

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

May 20, 1933
Seventy-First Year



Kansas and the Farm Act

ALTHO increasing the buying power of farmers is the purpose of the new Farm Act, the Act is more than farm relief—it is national relief. Farmers will buy the products of industry when they have more money. That is why the Act bears the title, “To relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power.”

Farmers' purchasing power is low largely because ever since the World War, they have been producing more than the United States and the world, can buy and pay for at a price that enables farmers to stay in business. Exports of American farm goods in February 1933, were 29 per cent below the average for the same month in the five years before the World War. The Farm Act makes possible such adjustments in production and price as are fair to all and harm no legitimate interest of any group.

Just What This Season?

SEVERAL methods for bringing about an increase in rural buying are provided for in the Act. Just what is to be done this season will not be known until after hearings are held by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. The Act is made readily adjustable, to meet new and changing conditions as they arise. Hence the broad power granted the Secretary of Agriculture. Its operating regulations are not written into the law for this reason. Alternative methods are made possible by the Act.

1. The Secretary of Agriculture may arrange with individual farmers to reduce their acreage or their production by a specified amount, and compensate them for it either by paying rent for the withdrawn acres, or by making direct benefit payments. This would be immediate relief, with only the participating producers receiving the benefits.

2. By entering into marketing agreements with millers, packers and others to reduce wasteful and price-depressing competition, excessive handling charges, and so on, the Secretary may bring about better prices to farmers. The Secretary may also arrange and be a party to trade agreements among producers and processors thru which it may be possible to pay higher prices for commodities.

The Act will be administered by George N. Peek who will have Charles Brand, of the National Fertilizer Association, as co-administrator. The wheat administrator will be M. L. Wilson of Montana University, author of the revised allotment plan, who was formerly a county agent.

May Not Rent This Spring

THE winter wheat grower is to get a bonus, either thru benefit certificates or land-leasing rentals, in return for reducing acreage probably 20 per cent. Benefits are likely to be based on average production the last 3 years. The object is to lift wheat prices by keeping a percentage of acreage out of production.

However, the latest word of Secretary Wallace is: “We may perhaps find it inadvisable to

Between Now and Fall

GET ready to do your part in Farm Relief. Pasture wheat fields that are too thin to pay for harvest but would add to supply. Replant with needed feed crops, fallow the rest. Plan for a 20 per cent reduction in fall seeding. Also improve quality of livestock and reduce numbers.

rent any wheat land this spring. There is a possibility that no acreage curtailment program will be undertaken until winter-wheat sowing for the following year.” At the same time he warns the wheat growers of both wheat belts not to let present prices, which are 28 per cent above world parity, lead them to sow an acreage that will bring disaster upon them again. Funds to make these rental and benefit payments would come first from the 100 million



THE FARM PLAN DIRECTOR

George Peek, former president of the Moline Plow Company, has been chosen for chief administrator of the Farm Relief Act. M. L. Wilson of Montana State College, will be in charge of wheat production. It was Wilson who worked out the original domestic allotment plan. He was once a county agent and a good one.

dollars appropriated, later from an adjustment tax levied on the first processing by millers and others of the basic commodity.

Farmers Who Participate

THE basic commodities named in the Act are wheat, cotton, hogs, field corn, rice, tobacco, milk, and milk products. But the Secretary may exclude any of these commodities if its inclusion would not further the purpose of the law.

For an explanatory review of the farm debt relief provisions in the Act, turn to page 3.

The Secretary is empowered to decide what method of adjusting production should be applied to a given commodity, when it shall be applied, and how much the compensating payments to farmers shall be.

Farmers who participate in this program, and those who do not participate, will sell their products at the same market price. Those who do participate will receive an additional payment. The others will not.

The amount of payment is limited. It is not to be more than equal to the buying value of the average price the farmer received for his products during the five years before the World War.

What a Parity Price Is

FOR the farm goods he sold before the War for \$1, the farmer in March, 1933, was getting only 50 cents. For the manufactured goods that he bought for \$1 before the War, he was paying \$1.03 in March. Therefore his pre-war parity price in March, would have been more than double the price in dollars he actually received in that month.

The Act provides that if the market price itself rises toward the pre-war parity price, the compensating payments to farmers will decrease in proportion, and if the market reaches the pre-war parity level, the payments will be discontinued.

The goal of pre-war parity is to be approached gradually, with due regard to ability of consumers to pay, the condition of industry and employment, and whether payments become so heavy that they check the consumption of the commodity on which they are made. In this case the Secretary of Agriculture may reduce or discontinue them.

To aid in putting the law into effect, state extension agents, supervisors, practical farmers and commodity committees will be enlisted. The spirit of the law's enforcement will be voluntary, but nobody will be permitted to abuse its regulations. Those who sign agreements for any phase of crop regulation and control, will reap the benefit of their faith in the new deal for agriculture. The immediate job, Secretary Wallace declares, is to reduce output to domestic needs plus the amount we can export at a profit.

Lost Friendship

Alas! I've lost another friend!
No longer does he pause
To greet me as he passes by
With merry quips and saws.

It happened when he started in
To tell a joke, and said,
"Now stop me if you've heard this
one."
I did.

(He's cut me dead!)

—Val Sherman

Across Kansas

The first 1,200-bushel car of wheat to be shipped from Soldier in a year, has just gone.

The 1932-'33 drouth in Central and Western Kansas, lasted nine months. It didn't even thunder.

The Ellis baseball team is almost a family affair. It includes the six Weisner brothers, all fast players.

Ever see one? A small piece of flat iron dug up at Hill City, was recognized by a pioneer as an ox shoe.

Nearly 16,000 families in 150 Kansas towns will work subsistence gardens this summer—and live better.

A mud rain too thick for windshield wipers, stopped cars on 40-S, near Ellsworth, but cleared the air.

Some thieves are husky. Forty rods of hog wire too heavy for one man to handle, was stolen from a Seneca farm.

The Redistricted state highways will save taxpayers \$300,000 a year, says the new highway director, Harry Darby.

Daniel Poling, famous radio pulpiteer, will speak at the State Christian Endeavor convention at Newton, June 8-11.

Governor Landon finds the "grass roots" rather quiet in regard to a special session to submit repeal of prohibition.

As many as 10 out-of-state gasoline trucks at a time have been detained for inspection at the Belleville port of entry.

Wathena strawberry growers may use cardboard boxes this year instead of wood. Then they need add just a little ice cream.

The 5 per cent cut in the pay of state highway employes, saves \$125,000 annually. A 10 per cent cut was made a year ago.

A fine casing for an irrigation well can be made with oil barrels if both ends are cut out, E. A. Darland, discovers at Codell.

Lincoln's municipal wood pile shows a net loss of \$2.50 for six months, but it probably saved \$400 for the county poor fund.

They're using hay burners on New York State farms, too. Twenty-one Kansas draft horses have been shipped there from Seneca.

A Missouri Pacific truck has taken the place of the Osawatomie accommodation train. Passengers may use their cars or taxis.

Recent wind storms out Garden City way brought a lot of chinch bugs from Texas and Oklahoma to spend the summer in Kansas.

A calf of jack-rabbit size has been born in Washington county on the farm of Clarence Odgers and hunters will have to be careful.

For lack of something to do the prisoners in Lyndon's county jail have painted the inside. Which is as far as the sheriff will let them go.

First of the "wet" rallies to slay prohibition, has been held in Wichita. Speakers were a Wichita society matron and Tom Harley, Wichita lawyer.

When Senator Curtis finds out how much taxes have been cut in Kansas, he may be sorry he changed his place of residence from Topeka to Washington.

Hailstones fractured the skull of Alfred Hansen, age 3; dropped a motor car salesman semi-conscious to the pavement and did \$25,000 damage to Wyandotte county's fruit crop.

Salaries of teachers at State schools are cut 15 to 25 per cent, and that of the chancellor of the University and president of Kansas State College, 30 per cent, making education cheaper.

Now It's 30-Minute Drive

A 400-ACRE farm in Atchison county that has never seen a mortgage, is managed by Mrs. Julia Elizabeth Boyington, aged 84, who has lived on it three-quarters of a century and still occupies one room that was part of the original house built in 1858 by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Adams. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were among the first to stake out a claim in Atchison county. They arrived behind two yoke of oxen, a 2-days' trip from Atchison. Today it is a 30-minute drive. Mrs. Boyington was a 9-year-old girl then and the neighbors they saw oftenest were Indians and prairie game.

Chickens Saved His Beets

WHEN Peter Grabian, a neighbor farmer in Colorado, noticed the worms moving in on his young sugar beets last season, he pulled two brooders in which 300 Leghorn cockerels were housed to the edge of the field and turned the young roosters loose. The birds followed the rows and gobbled up the worms on one plant after another. It was cheaper than spraying and the young cockerels grew rapidly. Not a single beet was lost to the worms and but few plants were trampled out by the chickens near the brooder houses. Grabian's neighbors virtually lost all their beets.

Bridge Will Be a Lake

SOMEWHAT by chance, Oberlin, Decatur county, and all Northwest Kansas, is to have a 50-acre lake, 1½ miles north of Oberlin. Necessary grading for the new all-weather highway on U. S. 183, makes it possible. The roadway will form a dam that will back up about 50 acres of water in a state park which is to become a recreation center and playground for Northwest Kansas. Natural springs will feed the lake that was born when it was found the dam and spillway could be built for less than a bridge.

Beer Trucking in Kansas

BEER trucks crossing Kansas, headed for Oklahoma, are contraband, Attorney General Roland Boynton, has ruled. They may be stopped and the drivers arrested. . . The beer law omits the interstate feature from 3.2 beer shipments into dry states. This makes every beer truck driver an outlaw, if he is headed for the dry state of Oklahoma. It is legal for trucks that have proper licenses to transport beer across Kansas from Missouri to Colorado and many of them are.

Ranch Under New Head

JOHN MYERS, Olathe, former speaker of the Kansas house, and formerly with the Producers Commission Company, has taken a 3-year lease and moved on the Clover Cliff ranch, Elmdale. The ranch of 7,500 acres, mostly bluestem grazing land, is one of the largest in this part of the state. The owner, Mrs. Kathryn Nicoll, is moving to California.

Bought Gregory Ranch

ONE of the best ranches in the Cottonwood Valley, Chase county, the C. M. Gregory ranch of 1,030 acres that has been in the Gregory family 50 years, has been bought by Ludwig Nelson, Wichita livestock commission man, as an investment. The purchase price is said to have been between \$40,000 and \$42,000. A bargain.

Stripped Test Trees

SOME moron with nothing much to do, stripped the blossom-laden cherry and plum trees at the Fort Hays Experiment Station. As the trees were being used in a test, the value of the work already recorded, was spoiled, altho a new and a poor kind of fruit tree pest has been discovered, or may be.

Farm Improvements

T. C. Wilson, Garfield, new farm home. Ernest Beanway, Yates Center, bungalow cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Jabe Nuzem, Highland, 2-story modern home.

Charles Seeman, near Ash Valley, modern home of brick and veneer, with hot water and electricity.

Harry Smith, near Osage City, installing modern plumbing. Already has electricity.

★ WHAT a BREAK for Billy!

He just loves his
Post Toasties . . . and
he gets it every day!
(His mother knows
it's good for him!)

HOW often youngsters
scorn the foods you know
are good for them! But here's
one they simply love to eat!

Post Toasties! . . . that's the
kind of breakfast food that
makes them ask for *big* help-
ings! And no wonder! These
honey-colored flakes are so
crisp and crunchy in their
bowls of milk or cream. How
grand they taste whether you
serve them plain, or topped
off with fruits or berries.

Post Toasties is made from
tender toasted hearts of corn
that turn to energy—*quick!* It's
the wake-up food for children
and grown-ups, too. Just try
Post Toasties for tomorrow's
breakfast—and every day—and
see how fine it is! Post Toasties
is a product of General Foods.

BOYS AND GIRLS!

Join Post's Junior Detective
Corps! Send your name and
address, with TWO Post Toasties
box-tops, to Inspector Post,
care of General Foods, Battle
Creek, Mich., for a big, shiny
badge and Detective Manual.
(Offer expires Oct. 15, 1933)

THE
"WAKE UP"
FOOD



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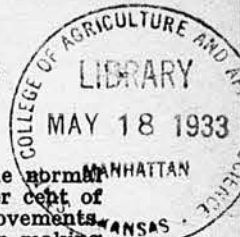
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This Eases Farm Debt Worry



THE DEBT-harassed farmer will now have a chance to pull thru with a whole skin. The good doctor, Uncle Sam, has prescribed two kinds of tonic that are not going to taste so badly. One is relief offered thru the new bankruptcy act recently passed by Congress. The other is help provided thru the emergency farm mortgage part of the farm bill, when it becomes effective. These are two entirely different bills that will operate thru two different agencies.

Under protection of the new bankruptcy law a farmer can hold his farm from foreclosure. Upon a petition signed by 15 or more farmers in one county, the United States District Court will appoint a conciliation commissioner for the county. This petition must show that each farmer signing it is insolvent or unable to meet his obligations as they mature, and that he intends to file a petition for relief under the new act.

Won't Need an Attorney

WHEN the commissioner is appointed each of the 15 or more farmers will file a petition in the Federal court, with statements of his assets and liabilities. This must be accompanied by a fee of \$10. When this petition is filed and approved by the court, it will be referred to the commissioner who will direct further procedure.

The conciliation commissioner will, upon request, assist any farmer in preparing and filing his petition under the new law, and in all matters subsequently arising under the law. Farmers will not be required to be represented by an attorney.

This new bankruptcy act gives the farmer an opportunity to work himself out of debt without fear of losing his farm thru foreclosure. No action, described in the following six points, can be brought against the farmer or his property except on petition made and granted by the judge after the hearing and the report of the conciliation commissioner:

Proceedings for any demand, debt, or account including a money demand.

Proceedings for the foreclosure of a mortgage on land, or for cancellation, rescission, or specific performance of an agreement for sale of land or for recovery of possession of land.

Proceedings to acquire title to land by virtue of any tax sale.

Proceedings by way of execution, attachment or garnishment.

Proceedings to sell land under or in satisfaction of any judgment or mechanic's lien.

Seizure, distress, sale or other proceedings under an execution or under any lease, lien, chattel mortgage, conditional sale agreement, crop payment agreement or mortgage.

These prohibitions do not apply to the collection of taxes, or interest or penalties with respect to them, nor to proceedings affecting property other than that used in farming operations or comprising the home or household effects of the farmer or his family.

Can Have a 5-Year Stay

THE emergency mortgage act, just passed, will help farmers whose mortgages are too much of a burden now, but under normal conditions would pay out. It also will provide working capital in many cases. It isn't intended to help a borrower who has tried to take advantage of his creditor's leniency. An emergency exists in the farm mortgage field; this emergency legislation is a trial at adjusting these debts so neither debtor nor creditor will get the worst of the deal.

A borrower from the Federal Land Bank, whose loan is in good standing, will be able to get relief within 60 days after final passage of the emergency mortgage act. His interest rate will be cut to 4½ per cent for the next five years. If he finds it necessary he may stop paying on the principal of his loan. During that time he may even postpone interest payments that he cannot meet, provided he pays his taxes, insurance premiums, and water, stock and drainage tax assessments.

How Others May Get Loans

ANY borrower who receives a loan from the Federal Land Bank in the next two years, thru National Farm Loan associations, will get the same low rate of interest.

Raymond H. Gilkeson

Told on This Page

THE new bankruptcy law enables a farmer to hold his farm from foreclosure. It gives him a chance to work out of debt without fear of losing his farm.

The emergency mortgage act will give Federal Land Bank borrowers a 5-year moratorium on principal payments and will cut interest to 4½ per cent.

It will allow the land bank to take over your mortgage, if good, from a private lending agency on the same terms.

Also it provides 13-year loans at 5 per cent, no principal payment first three years, to redeem farm property lost thru foreclosure, reduce other debts, and provide working capital.

John Fields, president of the Federal Land Bank, Wichita, says this can cut semi-annual payments to the bank as much as 60 to 70 per cent of what it has required to keep loans in good standing.

With prices of farm commodities going up, this certainly will put Federal Land Bank borrowers on their feet again. It may even be possible to help the farmer whose loan is not fully in good standing. The Farm Loan Commissioner may restore the loan to good standing by advancing credit to cover back payments, this to be repaid by the farmer at 4½ per cent interest within a 13-year period.

May Transfer Mortgages

THE farmer who has borrowed from a private lending agency, or from an individual, is far in the majority so he isn't left out. He may apply to the Federal Land Bank thru his local Farm Loan Association to transfer his loan. If this is accomplished he is entitled to the 5-year moratorium, or stay, on principal payments and the 4½ per cent rate, the same as other land bank borrowers.

If no local farm loan association is available, he may apply direct to the bank at Wichita. In this case his interest rate will be 5 per cent. But if a local loan association is formed later, and he joins, his interest rate promptly drops to 4½ per cent.

To make such a shift of loans possible, the bill provides for issuing 2 billion dollars worth of Federal Farm Loan bonds at 4 per cent, interest guaranteed by the Government. These may be exchanged with—but not forced upon—the private lending agency or the individual, holding the farmer's mortgage, provided the mortgage doesn't

Help Thru Raising Prices

THE administration has the definite objective of raising commodity prices to such an extent that those who have borrowed money will, on the average, be able to repay that money in the same kind of dollar which they borrowed.

We do not seek to let them get such a cheap dollar that they will be able to pay back a great deal less than they borrowed. In other words, we seek to correct a wrong and not to create another wrong in the opposite direction.

That is why powers are being given to the administration to provide, if necessary, for an enlargement of credit, in order to correct the existing wrong. These powers will be used when, as, and if it may be necessary to accomplish the purpose.

—President Roosevelt, Radio Address to the Country, May 7, 1933.

amount to more than 50 per cent of the normal value of the land mortgaged, plus 20 per cent of the value of the permanent insured improvements. If a farmer's mortgage is scaled down in making this exchange, he gets the benefit.

Won't Take All Mortgages

IT IS NOT intended "that the Federal Land Banks will take over all of the farm mortgage business, or that they will purchase as much as a third of the farm mortgages not now owned by the banks," says Mr. Fields. "But it is hoped that the example set by the Federal Land Banks in reducing interest to 4½ per cent for the next five years will be followed generally by other mortgagees, thereby materially reducing the total amount of interest which farmers must pay. The bank will not purchase at any price, mortgages on farms which have been abandoned by their owners in areas where experience has demonstrated that farming cannot be done successfully."

Borrowers from the Joint Stock Land Banks will be allowed a 2-year moratorium, or stay, on principal payments, and a 5 per cent interest rate. It is understood these mortgages, if good, will be taken over later by the Federal Land Banks, thus allowing the Joint Stock Land Banks to liquidate without crushing their farmer debtors.

To Redeem Farm Property

ALSO 200 million dollars of the R. F. C. funds are to be lent by the Farm Loan Commissioner direct to farmers, thru the Federal Land Banks, to enable farmers to redeem or repurchase farm property lost thru foreclosure within a year prior to, as well as after, the passage of the act; also to reduce and refinance minor liens and unsecured debts, and to provide working capital. A farmer may borrow up to \$5,000 under this provision, giving first or second mortgages on his land, crops or chattels as security. But the total loan to a farmer cannot exceed 75 per cent of the normal value of the farm and farm property. These loans will be repaid in 13 years with interest at 5 per cent. But payment on principal will not be required for the first three years.

How to Get Debt Help

TO SIMPLIFY the big job of providing relief for debt-burdened farmers, all Government credit agencies are brought under one head. Henry Morgenthau, jr., is the governor of farm credit administration. All applications for loans on farm lands and improvements and chattels; also applications to transfer existing farm mortgages under the farm mortgage refinancing provisions of the new farm act, will be handled thru this new Federal Government agency. In turn it has been made as simple as possible for the farmer to get relief. Regardless of how serious a condition a farmer's debts are in, he should present his case thru the proper channels to see what can be done.

If the Federal Land Bank holds a mortgage on your farm, your interest rate drops to 4½ per cent starting 60 days after the farm act was signed by President Roosevelt; it was signed May 12. This interest rate holds for 5 years. To take advantage of the 5-year moratorium, or stay, on principal payments, and in exceptional cases a like stay on interest payments, arrangements should be made with the Federal Land Bank, Wichita, John Fields president. Applications for new first mortgage loans, or for refinancing of first mortgages, also go to the Federal Land Bank, Wichita. If a private lending agency, or an individual, holds the mortgage on your farm, that agency or individual should make application to the Federal Land Bank; or you can present your case thru your local farm loan association or direct to the land bank. It is anticipated that mortgage holders in many cases will consent to scaling down mortgages so the bank can take them over.

Loans to redeem land lost thru foreclosure, reduce and refinance minor debts, and to provide working capital, will be made thru Graves Shull, Farm Loan Commissioner, Federal Land Bank, Wichita. If there are any further questions in your mind as to what you should do to get in on this debt-easing help, ask your county Farm Bureau agent, your local farm loan association, or write direct to the Federal Land Bank, Wichita.

A Swift Era That Blew a Tire

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THERE seems to be more of an urge than usual for writers of books to discourse on farmer problems. I have before me a book-review devoted entirely to books on farming and other rural topics.

The first book reviewed is a joint production by Brunner and Kolb and treats of the changes in the social life of rural communities during the first three decades of this century.

Most of us do not realize until our attention is brought to it, by books or magazine articles, what startling changes have been brought about in our social life both urban and rural, but more especially in our rural life, during the last three decades.

Changes of a Few Years

AT the beginning of the century there were almost no automobiles in the world; what few there were were crude and uncertain in their operation. The airplane was still a thing of the future. A few hopeful inventors had visions of being able to navigate the air with heavier-than-air machines, but at least 90 per cent of even the scientists were still decidedly skeptical.

The radio of course was undreamed of by far more than 99 per cent of the people who now take it as a matter of course.

There was some improved farm machinery, but the modern combine and the great tractor-drawing plows and harrows which cultivate nearly 100 acres a day, while they may have been dreamed of by inventors, had not been put into practical operation.

There was hardly a mile of concrete-paved highway in the United States and our immense system of improved highways could hardly be said to have been begun.

Then Came the Big Upset

THE great World War upset nearly everything which had been supposed to be reasonably well established. The nations involved plunged into debt to an extent that would have been considered not only incredible but impossible by a previous generation. And following on the heels of this national debauch, states, municipalities and private individuals engaged in a reckless orgy of spending that had no precedent in history.

The automobile, good roads and other aids to travel and communication have widened the contacts of rural people. They were no longer isolated; but their expenses were also correspondingly increased. Not only were private expenses increased but the cost of government, national, state and municipal, increased in even greater ratio and the load of taxation became heavier and heavier.

And Oh, What a Bust Head!

IF incomes had increased proportionately with the increase in expenditures, public and private, there might have been little complaint. That, as we know now, was impossible. The joy ride was coming to an end; the time of settlement was at hand. It was a case of "the morning after." The wilder the revelry the worse the resultant headache and the world in general woke up with the worst case of economic bust head in all the annals of history.

Thinking it over now in the light of history, with even the close perspective of the present, the wonder to me is not that we have been suffering from a worldwide depression, but that it has not been worse than it is and has been.



EITHER TOO MUCH FLEA OR NOT ENOUGH DOG

The Dust Storm of 1874

SPEAKING "of dust storms," remarked Truthful James, "I suppose this last dust storm was tolerable bad but it wasn't a marker to the dust storm that hit the state back in 1874. Now that was some storm. The wind blew continuous from the south for 14 days and 14 nights. It was a hot wind, too. Wolves captured after that storm were mostly as bare-skinned as a hairless Mexican dog; the hot wind just naturally singed all the hair off them. The hens laid hard boiled eggs for two weeks after the storm subsided.

"There was Eph Spoonover who claimed to have the longest beard of any man in either Texas, Kansas, Colorado or the Indian Territory. He was very proud of it; that in fact was the only thing that Eph had to be proud of. His wife supported the family by taking in washing and selling dandelion greens. She humored Eph, altho she privately admitted that he was perhaps the most worthless human critter on God's footstool. Eph's beard was 5 feet long and a bright red color. He used to braid it and wrap it around his neck when he went out of the house. Well, during that wind storm Eph had to keep his beard soaked in water all the time to keep it from catching fire.

"I don't know how high up the dust reached as there wasn't no airplanes in them days. The air, however, was full of dust and sand and gravel above the top of Pike's Peak and that is nearly 3 miles high. Well, on the 15th day there came the all-firedest rain storm that had ever been known up to that time. It was estimated that in the two days over 8 inches of rain fell, but the air was so full of dust and gravel and sand that none of the rain got to the ground; all the moisture was absorbed by the dust and gravel and sand. On the 16th day the rain ceased and then a most peculiar thing occurred; for three days after the rain quit mud balls, gravel, sand, fish-worms, sand-lizards, frogs, terrapins, mud cats, tree toads and the hair and feathers of various animals and birds continued to fall.

"Eph Spoonover's whiskers got caked with mud and gravel so that he couldn't comb them. As the mud was mixed with various kinds of seed, within a week after the storm 15 young cottonwoods sprouted in Eph's beard, also sunflowers, Johnson grass and cotton plants from seed that had blown up from Texas."

Farm's Future Is Brighter

THE book on "Rural Social Trends" by Brunner and Kolb is not entirely pessimistic, rather it seems to be to a degree optimistic. We have danced and must pay the fiddler. We have plunged into debt, speculation and extravagance to a degree never before equalled but at least the wild dance seems to have ended and we are painfully digging up the money to pay the musician; if we haven't got it the fiddler may have to wait, but at present the indications are that we will not be plunged into universal bankruptcy.

Another of these books on rural life is by O. M. Kile on "The New Agriculture." Mr. Kile sees a fairly bright future for large-scale farming. He sees, however, many other factors in the agricultural situation. There will be small farms specializing on dairying, poultry, fruit or vegetable farming. Again there will probably be a development of part-time farming; for example, factory workers will have country homes with small tracts of ground on which they will raise their own vegetables and fruits and their own butter, milk, cream, eggs and chickens, and still work part of the time in town. I have been advocating this for a good while.

Perfect Sanity a Handicap

WHAT "the world needs," says a reader, "is a return to sanity." Perhaps, but the trouble is that there is such a wide difference of opinion concerning a proper definition of sanity. What seems entirely sane to the majority of people, living under certain conditions, would seem anything but sanity to people living under entirely different conditions. Also, if by sanity is meant a perfectly balanced mind, there are very few sane people. And if you could find a perfectly sane person you would find one who will never accomplish anything worthwhile or contribute anything to the progress of civilization.

Taken as a whole, positive and negative forces are probably equal. When the balance wheel of a machine is on what is called "dead center" the propelling and the retarding forces are exactly equal and the wheel stands still. If there is a

perfectly balanced individual such individual is on dead center and neither moves forward or backward.

Any individual who has a hobby, who thinks long and deeply on one subject is likely to become lopsided mentally, in other words not entirely sane, but the progress of the world has resulted from the efforts of men and women who had hobbies, men and women who were or are somewhat out of balance.

As to Wheat in Storage

ONCE in a while some person who seems to have confidence in my judgment, asks what to do about wheat that is in storage. I disclaim any superior knowledge or superior judgment on this or any other subject. I can only say as I have said before, that if I had wheat stored where it would not deteriorate I would hold it. My opinion is that within six weeks good wheat will be selling in Topeka at not less than 80 and may be selling for 90 cents a bushel. But while that is my guess it is not based on any special knowledge of the market or inside information concerning the future.

SHALL "I buy a farm in Missouri," asks a reader in Texas. That depends on two or three things, in my opinion. First, remember that Missouri has some of the richest land in the world, also some of the poorest. Poor land is dear at any price. Do not buy land in Missouri or anywhere else without making a careful personal examination of the soil and location, or if you cannot examine it yourself have some friend, in whose integrity and judgment of land and land values you have the fullest confidence, examine it for you.

Take a spade when you do the examining. Test the top soil and subsoil; find out whether the land is subject to overflow and how it is situated with reference to market. Also in buying consider the purpose you have in mind. If you want to engage in the business of raising fruit have the soil analyzed. Some soils are particularly adapted to the growing of certain kinds of fruit trees. Other soils are peculiarly adapted to other crops. No doubt there are great bargains in farm lands in Missouri if you know where they're located.

Are Improvements His?

Where there is a mortgage and either the mortgagor, or a subsequent owner, makes improvements on the land such as buildings, putting in a pump and fences, would such person be permitted to remove the articles he has put on the place before the mortgage comes due?—Subscriber.

The mortgagor might remove such improvements as are of temporary character. If the building has a permanent foundation, it would become part of the realty and it is a question whether he would have a right to remove it without the consent of the mortgagee even before the foreclosure. It is my opinion that only such buildings as are on the land at the time the mortgage was executed, may not be removed without consent of the mortgagee.

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



WHOOOSH!

KINDA OUTA PRACTICE, TOO

Smallest U. S. Wheat Crop

TOTAL U. S. wheat production this year is estimated at less than domestic needs, for the first time in the 20th Century. Government figures place winter wheat at 337,485,000 bushels, the smallest since 1904, when the all-time record of 33.2 per cent abandonment was set. Last year 462,151,000 bushels of winter wheat were harvested.

Spring wheat makes about 35 per cent of total U. S. production. Estimates March 15, indicated farmers would plant 20,986,000 acres, 2.5 per cent less than last year. With an average yield of 12.75 bushels an acre, this would mean 267,571,500 bushels. Winter and spring wheat would total 605,056,500 bushels, compared to 596,511,000 bushels in 1904. But domestic consumption then was small. Recently it has been estimated at 600 million to 650 million bushels. Total production last year was 726,831,000 bushels; in 1931 it was more than 900 million.

The small wheat crop means drawing on the existing surplus expected to be 330 million bushels July 1.

Nobody Knows How Far

NOBODY knows how far inflation will go. We simply know that assurance of its coming has increased prices, setting new highs for the year in some cases while stocks experienced furious trading. It means more money for Kansas farmers. Taxes and interest payments can be met more easily. Better farm prices, plus mortgage first-aid, cannot but make farmers feel they are on a more substantial footing. . . . How far will it go? That depends on the President. We are definitely off the gold standard for all purposes of trade. Inflation periods during two previous major depressions were each about three years in duration and resulted in 20 to 30 per cent increase in the prices of commodities. To get U. S. prices back in line with those of other important European countries, including Great Britain, would require raising our price level about 30 to 35 per cent. The proposal to reduce the gold content of the dollar from 25.22 grains of gold to 16 grains suggests that we may have about a 30 per cent dollar depreciation, which means a corresponding increase in the market.

Keep Hog Supply Steady

THERE is a tendency to hold hogs back for the peak that came in early July last year. Coupled with

Crops at a Glance

TOTAL WHEAT—UNITED STATES	
1933 (estimated)	605,056,500 bu.
1932	726,831,000 bu.
1931	900,000,000 bu.
Domestic needs	650,000,000 bu.
Rye (estimated), 30,502,000 bu.—a decrease of 9,352,000 bu.	
WINTER WHEAT—KANSAS	
1933 (estimated)	58,486,000 bu.
1932	106,398,000 bu.
1931	239,742,000 bu.
Rye, 221,000 bu.—a slight increase.	
Pasture, 38 per cent below normal—new low record.	
Oats, 29 per cent below normal—8 points under last year.	
Barley, 38 per cent below normal—lowest in many years.	
Hay Crops, 33 per cent below normal—unusually low.	

this, we have inflation talk which may promise higher prices later. Both of these influences tend to hold back shipments now and may bunch them enough later to lower prices despite inflation. Corn and feeds appear on the up-grade. If hog prices do not advance in proportion, hogs will be sold and the feed sold for cash. This may cause some dumping. Hog prices may hold steady for a while, then take a slump. However, it appears likely they will come back in August or September and make fair returns for the man with light hogs. Heavy hogs are not taking so much discount.—Vance M. Rucker, K. S. C., Manhattan.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Last Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.	\$ 6.75	\$ 5.75	\$ 6.90
Hogs	4.40	3.45	3.40
Lambs	7.10	6.10	7.00
Hens, Heavy	.09½	.08	.10
Eggs, Firsts	.11½	.10½	.10½
Butterfat	.19	.16	.10
Wheat			
Hard Winter	.79½	.70	.61
Corn, Yellow	.45½	.36¾	.36½
Oats	.27	.24½	.26½
Barley	.35½	.33	.34
Alfalfa, Baled	14.00	12.00	16.00
Prairie	7.50	7.00	10.50

Last Monday fed steers at \$7 set new top for 1933. Hogs at \$4.50 were highest in nine months. Lambs reached \$7 for first time in more than a year.

Going in for Feed Crops

Allen—Crop prospects very promising. Corn mostly planted, good stand, some cultivated. Large acreage of flax. Above average wheat. Farmers doing a better job of farming; many changing crops and seeding to clover. Soybeans being planted for soil improvement.—T. E. Whitlow.

Barber—Corn coming up well since the rain. Good demand for horses and mules. Livestock brings fair prices at community sales. Wheat looks good. Corn, 45c to 50c; wheat, 60c; hogs, \$3.50; flour, 90c; bran, 70c. Good demand for seed corn.—Albert Felton.

Barton—Wheat fields and pastures green- ing up. Eggs, 11c; wheat, 60c. Quite a number of spring colts.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Growing crops doing well. Chicks numerous. Pigs and lambs making good

Foreclosures Stopped

THE day before President Roosevelt signed the new Farm Act, the New York Life Insurance Company authorized suspension of all mortgage foreclosures on owner-occupied farms throughout the United States. This gives the company's farmer-debtors a chance to take full advantage of the mortgage section of the new Act. It is an indication that private lending agencies will co-operate with the Government willingly in reducing and refinancing farm mortgages.

growth. Rural schools out. Wheat, 60c; corn, 34c; hens, 10c; cream, 19c.—E. E. Taylor.

Cheyenne—Have received 5 inches of moisture, soil is wet 2 to 3 feet deep. Spring grain looks fine, fall-sown wheat on summer fallow is promising. Large acreage of corn and other row crops will be planted. Fine prospect for fruit. Alfalfa making satisfactory growth, good acreage increase. Hogs, \$3.30; wheat, 60c; corn, 30c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 19c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Crawford—Corn planting finished, some being cultivated. Oats fair. Wheat no good. Considerable clover sowed this spring. Hogs, \$3.25; corn, 40c; cream, 18c. Rains just about right for grass.—J. H. Crawford.

Dickinson—Plenty of rain lately. Corn about all planted, some shows a good stand. Wheat has come out pretty well since the rains, is jointing and with favorable conditions will make a fair crop. Oats small but good. Prices of most everything have advanced. Wheat, 60c; corn, 36c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 20c. Grass very slow, but stock gets a good fill where pastures were not burned off. Some prairie hay and cane feed left.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Strawberries soon will be ripe, early cherries will be ready late May or early June. Potato bugs appeared early

Too Much World Wheat

IT seems probable that wheat prices will continue at relatively low levels for years," says W. E. Grimes, agricultural economics head, K. S. C., Manhattan. Several years unquestionably will be required for needed adjustments. Influences that have improved the situation under similar conditions in the past do not exist now. Exports are declining, consumption is declining, population increase is slowing up. . . . World production and competition is tremendous. This year Russia is reported far ahead in its wheat planting and nearer the goal of becoming once again a huge wheat-exporting nation. . . . The four big wheat exporting nations—Canada, Argentina, Australia and the U. S.—are seeking an agreement to control their output, stabilize world wheat trade and improve farm prices. Kansas must do her share of controlling production or lose out.

but potatoes look fine so far. Hog cholera reported serious in parts of the county. Good rains helped all crops.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Rains have soaked the ground. Some wheat abandoned. Gardens up. Many trees have been cut for fuel. Feed scarce. Pastures slow. Wheat, 60c; corn, 31c; eggs, 9c; cream, 18c.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Ellsworth—Had a good rain. Some wheat fields look promising. Oats growing rapidly. Pastures quite short yet. Business picking up. Several new corn machines have been bought this spring. Gardens good. Wheat, 59c; corn, 32c; oats, 22c; eggs, 10c; creamery butterfat, 20c; butter, 19c.—Don Helm.

Franklin—Cattle doing pretty well considering slowness of the grass; rain helped some. Quite a bit of Sweet clover has been sown. Wheat and oats look fine. Teachers' wages will be reduced in many districts. Good demand for young bulls. Corn planting soon will be completed. Good demand for corn. Horses sell well. Strong demand for hogs. Wheat, 64c; corn, 33c to 35c; oats, 18c; butterfat, 15c to 18c; eggs, 7c to 12c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—Recent 2-inch rain came slowly. Farmers busy planting corn, some still disking. Wheat prospect is poor. Barley and oats doing fine. Pastures green and livestock doing well. Community sales well attended, prices better. Good work horses scarce. Wheat, 52c; corn, 30c; cream, 20c; eggs, 9c.—C. F. Welty.

Harper—Rains have greatly improved crop conditions. Considerable acreage of wheat replanted to row crops, remaining fields look fairly good. Corn being worked for first time. Feed crops being planted. Alfalfa isn't up to standard. No real big rains this spring. Community sales well attended, prices good. Farmers optimistic (Continued on Page 12)

Get Behind the Farm Act

IT LOOKS now as if the first grain belt test of the workability of the farm relief program is going to be made in Kansas and the other hard winter wheat states. At the time this is written, it has been pretty definitely decided that every energy of the Department of Agriculture is to be directed toward making the benefits of the measure directly applicable to winter wheat.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, realizes the need of taking care of wheat and the wheat growers.

This means an emergency set-up may have to handle the situation. It is my understanding that the temporary organization, at least will be built up around the county agents. And probably that is the most practical and effective way to handle the whole business, so far as wheat production is concerned.

The details have not yet been entirely worked out. These details may have to be changed after they are tried out. The whole plan, as I see it, is a great experiment; well worth while, one in which all of us should co-operate; and will have to co-operate to make it measurably successful.

If the plan does work, the people, wheat growers and all, stand to benefit much. The payment of benefits under the plan, whether thru the voluntary domestic allotment plan, the land-leasing plan, or modifications of either or both, is going to bring extra millions of dollars into the wheat belt, and that means better times for Kansas as a whole.

I have said many times in the last few years that this is no time for petty partisan politics; it is a time for every one of us to get back of the man in the White House and give him every possible support and loyal assistance. That is what I

have been doing. That is what the country has been doing, in a general way.

Very frankly, I am making an appeal to the people of Kansas and the Middle West, so far as I can reach them, to give President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace 100 per cent support in putting the Farm Relief Act into operation.

There are interests which do not want this measure to succeed. For the most part for selfish reasons, they want the plan to fail. I believe they are short-sighted; I believe they lack understanding. But the fact remains that certain groups and certain men are going to do everything in their power to prevent the farm bill from raising farm prices.

To me it seems the best interests of the farmers of Kansas and the people of the nation as a whole, will be served by every one of us co-operating to give the administration a fair chance to make the plan work.

This farm bill is only a part of the big experiment in government toward which we are heading. Just how big a part it is to play in the bigger experiment still ahead has been grasped by few.

This farm relief measure is the opening wedge for a program which proposes to substitute national planning for national drifting; to substitute national action for national inaction in dealing with the problems of production and distribution.

For myself, I see more promise of recovery in vigorous action than in inaction. And I believe you and the country feel the same way about it.

My friends, we are faced with more than a major emergency. We are not thru the crisis yet, very likely will not be thru it for some time to come. But I doubt if we ever could have come thru it alive—so to speak—if we had continued our past policy of drifting along and letting alone.

The farm bill definitely ends, for the time being at least, the "let alone" policy for agriculture. It

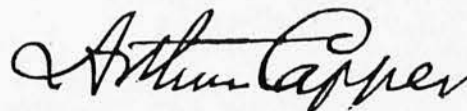
proposes to substitute national planning for the nation's basic industry, agriculture. With it co-operation among farmers will come of necessity.

You and I have been urging co-operation for years, if the individual farmer is to retain any measure of economic freedom. This farm bill, hastily drawn as it is in some respects, paves the way for national planning and for nation-wide co-operation by farmers.

It is to your interest, and my interest, and the interest of the nation, to do everything in our power to help the plan to succeed.

You may believe I am unduly earnest in stressing this need for co-operation with President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace in carrying out this farm program to the best of our ability. I am very much in earnest. To tell the truth, I have been very much worried, I might say almost frightened, at the steady downward course of agriculture in the last 12 years.

That is my excuse for making what amounts to a personal appeal to every one of you to get behind this farm program and try to make it work. The parts of the program that turn out to be unworkable we can abandon later; those parts of the program that do work we can keep and improve upon. This plan is the best we have been able to agree upon. We cannot afford to have it fail.



Washington, D. C.

Senator Capper discusses national affairs at the capital, every Tuesday evening at 7:15 o'clock, our time, over WIBW (580 kilocycles).

Our Neighbors

Yes, Indeed

☐ A friend is a man who knows all about you, and still likes you.

☐ So far the new year doesn't seem to be a whole lot different from the old one.

☐ Another good test of will power for a woman is to take \$5 and enter a 10-cent store.

☐ They have stopped the sending of revolvers by mail—but forgot to include saxophones.

☐ An ordinary doctor is one who treats what you've got. A specialist is one who thinks you've got what he treats.

Going to the Barn Dance?

BARN dances and an orchestra have been added to the list of Harry Amthauer's sideline farm crops, outside of Junction City. He finds these two are about the best paying kind, too—when a farmer happens to have a mammoth hayloft.

Pint of 2-Year-Old Milk

CLEANING a cistern at Wilsey, C. V. Plott found a pint of milk that had been in the cistern two years. It was still capped just as delivered. You will be surprised to learn the milk wasn't still good and that no one made cheese of it.

Recognized the Soil

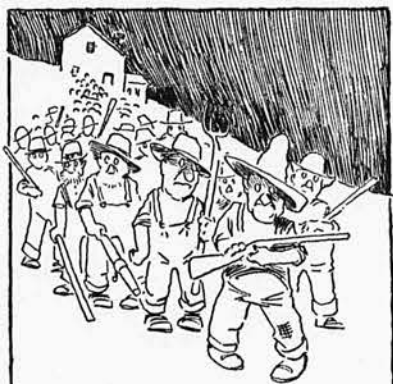
DURING one of the spring dust storms, the Pratt Tribune reports a Kiowa county farmer moistened one of his fingers and held it aloft as the dust cloud rolled in. In a moment his finger was dust covered. "That looks like some of my land around Sublette," he said.

Owl Dropped at His Feet

TO split a locust log, Ray Woolsey of Horton, placed a heavy charge of sugar and potash in a crack. As the charge split the log, an owl from somewhere above, tumbled at his feet. It had been killed either by a flying splinter or by the concussion—or maybe it was scared to death.

Happened in One Day

THE blower on a feed grinder at Goodland, took off a finger for Ernest Blazer and mangled several others. . . After Winfred Griffith had cranked his car, the car ran upon him at Larned, catching him between the machine and the granary, and breaking one of his legs. . . When Walter Rapp's team ran away near Reamsville, Walter was caught in the harrow and dragged 200 feet. He was badly bruised. . . At Athol, Henry Radloff's mules ran away with the disk, Henry was thrown under, but altho badly cut and bruised, managed



LATEST COMPARISON: "HAPPY AS AN EVICTION AGENT IN IOWA"



to save himself from being cut to pieces. . . We wish we could add that Kansas Farmer all-over accident insurance paid the damages, as would have happened if the victims had been insured.

Dust Storm Began at Night

MEN who have lived 40 years or longer in Western Kansas, agree that the recent sand and dust storm was a record storm. One aviator found dust as heavy 3 miles high as near the ground. The storm began in the night. Sleepers were awakened in the early morning choking with dust that had sifted in crevices while they slept. Miniature mountains of fine sand were left on rugs and carpets. Fine dust covered pillows and bedding. Dust sifted thru cupboards into cooking utensils. Sand and dust covered bluegrass lawns which happened to be unprotected by windbreak. Along a roadside, the snow fence back from the highway was covered in one place by high banks of drifting sand.

Both Regular as a Clock

THANKS to his pony, Donald Parsons, near Luray, finished his first year in high school without missing a day, and hasn't missed a day at school since he entered the first grade 9 years ago. One cold night last winter, the pony refused to face the bitter north wind on the way home. Donald stayed all night in town. Before morning, the weather made it impossible to ride in from the country, but as Donald and the pony were in town, his record wasn't broken.

Missing Husband Reappears

AFTER Mrs. John Maulsby at Athol, had inspected the 500 baby chicks in the brooder house a recent morning, she locked it and hurried home to prepare breakfast, unaware that she had locked up her husband at the same time. The building was too far from the house for her to hear him calling, and there were no tools handy to help him break jail, but after 40 minutes of handwork he removed a window and escaped to find breakfast waiting. Mrs. Maulsby in the meantime had been wondering where on earth he had gone.

When Six Were Made One

THREE young couples who are to reside on Ness county farms, were married at the same time at Saint Ignatius Church at Nonchalanta, and afterward sat down to the same wedding dinner at the Stramel farm home. They are Andrew Stramel and Miss Arlie Sorem, of Jetmore, Austin Kropp of Spearville, and Miss Katherine Stramel, and Earl Davis of Spearville, and Miss Ida Stramel. Good luck to them.

Cat Liked Tender Pork

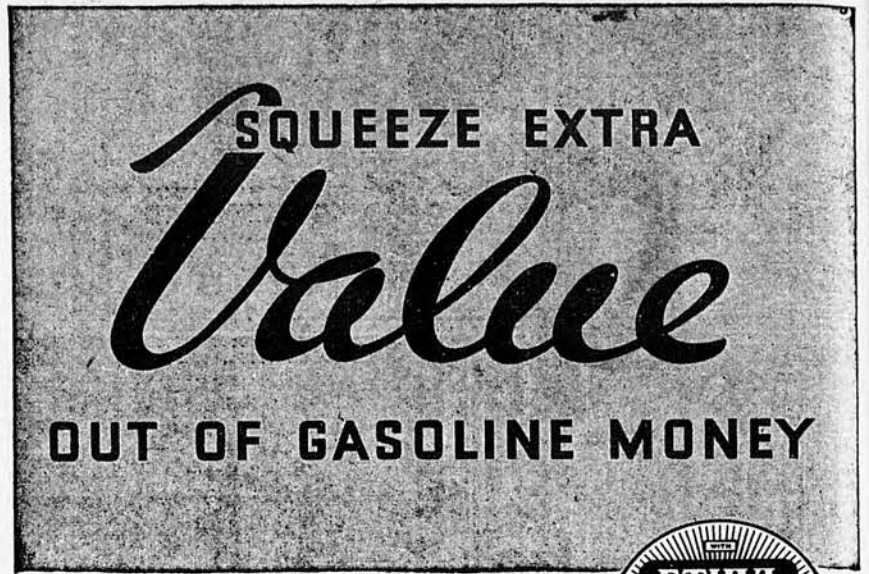
AFTER 60 young pigs had disappeared mysteriously, sometimes as many as seven a day, Levi Williams, Leoti, found a big tom cat dragging a 2-day-old pig away from its protesting mother and killed the cat. The pig thefts stopped. We have heard of chicken-eating sows and calf-killing mules and sheep-killing dogs and self-nursing cows, but this is a new one.

Had a "Wreckcidence"

AN auto collision near Hoisington, wrecked E. J. Eveliegh's car, April 10. About 3 weeks later, driving by the same place at the same hour, along came another car and smashed into him. The two wrecks were identical in almost every particular, and nobody hurt—except in the pocket-book.

Paid but Lost the Road

DONIPHAN county taxpayers were feeling good over having paid off the last bond that helped build the Burlington branch to Rulo, Neb. Now their joy is tempered by the permission to junk the line recently given the railroad by the Interstate Commerce Commission.



A GALLON of milk from a cow that gives a high percentage of butterfat may bring as much money at the creamery as five quarts of another cow's milk.

The same thing is true of gasoline. Oil companies price their different grades of gasoline by the gallon. But it's not gallons you want—it's **POWER**—power to drive the motor—power to take you there and bring you back, quickly, comfortably, and at low cost. Ethyl Gasoline gives *more* power, first, because it is tested all-round quality gasoline; and second, because it contains something you get in no other gasoline. . . Ethyl fluid. This fluid controls the combustion inside the engine. It prevents harmful

knock, overheating, power waste and the costly ills that follow from them.

Run your car, truck and tractor on Ethyl Gasoline. You will save time on work and travel. You will restore some of the power and performance that age has taken. And you will save enough on repair bills, carbon removals, and the other ills of inferior gasoline, to *more than* offset Ethyl's small additional cost by the gallon.

Start tomorrow with Ethyl in the tank and get greater value from every penny that you spend on gasoline. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York City.



Ethyl fluid contains lead. © E. G. C. 1933

NEXT TIME GET ETHYL

Silo Makes 1 Acre Do Work of 3

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

HOW "do you like your silo? Do you like silage as well as dry cut fodder? Do you think it would be advisable to put up a silo now, under present conditions and the future outlook?" . . . All are questions that have come here lately. By way of reminder, it should be explained that this last season was the first for a silo on this farm, and that for two years before that we had been feeding shocked fodder—both corn and cane—that had been cut with a forage mill before feeding. Previous to that all our feeding of forage crops had been directly from the shock, usually hauled in from the field day by day as fed.

Cutting fodder with a forage mill before feeding is certainly a great saving of feed. I should estimate this saving averages one-third, and in bad weather or when feedlots are muddy—just when the stock needs every "break" the most—the saving is even more. Because it adds to the daily chores, making another thing that must be done, rain or shine, warm or cold, the feeding of cut fodder is disliked by many. With an easy-starting tractor, we went thru two winters of feeding dry cut fodder with very little discomfort, and have always considered it paid us well to do so. Both winters our cattle wintered better than usual on no more than two-thirds of the feed that would have been used if fed in the bundle.

Comparing silage with the dry-cut fodder, using the same class of feed for a comparison—corn fodder with corn silage and cane fodder with cane silage—I must say that little difference has been noticed after the one year's experience. However, the silo makes a still further saving in feed, with the same tonnage in the field to start with. This is because you must stand a great shrink in weight from the time corn is cut until it is cured in the shock and finally is fed. When put in the silo, you take out virtually the same weight you put in. Our 16 by 40 silo was filled with the crop of 17 acres. I believe it would have taken the product of 30 acres of dry-cut fodder to have equaled this amount of silage, and the product of 50 acres fed in the bundle to have equaled either.

If you wish to make 1 acre do the work of 3, put the crop into a silo; if 1 acre is to do the work of 1½, cut the fodder with a roughage mill before feeding it—this is how I have it doped out after feeding the cut fodder for two years and silage for one. The silage has the one great advantage over the dry-cutting chore in that with the silo once filled it is there ready to be used until gone, and there are no trips to be made out to the field after feed in the mud or in blizzard weather. Your feed is hauled in when the silo is filled and the fodder is cut as it goes into the silo. After a season of feeding from it, I should hate to have the silo taken away from the farm.

Of course one takes out only what he puts into a silo. It is impossible to put in weeds and take out the equal of corn silage in feeding value. Our silo was topped with cane, last year. The feeding of this, compared with the corn and soybean silage below it, was a disappointment. Neighbors who have used both have about the same story to tell—you can get a greater tonnage of silage from the acre of cane, but not as much actual feeding value. If you wish to pack in the most and the best feed possible, fill with corn silage—and soybeans in with the corn certainly does help to "balance things up."

As to putting up a silo this summer, "under present conditions," why not? The price of silos is the lowest now it ever has been, and the quality the very best. So much has been learned about silo making in the last few years that there now seems little more that needs to be learned to reach earthly perfection. I cannot see where the one put up on this farm last summer should not last at least

a quarter of a century—a long, long time considering its present low cost. It is my guess that silos will cost more next year than now, while the butterfat and beef made from the silage as it comes from the silo filled with this year's crop will bring more money than it does now.

As is the case with most beginners with the feeding of silage—so neighbors who have used silage for a number of years tell me—we underestimated the length of time it would take to feed out our silage. When the first of May came we still had 6 feet of silage, and with the weather still cold at that time, the cattle were kept in the lots and not turned out until May 8, the latest date I can remember of turning out to pasture, and so we really have practiced "deferred grazing" by the silage lasting

longer than anticipated. Then, enough was left to last out to the planned finishing date on the 33 head of 2-year-olds that have been on full-feed since the first day of January—the first day of June.

Since the middle of February, these 33 cattle have been eating an average of 10 bushels of ground ear corn each day, with a pound each of cottonseed until April, when the cottonseed was doubled, and with the beginning of May a pound each of linseed also was added. This was in addition, of course, to the silage they would clean up nicely and the prairie hay they would care for, which has not been much for several weeks. Not one has been off feed or has failed to make a good gain. They have not been pushed for a fast gain but if the beginning of the June market is anything like a decent one I think a profit will be found in the feeding. Anyhow, everything entering into it except the sacked feed has been of our own production, including the cattle, so the amount they will bring, be it great or small, will be ours.

The Potato Beetle Fight

ARSENATE of lead is the spray to control the Colorado potato beetle, because it spreads over all the leaves of the plants and sticks to the leaves. Use 2 pounds of arsenate of lead in 50 gallons of water. Stir the mixture all the time it is being applied to the vines.

A Safe Investment

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

New 1933 values...

HIGH-POWER PERFECTION at lower prices

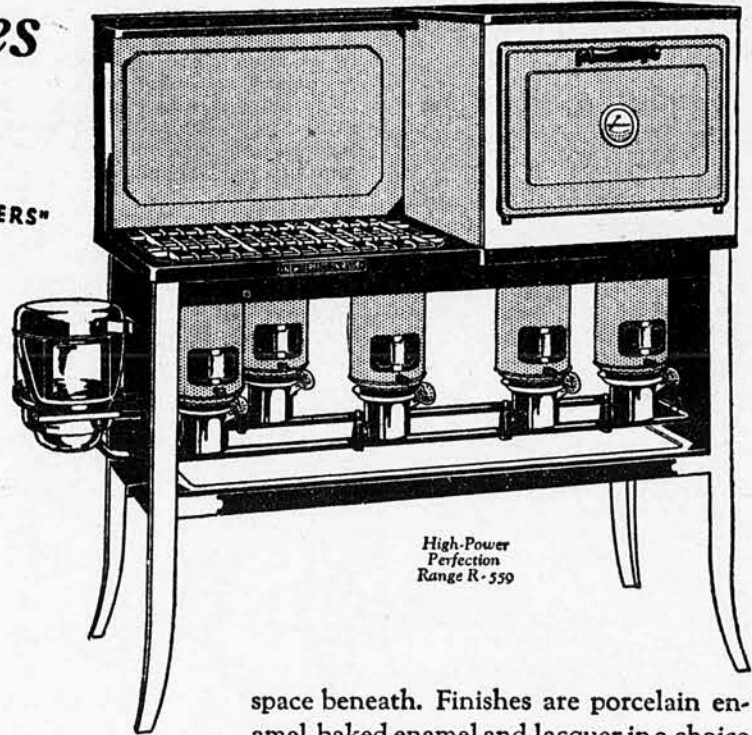
YES, PRICES ARE LOWER
SO I BOUGHT A RANGE
WITH FIVE HIGH-POWER BURNERS*



YES, with all the new beauty, new convenience and new High-Power speed, there are also new prices—the lowest in years.

High-Power burners use kerosene, the clean, economical fuel. They are ready to cook the minute you light them, saving fuel. High-Power gives you a great volume of clean heat, easy to control for perfect results with any cooking.

Now is the time to get your new High-Power Perfections. The new models have every convenience, including broom-high



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space beneath. Finishes are porcelain enamel, baked enamel and lacquer in a choice of colors. There are ranges with built-in ovens, also stoves for use with separate ovens. See them at your dealer's this week.

Send a post-card for the free illustrated booklet showing new High-Power Perfections in color.

Superflex Oil Burning Refrigerators

Chill foods economically and make ice cubes. A few cents' worth of kerosene makes the cold. No electricity or other connections required.



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THE STOVE YOU'VE ALWAYS WANTED AT A PRICE YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

Feeders' Day May 27

KANSAS Livestock Feeders' Day will be held at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Saturday, May 27. President Farrell, L. E. Call, Dean of Agriculture, and Governor Alfred M. Landon will be the speakers. Results of cattle feeding experiments, by the Department of Animal Husbandry, will be presented and should help answer a number of questions in the minds of many Kansas farmers, including the following:

Which is the most economical protein supplement in cattle fattening rations—cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, or corn gluten meal? Can the newer and better varieties of oats now produced in Kansas be used as a cattle fattening feed? How practical is self-feeding? Can silage be used as the only roughage in cattle fattening rations? What about the use of ground limestone? Can grass be utilized profitably in fattening young cattle for market? Can young cattle be fed satisfactorily in a drylot during the summer?

Cow Milks too Slow

I have a cow that freshened 5 days ago. There is something wrong with two of her quarters. I can milk three or four cows in the time it takes to milk her. She is gentle and I don't think the milking gives her pain. I can milk a little and then have to wait for the teats to fill again.—H. H. S. Goessel.

CHANCES are some tissue drops down into the quarter of the cow's udder stopping the milk flow. Just as soon as you stop milking, this may work out of the opening and cause a little milk to run down. It will be necessary to cut this out before you get relief. This is a very delicate operation and is not always successful. The best thing you can do, if this cow is valuable, is to have your veterinarian prescribe for her. The treatment is rather difficult to handle and in many cases the use of the quarter is lost despite every care.—J. B. F.

More Cows to the Acre

BY DIVIDING the pasture and using part of it at a time, the carrying capacity may be increased as much as 40 per cent. The best way is to divide it into three sections. Pasture the first section six weeks, then change to the second for six weeks. By that time the third and last section will have made a heavy growth that will give more pasture than the other two. This makes it easier to control weeds and will carry more cows than when it is used all at one time.

Now Sudan Comes to Bat

KANSAS pastures dry up about mid-summer usually, and a more dependable pasture crop has to be provided for dairy cows. Sudan grass seeded late in May can be pastured late in June, or used as a soiling crop

during July. Because of its quick growth, its adaptability for late sowing, and its ability to withstand drouth, it has become well-known as a supplementary pasture crop. Seed 25 to 30 pounds of Sudan on a well-prepared seedbed. Let it get knee-high before grazing. Chinch bugs like Sudan, but if it is not grazed closely the bugs usually do not do severe damage. Always let it have enough growth to shade the ground and the bugs will do less harm.

A Pig's Best Chance

ALTHO it is profitable to raise two litters of pigs a year under Kansas conditions, it is a mistake to breed sows in June or July, says F. W. Bell, Manhattan. Pigs farrowed after the middle of October do not have favorable weather conditions, as a rule. They lack the advantage of green stuff, which is at hand for pigs that are farrowed earlier. Sows which farrow during late spring or summer should not be re-bred until the following October or November.

Before Marketing Steers

A GOOD many successful cattle feeders increase the amount of cottonseed meal or cake during the last 30 to 60 days before cattle are marketed. If steers get alfalfa or clover hay only, a small amount of meal is needed to supplement the grain. But as steers eat more grain and less hay toward the close of the fattening period, a little increase in the amount of meal helps.

Pound a Day for Pigs

PIGS being fattened for market should make an average daily gain of at least 1 pound. Where this rate of gain is obtained, pigs are ready for market in 6 to 7 months. The pigs must be disease free, the ration must be balanced and liberal in amount, and the pigs should have good pasture.

Eight Holstein Meets

THE Holstein Friesian Association of Kansas has planned a series of meetings for breeders to discuss their problems. Picnics will be held at eight points where county or district Holstein organizations exist, so that a majority of the breeders may attend one or more of them. This is the schedule of meetings:

Date	Farm	Address
May 23	Carl McCormack	Cedar
May 24	Henry Hatesohl	Greenleaf
May 25	Kansas State Prison	Lansing
May 26	C. L. E. Edwards	Topeka
May 30	McConnell Bros.	Cherryvale
May 31	G. Regier & Son	Whitewater
June 1	R. L. Evans	Darlow
June 2	E. P. Miller	Junction City

Put In 50 Pumping Plants

WESTERN Kansas is boosting sugar beet production to 13,000 acres. Last year it was 10,000. In 1931, only 8,000. All of the increase is by individual farmers and not put in by the company. Two-thirds of the 13,000 acres will be grown by farmers. . . . More than 50 pumping plants have been installed this year in preparation for the increased acreage, half of them around Garden City. The others are farther down the Arkansas river and in the Pawnee valley. The price guaranteed farmers for the 1933 crop is \$5 a ton. Last year it was \$5.50, said to be the highest paid anywhere in the U. S. The average yield of beets raised by farmers last year was slightly more than 10 tons to the acre. Yields on the sugar company land were slightly lower. Many farmers reported yields of more than 15 tons while several had 20 tons.

They Will Make it Rain

IRRIGATION may prove a big thing in Rush county along Walnut creek this season. Fifteen notices of water rights have been filed with the register of deeds, and most of these farmers already have their dams made or are working on them. It will mean more diversified farming. George

Moore was the first to irrigate. After raising row and truck crops successfully he turned to sugar beets. Last year he had 20 acres under contract at \$5.50 a ton. They averaged 18 tons to the acre and brought him a net profit of \$40 an acre. . . . R. O. Reed plans to irrigate 15 acres of beets and alfalfa. Other farmers who irrigated on a small scale last year, or who now are building dams, include—

J. L. Reynolds, Dan Brown, E. A. Bailey, L. W. Heaton and Frank Zimmer, Rush Center; Leroy Seaman, Henry Trout, Tom Baldwin, Frank Wells, Warren Hobson and H. W. Grass, Nekoma; Adam Huenergardt and Joe Appel, Shafter; John Teeters and W. L. Boyle, Alexander, and Charles Kerbs, Otis.

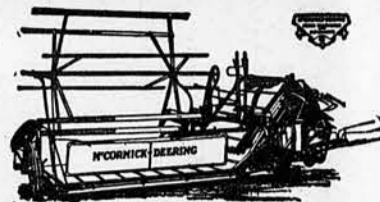
Use Spike-Tooth First

INEXPENSIVE cultivation can be given sorghums once, and sometimes twice, with the spike-tooth harrow while the crop is small, especially if it is planted with furrow openers. At this time the harrow will kill more weeds, and move soil to the sorghum plants better than any other implement.

Sweet potatoes form the second largest crop in the United States.

Here's the Binder . . .

McCormick-Deering Binders are the popular choice of grain growers who want to be free from grain cutting troubles. They are built in sizes for efficient use on all farms. For tractor operation there is the fast-working 10-foot tractor binder. For horse operation there are 6, 7, and 8-foot sizes. All sizes are sold under the liberal terms of the International Harvester Crop Price Guaranty.



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The McCormick-Deering dealer is now able to offer you high-grade, genuine McCormick-Deering Twine at the lowest prices ever quoted by this company. You get the same McCormick-Deering quality, the same "Big Ball" winding, and the same uniformity—at prices even lower than last year's low prices.



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The true measure of binder and twine value lies in field performance. If you are trying to reduce your grain production costs you are trying to save time in every field operation. You can do this by using McCormick-Deering "Big Ball" Twine and a McCormick-Deering Grain Binder. Ask the nearby dealer for prices, terms, and other information. Or write for binder catalog.

International Harvester also offers a complete line of McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers in sizes ranging from 8 to 16-ft. cut . . . for low-cost once-over harvesting and threshing.

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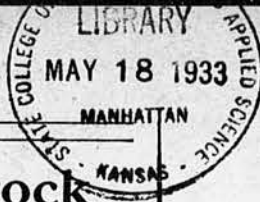


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BLUE RIBBON MALT

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PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Beware of Wild Mining Stock

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

PROMOTERS of mining ventures seem to think a new crop of boob investors is about ready to harvest in Kansas. Reports indicate much questionable stock is being offered over the air, thru the mail and by agents. Some of it is sugar-coated to appear as loans, but cheerful lenders learn they are to get a certain number of shares gratis. The result, of course, is the same as a purchase after all, only by this method, the promoters avoid interference by the state corporation commission.

At least one veteran with the ability to write long and convincing letters is not counting on the new crop but on a second picking of the old one. He goes on the theory that "once a sucker—always a sucker." Unfortunate investors who lost money on oil well "No. 63" are now given a chance to make it all back and more too, by buying stock in well "No. 648." The worst of it is some will bite again.

Ashamed to Give His Name

AMONG many who have thought it best to "investigate before investing" is one who is ashamed to let it be known that he is tempted by such bait. Anyway, he wrote as follows without signing his name:

Please let me know thru Kansas Farmer if this is a good investment: There is a lead and silver mine out in Colorado but the main by-product is radium. There was a man here wanting to sell \$800,000 worth of shares at \$1 a share for the purpose of building a new mill to separate all the different minerals. The man said this is the only radium mine in the world besides those in Austria, and soon these shares will be worth \$5. He had some rocks along to sell for \$5 a pound, six pounds, or \$30 worth, makes a spring. That is, you put them in a bucket and can always use them again. It is good for rheumatism or any ailment. He sprinkled some of the dust on a hot stove and the radium surely lighted up nicely. Lots of folks are investing in this mine. Do you know anything about it?"

No Permit to Sell in Kansas

WE don't believe those who bought this stock were members of the Protective Service. Readers of this column have been advised repeatedly

Come and Go With Us

WE can not afford to miss the Chicago World's Fair this summer. It will be the biggest exposition ever held, there may never be another opportunity to view a spectacle its equal.

Knowing a great number of our readers will attend the fair, and that it would save them money, trouble, and worry if all arrangements for their stay in Chicago were made in advance, we have planned the Capper Tours of the Chicago World's Fair and we invite you to join us.

Hundreds have written Kansas Farmer asking how they may take advantage of our World's Fair Tour service. Since so many of our friends will wish to see the fair with us, we have arranged a tour for each week from June 13 to September 12 inclusive, at a cost as low as \$29.85.

Capper Tours are all-expense tours. The one low cost pays all of your necessary expenses while you are attending the fair. Included are your meals, hotel, transportation to and

to let us investigate any unknown proposition even tho it may look ever so good. Those who have followed our advice have avoided the loss of many thousands of dollars.

In order to put out a new and authoritative warning, we asked for an opinion from the Kansas state corporation commission on the stock described in the foregoing paragraph. This is the reply:

There is not, at this time, a mining concern in this or any other state that has a permit to sell stock in Kansas. Ninety-nine out of 100 are worthless and no doubt you will be fully justified in advising your readers that such a proposition would not only be unprofitable but would result in a loss.

Service Letters Get Results

Thank you very much for your assistance. You wrote to the company on April 11 and a check was mailed me on the 12th. I had written two or three weeks before and got no answer. I don't think the check would have been sent if you hadn't written.—Mrs. Annie L. Hoffman, Ulysses, Kan.

I am thanking you for what you have done to get my harness. The matter was adjusted to my satisfaction.—Jerry E. Fojt, Cuba, Kan.

I have finally received a check from the at Steubenville, O. It took them seven days to answer my letter and then they didn't send the check but wanted to send me another and better contrivance for \$12 more. Thank you very much for your service.—Claude E. More, Anness, Kan.

The company sent more repairs than I expected and I have the stove in good working order now. Thank you for your trouble and them for the satisfaction they have given me.—John H. Lawrence, Nashville, Kan.

Thank you for the help you gave me in getting satisfaction from the Service.—Howard Orr, Conway Springs, Kan.

Great Help to Lyon County

I received your Service reward check for \$25 and I thank you for your promptness. I shall always be a member of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service. Your Service has been a great help to Lyon county.—A. L. Evans, Emporia, Kan.

Your letter with check received. Thank you for your interest and kindness in this matter.—James Carman, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Times are hard, but we can't do without Kansas Farmer.—Dorothy Beard, R. 5, Cherryvale, Kan.

from the fair grounds each day, admission into the fair grounds, special sight-seeing trips, a theater party, a night boat trip, etc. You need not spend another cent while you are in Chicago, if you take one of our tours, except for personal items, such as laundry, stamps, and souvenirs.

The Capper folks will stop at the finest of hotels. Guides will be on hand to answer all questions and you will see more of the fair in a week's time on a Capper Tour than you would in several weeks otherwise. We will gladly send you an illustrated folder telling all about the three Capper World's Fair Tours. Write for it. No obligations.

Give the Hoe a Rest

GOOD mulches for Kansas gardens include wheat straw, the most common; coarse hay, cane fodder, grass clippings, old leaves, commercial mulch paper, and newspapers. Wheat straw free from weed seed perhaps is the best, especially for wide-spaced vegetables. Coarse hay is fairly good, but grass clippings, old leaves, and similar materials are not so desirable. For best results, the mulch should be applied just after a rain or when the surface soil has a big supply of moisture. When straw or hay are used, the application must be heavy enough to keep down weeds and grass, a layer 4 to 6 inches deep when settled. Commercial mulch paper has given good results in growing smaller vegetables. Many substitute newspapers with equally good results. Try about three thicknesses of newspaper, covering the edges well with earth. Larger vegetables may be set thru the paper mulches. With smaller varieties, the paper is spread on each side of the row.

Yes, sir, rain or shine
Conoco Bronze gets me there!
and I save a gallon a day!



INSTANT STARTING
LIGHTNING PICK-UP

NO hog-breeder ever bragged more on a prize-winning boar than motorists who use Conoco Bronze Gasoline are bragging about the performance their cars give with this new high-test gasoline! Why, they're making claims about the starting, pick-up, power and mileage qualities of Conoco Bronze that we wouldn't dare make in our advertising. Readers would say we were stretching the truth!

Trucking companies, mail carriers, traveling men ... the hardest-boiled gasoline buyers that live ... tell us they're getting three and four more miles per gallon on Conoco Bronze Gasoline, by actual test.

There's reason for this performance. Conoco Bronze Gasoline turns into light, dry vapor quicker and at lower temperatures than ordinary gasoline. It gives more power and mileage because more of it vaporizes and burns in the cylinders. You can keep your carburetor leaner than you have ever adjusted it before, if you're using Conoco Bronze.

Try Conoco Bronze Gasoline in your car. Compare it with any gasoline you have ever used. After your first tank, you'll be bragging, too!

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Taking a Summer trip? Write the Conoco Travel Bureau, Denver, Colo., for FREE road maps, marked with best routes; scenic booklets; hotel and camp guides, and Conoco Passport. No charge or obligation.

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TOUR DIRECTOR, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please send me free literature of your Tours of the World's Fair.

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Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

"Where There's a Will"

MRS. S. L.

THEY moved into our neighborhood one bleak winter day, a man, a woman, a boy, and took possession of the most tumble-down house in it. We soon saw help was needed. The mother had all appearances of tuberculosis. They had neither food nor warm clothing, and little of anything. So the neighbors pitched in and helped. Summer came, the man and boy toiled hard on the stony soil. The boy had entered a poultry contest and received 25 chicks to raise on shares.

Harvest time rolled around. There was a small crop. Under neighborly friendliness new life and zeal seemed to come to them.

A short time ago the man was happily telling his experience. They had traded their share of the chickens for a cow. (They had a few other chickens.) He had worked out, taking, as wages, two pigs which will farrow this spring, an old horse, a burro, hay to feed them, and their winter supply of wood.

The mother has regained her health, the boy is clothed and in school. As soon as school closes, the little farm will be turned over to mother and son, while the father takes every odd day's work he can get, making a dollar where he can.

They are happy, and looking forward eagerly to better times—of their own making. I wonder if a lot of us couldn't learn from them, to try a little harder and be more thankful for what we have.

Best Rule for Peas

MISS BEADLE

NOT more than 2 hours from garden to the can, is the best rule for peas. Being a non-acid vegetable, it is hard to can them successfully. Use only young tender peas. Wash the pods thoroughly, but not the peas. Sort the peas, keeping those of the same size together. This is necessary because the boiling time varies with the age and size. Peas which have begun to lose their color should not be canned.

Cover with boiling water and boil the young tender peas for 3 minutes, the more mature for 5 minutes.

Pack loosely into hot cans, adding 1 teaspoon salt to each quart, then fill with the cooking water. There is less spoilage by using pint cans. Add ½ teaspoon salt to each pint can.

If you use glass jars with the screw top, seal tightly, then give cover a quarter of a turn back. With bale top jars, do not fasten the lower bale. Process in water bath for 3 hours, in pressure cooker at 10 pounds pressure, 40 minutes for pints or 50 minutes for quarts.

If tin cans are used, process the No. 2 or No. 3 cans, 3 hours in water bath, or 30 minutes in pressure cooker at 10 pounds pressure.

Hull Peas With a Wringer

I USE my wringer for hulling peas. If the peas are crisp and fresh from the garden, they hull easily. If they are somewhat wilted or dried, soak them in cold water a short while before hulling. Run them thru the wringer stem end first, using a tub to catch the shelled peas. A small per cent will be crushed or split, but considering time saved, the loss is small. I have quite a field of peas and use horse cultivation as I consider the method entirely practical.—G. B. S.

When You Pull Rhubarb

YOU will have better rhubarb if you will pull all of the stalks large enough for use every time you pull any. Pulling a few stalks of each plant, kills out several plants. The stalks left soon get stringy and tough and sap strength from the roots that are sending up new shoots to replace the ones pulled.—Mrs. A. L. Robg.

Making Canning Easier

D. F. B.

HERE are some of the willing helpers in the work of home canning. The water-bath canner for instance, in which fruits, tomatoes and sometimes other vegetables and meats are processed, may be made at home. A kettle, wash boiler, lard can, or pail, often are used. It needs a tight fitting cover, and a false bottom or rack on which to place the jars or cans.

However, for canning meats and non-acid vegetables, the steam pressure cooker or canner, is particularly recommended. There are all kinds and sizes of pressure cookers on the market. Select one strongly built, fitted with a steam gauge to register the pressure, a safety valve to let the steam escape if the pressure gets too high, and a pet-cock to regulate the escape of steam. Pressure cookers come in 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 25-quart sizes. The medium size is easy to handle and may be used for other things beside canning.

Glass jars and tin cans can be used in any method of processing. When sanitary tin cans are used a special sealer is necessary. Glass is preferred, and if you have Kerr jars, you don't have to fuss with rubbers. Where rubbers are used, new rubbers should be bought every season, especially for canning meat and non-acid vegetables.

Other aids that help are metal tongs for lifting hot jars, a colander for washing and draining in preparing food for canning, a dipper for lifting sirups and other hot materials, a long-handled wooden spoon to use with acid fruits and vegetables and a fruit-jar funnel for filling jars. You should have measuring cups and spoons for accurate measuring, and short paring knives of stainless steel.

Twenty Years of Waiting

MRS. B. B.

THERE was a wedding in our town the other day. And we all rejoiced! They had been engaged 20 years. Bill had a mother who did not approve of the girl Bill wanted to make his wife. Mrs. Lorett was, or thought she was, an invalid. She was wont to remind her son that she wasn't long for this earth. "It won't be long now, Bill, until your mother will be gone and then if you must you can have this girl."

But Mrs. Lorett the "poorly," went on living. Bill could not support his mother, a wife and then a family. So he waited. Beth, true to her man, waited, too. Springs came and went, winters blighted the earth and Bill's hair grew gray. Beth lost her girlishness and became a woman and then an old maid. Because of a selfish old woman, they let the best years of life slip by.

Last month Mrs. Lorett died. Bill grieved deeply for his mother. But yesterday Beth became his bride. We who have watched the little drama can only rejoice with them.

It Was So Sudden, Oh, Yeah!

MRS. R. A. M.

PA was sick and I was driving the horse while the hired man forked the hay into the barn. I heard him call, "Millie," and I ran around the barn to see what he wanted. He was standing on the hay wagon with his hat pushed back on his head and a determined look in his eye. "Millie, will you marry me?" he asked.

I stared at him. He jumped down from the wagon. "I love you, Millie," he said. "I know this is a queer time to ask you, but I had to do it while I had the nerve."

A queer time indeed! I said yes, but didn't tell him I'd been waiting 6 months for him to ask me.

P. S.—It took us quite a while to put up that load of hay.

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

Strawberry Sun Preserves

U. S. D. A.

The success of this method of preserving strawberries depends on the heat of the sun and the firm, ripe condition of the fruit. In case there is rain before the jelly stage is reached, the pans may be placed in a warm oven. This, however, darkens the fruit somewhat and is only done to prevent loss.

WASH, cap, and weigh ripe berries. Sort out about two-thirds of the largest and firmest to be used whole in the preserves, and save the other third for making juice. For each pound of selected berries allow 1 pound of sugar and ½ cup of juice.

Prepare the juice by crushing the smaller berries, cooking for 3 minutes, and straining. A pound of berries will yield about a cup of juice. Combine the sugar with this strained juice and heat slowly until the sugar is dissolved, then remove from the fire.

Drop the selected berries into a hot sirup, let stand for a minute, then drain the fruit from the sirup. Place it carefully on shallow pans so that the berries do not touch. Boil the remaining sirup for about 10 minutes, or until it reaches a temperature of 230° F. and is fairly thick. Pour this over the berries. One tablespoon of lemon juice to each cup of concentrated sirup improves the color and to some persons, the flavor, of the preserves.

Cover the pans with window glass or in some other way protect the preserves from dust and set them in the sun for three successive days, taking them in each evening before dew falls. If window glass is used, place sticks or pencils between it and the pans so that air can circulate over the preserves and hasten evaporation. At the end of the first and second days turn the berries carefully. After three days the sirup should be jellied, and the preserves are then ready to pack in hot, clean jars and seal or cover with paraffin.

Start Your Canning Now

EARLY THINGS BEST

RHUBARB, or pie-plant, is one of nature's best spring tonics. It contains valuable mineral elements and should form a part of the family diet all year round. The first cuttings are more tender and richer in color and flavor. The strawberry variety makes an attractive pack. Rhubarb canned by the cold-water method can be used in many pleasing ways.

Cold-Water Rhubarb—Because rhubarb contains so much acid it may be canned, if handled carefully, by the simple cold-water method. Wash the stalks thoroughly, and cut them into pieces of convenient size. Pack into sterile jars, fill to overflowing with pure, cold water, fully seal and store in a cool, dry place. And my, you'll enjoy that fresh rhubarb pie next winter.—Mrs. S. T. Haag, Jefferson Co.

Rhubarb Juice—Combines well with other fruit juices in lending tartness to jellies. It is also good for jellied desserts and pudding sauces. It may be prepared from the stalks which have become too tough to use in other ways. Cut the rhubarb into small pieces. Add just enough water to cover and simmer until soft. Strain the juice thru a jelly-bag. To each quart of juice add 1 cup of sugar. Heat the juice until the sugar is dissolved, skim and bring to the boiling point. Pour into clean, hot jars and seal.—Mrs. J. C. Page.

Asparagus—Wash and grade for uniformity. Tie in bundles, cutting stalks to fit height of jar. Boil by standing in boiling water, which does not cover the tips. Cover kettle and boil for 5 minutes. Pack hot into clean, hot jars, add 1 level teaspoon salt to each quart, fill with cooking water, partly seal and process for 3 hours in a hot-water bath or for 40 minutes in a pressure cooker at 10 pounds.—Mrs. W. C. Enos, Marion Co.

Strawberry Preserves—This recipe makes fine preserves, the berries remain whole and retain their bright red color. Three pints strawberries, 3 pints sugar, ¼ pint cold water, 1½ tablespoons cornstarch. First boil sugar and water until the sirup threads, add the strawberries, previously washed and drained; boil 20 minutes. Then add the cornstarch dissolved in a little cold water and let boil up well. Remove from fire and pour into sterilized jars and seal.—Mrs. R. E. Wescott.

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

Wish I'd Never Married

HENRY W.

MY wife is known as the best housekeeper in our town. She can spy a speck of dust 40 feet away and protests volubly if I move a chair, let the paper lay around, move a curtain or lie on the couch as it would disarrange the cushions. She makes me change my shoes on the front porch and I can scarcely take a step but she follows me with the dustmop. Nothing is ever out of place in the house except her husband and I give a sigh of relief every time I go down the steps.

Styles for All Summer

SHEER FABRICS



424—This smart guimpe frock will take the very minimum of making. The two-piece skirt is finely tucked at the top and joined to the two-piece waist. You'll also find the separate blouse easily put together. It can have short sleeves, if you prefer them. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-inches bust. Size 16 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material for dress with 1½ yards of 39-inch material for blouse.

497—Add this dainty pantie dress to small daughter's wardrobe, and she'll love it! The one-piece dress is gathered and stitched to the epaulet shoulders that form a cape sleeve. The dress is slashed from the neck at the center-front and finished with binds for opening. And the cunning matching pantie have straight legs. The upper edge has elastic inserted. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 32-inch contrasting and 2½ yards of binding.

519—A caped frill covers the sleeveless arms in a modish manner. And the skirt is smart with its slimming bias hip line. Cut it out and you'll have it finished in less time than it would take to shop for a frock as smart as this model. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material.

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

RURAL HEALTH

What to Do About Cancer

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

WHY do so many people die of cancer? Twenty years ago cancer was seventh in the causes of death. Now it is second. In one Middle Western state, for example, 2,003 people died of cancer in 1932 whereas in 1930 the state had only 1,818 cancer deaths, in 1920, 1,267, and back in 1912 only 1,056.



Dr. Lerrigo

Since no one has demonstrable knowledge of a reason and space is limited, I will not theorize. The life that you can do most about is your own and you can do much to protect yourself from cancer.

The statement is safely made that there is always a stage at which cancer may be cured. How shall you recognize that stage? What ought you to watch for? I would be loath to induce in anyone the cancerphobia which puts the individual in such dread that constant fear prevails. Better go on in happy ignorance. But there are a few facts that any adult may well have in mind, facts that will help early detection if cancer does threaten yet will not be a source of worry.

What may a sensible person over 35 (cancer is rare below that age) do for himself to guard against cancer, yet not yield to absurd fears or be running constantly to the doctor?

Let us suppose that you resolve to check your body over on the first Sunday of each month:

Breast—Let the open hand press each breast back against the ribs. You find no lump! That's all, then. Remember that the breast is a big gland made up of smaller glands. It is easy to pick up one of the bunch of glands and call it a lump. Don't do that. The lump of beginning cancer has no pain, so do not look for pain as a symptom. Men should remember that the male breast is not immune from cancer.

Skin—Perhaps you have moles or warts. There is safety in numbers. But if you have one single mole, especially if a hairless one of dark color, watch for any change in it. I had one cut out eight years ago because it was in the beard line and bled under my razor. It has never troubled since. If you are in the 50s or older, watch for dry hard warts and let your doctor note any change.

Mouth—Make sure that you have no broken tooth, ill-fitting dental plate or other source of irritation that is producing a sore place on palate, tongue, lips or the inside of cheeks.

Stomach—Suspect nothing unless you have chronic indigestion that is not helped by ordinary methods of treatment. In that event, be satisfied with nothing short of X-ray diagnosis.

Uterus or Rectum—Suspect bleeding that comes at irregular times and cannot be accounted for by natural causes. Don't guess about such bleeding. Find out.

If a personal devil were trying to torment you with cancer the thing that would delight him most would be to see you try to hide it up. While you

are hiding it, or playing around with alleged cures that "one of the neighbors" knows about, the cancer is passing from curable to incurable. Remember that it is attacking a body worth more than a million dollars to you. Do not try for something cheap. If you suspect cancer, go to the most reliable and honest man in the medical profession. Then abide by his decision. Remember that cancer is curable—in the early stages.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Missouri Ruralist, 2206 Pine St., St. Louis.

Newton Boys Best Judges

THREE Newton high school boys won first honors in the annual vocational livestock and grain judging contest at Manhattan. They are John Renich, Carl Claasen and Clement White, and were coached by R. M. Karns. Renich was the high man for the whole contest. Teams from Lebanon and Hill City placed second and third, respectively. Mabry Wheeler, Mound City, won the state public speaking contest, followed closely by

Delbert Richardson, Lawrence. Wayne Trail, Colby, succeeds Waldo Cox, Mound City, as president of the Kansas Future Farmers' Association of America. More than 500 attended the contests. Nineteen of their number were raised to the rank of state farmer. They had been previously ranked as "green hands" and future farmers. The 19 new state farmers are:

Wayne Trail, Colby; Delbert Richardson, Lawrence; Hilbert Thaele, Lebanon; Mabry Wheeler, Mound City; Alfred Taylor, Winfield; Fred Vanschoelandt, Shawnee Mission; Almarin Nottingham, Lawrence; Charles Bredahl, Fairview; Fred Muret, Winfield; Donald Cover, Shawnee Mission; Harold Jones, Concordia; Robert Nason, Auburn; Clifford Blount, Coldwater; Max Shoemaker, Ottawa; Fred Lohrding, Coldwater; Ernest Finlayson, Washington; Arthur Grillot, Parsons; Elmer Musil, Blue Rapids; Keith Lindsay, Frankfort.

This Rat Cure Works

IF the place is overrun by rats, you can be sure they have refuge or shelter nearby with a food supply in the neighborhood. Take away the shelter, or the food, and they will seek a more friendly locality. They make their nests in woodpiles, hay or straw-stacks, manure or trash piles, in stone fences, also beneath the floors in poultry houses, granaries and corncribs. Even if all the rats were killed off, others would eventually come to take their places if the rat shelters remain. Why not clean 'em out.

Call 'Em With a Whistle

A POLICE whistle is a good step-saving device in the kitchen. One can call to the men or the children from an open window and be heard at quite a distance.—Mrs. Grace Montgomery.

Or Use a Clothes Pin

HAND-PICKING insects from plants is one of the best ways to get the bugs, especially the big, green tomato worm. Try this on eggs of the potato bugs and the big brown eggs of the squash bugs. Often the removal of adult bugs before they lay their eggs may be accomplished by hand or with a clothes pin.

To See Washington Sights

A 3-DAY pilgrimage and tour of the city of Washington, of Mount Vernon, George Washington's home, and Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, has been planned for June 12, 13 and 14, for the 65,000 boys enrolled in the Future Farmers of America organization. At least one representative of the F. F. A. from each state, is expected to attend the 3-day tour, and hundreds from states within a short distance from Washington. . . . Vernon Howell, Guymon, Okla., is president and Leo Paulsen, Concordia, Kan., is student secretary.

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Kerr Jars are made of clear crystal flint glass in all sizes and in four styles—Kerr Mason (Round); Kerr Mason (Square); Kerr Wide Mouth Mason, and Kerr Economy Jars. Many prefer Kerr Wide Mouth Mason or Kerr Economy Jars because the wide mouth makes them easier to clean, to arrange contents attractively, and pack whole fruits and vegetables, or large pieces of meat. Use whichever style of jar you prefer.



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Kerr Jars and Kerr gold-lacquered Caps containing the natural gray sealing composition, are adapted for processing in pressure cooker, oven, hot water bath, steam cooker—or for open kettle canning. The sealing composition is not affected by boiling water or steam. **NO RUBBER RINGS REQUIRED.**



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Kerr Caps require no muscular strength to seal or to open—seal permanently airtight—eliminate mold and spoilage. These gold-lacquered Caps are not affected by vinegar, fruit or vegetable acids. There are no unsanitary crevices in Kerr Jars and Caps into which food juices can creep—the food can touch only the inside of the glass jars and the smooth inner surface of the gold-lacquered Lids.

No Guessing — You KNOW Kerr Jars Are Sealed Positively Air-Tight

The exclusive Kerr "spoon test" tells you instantly whether jars are properly sealed. No waiting, watching or worrying. When jars are cold, merely tap the Lid with a spoon. A clear ringing note indicates a perfect seal. Also the Lid will be curved slightly inward.



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THERE is no disease in the world for which alcohol is a cure. . . More to the point is the fact that it does undeniably cause thousands of cases of disease, all of them fatal in the long run. All this has been proved by innumerable tests. Even in tennis or chess or a mountain-climb one glass of beer has defeated a man. It has been shown that a spoonful of liquor lessens the ability to form quick judgment and act upon that judgment.

—Howard A. Kelly, Johns Hopkins University, one of America's highest medical authorities.

Going In for Feed Crops

(Continued from Page 5)

and believe in the "New Deal." Wheat, 60c; butterfat, 20c; eggs, 10c; kafir, 40c; millet, 60c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Hamilton—Rains have worked wonders in bringing out foliage, grass, barley, some wheat and weeds. Row crop planting in full force. Much abandoned wheat ground will be summer-fallowed. Good calf and lamb crops, also a lot of young colts. Schools closed.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—Fine 1½-inch rain greened up all vegetation. Feed for livestock about gone. Wheat, 58c; corn, 38c; kafir, 25c; oats, 20c; cream, 18c; eggs, 10c to 11c; hens, 8c; broilers, 13c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Corn planting almost finished. Some will have to be replanted due to cool weather. Oats doing well. Wheat only fair. Potatoes look good. Alfalfa soon will be ready to cut. Pastures excellent. Water hauling has ceased. Sheep shearing almost finished. Community sales doing a big business. Farmers more optimistic. Eggs, 10c; butterfat, 18c; wool, 12c. Many wheat fields badly infested with chinch bugs and turning yellow, wheat prospects very poor. Some oats fields also badly infested.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—More moisture needed. Heavy wind, rain and hail storm did considerable damage. Orchardists busy spraying. Good prospects for grapes, cherries, apples and pears. Melon planting in progress with some up. Preparation for corn planting active with a little already planted. Oats, wheat and pastures need more moisture. Cut worms have damaged new alfalfa fields. Rabbits take toll of cabbage plants and peas. Corn 31c to 33c; wheat, 60c; oats, 23c; hens, 9c; eggs, 19c; butterfat, 18c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitehair.

Kiowa—We have all the moisture we need now. Wheat looks good. Gardens coming up nicely. Some cattle on pasture. Everyone is having good luck with little chicks. Bran, shorts and flour are high since wheat price advance. Wheat, 56c; corn, 40c; shorts, 35c; bran, 65c cwt.; flour, \$1.10 for 48 lbs.; hens, 5c to 7c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 19c; butter, 20c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Labette—Plenty of moisture. Pastures look fine. Considerable corn to be replanted on account of 5-inch rain. Heavy wind demolished several small buildings.—Earl McLane.

Lane—Ground is well-soaked. Much late barley drilled. Listers busy everywhere. Serious shortage of seed corn and all other seeds. Need hot days to hurry grass. More row crops will be planted than usual. Horses up in price and scarce.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Farm folks busy but hope to go fishing after State Lake, at Tonganoxie, opens June 1. Some corn had to be replanted. Leavenworth county raises garden stuff for the cannery at Lawrence. Our county is noted for large dairy herds. Some planning for more silo room this year, others growing root crops for livestock. Corn, 42c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 18c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—Plenty of moisture. Wheat and oats look good but probably will have short stem. Big oats acreage sown, not as much wheat as last year. Less flax than usual. Corn all planted, some being plowed. Cattle flies are here. Eggs, 10c; cream, 20c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—Barley looking fine, a few wheat fields fair. Planting row crops in full swing. Grass growing slowly. Corn, 30c; kafir and milo, 65c cwt.; cream, 20c; eggs, 10c.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—Our 1-inch rain helped wheat, oats and pastures. Corn planting the big farm job for May. Kafir will follow corn. Stock doing well on pastures. Wheat and oats growing well. Gardens doing fine. Good crop of calves and pigs. Chickens doing fine.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Crops look better. Plenty of moisture. Good interest shown by women at Farm Bureau canning demonstration. Produce prices advancing. Butterfat, 24c; eggs, 11c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—Farmers more cheerful. Wheat, oats and pastures all look good. Corn all planted with good stands. Millet all sowed but not up yet. Cream, 21c; eggs, 13c; wheat, 58c; corn, 36c; hogs, \$4.25. Many pastures will not be filled.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—Enough rain to keep things growing. Corn about all planted, some almost large enough to cultivate. Early gardens provide some food. Large number of baby chicks hatched this spring. Prices on upward trend encouraging to farmers.—W. T. Case.

Neosho—Wheat and oats doing exceptionally well, the former beginning to head. Considerable corn must be replanted, too cool and wet. Early corn being cultivated. Sufficient moisture. All stock doing well. Poultrymen complain about poor hatches and mites. However, great interest in raising chicks. Quite a demand for horses and good dairy cows. Some farm products have doubled in price in last six weeks. Looks as if some corn must be shipped in as there seems to be a surplus of hogs. Considerable livestock going to market, also several cars of wheat. This county's quota of 37 men has been filled for forest camps.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Prolonged drouth broken. Not much wheat in Ness county. Lots of barley, most of it up and growing. Large acreages of corn and sorghums will be planted. Pastures starting nicely.—James McHill.

Norton—Plenty of moisture. Everybody feeling better and looking for a good crop. Some wheat a little thin on the ground. Barley and oats coming up. Some have started to list corn. Wheat, 52c; corn, 30c; cream, 16c; eggs, 9c. The business man as well as the farmer and laboring man are feeling better over future outlook.—Marion Glenn.

Osborne—Plenty of rain and ground excellent for spring crops. Corn listing and feed planting are the main jobs now. Ground has been pretty wet for field work for two weeks, which put farmers behind with their work. Wheat, 55c; kafir, 25c; corn, 32c; cream, 18c; eggs, 10c; hogs, tops, \$3.15.—Niles C. Endsley.

Phillips—Plenty of rain. Potatoes and gardens coming up fine. Wheat, rye, oats and barley look good. Pastures greening up. Livestock doing well. Farmers busy disking and listing corn. Cattle being shipped to market. Eggs, 10c; cream, 19c; corn, 33c. Prices on upward trend.—Martha Ashley.

Pratt—Good quantity of moisture. A large acreage will be planted to corn and sorghums, and many fields will be summer-fallowed where wheat is dead. High winds have blown the soil from parts of many fields. Corn and feed very scarce. Livestock not doing as well as usual. Not many cattle on feed. Few farm sales. Most livestock, especially horses, bringing good prices.—Col. Art McAnarney.

Rice—Showers have helped crops and pastures, but a soaking rain is needed for the subsoil. Crops in good condition. Good prospects for late fruit. Some ground to be summer-fallowed. Unusual acreage being put to spring crop. Livestock in good condition. Very few sales. Wheat, 57c; eggs, 11c; hens, 8c; cream, 20c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—Corn planting progressing slowly. Wheat not stooing as it should; will be thin on the ground. Pastures backward. Corn, 25c; wheat, 50c; cream, 50c qt.; butterfat, 18c; milk, 8c qt.; shorts, 90c; bran, 70c; barley, 25c; oats, 20c; eggs, 9c; hens, 5c to 7c. Most everyone expecting action from the "New Deal."—C. O. Thomas.

Russell—Dust storms were terrible. Much good soil blown away. Many cattle put out on grass rather thin, due to feed shortage. Cream, 19c. Cows not giving much milk. Shortage of pigs, many died last winter. Received a fine rain which will help corn, but almost too late to help wheat which is very thin. Gardens will be planted now. Some water was caught in cisterns but not enough to last very long. Grass has started to green up, but much of it dead. Wheat, 58c; corn, 30c; potatoes, 11c; eggs, 11c. Considerable land will be summer-fallowed this season where wheat died.—Mary Bushell.

Sherman—About 5 inches of rain in last 30 days. Large acreage of barley coming fine. Big acreage of corn to be planted. No fall wheat to speak of. Seed corn 50c to 60c bu. Very good prices at farm sales, milk cows in demand. Few farmers hiring help. Large number of horses shipped out. Farmers working more horses than usual. Cream, 20c; hens, 9c; eggs, 10c; wheat, 58c; corn, 31c; barley, 24c. Some land selling. Livestock wintered well. Considerable feed on hand. Very large number of baby chicks being shipped in, local hatchery doing good business.—Col. Harry Andrews.

Stevens—Had a 3-inch rain. Dust storms not as bad as they were. Pastures greening up. Feed scarce. Prices advancing. Farmers busy, they got a late start due to dry, windy weather. Wheat, 60c; maize, 57c; butterfat, 20c; eggs, 11c.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

Sumner—Light showers but more moisture needed. Corn and other row crops coming well. Gardens and pastures improving. Livestock generally thin. Alfalfa almost ready to cut. Barley and wheat beginning to head. Farm prices increasing. Few farm foreclosures.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Washington—Corn planting in full swing. Lots of cutworms. Wheat and oats look fine. Pastures short, too much cool weather. Alfalfa making good growth. Farmers feel like going ahead with their work since the upturn in prices. A scarcity of good horses. Wheat, 60c; corn, 33c; butterfat, 20c; eggs, 10c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wichita—Had about 5 inches of rain in 10 days. There will be some wheat despite high winds. Barley up and looking good. Farmers will be busy preparing corn ground and listing when fields dry. There will be quite an acreage of corn and listed crops. Cattle are thin as grass was short and no over-supply of roughage. Little farm help being hired, wages low. Usual number of baby chicks being hatched. Big gardens being made. Wheat, 55c; barley, 20c; cane seed, 40c cwt.; maize, 60c.—E. W. White.

Wilson—Corn up well and cultivators running. Alfalfa making good growth. Pastures good, stock doing well. Kafir not all planted. Oats are up to good stand. Plenty of moisture. Lots of baby chicks. Eggs, 10c; hens, 7c to 9c; butterfat, 18c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Wyandotte—Recent rains greatly benefited meadows and pastures. Corn planting well under way. Some early planting is up nicely. Early sown alfalfa and lespedeza coming up to good stands. Potatoes showing up nicely. Early gardens are beginning to come in use. Milk prices do not advance. Demand for horses, but very few for sale. Cows are just the opposite. Hogs sell readily but are cheap. Young chickens numerous and doing well. Eggs, 10c; corn, 40c; oats, 25c; butterfat, 22c.—Warren Scott.

Anderson—Corn planting mostly finished, early planting up to fairly good stand. Wheat and oats doing fine. Little complaint of insect trouble. Prairie meadows good. Farmers encouraged over rise in farm produce. Eggs, 11c to 15c; butterfat, 18c.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Clay—Farmers busy planting corn, ground in fine condition. Gardens doing well. Wheat looking good. Alfalfa making a fine start. Pastures are good. There will be no peaches or apricots. Apples promise a good crop. Strawberries look good. Markets are much improved.—Ralph L. Macy.

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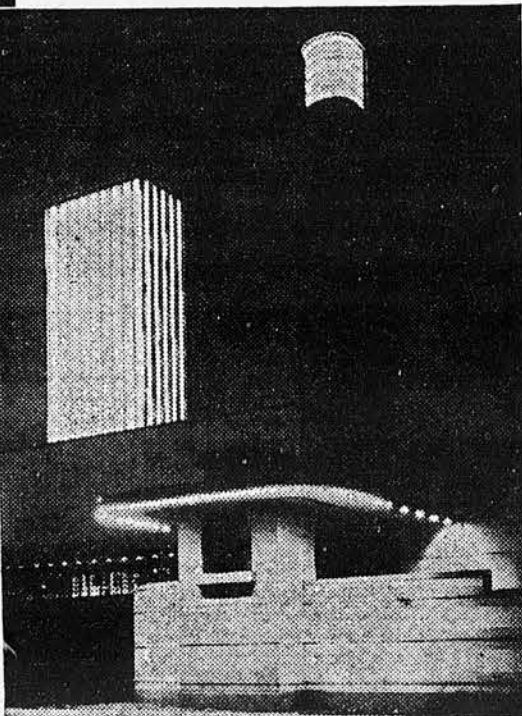
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POULTRY

Not a Hen on the Place

AS WARM weather approaches and egg production begins to drop, Carl Oetting, Lincoln county, sells every hen on the place. This year, he sold early in April, altho selling as late as June 1, would give many of the same advantages. He finds live poultry prices are higher during the late spring, and that thru the summer egg prices usually are so low there is little profit. Being rid of the old birds the young chicks have an excellent chance to develop. Also by selling early, the Oettings avoid death loss among hens, which is common in hot weather, particularly in heavy breeds. Then laying house and grounds are well cleaned before time to house the pullets in the fall, and chances of carrying disease and parasites over from one year to the next are at a minimum. This practice is especially good if the flock has had disease troubles.

The Oettings raise Buff Orpingtons, hatch early, and sell the cockerels for broilers. They keep the pullets growing vigorously thru the summer for production early in the fall, crowding them for production during fall and winter when egg prices usually are at their best.

A Few Will Lay Early

A FEW pullets laying at 4 months old, or younger, is no sign that mash or ground feed should be taken away. Most of them will not start to lay until the normal time and need the feed to finish their development. Some folks think withholding mash and feeding more grain will keep the pullets from laying and allow them to develop larger skeletons. But most minerals and other growing foods are contained in the mash, so feeding less mash limits growth as well as production. It is better to give pullets free choice of grain and mash. They naturally eat more grain than mash, laying starts slowly, and growth is normal.

Time to Fire Roosters

ONE place to cut poultry costs right now and all summer, is to sell the roosters. They take up room, eat feed that hens and growing chicks can use to better advantage, and will not bring enough more on the market later to pay their board. If kept thru the summer they ruin your chance of getting premium prices for your eggs; in fact they spoil a lot of them, as fertile eggs will not keep as well as those that are infertile. If you are trying for special customers, be sure to let them know you are offering fresh, infertile eggs. It will help your sales.

Watch the Likely Pullets

A GOOD pullet starts to lay by the time she is from 150 to 200 days old. She lays about 75 eggs from the date of her first egg to March 1. If you wish to improve your flock, watch the most likely pullets you are raising now, and develop them into good breeders. Growth this summer, thrift, type and other things will help you decide which are best. But start now to develop them. This egg-laying check-up also will help.

A Danger Line for Lice

HEAVY lice infestation is found in many flocks. One successful method of control is to dust with sodium fluoride. Many poultrymen prefer to use Black Leaf 40, or nicotine sulphate, put on the roost pole just before the hens go up, applying it with an oil can. A small streak of this delouser the size of baling wire, is spread on top of the roost poles.

My Quick Egg Tester

I USE a flashlight to test eggs going to market in the summer. I put the eggs on a wire tray and flash the light up from under them. I can easily and quickly detect any bad ones.—Mrs. J. W. C.

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Other Sizes Proportionately Low

4.40-21
\$4.20

4.75-19.....	\$5.10
5.00-19.....	5.48
5.25-18.....	6.17

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

4.40-21
\$3.25

30x3 1/2 CI	\$3.15
4.50-21.....	3.85
4.75-19.....	4.20

COMPARE CONSTRUCTION, QUALITY and PRICE

<p>Firestone BATTERIES</p>  <p>Made in the modern Firestone Battery Factories. More power, longer life.</p> <p>\$5.40 and your old battery</p> <p>All Batteries tested Free</p>	<p>Firestone BRAKE LINING</p>  <p>Made in Firestone Factories by the new Aquaprufl process. Uniform soft pedal without chatter, grab or squeal.</p> <p>As Low As \$2.40 Per Set</p> <p>Brakes tested Free</p> <p>Relining Charges Extra</p>	<p>58¢ Firestone SPARK PLUGS</p>  <p>Each in Sets</p> <p>Made in Firestone factories — double tested — power sealed. Install a set of Firestone Plugs and save gas and increase power. Spark Plugs tested Free.</p>
<p>MAGNEX BATTERIES \$3.95 and your old battery</p>	<p>MAGNEX 3 \$1.00 for SPARK PLUGS</p>	<p>MAGNEX 3 \$1.00 for SPARK PLUGS</p>

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