until it becomes strong enough to take a greater amount of food. The index lies in the baby's weight. Have a good scales and weigh the little one every week.

Are Both of You Normal?

Is there any danger to the children born of cousins, where both individuals are normal physically and mentally?—R. W. E.

NO. BUT who can tell that both are normal physically and mentally? It is because of this uncertainty that such marriages are unwise because family weaknesses are thus intensified.

Get Blood Pressure Test

Is there such a thing as a bony growth in the blood veins? If so, what is the cause and where can I get treatment? I have very poor circulation. Sometimes my feet and hands will be numb if I lie in one position too long.—C. S. R.

YOU should have your blood pressure tested and a careful examination made of heart action and venous circulation. Deposits in the blood vessels may lead to arterio-sclerosis or hardened arteries.

Until Dinner Is Ready—

SOME 3,875,000 farmers and other home owners in rural communities of the United States are faced with a loss of close to $1,395,000,000 in equities, due to deterioration in their properties in the last 6 years because of failure or inability to maintain normal upkeep. That means about $360 a house. Just give us a good crop year, brethren, and we'll fix up.

There are 10,000 unpaid volunteers watching the weather for Uncle Sam, so we may have a complete picture of North American climate, according to W. R. Gregg, chief of the Weather Bureau. The rest of us just watch the weather.

When you see trouble, don't waste time blaming somebody when you ought to be scouting around for a person who can help you out of it, says the Washington, D. C., Star.

The National Geographic Society will attempt to make the first true color photographs of an eclipse of the sun, June 19, 1936, in Siberia. Science brings us many interesting things.

A California laboratory is making perfume extracts from fresh fruits, and even from mushrooms.

Farmers near Baldwin and business men of that town have taken definite steps to organize a co-operative creamery somewhat upon the line of the one at Sabetha. Committees have been named and two men are in the field to organize a company among farmers.

A Barton county Farm Bureau chorus has been organized at Hoisington, with Mrs. G. C. Underwood as president.

We've had a fear it might come at any time. A disease that attacked the leaves and stem of Korean lespedeza is reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Altho tea is grown in 7 countries, only 3 varieties, black, Oolong and green, are grown. These may come from the same bush, but the leaves may be treated differently after they are picked.

An optimist is a fellow who still thinks a tax on beer will pay the running expenses of the government, says a friend.

Rooks county turkey raisers have named a committee to co-operate in the plan to organize a state turkey marketing association.

Nothing seems to shake the faith H. J. Stamper, Stockton, has in farm land. He bought 140 acres recently, rounding out a farm of exactly 3,000 acres.

File Teeth That PLOW IN A STRAIGHT LINE

The teeth of the NEW Nicholson, Black Diamond and McCaffrey Files plow through metal in a straight line. They do not tend to slip to the right or left as old style files used to do.

And because of their reserve cutting edges that go to work as old ones wear down these NEW Files are the most economical for every type of farm maintenance and repair work.

Save money by asking for them at your nearest hardware store. Nicholson File Company, Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

Produced in NICHOLSON BLACK DIAMOND McCAFFREY Brands

PATENTS PENDING

A FILE FOR EVERY PURPOSE

NEW WAY TO PUT UP HAY WITH THE NEW 2-PURPOSE **GEHL SILO FILLER**

SAVES Work
SAVES Time
SAVES Storage Space and Stops Waste

The new Gehl Disc-type silo filler cuts and blows hay into mow with hay-fork speed. No one needed in mow to store hay in half usual space. Cattle eat it all, improving meat and milk production. Feeding tests prove it. Let the old reliable Gehl Company tell you more about this new way to save time, labor and make hay go further at slight extra expense. Write

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
434 So. Water St. West Bend, Wis.

Distributed by
INTERLOCKING CEMENT STAVE SILO CO.
720 N. Santa Fe Ave., Wichita, Kan.

HAY CHOPPING

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

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO.
BOX 34, HASTINGS, NEBR.

Built for Hard Range Wear

COWBOY Hats Boots

Shirts, Chaps, Saddles etc

Latest Western Styles Money Saving Prices!

EVERYTHING PREPAID

NEW models and big values in cowboy hats, boots, shirts and mufflers shown in full colors in new catalog. Popular brands. Low prices. Largest stock in the West. Money-back guarantee.

Send postal or letter for free catalog.

FREE Catalog

STOCKMAN-FARMER CO.
1631 Lawrence Street Denver, Colorado

Silo Gives Pasture Extra Rest

Cattle Did Well on Our Feed But Corn Fodder Failed

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

THE silo is proving a friend to our pastures this spring. We put in stuff of rather doubtful value last fall, just because we had ample silo room to hold it. Now we are glad it went in, for it enabled us to hold our cattle in the yards full 2 weeks later than the average time for going to pasture. This stuff was corn, some soybeans, intermixed with altogether too much grass and weeds for any self-respecting farmer to have. But it could not be helped, being the result of 6 weeks of rain when 3 cultivations should be given instead of none at all. All this stuff was put in the bottom of one of the silos, where it could be fed if needed or used as manure if not needed, but the cattle did well on it. While it seems reasonable to believe that a feed cannot come out of a silo better than it went in, this certainly came out every bit as good as the day it went in, with all the juice and goodness retained. In contrast, those feeding corn fodder from the shocks complained cattle would scarcely eat it and did very poorly on it. The silo is a huge preserving jar that actually preserves.

Everything Will Grow Now

Farming may never become an exact science. A system of tilling the soil that is right one season may prove to be wrong the next; feeding one class of stock may be highly profitable one year and unprofitable the next. For all this, we must hew to a certain line in making our plans, trying to follow that which proves best at least more than 50 per cent of the time. Last year, he who rushed his corn in early grew the most, this year it may be the other way around. The big steer may top the market one year, the baby brother the next. One year sheep may be the more profitable, another year it will be hogs, with cattle hitting the high occasionally. To be always "in" when most profitable and "out" when best to be that way is impossible. Shifts in the weather frequently affect our chances for profits — a few hours sometimes changing a condition completely. And since a fine rain, I am glad to report a crop prospect brighter by 100 per cent than a few hours ago. Everything will grow now, and everyone will rush the remainder of the planting in a good seedbed.

Pay for What We Do

The Soil Conservation Act is built around the promise to pay the farmer for what he does, not for what he doesn't do. This should answer the objection of the critics of the old AAA, who said payments came for doing nothing. However, still to criticise, those who seem to believe in the farmer receiving nothing to offset the prices he must pay for tariff-protected goods, now say this payment comes for doing something every good farmer should do without a bonus. But how many farmers can afford to? Lime costs money, so does the seed of alfalfa and other legumes. Payments for putting 15 per cent of the 1935 soil-depleting crops into soil-building crops in 1936 will not be forthcoming until next November. The promise of paying to "do what we should do anyhow" should encourage everyone to go into the program, even if pay day is not until fall.

Soybeans—Plow Them Under

Perhaps the surest way, if you want alfalfa, is to summer-fallow and wait for a favorable time to seed in late August or early September. There still seems to be a question whether this plan will pass compliance with the new Soil Conservation Act. Let's hope a ruling soon will be coming from those "higher up" that it does. In the meantime, there is one way to get the job done, and it is a very good way to build fertility into the soil: Plant soybeans, then plow under when the maximum growth has been reached. This need cost no one a lot of money. We are putting in a few acres for this purpose, for fear we may not be able to comply with enough acres newly seeded to alfalfa.

Try Two Soil-Building Crops

There has been talk that many tenant farmers lacking ready money cannot meet compliance by putting 15 per cent of their soil-depleting crop acreage into a soil-improving crop. Using soybeans in this way, it need not be an expensive undertaking. A bushel of soybeans, costing from $2.25 to $2.50, will double-row 3 to 4 acres. The rest is farm labor, and the $6 to $10 an acre we are to get should pay us well for that, leaving the farm worth at least that much more by having grown a legume crop that was plowed into the soil. By all means, spend a few cents more on the seeding cost by inoculating the soybeans, as without it they may "pump" nitrogen out of the soil instead of into it. With weather conditions favorable, there is a chance the soybeans could be plowed under in time to make a safe seedbed for seeding to alfalfa in the fall—thus two soil building crops instead of one would be growing on the same land in one year.

Chinch Bugs May Bother

Many fields of oats where high spots or slopes lie just right have been blown out by the high winds. This is something unusual to see in this end of the state. Much of this is along the Neosho bottoms, for which flood control is receiving notice in Congress at Washington. These patches where oats have been destroyed are irregular in shape, and for the most part it is very rich soil, too rich to be left in idleness, yet there is a danger of another loss from chinch bugs coming from the surrounding grain if planted to corn or the sorghums. There is a chance here to plant soybeans. For complying with the soil conservation program, the beans may be plowed under; if not, the growth will make a wonderful cattle feed.

Many Dairymen Prefer Old Sires

D. M. SEATH
Kansas State College, Manhattan

OLDER herd sires are getting their breaks today. As contrasted to the program which has been in practice for years and years, the up-to-date dairymen of today are looking for older herd sires in preference to younger ones. This is being done because most older sires have daughters that can be examined which will testify as to their transmitting ability. Men who have tried this program admit they must overlook the appearance of such a sire because obviously the majority are not as pleasing to the eye as the young sire.

County agricultural agents in Kansas during 1935 reported that 149 of these older dairy sires were moved to new herds. This is the largest number ever reported. In many cases, exchanges were made. This took place when a man had a sire that he must dispose of and was in touch with a man who was in a similar situation.

The dairy extension program in Kansas is encouraging exchanges of these older bulls thru a program that is in operation this year. Each county agricultural agent, cow tester, and breed association secretary within the state is supplied with a handbook which keeps an up-to-date list of older sires that are for sale. In order to be eligible for this list, sires must have been in service long enough so they have daughters that will testify as to their breeding worth. So far a good demand has been evident for sires that have daughters in production whose records are commendable. It is expected that a further increase in the demand for such sires will take place.

HOW TO PUT NEW PEP IN OLD TRACTORS

IN MACHINERY THEY GET TRACTION LIKE THIS

IN THE FIELD GOODRICH GETS TRACTION LIKE THIS

Want to make your old tractor pull heavier loads, run faster and use less fuel? You can do it with the new Goodrich Farm Service Silvertowns. These *super-traction* tires add pep and power to any tractor.

You get these advantages because Goodrich engineers found a new way to build tractor tire treads. Silvertowns have double-deep lug cleats.

If you cut a section through one of these tires, the side view would look like the drawing at the left. It's a regular gear wheel!

As this tire rolls over the ground these "teeth" press into the soil. Between each two lugs the dirt is formed into an upright "tooth" meshing with the rubber teeth of the tire. The tire forms its own track as it travels! It has a gear-tooth grip! And it provides super-traction!

That's why Goodrich Silvertowns pull through any kind of soil, enable you to travel faster, do jobs steel wheels can't handle and save up to a third on fuel alone!

Ask a Goodrich dealer to demonstrate this amazing tire. Make him prove how it will pay you dividends, cut your fuel bill and let you ride in comfort.

SAVE ON TRUCK TIRES Get your truck tire costs down to rock bottom with Goodrich Triple Protected Silvertowns. These tires are built with a 3-way safeguard against sidewall blow-outs—the cause of 80% of premature failures. Silvertowns wear longer—cost no more.

Don't Gamble ON AUTOMOBILE TIRES Heat inside your tires causes blow-outs. The amazing Golden Ply resists heat—checks *these blow-outs* before they even get started. The Goodrich Silvertown is the only tire that gives you Golden Ply blow-out protection.

Goodrich Farm Service Silvertowns

ELECTRIC MADE CAPON

DRY CELLS, batteries or light socket, do it, without loss or danger. No cutting, tearing, twisting, or pulling. Press the button like an electric light, the rooster becomes a CAPON. Profit and pleasure are yours, illustrated bulletin explains new 1936 improved method. A post card with your name and address brings it to you. Without cost or obligation. Geo. Beuoy, No. 43, Cedar Vale, Kans.

THE HAY "GLIDER" Buck Rake

Simple in construction. "Off or on in five minutes." Easy to operate. Powerful compound leverage enables the operator to raise or lower teeth with full load. Gathers less dirt than other push rakes. It simply glides over the stubble. This new invention is to hay growers what the combine has been to the wheat growers. You will marvel at what you can accomplish. Price only $60. Write for descriptive folder. Write Stockwell Hay Tool Co., Larned, Kansas.

POULTRY HEALTH

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

Watch Out for Coccidiosis

ALONG about this time every year, coccidiosis begins to spread throughout the poultry raising country, usually with disastrous results. Its germs are likely to be found wherever poultry are raised. If not already on the premises they may be brought by flies, birds, or animals, and in some cases, on the shoes of visitors. It is only a short time, then, before the germs get into the litter and the drinking and feeding equipment, where the chicks pick them up.

Watch for These Symptoms

Coccidiosis is most prevalent among chicks from four to twelve weeks old. Symptoms are usually easy to recognize, especially the appearance of blood in the droppings. The chicks become listless and inactive, and generally have little appetite; their wings become droopy and feathers are ruffled; their movement is slow, and their gait is awkward and unsteady. There is a gradual wasting away, and, unless treatment is given promptly, losses follow in quick order.

How to Fight Coccidiosis

Just as soon as the first symptoms appear, clean out the litter and renew it at least twice a week. Thoroughly disinfect the brooder house. See that all feed troughs and drinking fountains are cleaned and disinfected at frequent intervals.

From the very first, make sure that your chicks get Phen-O-Sal in their drinking water. The medicinal fluid thus formed goes to all parts of the intestines, where it combats the deadly coccidiosis germs, soothes the sore tissues of the mucous membrane, and gently heals the inflamed bowels. In addition, it furnishes many blood-building elements that help to restore good health and vitality and build up resistance to disease.

If you prefer a liquid treatment for checking coccidiosis, you will want to use Rakos—a combination of strong acid medicines in concentrated form. It renders the bowel contents acid, stops the bleeding, and kills the germs. Rakos is especially helpful in stubborn or chronic cases.

See Your Local Dr. Salsbury Dealer

Don't wait until coccidiosis strikes before acting. See your local Dr. Salsbury Dealer at once for advice on how to prevent heavy losses from coccidiosis. He may be your local hatcheryman, feed dealer, druggist or produce dealer. He is a member of our Nationwide Poultry Health Service, and is well qualified to help you.

Prevent Pox by Vaccinating Now

Eight to twelve-week old birds are just at the right age for vaccination to prevent Fowl Pox. Dr. Salsbury's Fowl Pox Vaccine produces permanent immunity and prevents loss from Pox, Cankers, Colds, Roup, etc.

Free Vaccination Book

If you do not know who your local Dr. Salsbury Dealer is, write us at once and we will send you his name, together with a FREE copy of our 1936 edition of "First Aid to Baby Chicks" and our 16-page booklet, "How and When to Vaccinate." These booklets have proved extremely helpful to thousands of poultry raisers as guides for raising strong, healthy chicks. You'll want them on hand for daily reference. Write us at once.

Dr. J. E. Salsbury

Ask for these Dr. Salsbury preparations by name: Phen-O-Sal Tablets, 125 for $1.00; Poultry House Disinfectant, quart can, $1.00; Rakos, 100 to 150 bird size, $1.25; Avi-Tone (for early worm control), 5 lbs. $1.75; Cam-Pho-Sal (for use against colds and roup), 250 chick size bottle, $1.00. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa. Adv. "1."

Start Your Chicks on the PROFIT ROAD with

H-B Mana Starter

Poultry profits depend on big, sturdy pullets with lots of stamina and vigor. To get pullets like that depends on your feeding program from the very start. They must have the right feeds properly balanced with all the essential elements. H-B Mana Starter has proved especially profitable because it supplies all the vital mineral elements (so often lacking in land grains) in ample quantities. Containing ManAmar, Nature's Food Minerals from the Sea, H-B Mana supplies all the minerals in most easily assimilated form.

Keep Them Growing with H-B Mana Grower

When chicks reach six weeks of age they are ready for H-B Mana Grower. This feed is especially designed to bring chicks through the critical growing period. It is a growth promoter, a bone and vigor builder. You can depend on it for big-framed, rugged pullets capable of long stretches of heavy production.

H-B Mana Builds Up Your Livestock

H-B Mana Dairy Feeds and Hog Feeds contain the vital nutrients necessary to build sound health and energy. These feeds help your stock to overcome lack of growth, failure to gain weight and low resistance to disease. H-B Mana Dairy Feeds aid greatly in reducing shy breeding and retained afterbirth. They are a definite help in keeping cows in condition for heavy production, thus increasing your profits. Both H-B Mana Dairy and Hog Feeds are ManAmar formula feeds, containing those vital minerals so lacking in land grains.

Send today for information which will help you to greater profits.

HUMBOLDT ELEVATOR MILLS

Manufacturers of H-B Mana Feeds for Poultry and Livestock

Humboldt, Kansas

Older Chicks Steal the Feed

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

Mrs. Farnsworth

IT IS nearly always a temptation to want to raise more chicks than one has room to care for—especially is this true in years when poultry and eggs are bringing a profitable market price—and in dry weather when chicks usually grow off unusually well. Most poultry raisers have learned by experience sometime or other to brood only chicks that are of the same age together. But still, on many farms, in order to start more chicks than there is really room to brood, chicks of different ages are allowed to range together even if they are not brooded in the same house.

Big Chicks Got the Feed—

I recall visiting a place where the woman complained her late chicks were not doing well. The early hatched bunch had made a fine healthy growth, but the later bunch had suffered a heavy mortality—and the ones that survived were poorly feathered and were "runts." The two groups were housed in the same building. True, in this instance there was a wire partition thru the center of the house—but during the day they all ranged together; and when the outside doors were opened the older chicks came in and helped themselves at the feed hoppers and water fountains of the younger chicks. The result was that half the time the younger chicks had no feed or water. Nothing is more important for late hatched chicks than to keep them to themselves, away from older chicks and laying flock, with clean houses and clean range.

Building Made Good Shade—

With late hatched chicks we must not forget shade. Shade from the hot scorching sun is just as important for tiny chicks in late May, June and July as proper heat is important to the early hatched babies. Trees, shrubbery, growing crops such as corn, sunflowers or castor beans make excellent shade. When none was growing then, we found one year that raising the brooder house high off the ground was ideal for the chicks comfort. They much preferred to be under the building than to be under the burlap shade we made for them.

Don't Make Feed Sloppy—

In addition to their regular grains, mash and cool drink, we have liked a moist mash fed about 2:00 p. m. to keep the late hatched chicks steadily growing. Some folks to whom we have talked seem to think a moist mash has a tendency to develop digestive trouble, but we have never found it so. It will not do to overfeed. Just what the chicks will eat in ten to twelve minutes is about right. None must be left to sour or to become dirty And moist doesn't mean sloppy. Just enough water or milk is added to a portion of the dry mash to hold it together. If it can be a fermented mash made with yeast, so much the better. If milk is used it may be either sweet or sour, but it is not best to use it in one stage one day and a different one the next.

Centennial Poultry Show—

A letter from Texas boosters tells of the Centennial exposition to be held in Dallas June 6 to November 29. There will be a big poultry exhibition thruout the show. The different breeds of poultry, turkeys, pigeons, bantams, waterfowl, egg show and baby chicks and other interesting poultry display have certain dates allotted to them for the different exhibitions. Only one poultry feature, the egg laying contest, will be there thruout the entire time of the show. Such an arrangement will enable the breeders and hatcherymen to put on bigger and larger displays than would have been possible if the poultry exhibit had been put on all at the same time.

Name 25 New "State Farmers"

High Honor Earned Thru Outstanding Ability

MEMBERS of the Kansas Association of Future Farmers of America, in their eighth annual meeting at Manhattan, elected new state officers and elevated 25 of their outstanding members to the rank of State Farmers, one of the most coveted of honors bestowed by the organization.

New officers elected are John Dean of Ottawa, president; Arnold Lohmeyer of Linn, vice president; Arnold Sawyer of South Haven, secretary; Thomas Whitaker of Reading, treasurer; Robert Finch of Lebanon, reporter.

The 1936 State Farmers honored by the Association of Future Farmers include 25 youths who were outstanding last year. Those honored were selected on the basis of their high school scholarship in all subjects, their project program of supervised farm practices, and leadership in all high school activities. Two ranks precede that of State Farmer. The first is Green Hand; the second, Future Farmer; the third, State Farmer. The 25, most of them high school seniors, are:

Clayton David, Silver Lake; John Dean, Ottawa; Thello Dodd, Linn; Robert Finch, Lebanon; Oscar W. Norby, Pratt; Ernest Pannbacker, jr., Washington; Arnold Sawyer, South Haven; Thomas Whitaker, Reading; Edward Berrie, Winfield; John C. Dart, Newton; Gilbert Gilges, Lawrence; Wayne Harper, McDonald; Francis Kemmerer, Ottawa; Harry Lightner, Garden City; Arnold Lohmeyer, Linn; Newell Melcher, Ottawa; James Thomas Neill, Miltonvale; Walter Oliver, Harper; Ralph Perkins, Howard; Marvin Prinds, Shawnee Mission; Lloyd Stam, Washington; Loren Van Petten, Linn; Marion Woods, Bird City; Pardee Woods, Bird City; and Max Zook, Newton.

The meeting was held in connection with the 16th annual state high school vocational agriculture judging and farm mechanics contest at Kansas State College. Six hundred high school boys were in Manhattan for the 2-day meeting and 72 high schools entered teams in the state vocational agriculture judging contest while 42 schools entered teams in the farm mechanics contest.

High schools entered in the agriculture and farm mechanics judging contests were:

State vocational agriculture judging contest: Abilene, Argonia Rural, Arkansas City, Atwood Community, Bazine, Belleville, Beloit, Beverly Rural, Bird City Rural, Buhler, Carbondale Rural, Cherokee County Community of Columbus, Clay County Community of Clay Center, Coats Rural, Colby Community, Concordia, Dickinson County Community of Chapman, Downs, Ellis, Fairview, Frankfort, Fredonia, Garden City, Haddam Rural, Harveyville Rural, Highland Park of Topeka, Hill City, Holcomb Consolidated, Howard, Inman Rural, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette County Community of Altamont, Lawrence, Lebanon, Linn Rural, McDonald Rural, Manhattan, Marysville, Medicine Lodge, Miltonvale, Morrowville Rural, Mound City, Moundridge, Mullinville Rural, Neodesha, Newton, Oberlin, Olathe, Oskaloosa, Ottawa, Oxford, Parker Rural, Pleasanton, Pratt, Quinter Rural, Randolph Rural, Reading Rural, Seaman High of Topeka, Shawnee Mission Rural of Merriam, Smith Center, Solomon, South Haven Rural, Spearville, St. Francis Community, Tonganoxie Rural, Trego Community of Wakeeney, Vinland, Wamego, Washington, Westmoreland, and Winfield.

State high school farm mechanics contest: Altamont, Argonia Rural, Bazine, Beloit, Bird City Rural, Carbondale Rural, Dickinson County Community of Chapman, Coats Rural, Colby Community, Columbus, Concordia, Downs, Frankfort, Garden City, Kingman, Lawrence, Lebanon, Manhattan, Marysville, McDonald Rural, Mound City, Moundridge, Neodesha, Oberlin, Olathe, Oxford, Parker Rural, Pleasanton, Quinter Rural, Randolph, Silver Lake, Spearville, South Haven Rural, St. Francis Community, Wakefield, Wamego, Washington, Westmoreland, and Winfield.

Paul Smith of Lebanon, speaking on "The Farmer and the Farm Problem," won the public speaking contest.

Others in the order they placed, Homer Jury of Abilene; Ernest Cowles of Lawrence; Max Dawdy of Washington; Ralph Jarvis of Columbia; and Fred Hemphill of Inland. The 10 best chapters of the Kansas Association of Future Farmers are Lawrence, Lebanon, Linn, Mound City, Ottawa, Parker, Reading, Shawnee Mission at Merriam, South Haven and Washington.

Kansas Has Made Great Headway In Cream Improvement Work

Please See Pictures on Page 1

KANSAS is one of the foremost states in a nation-wide move to improve the quality of cream and butter. H. E. Dodge, state dairy commissioner with the board of agriculture, said he knew of no other state which had made more progress in the improvement of cream quality and enforcement of regulations for grading cream.

The most recently completed task is the regulation of cream price at every buying station, on a price differential basis. This means No. 1 cream gets a 3-cent premium over No. 2. The station operator grades the cream. The cream improvement program started in Kansas 2 years ago. The first year was largely an educational campaign, headed by George Hind, representing the creameries and H. E. Dodge, the state board of agriculture. The first big step was taking sediment tests and posting the pads. Some cream was turned back. Then station operators were taught to grade cream on taste, and farmers were shown how simple it is to sell high-grade cream by using small-top milk pails, cotton filter pads for straining, cleaning the separator and utensils carefully, and cooling with cold water.

For a 3-Cent Premium

One of the interesting things was that only a small per cent of the cream coming into the 3,000 Kansas stations, graded below 2 per cent, or unmarketable. Now, Mr. Dodge said, only 5 or 6 per cent grades as low as No. 2. A farmer can afford to observe simple precautions for a 3-cent premium.

Small-top milk pails are important in keeping dust and other objectionable matter out of the milk. A clean cloth may be placed over the pail. If cotton pads are used when straining, it is easy to see how difficult it is for dirt to get thru. These cost little.

In cleansing utensils, milker and separator, a good commercial chlorine solution is preferable. Mr. Dodge and Mr. Hind both assert that scalding isn't practical without steam. Soap isn't enough either. We recall seeing W. P. Dodge, a Riley county dairyman, cleanse his utensils with a chemical just before milking. He also cools his milk and cream with cold water, pumped from the well. These fresh water coolers are quite common. They will work fine for cream. The temperature of cream can be lowered, too, by placing burlap sacks over the can and pouring cold water over them occasionally.

Where milk and cream need to be cooled quickly, electrical refrigeration is best. Ward Griffing, of a practical brother farming partnership near Manhattan, showed us his cooler. It operates by electricity at low cost. Robert Romig, a dairyman near Topeka, uses a complete cooling device in his milk house. It is electrical and enables him to compete for city milk trade which requires Grade A milk. More strict enforcement of marketing regulations is expected in Kansas soon. Production of Grade A milk may not be required in the smaller cities, but more care in handling market milk will doubtless be required.

Milk Output Is the Test

A. C. RAGSDALE

GENERALLY there is no more reason why every man handling dairy cows should raise purebreds than there is for every man growing wheat to grow purebred seed wheat. In most instances, therefore, the females may be grades. Where a man has had considerable experience or has unusual qualifications necessary for success in handling them, purebreds may be best. From the standpoint of milk and butterfat production, which must be the basis of all dairy operations, good high grade cows are about on a par with purebreds.

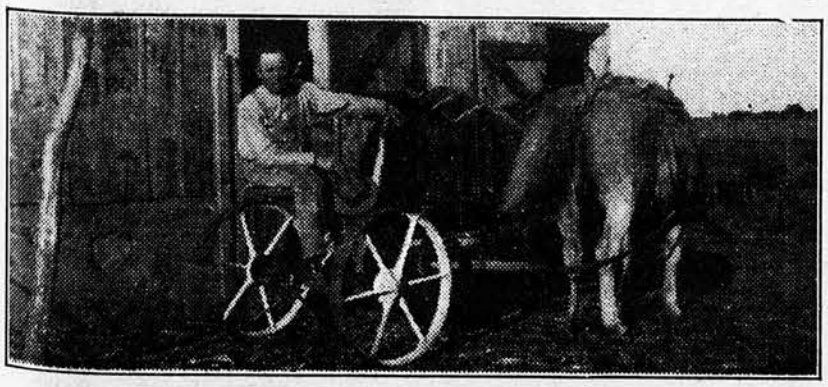
The man who hopes to be successful in handling purebreds can expect to take care of registration papers, keep complete herd and breeding records, read and study dairy papers, visit a few good dairy shows or fairs, attend a good public sale now and then, keep posted as to blood lines and values, get his cattle before the public by advertising, official testing, or taking his herd on the show circuit; answer all inquiries concerning his stock, and keep a supply of pedigrees and snapshots of what he has to offer. Unless he is willing to do these things, he will in most instances, find his business more profitable if he handles high grades.

A New Dairy Show Class

A BRAND new class never before featured will be added at the 1936 National Dairy Show to be held October 10 to 18, in connection with the Texas Central Centennial Exposition at Dallas. This is the "three generations of females" group and calls for a trio made up of a cow, her daughter and her granddaughter. It is expected to prove popular as a stimulus to interest in constructive dairy cattle breeding.

The Handiest Tool on My Farm

CLARENCE E. OLDFIELD
Brown County



THIS tool can be made on the farm by any farmer or farm boy. Its chief use is as a hay cart, made by using an axle and two wheels of an old mower. The simplicity of this tool makes it light and above all, the safety hook on this cart is the outstanding feature.

With this hook, any boy or girl can release the hay rope without stopping, thereby saving time and labor on every forkful of hay going into the barn. When the fork is tripped the driver releases the rope instantly, thus stopping the carrier instantly. In most barns, pulling the hay carrier out is the hardest part of unloading hay, as you know.

I use this tool almost every month in the year pulling logs or piling wood, or going back and forth to work in distant fields. This tool can be made on the farm at very little cost and any farmer who has one with the safety hook device wouldn't let it leave his farm at any price if he couldn't duplicate it.

A set of plans and instructions for making this hay cart can be obtained by sending a stamped envelope and two cents in stamps to Kansas Farmer, Department G, Topeka, Kansas.

This is the mower that made history in 1935 and continues to make it in 1936. Its new "*Clip-Cut*" action is 10 to 15 per cent easier. There's extra speed to make the most of good weather—extra speed to cover more ground and to lay down more hay in a day.

The new "*Clip-Cut*" bar, with more knife sections and guards, starts cutting instantly and keeps right on cutting faster and cleaner. The new "*Clip-Cut*" Mower takes smaller "bites" but more of them. Lifetime gears, back of the axle, take the weight off the necks of the horses and run in oil in a leakproof, dustproof housing.

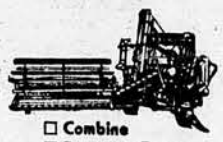
With its long, one-piece axle and a remarkably rugged 4-Square Frame, the "*Clip-Cut*" Mower leads Oliver's great line of Hay Tools. Now you can really make hay while the sun shines. See your Oliver Dealer at once or mail the coupon today.

IT'S WHAT HAPPENS HERE THAT COUNTS

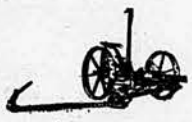
OLIVER
FARM EQUIPMENT SALES COMPANY

See your Oliver Dealer or check and mail the coupon to Oliver, 13th and Hickory Sts., Kansas City, Mo.; Wichita, Kan.; Dodge City, Kan.

Name .....
R. D. ..... City ..... State .....



☐ Combine
☐ Row Crop Tractor
☐ Standard Tractor



☐ Mower
☐ Rake
☐ Loader

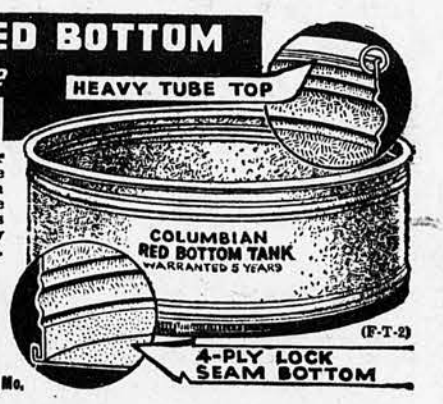
☐ Thresher
☐ Cultivator
☐ Lister

KF—5-9-36

EXAMINE THIS RED BOTTOM STOCK TANK *Before You Buy*

WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS

The next time you're in town—stop at your dealers and examine this tank. Note the triple swedges all around the tank for extra strength and the extra heavy galvanized steel. Look at the seams sealed with patented solder gun that forces hot solder through the joints. Then you will know why *Columbian* Tanks have world leadership.

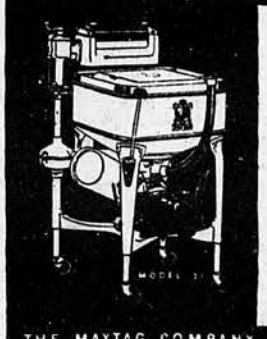


COLUMBIAN
TANKS FOR THE WORLD

WRITE today for your copy of New Farm Equipment Catalog showing Grain Bins, Hog Feeders, Troughs and other metal farm equipment. ALL COLUMBIAN PRODUCTS FOR SALE BY YOUR DEALER.
COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO., 1515 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

(F-T-2)

MAYTAG



The Greatest Convenience a Farm Home Can Have
Powered either with Electric Motor
or MAYTAG GASOLINE MULTI-MOTOR
See the nearest Maytag Dealer for FREE DEMONSTRATION
THERE IS AN EASY PAYMENT PLAN
F-K-2

THE MAYTAG COMPANY · MANUFACTURERS · FOUNDED 1893 · NEWTON, IOWA

WHY IS IT KELLOGG'S TASTE BETTER THAN ANY OTHER CORN FLAKES?

ONE reason is that they're *fresh* — as fresh and crisp as the day they came from the toasting ovens.

Kellogg's know how to make corn flakes with a more delicious flavor. And when the fragrant, golden flakes are crisply toasted, they're *heat-sealed* in a patented WAXTITE bag inside the package.

At your grocer's. Big value. Ready to eat, with milk or cream. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek and sold under no other name.

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.

Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing to Advertisers. It Identifies You and Helps Kansas Farmer.

"From A to Z"

It is no exaggeration, Fitz work clothing really ranges from "A to Z" and every one of them is a quality garment. No matter what your need may be, Overalls, Fitz-Alls, Work Pants, Work Shirts, Wash Pants, Children's Overalls and Play Suits, just name them and you will find a number in the Fitz line that will fit both you and your pocketbook!

You'll do yourself a good turn when you say to your dealer, "I'll take Fitz."

Here's the Fitz guarantee to you. If for any reason you are dissatisfied with a pair of Fitz overalls, just simply return it to your dealer and he will make an adjustment to your complete satisfaction.

·FITZ·

OVERALLS MADE IN ATCHISON ✦ KANSAS

Uncle Sam Guards Our Health

T. A. McNEAL

WE DO NOT ordinarily appreciate what it means to live in a country so well protected against the ravages of disease as is ours. We are so accustomed to our immunity from the pestilences that still afflict many other countries that we have come to accept it as a matter of course. We can perhaps best appreciate the extent of our blessings by comparing them with the trials experienced by certain other countries where diseases which we have long since learned to control still are the cause of much misery, suffering and death.

This comparison has been worked out by the statistical experts of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Cholera and plague are diseases which have only historical or medical interest so far as we in the United States are concerned. Yet in the single year 1931, British India recorded more than 220,000 deaths from cholera and nearly 46,000 deaths from bubonic plague.

A Striking Comparison

In the 16 states bordering the Atlantic ocean, there was only one death from smallpox during the year 1933. In British India, on the other hand, in a population only five times as great, there were 103,641 smallpox deaths that year.

Typhoid fever has been virtually eliminated from most American cities. In New York and Chicago the present annual typhoid fever mortality rarely exceeds one in each 100,000 of population. In Nagasaki, Japan, however, the typhoid fever death rate reached 225 for each 100,000 inhabitants in 1931. During 1933 La Paz, Bolivia, reported a typhoid mortality rate of 192 to each 100,000 population, and Asuncion, Paraguay, a rate of 187.

Most of us recall the consternation caused in this country by the terrible influenza epidemic of 1918. In that year the death toll from influenza in the City of New York reached 229 for each 100,000, a truly calamitous figure. Yet in Fortaleza, Brazil, about the same high death rate from influenza is experienced year after year.

Fades Into Insignificance

During recent years the pneumonia death rate in New York City has averaged about 100 in 100,000. However, this high rate fades into insignificance when compared with the pneumonia mortality registered in many foreign cities. In Madras, India, for example, the pneumonia deaths number about 700 in each 100,000 each year. In Valparaiso, Chile, and in Manila, P. I., the pneumonia death rate averages about 500 in each 100,000 annually.

In the last 35 years, tuberculosis mortality in this country has been reduced to about 55 in 100,000, or one quarter of the rate which prevailed in 1900. In view of this fact many will be astonished to learn that in Manila proportionately 10 times this number succumb to tuberculosis—550 in 100,000—annually. Other cities which annually report tuberculosis death rates so high as to be almost incredible are Guayaquil, Ecuador, 647; Callao, Peru, 573; Lisbon, Portugal, 487; and Athens, Greece, 414.

Hidden Menace to Livestock

(Continued from Page 3)

hogs and even man were numerous in Kansas during 1935," Roger C. Smith and E. G. Kelly, Kansas State College, reported in their annual summary of insect conditions. "The outbreak lasted from August to November, and was widespread over the entire state, being most severe in about 20 South Central counties. There were two or three cases a day at the veterinary clinic of the college. Cattlemen rode thru pastures daily with jugs of benzol or chloroform and pine tar oil with which to treat wounds of animals. It was estimated there were 2,000 cases of screw worm infestation in Morris county, more than 1,200 in Lyon county, and 100 farmers in Geary county had 800 cattle or hogs infested. Druggists sold benzol, chloroform and pine tar oil in small quantities, amounting to many gallons."

"The true screw worm fly," reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in a new bulletin, "lives only upon the healthy flesh of animals and it is this maggot which causes most of the damage to livestock." The secondary screw worm fly, according to Roger Smith, lays its eggs in carcasses of dead animals, and does not attack a live animal until there has been infestation by the true screw worm fly and maggot. True screw worm flies attack animals in any cut or wound, by laying eggs there.

To Identify a True Case

When screw worms are present in a wound, there is a bloody discharge and an odor. A hard swelling usually occurs. The bloody discharge is enough to identify a true case. Bloody frothing at the mouth sometimes indicates the lips or gums are infested.

Screw worm can be successfully treated with benzol and pine-tar oil. These are the only materials recommended by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The benzol is used to kill the worms, the pine-tar to repel flies. The hair where discharge from a wound has run, needs to be carefully cleaned. Wounds containing blood or serum are swabbed with cotton because the benzol doesn't readily kill screw worms where fluids are present. A light application of benzol is made with an oil can or syringe. After 3 or 4 minutes another application is made and the wound closed with dry cotton.

After this, pine-tar oil with a specific gravity of 1.065, acid-free and dehydrated, is smeared over the cotton-plugged wound. If bloody discharge appears again in a few days, all the worms weren't killed, and treatment needs to be repeated. Pine-tar oil should be applied every day or two until the wound is healed.

Contagious abortion or Bang's disease is causing every cattleman some amount of worry. While remarkable results have been obtained in its detection and control, all branches of the livestock industry still seem to be handicapped by incomplete knowledge of the disease. Readers will be interested in one case of control which will prove practical in other herds if accompanied with more recently discovered control methods. This plan worked well in one herd.

Fed Roughage in Bunks

Bang's disease showed up in the breeding herd at Hays Experiment Station in 1918, when 55 per cent of the calves were lost. In 1922, a large number of calves were prematurely born. One of the first control measures was to feed the cattle all roughage in bunks. Before, there had been some ground feeding. Bunk feeding lessened the chance for germs to be picked up from the ground in feed. Whenever a cow lost her calf, she was isolated and sent to market, L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the station, told farmers at the annual round-up recently, in his review of control methods.

When an abortion was anticipated by the herdsman, the cow always was hurried out of the herd and isolated. If an abortion occurred in the regular lots, the spot was carefully disinfected. Calving takes place in this herd before the cows go to pasture. There is less danger of infection in large pastures. By following this plan of rigid culling and careful watching, Bang's disease apparently had disappeared by 1934. At that time the entire station herd was given the regular abortion test and there were no signs of the disease.

In connection with handling the Hays station herd, which is recognized as an outstanding Kansas grade herd, Mr. Aicher mentioned regular dipping. He said the herd was dipped twice in the spring and twice in the fall with 2 weeks between each dip. This plan prevents lice and other skin troubles.

Farmers find their credit at the bank better because of the work they have done in co-operation with Federal and state agencies in fighting livestock diseases and pests.

BIG NEWS ABOUT TOOLS

Now You Can RENEW Any Tool Made by UNION—
Get 2 to 4 Times MORE Service

No more need to fool with cheap tools or see good tools spoiled by misfit handles. Now you can buy lighter, stronger, better made tools, forged by UNION from one solid bar of steel, *with handles that can always be exactly duplicated by your dealer.* Ask him about this *exclusive* new service.

THE UNION FORK & HOE CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO
Makers of "UNION"—"Atlas"—"Hickory"—"Red Hawk" Tools

A modern washer powered by a Briggs & Stratton 4-Cycle Gasoline Motor will give you extra hours for things you'd rather do... cut washday time in half. ... eliminate all of the hard work.

Starts instantly — famous for dependability—used and praised by over a half million farm women. See your washer dealer now for demonstration. Don't wait!

BRIGGS & STRATTON 4 CYCLE GASOLINE MOTORS

AUTHORIZED REPAIR AND PARTS SERVICE
The L. S. Cowie Electric Co.
Amarillo — Kansas City — Wichita

BABY-CHICKS

NEW IOWA SEPARATOR

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

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

ASSOCIATED MFRS. CORPORATION
70 Mullan Avenue Waterloo, Iowa

SWEEPRAKE & STACKERS

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

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 81, Hastings, Nebr.

Kansas Crop Conditions

(Continued from Page 2)

$3 to $6 a ton; cream, 26c; eggs, 15c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—About 1½ to 2 inches of rain have made great change in nearly bare wheat and other seeded fields, gardens and pastures. Alfalfa backward and short, first cutting will be a little late. Corn planting almost completed. Potatoes just up. Cantaloupes and watermelon acreage large. Hay and roughage scarce, backward pastures made late feeding necessary. Little fruit bloom except apples. Strawberries and grapes promise well. Not so much poultry on farms and eggs and little chickens relatively scarce. Much grass seed has been sown. Farmers interested in soil conservation program.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kiowa—We are getting our much-needed rains. Prospects good for a wheat crop. No corn planting done yet, but will be in full swing soon. Eggs, 15c to 16c; cream, 34c; bran, $1.20 cwt.; potatoes, $1.60.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Lane—Light rain over most of county will give at least a short rest from the dust. Lots of wheat still has a chance. Not much barley drilled. Many fields worked in cooperation with the soil erosion program.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Farm folk generally very busy. Seed corn extremely high priced, some folks delayed planting for fear of losing valuable seed. Oats and gardens growing nicely.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—Very few good patches of oats. Wheat isn't very good except where fertilizer has been used. Very little row crops planted, waiting for rain. Plenty of chinch bugs for seed. Thin oats and wheat and dry weather will give chinch bugs a good start on row crops.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—With a few good showers, grass starting nicely and wheat that is still alive is growing, but had about a 50 per cent loss during winter. Gardens going in the ground which is in fine condition, some planting corn. Seed corn, $1.50 to $2; eggs, 15c; cream, 30c.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—April very dry and windy, more so than usual. Showers helped grass and wheat. Oats, gardens and wheat made a big growth after the rains. Planting corn next farm work.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Received light rains which have been encouraging to farmers. Oats and wheat look better. Corn planted and kafir and sorghum being put in. Gardens late but doing a little better. Many trees were put out this spring to replace those killed by drouth.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—A good rain livened up oats, wheat and alfalfa. Several planting corn, ground works fine. Lots of young colts which shows the farmer hasn't lost confidence in horses and mules. More baby chicks than usual. Corn, 65c; wheat, 90c; eggs, 14c; cream, 31c; millet, $1; hay, $4.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Big improvement in crop conditions since ¾-inch rain. Small grains were badly in need of moisture, some wheat plowed up. Most fields of flax show poor stands. Gardens doing well. Truck farmers preparing ground for vegetables and melons. Livestock doing fine and going on pasture. Seems to be a scarcity of cattle and hogs because of high-priced feeds.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—A light rain, about .55 of an inch, will hold wheat for a little while. Much more rain needed to make a crop. Oats and barley not so good. Not much grass in pastures. No corn or sorghums planted yet. Gardens backward.—James McHill.

Osage—We have had two nice rains, more needed. Wheat and grass have started out in fine condition, wheat short because of close pasturing, oats looking better but very thin. One neighbor lost four good cows by feeding chaff from threshed kafir. Milk cows, stock calves and hogs selling well at our town sale. One milk cow sold for $62.75; one sow weighing 200 pounds with 9 2-weeks old pigs, sold for $42.50. A good deal of corn to plant yet, potatoes and garden stuff planted 30 days ago just beginning to show up. Butterfat, 27c; bran, $1.25.—James M. Parr.

Binder Can Work in Mud

WITH rains beginning to fall in liberal amounts, we are reminded of last spring's wet harvest. There are several devices that can be planned ahead of time, which will help a binder in muddy going. The auxiliary engine sometimes is all the difference between cutting and stalling.

Fred Kidd and son, Fredonia, have used a small gas engine on their binder, to run the cutting and binding mechanism, with good results. These little engines are light, and easily hooked-up by a blacksmith or anyone with shop tools. They are useful for other work, too. Another thing Mr. Kidd used on the binder last year was a set of pick-up guards on the cutter-bar. He said these saved a lot of grain. When the bull wheel "balled up" in the mud, they covered it with old tire casings, wired securely in place.

Pay for Good Farming

FARMERS probably can receive benefit payments under the new soil conservation program for doing the very things they wish to do anyway. Frank Garlow, Concordia, is planning his 1936 farming operations so he will get maximum benefits both in cash and soil improvement. This is a wise course. Fallow some land for alfalfa, terrace a few acres, strip plant some row-crop on the contour, or do other things the new act will consider as soil conservation. Ed Riffel, Stockton, said he could see the AAA planners had a difficult job, after acting as a community committeeman himself. He will be satisfied with the best results of their efforts.

Osborne—Good rains over most of county. Fully a third of wheat will be abandoned. Alfalfa and pastures beginning to grow, but both are late. Barley and oats up, very uneven, some fields blown out. Many planning on sowing alfalfa this spring if conditions are favorable; if not, it will be fall-sown, farmers getting so they prefer the fall-sown alfalfa. Corn acreage will be increased this spring, some planting corn now and a few fields are coming up. Farmers Union organizing several locals in county. Big demand for baby chicks.—Niles C. Endlsey.

Pawnee—Nice showers, need a lot of them. Wheat looking better already. Oats and barley look tough, warm showers may save some of it. No row crops planted. All work horses sold that farmers could spare. No grain to sell, farmers all have to buy, hoping for a good crop year.—E. H. Gove.

Rawlins—Getting some moisture, we had .45 of an inch; surely made the wheat look up; need more rain. Ground in fair condition on top, but not wet very deep. Folks working their corn and feed ground, soon time to put in corn. Hogs and cattle holding their own, not many going to market. Lots of stock being sold thru sales pavilions. Wheat quite bad in some fields, will be thin on the ground. Seed corn scarce, is being shipped in but not so good for here.—J. A. Kelley.

Reno—Nice showers, wheat, oats and pastures doing fine, very little corn being planted; mostly grain sorghums instead. Ground in good condition. Gardens a little backward but coming well now. Things looking good in Reno.—J. C. Seyb.

Republic—Good rains came at last. Will benefit everything except wheat which already had been ruined, probably 15 or 20 per cent. Oats will be uneven as some had not sprouted. Alfalfa will make a crop now. Corn planting has just started. Pastures no good yet, all pastures will be filled. There certainly is no shortage of cattle, altho there may be of hogs. There has been a keen demand for bred sows. Baby chicks are late.—A. R. Snapp.

Rooks—Wheat needing rain, some has been blown out. Rooks is on the verge of a very interesting oil play. Farmers preparing for corn and feed planting. Oats and barley looking good. Pastures slow in starting. Hatcheries thinking of closing down for season. Some folks planting trees. Cream, 26c; eggs, 14c; seed corn, $2.50; wheat, $1; corn, 95c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Recent showers revived winter wheat to a remarkable degree. Oats and barley have been helped, but some damaged beyond recovery. Corn planting has started. Ground is being prepared for grain sorghums and forage crops. Pastures slowly greening up.—Wm. Crotinger.

Smith—A nice rain and wheat and oats coming on. Some wheat blew out but the balance looks fine. Corn disking all done and a few listing. Pastures getting good but not many cattle. Spring pig average good but quite a number short on sows. Corn, 75c; cream, 26c; eggs, 17c.—Harry Saunders.

Trego—A drizzling rain amounting to ¼ inch, wheat and grass need a soaking rain. Quite a lot of listing to stop fields blowing. Grass greening up but too short to pasture. Those who have rough feed are feeding it.—Ella M. Whisler.

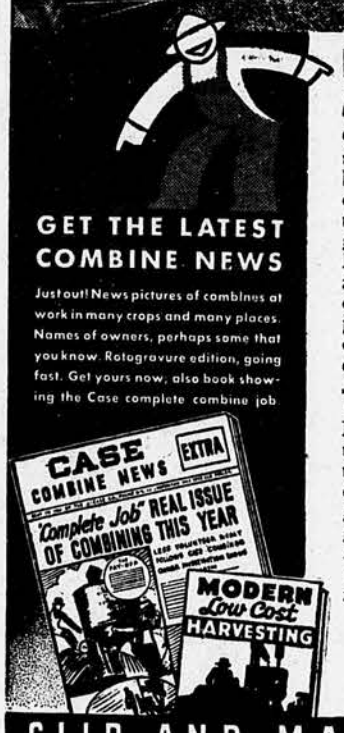
Wabaunsee—Wheat, oats, barley, garden and potatoes held back for lack of moisture. Some rain recently helped pastures green up and was beneficial to all growing crops, but we need more moisture. Busy planting corn. Some cattle going to pasture. Quite a lot of baby chicks bought this spring, warm weather good for them and young stock. Apricots killed by freeze, there will be an abundance of peaches, pears and apples if not too dry.—Mrs. Charles Jacobs.

Wallace—We have had ½ inch of rain and pastures greening up some. We need more to really start things, but farmers are getting at spring work.—E. B. Kuhn.

Washington—Better than 2 inches of rain, the first moisture this spring. Small grain has made a big improvement. Pastures starting. Some corn planted. The new sales barn at Washington has started with a big business, two sales held totaled more than $12,000. Butterfat, 28c; eggs, 17c; hens, 15c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wyandotte—Corn planting about completed, a slightly larger than average acreage. Ground in nearly perfect condition. Wheat looks much improved since rains fell. Oats small but growing nicely. Alfalfa and pastures doing well. Strawberries in bloom. Lamb crop doing well, some about ready for market and a good price. Several colts appearing. Horses slightly cheaper than a few weeks ago. Very few pigs. Quite a lot of building being done. More new tractors and other farm machinery bought the last few months than for several years. Probably 90 per cent of the tractors are of the row-crop type.—Warren Scott.

CASH IN WITH THE CASE COMPLETE JOB



GET THE LATEST COMBINE NEWS

Just out! News pictures of combines at work in many crops and many places. Names of owners, perhaps some that you know. Rotogravure edition, going fast. Get yours now, also book showing the Case complete combine job.

NOTHING LESS WILL GIVE YOU ALL THE GAINS FROM COMBINING

● It's not just getting over the ground and getting stuff through a machine that makes combining pay! It's getting the grain and getting it clean. Case combines have cylinders that put teeth into threshing, in tough as well as tender grain . . . a cutter bar that skims the ground with lifting guards, combs up lodged, tangled grain . . . or adjusts to leave 36-inch stubble. Case combines give you double cleaning . . . a fine job at the shoe . . . a fanning-mill job at the recleaner . . . a complete job in every combine crop including soybeans and flax.

THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY IN ANY SIZE

No matter what size and type of farm you have, there's a Case combine to fit it. Cutting widths 8 to 20 feet . . . power take-off drive or auxiliary engine . . . one-man or two-men operation . . . grain tank or bagging equipment. Every model gives you the most for your money . . . most grain saved . . . better cleaning for better grading and better keeping . . . long life and low upkeep . . . more acres capacity per dollar of investment.

CASE

CLIP AND MAIL COUPON TODAY

☐ Motor-Lift Tractor
☐ 2-3 Plow "C" Tractor
☐ 3-4 Plow "L" Tractor
☐ Orchard Tractor
☐ Threshers
☐ Combines
☐ Sulky & Gang Plows
☐ Moldboard Plows
☐ Spike Tooth Harrows
☐ SpringTooth Harrows
☐ Disk Harrows
☐ Listers
☐ Grain Drills
☐ Cultivators
☐ Corn Planters
☐ Cotton Planters
☐ Hay Loaders
☐ Hay Rakes
☐ Pick-Up Balers
☐ Grain Binders
☐ Corn Binders
☐ Manure Spreaders

J. I. CASE COMPANY
Dept. E-59, Racine, Wis.
Please send me the Case Combine News Extra—also new catalog on Case Combines and folders on machines marked.

*Name*_____
*Address*_____
_____ *Acreage*_____

NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS
Everlasting TILE
Cheap to install. Free from trouble. Steel reinforcing every course of tile.
NO Blowing In Blowing Down Freezing
Buy Now Erect Early Immediate Shipment
Rowell Roller Bearing Ensilage Cutters.
Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.
NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY
R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

There is not a more worthy philanthropy. You could do no finer thing. Fifteen years of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted service is behind this foundation. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully received. There are no salaries. Address:

CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
20-C Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

JOIN US ON THE

CAPPER TOUR and CRUISE of the GREAT LAKES

Goodbye to troubles . . . work . . . and Summer heat. Hello to happiness . . . fun . . . relaxation . . . in cooling breezes on sunny decks! That's the life you'll enjoy on the Capper Cruise of the Great Lakes. Think of it! Seven glorious days and nights sailing the Inland Seas . . . plus three full days sightseeing in Chicago. (Tour dates, July 20th to 30th.) What a vacation! And what an amazing low cost which pays for everything. **WRITE NOW** for **FREE** illustrated literature giving complete information and low cost rates. Use this coupon!

TOUR DIRECTOR, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas

Please send me FREE literature about the Capper Tour and Cruise of the Great Lakes.

Name.....

Address.....

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

A Thief Works From the Inside

HONEYMOON WIFE

By AGNES LOUISE PROVOST

(Copyright. All Rights Reserved)

What Has Happened So Far

Accident brought Derek Craig and Mavis Culver together. Anse Culver ordered Derek not to see his sister again. There are secret meetings. Derek's stay at Bellaire is enforced by Old Peter Craig's will; also he must not marry until he is twenty-eight, or cousin Peter gets the estate. Returning from a stolen trip to the city, Derek and Mavis are surprised by Anse, who forces them to marry. Derek accuses cousin Peter of plotting his ruin and leaves Mavis at Peter's house. Later Derek is astounded with news that Peter is taking Mavis on a honeymoon trip. After a year's absence they return, and meet Derek at a party. Later Peter takes a strange trip. And returns to find Mavis in Derek's apartment—and in his arms. Then Peter and Mavis come home to Fairfield. And de Mara starts blackmailing Derek. Anse calls on Peter at night to say he is going out West. And everybody finds out about Mavis and the Hill Road home where she once lived.

GOODBYE, ducky, see you tomorrow." Nancy Wingate paused long enough to give Mavis a defiant squeeze, and hurried on. A dozen yards away she half turned, calling over her shoulder. "Don't forget my birthday dance next week," she said with clarion clearness. "It will be a flop if you're not there."

Monty Bates was hovering near, excited over Peter's good news, but still pricked by a painful memory. He bent his back gallantly, if somewhat stiffly, and kissed her hand.

George de Mara made an inconspicuous exit. He knew that the growing sense of power had betrayed him, and he was angry at himself, but who would have expected the girl to blurt out a thing like that? He ought to have had better sense than to show his hand to Peter Craig that way, at least until Derek was in control of his own money.

He had come in his own car, merely taking the precaution to arrive about the same time that Derek did. He got in it now and looked up to see Peter watching him. There was not the faintest change of expression on Peter's face, not even recognition, but there was a chilly look in his eye, as unwavering as a bar of steel. Black eyes and grey eyes clashed, and de Mara threw in his clutch and shot out of the drive.

"I'll add that pleasant glance to your score," he reflected venomously. "I'm not thru with you yet, St. Peter. There's more than one way to give you the works."

THEY were gone at last, and the first rain-drops were spattering against hastily closed windows. Derek still lingered.

"You've certainly torn it now," he said glumly.

"I don't care!" She flung it back at him passionately. "I am glad they know! They can take me for what I am or not at all. I'm sorry if it makes trouble for anybody else, Peter, but I couldn't listen to that—and keep still. I had to do it."

"You did quite right. It was a challenge. In the circumstances, it would have been shabby to have done anything else."

"That's what I mean. Shabby, cheap! I know what they think of Hill Road people, and I didn't want to embarrass you, but I couldn't sit there and listen to those things about my own people and pretend I'd never seen the Hill Road!"

Derek's lip curled. He muttered something under his breath, but Jim Tait was coming, and he contented himself with his eloquent lift of eyebrow. Jim reported a telephone call for Peter, who left them to answer it.

Derek lingered, his nerves smarting under the knowledge that de Mara had deliberately done this, and that he dared not openly resent it. He wondered whether Peter had caught the idea. He looked nervously at Mavis. Something in her considering gaze roused him to jealous suspicion, and he caught her roughly.

"I know why you're glad! You think you can make me so sick of the whole business that I'll be willing to let you go—with dear Peter! Well, I won't! I'll never let you go now. You're mine, and if you don't come of your own accord I'll tell 'em whose wife you really are!"

He let her go with a reckless laugh, tantalizingly low. Steps were coming. Peter's telephone call had been brief.

"I'm going to wind things up with a ball on the night of my birthday. And the next day you leave here, for good!"

She was caught, helpless to struggle, for a quick, hard kiss. A door slammed. Derek was off again, regardless of pouring rain.

WITH the first streaks of summer dawn a strange procession set out from the Culver house on the Hill Road. There was a creaking wagon, piled grotesquely with bulging bundles and household goods, a car, second hand but sturdy, which must somehow keep down to the wagon's pace, three shock-headed boys, a woman with tight lips and sharp eyes, a little suspicious of the cause of this, but impressed by the amount of money that had passed and excited by the prospect of new scenes and neighbors.

The procession moved, the woman looked back, the boys squirmed excitedly. The big man slouched over his wheel, looking stolidly at the road ahead of him. A few moments more, and the only sign of their passing was the slowly settling dust at the first turn of the road. Anse had made his reparation in his own way, heading out West.

When a roadster swung around that curve a few hours later, only the blank eyes of an empty house stared across the road.

"Oh! . . . . He's gone. They've all gone," Mavis managed to say.

"I'm sorry," said Peter. "I didn't know it would be so soon."

Mavis got out and went slowly across the bare yard to the gaunt and ugly house. It was the only home she had ever known, except Peter's, and now it was an empty shell. Generations had been born there, under that weather-bleached roof, had lived out meagre and eventless lives, but their roots had been strong and deep in this soil. Now the last tough root, the strongest of all, had been torn up, and she thought she knew why.

THE door gave under her hand and she went in. Peter waited outside, strolling up and down. When she came out something glistened on her lashes, but something had come back to her which Peter had missed for days.

"Thank you, dear Peter. I understand."

She took her place beside him in the car, and the gaunt house slipped back of them, until the turn of the quiet road hid it from view. A ghost house, standing empty and alone.

"I suppose it will be torn down?"

"Not if you'd rather keep it."

"No. It's haunted, Peter. They're not very big ghosts—just little sad ones—but I think if it were gone and the place left to grow wild, beautifully wild, not bare and ugly, the ghosts might rest again."

"We'll make a sylvan glade of the place with trees growing close, and wild vines. The way it must have looked when the first pioneer Culver looked at it and chose it for a home. You can boss the job. We'll see what kind of a wild-landscape artist you are."

"Thanks, Peter. That's a beautiful idea."

Her voice didn't sound quite natural. If only Peter wouldn't keep talking about his plans for her, long after she would be gone out of his life. She hoped her answering smile was convincing, but it was not. It was a heart-breaking little twist of unsteady lips. Peter scowled, at nothing in particular. The car roared out of the Hill Road at a speed which would have put even Derek to shame.

A grey roadster stood in the drive when they returned home. Vee Armitage was there, returning some books which her father had borrowed from Peter. She was her usual unruffled self, serene and delicately assured. . . . Mavis wondered whether Vee had heard. She must have.

AUNT ANNE excused herself, with a determined little glare at Peter. Peter smothered a grin and took the hint, carrying off the books to their proper shelves, and Mavis found herself strolling down toward the little river with Vee. She hadn't known, until that critical moment had come the other day, how much she had valued Vee's friendship.

"I made a horrid scene the other day," she said half defiantly. "I suppose you've heard about it."

"Oh yes." Vee made not the slightest attempt to deny it. She even seemed rather indifferent about it. "But I thought it was poor Monty who started it. Altho Nancy seemed rather angry at that friend of Derek's, George de Mara."

"You're a dear to put it that way. But I did. I couldn't help it, and I'm not sorry. I know how people here feel about the Hill Road. I shouldn't want ever to go back there, but I was born there and I lived there, and I won't tell lies about it, and I don't like shams. You don't know how I've hated deceiving you—or letting you be deceived."

"But darling," said Vee's tranquil voice, "you really didn't. I knew you the very first day. I'd seen you before, you know, riding past our house, with your brother. Not often, but now and then, for years. I'd always noticed you, ever since I was a tiny girl. You were so pretty, and I thought you were the luckiest little girl, to be allowed to ride on a nice creaky wagon, and not have to wear shoes."

VEE!" Mavis sat down breathlessly on the nearest seat. And because life was so funny and so tragic and so incredibly absurd, she laughed until the tears stood in her eyes.

Which was, perhaps, the wisest thing she could have done.

Derek was preparing to celebrate the last week of his probation. Decorators were busy at Bellaire, a jazz orchestra had arrived and was quartered over the garage; extra servants were brought in. It was to be a gay week, a rocketing week, culminating in a ball on the night of Derek's birthday. Denham Bryce, an austere figure for such a gathering, was to come on the last day and formally turn over his trust to old Peter Craig's heir. It was a dramatic gesture which would scarcely appeal to Denny, but Derek wanted it that way. It was to be a moment of triumph to him in more ways than one.

The Mellishes were among the first to arrive, and Mavis and Peter dined at Bellaire that evening. There was irony in the situation, with Derek, debonair and assured, presiding at the table that might have been Peter's. Aunt Anne had flatly refused to come at all.

Peter sat beside Mrs. Mellish, unusually abstracted. There was plenty of space for wandering thoughts, for Mrs. Mellish in the full tide of speech was like an amiable avalanche, which stopped for nothing until it piled at the bottom. Before Peter left he sought Derek out.

"I want to see you alone for a moment."

"What's wrong now?"

"Nothing. I only wanted to ask whether it had occurred to you to have a guard or two around."

"What for? This isn't the penitentiary."

"It could lead there," said Peter dryly. "Your guests this week will have money and jewels in tempting quantities, and the place is quiet and well out of town. A couple of crooks with a fast car could make a big haul. Mrs. Mellish is wearing a diamond right now that would endow a college, and she probably has those pearls—"

"Oh, she always glitters like Broadway after dark." Derek frowned impatiently. "She slings those pearls around like marbles, and they've never been stolen yet. Don't get excited. I have plenty of servants, and they'll keep queer birds off the grounds."

"A clever thief would work from the inside. Why not have a plain clothes man in the house?"

"Do you want me to insult my guests?"

"No, I want you to protect them."

DEREK hesitated. An uneasy feeling prickled at his skin. He could not quite define it. He did not try. But . . . . a plain clothes man in his house, inquisitive and sharp eyed!

"I don't like the idea," he said in a hard voice. "You'll have to let me manage my own affairs."

There was no arguing with Derek in that mood. Peter let it go.

The week slipped by, rollicking at Bellaire, a little tense at The Gables.

Mavis watched the dawn of Derek's birthday with eyes which had not closed the night before.

She was downstairs early. Every minute of this last day was doubly precious. Peter already was down, wandering restlessly around outside and smoking, a thing he rarely did before breakfast.

"So early? I thought I heard you moving around rather late last night."

"I wrote some letters."

"You are planning to leave?" he asked abruptly.

"Yes." She found it difficult to meet Peter's eyes. "I must. It's the only way. I shall miss you, and Aunt Anne, and the dear Gables."

"You are free, of course," he said slowly, "to do what you will. I have only one thing to ask. I want you to promise that you will not go, either with Derek or alone, without seeing me first. There is something that I want to say to you."

She hesitated.

"Is that so hard to promise?"

"If you wish it, Peter. I will."

Peter resumed his aimless pacing up and down. Jim Tait came with his tray, and began laying the terrace table for two. Mavis watched him. Her last breakfast with Peter!

Guests had been arriving at Bellaire for the past half hour. Already there was a line of parked motors in the drive, and heady music was drifting out thru the grounds, where the scented summer darkness was picked out with winking jewels of light.

Derek Craig had never looked handsomer nor more charmingly at ease than he was as he received his guests, but there was plenty of restless excitement under the outer calm. His probation was over at last and he was going to get out of this backwater for good. He would sell Bellaire, no matter how hard the family yelled about it. Peter could buy it if he wanted to; he was a stickler for the ancestral acres business. He would make easy terms for Peter. He might practically give it to him, to repay for the past year.

HIS thoughts ran along like little leaping flames. Mavis would have to leave Peter now. She had been withdrawn and tantalizing, but girls always did things like that. Moods. Once he had her to himself, he could win her back again.

Even George de Mara might be easier to deal with. He had found the weak spot in de Mara's armor. The man was a climber. His itch for introductions had proved that, and if de Mara spilled things he could show the rat up as a common blackmailer. De Mara couldn't pull him down now without crashing himself. It was a hold worth trying.

Nevertheless the thought of de Mara always edged his nerves. He was disappointed, too, because Denny Bryce had not arrived.

Derek was not the only one who felt the pull of nervous tension. George de Mara was restless,

(Continued on Page 26)

FEED Hen-Dine NOW

for *Increased* Hatchability

Eggs laid by Hen-Dine-fed hens ALWAYS produce a higher percentage of chicks. And what chicks they are! Strong, sturdy little fellows that develop rapidly into profitable layers and cockerels. More and more hatcherymen are insisting on eggs from Hen-Dine-fed hens because they KNOW that **Hen-Dine increases hatchability!**

The Cost of Feeding Hen-Dine Is Only

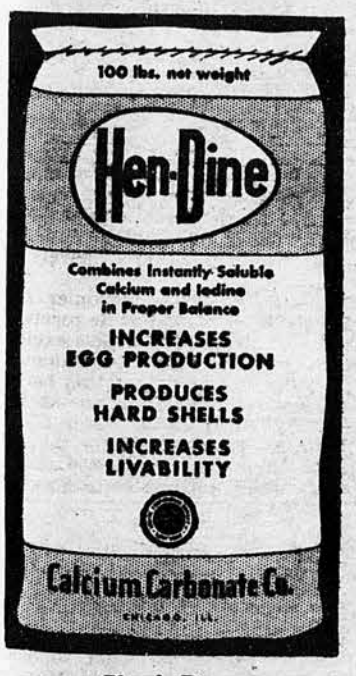
5¼c

A HEN A YEAR

Hen-Dine is an amazing product which now more than takes the place of oyster shell . . . and makes possible the easy feeding of iodine and calcium in scientifically correct amounts. The benefits from feeding Hen-Dine, in addition to increased hatchability, are bigger egg production, better shell texture, longer laying period, sturdier bodies, and decreased chick losses.

Buy Hen-Dine today from your local dealer. There's a money-back guarantee on every sack.

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



Chick-Dine

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

Name New AAA Committee

APPOINTMENT for 13 states in the Western region of agricultural conservation committees which will administer the new soil-conservation program is announced by the AAA.

The committee for Kansas which will co-operate with state extention directors and the AAA in administering the farm program, includes:

Roy Wilson, Hiawatha; H. A. Preager, Claflin; George Hellembeak, Ingalls; Henry Seidel, Glen Elder and Scott Kelsey, Topeka.

Around and Around We Go

CONTOUR planting is making a real mark in Kansas this year. John Glass, of the Soil Conservation Service, has demonstrated the value of contouring in many Kansas counties and has showed a simple method of laying out contours. A contour level can be made from an ordinary farm level and a small mirror. County agents have samples of these homemade contour levels in their offices.

Ed Riffel, Stockton, who is planting a field of soybeans in Kansas Farmer's 10 trial fields, is borrowing County Agent Daniels' level and will contour an entire field. The remainder of the land, not planted to soybeans, will be devoted to sorghums. It looks as if a system of contour planting on fairly level land is a sure method of holding the rainfall and reducing erosion.

Soak Seeds You Plant

INTERESTING customs of the enterprising Dutch gardeners might be followed by gardeners here who wish to speed germination of seeds.

According to a plant breeder with the Ferry-Morse Seed Institute, who came to this country from the Netherlands, the Hollanders place seeds in a cloth bag and hang the bag in a nearby canal over night. The bag is taken out and hung in the cow barn, where it is warm, for 48 hours. By this time the seed has sprouted and it is broadcast by hand in the garden plot.

Gardeners here need not, of course, hunt up a canal or build a cow barn. But they may hang the seeds over night in any water-filled container, then place the bag in a warm place for 2 days and nights. This practice is especially recommended for beets, carrot and spinach seed.

For Summer Fallowing

SENATOR CAPPER sent the following letter to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, urging that summer fallowing be rated as a soil-building and soil-conserving practice, entitled to full payment under the soil-conservation program. The secretary has had such an order on his desk for nearly 2 weeks, and an approval was expected some time ago. The letter from Senator Capper follows:

"I understand that consideration is being given to inclusion of summer fallowing in the new soil-conservation program. This is a matter of the greatest importance to Kansas farmers, and especially to those engaged in the production of wheat. I would like to urge that farmers who summer-fallow their land may be declared eligible for grants under this new program equal to the top payments contemplated for soil building thru use of legumes and other soil-building practices.

"In order to conserve moisture and put the seedbed in proper condition for fall planting, the land is worked during the summer months. That is one of the most important operations in connection with the production of wheat and is commonly followed thruout the winter Wheat Belt. These farmers are unable to plant their land to soil-building and soil-conserving crops as are farmers in other parts of the country. It seems to me most important, therefore, that summer fallowing should be recognized in connection with the conservation program, and I very much hope you can include these farmers on the same basis as the corn and cotton belt farmers."

Can You Pick Them

WESTERN wheat grass and Crested wheat grass sometimes are confused. These grasses are entirely different in their characteristics. According to L. C. Aicher, director of the Hays Station, Western wheat grass is more likely to succeed in Central Kansas. It will grow on poor soil, stands hot, dry weather and makes a fair yield of hay and pasture. The difficulty is in getting the seed. Some seed is available this year. Crested wheat grass, altho a better grass in areas where it is adapted, has not done well at the Hays Station. There is a chance, however, to select adapted strains.

Coldest Spot We Own

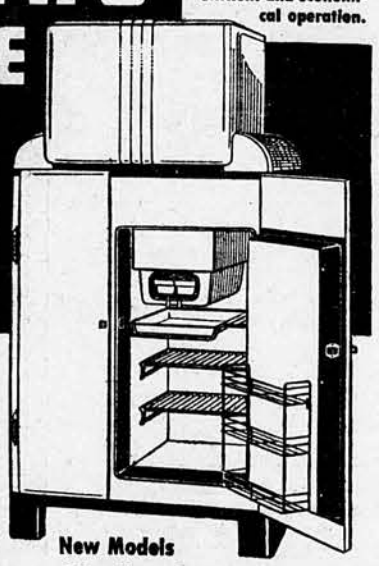
UNCLE SAM has just laid claim to the last bit of unpossessed land on the earth's surface. Lincoln Ellsworth, polar explorer, explains that under state department permission, he and his pilot had planted the American flag on an area of about 350,000 square miles in the Antarctic. This is an area larger than Texas and Oklahoma combined, and lies between the Eightieth and One Hundred Twentieth meridians west longitude. We might like to visit that cold spot about August.

AMAZING BUT TRUE

SUPERFEX

the "miracle" refrigerator for rural homes, uses no electricity, no running water —and has no moving parts. Operates on kerosene.

This exclusive Super Condenser Top means efficient and economical operation.



THIS refrigerator is designed especially for homes in the country. It keeps foods fresh, freezes ice cubes, and makes frozen desserts, by burning just a little kerosene each day!

Light It and Leave It

All you have to do is touch a match to the burners. You don't even have to bother about turning them off. In about two hours they go out automatically. And you get 24 hours or more of refrigeration with this one lighting. The short burning time gives you *modern* refrigeration in its most economical form.

Made by a Responsible Company

The Superfex Refrigerator is made by the same company that makes the famous line of Perfection Stoves and Ranges. Its dependability has been proved in thousands of homes —and by more than eight years of dependable service to users.

New Models Offer Many Improvements

Today's models are the finest ever built. They offer adjustable shelves, ample ice capacity, and more usable food storage space. And the design and finish of the cabinet are entirely different. Its symmetrical lines and beautiful cream-white finish make it a piece of equipment you always will be proud to have in your kitchen. Mail the coupon for free, illustrated booklet which gives complete information.

The Mark of Quality

SUPERFEX IS A PRODUCT OF PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY

Pioneer Hardware & Music Co.
Burlington, Kansas or Chanute, Kansas
For information write or 'phone nearest office

PIONEER HARDWARE & MUSIC CO.
I would like to know more about the SUPERFEX Oil Burning Refrigerator. Please send booklet and name of nearest dealer.
Name.....
Town.....
County.....Street or R.F.D.....

"Have Used SUCCESS TANKAGE and MEAT SCRAPS *Exclusively for 15 Years*"

Says Harry L. Graham, Jr., Wamego, Kan.

And Mr. Graham goes on to say, "The fact that you have maintained a uniform, high quality in your products during a period of time when price was the major consideration speaks most highly of you and your firm."

See Your Local Dealer for Success Tankage, and Get More for Your Hogs

SUCCESS MILLS, INC.
635 Adams, Dept. KF, Kansas City, Kan.

Wrecking---Fowler Plant

2x4s	$1.25 to $2.25	2x12s	$2.25
2x6s	$1.25 to $2.25	1x6 Flooring	$1.50 to $2
2x8s	$1.75 to $2.25	Boxing	$1.50 to $1.75
2x10s	$2.25	Timbers	$2 to $3

CORK FOR INSULATION—COMPLETE STOCK NEW LUMBER, SASH, DOORS AND SHINGLES

MONARCH COMPANY
James Street and Kaw River Kansas City, Kansas

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	$ .80	$2.40	18	$1.44	$4.32
11	.88	2.64	19	1.52	4.56
12	96	2.88	20	1.60	4.80
13	1.04	3.12	21	1.68	5.04
14	1.12	3.36	22	1.76	5.28
15	1.20	3.60	23	1.84	5.52
16	1.28	3.84	24	1.92	5.76
17	1.36	4.08	25	2.00	6.00

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

FARMERS MARKET

RATES 6 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 8 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

PUBLICATION DATES: Every other Saturday.

Forms close 10 days in advance.

BABY CHICKS

Kansas' Largest Hybrid Producer

Buy all pullets or cockerel baby chicks with 90% sex guarantee on Legorcas, Austra-Whites, Giant-Leghorns, Legrocks, Legreds, Reddots and Redrocks. Also purebreeds and pedigree sired matings. Sexed chicks our specialty. Kansas Approved Bloodtested. Free Catalog.
Tindell's Hatchery, Box 66, Burlingame, Kan.

The Pioneer

First in the State and probably the first in the U. S. to mate to produce crossbreeds or Hybrid sex guaranteed cockerels and pullets. Also highest quality Standard breeds sexed or unsexed. All birds handled by a licensed A. P. A. judge. Free catalog.
Mid-Western Sunflower Hatchery
Box 30 Burlingame, Kan.

Marriott's R. O. P. Leghorns
Hollywood Strain

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

Johnson's Peerless Chicks

Twelve leading varieties backed by nineteen years of constant flock improvements. Rigidly culled and bloodtested. Excellent shipping facilities. Write for prices.
Johnson's Hatchery
218A West First Street Topeka, Kansas

REDUCED PRICES ON BAGBY CHICKS FOR May delivery. Bred from laying stock that has won 2 World's Championships, 1932 and 1935. All Flocks officially Bloodtested and approved. WHY TAKE CHANCES? 50 Bagby Pullets many times mature two weeks quicker and outlay 100 pullets of unknown breeding at one-half the upkeep cost. Prepaid 100% live delivery. Thousands hatching. Single comb, White, Buff, Brown Leghorns; White, Buff, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, $7.40 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $6.90 per 100. Assorted All Breeds, $5.90 per 100. SPECIAL—Leghorn Cockerels $3.00 per 100. For Sex Guaranteed or Hybrid Cross Breed Chicks, write for special prices. FREE Catalog. Bagby Poultry Farm, Box 708, Sedalia, Mo.

WALKER'S WORTHMORE CHICKS: QUALITY that will fit your need, at prices you can afford. Livability tested. Replacement ½ price first 14 days. Giant type White Leghorns, Browns, Buff Leghorns, $6.75. White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, $6.90. Add 1c per chick for AAA grade. No down payment, we ship C. O. D. if you wish. Walker Hatchery, Creighton, Mo.

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

19 VARIETIES OF PURE BRED BABY Chicks from American Poultry Association Registered Flocks, backed by 30 years of poultry breeding. Started Chicks and Bronze Turkey Poults. A penny postal will bring you full particulars. Rupf Hatcheries, Box D, Ottawa, Kan.

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

BIGGEST SUMMER CHICK SALE IN HISTORY of one of world's largest model poultry plants, winner hundreds egg laying contest awards. Hurry for bargain prices, free catalog. Lindstrom Hatchery & Poultry Farm, 346 Lindstrom Road, Clinton, Mo.

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.

MONEY MAKING STRAINS, 100% BLOODtested, selected and State approved flocks. Wyandottes, Rocks, Orpingtons, Reds, high-powered large White Leghorns. Young's Hatcheries, Wakefield, Kan.

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

BABY CHICKS

KANSAS U. S. CERTIFIED LEGHORN Chicks. Coombs Hollywood strain. Dam of males records 250 eggs up. Bloodtested ten years. $8.50 per 100 prepaid. Swanks Poultry Farm, Holton, Kan.

U. S CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS. WHITE Leghorns, Reds, White Rocks. Sired by R. O. P. males from 200 to 300 egg hens. Bloodtested. $8.50 up. Golden Rule Hatchery, Minneapolis, Kan.

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

TURKEY POULTS AND BABY CHICKS. BOTH pure and crossbred. Best quality. All popular breeds. Large quantities. Prices reasonable. Circular free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

CHICKS: HEAVY BREEDS $7.00; MINORCAS, Leghorns $6.35. Also Hybrid Cockerels and Pullets. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivyvine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

NO SUMMER PRICES LOWER THAN Steele's for bred to lay, high quality chicks. Catalog free. Steele's Hatchery, Box 150, Wellsville, Mo.

BABY CHICKS; 20,000 WEEKLY. SEND FOR free catalog that tells you how to raise your chicks. Write today. Albion Hatchery, Albion, Nebr.

CHICKS, LARGE LEGHORNS, EXTRA GOOD, heavy breeds, from inspected, bloodtested flocks. Owens Hatchery, 618 N. Ash, Wichita, Kan.

SUMMER PRICES. CHICKS ON 30 DAYS trial guarantee. Flocks blood tested. Catalog free. Missouri State Hatchery, Box 571, Butler, Mo.

DUCKS AND GEESE

LARGE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, 12—$1.00. Pearl Guinea eggs 18—$1.00. White Minorca hens mated Dark Cornish Cockerels 100—$3.00. Prepaid. Sadie Melia, Bucklin, Kan.

JERSEY GIANTS

WHITE GIANTS; BLACK GIANTS; BUFF Minorcas; Lakenvelders. Chicks; eggs. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

JERSEY WHITE GIANT CHICKS: LIVAbility guarantee. Gamble's Hatchery, Altoona, Kan.

BUFF MINORCAS

BEFORE ORDERING BUFF MINORCAS OR White Giant chicks or eggs, write The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

TURKEYS

"SILVERGOLD" BRONZE POULTS. MAY 40c; June 38c; July 34c. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog. Eggs. M. Aldridge, X-225, Mason City, Iowa.

WYANDOTTES

PRIZE BUFF WYANDOTTES. EGGS ONLY. G. H. Kittell, McPherson, 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 REMEDIES

STOP AND PREVENT CHICK LOSSES FROM bowel troubles by using Geno Tablets in the drinking water. 100 size box, 75 cents. Geno Remedy Co., Box H, Monticello, Ill.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

EGGS, BROILERS, HENS, WANTED. COOPS loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

INCUBATOR REPAIRS

"OLD TRUSTY INCUBATOR REPAIRS." Send for price list. M. M. Johnson Company, Clay Center, Nebraska.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

ABORTION: LASTING IMMUNITY ONE VACcination. Government licensed. Money back guarantee. Free abortion literature. Farmers Serum & Supply Company, Department P, Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY

USED AND REBUILT MACHINERY; JOHN Deere model D tractor, 16-30 oil pull tractor. Several Fordsons. 36-inch Aultman Taylor separator. 12 foot No. 5 John Deere combine. 9 foot Case combine. 14-18 John Deere Sr. hay press. G-P three-row tractor corn planter. G-P three-row tractor cultivator. John Deere four bottom tractor plow. Single and two-row cultivators, listers, mowers, potato sprayers, sorters, sulkys and gang plows. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

McCORMICK-DEERING COMBINES No. 11, 16 ft. cut; No. 8, 10 ft. cut. Bean and pickup attachment complete set of riddles. 12 ft. and 16 ft. windrow machines (good running condition.) Any reasonable offer accepted. W. T. Saxon, Agent, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

"BEST EVER" HARVESTER CANVASSES, roller canvas slides; tractor saw frames; Baldwin repairs and improvements. Windrow pickups, mechanical pinto bean vine pilers. Richardson, Cawker, Kan.

USED INTERNATIONAL WOOD FRAME; 22x 36 thresher, good repair; and new 50 foot drive belt. Cash price $150. Chas. Glaser, Perry, Kan.

MODEL X 25-40 OIL PULL, GOOD CONDItion, extension rims, canopy; $300.00 cash. J. C. Roesch, Quinter, Kan.

WINDMILLS $17.95. WRITE FOR LITERAture and special prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. KF, Topeka, Kan.

USED COMBINES: JOHN DEERE, McCORmick-Deering, Baldwins. Weidler Bros., Minneapolis, Kan.

USED BALDWIN AND McCORMICK-DEERing combines. Thompson Bros., Minneapolis, Kan.

WANTED: AVERY ALL STEEL SEPARATOR, good condition. Willard Colwell, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE: GLEANER BALDWIN COMbines. Thompson Bros., Minneapolis, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANT TO BUY A GOOD USED GRAIN header. George Veloshin, Box 631, Craig, Colo.

TRACTOR—AUTO PARTS

TRACTOR, TRUCK, AUTOMOBILE, NEW parts. Established 20 years. Liberal wholesale discounts. Write for free catalogue, also state what you need. Wagner Gear Co., 3214 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

SAVE HALF. GUARANTEED RECONDItioned truck and auto parts. All parts, all models, makes. Catalog free. General Auto, 7008-V, Cottagegrove, Chicago.

WE SELL USED PARTS FOR TRACTORS and combines. Reno Implement Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

SILOS

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

FARM LIGHT SUPPLIES

LOW SPEED WINDMILL GENERATORS AND electric motors made from old auto generators. 800 watt 32-volt windmill light plant, $156.00. Write Kato Engineering, Mankato, Minn.

WIND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS FROM new standard steel parts, manufacturers quality, home-made prices. Windmill principles 10c. E. Plucker Plant Co., 11201 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich.

LOW PRICED, 32-VOLT, WIND DRIVEN electric. Operates washing machine, radio, lights. Western Windmotor Co., Hardy, Nebr.

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.

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, Kans.

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.

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 DEveloped, two professional double weight enlargements, 8 guaranteed prints, 25c coin. Excellent service. Nationwide Photo Service, Box 3333, St. Paul, Minn.

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

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

DAILY SERVICE—ROLL DEVELOPED, 16 guaranteed prints, 25c. Valuable enlargement coupon; 16 reprints, 25c. Modern Finishers, Box 3537-M, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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

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

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER. YOUR NEXT KOdak film developed 5c, prints 2c each. Moser & Son, Dept. 15, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

ANY 6 OR 8 EXPOSURE ROLL FINISHED 20c. Fastest service, best prints. Crown Photo Service, Box 74-B, Kansas City, Mo.

GUARANTEED—20 PRINTS 25c ROLL DEveloped, 2 prints each 25c. Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kan.

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

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

TOBACCO

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

"KENTUCKY'S FAVORITE" GUARANTEED best grade mild Smoking, 12 pounds $1.00. Juicy red Chewing, 10 pounds $1.00. Manufacturing recipe, flavoring, box plugs free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

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

GUARANTEED CHEWING OR SMOKING TObacco, mild burley or dark strong, 10 pounds either $1.00. Box sacks or twists free. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

POSTPAID—10 POUNDS CLEAN, CLASSY Chewing or Smoking, $1.50; 50 twists $1.00. Bill Bailey, Martin, Tenn.

DOGS

WANTED: NEWFOUNDLAND, ST. BERnard, Rat Terrier and Police puppies. Send full description and details in first letter. Tilmer Thompson, Elmore, Minn.

BLACK, ENGLISH SHEPHERD, PUPPIES, and trained dogs. Special prices this spring. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

NATURAL HEELER ENGLISH SHEPHERD puppies. Ed Barnes, Collyer, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

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

GET STEADY U. S. GOVERNMENT JOB. Start, $105-175 month. Men-women, age 18-50. Are you eligible? Get our free questionnaire, find out. No obligations whatever. Write for it today. Instruction Service, Dept. 187, St. Louis, Mo.

WORK FOR UNCLE SAM. START $105-$175 month. Men-women. Try next examinations. Sample coaching, free. Write today sure. Franklin Institute, Dept. K30, Rochester, N. Y.

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

Activities of Al Acres— **Billy Goat Barbers** —By Leet

SEEDS, PLANTS, NURSERY STOCK

Soonerland
Sweet Potato Plants
Early, High Producing, Thrifty

Nancy Hall, Porto Rican, Jersey, Red Bermuda. They are moss packed in ventilated cartons, guaranteed to reach you in live growing condition. Each shipment has certificate attached. Priced prepaid 500-$1.00; 1,000-$1.75; 5,000-$7.50. Priced express collect, 10,000 lots $1.00 per 1,000. Prompt shipment.
Our Reputation Behind Each Shipment.

Thomas Sweet Potato Plant
Thomas, Oklahoma

PLANTS THAT GROW. THE KIND YOU WILL like. Good hardy plants from grower to you. Mossed and ventilated. Quick shipments. Our customers satisfaction is the foundation of our business. Frostproof cabbage, all varieties, prepaid, 100, 35c; 200, 50c; 500, $1.00; 1000, $1.60; 5000, $6.50. Collect 5000, $5.00. Tomatoes, all varieties, prepaid, 100, 40c; 200, 50c; 500, $1.00; 1000, $1.65; 5000, $7.00. Collect, 5000, $5.00. Onions, Bermudas, Sweet Spanish, Prizetaker, prepaid, 200, 45c; 500, 85c; 1000, $1.40; 5000, $4.50. Collect, 5000, $3.50. Peppers, all varieties, prepaid, 100, 50c; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.25. Collect, 5000, $6.50. Eggplant, prepaid, 100, 50c; 500, $1.40; 1000, $2.50. Collect 5000, $7.00. Sweet potatoes, those famous certified Porto Ricos, prepaid, 100, 50c; 500, $1.75; 1000, $2.75. Collect, 5000, $8.50. Full list and information free. Buy where you get your money's worth. Southern Plant Company, Box 103, Ponta, Texas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH fifty, mossed, labeled variety name; Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200—65c; 300—75c; 500—$1.00; 1000—$1.75. Onions: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, Prizetaker, prepaid: 500—60c; 1000—$1.00; 6000—$3.50. Tomato: large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with variety name. Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earliana, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100—50c; 200—75c; 300—$1.00; 500—$1.50; 1000—$2.25. Pepper, mossed and labeled, Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, postpaid: 100—65c; 200—$1.00; 500—$1.75; 1000—$2.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

PLANTS, SWEET POTATOES: LITTLE STEM or Yellow Jerseys, Porto Rico, Nancy Hall, State Inspected. Tomatoes: New Stone, Jewel, Prichard, Break-O-Day, Marglobe. Cabbage: Jersey Wakefield, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre, 600, $1.00; 1000, $1.50; 5000, $6.00; Prepaid. Express Collect $1.00, 1000. (Hill Selected my certified): Nancy Halls, Black Spanish, Pumpkin Yam, Vineless Yam, White Bermuda, Yellow Yam, Improved Porto Rico, 500, $1.35; 1000, $2.50; 5000, $11.25; Prepaid. Express Collect $2.00, 1000. Write for prices in larger quantities. Assort to suit your convenience. Thousands of bushels bedded. Now shipping. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Oklahoma.

TOMATO, CABBAGE, ONION, PEPPER plants. Large, stalky, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed, varieties labeled. Tomatoes: Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone, Early Jewel, 200-60c; 300-75c; 500-$1.00; 1000-$1.75; 2,000-$3.00. Cabbage: Wakefields, Dutch, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, 300-60c; 500-85c; 1000-$1.50. Onions: Wax, Bermudas, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish, 500-50c; 1000-85c; 3000-$2.00. Sweet Pepper, 100-40c; 300-$1.00; 500-$1.25; 1000-$2.25. Potato Plants: Porto Rico, Nancy Hall, 500-$1.25; 1000-$2.00. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

CERTIFIED FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted and strong, hand selected and counted. Cabbage, each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid; 200-60c; 300-70c; 500-95c; 1000-$1.55. Express collect, 1500-$1.00. Onions, Crystal Wax, Sweet Spanish, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, postpaid: 500-55c; 1000-95c. Express collect, 6000-$2.00. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. W. R. Stokes & Son, Delight, Arkansas.

VEGETABLE PLANTS — WAKEFIELD, COpenhagen, Golden Acre, Ballhead, Savoy, Flat Dutch Cabbage plants; Bermuda, Valencia, Prizetaker Onion plants: 1000-$1.00; 10000-$9.00; 20000-$15.00. Earliana, Bonny Best, Pritchard, Marglobe, Baltimore, Tomato plants; 1000-$1.50; 10000-$12.50. Ruby King, California Wonder, Cayenne Pepper; Snowball Cauliflower; Black Beauty Eggplant plants; 1000-$2.50; 5000-$10.00. Lettuce, Beet, Broccoli, Potato plants: $1.50 per 1000. Catalog free. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

FIVE 4 TO 5 FOOT CHERRY TREES FOR $2.00 or 200 Chinese Elms 1 year trees for $3.50 both express collect. Following prepaid bargains: 8 Concord grapes for $1; Two Hundred Dunlap Strawberry plants for $1; 25 Early Harvest Blackberry plants for $1; 10 Bridalwreath Spirea for $1; 7 blooming shrubs for $1; 8 blooming size Phlox for $1; 5 No. 1 Everblooming Roses for $2; 4 pounds of Blue Grass for $1. Barber Seed and Nursery Company, 3100-3112 West Tenth Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

SPECIAL C. O. D. OFFER. 700 TOMATO, PEPper, eggplant, frostproof cabbage, onions, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, broccoli, collards, mixed any way desired $1.00; 1000—$1.25; 5000—$5.00. Strong, field grown plants. Leading varieties. Satisfaction guaranteed. Independent Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

ALFALFA $5.90; TIMOTHY $1.70; WHITE Sweet Clover $2.70; Mixed Red Clover and Timothy $3.15; Sudan Grass $1.50; Reids Yellow Corn $3.00; Soy Beans $1.50. All per bushel. Complete price list, samples, catalog upon request. Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

STRAWBERRIES—MAY SPECIAL: 250 GEM or Mastodon $1.50; 1000-$4.00. 250 Fairfax, Dorsett or Catskill $1.40; 1000-$4.00. 250 Dunlap, Blakemore or Aroma $1.00; 1000-$2.50. Raspberries: Latham or Cumberland 100-$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lone Beach Nursery, New Buffalo, Mich.

PLANT ASSORTMENT: 200 FROSTPROOF Cabbage, 200 Onion, 200 Tomatoes, 25 Peppers, 25 Cauliflower or Broccoli, Eggplants, Brussels Sprouts, all postpaid $1.00. Large, hand selected, moss packed. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

WATERMELONS: GROW! THE 60-DAY WAtermelon. Frierson's Improved Early Market Queen. Bigger. Better. Produced ripe melons 60 days from planting. Earliest. Sweetest. Quick cash crop. Grows anywhere. Large package 25c. Catalog free. Frierson Seed Co., Grand Bay, Alabama.

LARGE FIELD GROWN PLANTS. TOMATO, pepper, eggplant, frostproof cabbage, onions, cauliflower, broccoli, brussels sprouts, collards. Leading varieties, mixed any way wanted: 200—60c; 550—$1.00; 1000—$1.75. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Modern Plant Farm, Ponta, Texas.

SEEDS, PLANTS, NURSERY STOCK

FINE TRANSPLANTED STURDY CABBAGE, Tomato plants. Leading varieties, 50c per 100. Sweet Potato plants; Red and Yellow, 25c per 100, $2.00 per 1000. Peppers 15c dozen, 2 dozen 25c. Orders rushed postage paid. The Reliable James Greenhouse, Neodesha, Kan.

C. O. D. SPECIAL. 700 PLANTS $1.00. CABbage, onions, tomato, pepper, eggplant, cauliflower, broccoli, brussels sprouts, collards. Mixed any way wanted. 1000-$1.25; 5000-$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Heath & Heath, Jacksonville, Texas.

C. O. D. SPECIAL, 700 PLANTS $1.00. CABbage, onions, tomatoes, pepper, eggplant, cauliflower, broccoli, brussels sprouts, collards. Mixed any way wanted, 1000-$1.25; 5000-$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reliable Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

WE OFFER FINE QUALITY, RECLEANED Texas grown Hegari, Kafir and Sudan. Sudan $4.00 per cwt. sacked. Hegari $2.40 per cwt. sacked. Kafir $2.40 per cwt. sacked. All tests 85% or better. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

NANCY HALL AND PORTORICAN SWEET Potato plants. Large, fresh plants, shipped same day order received, guaranteed safe delivery. Millions ready May 10th. One Dollar per thousand f. o. b. Gleason. Billie's Plantation, Gleason, Tenn.

C. O. D. PAY POSTMAN. 700 FROSTPROOF Cabbage, Onions, Tomatoes, Peppers, Eggplants, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, mixed as wanted $1.00. Quick shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. United Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

C. O. D. PLANTS, PAY POSTMAN. 700 FROSTproof Cabbage, Onions, Tomatoes, Broccoli, Pepper, Potatoes, Cauliflower, Eggplants, $1.00; 1000-$1.25; 5000-$5.00. Any varieties, mixed as wanted. Texas Plant Farms, Jacksonville, Texas.

NANCY HALL AND PORTORICAN SWEET Potato plants. Large, healthy, packed 100 in each bunch; full count, fresh plants, shipped same day order received, $1.25 per thousand delivered. McCaleb Plant Farm, Gleason, Tenn.

PEDIGREED SWEET SUDAN $3.50 CWT. Seed Corn $2.50 bushel. Flax $2.10 bushel. German Millet $1.50 bushel. Mungbeans $5.00 bushel. Broomcorn $3.50 bushel. Virginia Soybeans $1.75 bushel. Omer Webb, Jasper, Mo.

NANCY HALL POTATO PLANTS, THE YELlow yam variety, 500 plants 85c; 1000 plants $1.50, delivered. Large orders $1.00 per thousand, not delivered. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Duke Plant, Dresden, Tenn.

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED. CORN, OATS, sorghum, sudan, soybeans, flax, alfalfa, sweet clover, barley, brome grass, lespedeza. For list of growers write Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE: GRADED SEED CORN, 1935 crop. Variety-Cartner (mortgage lifter). Tested at Missouri Agricultural college, 95% germination, $3.00 per bushel F. O. B. Cabool, Mo. Address C. R. Meeker, Cabool, Mo.

HARDY ALFALFA $5.90, GRIMM ALFALFA $7.50, White Sweet Clover $2.90, Yellow $4.00, Red Clover $10.30. All 60 lb. bushel, triple recleaned. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. THEM GOOD yellow yams, Nancy Halls and Porto Ricans. 500-$1.00; 1000-$1.65. Guaranteeing a big vigorous plant with safe arrival to you. Garrett Bros., McKenzie, Tenn.

SEED CORN—YELLOW DENT, MARSHALL county grown, hand picked and nubbed, germination 94%—$3.50 per bushel delivered your station. Return prepaid if not satisfactory. J. H. Vail, Marysville, Kan.

C. O. D. 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 25 Pepper, 25 Cauliflowers, all 75c, or mixed 1000—$1.00, any varieties, moss packed. Smith County Plant Co., Troup, Texas.

CERTIFIED NANCY HALL, JERSEY, RED Bermuda plants, 100-30c; 200 or more 25c per hundred, postpaid. Transplanted vegetable plant circular free. Arlie Woodard, Balcom, Illinois.

NANCY HALL, YELLOW JERSEY, RED BERmuda Yams, 100-60c; 200-$1.00; 500-$2.25; 1000-$4.00. Postpaid. Healthy plants. Prompt shipment. Fred Wiseman, Macomb, Illinois.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS: GENUINE NANCY Halls from treated seed. Big, strong, well rooted plants, guaranteed. 1000-$1.15; 3000-$3.00. Gordon Plant Co., Dresden, Tenn.

C. O. D. 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 25 Pepper, 25 Cauliflowers, all for 75c, or 1000—$1.00, any variety. Central Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—IMPROVED Nancy Halls, from treated seed. Box packed. 1000-$1.00. Safe arrival guaranteed. Musgrave Plant Farms, Gleason, Tenn.

CERTIFIED NANCY HALL, ORANGE JERsey, Red Bermuda plants, 100-30c; 200 or more 25c hundred postpaid. Prompt shipment. Arlie Woodard, Balcom, Ill.

SPECIAL, 200 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 Onions, 200 Tomatoes, 25 Pepper, 25 Cauliflowers, all $1.00 postpaid, any variety. Rusk Plant Co., Rusk, Texas.

GOOD SUPPLY BOONE COUNTY WHITE Seed Corn; 95% or better germination. Large yielding, $3.00 per bushel. W. A. Metcalf, Box 80A, Edwardsville, Ill.

CERTIFIED PORTO RICO AND RED VELVET Potato plants, 1000—$2.00, postpaid. April delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. B. Bradshaw, Sadler, Texas.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS; NANCY HALLS, Portoricans, 500-70c; 1000-$1.20, postpaid. Safe arrival guaranteed. Smith Plant Farms, Gleason, Tenn.

MEDIUM YELLOW DENT SEED CORN BY producer. 96% germination, $2.00 per bushel; special on truck lots. W. W. Oliver, Holyoke, Colo.

TOMATO: JOHN BAER, TREE, BALTIMORE. Sweet Potato: Yellow Jersey, Red Bermuda. 100-50c; 300-$1.00. Ernest Darling, Codell, Kan.

BLACKHULL KAFIR, KANSAS GROWN 1935, 85% germination, $1.50 per bushel. Special on truck lots. Fred A. Bangs, Madison, Kan.

FOR SALE BY GROWER, WESTERN WHEAT Grass seed, germination 84%, purity 95%. Albert Magnuson, Hemingford, Nebr.

MILLIONS TREATED NANCY HALL POTATO plants, $1.20 thousand; 5000-$5.00, prepaid. Charley McGill, Gleason, Tenn.

RECLEANED BLACKHULL KAFIR, 3¼c pound; germination 90%, purity 99.10%. Harold Anderson, Hope, Kan.

MILLIONS NANCY HALL, PORTO RICO POtato plants; $1.00-1000; $9.00-10,000. Highland Farms, Gleason, Tenn.

ATLAS SARGO $3.00 BUSHEL; PINK KAFIR $3.00 hundred, sacks free; by grower. Fred Claussen, Russell, Kan.

FOR SALE: CERTIFIED WESTERN BLACKhull Kafir, 5 cents pound. C. W. Burt, grower, Coldwater, Kan.

WHEATLAND MILO, OKLAHOMA CERTIfied, $2.50 per hundred here. M. W. Hendrix, Webb, Okla.

SUDAN, WHEELER'S IMPROVED, PURE grass-type, certified. Wheeler Farms, Bridgeport, Kan.

CHOICE ILLINI SOYBEANS 85c BUSHEL; carloads or truck loads. Henry Jurgens, Arthur, Ills.

FOR SALE: CERTIFIED KANSAS ORANGE Cane seed. Stants Bros., Abilene, Kan.

1934 BLUE TAG SUDAN $4.00 CWT. GEORGE Carlson, Byers, Colo.

FLOWERS—BULBS

ROSE BUSHES—$1.00 PER DOZEN, ASsorted two-year everblooming varieties. Four colors. Order now. Add 25c for postage. Tytex Rose Nurseries, Tyler, Texas.

150 CHOICE MIXED GLADIOLUS $1.00. Dahlias, perennials. List. Harmon's Flowers, Hampton, Iowa.

12 GIANT DAHLIAS $1.00. CATALOG. MRS. Cortis Ray, Greensburg, Ind.

OLD GOLD WANTED

GOLD IS $35.00 OUNCE. CASH FOR GOLD teeth, watches, jewelry. 100 per cent full cash value mailed day shipment received. Don't gamble! For highest prices ship direct to one of the oldest and largest American institutions. Satisfaction guaranteed or articles cheerfully returned. Licensed. Information free. Chicago Gold Smelting & Refining Co., 300-M Champlain Bldg., Chicago.

GOLD $35.00 OUNCE. SHIP OLD GOLD teeth, bridges, crowns, jewelry, watches—receive cash by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or shipment returned. Free information. Dr. Weisberg's Gold Refining Company, 1566 Hennepin, Minneapolis, Minn.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer. 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

WANT TO BUY

WANTED, COMMON WEEDS BY STEADY Buyers. Details with magazine of opportunities, 10c. International Agency, KF-2, Cincinnati.

POPCORN WANTED: STATE QUALITY, VAriety and price in letter. J. L. Jennings, Beecher City, Illinois.

PAINT

PAINT — SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS from big combine factory, $1.15 gallon. Enamel, red, green, black. General purpose for implements, house, barns, etc. Other colors and brands, white, ivory, cream, gray, 85c gallon; 5-gallon container, $4.00. Paint Exchange, 1413AB Grand, Kansas City, Mo.

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.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

BE AN AUCTIONEER. A PLEASANT, PROFitable occupation. Send for catalog, also how to receive home study course, free. Fred Reppert School of Auctioneering, Box KF, Decatur, Ind.

TREE KILLERS

ENOUGH TO KILL OVER 200 SPROUTS OR trees $2.40. Bo-Ko Company, Jonestown, Miss.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED: SALESMEN TO SELL FARM TRACtor tires. Write Kansas Farmer, Box 100.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

KLEN-KWIK DUSTER—SAVES REACHING and climbing, 25 cents. Klen-Kwik, Severance, Kan.

LAND—ARKANSAS

120 ACRES, FURN'D HOME $1750, LIMESOIL. 100 fruit trees; team, tools, furniture, crops included; part cash; pg 105 Free 112-page catalog. Strout Ag'y, 920-AT Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

LAND—KANSAS

FARMS, RANCHES, MERCHANDISE, BUSIness Opportunities, Leases. Write us your wants. Describe what you have and want. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

LAND—MISSOURI

30 ACRES, READY NOW WITH 3 COWS, calf, plow tools, household goods included, crops started, only $800, part cash; just ½ mile school, ¾ mile depot town, state highway; part bottom land, orchard 28 apples, 10 peaches; good set small buildings, dwelling, barn, poultry house. Free monthly catalog, United Farm Agency, KF-428 B. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI FARM SACRIFICE. 160 ACRES, half in cultivation, five acres orchard, twenty-five Lespedeza; on highway, eight-room house, almost new; poultry houses, barn, crib, sheds. Price $2250.00, no trades. C. E. Hadley, Ellsinore, Mo.

80 ACRE FARM, $700. TERMS. 20, WELL improved, $2250. 720 sheep land, $5.00 per acre. 20 for $150. Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Mo.

LAND—WYOMING

WELL IMPROVED 500 ACRES $1900. A. L. Gaston, Recluse, Wyo.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

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

NEW OPPORTUNITY! FARM INCOME IS UP. Good land still at rock bottom prices. Washington, Montana, Minnesota, Idaho, North Dakota, Oregon. Ask about extensive Northwest developments under construction. Literature, impartial advice. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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

FREE BOOK ON MINNESOTA, NORTH DAkota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon farms. Low rates. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 502, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

LAND—MINNESOTA

FOR SALE: IMPROVED HALF AND QUARter section Red River Valley farms. Desirable properties reasonably priced. Will give terms. Ulland Mortgage Co., Fergus Falls, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

Natural Gas

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

THE newly appointed pastor of a Negro church faced a packed audience when he arose to deliver his sermon on this burning question: "Is There a Hell?"

"Bredern," he said, "de Lord made the world round like a ball."

"Amen!" agreed the congregation.

"And de Lord made two axles for the world to go round on, and He put one axle at the North Pole and one axle at the Souf Pole."

"Amen!" cried the congregation.

"And de Lord put a lot of oil and grease in de center of de world so as to keep the axles well greased and oiled."

"Amen!" said the congregation.

"And then a lot of sinners dug wells in Pennsylvania and steal de Lord's grease. And they dig wells in Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, and in Mexico and Russia, and steal de Lord's oil and grease.

"And some day dey will have all of de Lord's oil and grease, and dem axles is gonna get hot. And den, dat will be hell, bredren, dat will be hell!" —L. S. Carroll, Jefferson Co.

Three New Coins

It was a remote section of the hills and the native was entertaining a salesman who chanced to pass thru. Said the salesman, "I see they are making three coins out of a dollar, now."

"You don't tell," replied the amazed Ozarker who rarely saw any of the precious stuff. "What is it, 33⅓-cent coins?"

"Oh, no, pardner, two quarters and a half dollar."—C. E. I.

The Digging Season

Collegian (home for summer)—"Well, dad, I bought some books on farming for you to dig into."

Dad—"Yeah, and I've bought another 80 acres for you to dig into."—J. C. Somers, Lincoln Co.

Not the Right Clothes

We had returned from the funeral and were remarking about the shroud Mr. W. was buried in. "Well," said pa, determinedly, "whatever ye all do, don't put a shroud on me when I die. I don't want to get up on Resurrection Day and go to running all over Heaven with my back a shining."—Zell Sherfield, Clay Co.

Where Milk a Cow?

"Now tell the jury, lady," instructed the young lawyer, "just where the prisoner was milking the cow." The young lady, a trifle embarrassed, smiled sweetly and replied, "Why, I think it was just a little back of the center, sir."—Mrs. L. B. Samuels, Scott Co.

No Case Against Him

Judge—"Well, here you are again, Rastus."

Rastus—"Yassuh, boss, I'm afore you again, but dis time Ah got a cause."

Judge—"Well, what is it, Rastus?"

Rastus—"Judge, what would you do if some one steal yo' gal?"

Judge—"I'd cut her company, Rastus."

Rastus—"Dat's jes' what Ah did—an' I cut him plenty deep."—Ollie Wilson, Linn Co.

Garden Well Protected

"Aren't you afraid the birds will eat up your seeds? You ought to put up a scare-crow!"

"Oh, I guess we needn't bother. One of us is always in the garden."—Mrs. H. C. Rectenwald, Atchison Co.

A Change of Oil

Barber (to young plastered-haired sheik): "What'll you have, a haircut or just the oil changed?"—John J. Ingham, Wyandotte Co.

A Thief Works From the Inside

(Continued from Page 22)

smoked a great deal and wandered in and out in his pantherine way. When he was indoors his eyes traveled instinctively to doors and windows and intervening groups; when he was outside they took critical account of distances and the parked motors in the drive. It was a curious thing that tonight, with everything coming his way, he should have that instinct to keep the avenues of escape open. Perhaps it was because success was so near that he was a bit on edge, but he obeyed the instinct nevertheless. He was cynical enough in other respects, but he had a superstitious reverence for a hunch.

He saw Peter Craig arrive and stepped out by a side door to avoid him. Mrs. Mellish was there, gorgeous in orchid and silver, with the rope of pearls which made hostesses nervous and hotel managers profane wherever she took her easy-going way. De Mara stopped for a pleasant word with her and went on.

A scraping sound caught his attention, and he stood very still and followed its direction with his eyes. It came again, some ten feet beyond him. He covered the distance noiselessly, reached up and caught something small, hot and squirming.

"Aw, Mister, I wasn't doin' nothin'! Honest!"

De Mara jerked him down unceremoniously, a scared youngster with a shock of red hair. He had been clinging in the ivy, and he looked like a ruffled young bird fallen out of the nest.

"What do you mean by climbing up the side of the house like that?"

"I jus' wanted to get a look at all 'em folks. I ain't been here long." He shuffled defensively. "I got business here, anyway. It's a telegram."

"Oh!" De Mara's mind took an agile leap. "For Mr. Craig?"

"Yessir."

"I'll take it."

The boy shuffled again. "I dunno. I oughtn't to—"

"Oh, I belong here. I'll sign for him. You couldn't see Mr. Craig tonight anyway. Here, he usually treats you pretty well, doesn't he?"

He handed over a dollar. The boy's mouth stretched like a rubber band, and he squinted up shrewdly.

"I've seen you around with him. You're the one that drives the black car. Thanks, Mister."

When he was alone de Mara looked quickly around him. There was no one in sight. He flipped the envelope open and read, guarding a match flame with one hand.

When he was thru he refolded the telegram, quietly and carefully, and put it in his pocket. Then he released a long breath.

Cheated!

All his carefully built hopes gone down in one shattering smash. Back to the old shifts again, perhaps even to worse, if Derek got reckless and blew on him. Derek hated him now; he was just the kind to go crazy and spill everything. . . . He'd have to think up something . . . . some way out. Instinctively he drew further back into shadow, his thoughts racing.

One Guest Turns Crook

De Mara's face had sharpened. A hungry, hard look had come into it. He had never gone in for that sort of thing, but the chance was simply thrown at him. There was enough in the house this minute to set him up for life, and no one on guard. The stuff Mrs. Mellish had, for instance. Not the pearls, since she had those on, but there must be a peck of diamonds in her jewel case, and she never took any care of anything. That pear-shaped pendant was a young fortune in itself. Just a little clever work and it was done. He knew of a good hiding place right here on the grounds. He'd lead the hunt for it himself. His lips drew over his teeth in a tight grin.

Along the balcony he slid like a shadow. There was a great tree near the house here, and the wide-flung branches screened him from the grounds. A dim light burned in the room he sought first, and he crouched and looked in.

Marie, Mrs. Mellish's maid, had been left there on duty, but Marie had been up very late every night this week. Her head leaned back comfortably in a big winged chair, and the sound of heavy breathing came to him. He slipped softly in.

A Sickening Odor Spread

The dressing table was near her. He opened a drawer, but it squeaked slightly, and Marie stirred. De Mara's hand moved with the smooth swiftness of a snake on a rock. A wet pad came close to the girl's mouth and nose, hovered and clamped down; a silken garment of Mrs. Mellish's went over it, holding it in; a strange, sickening odor spread. He held her, guarding a vague struggle, and then fastened the smothering garment tightly. Marie sagged inertly under his hand.

There was nothing in the first drawer. He ran probing fingers thru another, with no success, ransacked a third with feverish haste, and struck something hard. His hand shook as he opened a leather case.

Glittering riches slithered over his palm. He must take the best, the ones with the big stones. He scooped up some rings, the necklace with the huge pendant, another necklace, emeralds this time. The woman decked herself out like a show window.

He needed something to wrap them in, and felt hastily in his pocket. There was the telegram, but it wasn't big enough. . . . He stopped with his hand raised.

Steps were going past the door; he he had forgotten to lock it! De Mara froze into listening stillness. The steps had paused! His free hand crept under his coat as he backed toward the window.

Before he could make it the door was flung open. Mavis Craig stood there, staring at him in horror. Alone.

So trifling a matter as Aunt Anne's fan had brought Mavis upstairs. She had found it, and was going back down the hall when she caught an elusive whiff of something.

Chloroform! . . . How strong it was! . . . Without a thought of danger or consequences she flung open the door.

"Keep quiet!" said a low voice, as deadly as the revolver he was aiming at her. "Come in and shut that door."

The odor of chloroform swept over her now. She saw a woman's figure slumped down in a chair, with some pinkish thing bound over the lower half of her face; an open jewel case, a riot of glittering things, some of them in de Mara's free hand, dripping light as he dropped them into his pocket.

"You—you thief!" she gasped.

"Shut—that—door!"

Numbly she obeyed the deadly voice. Her heart seemed to be beating in great thuds, but the knowledge of a hundred people within easy call steadied her for a moment.

De Mara Threatens Mavis

"You don't dare shoot!" she defied him breathlessly. "You couldn't get beyond the grounds, with those stolen things in your pocket. You—a guest!"

"I shan't need to shoot." His voice still held its metallic coldness. "I am going to walk out peacefully and quietly, because you are not going to give any alarm, Mrs.—Derek—Craig."

A dry gasp answered him.

"A juicy bit of news for all your new friends, eh? Better be sensible, my dear. If I get caught, the whole thing spills."

"Oh, you . . . you . . . . "

"And don't touch that woman!" he warned. "On the whole, you'd better come with me and keep out of mischief."

Her horrified eyes had gone back to the maid. Marie was slumped lifelessly down in the wing chair, still and inert. There was a hollowed, dead look about her eyes. How much had he used? . . . If she could only get that thing off. . . . Her hand crept back of her, feeling for the knob.

"Come!"

A Second too Late

The automatic had shifted. . . . She drew a quick breath.

"Help! Help! *Thief!*"

De Mara leaped, a second too late. Mavis screamed, piercingly, frantically, tugging at the door. The world rocked and she went down.

Commotion started below, shouts, screams, racing feet. She heard them pounding on the stairs. . . . Peter would be among them. . . . Dizzily she got to her feet, wondering dimly why de Mara had only struck her to the floor instead of shooting, and stumbled across the room. When they flung open the door she was on her knees beside Marie dragging the choloform soaked garment from the woman's face.

A crowd surged thru, Peter at the head, Derek at his shoulder. Both of them queerly grey-white.

"De Mara!" she gasped, holding the aching throat where de Mara had grasped and flung her. "Jewels! He got away thru that window!"

Rifled jewel case and unconscious maid told their own story. Two of them hurriedly picked up Marie and carried her outside, away from that heavy odor of chloroform. The rest swarmed to window and balcony, and streamed out again for the stairs. Someone was shouting orders; someone else was calling "Doctor! Dr. Ellis!" and an elderly man in evening clothes came in, the doctor who had brought Derek into the world. Mavis felt herself pulled up in Peter's arms and held there.

"Are you hurt?" he demanded hoarsely. "Has he hurt you—the crook?"

"I'm all right, Peter."

She wondered how she could say it, when everything was so hideously wrong. Peter gave her one more deep look and let her go.

"I'll be back soon," he promised, and was off with the others. The hunt was on. (To Be Continued)

Heard on "The Line"

Paul Parker

Paul Parker is the young man playing such a large part in the life of Lorie Ellis, your operator on "The Monticello Party Line." The friendly folks of Monticello are heard from WIBW every morning (except Saturday and Sunday) at 10:45, right after the weather reports.

Seidlitz "Singing Painter"

Tues. 8:30 p. m.-Thurs. 8:45 a. m.

Lucky Strike

Presents

"Your Hit Parade"

Saturday Nite 8 o'Clock

Listen for

Ford V8 Revue

Monday ..... 7:15 p. m.
Thursday ..... 8:30 p. m.
Saturday ..... 8:45 a. m.

The "H. D. Lee News"

(12 Noon Daily)
(Except Sunday)

News from every part of the world is presented each week-day at exactly noon by the H. D. Lee Mercantile Company, thru Trans-Radio, short-wave radio news flashes.

THE VOICE OF KANSAS
WIBW
CAPPER PUBLICATIONS
TOPEKA • 580 KILOCYCLES

IN THE FIELD

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

The East Central Kansas Jersey cattle parish show, May 15, will be held at Iola, Kan., instead of Ottawa as was originally planned.

Next week, starting Monday, May 11, is Jersey cattle week in Kansas. Six parish shows, starting with Conway Springs and ending with Saturday, May 16, at Holton.

The Oklahoma Shorthorn breeders consignment sale at Oklahoma City, Okla., March 24, resulted in an average of $85.00. The top bull brought $170.00 and the top female $130.00.

F. E. Withum & Sons, Caldwell, Kan., breeders of Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle have been carrying an advertisement all spring in Kansas Farmer offering their last fall boars. In a letter this week they report satisfactory sales and instruct us to start another adver-

Gordon & Hamilton and J. S. Henderson

HEREFORD SALE

Horton, Kansas
THURSDAY, MAY 21
(In the Horton Sale Pavilion)

11 two-year-old heifers (4 bred).
1 three-year-old bull.
22 yearling bulls.
36 yearling heifers

This sale climaxes 30 years of successful breeding on the part of Gordon & Hamilton of registered Advance Domino Herefords and every animal will meet with the approval of the most discriminating buyers as to breeding and quality. All Tuberculosis and Bangs free. Send for catalog today.

GORDON & HAMILTON
Owners
Horton, Kansas
A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Now Offering Choice Bulls
Ready For Service

Harmon, Worthmore, Mischief, Domino bloodlines. Write your wants or see the herd at your convenience.

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

Worthmore

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SIX REG. BULLS

Reds and Roans. 13 to 15 months old. Also some nice registered Cows. All very nice breeding.
JOHN THORNE, KINSLEY, KAN.

Good Young Bulls For Sale

12 to 14 months old, reds and roans. One white. Good individuals priced right for quick sale. Scotch breeding. Inspection invited. Chas. T. Hangen, Wellington, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Two Real Herd Bulls

A red and a roan—16 months old. Top breeding. Also red bull calf, 4 months old and four first calf heifers, in milk and rebred. Strictly choice cattle in good condition.

H. C. McKELVIE
Route 2 Lincoln, Nebr.

Retnuh Farms Shorthorns

HORNED : POLLED

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

Lord Wild Eyes 1536520

The most intensely bred Bates bull in Kansas, heads our herd. Bulls for sale from calves to breeding ages, also heifers. Cows of Clay and Bates breeding.
J. R. HUFFMAN, ABILENE, KAN.

HILLCREEK GULMAN FOR SALE

Out of a R. M. cow, and 5 of his sisters have R. M. records; 4 years old and weighs a ton, gentle and a sure breeder. Few bulls carry more R. M. and champion breeding. Keeping all of his heifers, reason for selling. Also young bulls sired by above bull. Inspection invited.
A.N.Johnson & M.H.Peterson Herds, Assaria, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Browndales

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

AUCTIONEERS

J. T. DICKSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEER
Well informed on values. Has no other occupation.
Telephone 444, Washington, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEER
Efficient auctioneers lower selling costs.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

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

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

isement for them offering pigs eight weeks old at popular prices. Look up the advertisement and write them if you want to start in the Poland China business right and at a small outlay.

If you want to buy a well bred, good type, registered Hampshire last fall boar write to or visit the Quigley Hampshire farms, Williamstown, Kan., located about 10 miles west of Lawrence, Kan.

Ed Herriff, probably the best known Jersey auctioneer in the southwest has been employed by Montie Martin Farms, Paola, Kan., to conduct the big registered Jersey dispersal sale at that place, May 21.

Homer Alkire, old time Poland China breeder of Belleville, Kan., has his usual good crop of spring pigs, not as many as in other days but just as good or a little better. The Alkire kind are bred to please the farmer and feeder.

Hans E. Regier, Whitewater, Kan., prominent Shorthorn breeder and sale manager for the Southwestern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association sales at Wichita, semi-annually, announces the date of October 14 for the association's annual fall sale at Wichita.

John A. Hahn, Ellinwood, Kan., breeder of Red Polled cattle is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer some young bulls out of good milk production cows and everything is Tb. tested. Write Mr. Hahn for prices and descriptions of these young bulls if you are interested.

One of the oldest breeders of Hampshire hogs, Mr. J. E. Mellecker, Offerle, Kan., passed away February 19 at the age of 79 years. He had lived in Kansas since 1875 and was a pioneer breeder of Hampshire hogs in Western Kansas. He knew all of the hardships of frontier pioneering and was a good farmer and stockman.

Roy A. Kessler, route 5, Newton, Kan., is getting well grounded with a nice little herd of well bred registered Jerseys on his farm just off the Newton-Wichita highway, a few miles south of Newton. In this issue of Kansas Farmer he is advertising a registered bull calf, grandson of Brilliant St. Mawes Lad and out of a dam of Hood Farm breeding.

Kansas Ayrshire breeders are planning four big shows for the week beginning May 19 at Lawrence. Arkansas City, May 20, and the breeders in that district promise an attractive show and program. May 21 is the date of the show at St. John. The North Central Kansas association will stage a real show at Abilene, Friday, May 22, which ends the Ayrshire show circuit for Kansas this spring.

John Thorne, Kinsley, Kan., Edwards county, is one of the pioneer Shorthorn breeders that has kept his herd of registered Shorthorns up to date in breeding type. He is starting his advertisement again in this issue of Kansas Farmer and has for sale six nice, well bred young bulls from 13 to 15 months old, reds and roans that are for sale. He also has some Shorthorn cows for sale. Write him your wants.

Mike Wilson auctioneer and breeder of registered Aberdeen Angus cattle has an announcement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Wilson has had instruction in the Reppert Auction school and has had practical experience as a salesman for the past several years. Starting with a pure bred Angus calf when only 12 years of age he has builded a good herd of cattle and has taken many awards at the best shows. The original foundation heifer is still in the herd.

C. E. Palmer, Abbyville, Kan., is advertising registered Jersey bulls in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He is offering some nice young bulls sired by Smoky's Pure Gold Duke (356655) whose dam has a record of over 14,000 pounds of milk and 764.38 pounds of butterfat. The dams of the young bulls he is offering all have nice records, they are on test, have an average of 50 pounds of fat monthly and have milked from four to 12 months. Two nine months and one has completed the year.

The Jim Hamilton 35th semi-annual horse sale at Mexico, Mo., last month resulted in the sale of 200 horses for approximately $25,000, an average of $115. Buyers were there from all over the United States. The heaviest buyer was E. M. Jordan of Kansas City, Mo., who bought 21 head. The next heaviest buyer was Roy Johnson who bought 8 head, also of Kansas City. The top was $650 for a nice bay 5-year-old stallion and the second top was $625. There were several buyers from Kansas, among them, Joe Beeler of Jewell, Kan.

Mr. W. S. Robinson, Nashville, Kan., is the owner of the registered Ayrshire cow, a daughter of Queen's Gold Laurals, proven Ayrshire bull now heading the Kansas State College herd at Manhattan. Her name is Laural's Betty Louise and she won her new distinction in her 2-year-old form producing in 1935 1935 pounds of milk and 403 pounds of butterfat. Mr. Robinson is a member of the South Central Kansas D. H. I. A. Mr. Robinson's herd has just completed six years of continuous testing in this association and has some nice records to show for his work.

The Tonnes Torkelson draft sale of registered Holsteins at Everest, Brown county, Kansas, April 21 was very satisfactory as is attested by the following letter from Mr. Torkelson: "Mr. Johnson, Kansas Farmer livestock department, Topeka, Kan. Please find enclosed check to pay for advertising. I had a very satisfactory sale. Cows averaged $114; top cow brought $160; bred heifers $72.00; open heifers, $53.00; heifer calves, $25.00 and up. Bulls of serviceable age, $85.00 to $90.00." Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, bought two nice cows and Mrs. Jack Mosby, also of Topeka, secured two nice cows.

If you are planning to buy a few registered Jerseys of the kind that will be of help in building up your herd in breeding, correct type and production you cannot possibly do better than attend the Montie Martin Farms dispersal sale of the splendid Jersey herd owned by Mr. Martin. Everything goes in this big cleanup sale of over 80 head and every animal is in perfect health. For the nice, carefully prepared sale catalog write to B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., sale manager for Mr. Martin. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer and the date is Thursday, May 21, at Montie Martin Farms, Paola, Kan.

E. C. Lacy & Sons, Miltonvale, Kan., write as follows: "Please find enclosed check for advertising and discontinue our advertisement for a while but we will need it again soon as we have several young bulls yet for sale. We have recently sold bulls to the following men: John T. Ross, Clay Center; Mrs. Fannie Wier, Blue Mound, and Albert Reichle, Riley. We have a very good calf crop this spring and winter. Mostly bulls and sired by our herd sire Greggs Farms Victorious." The Lacys are breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle at Miltonvale, Kan., Cloud county, and regular advertisers in Kansas Farmer when they have anything to sell.

This week we welcome back to our advertising columns Retnuh Farms, the home of milking, dual purpose Shorthorns with and without horns. Our readers are familiar with this great herd founded and perfected by the late Warren Hunter and will rejoice with us that the herd and breeding operations are to be carried on by Mrs. Hunter, her sons and the son-in-law, Dwight Alexander, all of Geneseo, Kan. This is probably the largest herd of strictly dual purpose Shorthorns in the state and more breeding animals have gone out from this herd than from any other herd in the country. From 40 to 60 cows are in milk the year round, they are all hand milked and those that do not show a profit are weeded out.

Ben Hook & Sons, Silver Lake, Kan., sold registered Duroc boars and gilts at auction at the Silver Lake pavilion, Thursday, April 30, at prices that were very satisfactory to the Hooks altho there were many bargains went thru the sale ring. A pretty fair crowd was out, considering the fact that everyone was pretty busy with farm work. A bunch of nice last fall boars, youngsters of splendid breeding and type, sold for an average of a little above $20. The 29 last fall gilts averaged $20. The Hooks have 72 spring pigs, many of them of the same popular bloodlines of those sold in this sale and several are litters of new and popular breeding. They are already planning for their annual fall boar and gilt sale which will be held sometime in October. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer and we will claim the sale date soon.

Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan., who was the sale manager for the consignment Shorthorn sale recently held at McDonald (Rawlins county) writes as follows:

Johnson Bros., Livestock Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. "Dear Friends: Enclosed please find my check for sale advertising. The inquiry for sale catalogs was very satisfactory and a check shows that quite a large number of those who made inquiry because of this advertising attended the sale and many of them were our best buyers. I appreciate very much your mention of the sale in your livestock news column and Mr. Jesse R. Johnson who attended the sale was of real help in making the sale a very satisfactory one, considering conditions that cattle men have faced for two years in the northwest. Yours Very Truly, Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan., April 26, 1936."

In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement of Gordon & Hamilton and J. S. Henderson, at Horton, Kan., Thursday, May 21. Gordon & Hamilton have been successful breeders of Herefords for 30 years and practically every Hereford breeder in this section of the country knows of the quality of their herd. Mr. Henderson is a new name in the Hereford business but was brought to the front strongly last fall through purchase of the entire herd of George T. Guyton at Pleasant Hill, Mo. It was one of the best known Missouri herds and carried much of the blood of Beau Balfour, Beau Delaware, Masterpiece, Beau Anxiety Jr., Incomparable, Dandy Mischief and Prince Superior. Prior to this purchase Mr. Henderson had a few choice cows mated with a bull from the famous Lee Shawhan herd. The cow herd of Gordon & Hamilton carry the blood lines of Pretty Stanway by Bright Stanway and Battle Mischief by Beau Mischief mating with Advance Stanway. Anyone in the market for good Herefords will do well to attend this sale.

One of the best and most uniform offerings of registered Hereford calves ever sold in a Kansas auction went thru the ring when Guy Steele & sons held their April 25th sale. The unusual uniformity of the bull division prevented any high tops and in fact kept down competition. With a bull in the alley and more coming equal in every way from the standpoint of both breeding and individuality, why not wait until later to buy. So it was no wonder the bulls sold higher as the sale ended than at the start. Altho the top bull only sold for $150.00 the entire bull offering averaged $100.00 per head lacking one dollar and fifty cents. Heifers sold some below the bulls with a general average of about $90.00 on the entire offering. The interesting news of the sale was the large number of new buyers, indicating that new herds are being founded and farmers and stockmen are buying bulls suited to herd improvement. R. Miller of Milford, Kan., bought the top bull. Lawn Silvers of Clay Center, Kan., bought three good bulls to use in his commercial herd located at Longford, Kan. The top heifer brought $117.50. The Steele firm continue with a herd of about 60 Anxiety bred cows headed by Boil Prince Domino 21st, a line bred Prince Domino bull.

Shorthorn breeders in Northwest Kansas and Southwest Nebraska have on several occasions in the past held consignment sales at McDonald, Kan. (Rawlins county). For the past three or four years crop conditions have made it impossible to hold these spring sales until this spring, thru the efforts of Bert Powell, who promoted the sales in the past, a sale was planned and a number of breeders of that territory consigned selections to the sale which was held at McDonald, April 23. A very nice lot of Shorthorns, both horned and Polled, were assembled for the sale. The sale was well advertised and well managed by Bert Powell, one of Kansas' well known livestock auctioneers and a very good attendance was had. It was expected that the prices would range low because of crop conditions in that territory for the past few years The top bull, a nice roan yearling consigned by Johnson Bros. of Brewster, Kan., went to Joseph Vavroch, Oberlin, Kan., for $80.00. The top female, an 8-year-old roan cow with a heifer calf sold for $80.00 to John Sexton, Weskan, Kan., who bought several head. N. A. Yoeman, Winona, Kan., bought several head. Other buyers were C. E. Waugh, Weskan; T. J. Pickering, Wakeeney, Kan.; E. M. Dean, Scott City; Joe Lauritsen, Gem, Kan., and Arthur Waechter, Yuma, Colo. Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan., assisted Mr. Powell in the selling.

While it was not a very large crowd that the Kansas state Shorthorn breeders sale at Manhattan, April 10, attracted it was nevertheless a very interesting one, altho this statement could hardly be substantiated by its willingness to pay deserved prices for many of the very nice Shorthorns that were sold. But it was quite a good attendance of Shorthorn breeders from over the state. Fred Gifford of Wakefield, Kan., bought a nice bull consigned by the college herd for $160.00. He was by Ashbourne Ace by Browndale Premier and another nice bull, also by Ashbourne Ace, went to Griffee Bros. of Marysville, Kan., at $150. The top price paid was $165.00 for another nice yearling consigned by the Cummings herd at Kingman and sold to a brother of the Mr. Cummings that consigned him. J. D. Wetta, Andale, Kan., paid $125.00 for a nice yearling bull bred by W. F. Bair, Ransom, Kan., but consigned by Tomson Bros., Wakarusa. Two young bulls, around 10 months old consigned by Tomson Bros., sold for $137.50 and $102.50. One of them, a beautiful white, Silver Archer and sired by Proud Archer, went to Bukey Bros., Gypsum, Kan. P. M. Holm, Denmark, (Lincoln county) bought the other. A bargain in the sale was a nice cow, Bessie's Star, with a nice bull calf by Lord Archer at foot that was consigned by R. A. Hailey, Wilsey, Kan., and sold to Ed Markee, Potwin, Kan., for $100. The sale was very efficiently managed by Clinton K. Tomson. Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan., was the auctioneer on the block and was assisted by Ralph Fortna, Lincoln, Nebr.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

May 11—Krotz Stock Farms, Odell, Nebr.

Hereford Cattle

May 12—Northern Colorado Hereford Breeders, Greeley, Colo. Stow Witwer, manager.
May 21—Gordon & Hamilton and J. S. Henderson, Horton, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

May 21—Montie Martin Farms, Paola, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE SPRING SHOWS

Jerseys

May 11—South Central Kansas Parish, Conway Springs.
May 12—Central Kansas Parish, Stafford.
May 13—North Central Kansas Parish, Clay Center.
May 14—Sekan Parish, Oswego.
May 15—East Central Kansas Parish, Iola.
May 16—Northeast Kansas Parish, Holton.

Ayrshires

May 19—Eastern Kansas Assn., Lawrence.
May 20—South Central Kansas Assn., Arkansas City.
May 21—Central Kansas Assn., St. John.
May 22—North Central Assn., Abilene.

DUROC HOGS

100 HIGH CLASS SOWS AND GILTS
Bred to our 10 Big Herd bears. Not equaled in America. 30 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, easy feeding medium type Durocs. Top bears, all ages. Catalog, photos. Shipped on approval. Immunized, pedigreed. Come or write me.
W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Quigley Hampshire Boars
A few choice, well grown Fall boars ready for service for your fall breeding.
QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARM
Williamstown, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Pigs 8 Weeks Old $10
Popular breeding and papers with each pig. The medium type you are looking for. Start right.
F. E. WITTUM & SONS, CALDWELL, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Purebred Jersey Bulls
Sired by Smoky's Pure Gold Duke (356655) whose dam has a record of 14,836 pounds of milk, 764.38 pounds of fat. Dams of bulls are on test and have average of over 50 lbs. fat monthly. Milked 4 to 12 months.
C. E. PALMER
Abbyville - - - - - Kansas

Reg. Bull Calf For Sale
Grandson of Brilliant St. Mawes Lad and out of a dam of Hood's Farm Breeding.
ROY A. KESSLER, R. 5, NEWTON, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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

SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS
We have for sale three extra nice young bulls, 8 months old. Sired by our All American Junior herd sire. These youngsters are out of cows with nice records.
Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Fresh and Heavy Springers
Young cows, high grade Guernseys and Brown Swiss. A number of bred and open heifers. One yearling Guernsey bull, one yearling Brown Swiss bull—both registered and richly bred. Tb. and blood tested.
Ober Lichlyter, Box 223, Augusta, Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Ayrshire Cows For Sale
Bred to a Sycamore Farms bred bull, cows from Gossard foundation. Heavy milkers and right in every way. Must reduce size of herd at once. 60 to select from. Also young bulls. Inspection invited.
C. L. WHITE, ARLINGTON, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

REGISTERED RED POLLS
We offer for sale young Bulls, Tb. tested and from good milkers. Write for descriptions and prices.
John A. Hahn, Route 3, Box 37, Ellinwood (Barton County), Kan.

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions
Sorrels, chestnuts, and strawberry roans in good breeding condition ready for immediate service; largest selection at lowest prices.
177 miles above Kansas City.
FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

STALLIONS AND JACKS

50 Jacks Ready for Service
A few registered Percheron, Belgian and Morgan Stallions for sale.
HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, DIGHTON, KAN.

The Utmost in Jerseys
Will Be Sold in the
Montie Martin Farm's Dispersal
Paola, Kansas, Thursday, May 21
75 head of outstanding Jerseys, including Cows, Heifers and Bulls. The blood of Noble of Oaklands and other noted families. Cows are BIG RICH MILKERS with records up to 67 pounds fat per month. Nowhere are there so many heavy milking cows and high quality heifers and calves. All negative to Tb. and Bang's test. For catalog write
B. C. Settles, Sales Manager, Palmyra, Missouri

See Good Ayrshires
The Breed That Makes the Most 4% Milk at Least Feed Cost
At the Following District Shows
May 19, Lawrence, Kan. May 21, St. Johns, Kan.
May 20, Arkansas City, Kan. May 22, Abilene, Kan.
Plan now to attend these shows. See some of the best farmer-bred and owned Ayrshires in their working clothes. Meet their owners. See the judging. Have a good time.
For Further Information Regarding the Fastest Growing Dairy Breed in Kansas, Write
Ayrshire Breeders' Assn., 260 Center St., Brandon, Vermont

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.5-9-36
Deere Combines and Harvesters (page 7)
Booklet—Farming in 48 States (page 9)
Irrigation Pump Catalog (page 13)
Perfection Oil Stoves and Refrigerators (page 15)
How to Take Care of Your Pipe (page 16)
New Way to Put Up Hay (page 16)
Hay Chopping and Storage (page 16)
Stockman Farmer Supply Catalog (page 16)
Bulletin Explaining Canonizing (page 17)
New Glider Buck Rake (page 17)
Poultry Booklets: First Aid to Baby Chicks; How and When to Vaccinate (page 18)
Oliver Farm Implement Catalog (page 19)
New Farm Equipment Catalog (page 19)
Booklet—The Truth About Cream Separators (page 20)
Case Threshing Equipment and Farm Implements (page 21)
Dempster Centrifugal Pumps and Irrigation Systems (page 23)

Our Busy Neighbors

SOME sort of crop yield every year during the last 4 years, and little or no soil erosion, is the record Jesse Hanner has established on his 480-acre farm in Stevens county. The land has been fairly well covered with growth or stalks and the wind didn't start soil blowing. Mr. Hanner has been farming there for 32 years, grows some wheat but leans heavily to row crops. He has had some returns every year. He milks 8 cows and sells butterfat. One rule he follows is never to plant row crops until after a rain. He says this gives him until June 15, as row crops planted that late mature.

Owns a Wooden Clock

AN ANCIENT clock made with wooden gears and designed to run with weights, is owned by Carl Stone, Cheyenne county. This heirloom was owned by his grandfather. It carries a 1492 date, but Mr. Stone has no way of knowing whether it really is that old. It is an interesting clock, but it doesn't keep time.

A Famous Hereford Herd

FIVE HUNDRED farmers and stockmen attended the Dominion Hereford sale of G. C. Steel & Sons, held near Barnes. This herd was founded 51 years ago and is of outstanding quality. The sale offerings consisted of bull and heifer calves, most of them around a year old. The bulls averaged nearly $100 a head and the heifers $80. The highest priced bull went to R. Miller, of Wakefield, at $150. The top female brought $117.50.

The Steel ranch consists of more than 1,200 acres of bluestem pasture and alfalfa land and will continue to produce more and better Herefords. This part of Kansas was one of the first sections of the state to become famous for the large number of Hereford breeders.

It Needs Fresh Air

THE three common traditions pertaining to the cause of dark meat—grass feeding, violent excitement of the animal before slaughter, and delayed bleeding—now must take a back seat. D. L. Mackintosh and J. L. Hall, of Kansas State College, say their investigations establish the cause of dark beef, a condition causing losses to the packing industry, as "impermeability of the tissue to oxygen." On being exposed to the air, if oxygen cannot get into the tissue, it remains dark.

After Profitable Years

EVEN the best fail sooner or later. An 111,000-pound milk producing grade Holstein, owned by Faulconer Brothers, of El Dorado, finally took the trip to market at the age of 17 years, reports C. G. Thompson, supervisor of the local testing association.

The Kind to Have

A CHESTER WHITE sow owned by E. H. Erickson, young farmer near Agenda, has returned her owner a gross income of $558.50 in 13 months. In the late winter of 1935, the sow farrowed 13 pigs. Ten were saved. Erickson sold them when 6 months old at $11 a hundred. They averaged 250 pounds. Last September the sow farrowed 10 pigs. Now Erickson has sold them at 6½ months for $9.60 a hundred. This lot averaged 295 pounds at selling time.

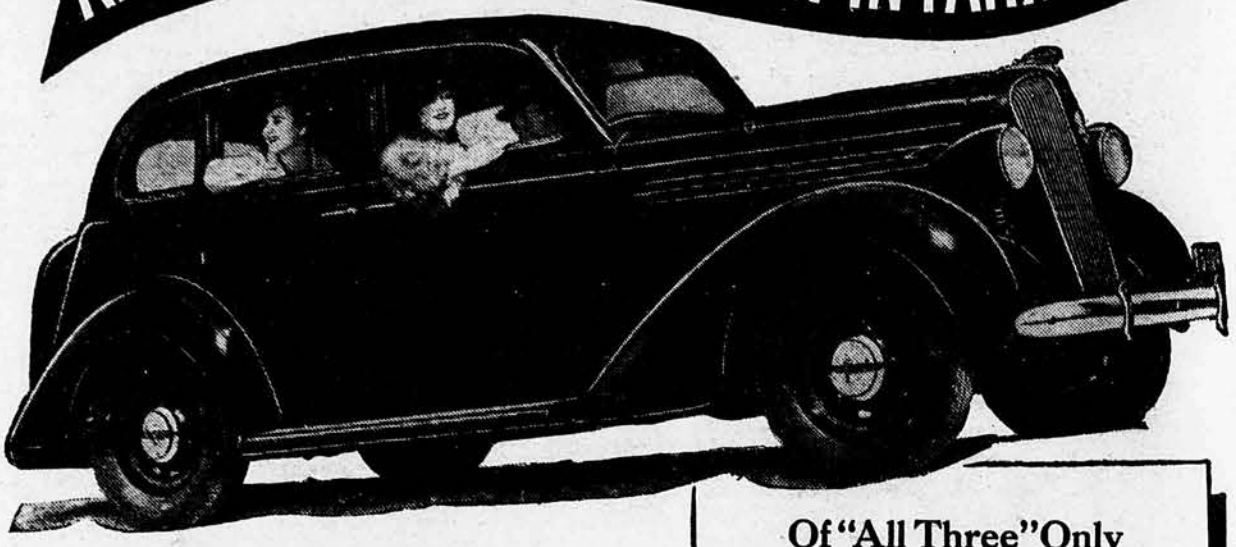
A Mighty Long Look

ASTRONOMERS at Mt. Wilson observatory, Pasadena, Calif, are studying a star suicide. They say this is a preview of what the end of the world may be. Discovered January 18, thru the world's largest telescope, experts say the star is exploding at the rate of 4,000 miles a second with a temperature of some 300,000 degrees centigrade, and about as brilliant as 20,000,000 suns. It soon may be a darkened mass. But cheer up, this explosion occurred 7,000,000 years ago. The star is so far away, it took that long for the light to reach the earth, some 42,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles.

TODAY "ALL THREE" COST ABOUT THE SAME!

*LIST PRICE AT MAIN FACTORY

AND PLYMOUTH SAVES MONEY IN FARM USE



It's America's Most Economical Full-Size Car

WHEN YOU BUY a new car this information can save you money...help you make a better buy. Today "All Three" low-priced cars offer models at almost identical list prices.

But...look over Plymouth's great extra-value features. Then take it out on the road. You'll see the extra room...chair-height seats...the sensational power of 6.7-1 compression...the easiest steering you've ever known...why owners report "18 to 24 miles per gallon of gas!"...the vibrationless Floating Power...the ruggedness and low upkeep...and why farmers are swinging to Plymouth. See your Chrysler, Dodge or DeSoto dealer today!

PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION

TUNE IN ED WYNN TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8:30 E. S. T., N. B. C. RED NETWORK... "GULLIVER THE TRAVELER"

"It costs less to run," and Roger Nowell, of Massachusetts, can prove it. "I keep accurate records of gas, oil, tires...every cent my car costs me ...and I've tried 'All Three' low-priced cars. I *know* that Plymouth costs less to run...that it's the safest... the most reliable... as well as the easiest, most comfortable to drive."

Of "All Three" Only Plymouth Gives You All these Great Features

Double-Action Hydraulic Brakes
Safety-Steel Body
Patented *Floating Power* Engine Mountings
Calibrated Ignition
Full-Length Water Jackets
Directional Water Circulation
Balanced Weight and Balanced Spring Action
Easiest Steering (18.2-1 ratio)
6-Cylinder L-Head Engine Simplicity
Highest Compression...Yet Uses Regular Gas!
Four Piston Rings (instead of three)
Four Main Bearing Crankshaft
Roller-Bearing Universal
Body, Fenders, All Sheet Metal...*Rust-Proofed!*

$25 A MONTH

EASY TO BUY—Plymouth is priced with the lowest...and you can buy a new Plymouth for $25 a month. The Commercial Credit Company offers all Chrysler, Dodge and De Soto dealers terms that make Plymouth easy to buy.

$510 AND UP, LIST AT FACTORY, DETROIT SPECIAL EQUIPMENT EXTRA

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS