

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Kansas Dairying Steps Up

I. D. GRAHAM

Kansas State Board of Agriculture

KANSAS has ample reason for pride in the fact that, from an outstanding cattle country, with more cattle than people, it has taken a place among the six big dairy states, yet with no loss of prestige for beef production. With a total butter output of more than 90 million pounds in 1934, Kansas outranked 42 other states, despite the drouth and the consequent shortage of proper feed. As the government reports are the only sources of information from which comparisons with other states may be made, and while the final report from Washington for 1935 is not yet available, the current reports from the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate that the Kansas cow still is on the job.

Kansas' present rating as a dairy state is significant, not alone as showing the value of the dairy cow as a reliable standby, especially in times of climatic emergency, but as indicating a change in both policy and practice among Kansas farmers in a general trend from grain as one of the chief money crops, to the more highly valuable dairy products.

In this connection it is noted that Wisconsin, once the leading dairy state, first earned an agricultural reputation based on wheat production. The same is true of Minnesota, which far outranks all other states in production of butter. It once was a wheat state. Both of these states still grow wheat, but neither makes of it the chief dependence as a cash crop.

Now it happens that, of the five states exceeding Kansas in butter production, four have much larger populations, hence larger cities and presumably larger home markets for dairy products. But here is where the element of quality makes itself felt. In shipment of butter to the big markets, Kansas maintains its rank as sixth, as well as in butter production. This would be impossible if the quality had not first established the market for the Kansas product, and continued to maintain it.

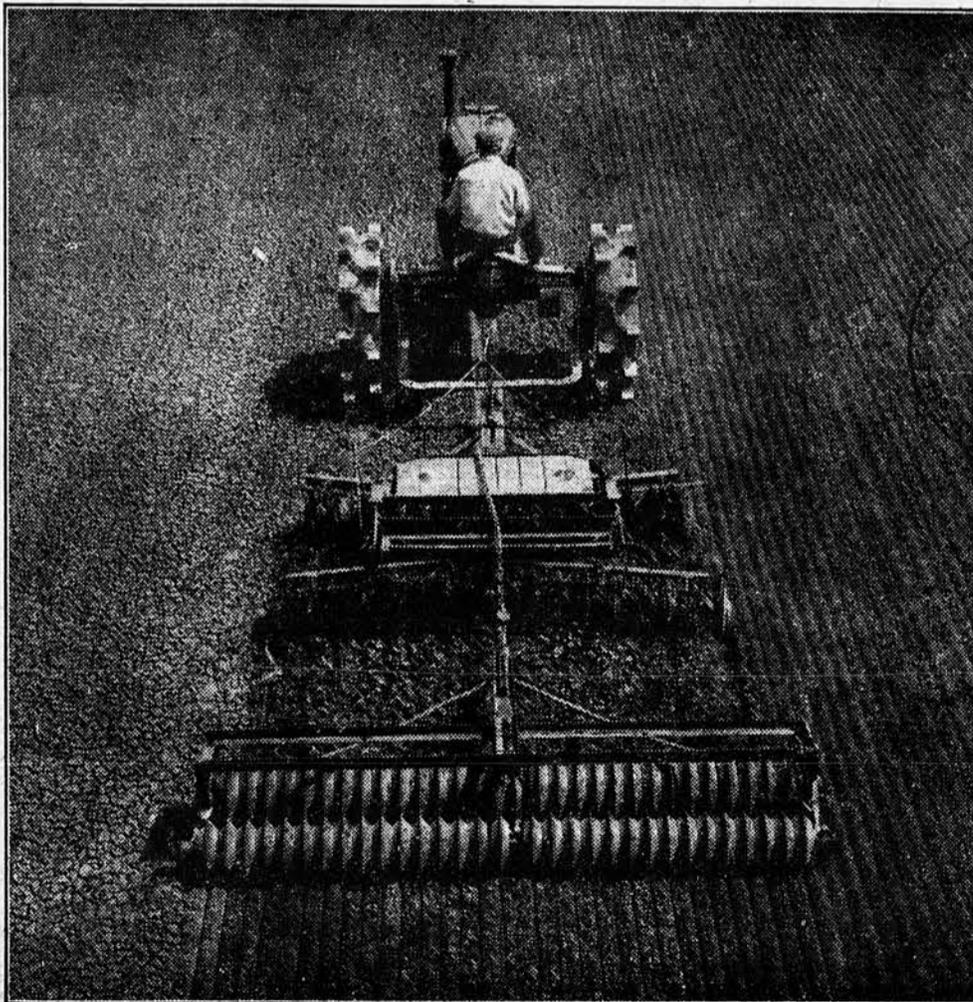
Along with the sow and the hen, the Kansas cow has the qualifications needed to expand the agriculture of the state and thereby replace mere farming, for there is a difference. Farming is the cultivation of the soil, while agriculture is the broader term including the growing of livestock along with soil cultivation.

Farming means plowing, planting and harvesting for immediate returns. Agriculture means all of that and the

growing of livestock, of orchards, of gardens. It means the upkeep of the farm in both appearance and fertility for future benefits as well as those of the moment. It means modern methods—economy in production and quality in products. It means elimination of gully-washing and sheet erosion as well as use of pure seed and a reduction of weed damage.

In striving upward from mere farming into the more comprehensive and profitable agriculture, there is no agency of more direct value than the milk cow, with her lieutenants, the sow and the hen, while in the conservation of the soil and maintaining its fertility, she is peerless. Planting legume crops is a direct and effective means of soil conservation, and these are just the crops for sustaining the cow at the peak of performance.

Farming is plowing, planting and harvesting; agriculture is cow-operation and all that goes with it. It is one avenue of success open to the young man on the farm.



This is what a disk and packer hook-up does for a seedbed. The disk crumbles the surface and the packer presses it down and makes it good and firm for planting grass and legumes.

February 29, 1936

Len has been rolling his "makin's" about 15 yrs. now



RIGHT ON THE JOB!
It's a smooth-working combination you see here—Mr. J. L. Luff, his faithful old horse, and his favorite tobacco—P.A. Using Prince Albert, Len rolls a nifty cigarette in 17 seconds. "P.A. shapes up easy and quick," he says, "lies nice in the paper—whips into shape in a jiffy."

DOING A LITTLE FIGURING. Here's Len at his desk. Cigarettes rolled from Prince Albert make a real satisfying smoke. "Mild, soothing to a man's tongue and soul!" is the way Len speaks of Prince Albert.



LEN'S FRIEND whose hobby is photography snapped the picture on the left. He asked Len to hold up his favorite "makin's" as he started out for a stroll. The Prince Albert tin shows up fine. "Those are man-sized things—hold enough P.A. for about 70 of the swellest cigarettes a fellow could want," Len says.



TAKIN' IT EASY! Work done, Len looks all set for something pretty nice, doesn't he? He says: "It's easy to tell Prince Albert comes from high quality tobacco—it's ripe, rich, mellow tasting."



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

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FARMERS!... READ THIS AMAZING TRIAL OFFER

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

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

PRINCE ALBERT

THE EASY-TO-ROLL JOY SMOKE

State Is Set for Big Wheat Crop

AFTER several seasons of poor wheat crops, Kansas is due for a bumper yield this year. There are a few Southwestern counties in which the crop likely will be a failure unless the unusual happens to bring a heavy snow or lots of rain. But most of the state is set to produce a big crop. Fields examined in a drive from North Central counties, out to Scott City, south to Stanton and Seward counties, then east and back north, showed most of it holding well. Local residents say wheat is in better condition than a year ago because there was no big winter growth to dry out the soil. There could be some damage from cold weather, and some from heaving in Eastern Kansas when the moisture covering breaks up.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, is indulging in no predictions for either a good or a bad crop. But the present condition of the crop as reported for the entire state, on the 14,103,000 acres which is largest on record, gives us a good chance to come out with a big crop. Few farmers wish to see a record breaker. Just a strong 150 million bushels again would emphasize Kansas' position at the top of the wheat list, and would account for a fourth of the annual domestic consumption.

Kansas Farmer's crop reporters say:

Barton—Farmers have been busy hauling feed and fuel. Very little snow. We have had the lowest temperatures in years. Butterfat, 35c; wheat, 96c; eggs, 24c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Heard one man say we are headed for peasantry, since the AAA was downed. My idea was that the AAA was headed that way. Stock not doing so well, fat stock just about hold their own. Available corn soared to 70 cents last week, lots of it. Scarcely anyone getting eggs or cream. Lots of stock held from market due to roads, a good many planning to breed awhile longer.—L. H. Shannon.

Brown—Too early to tell about condition of wheat. Most of it has been covered with snow. Not many young pigs reported. A good many have lost little lambs and calves. Stock doing well, plenty of feed.—E. E. Taylor.

Chautauque—Many sales over county, good. It brings sky-high prices. Business picking up. Freezes hard on wheat, very little winter plowing has been done. Lots of moving, few farms sold during winter. Cattle doing well considering weather, many complaining of stock eating too much. Eggs, 19c; cream, 34c; bran, 31c; shorts, \$1.50; corn, 75c; cake, \$31.—Cloy W. Brazie.

Cherokee—Hens starting to lay. Cream a unit higher. Hay may go higher. Mix feed price not much changed.—J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—Lowest temperature for the winter was 23 below zero. Altho only light snows have fallen, wheat seems to be coming thru winter in good condition. Livestock wintering well and the feed supply will be ample until grass comes. Farmers as a whole are very much "put out" because of the decision against the AAA. A few farm sales where fair prices prevail; also community sales draw good crowds. Ear corn, 65c cwt.; butterfat, 33c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Coffey—Quite a few have lost sheep, also lambs. Most everyone has been cutting wood for fuel.—C. W. Carter.

Cowley—We have had more steady, cold weather this winter than any other season during the 51 years we have lived here. Ground frozen 2 feet deep, many water lines frozen. Stock doing well as there have been no blizzards. Can't tell yet what wheat is doing. Lots of public sales and good demand for stock. Farms for rent are scarce.—K. D. Olin.

Douglas—Feed supplies on many farms running low. Unusually heavy demand for wood. Because of extreme cold, much extra care has been required to save young stock. Radios and newspapers much appreciated.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Some wheat may be winter-killed. Hay and roughage high and scarce. Pavilion sales are going well. Mules and horses cheaper than last season. Few public sales.—Myrtle E. Davis.

Finney—Winter seems to be over in Finney county, spring beckons in bird song that left us last October. Several farm sales have been held, stuff selling reasonable. Seems to be an abundance of feed. February was coldest in years. A wet snow expected, snows so far have given little moisture. Alfalfa, No. 1, \$11; second, \$10; kafir, \$1.05; barley, \$1.15; milo, \$1.05; mixed corn, 65c; yellow corn, 70c; wheat, 95c; eggs, 24c; cream, 33c; poultry, 11c to 18c; butcher cows, \$5 to \$6; select vealers, \$10.50.—Cressie Zirkle.

Ford—Weather has been hard on wheat, too early to tell damage done. Ground still dry. Hope for more moisture. Wheat, 97c; eggs, 25c; cream, 33c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Cold weather has taken lots of fuel and feed. I located a carload of good Kanota oats in another county; do not think anyone will sow right away. At sale: 50 mules brought \$25 to \$190; horses, \$10 to \$150; cows, \$30 to \$60; steer calves, \$15 to \$24; veal calves, \$5 to \$20; fat hogs,

\$15 to \$25; shoats, \$4 to \$11; prairie hay, 15c to 24c a bale; alfalfa hay, 25c to 47c a bale; oats straw, 12c to 15c a bale. Wheat doesn't look very well. A good many cattle being trucked to Kansas City. Hens not doing very much. Cows doing pretty well on milk. Butterfat, 31c to 34c; eggs, 27c; heavy hens, 16c; light hens, 13c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—No moisture to speak of since January snows—we had lots of it then. Wheat still dormant and cold weather of past, with no moisture, may have been hard on it, but not as bad as thawing and freezing. Some fields blowing. Livestock doing well considering weather. Shortage of feed and wheat pasture. Hens not doing much and egg prices low. Milk cows about dried up. Some farmers moving. The lowest temperature so far is 23 below zero.—John I. Aldrich.

Graham—Little moisture. Too early to tell whether wheat is damaged by freezing. All livestock sells well at community sales. Will be considerable barley and oats seeded if moisture comes soon, top soil is dry. No dirt storms yet. Hogs, \$10; corn, 80c; cream, 34c; eggs, 22c.—C. F. Welty.

Gray—Prospects for wheat not very good. Recent winds have done much damage. No snow. Wheat, 96c; eggs, 24c; cream, 33c.—Mrs. George E. Johnson.

Greenwood—Lots of farm sales, cattle and hogs bring good prices. Every town has a community sale every 2 weeks. Corn, 65c; oats, 35c; bran, 95c; shorts, \$1.20; eggs, 23c; cream, 33c.—A. H. Brothers.

Jefferson—Oats sowing will be late. Not as much moving as usual. Chicken thieves troublesome. Wheat seems to be safe so far. Not many farm sales, prices good. Some farmers buying feed. Corn costs 75c a bushel and trucking.—J. B. Schenck.

Jewell—Have received very little snow. Wheat looks good but fields have many large cracks. Damage done by hard freezing depends on how the ground thaws out and how much moisture falls at that time. Farmers much interested in new Soil Erosion bill. Many public sales, everything sells well. Good demand for horses. Many new tractors being purchased. Plenty of feed, livestock doing fine. Many lambs have arrived during cold spell. Virtually every ice house is filled with good ice. Almost every farmer experienced frost or freezing temperature in cellars, some reports of damage. Cream, 34c; eggs, 23c; lard, 16c; flour, \$1.50 a sack; potatoes, \$1.40 cwt.; apples, \$1.50 a basket; corn, 75c; oats, 40c; kafir fodder, \$1 a ton; alfalfa, \$6.50 a ton.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Little snow this season, never more than 3 inches or so at a time. Dairy and egg production down. Some calves, pigs and lambs have perished of cold. Most livestock, particularly cows that have freshened, have died because of lack of proper grain feeding. Plenty of feed at all times has been available in the locality. A good deal of interest in the local market. Many hope insects will be fewer this season because of intense cold. Eggs, 28c; butterfat, 33c.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kiowa—No snow. Wheat looks bad but suppose it will be O. K. Flour has dropped in price, but bread doesn't. Every ex-soldier eagerly awaiting bonus. Sales at Pratt still going strong. Eggs cheap and hens loafing. Lots of butchering, both beef and pork.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Lane—Had lowest temperature in 18 years, 28 below zero. Ground shows lots of cracks with possibility that wheat next to them may be damaged, since we have no snow. Few fields have showed any tendency to blow.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Ground frozen much deeper than for years, which will kill bugs and their eggs, also make ground work much better for this bumper crop we are hoping to raise. Moving season and farm work have been delayed.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lyon—Zero weather was bad on wheat and stock. Very little snow, fine weather now, snow all gone. Roads in good condition. Winter will soon be over, then farmers will get busy.—E. R. Griffith.

Morris—Ground was frozen down 30 inches, causing many cracks and freezing many water pipes as well as being hard on cement walls and foundations. Effect on wheat and winter barley is yet to be seen. Everyone thinks it is the forerunner of a good corn season; chinch bugs should be eliminated at least. No suffering of livestock, feed is plentiful; many Southern cattle have been brought in to pasture fields of late kafir and cane that could not be cut last fall because of mud. Corn being shipped in and is selling at 75c.—J. R. Henry.

Ness—Wheat crop may be holding its own, we can tell later. Ground has been bare of snow and frozen 18 to 24 inches deep.—James McHill.

Norton—Wheat still alive but needs moisture and less freezing. Hogs high and scarce. Alfalfa, \$10 a ton; wheat, 95c; corn, 60c; cream, 32c; eggs, 18c; hens, 12c.—Marion Glenn.

Osborne—No moisture to speak of, ground badly cracked and frozen down about 20 inches, many saying wheat is killed, but Osborne county will come thru with a big crop. One early settler told me he knew of just one wheat crop to be killed by cold weather. We have had a few dust storms, but not as bad as the mildest ones last spring. Eggs and cream higher.—Niles C. Endsley.

Rawlins—Have been having some real winter, from zero to 30 below some mornings, but very little snow. Few farm sales, farm stuff selling well, especially stock of all kinds. Weather has been a drain on feed, takes about twice as much as when weather is mild. Purebred stock prices picking up. No moisture or snow to speak of. Cream, 36c; eggs, 20c; heavy hens, 15c; hogs, \$10; cattle, \$7 to \$10.—J. A. Kelley.

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

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 MARCO MORROW, Assistant Publisher

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

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Seventy-Fourth Year, No. 5 * *

February 29, 1936

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

Vegetables---

Regardless of Weather

TUDOR CHARLES

WHEN we talk of Western Kansas we think of wheat and cattle. But the family vegetable garden is getting to be just as important. Farmers are using methods which insure plenty of vegetables, regardless of weather. They may not get a wheat crop every year, but they don't fail on gardens.

An outstanding example is the Weskan community, in Wallace county, where gardens are the pride of many farm homes. Despite drouth years, people in this community have brought in fine displays of garden stuff, canned and fresh, to agricultural shows. Two things are primarily responsible—windbreaks and irrigation. Most of the successful garden irrigation in Western Kansas is by garden ponds.

The supply of water for pumping into garden ponds or reservoirs with windmills is ample in counties which have "sheet water" underflow. This includes most of the land in the western third of Kansas. It is possible to mention only a few of the people one runs across, who are using garden ponds successfully.

W. D. Luke, Scott City, has a small pond. He pumps water into it most of the time. When it is full he irrigates, winter or summer. In addition to a garden, Mr. Luke has a 3-acre pasture onto which he runs water in winter for growing Sudan grass. He said recently he likes his garden pond better all the while. To make the sides water-tight he puddled



them with his tractor. This is important. Garden ponds usually are built on level ground. Dirt is thrown up in a round or rectangular shape to make a reservoir which will hold water at the level of the land to be irrigated. As water is pumped into this, the floor and sides need to be puddled to make them hold water. Pond irrigation is better for gardens than pumping directly onto them with a windmill. It is quicker. Requires less attention. But the most important advantage is that water can be put on vegetables quickly and will do more good. When it trickles on from a windmill spout there is too

much evaporation and the water comes so slowly that results aren't so good. However, some good gardens have been grown from pumping water directly on them, and if a pond isn't available this is next best. Irrigation during spring, before garden is planted, does a lot of good. It gives surprising drouth-resistance later on. A person can afford to use a large-size pump cylinder in order to raise a larger stream.

Trees and a windbreak of lath-fence and burlap protected Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Severin's garden, east of Liberal, last summer. They had a fine variety of vegetables, made possible by this windbreak and irrigation from a garden pond. Windbreaks are just as important as irrigation, it appears. Mrs. R. E. McGaugh, Finney county, has a good Tamarix windbreak and uses plantings of corn, too. Her garden is on low quality land, on a hillside, and she irrigates directly from a windmill. Good windbreaks can be provided by trees, lath or burlap fence, or planting of annual crops such as corn or sorghum.

Grant N. Dunn, Haskell county, used alternate strips of cane and squash for windbreak and produced a fine garden last summer, almost without irrigation. Part of the garden was watered with underground tubes made of lath. These carried the water but let it drain out as sub-irrigation.

Kansas State College Extension Service has been working to produce better gardens. Results in the last two summers have been gratifying. Farmers have many good ideas they have worked out. (Continued on Page 15)



The Pictures:

- 1—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Severin, in the sandhill country east of Liberal, raised this fine garden last summer. They irrigated from a garden pond. Trees gave some protection.
- 2—The Sears family, Graham county, raised this garden with sub-irrigation.
- 3—Hedges and buildings provide the main windbreak for this garden of Charles M. Liebert, Edwards county. Corn rows protect a bed of tomatoes.
- 4—Windbreak of Tamarix hedge protects this Finney county farm garden grown by Mrs. R. E. McGaugh. Corn protects on the opposite side.
- 5—Mr. and Mrs. Grant N. Dunn, Haskell county, in their tomato patch last August.
- 6—This garden on the J. H. Brown farm, Norton county, is protected on four sides.

How Rural Schools Show Up

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

NATURALLY the readers of *Kansas Farmer* are interested in rural schools. The rural schools provide a large per cent of the children of these readers with all the school education they ever get. A biennial survey of the rural schools of the United States for the years 1931-32 supplies the following interesting and rather surprising information:

There are 227,285 rural schools in the United States, or were when this survey was made. Probably the total number has not increased since then. These schools employed 466,769 teachers and had a total attendance of 12,821,000 children. The average length of the rural school term was 160 days as against 182 days for the urban school term. The average value of school property for each rural child enrolled was \$143, as against \$353 for each city child. The average annual salary of rural teachers was \$930, or \$1,021 less than that of urban teachers.

During the school year of 1933-34, one-half of all rural teachers in the United States received less than \$750 annual salary. At least 40,000 of this low-salaried group received less than \$500 a year. Many Negro teachers had an annual salary of as little as \$100, and in agricultural sections experienced teachers were paid as low as \$30 and \$40 a month.

The National Survey thus describes a "typical" teacher in one and two teacher open country schools: The typical teacher—white—was a young woman, unmarried, 24 years old, and of farm or village background. Her education consisted of 4 years of high school and 1 year or more of professional preparation somewhat directed to rural school needs. Her median salary in the fall of 1930 was \$788, but during the year she received a salary reduction of 10 per cent. She worked 8 months out of 12, teaching 20 to 25 children thru the 8 grades of the elementary curriculum and performing, especially during the period of financial depression, a considerable number of community and welfare services as well.

Theoretically all children in the United States are supposed to have equal opportunity to obtain a primary education, but as a matter of fact that is not true. The average urban child, even in small towns, has at least 20 per cent better opportunities to obtain this primary education than the country boy or girl.

No Tax in Lean Years?

NOW here is a suggestion from a farmer reader living out in Mitchell county: "Our land during 1934 and 1935 did not produce enough crop to pay the taxes and the delinquent list is something awful. I have argued for years that a farmer should not be forced to borrow money to pay taxes. When the land, by reason of drouth or other natural calamity, does not yield sufficient to pay the tax, then the tax should be canceled for that year."

A good deal can be said for this reader's theory. Basically it rests upon the theory that all taxation should be based on income. I understand that this system, perhaps with some modifications, operates in England. For example, suppose one is the owner of rental property. If it is not rented then no taxes are collected. However, I can see how such a law might work an injustice. Suppose that one buys real estate in a rapidly growing city for speculative purposes. He puts no improvements on the property and consequently draws no revenue from it. But he does reap a big profit from the advance in the price

More or Less Modern Fables

A WOMAN who was a member of a prominent cooking club, persuaded her husband to purchase a dog as a house guard. The third day after the dog had been taken to his home by the woman's husband, it was seen hiking out across the country on a keen lope, and it had the look of a dog that was not figuring on returning. Another dog, a friend of the first, hailed the traveler and asked why he was leaving that comfortable home to take his chances in a cruel world. "Isn't the lady of the house agreeable?" asked the second dog. "Agreeable enough," answered the emigrating dog, as he picked up a bone by the roadside, "but she insists on feeding me on her scientifically constructed biscuit and my stomach simply won't stand the strain."

Pioneering

ED BLAIR

THE autos came, first, slowly
And dared to use the roads
Where horses hitched to wagons,
Were pulling heavy loads.
'Twas hard to tell which feared them
The most, the man or team
For autos for the farmers
At first, were but a dream.

Then better roads, for autos,
Between the cities came,
That passed right by the farmsteads,
Brought Henry Ford his fame.
And radios now entertain
With music, speech and news
While we sit cozy at our homes
And dial what we choose.

Now autos thread each byway
And aviators fly
From pole to pole; cross oceans wide
Nor fear the trackless sky!
Munchausen's dreams are fairy tales
To what we read each day
Of those who risk their lives and lose
Yet, losing, point the way!

of the real estate. He should be taxed enough to force him either to improve his property or to sell it to someone who will improve it.

I assume that this Beloit farmer has in mind a gross income tax which would vary according to the amount of his gross income. If on account of some calamity like a drouth or grasshoppers or hail-storm he has no gross income, his taxes would be wiped off the books for that year.

The Equal of Her Husband

A LADY reader writes me that she belongs to a literary club and has to prepare a paper on the present status of woman as compared with her former status and desires some information on the question: "Is the condition of women growing better or worse?"

Well, that is a comprehensive question. But taking a general view, I have no hesitancy in answering that, relatively speaking, the condition of women, especially in the United States, has grown better to a much greater extent than the condition of men. Originally man was, in fact as in name, the lord of creation. His wife was, especially among the common people, little better than the slave of her husband; that still is her status among savage tribes.

Until comparatively recent times the married woman in England had almost no property rights. Her husband became automatically the owner of her property for all practical purposes. He could use it without asking her consent. Theoretically the husband and wife were one and the husband was the one. He was entitled to the value of her services.

Even now in this country, where the wife is supposed to be politically and in every other way the equal of her husband, there is a vestige of the old law still remaining. If the wife is injured thru the fault of some other individual or corporation, the husband has a right to sue for the value of her services during the time of her disability. However, in nearly every respect, even in law, she now is in most of the states the equal of her husband and for all practical purposes she often is his boss. Yes, indeed, Mrs. M., you have many rights and privileges of which your ancestress of two or three centuries ago never even dreamed.

A Use for Surplus Grain

A SUGGESTION from Lem McClimons, of Bronson, is worth consideration at any rate. Here it is: "All surplus grain shall be converted into alcohol for motor fuel purposes instead of dumping it on a foreign market." This, Mr. McClimons figures, should net the producer of corn not less than 60 cents a bushel and wheat raisers not less than \$1.00

a bushel. He would further place a limit on ownership of land and make homes for the unemployed.

Possibly Mr. McClimons has forgotten that nearly 30 years ago Victor Murdock, then a member of Congress from the old Seventh Congressional District, became very much interested in the manufacture of alcohol, principally for fuel purposes, from not only surplus crops but also from the waste products of the farms. The only difficulty was that no process so far discovered could produce alcohol as cheaply as gasoline can be produced, and so the new industry which Congressman Murdock hoped to see established did not materialize.

An Old Chinch Bug Battle

THE subject of chinch bugs was brought to mind by reading that the President had refused to allow an appropriation in his budget of 2 or 3 million dollars to fight chinch bugs," writes W. G. G., of Zenda. "In the early nineties it was hard-sledding out here in Kansas. I had little to go on, and the chinch bugs ate up most of the crops there were. Professor Snow, then a member of the faculty of Kansas University, discovered he could take dead bugs, which had died from a disease to which the bugs were subject, and by placing them in a tight box along with healthy bugs, he could spread the disease. Then by turning these infected bugs loose in the fields where there were live and healthy bugs the disease could be spread.

"I sent to Professor Snow for dead and diseased bugs and turned them loose in a 20-acre field where the bugs already had destroyed half the crop. It worked like a charm, not only in my field, but the infection spread like a prairie fire. That has been more than 40 years ago and we have had no chinch bugs since."

It has been a long time since I have heard anything about the once celebrated Snow chinch bug remedy. At one time the Kansas legislature appropriated some \$3,000 to aid Professor—afterward Chancellor—Snow in cultivating and spreading his infected bugs. Opinions concerning the efficacy of the remedy varied. Some farmers reported good results, while others said they obtained no benefit. Whether Professor Snow continued to have faith, I do not now recall.

It Couldn't Be Enforced

I HAD thought that there had been about as much discussion of the Townsend plan as the space at my command would permit. But one of our subscribers, J. Wesley Taylor, gives what he calls a summary of the McGroarty bill which contains his understanding of the measure which is slightly different from any other I have seen, and for that reason I insert it here:

The Townsend-McGroarty bill, known as H. R. 7154, that now is before Congress, provides that a 2 per cent transaction tax will be levied on each dollar transaction within the confines of the United States to finance the plan. This tax shall be collected for four months before any disbursement of funds will be made. Four months of tax collections will always be collected in advance of any distribution of funds. The amounts paid at the commencement of monthly annuity may be \$40 or \$60, but only what the 2 per cent transaction tax will raise, never to exceed \$200. The money must be spent every 30 days. Any person with an income of \$2,400 a year cannot receive the annuity. Any income of less than \$2,400 will be deducted from the annuity received.

Only domiciled U. S. citizens can receive the annuity and will be suspended or forfeit their annuity: (1) For engaging in any gainful occupation; (2) for violation of any of the provisions of this act; (3) for keeping any able-bodied person in idleness and unnecessary employment, or any salary or wages paid in disproportion to the service rendered; (4) for willful refusal of any annuitant to pay any just obligation. It shall be a felony with a \$1,000 fine and 1-year imprisonment to make any false statement. This is a brief synopsis of the bill.

If Mr. Taylor's synopsis is correct, then in some respects the bill is somewhat better, and in other respects it is worse, than I supposed it was. For example, if the bill provides that it is a felony to keep any able-bodied person in idleness and at the same time penalizes the able-bodied man of 60 who engages in any gainful occupation, it is contradictory in its terms. By its very terms the bill would be impossible of enforcement.

Farm Matters as I See Them

Not the Complete Answer

PASSAGE of the soil conservation and soil erosion control act opens a new chapter in attempts to solve the farm problem thru Federal assistance to agriculture.

As I stated when I cast my vote for the measure in the Senate, I consider the act is drawn in the interest of the producer. It is drawn in the interest of the consumer. It is in the national interest.

This measure, of course, is not the complete answer to the farm problem. But it will assist in conserving the most valuable resource of our people—that is, the soil of the United States. It lays the foundation for a program of utilizing the land resources of the United States. Sound policies formulated under its provisions, and these policies wisely administered, will make for better living conditions in the United States, both on the farms and in the cities.

The measure has another purpose also. The re-establishment and maintenance of farm purchasing power. All of us hope that it may be at least partially effective along this line.

Farm Income to Improve

IT IS COMFORTING to learn that most authorities expect another 10 per cent increase in farm income this year. But despite welcome gains in farm prices and farm income in the last 3 years, agriculture still is "in the red."

Gross farm income for 1935, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, was 8,110 million dollars, including benefit payments. Business services are predicting that it will be about 10 per cent more in 1936, which will bring it close to 9 billion dollars.

Of course, a gross farm income of 8,110 million dollars is much better than a gross of 5,337 million dollars in 1932. But it still is far from adequate.

I was much interested in some recent figures on this subject from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Taking the 1935 farm income, that 8,110 million dollars becomes 7,630 million dollars if we exclude benefit payments.

If we then deduct the 2,416 million dollars of production expenditures by farmers—including taxes and interest but not wages to hired labor—you get a "net income" of 5,214 million dollars.

That means a per capita farm income from farming of \$159 for the 32,779,000 persons living on farms in the United States in 1935.

This money income to the person on the farms gives agriculture a purchasing power 76 per cent of what it was before the war; 83 per cent if benefit payments are included.

Total national income paid out to individuals not on farms in 1935 is estimated at 49,800 mil-

lion dollars, or \$530 per capita, which gives the non-farm groups in the United States a buying power 92.9 per cent of what it was before the war.

Figured on a Cost Basis

SOME interesting figures were presented to the Senate committee on agriculture the other day, showing what American agriculture would get in the way of income if it were on a "cost" basis. The following statements are based on 1934 figures.

Taking American agriculture as a whole, it represents a book value in land and buildings of 32 billion dollars; an operating capital of 25 billion dollars. So if agriculture were placed on a "cost" basis, here would be the base charges placed on the books:

1. 6 per cent interest on \$32,000,000,000	\$ 1,920,000,000
2. 6 per cent interest on \$25,000,000,000	1,500,000,000
3. 2 per cent depreciation on \$32,000,000,000	640,000,000
4. 4 per cent depreciation on \$25,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
5. \$600 a year for 3,000,000 farm laborers	1,800,000,000
6. \$912 a year for 6,800,000 farmers	6,199,000,000
7. Taxes	400,000,000
Total	\$13,459,000,000
Gross income, including benefit payments	7,163,000,000
Deficit	\$ 6,296,000,000

The foregoing statement would allow the farmer himself 25 cents an hour for his own management and work on his own farm. On that basis, the American farmer either contributes his own services, management and labor, or winds up the year owing his farm some \$900 a year.

Perhaps the farmer is not entitled to 6 per cent on land, buildings and operating capital. Perhaps the charges for depreciation are not exactly right. But the statement does indicate in a general way what the farm problem is.

Agriculture represents one-fourth of the population of the United States; one-fifth of the national wealth is invested in agriculture; agricultural income is less than 7 per cent of the national income. That is another way of stating it.

More Farms Go to Farmers

FARM land is regaining some of its loss in dollar value. This is good news for the entire country. It is encouraging to all business, not alone to farming. It means farm credit is easier; which is just another way of saying investors have lost their fear. It is significant that investment money finds its way to the farm market so quickly—at the first sign of a storm passing.

But of greater importance is the fact that fewer farms now changing ownership are going for investments to non-farmers. Records of the Federal Land Bank, which serves Missouri, Arkansas and Illinois, prove this. The bank, located at St. Louis, sold 654 farms for \$1,751,000 last year, a new record. Yet despite the fact that

buyers came from 16 states, 80 per cent of the farms went to individuals living within a few miles of the farms purchased. And 75 per cent of the farms were bought by actual farmers, compared to 50 per cent in previous years.

Total farm sales for 1935 were \$1,102,000 greater, or 265 per cent more than, in 1934, for the bank serving Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. From 1932 to 1935 inclusive, there has been a steady increase in the acre price paid for these land bank farms, the total increase being \$6.97 an acre.

This can be considered good evidence that land values will continue to increase. I feel that we are due for a healthier farm market. A St. Louis bank executive reports that the most important incentive behind these farm sales in 1935 was the desire on the part of the buyer to own a farm home. More than 50 per cent of the buyers were of this type. About 30 per cent were buying additional farm land. Only 20 per cent were non-farmers buying for investment. I am sure anticipated improvement in land prices this year is based on farm prices that have some profit in them, lower interest on land loans and operating capital, and happier crop prospects.

Inviting Future Wars

THE Neutrality Act passed by Congress was not as strong as I would like to have seen it. Also I wanted a permanent act written on the statute books. But the best we could get at this session was a law which automatically expires May 1, 1937.

The next session of Congress should, and I hope will, enact permanent legislation. The temporary act does prohibit sales of munitions of war and war supplies to warring nations during this period. It also prohibits loans and advances of credit to warring nations during this period. And it prohibits our citizens from traveling on ships of belligerent nations; if they do, it is at their own risk.

These three provisions remove three of the most serious sources thru which we were drawn into the World War in 1917.

So I would say we are making some progress on the road toward maintaining peace.

On the other hand, we seem determined to spend unnecessary hundreds of millions of dollars inviting wars. I am going to vote against the billion dollars proposed for increasing our army and navy at this session of Congress. The amount is beyond all reason. Also the size of our preparedness expenditures gives the munitions makers the necessary excuse to urge other nations to increase their expenditures accordingly.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Careful Marketing Will Help

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	9.75	10.00	11.25
Hogs	10.75	9.85	9.20
Lambs	9.85	10.50	8.50
Hens, Heavy	.18	.19	.16½
Eggs, Firsts	.29	.21½	.17½
Butterfat	.34	.31	.32
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.17½	1.10	1.04
Corn, Yellow	.72¾	.65	.92¼
Oats	.32½	.31	.61½
Barley	.50	.50	.88
Alfalfa, Baled	13.00	12.50	21.50
Prairie	9.00	7.00	9.00

WHILE farmers were busy meeting a cold siege of winter, prices of hogs, eggs and butter skyrocketed. Cattle prices, slated for a down turn, held steady to higher except fat steers which slumped badly. Cold weather and light receipts were the reasons for the cattle market action. Cold always is a strengthening

factor in the livestock trade, for consumers naturally buy more meat.

On the other end of the line are hampered marketing conditions, and the fact that cattle don't appear in best market condition in unusually cold weather and farmers hesitate to ship them. The shrink is unreasonable, too. Why high quality beef should have been cut \$1 to \$2 a hundred on the hoof during the recent cold spell is difficult to reason, unless it was a protest against higher cost of the better cuts. The spread is narrow now between best cattle and the common kind.

Cattle Prices Did Well

Despite extreme weather the cattle kill in January was largest for the month since 1919, and third largest for any month since November 1926. Cattle prices have done pretty well to stand up under this factor. Commission men are saying there will be a slump in values of all stock when the weather gets warm. But there are thousands of farms in the Eastern Corn Belt on roads which will not be passable for days after the thaw starts. Stocker and feed demand will pick up with better weather, too. Maybe stock will move to market quite evenly after all.

Thus far the peak in the lamb market was made in November. Prices were strong in December, but showed some weakness in January and February. Due to feeding of soft corn, lambs didn't fatten as quickly as usual. However, the supply of Corn Belt lambs will be lighter by March, and the market should improve. Another thing worth thinking about in the lamb outlook is a larger number of ewes being wintered on Midwest farms. This may lighten the pressure on fed lambs in early spring, but will mean more creep-fed lambs for May and June.

Looks Good for Dairymen

The butter market may not hold its high trend, believes Vance Rucker, Kansas State College. Cold weather was in part the cause of higher prices. However, the outlook for dairying continues to compare favorably with other types of livestock farming. The feeding ratio is more favorable for dairymen than at any time in the last 2½ years. Good feeding will pay. Lower feed costs should make dairy profits just as good the remainder of the year.

Have Reached the Top

Egg prices were exciting this month. Transportation slowed up to the point where current egg supplies of some cities were seriously threatened. Prices advanced 10 cents a dozen in New York in 2 days. Heavy marketing of live fowls caused lower

Market Barometer

- Cattle**—Heavier marketings when weather and roads open up.
- Hogs**—May not be any higher than the spurt caused by cold and light receipts.
- Sheep**—Better market for lambs in March.
- Wheat**—Take your choice. Every man for himself.
- Corn**—Cheaper now than hand-to-mouth next summer.
- Butterfat**—Prices will slip but profits will continue favorable.
- Eggs**—Usual spring decline may be sharper from high February level.
- Potatoes**—Prices improved and seasonal outlook is good.

poultry prices at about the same time. Prices of eggs and butterfat are as high as can be hoped under present conditions of competition and marketing. Higher prices would result in increased production, and considerable substitute competition, especially with butter.

Congress Passes New Farm Bill

CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Representative

THE House passed the new Farm Bill by a vote of 267 to 97 after the Senate had given it a majority of 56 to 20. In a final effort to amend the bill, so land put in soil erosion prevention crops couldn't be grazed by dairy cattle, the dairy interests from heavy producing sections in other parts of the United States, lost. There are a few differences to be worked out between the Senate and House committees, since the latter added some amendments to the bill passed by the Senate.

This new bill is a two-way measure. It lays down a permanent soil-conservation program, to be handled directly by the states under general supervision of the secretary of agriculture. The act sets out five specific purposes to be accomplished by state plans; it frankly intends to allow the states to carry on the AAA "balanced production" program which the Supreme Court said the Federal Government cannot attempt. In other words, it provides Federal funds to back the 48 states' AAAs in a crop production control program for the purposes stated in the act, as follows:

1. Preservation and improvement of soil fertility.
2. Promotion of the economic use of land.
3. Diminution of exploitation and unprofitable use of national soil resources.
4. Provision for and maintenance of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities, adequate to meet domestic and foreign consumer requirements, at prices fair to both producers and consumers.
5. Re-establishment and maintenance of farm purchasing power.

Money for Old Contracts

The bill authorizes annual appropriations of 500 million dollars for these purposes. The administration has announced it will ask an appropriation of 440 million dollars for the next fiscal year.

This 440 million dollars will be in addition to the 300 million dollars in the deficiency appropriation measure to be paid contract farmers' balances "morally due" them for compliance with the old AAA crop-control programs, including winter wheat growers who complied with acreage planting requirements in planting last fall for the 1936 wheat crop. It also is in addition to 30 per cent of customs receipts at present available to the department of agriculture for the purpose of handling surpluses of basic commodities in export markets. This percentage of customs receipts is expected to run in excess of 100 million dollars a year.

Under the bill passed by the Senate the secretary of agriculture is authorized to make payments direct to farmers, instead of thru state agencies, until December 31, 1937, by which time it is intended that the state AAA programs will be lined up and in effect.

Limit for the Secretary

During this temporary period the secretary of agriculture is limited to the first three "purposes" of the act in making these direct payments to cooperating farmers. In other words, the secretary cannot make payments direct to growers for crop production control, altho he can make grants to states and the states in turn can use

Milo Protects the Wheat

WIDE-SPACING his 1935 milo crop gave Walter Fritzemeier, Hugoton, a better chance of getting a good 1936 wheat crop. He planted milo every third row on the sandy land of his farm, which blows if left uncovered. Some grain was harvested from the milo. Wheat planted between the milo rows looks good now and has a chance to withstand winds.

Wide-spacing is one good way to hold sandy soil which has no cover in Southwestern Kansas. By planting every third row there is a partial fallow. Mr. Fritzemeier pulls his 3-row lister around the lands as he lays them out, then follows this same course later with the wheat drill and combine.

these funds to pay farmers for production control under the state programs.

Direct payments to producers by the secretary during this temporary period, until January 1, 1938, may be measured by:

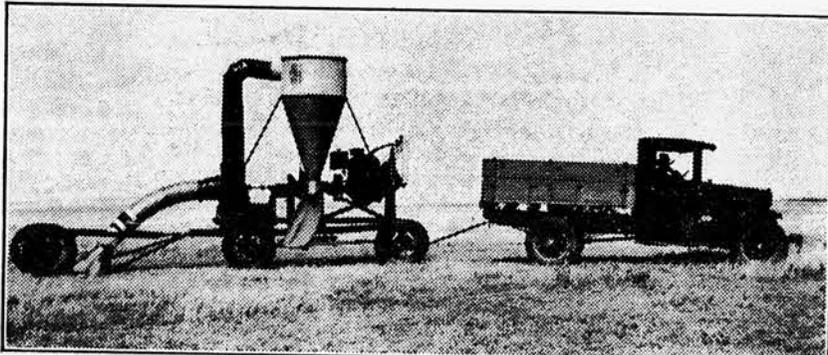
1. The acreage of crop land—This insures the continuance of the "crop insurance" feature of the AAA, which was attained by basing payments on acreage; contracting farmers get their benefit payments irrespective of the size of their crops, so long as they stay within contract requirement as to acreage planted.
2. The acreage of soil-improving or erosion-preventing crops.
3. Changes in farming practices tending to help effectuate the purposes of the act.
4. A percentage of the normal production of such land of any one or more agricultural commodities designated by the secretary which equals the percentage of the normal national production of such commodity or commodities required for domestic consumption thru normal channels—this is authority to use the domestic allotment plan as the basis of benefit payments.
5. Any combination of the preceding four bases of benefit payments.

Will Make Grants to States

In other words, the bill proposes that the Federal Government expend not to exceed 500 million dollars a year for the purpose of conserving soil and soil fertility and preventing soil erosion. The secretary of agriculture can make grants to states, based on farm population, farm production, farm prices, farmers' needs, and soil-conservation needs, if and when these states work out state programs in harmony with the purposes of the act. The states may specifically include in their own programs, such crop-production-control features as were included in the old AAA production control program, and receive Federal funds to be relayed to contracting farmers in the form of benefit payments.

Harvests Buffalo Grass Seed

Machine Made at Hays Will Help Solve Pasture Trouble



This machine harvested 95 per cent of the Buffalo grass seed from native stands at the Hays Station. Successful seeding of Buffalo grass will be a big thing for Western Kansas.

A LOW-COST method of getting Buffalo grass stands is needed. Seeding seems to be practical. L. C. Aicher, at the Hays Experiment Station, now has a machine for harvesting Buffalo grass seed, which gathered 95 per cent of the seed from grass stands which had been clipped or mowed. When 95 per cent of the seed can be gathered by a machine, the problem is nearly solved.

Mr. Aicher has been working on his idea for a suction-harvester for 6 years. The machine now used at Hays still needs improvement, but only in minor details. It consists of a suction blower which supplies the air currents to pick up the seed. Suction is carried to the grass by means of a large tube and a nozzle several feet wide. At first a brush was used in connection with the nozzle but it was not satisfactory. Power to run the machine has been supplied by a combine motor. The large metal cleaner was made at the Hays station. The blower is one of the most expensive parts of the machine, costing about \$100. The trucks are from an old automobile. Under commercial manufacture the machine would not have to sell at a high price.

In Buffalo grass pastures both male and female plants are found. The female plants bear the seed. Where there are a large number of females, seed is abundant. Where male plants

indications now are that the bill will result in the following subsidies:

For erosion prevention and (limited) production control, 400 million dollars. For domestic allotment payments, 200 million dollars.

For export subsidies, 100 million dollars.

That means a total of 700 million dollars for each of the next 2 years.

Also that is larger than the benefit payments under AAA by about the 100 million dollars by subsidies for exports.

Most of the export subsidies probably will go to cotton. That there will be wheat and pork surpluses in the near future—within a year or so—is something to worry about later.

For the present, the Wheat and Corn Belts apparently are due to get about the same amount of benefit payments this year as last—in fact, perhaps 100 million or so more, as the default in processing tax collections last fall put the AAA behind on its benefit payments.

As the Farm Bill passed the House, Senator Arthur Capper introduced Congressman Hope's farm subsidy bill in the Senate for consideration. It is the bill which would pay domestic allotments equal to about 25 per cent of the value of three-fourths of a farmer's production of wheat, hogs, cotton and tobacco. Senator Capper felt the bill had merit, is constitutional and might add something to a more general farm bill. It also would have been a stop-gap in case the soil conservation measure failed to pass both House and Senate.

Power Lines for Farms

CREATION of a permanent Rural Electrification Administration, to spend 1 billion dollars in bringing electricity to the farms, has been voted by the Senate agriculture committee.

It approved the Norris bill under which 100 million dollars would be set aside each year for 10 years for loans to states, municipalities, or non-profit organizations, to build generating

Will Use More Soybeans

DAIRYMEN in Kansas have started to use soybean meal in rations. In all likelihood, many of them will be growing soybeans in a few years and feeding ground soybean hay or ground soybeans mixed with other grain. Either makes good protein addition to the dairy ration. J. A. Bowyer, Manchester, has been feeding some soybean meal to his herd of Jerseys. Farmers in Central Kansas can grow soybeans. This is primarily a feed crop in Kansas. The beans will do well after any crop commonly grown here. The most important part of preparing a seed-bed is to kill the weeds from the time they begin to grow until planting time around June 1.

plants and distribution lines in areas now without electric power.

The loans would be self-liquidating over a period of 40 years and would be made at a 3 per cent interest rate.

In proposing the 10-year program, Senator Norris (R., Neb.), author of the bill and proponent of the Tennessee Valley enterprise to provide cheap power said:

"In many ways the farmer is the best customer in the purchase and use of electric current.

"The farmer needs all the facilities which the city dweller needs. But in addition thereto he needs many facilities for which the city dweller has no use."

Not as Good as Atlas

A. L. CLAPP

DURING the winter and spring of 1935, Hegari seed was shipped into Kansas and advertised as Atlas, or with the slogan "as good as Atlas." Because of this high-pressure sales campaign, a large acreage of Hegari was planted in the state last spring. We included Hegari in 75 co-operative tests and on 6 experiment stations and regional fields.

Atlas made a higher grain and forage yield than Hegari, and adapted varieties of kafir made a much higher grain yield and nearly equaled the forage yield of Hegari in 1935. In 14 co-operative tests in 1935, Hegari made a yield of 8.3 tons of silage an acre compared to 11.3 tons for Atlas. Grain yields of both Hegari and Atlas were obtained from only 7 of the 75 tests planted on farms in 1935. In these tests, Hegari averaged only 3.8 bushels of seed an acre, Atlas 16.7 bushels, Pink kafir 24.8 bushels and Western Flackhull kafir 26.7 bushels an acre.

Cheap Way to Gather Feed

THERE still are many unharvested fields of milo in North Central Kansas. Some have a pretty fair growth of grain but perhaps not enough to pay for combining. Some farmers are pasturing these fields. A noticeable thing is that cattle seem to prefer corn stalks when there are fields of milo and corn side by side. After the nubbins are gone they probably will eat the heads of milo. Many farmers believe when winter is open they can better afford to let cattle graze a poor sorghum crop than to go to the expense of harvesting it. One advantage of this is that more cover usually will be left on the land. However, close pasturing of row crops has caused many fields in western border counties to begin blowing this winter.

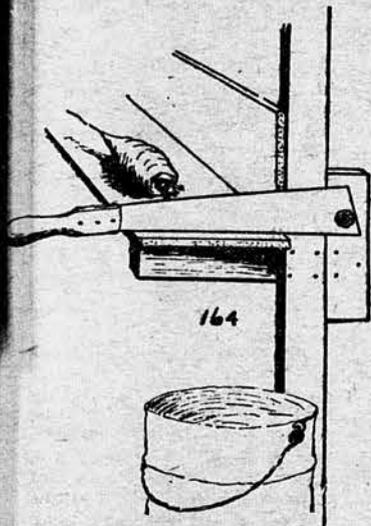
Push Beans on West

SOYBEANS and field beans did well last season on Holly Cook's farm, on the Jewell-Republic line. He said rabbits were nearly gone in that neighborhood. Proof is the absence of tracks in the woods and fields after a snow. With rabbits out of the way soybeans will do well in Central Kansas. They stand the drought and provide a high protein feed. The hay is good for dairy cattle. Soybean grain makes a valuable growing or milk-producing feed when mixed with other grain. It will take the place of cottonseed or linseed meal. While rabbits are scarce is a favorable time to push the soybean front farther west.

Ideas That May Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

A Handy Beet Chopper



binder twine to the hand grip of the handle, and then to a wheel spoke. Start the motor, put the car in gear, and with a man on each end of the mill board to hold it down, you are ready to grind. The best speed is just as slow as the car will run smoothly. The method is practical and saves lots of back-breaking work.—C. E. Bates, Clay Co.

Job for the Forge

TO MAKE a good cold-chisel or punch, take a magnet from a model T Ford, heat in a forge to a bright yellow color at the bend and straighten. Then heat one end bright yellow and shape by hammer blows. Let it cool slowly, then heat to a dull red and plunge into a bucket of water on which floats a little used crankcase oil. Now grind one side of the shaped end

bright so you can see the colors run. Place back in fire, and when a dark-straw or light-purple color appears on the bright surface, remove. Finish on a grindstone or emery as it is too hard for a file.—Carl Mills.

Helps Drive Calves

AN EXCELLENT "slapstick" which is humane but effective, is made from the tread of an old automobile tire. A convenient length, having just the right curve, is 15 to 18 inches. This is excellent for driving pigs and calves, and is not injurious to them.—F. L. B.

Rope Ends Stay Twisted

PREVENT the ends of rope from unraveling by placing a hog ring about 1/2-inch from the end. This is a quick and very effective way.—R. W.

Easier to Hold Sack

WHEN holding a sack for someone else to fill with grain, ear corn or potatoes, take a cob in each hand and roll the edge of the open end over each

cob enough to hold the sack. Next grasp the cob and the part of the sack turned down in each hand. This will make it much easier to hold the sack open and prevent spilling.—J. C. M.

Handy Extension Ladder

I HAVE 4 strap irons bent in "S" shape that I use in fastening my two ladders together. I lay the ladders together at the height desired, and hook the strap irons around rungs. Each pair of irons should not be less than two rungs apart, the farther apart the better. This makes a cheap and simple method to extend two common ladders.—R. W.

Rack for Alfalfa Leaves

ALFALFA and clover leaves are excellent poultry feed, especially during winter. Sack up these leaves as they shatter in the barn when feeding livestock and place them in a wire screen rack. This rack is placed at a convenient height for the hens to reach and provides them with this valuable feed all winter.—F. L. B.

IF YOU have raised some mangels, or have such crops as carrots to feed the chickens, calves or pigs, it will pay to chop them. Here's a homemade device that does the business, and from the illustration one can make it with a few directions. Drill a hole thru one end of an old corn knife and fasten it with a bolt, as shown. A large board can be used for a table. This also will eliminate the danger of chopped fingers.—M. R.

Cut Roofing With Wire

WHEN cutting tin or corrugated roofing, lay a board 8 to 12 inches wide, and as long as your tin, on the ground. Put a staple in one end and tie a good baling wire to the staple—wire to be a little longer than the board. Tie a hammer handle to the loose end of the wire. Now lay the tin on top of this wire and board. Place two 2 by 4's as long as the tin to be cut over the tin; put them close together so you can cut a straight line. Then stand on the two 2 by 4's and pull the wire thru the tin with the hammer handle. This is much quicker than using snips or hand saw when cutting a large piece of tin.—W. A. G.

My Tire-Pump Spreader

I DID not have a lime spreader to scatter phosphate on my wheat ground. I have scattered it by hand, but it is hard on eyes. So I devised this plan: Took a mash sack, made a hole in one corner that would just let the barrel of an old tire pump go thru. First hammered a flange on one end of the tube like a collar, putting it thru the hole and tying it securely. I then folded the upper end of the sack about half way down and put a heavy strap to each corner, to carry over the shoulder just like a regular horn seeder. I scatter a strip 10 to 12 feet wide and put 100 pounds or more an acre. By practice, one can gauge the amount and way to handle.—W. E. L.

Do Away With Soot

TO PREVENT the flue from becoming clogged with soot, burn about a foot length of old tire casing in each stove about once a week.—R. W.

Handy for Feed Bundles

ANYONE who feeds a large amount of grain in the sheaf, may save much time by riveting a mower sickle between two tines, close to where the handle is attached to the fork. The bands on the grain bundles may be cut easily, quickly.—R. W.

Car Grinds the Sausage

THE hand-power sausage mill can be converted into a "power mill," by use of the family motor car. The car is jacked up until one rear wheel is about 1 inch from the ground. Then the opposite wheel is chocked so the car will not fall. Set the mill parallel to the running board on blocks of stovewood, or something that will hold the weight of a man. Put the handle next to the wheel and line the lag screw which holds it on to a horizontal position with the axle center. Tie a piece of

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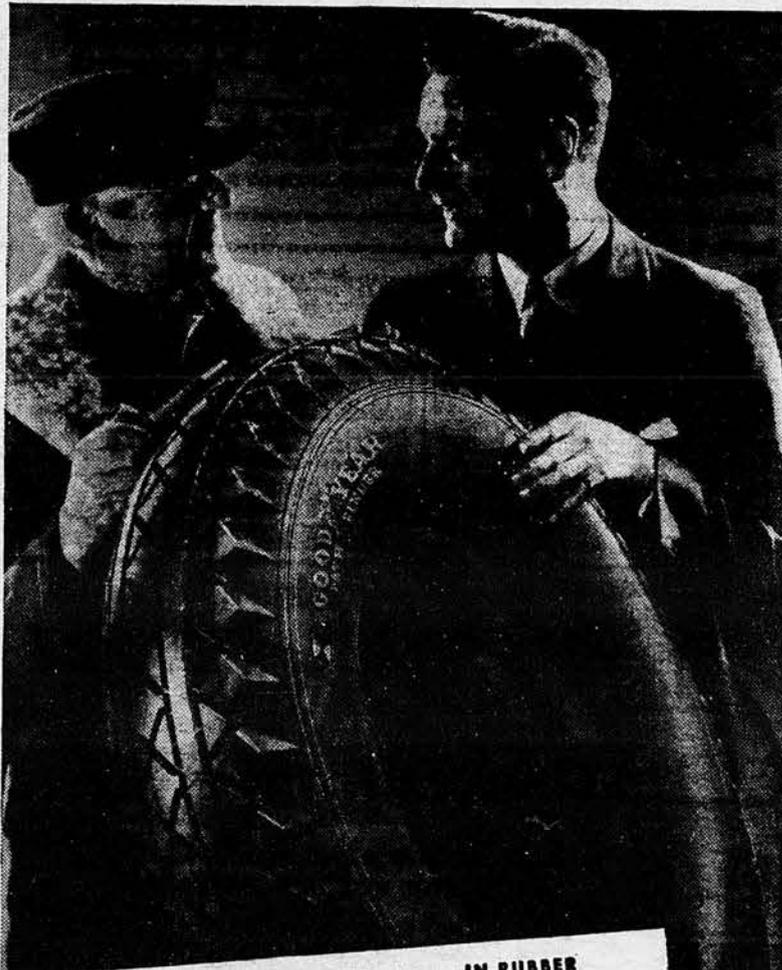
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48% MORE RUBBER—longer wear, greater strength, easier riding.

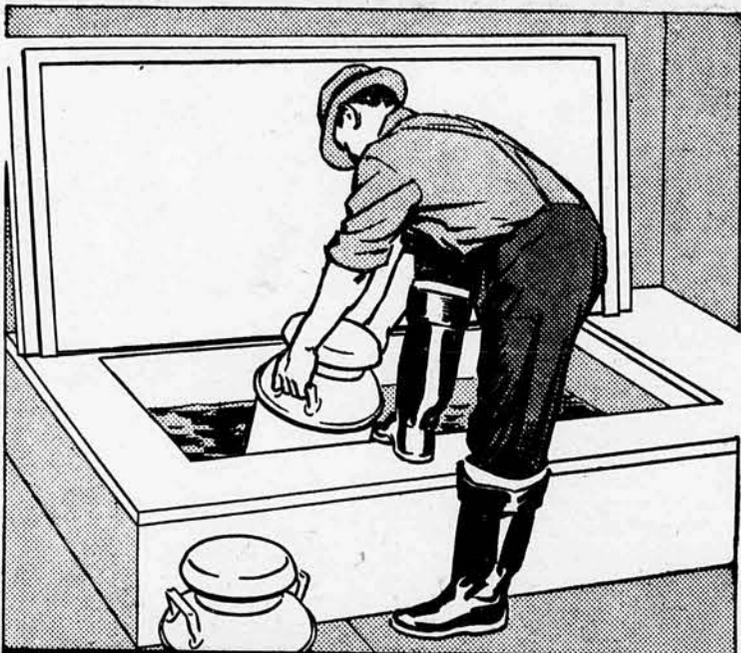
GOODYEAR STUDED TIRE

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PASSENGER AND TRUCK TIRES

KLINGTITE FARM BELTS

SPRAY HOSE



IT PAYS TO KEEP CREAM SWEET WITH CONCRETE COOLING TANKS

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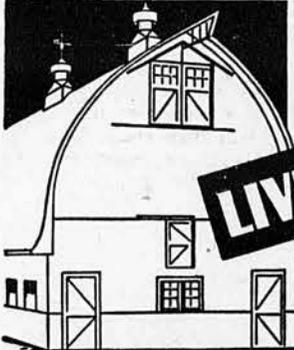
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A Measuring Stick 40 Years Long

Coming Years Will Bring a Better Life for Farm Folks

HENRY HATCH
 Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

FORTY years ago tomorrow a family of five arrived on this farm; father, mother and three sons. Two are alive today—one your humble servant, the other is brother Dan, living a half-mile away. Nothing unusual about this—just a fleeting glimpse of the passing of time. But sometimes it does one good to look backward, and by so doing gain a better insight into the future.

Like thousands of others, Father came West a few years after the Civil War in search of government land. But the homestead proved too sandy to produce well after the original humus was out of the soil, all of which was not the fault of Uncle Sam, who then, as now, was playing the role of Santa Claus. And so, 40 years ago, the Nebraska homestead was traded for a part of this present farm. The family arrived here low in finances and assumed a heavy mortgage on the land.

Farm equipment then was simple. All plowing was done with walking plows. We used three, all 14-inch, that cost a dollar an inch apiece, and each was pulled by three small horses. We were able to turn over a good acreage during cool days of early spring. Plain food was on the table and a shuck tick on the bed. But we fared well with the former and slept soundly on the latter. Corn, the main crop, was cultivated with "walking" cultivators. We had three of these, two of which cost \$12.50 apiece and one \$14, all new. The higher priced one was much better than the others, and us boys recounted many times the extra value we had received for the \$1.50 difference. A 2-section drag harrow, a small disk harrow and a corn planter, this owned in partnership with a neighbor, completed the tillage implements.

Under such farming conditions, with mortgages ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,500 to the quarter section, thousands of farm folks buckled down to the serious business of making a subsistence living and attempting to pay off the mortgage. Seasons were very favorable for several years. This, coupled with a soil of virgin fertility and not damaged by erosion, kept corn yields favorable. I realize the natural fertility of the soil had more to do with uniform high corn yields than did more favorable seasons. Certainly, we are doing a better job of farming now with all our improved machinery than it was possible to do then.

Mechanically, we have made more progress in the last 40 years than we have agriculturally, politically or morally. The credit for the most we have gained agriculturally must be given to the inventor and builder of improved machinery. About all we have done is to use this new machinery to more quickly deplete the natural resources of our soil. Since the individual can do more with the larger machinery, he has proceeded heedlessly on his way to soil exploitation.

Standing today on the imaginary line separating the 40 years that have been with the 40 years that are to be, it seems I can vision in the years to

Short Time Soil Building

SWEET clover is the best soil-building crop for his farm, believes M. L. Mortimer, Cherryvale. It will make a big top growth in a hurry. This puts more nitrogen in the soil in a shorter time than any other crop. White Sweet clover usually is best as it grows bigger and makes more pasture. Mr. Mortimer also has used some alfalfa and lespedeza; the latter is satisfactory only where the others will not grow. He uses phosphorus on his soil and finds it helps alfalfa and small grain crops.

come a better life for the folks on the farm. It will not come to us without intelligent individual work, thought and collective action. We must compel ourselves to work together, forgetting all prejudices of the past. We could advance 25 years at one step were we to scrap every farm organization we have, and build one in its place that would include all, forgetting the prejudices, politics and policies of the past for the planning and prosperity of the future. Not until we do this will we wield the power that rightfully is nationally ours. As a member of all the major farm organizations, I am making this statement.

If we are to retain our present standard of living, we must be assured a greater income. For the last 20 years we have been living better and enjoying more of the better things of life than ever before in a like period of time. Most of these things were not known 40 years ago, such as the motor car, the telephone, the radio, the tractor and what not. But our income, speaking collectively, has not been sufficient to pay the bill. Mortgage indebtedness has increased, more notes are slipped back in the "non-collectable" case, more folks are depending upon "magic" for a livelihood and less on the chance of earning their money by "the sweat of thy brow."

We now are ready to take an important national step for agriculture. Are we to have continued the privilege of enjoying this better farm life, or is it to be denied us? If we are to continue to enjoy a fair measure of these better things—the motor cars, the radios, the bathtubs and refrigerators—our income must be increased. We can no longer continue our borrowed wealth. We must be permitted to create it as our own, control it as our own and go with it as our own to the consumer; or to a middleman and processor who does not exact more profit on the article than we receive in its production.

If all this is withheld from the farmer of the future, every other citizen will step backward with him. An assured income, commensurate with the needed goods produced for the nation, should be ours. Having been a producer for 40 years, it is evident to me that this is of first importance to the continued welfare of our nation.

Stockmen Will Meet at Topeka

KANSAS livestock men will come to Topeka for the 23rd annual meeting of the Kansas Livestock Association, March 4 to 6. The program for the public will open March 5. The president's address will be given by W. H. Burke, Little River, an able and entertaining speaker. Governor Alf M. Landon will speak in the forenoon, following Mr. Burke. Alumni of Kansas State College will meet Thursday noon. In the afternoon R. C. Pollock, secretary of the National Livestock and Meat Board, will talk on "Consumption of Meat." Clifford Hope, Congressman from Southwestern Kansas, is expected to discuss farm legis-

lation. A farm woman, Mrs. Albert Brickell, Florence, is preparing a lively and entertaining speech for the afternoon session.

On Friday, Wm. Whitfield Woods, president of the American Meat Packers Institute, will discuss meat marketing; and B. F. McCarthy, U. S. Department of Agricultural Economics, will explain various market grades and cuts of meat. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, animal husbandry head at Kansas State College, will deliver the final discussion on "What Livestock Does for Us." Farmers who are interested in raising and feeding livestock will find this meeting worthwhile.

Our Serious Spraying Mistake

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

GROWERS who no longer use arsenate of lead in their calyx sprays are making a serious mistake, said Leonard Haseman, Missouri entomologist. "Finding few calyx worms in the mature apples at picking time has led growers to conclude that only a small per cent of the worm entries are made thru the calyx end. Examination of green apples that drop thru the summer show that a great many contain calyx worms, probably the very cause of their dropping. Because the grower has not thought to inspect these drops, he erroneously has arrived at the conclusion that he does not have calyx worms."

Not many years ago calyx worms were thought to be one kind of "animal" and side worms another. It now is known they both are the same worm, both larvae of codling moth.

We Lost the Canning Plant

Arthur W. Large, Chicago, general agricultural agent for the Rock Island lines, believes a wide reputation can be gained for canned goods from this section if the people will get behind it and boost. In this connection it might be said that because of indifference and lack of interest, Doniphan county failed to get a branch factory of the Ozark Mountain Canning Co. Instead it will locate in St. Joseph, and contract for vegetables and fruits from between 1,200 and 1,500 acres with the expectation of canning 400,000 cases this season. The cannery intends production of a wide variety of vegetables and fruits, including tomatoes and tomato products, for which contracts are expected to be signed for deliveries from about 600 acres. About 150 acres of spring spinach and an equal number of acres of fall spinach will be sought. Fifty acres of beets, 15 acres of carrots and 150 acres of green beans are wanted. Tomato products will include catsup, tomato juice and soup. In addition to canned apples, products will include apples prepared for pies, apple sauce, butter and juice.

Use Stock Dip for Apples

Quite by accident someone discovered that a certain stock dip and disinfectant, manufactured by a well-known concern, will kill aphids and do it far cheaper than the usual nicotine and oil combination. This dip and disinfectant in the spray solution seems to make it go farther, so its value as a spreader soon came to be recognized. Further tests by growers reveal that it is effective as an ovicide and cheaper than oil because less of it is required to do the business.

We Called on Them

It seems these discoveries first were made by growers in Washington state about 1933. By 1934 and 1935, use of this dip and disinfectant had spread to Michigan where several growers around Benton Harbor used it with complete satisfaction. Hearing of these

things and thinking them worth investigation, the writer, and three other gentlemen recently made a trip to Berrien county, on Lake Michigan, to interview some of the men who had dared to do something different.

"Best Spreader Ever Used"

Growers with whom we talked are well sold and discussed their experiences with a great deal of enthusiasm. They contend it makes the best spreader they ever have used. As an insecticide and an ovicide it is of value, not only in controlling the codling moth but it also gets red spider. It has been used with a great deal of success on strawberries for leaf roller. Because it is non-poisonous, strawberries may be sprayed within a few days of the first picking. Growers were enthusiastic over its effect on leaf hopper on grapes.

Six Points in Its Favor

Some of the merits pointed out to us are that this dip and disinfectant (1) is compatible with lime-sulfur, arsenate of lead, Bordeaux and oil; (2) it does not injure foliage; (3) it does not russet fruit; (4) it is agreeable to use; (5) it does not cause a sluggish precipitate; (6) and its residue is easily removed by ordinary methods. As to the chemical composition of this product, we were told that vegetable oils make up 60 per cent of its volume. Chief of these is creosote oil which is a mixture of phenols distilled from wood. No mineral oils are to be found in the analysis. The compound is said to contain cocconut oil soap to the amount of 21 per cent. Another important ingredient is a coal-tar derivative called chrysenic acid, and its effectiveness in spray solutions has long been known.

How Much to Use

For aphid control the dip and disinfectant is used at the rate of 2 quarts to 100 gallons of water. For the cover sprays the amount is reduced to 3 pints to 100. Where it is desired as a spreader only, 1 pint to 100 gallons is enough.

No Help at This Price

For distribution to those on relief the Government is offering to buy surplus apples in this section. The price offered is 65 cents a bushel. Utility grade only will be purchased and the fruit must be federally inspected under specifications laid down by the Federal Commodities Corporation authorizing the purchase. Probably based on the theory that the best is none too good for those on relief, such common varieties as Ben Davis and Grimes are barred. For popular varieties like Jonathan and Delicious there always is a brisk enough demand and the surplus situation is not being relieved by offering to buy these varieties at 65 cents a bushel. At any rate, as far as I know, no sales have been made in this community.

How About Seed for 1936?

J. W. ZAHNLEY

THERE is plenty of oats, alfalfa and Sudan seed. Only a medium amount of good milo, corn for Eastern Kansas, Sweet clover, Atlas sorgo and lespedeza seed available. There is a distinct shortage of most sorghums other than Atlas. A serious shortage of seed corn for Western Kansas exists. Kansas has little seed of Laredo soybeans and there isn't enough seed of the A. K. variety to supply our needs. Barley will be short at planting time.

In summing up germination tests of 9 of our major crops, only 8 times out of 104 averages has the germination been as low as it is this year. One hundred ninety-two lots of kafir averaged 73 per cent, 154 lots of milo only 60 per cent, and 204 corn samples 84 per cent. Twenty-six of the 382 samples of alfalfa tested this year contained dodder. Last year 44 lots of seed came to the state seed laboratory which contained enough bindweed to make them unsalable under the state law. In all the 8 years before, only 25 such samples had come in. In years of seed shortage more noxious weed seed is found in samples. It is the time to be exceedingly particular about weed-free seed.

7½ YEARS without an overhaul



GOOD GASOLINE KEEPS ENGINES IN GOOD SHAPE

MR. CORDES uses good gasoline because, as he says, "It saves me money to get the better running that good gasoline gives."

His letter continues: "Most farmers have to have their tractors overhauled every few years, and I think the reason for this is the low-grade fuels they burn. In eight seasons of service (covering 7½ years), I've never had the pan off my Wallis tractor. Last year I took out the transmission and motor and found it needed NO repairs other than to have one pulley bearing tightened."

About kerosene and distillate as tractor fuels, Mr. Cordes says: "I have been disappointed in their cost and in the performance I got. There is so much oil wasted by the use of these fuels that it costs me less to run on gasoline."

Last year the Cordes farm required an additional tractor and Mr. Cordes bought a small tractor that was supposed to do a good job on low grade fuels. Two months later he traded it in . . . and, at the right, read what he says about the new high compression tractor he got with the trade-in.

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

CARL J. CORDES, of Napoleon, Ohio, one of the hundreds of thousands of American farmers who have learned that pennies spent for good gasoline save dollars in repair bills. Of his own experience, Mr. Cordes says: "I don't think any tractor would give this excellent service unless it burned gasoline entirely."

TO TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF GOOD GASOLINE:

High compression!

"Recently," adds Mr. Cordes, "I purchased a new gasoline tractor with high compression head, as a second tractor. Before I bought it, I had a distillate-burning tractor that cost about the same but it didn't have power enough to run my clover-huller. I got rid of it as a trade-in. Of course it was a small tractor, but my new high compression tractor is small, too, and it pulls the clover-huller easy and has power to spare. Give me a tractor that is made for gasoline every time."

It pays to buy

GOOD GASOLINE FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

Cook in Glass Right on the Flame

RUTH GOODALL



Pork shoulder roasts in the new top-of-the-stove glassware while apples steam in a glass saucepan on the next burner. Detachable handles make of these glass pots and pans convenient oven baking dishes, and they're nice enough looking for table service.

COOKING in glass dishes directly over the flame may sound like a fairy tale, but let me assure you it's being done. Think of creaming potatoes in a glass saucepan and being able to look thru the glass and see when they are getting too hot on the bottom. That does away with the "scorch" bogey. Imagine chicken a la king cooked in a top-of-the-stove glass pan, served in the same dish, and if any is leftover, put away overnight in the same dish, the next day put back on the stove to reheat and serve for the children's lunch without ever leaving the dish. That's cutting down on dishwashing!

Reading about these new "miracle" glass pots and pans wasn't enough for me. Being a Kansas woman I have to be shown. So I hid myself out and bought one. Despite all the claims made for its durability, it was with considerable misgiving that I started carrots boiling in it on top the stove. You see if it broke first thing I didn't want to waste some expensive food. Well, the glass didn't pop and the carrots were delicious! I was ready for anything now and what fun and interesting experiments I had ahead of me. But perhaps you'd like to know something about this new kind of glassware first.

Search for Fry Glass

This new type of glass which makes pots and pans and skillets for cooking on top of the kitchen fire is a product of a New York factory which for years has made oven-baking glassware. It is interesting to know that in the search among 1,500 kinds of glass for this kitchen stove stuff, the new glass to make the 200-inch mirror of the world's greatest telescope was uncovered. In other words, this great "eye" of astronomy is literally the "baby daughter" of the glass frying pan, which reverses the traditional sequence, progress usually being discovered in the skies and afterward made useful to the home.

It took 3 years to develop the new cooking pot glass. Three tons of potatoes were cooked in it; hundreds of pounds of hamburger were fried. Time after time foods were burned black intentionally to learn what glass would stand. The trial cooking was done on wood, oil and coal stoves, on five types of gas burners and 12 types of electric stoves. This fire pot glass is about two-thirds the thickness of oven glass; its color is steel blue. The sauce pans are made in two sizes, quart size, and quart and a half capacity. I mustn't forget to mention the trick handle either. You'll be keen about it—donned for kitchen use, and taken off when it appears on the dinner table as a serving dish, or is slid into the oven for baking, or to take up less space in the pantry or refrigerator when used for storage purpose. In a second you make the change—a slight pressure of the thumb on the adjustable knob and the handle goes on or comes off.

But to go back to cooking in this new glassware. Those steamed, buttered carrots were merely a "teaser." I've tested all sorts of things since and find it to be all-purpose glassware. There's soup, for instance. Cook it in your top-of-stove glass saucepan, take it to the dinner table in the same dish—minus handle—and you've a soup that's really hot. Pudding started on top of the range, finished off in the oven, served from the same top-of-the-stove dish—that's a gift of leisure time in a busy homemaker's day, not to mention the actual food savings when cooking and serving in the same dishes. Those few teaspoonfuls of good food, which used to be lost when transferring from cooking to serving dish and back into refrigerator dish for storage, pay for these new glass pans in a short time.

Shoulder of Pork

If you had told grandmother that someday women would be roasting meat in a glass bowl with a flame burning under it, she would have been sure you were a "little touched at the top." All I have to say is "I've done it" and if you want proof, here's the picture—and I might add, the family thought it particularly good. Here's

Happy Games of "Make Believe"

MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN

DURING days of inclement weather and long days following illness, mothers of small children are confronted with the hard-to-answer question, "What can we do?" Mother's work goes along so much more quickly and smoothly when the children are happily busy, too. So, to all these busy mothers I sincerely recommend these well-loved games that are instructive as well as amusing.

Playing Grocery Store

There seems to be a never ending fascination in playing grocery store. If you will save empty cans, cartons and boxes the children will spend many happy hours taking turns as grocer, customer and delivery boy. Old packing boxes or extra table leaves placed between chairs make good counters. Telephones are assembled from broom sticks, spools and string. Vegetables may be drawn and colored or shaped from modeling clay.

Planning a Party?

WHY not a St. Patrick's party? Plans for 12 games are given in our 2-page leaflet, "The St. Patrick's Party." Price 3c. Address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

what I did—perhaps I should say I was using the 1½-quart size glass pan. Into it I put:

3 pounds chunk shoulder of pork
1½ teaspoons salt
Few grains pepper
½ cup boiling water

Cut a little fat from the meat and fry it over a low flame. Rub the meat with salt and pepper, then brown it on all sides and place with fat side down. Add ½ cup of boiling water, cover tightly, and cook over a very low flame for 2 hours. Remove cover, garnish generously with parsley and serve from the glass saucepan. This makes a delicious, juicy kettle roast.

Sliced Apple Sauce

Roast pork seems to call for an apple accompaniment in some form, so I spiced some apple sauce, using

1½ cups boiling water
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons red cinnamon drops
4 red apples, quartered

Boil water, sugar and candy for 10 minutes in a 1½ quart glass top-of-stove saucepan. Add apples and cook gently for about 10 minutes, or until apples are tender. Serve with remaining sirup.

Don't think I'm over-enthused about these new glass pots and pans. I could go on for several columns with details about the "glass" pot roast of beef we had for dinner and the Yorkshire pudding. And I wish you might have tasted the goodness and noted the feathery lightness of my first glass-cooked dumplings. Space forbids, but I'll be glad to send you the recipes if you'll write me; or if you fail to find this new glassware at your local store, let me know about that, too. Perhaps I can tell you the nearest shop that handles it, and quote you prices—or even go out and buy some for you.

Half of This and That

RUTH GOODALL

CHARACTER is what we are in the dark," some anonymous smart person has said. To which I would add that most of us need to be mighty watchful of our reputations in the brightest sunlight.

Speaking of light, did you know that houses now are being wired so that by the turn of any one of a group of switches you may have a light to suit your mood? So I learned, as I suppressed a smile, while taking in the Better Homes and Building Exposition held in Kansas City recently. Sun-lighting filtered in over window tops even on a cloudy morning; spot-lighting focused directly on father's plate at the table left him no chance of missing his mouth; indirect beams

radiating from hidden corners gave the effect of candlelit atmosphere for a tired, lazy evening. Now all we need at our house is a young Edison to produce a light that will ward off a husband's grouch, a daughter's pout and my own mad moments. And, of course, a power line that will bring the necessary "lighting juice" over the hill from the highway.

That power line is coming . . . and coming. The Senate agricultural committee just voted the creation of a permanent Rural Electrification Administration to spend a billion dollars in bringing electricity to farms. Of this billion dollars, 100 million dollars is to be set aside each year for 10 years to be lent to states, municipalities or non-profit organizations to build generating plants and distribution lines in areas now without electric power.

The highlight of the Better Homes show for me, enthusiastic tho I was over the marvelous exhibition of quilts and the beautiful table settings, was the talking electric kitchen. The electric range talked, the dishwasher talked, the refrigerator talked, the electric pig that disposed of the garbage spoke its little piece, and then they sang in unison. Of course, the skit was a record electrically transcribed. I could do without the "talk and the song" if I could have that quartet of workers to take the drudge and scrub out of my kitchen hours. I'd even be willing to swap for it my treasured typewriter and the Virginia sofa and Haviland china I've been saving to take along to the old ladies' home.

There are many new gadgets and labor-saving devices to help the busy housewife perform her tasks more efficiently. Farm women who are busiest of all need them most. An electric juice extractor changes work to play. The reminder clock, which with a single turn of the knob sets the dial, may be depended on to notify one that the custard is baked or that it is time for the baby's bottle. The electric tea kettle, stream-lined as are the new cars, is handy when a small amount of water is needed, particularly when the hot water bag needs filling at night. Electric irons, toasters and sweepers are every housewife's birthright.

My West Kitchen Window

MRS. A. R. S.

WHEN we built our house, I insisted on a west kitchen window. I'm sure the carpenters touched their foreheads and shook their heads when I was out of sight—but I got my window.

It looks out across a long, rolling stretch of prairie that ends in the early morning in reflected pink and gold clouds of sunrise, later in the deep blue of a western noonday. The white and ivory and honey-colored clouds of afternoon drift along the horizon, sometimes supplanted by a gray mist that seems boundless as eternity. Sometimes deepening to black, majestic storm clouds that promise rain to growing wheat. And then the sunsets—purple and yellow and rose, shade upon shade in ever-changing, breathless splendor . . .

My west window brings the beauty of the sky all day long into my kitchen.

Canned Fruit Juices

MRS. L. F. R.

CANNED fruit juices, combined with lemon juices, become delicious breakfast appetizers. Light colored juices are excellent in salad dressings. Any fruit juice—color does not matter here—thickened with cornstarch and given a piquant flavor by addition of a little lemon juice, becomes a pleasing sauce for steamed puddings. With gelatin added and molded attractively, fruit and juice together are delightful with whipped cream. These desserts add interest to winter meals by supplying the flavor and minerals of summer fruits at a time when the diet is likely to be rather heavy and monotonous. See to it that your family has fruit every day. It will save paying doctor bills.

Our Style Chat

JANE ALDEN, Stylist



Jane Alden

I GIVE UP . . . where did you get that hat?" demanded my young brother upon meeting me at the station recently. I had come home for a visit and was wearing a new spring "felt" which I thought snappy indeed, with its crisp sailor outline and coarse mesh veiling tied in a breezy bow.

But Brother Bill is like most men: They are a bit surprised by new fashions, and at the same time . . . secretly pleased. They are just unwilling to admit they think you look "pretty smart and stylish" when you come out in new-season "duds." But we women know that being up-to-date in our dress makes us more charming. We know, too, that the more we know about style, the easier it is to dress attractively at low cost.

So for this time, let's find out, briefly, the answer to Bill's blunt question. Just where do styles start? It's fun to know. The very hat, dress or suit you are wearing might easily be the result of an idea that started right in Paris . . . for in that glamorous, gay, historically-beautiful city, most of our style trends do begin.

There is a group of master dress-makers called the "haute couture" in Paris. Several times each year the members of this group bring out collections of clothes which they have designed with supreme French skill and in thrilling secrecy. Buyers from all over the world as well as wealthy customers, celebrities, and "the press" flock to the openings.

A group of American buyers purchase, at high prices, various creations for copying. These are brought back to the United States where they are adapted for the American woman. Some of the French originals are sold in high-priced shops in New York.

Hysteria Still Puzzles All of Us

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M.D.

THE nice young man from the big city, who dropped in to see me because I was the doctor who guided his passage into this world of sorrow, never will know how and when my guidance began. Back of everything lies a story that began 30 years ago when his maternal grandmother came to the office of a very young doctor and broke down in a flood of tears.

It seemed that her daughter of 20 was in a very, very bad way. She had been ill a year. Terrible seizures! Convulsions in which her body arched itself rigidly! Pain, pain, awful pain! Six months ago two leading surgeons had removed one ovary. Brief respite followed. Now things were bad as ever and the doctors advised taking the other. She would rather see her girl dead.

The young doctor had the advantage of up-to-date lectures heard very recently. That arched body! Surely he had heard of that? He undertook to pit his knowledge against the two old leaders—long since dead. He treated the case as one of hysteria. His triumph came 3 years later when he helped into the world one who might never have been born.

Hysteria still puzzles doctors. Few are the cases with some striking symptom that makes recognition easy. The symptoms may take on any aspect and simulate virtually any known disease, from asthma to zoster. It is a misfortune, not a disgrace, to be attacked by hysteria. But it behooves the patient who knows what the trouble really is to make the good fight that will bring her out of it. I use the pronoun "her"

Many of the beautiful French copies and adaptations are manufactured in "volume" at low prices, and are sold thruout the United States. There also is a group of famous English designers and several outstanding American designers who likewise start new style trends thru their creations. However, the French are the leading style arbiters of the world. Certain trends that are started in their spring openings, which have just taken place in Paris, no doubt, will decide what type of hat you'll buy next fall!

From whence do these designers get their ideas? The sources are many. They constantly are getting ideas from the costumes of past generations . . . from museums, from new plays, exhibitions, from the peasant dress of various countries. They interpret old costume ideas into our new season's clothes. Or, they may be inspired by something they see in modern times. Witness the hats with forward curling coq feathers for all the world like those of certain Italian soldiers in Mussolini's army. These hats appeared first in a famous French opening.

The recent exhibition of Chinese art in London started the popularity for little mandarin hats, for drooping brimmed, coolie-shaped ones; boxy jackets; small standing band collars; popularity for Chinese colors and embroidery. Most of the dozen or so famous French designers attended the exhibition, interpreted rich Chinese inspiration into clothes for their new season collections. Schiaparelli, one of the most daringly different and popular Parisian designers, has recently returned from Russia. Who knows? Maybe her next collection will play up a new silhouette in tunic style that will sweep our country.

Designers, as well as the folks who wear their clothes are always influenced by economic conditions to some extent. And so today, our clothes express the sparkle and gaiety following depression. Designers give us crisp youthful styles, bright colors, and shorter skirts. Come spring, we'll all be wearing them!

(Copyright, Edanell Features, 1936)



Dr. Lerrigo

but men, most certainly, are not exempt.

Do not confuse the hysterical unfortunate with the malingerer. The malingerer feigns symptoms in the deliberate attempt to escape unpleasant duties. The sufferer from hysteria is wholly genuine for he has deceived himself as well as his sympathizing public.

If some unfortunate member of your family comes under the spell of hysteria I suggest three things:

1. Consult a physician who realizes the need of suggestive treatment and essential measures both to inspire trust in the patient and lay a good foundation for self-confidence.

2. Let the family stay out of the case excepting as the doctor directs. They should not chide, but neither should they sympathize.

3. Let the home atmosphere be one of constant encouragement, no matter what fits of depression attack the patient.

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

Answer for Mrs. T

A WOMAN of 57 with the itching, bleeding symptoms you present owes it to herself to have a thorough examination by the very best doctor in the country. Guesswork is waste of time. Conditions may be serious and a few weeks wasted may destroy all chance of recovery.

Does Not Come to All

Must women in their forties have hot flashes? Is there any help?—Anxious.

SYMP TOMS of "hot flashes" coming to women in their forties usually is a part of the climacteric—change of life. It does not come to all women. Doctors administer preparations of Ovarian compound with good results.

How to Keep Colds

UNDER *better* CONTROL



**Catching Cold? . . .
Vicks Va-tro-nol helps
Prevent many Colds**

At the first warning nasal irritation, sniffle or sneeze, use Vicks Va-tro-nol—just a few drops up each nostril. Va-tro-nol is especially designed for the nose and upper throat—where most colds start. It stimulates Nature's own functions—in the nose—to help prevent colds, and to throw off head colds in their early stages. Used in time, Va-tro-nol helps avoid many colds.

Follow Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds

A helpful guide to fewer colds and shorter colds. Developed by Vicks Chemists and Medical Staff; tested in extensive clinics by practicing physicians—further proved in everyday home use by millions. The Plan is fully explained in each Vicks package.



**Caught a Cold? . . .
Vicks VapoRub helps
End a Cold Sooner**

If a cold has developed, rub Vicks VapoRub on throat and chest at bedtime. VapoRub acts direct—two ways at once: (1) By stimulation through the skin like a poultice or plaster; (2) By inhalation of its medicated vapors direct to inflamed air-passages. Through the night, this combined vapor-poultice action loosens phlegm, soothes irritation, helps break congestion.

53/36 ★ Vicks Open House: with Grace Moore every Monday 9:30 P. M. (E. S. T.) NBC coast-to-coast
Over 17 Million Vicks Aids Used Yearly for Better Control of Colds



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New Lamp for 30c!

You wouldn't throw your flashlight away just because it was dim or failed to light would you? No, you would get some new batteries or maybe a bulb and it would be as good as new. This new "White Flame" burner would make a new lamp out of any No. 2 Kerosene lamp, comes equipped with wick for only 30c postage paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Send for as many as you like, but do it now because we don't know how long we will be able to get them for this price.



Economy Merchandise Company
121 West 8th Street Dept. A Topeka, Kansas

To End Annoying Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving! No Cooking! So Easy!

Here is the famous old recipe which millions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up winter coughs. It takes but a moment to prepare, and costs very little, but it positively has no equal for quick, lasting relief. From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with granulated sugar syrup, made with 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's so easy! Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made, and you get four times as much for your money. It never spoils and children love its taste. This simple mixture soothes the irritated throat membranes with surprising ease. It loosens the phlegm and eases the soreness in a way that is really astonishing. Pinex is a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its effect in stopping coughs quickly. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

If Ruptured Cut This Out

and mail it with name and address to W. S. Rice, 104 Main St., Adams, N. Y. You will receive absolutely free and no obligation a genuine test and full particulars of his amazing Method for reducible Rupture control that is bringing a new ease, comfort and freedom to thousands who have suffered for years. No matter how bad the rupture, how long you have had it, or how hard to hold; no matter how many kinds of trusses you have worn, let nothing prevent you from getting this FREE TRIAL. Whether you are tall and thin, short and stout or have a large rupture, this marvelous Appliance will so control the ruptured parts that you will be as free to work at any occupation as though you had never been ruptured. Test this guaranteed Method for reducible rupture without any risk. Simply send for FREE TRIAL to W. S. Rice, 104 Main St., Adams, N. Y.



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Money at low interest is the concern of every farmer. It is one of the most vital factors affecting his cost of operation.

But there are other considerations often just as important. A farm loan is valueless unless it can be secured at just the time when best use of the money may be made.

The stability of the source and the permanency of the mortgagee's farm lending policy also are of major importance.

Still another consideration is the incidental costs involved in

getting some types of farm loans.

You've often seen and heard the phrase "Prudential Has The Strength of Gibraltar." To the borrower it means a loan source with the strength to offer a low interest rate and the stability to maintain a permanent and helpful lending policy year after year.

The Prudential and its local farm mortgage loan solicitors charge no inspection fee. Loan expense is kept low. Let our nearest solicitor explain the details of the Prudential farm loan plan.

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500 Board of Trade Bldg. . . . Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY

Plan Now to Fill the Egg Basket

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

ADVANTAGES of early hatching are many, especially if there are to be several broods of chicks started. The February and early March hatched pullets will be starting to lay in late July, August and September, if they are well-fed and well-grown. The first months of the year is the time for planning on filling our next fall's egg baskets. The fact that we can get pullet eggs in late summer when the hen flock is beginning to slump in production, makes these early chicks worth striving to raise. Such an arrangement will mean a more balanced production throught the year—a more even income.



Mrs. Farnsworth

An All-Year Income—

From August on thru the fall egg prices usually are on the increase. If hatches are planned so pullets will be coming into production during the months of September to November, we will be pretty well fixed for winter egg yield, and a year around production. We should not hatch more chicks than we are able to care for and feed properly. Early chicks require good brooding equipment. This means a comfortable house, and good heater, feeders and fountains. The temperature such as we are having of late makes one fully realize this fact.

If Eggs Are Chilled—

Hatching eggs that are incubated early require frequent gathering, to keep them from chilling. At least every 2 hours during extreme temperatures. One thing we can do to avoid eggs getting chilled is to close some of the nests, and let the hens use fewer nests.

Scales Are Good Thing—

Selecting eggs for hatching is one of the important jobs of the year. The size, shape and color should be taken into consideration. The unusual extremely large eggs are not the kind we need, but rather we should select for even size. Sometimes eggs that to all outward appearances are the same size will not weigh the same. Here's where egg scales come in handy, and they should be used in selecting hatching eggs if at all possible. An egg that

is heavy for its appearance usually is a good, hatchable egg. We may well set our standard at 24 ounces to the dozen for eggs to be incubated. Some states are marketing eggs by weight instead of by the dozen. And doesn't the consumer have a right to demand so much weight rather than buy by the dozen?

We Raise the Standard—

If selecting eggs from hens, then we may raise our standard on weight to 25 or 26 ounces to the dozen. And for mature pullets we should demand 23 to 24-ounce eggs at least. If we can have 25 to 26 ounces to every egg we incubate, so much the better.

One Item That Counts—

There are many variations in the shapes of eggs. We all have observed the eggs that fit nicely into a standard egg case. They are not long pointed eggs, but rather those that are well filled out on the pointed end, and it is this little item that adds to the weight of many of the eggs.

Off-Color Does Harm—

Select eggs of uniform color. A white egg means white and not tinted. There are many shades of brown among brown-shelled eggs, and a uniform shade of brown shell should be selected for incubation if we expect to improve in the color of eggs for market.

A standard egg case is a good container to hold the eggs until they are ready for the incubator. Place them small end down. If they are to be held more than 10 days, the case may be turned from side to side every day or two. The temperature at which they are kept should be even—not above 70 degrees or below 50 degrees. The more uniform the temperature the better the results in hatching.

Beat the Fields Next Door

SEED selection has been worth a lot to Al Peachey, Hugoton. He has 400 bushels of a Western Blackhull selection from last year's crop. He has been field-selecting the heads for the last 3 years and has kept the field rogued for 12 years to make it pure. Grown side by side, Mr. Peachey's selection has outyielded other fields of Blackhull, from certified seed, by a good margin. Careful selection of the seed has improved the strain until it is superior for his farming section.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Hitch-Hiker Won't Need a Coat

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

ON A COLD day in December, Pauline F. Browning, while hitchhiking to parts unknown, raided the home of Mrs. R. H. Rodenbeck, Halford, Thomas county, and took several articles, including a heavy winter coat. On returning home, Mrs. Rodenbeck discovered the loss and reported immediately to Sheriff Don McGinley, Thomas county, who in turn, passed the news on to City Marshal D. M. Garrett, Oakley. As Mrs. Rodenbeck had learned the suspected person was riding on a truck going in the direction of Oakley, it didn't take Marshal Garrett long to make a capture. There will not be much need of a heavy winter coat at Lansing, where the Browning girl will spend the next 60 days. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer for this conviction, has been divided among Service Member Mrs. Rodenbeck, Sheriff Don McGinley and Marshal Garrett.

pleaded guilty and were given indefinite sentence in the state penitentiary. The same thieves stole some cattle from another Service member, Earl Hodges, Cassoday, but since these animals were taken from a pasture not posted by the Protective Service, the Kansas Farmer reward of \$25 all went to Gagan and the sheriff's force.

Stole From Best Friends

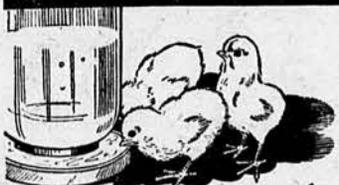
AFTER working from time to time on the farm of J. A. Jackson, R. 2, Augusta, Dale Hutchison, who was looked upon as a "member of the family," turned traitor and stole \$17. Jackson immediately reported the loss to local officers and to the Protective Service. After a long search, A. L. Snodgrass, sheriff of Butler county, captured the thief, but not until the stolen money was spent. A \$25 reward was paid to Service Member Jackson and Sheriff Snodgrass, which will almost cover the loss. The Protective Service is not intended as an insurance, but often serves for that purpose as in many instances the part of a reward paid to Service members equals or exceeds the loss sustained in theft.

Cattle Rustlers to Prison

APROMPT report to the sheriff likely was responsible for the recovery of four calves stolen from L. E. Gagan, R. 1, Augusta. Sheriff A. L. Snodgrass, Butler county, and Gagan, working together, found the cattle that had been disposed of by Walter Pringle and John Tabor, and identified the animals by marks and color. Pringle and Tabor

Kansas Farmer Protective Service has, to date, paid \$22,875 in records for conviction of 893 thieves, who have stolen from Kansas posted farms.

YOUR CHICKS' Best FRIEND



DR. SALSBUARY'S PHEN-O-SAL TABLETS

Yes, even chicks need friends, in order to grow into strong, healthy birds. At the head of the list—the best friend of all—is Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL. When dissolved in the drinking water, PHEN-O-SAL tablets form a medicinal fluid that goes to all parts of the intestines. There it checks bowel troubles in the early stage of development, gently heals any inflammation present, and soothes the sore tissues. In addition, it furnishes many blood-building elements that are necessary to good health and vitality.

See that your chicks get Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL in their drinking water regularly. A package of 125 tablets costs only \$1.00.

To clear up colds and other respiratory troubles spray your chicks (and older birds, too) with Dr. Salsbury's CAM-PHO-SAL.

FREE 16-page book "First Aid to Baby Chicks"; book on Worm Control; book on Vaccination. Write us! **DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES** Under personal direction of Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Veterinarian and Specialist in Poultry Diseases, 109 Water Street, Charles City, Iowa



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Ask your WYETH DEALER to show you the Wyeth Red Seal Harness—and also the famous Wyeth Horse Collars.

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To quickly relieve chapping and roughness, apply soothing, cooling Mentholatum.

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Have you tried the NEW MENTHOLATUM LIQUID for head colds? Like Mentholatum ointment it brings soothing comfort

A FREE Book Do PILES cause other diseases?

is now available to every sufferer from Piles or any other rectal trouble. This illustrated Book, written by Dr. T. G. McCleary, explains clearly how Headaches, Loss of Vigor, Nervousness, Liver and Stomach complaints, in thousands of cases are due to piles or other rectal ailments. It describes the mild McCleary treatment for rectal troubles, which has restored more than 30,000 men and women to good health. This Book is Free—send for it today—no obligation.

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We Must Test Quality of Seed

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

GERMINATING quality of seed for spring planting is going to be a serious problem. A neighbor visited several farms in an adjoining county and little of the corn looked good enough for seed. He selected several grains from ears that appeared good enough for seed and brought them home and germinated them as best he could and found only a few grew or showed any signs of life. A farmer from Edwards county writes that he threshed a quantity of fine looking alfalfa seed and sent a sample to the seed laboratory for germination, and after a 12-day test the report came back only 32 per cent germination and 62 per cent hard seed.

It is unusual for alfalfa to have such a large per cent of hard seed. To get a satisfactory field germination of the seed it would be necessary to have the seed scarified. Some nice looking kafir and maize seed was sent in for a germination test from this county and the final report was a little over 30 per cent germination. The last few years of adverse growing conditions evidently have developed a weakened vitality in our crops. Altho some seed has been produced every year the quality has been generally poor, and it may take a year or two of excellent growing conditions to regain vigor.

We trimmed and thinned our Chinese elms last month. The trees will be 8 years old this spring and the larger ones have bodies 8 inches in diameter. Last winter we had considerable trouble with ice breaking limbs and splitting the weaker forks. It is the nature of this elm to grow very thick foliage and a great number of small spurs. If we had known how to trim and thin the trees when they were small, much of the later trouble could have been avoided. If the trimming is done properly at the right age the best limbs and forks can be saved, and they will grow into strong forks that will not split easily.

Thinning the spurs out will greatly lessen the area for the accumulation of snow and ice. We noticed a tendency for the branches to come out at right angles to the main branches. The right angle branches do not split as badly as the lesser angle branches. It sometimes is practical with a few shade trees to strengthen the weak forks of the trees by putting an eye bolt thru the two branches and then wire the two eyes together with just enough tension to give support.

The soil conservation program soon will be in operation. Any scheme to

maintain and rebuild fertility is worth giving a trial. I have wondered many times how long the farmer could go on selling his capital stock of fertility. Every time we sell a bushel of grain or a ton of hay we are selling a small part of our farm. When we sell 100 bushels of wheat, we sell \$29.61 cents worth of our farm, assuming that the purchase price of nitrogen is 20 cents a pound and phosphoric acid and potash are each worth 7 cents a pound. Then 100 bushels of corn removes \$22.40 worth of our farm. In other words, every time we sell 100 bushels of grain we cut off a chunk of the farm and throw it in.

For the last 50 to 100 years farmers have been "cashing" their farms rapidly. When wheat was selling for 30 cents a bushel we were working for nothing, boarding ourselves and throwing in about 30 cents worth of our farm for each bushel of wheat for good measure. The fertility in our farms is our capital stock, and if we allow erosion or crops to deplete it, our capital is just that much less.

Before another winter gets here we are surely going to rig up some way to give stock warm water. Severe cold weather finally froze our pipes that lead to the water tank, so the only practical way to get water to the stock was thru a hose that emptied into a small metal tank. It was surprising how much water the stock would drink. The cows picked up considerable in milk. It takes a lot of feed to warm the water an animal drinks. After we had to resort to the hose to provide water the freezing of water in the hose was a problem. We solved it by gathering up the hose each time and dropping it into the well. Of course, wells in this country are "drove" wells and a pit a few feet deep provides a place for the cylinder.

After 6 weeks of "red flannel" weather we are guessing what has happened to wheat. How badly the crop has been damaged depends on the "thaw out." The ground is frozen the deepest in 20 years. Due to absence of moisture below the 2-foot level, the top has cracked badly. A great deal of cracking has occurred in the drill rows, thus exposing the crowns of wheat plants. If snow or rain comes to close the cracks, little drying out will take place thru these cracks. But if no moisture comes within the first thawing-out period it is likely considerable winter-killing will show up soon.

If the Brooder Gets Twisted

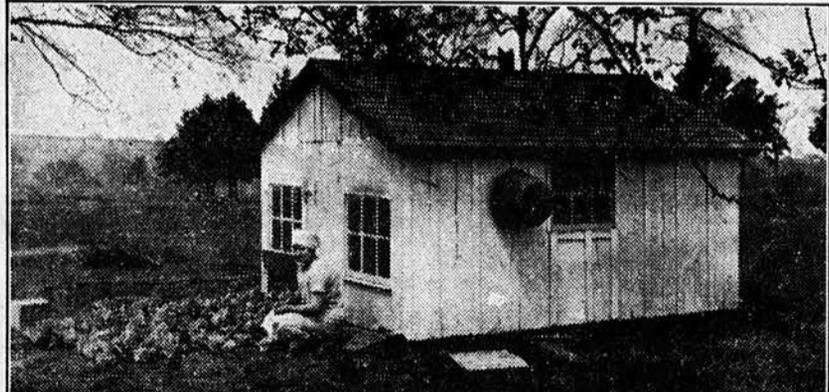
R. J. LEONARD

WHEN the team or tractor moved the brooder house to new ground, even the utmost care probably didn't prevent some twisting of the frame work. And that means cracks, chinks or whatever one may call the holes and crevices thru which sharp, cold winds will get in to defeat the best efforts at proper heating.

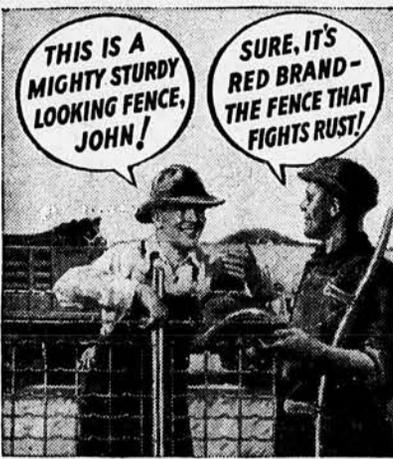
Nearly all modern brooder houses have double floors. The ones which have only single floors might profitably be doubled now, and in addition

to this, some insulating material on the sidewalls will help. Even where no cracks allow the wind to come thru, the insulating material will help hold the heat, and consequently require less coal. This is an item worth considering where hard coal is used, or where the heating is done by oil.

Fresh air, of course, is necessary. But it is far better to regulate the air as you want it, rather than make the chicks take it as the weather dictates.



Temperature in this brooder is easily regulated by having the house virtually "air tight" and providing fresh air thru windows and ventilators. A help in saving baby chicks.



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An Invitation From Derek

I HAVE been to see Aunt Anne," Derek said, "and she told me you'd gone for a walk. I was disappointed."

"I'm sorry," Mavis greeted. "Peter and I usually walk every day, but this afternoon he had an engagement. So I came alone."

He wondered whether she had purposely avoided him, or whether Aunt Anne and Peter had conspired to keep her out of his way.

"Then why not go a little further with me? I can walk, if I have just the right inducement. We'll go somewhere and have tea and a dance. That's about the only thing that's doing at this hour. I know just the right place."

She looked at a tiny wrist watch. "Yes, I think I can. Peter won't be home yet."

He wished she wouldn't keep dragging Peter in, but his good humor returned when they took their seats at a tiny table.

"Rather a nuisance, all this crowd," he said tentatively. "If you are going to stay on here, why can't we take a run out of town some day and go places? I know some nice ones."

She seemed to consider it, rather doubtfully. "I'm not sure that Peter would wish me to."

Peter again!

"Why not?" he demanded crossly. "You're not a prisoner."

"No." She gave him a quick, baffling glance. "Peter is the prisoner, isn't he?"

"Oh, I—of course I didn't mean it that way. Peter has been fine, to both of us, but that's no reason why he should object. It would be ridiculous. We'll be meeting at lots of places, anyhow."

They danced, and he told her that she did it better than any girl he knew. He was really a little reckless about it. But it was not until they were nearly ready to leave that he leaned forward with deliberate challenge in his eyes.

"It's odd, isn't it, to think that you and I are really married!"

"I thought we were going to forget that?" Her tone changed instantly, frosted over. She seemed suddenly withdrawn and still.

"But how can we? It's true. . . . Do you want to forget it, Mavis?"

His voice had dropped to the old caressing note. In her lap one hand clinched tightly.

"Yes," she said slowly. "I want to forget it."

He reddened. "Well, at least you're frank."

"You have left me no choice."

The tone was bitter and repressed. It struck a spark of surprise from him, but he eluded unpleasantness.

"Justice rather than mercy? I suppose I deserved that. I won't offend again."

But a little flame had leaped into his eyes.

They took a taxi back to the hotel, and personal subjects were not mentioned. Derek was even amusing. He went with her as far as the lobby, and Mavis left him there and went directly to her own room. She had a glimpse of Aunt Anne's white head and heard the deep masculine sound of Peter's voice beyond, but she did not go in. Peter, hearing her door close, knew that she had avoided him.

PETER roamed restlessly up and down the room. Problems were crowding him. He had meant to stay here no more than a necessary few days, but the dance had been an opening wedge, and other things were coming up every day. There were invitations, too—house parties, yachting trips, which held embarrassing possibilities.

Peter scowled as he thought of them. This strange experiment of his had gone far beyond his first matter-of-fact estimate of an awkward job to be accomplished as neatly as possible. What the world would believe of it—and spread broadcast—he knew only too well. He had had more than one harassed hour over that, especially since he had seen George de Mara edging along in the shadow of the club house.

He would be glad when they got back to the peaceful seclusion of his own house at Fairfield. There would be problems there also, for the Hill Road was not far away, but they were easier to handle, and in any case he must get back. There was business waiting for him there, neglected because he had been obliged to leave it in less skillful hands.

Derek would be there sooner or later, for the obligatory four months at Bellaire, the last before his twenty-eighth birthday. Peter wondered whether the four months would be as difficult this year. Derek was interested. . . . He and Mavis had met somewhere yesterday.

He whistled aimlessly under his breath and remembered that he had thrust the morning's mail into his pocket. He reached for it and started to sort out his own.

One envelope stood out from the rest. This evidently was the letter to which Derek had angrily referred on the night of the Racquet Club dance.

It was a long letter, for Derek had evidently felt the necessity of explaining his position carefully, but the kernel of it was in one paragraph.

I thought, of course, you were taking her over to establish a residence in Paris and get a fairly quiet divorce. It is the simplest thing to do and would free us both from an intolerable situation.

What Has Happened so Far

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

HONEYMOON WIFE By AGNES LOUISE PROVOST (Copyright, All Rights Reserved.)

I'll provide any alimony that you may engage to pay, but for heaven's sake get it done. She may have conscientious scruples about divorce—those fanatic Hill Roaders would have—but you can fix that up. So be a good fellow and let me duck behind you once more. It's darned lucky that we have the same name.

THE telephone rang and he answered it. It was Derek.

"Is that you, Peter? I want to see you about something."

"I'm here."

"Well—" the voice hesitated. "We might be interrupted there. How about coming down? I'll wait in the lobby."

"On the way," said Peter laconically. He wondered what Derek wanted now.

He soon found out. Derek met him with an air of cheerfulness that was a little overdone and carried him off to a fairly secluded corner.

"Just a little something I didn't have time to mention the other night," he said confidentially, "and I haven't seen you alone since. About that letter of mine that you didn't get. If it should be forwarded to you—"

"It has."

"Oh!" Derek moved slightly. "You've read it?"

"Yes." There was an irritating brevity about Peter this morning. Derek reddened and sent a sharp glance at him, but Peter's face was not an easy one to read.

"Of course you won't mention it—"

"It isn't the kind of letter that one would be likely to mention," said Peter dryly. "Is that what was on your mind?"

"Well, there's no need to be a crab about it." Derek was relieved but not quite at ease. "It was a perfectly natural letter to write, and it was just as much for your benefit as mine. You are tied, so far as the public is concerned, and for that matter, so is Mavis. Suppose she should want to marry some day?"

More light was dawning. Peter was silent for a moment. He seemed to be looking at something a long way off.

"When Mavis wishes her freedom, I will see that she gets it. The method will lie with me."

Derek sent another quick glance at him and looked down again, tapping on the arm of his chair.

"You always do the decent thing, Peter."

Peter did not seem to hear him. "In the meantime, since you have put the matter up to me, you may leave it in my hands, until your twenty-eighth birthday. Until then—the voice sharpened suddenly—"

"until you are free to acknowledge a wife, you will have no rights, make no claims on her whatever and take no risks with her good name as the presumptive wife of another man. Have I your promise?"

Derek stirred impatiently. "You're taking a lot for granted. I haven't said that I wanted to—"

"Promise!"

"Yes, yes! Of course." He flung it out irritably.

"You take everything so darned seriously, Peter. No wonder Mavis is afraid to accept an ordinary invitation without getting permission first. One might think you were her jailor. . . . Oh, what's the use!"

A queer look had streaked across Peter's face.

"Sorry," he said briefly. "Mavis is free to make whatever engagements she wishes." He arose. "Coming up?"

"No thanks, not this time."

The moment of unpleasantness had passed, but they walked thru the lobby in silence. Peter broke it.

"By the way, who is this chap de Mara?"

"George? Oh, just one of the boys."

"I gathered that. Where does he come from?"

"I don't know. San Francisco, I think. He's knocked around a good deal."

"What does he do?"

"About the same things that I do." Derek grinned. "Has a good time, spends money, borrows it and slings a wicked ace. I met him on Jim Mellish's yacht and had him down to Bellaire last summer."

Peter nodded thoughtfully. "I wouldn't trust de Mara too far," he said quietly. "He has an unpleasant habit of coming up behind people without making any noise."

"Oh, forget it!" Derek snapped. "George is naturally light-footed; he always walks that way. When it comes to that," he added significantly, "you weren't making so much noise yourself when you came cat-footing up behind us."

A hotel lobby is no place to display one's feelings. Peter's face was impassive.

"I'd advise you not to say anything like that again," he said evenly. "I don't do things that way."

"Oh, well, you know what I mean." Derek muttered it shamefacedly. "But you accused one of my friends. And it made me look like a fool, not being able to talk to Mavis for ten minutes without your doing a jealous husband act. She's my wife, not yours."

Peter looked at him for a long moment. "She is a young girl under my protection. Let it go at that. In the circumstances, she needs all of it that I can give her."

"Goodbye, Derek, see you later."

"Goodbye, Peter."

Derek went out with a sense of relief. It was just as well, he reflected, that he had not told Peter that it was de Mara with whom he had left Bellaire in a reckless fury last summer.

PETER found Mavis in the room he had left. He noticed that her eyes were a little heavy, as if she had not slept; she lay back listlessly in a big chair, an unopened book in her lap. The faint languor intrigued, adding a touch of mystery that her dewy youth had lacked. She had been like that lately, withdrawn into a secret temple where he might not follow. Restless, he knew, perhaps not happy, but with a brooding look which might hide either joy or pain. Derek had done that.

Whatever Peter thought, his greeting was cheerful matter of fact.

"Hello, Sleepyhead, is this your first appearance?"

"Peter."

"Yes, Curlytop. Trouble?"

"You always know, don't you, Peter?" The book

dropped with a soft thump as she rose suddenly and came over to where he stood.

"This isn't going to be easy to say, Peter, but there's no use hedging about it. Would you think me terribly ungrateful if I wanted to—to go away?"

Not a twitch of lip or eye betrayed the nasty jolt it gave him.

"Away from here?" he asked carefully. "Or from—us."

"I mean . . . by myself. To earn my own living."

"I see." Peter knew he must have been expecting this for days; it surprised him so little. He felt his way cautiously. "I'd rather you did not, of course. There are difficulties. But it is your right if you want to. Have you thought of anything in particular?"

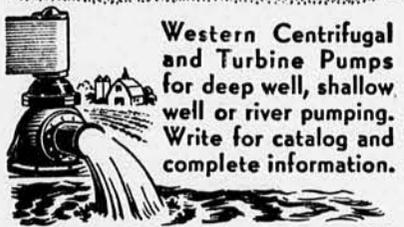
"Not very effectively. I know it sounds silly. I haven't any training, but I'm not afraid of work. Perhaps I could get in one of the shops where they have mannequins. You've taught me how to wear pretty clothes, Peter."

"Impossible!" he said brusquely. "You don't know what those jobs are." The faint bitterness in her voice had cut him; the picture it had raised was worse. Little Mavis, a mincing automaton, parading, more or less unclothed, before supercilious women patrons, or men—the kind of men who hung around places like that. He took an impatient turn or two around the room, and came back to where she stood.

"What is it, Mavis? Have I done anything to

(Continued on Page 18)

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8:30 p. m.

THE VOICE OF KANSAS
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Vegetables--Regardless of Weather

(Continued from Page 3)

similar to Mr. Dunn's underground irrigation, which he considers superior to surface irrigation. W. G. Amstein, extension garden specialist, will be active all this year helping farmers produce better gardens by methods which have worked.

Activities of the KERC in garden work have been a real contribution to gardening in Kansas, for many of the best gardens in 1934 and 1935, were raised by families who were getting direct work relief.

Plants on Narrow Ridges

Grant Burgess, Sublette, has a system of gardening he recommends highly. He plants his seeds on narrow ridges 26 to 28 inches apart. The furrows between are used as water ditches. After the plants are up in the spring and weeds begin to show, he lays Russian thistle hay in the furrows. This acts as a mulch to hold the moisture and keeps weeds from growing. He has tried wheat straw and cane hay, but said they cause too much growth of wheat and cane. Thistle hay doesn't grow because it needs a drier soil for germination. Mr. Burgess grows strawberries, beans, peas, cabbage and all the other common vegetables. He likes his system because it holds the moisture, requires little hoeing, and keeps the soil at an even temperature.

A garden windbreak proved itself on the William Smee farm, east of Zurich, last summer. Mrs. Smee's garden had trees and shrubs on 3 sides and a row of Sudan grass running east and west thru the garden. She raised nice beans, tomatoes, melons, muskmelons and squash. Mrs. Smee thinks windbreaks are necessary in the western part of the state. It isn't possible for everyone to have a garden surrounded by trees, but they can have a windbreak of soybeans. The purpose is two-fold, to catch and hold the snows in winter and protect against hot winds in summer. The Smee's water their garden from wells, and pump with windmills.

A Better Garden Last Year

An irrigated farm garden of about 1 acre, supplied the O. H. Heatherington family, Norton county, with garden produce in 1934 and 1935. A well 22 feet deep was dug in the acre plot, and a 1-inch centrifugal pump put in, with an old car motor for power. In 1934, the expense of the garden was about \$35, and besides producing all the family could use during the summer, and can and store for winter, cash sales of produce amounted to \$75. In 1935, the well and ditches were improved and the garden was even better. Fifty bushels of cucumbers—

pickle size—and carrots, beets, parsnips, onions, peas, beans, cabbage, tomatoes, peppers, watermelons and muskmelons, were sold, amounting to \$146.25. Every kind of vegetable raised, was canned or stored in ample amounts for the family. The expense of the garden in 1935, was only \$40.

In the northeastern part of Morton county, Mrs. Edward O. Palmer, said gardens can be raised any year with "patience and perseverance." Last May she planted golden wax beans and peas in beds about 2 feet wide with ditches between. Water was run in the ditches, but the raised beds were left dry on top. The beans and peas were hoed twice and watered twice a week. In 4 weeks they were blooming.

One might rightly say that a good program for Western Kansas is wheat growing when weather permits, but gardens and livestock every year.

Kansas Crop Reports

(Continued from Page 2)

Republic—Very little snow, except in roads. Condition of wheat not known. Cattle doing fairly well on hay and roughness, but corn has to be shipped in. Some corn still in field. Many farm sales and everything sells well except old machinery; spring will see many new tractors since horses are few and very dear. Baby chicks waiting for a good thaw before hatching. Produce prices satisfactory if we only had more to sell. Radios much appreciated this winter.—A. R. Snapp.

Rice—Freezes have been hard on wheat, too early to estimate damage. Looks bad for early fruit. Community sales well attended, stock brings fair prices. Some real estate changing hands. Wheat, 96c to 98c; eggs, 25c; hens, 16c; cream, 31c to 34c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

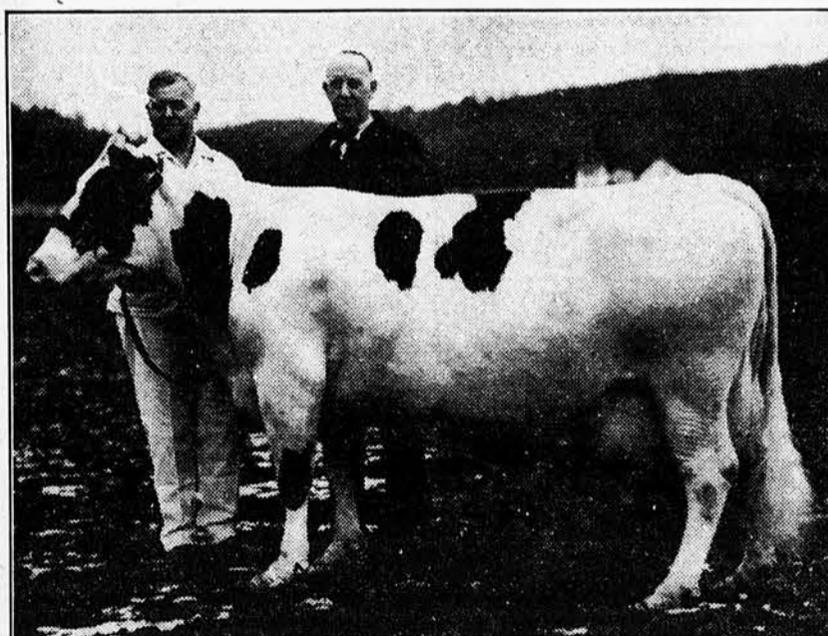
Trego—The 20 below zero weather was hard on all livestock, especially chickens and dairy cows. Large cracks in ground in wheat fields. No snow of benefit to wheat, need moisture before March winds arrive. A few windy days have started some fields blowing, especially where pastured by sheep. Eggs scarce, 22c.—Ella M. Whistler.

Wabaunsee—Most severe February this part of the state has witnessed for many a year. Several public sales, good prices. Community sales being started at Alta Vista, which is a good thing for Wabaunsee and adjoining counties. Wheat dormant. Feed holding out well.—Mrs. Charles Jacobs.

Washington—What looked like a big surplus of feed was greatly diminished in the last month. Some are buying feed and others inquiring where good alfalfa can be bought. There has been a public sale every day despite the extreme cold. Condition of wheat is uncertain. A scarcity of farms for rent. Wheat, 95c; corn, retail, 69c; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 26c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wichita—No moisture to speak of since September. Some wheat looks good and some late-planted not up. Few fields blowing, no very high winds yet. Ground has been frozen as deep as our moisture goes. Livestock looking good. Plenty of feed. Few public sales, horses and cows bringing good prices.—E. W. White.

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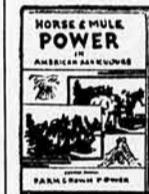
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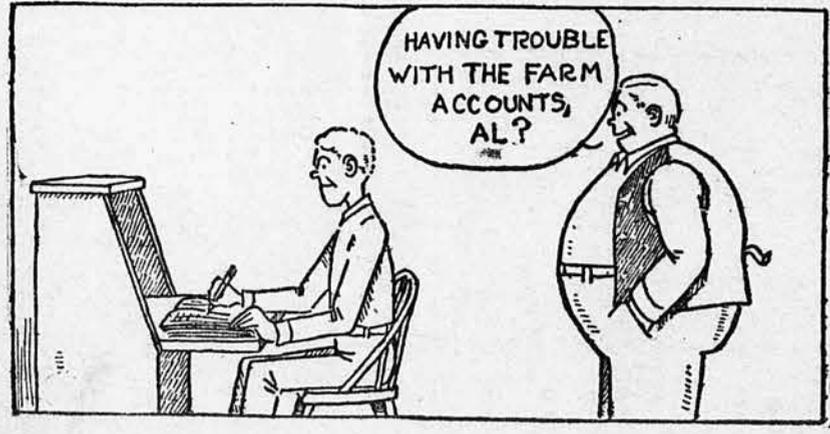
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200 ACRES, CREEK BOTTOM, 110 PLOWED, 90 blue stem, plenty of water and timber, on all weather road near Emporia; \$36 an acre. Easy terms. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

GEO. W. FINNUP HAS SOME GOOD FARMS for sale in Finney, Barber and Greenwood counties. See him at once for prices and terms. Established 1879. Garden City, Kan.

ACRES 240, GOOD IMPROVEMENTS. CLOSE town, modern house (except heat). Elec-tricity available. Well watered. Priced to sell. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

CHOICE FARMS IN ONE OF THE BEST counties in the state. B. W. Stewart, Auc-tioneer-Realtor, Abilene, Kan. Office with Dickinson County Title Co.

FARM FOR RENT: 160 ACRE JEFFERSON County upland farm. Cash and grain rent. Hahn, 1715 West St., Topeka.

WRITE TODAY FOR LIST OF LAND BAR-gains. Lee Kinsner, Garden City, Kan.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm, unimproved land for sale. Win. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

LAND—MISSOURI

39 ACRE FRUIT AND GENERAL FARM; includes horse, flock poultry, tools, household goods; nice dairy herd set up, 65-tree producing orchard; few steps school, 3/4-mile railroad, high school town; homey cottage, barn, poultry house, spring water; \$750, part cash. Federal loan. Free monthly catalog. United Farm Agency, KF-428 B. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

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

THE GREAT NORTHERN SERVES AN AGRICULTURAL empire of fertile productive farms where rents, prices and operating costs are low in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Write for FREE BOOK and full information—E. C. Leedy, Dept. 1302, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

NEW OPPORTUNITY! FARM INCOME IS UP. Good land still at rock bottom prices. Washington, Montana, Minnesota, Idaho, North Dakota, Oregon. Ask about extensive Northwest developments under construction. Literature, impartial advice. Specify state. J. W. Haw. 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS IN ALFALFA land, 5 to 20 acres. Make up to 150 an acre on seed crops. No dust storms, no drought, no crop failures. Wm. Rullen, Baudette, Minn.

An Invitation From Derek
(Continued from Page 14)

make you feel unhappy? Has Derek

"No, no, it isn't that! It's just— Oh, Peter, I can't stand it any longer! I must go."

Peter was rather pale. Her hands clutched suddenly at the solid, dependable strength of his arm; words came with an imploring rush.

"Don't look at me like that, Peter! I didn't mean it that way! It's the sham that I can't endure, the lie I'm living every day. Masquerading as your wife. As if I really belonged here. I'm an imposter, a cheap. . . I'm ashamed, Peter. I—I have no right here, Peter."

"You have every right" he interrupted, and stared blackly out of the window, wincing at her hurt and sav-

Bad News for Red Spider

E. G. KELLY

The red spider or brown mite which has bothered fruit growers the last few years can be controlled by dusting with flour of sulfur or fine dusting sulfur. A dormant spray of oil emulsion will help, too. The spider or mite has bothered some every year since 1925. The oil emulsion spray may be applied effectively only while trees are dormant. The sulfur will kill the insects if applied as soon as they show up on leaves in June or July. A power duster is necessary in order to put the sulfur on properly. The material needs to be finely ground.

Leaf hoppers, which did some damage last season, can be kept away if Bordeaux is substituted for lime sulfur after the second spray. Bordeaux acts as a repellent to leaf hoppers.

age at the futility of denial. And because he wanted so very much to take her in his arms and comfort her, his voice was harsh as he went on.

"It is not true that you are an imposter. You are in a false position, but you are doing it for someone else. That makes all the difference in the world. You and I understand. So do Derek and Aunt Anne, and no one else will ever know."

"It's more than that, Peter." She shook her head desolately.

"I know," he admitted. "It is your own feeling about it. You're a truthful little soul, Mavis. You always did hate lies, didn't you? And if you are unhappy and wish to go, of course, you will have to, and I'll make some arrangements for you. But I wish you would stay. Just until Derek's twenty-eighth birthday, as we promised."

"Don't make it too hard for me, Peter."

"It will be only a few months," he urged, "and then you will be free to go where you will. I give you my word of honor for that. Won't you see it thru?"

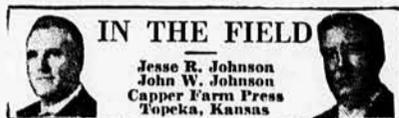
She had turned partly away from him, and he put his hands on her shoulders and drew her around again until he could look into her face.

"Won't you?"

"Do you really wish it, Peter?"
"More than I can tell you."
There was a quivering moment; a deep breath.
"I'll stay."
"Thank you, my dear. Trust me for the rest, won't you?"
"Always, Peter."

The hands on her shoulders tightened, pulled her just a little nearer. She looked up quickly, in a half-frightened way, and the hands dropped abruptly to Peter's sides. There were a few seconds of constraint. Aunt Anne, coming in at that particular moment, looked sharply at both of them, and sat down in her favorite chair with tired old eyelids drooping over worried eyes.

(To Be Continued)



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

Grant E. Engle of Abilene, Kan., will hold a sale of milking bred Shorthorn cattle on his farm south of Abilene on April 15.

Harry and Manuel Riffel, breeders of registered, polled Herefords at Hope, Kan., are offering some nice young bulls of serviceable age.

Ed Visser of Riley, Kan., advertises a very choice roan registered Shorthorn bull. About 18 months old and sired by the Amcoats bull The Aristocrat.

Glen Jackson, Coffeyville, Kan., Rural Route 1, is advertising a Brown Swiss bull 3 years old in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Write to him for prices and further description.

The next publication dates of Kansas Farmer are as follows: March 14 and March 28. Copy for the livestock advertising department must be in Topeka not later than one week in advance of publication date.

The Krotz Stock Farms, Odell, Nebr., whose annual Angus public sales are held at their farms joining Odell and always advertised in Kansas Farmer have written us to claim May 11 for their annual spring sale.

Jess Whitson, Benton, Kan., is advertising a nice dapple gray Percheron stallion, 6 years old, weight 2000, in this issue of Kansas Farmer. If you are interested in a good stallion write Mr. Whitson at once.

Clarence Shane of Alta Vista, Kan., offers pure bred Chester White weanling pigs of good breeding and quality at \$10 each while they last. Write him or visit the farm. The foundation stock comes from a leading Illinois herd.

Frank L. Young, Cheney, Kan., better known as a breeder of high class registered Jersey cattle, is advertising in the Percheron horse section of Kansas Farmer, in this issue, a nice black six year old stallion. He is a good breeder, as his colts will show, but Mr. Young can't use him longer. He is excellently bred.

Proven herd sires are very often the best buys that are made by those wanting something good in breeding animals. Jos. J. Wondra, Clifton, Kan., is offering his four year old herd sire now because he can't use him longer. He also has for sale a good son of his. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and write him for pedigree and price.

The Quigley Hampshire farms, St. Marys, Kan., have for sale some nice bred gilts that will farrow in March and April. If you are at all interested better write or phone them this week and arrange to be taken to the farm to see them. Very best of breeding and choice individuals and the kind that will start you a nice herd of registered Hampshire hogs.

Remember that April 23 is the date of the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders sale being promoted at McDonald, Kan., Rawlins county, by Bert Powell of that place. In the past several Shorthorn sales have been held there promoted by Mr. Powell and all of them have been successful. If you have anything to consign and live near enough write Mr. Powell at once.

S. B. Amcoats reports the recent sale of two extra choice Shorthorn bulls. One to Walter Ewing, Solomon, Kan., and the other to Clarence Johnson of Randolph. Both purchasers had previously bought their sixth and seventh bull from the Amcoats herd. This herd was recently tested for abortion and passed clean. Mr. Amcoats says he has never had better inquiry or sales for both bulls and females.

As Kansas Farmer goes to press this morning, Monday, Feb. 21, a special delivery letter from Bert Powell, auctioneer, reports that the Levi Burton Hampshire bred sow and gilt sale at Bartley, Neb., was a very good sale. The top was \$100, paid for the Utah state fair champion sow, 1935. The sows sold from \$45.00 up and fall gilts from \$40.00 to \$50.00 and the spring gilts from \$35.00 to \$45.00. Kansas furnished several buyers. The sale was Saturday, Feb. 22.

In a little story in our livestock news column in the last issue of Kansas Farmer the writer was made to say that W. G. Buffington & Son would sell some grade bulls in their annual Shorthorn sale March 17. Of course this was a mistake, as everyone will readily see, for the Buffingtons are among the best known breeders and exhibitors of registered Shorthorns in the West. But they will sell in their sale 14 young

Johnson Bros.,
Livestock Department,
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.
Dear Friends:
I am sending you check to pay for advertising Brown Swiss heifers. Received 19 letters from all parts of the state. Heifers sold.
Respectfully,
O. E. ABSHIER.
Liberty, Kan., Feb. 1, 1936.

bulls, most of them of serviceable age, as advertised elsewhere in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Among the attractions in the H. M. Wible sale of registered Dual Purpose Shorthorns will be four yearling Polled Shorthorn bulls consigned by Grover Murphy. The Murphy herd is one of the oldest herds in southern Kansas. For fifty years double deck Shorthorns have been bred by the Murphys. They have used Double Mary bulls. The bulls that go in the Wible sale were sired by Modern Stamp, deeply bred Polled bull from the Thieman herd at Concordia, Mo. The sale will be held on the Wible farm near Corbin, Kan., Thursday, March 12.

Anyone wanting to buy a draft stallion or some mares, should turn to the horse division in the livestock department of the Kansas Farmer and read carefully the small advertisements of parties who have them for sale. There is decidedly a shortage in draft horses, stallions and mares, and large importers and breeders are practically sold out. But there are some valuable stallions offered for sale right now in Kansas Farmer that can be bought well worth the money where the owner is replacing because of new blood or something of that kind.

We are claiming April 10 as the date for the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Sale to be held in the Pavilion at the Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. Many of the leading breeders of the state are consigning animals to this sale and it is expected that this will be one of the best places to secure outstanding breeding stock this year. Clinton K. Tomson, Fieldman for the American Shorthorn Breeders Association, is selecting the offering and is general manager of the sale. For any information about this sale write Mr. Tomson at Wakarusa, Kan.

In the Vern V. Albrecht-Lee Bolton combination Duroc and Poland China sale at Smith Center, Kan., Saturday, Feb. 15, Ed S. Anderson, Jamestown, Kan., bought the top gilt in the Albrecht sale for \$70, and bought two others. In the Lee Bolton sale of Poland China gilts Dean Cowan, Smith Center, bought the top gilt at \$50. W. E. Wallace, Esbon, Kan., bought a top Angus bull, Welden Miller, Norcatur, Kan., bought both the first and second prize gilts of 1935 at the Kansas State Fair. Mr. Albrecht still has a couple of good yearling Angus bulls for sale.

Earl Matthews & Son, Wichita, Kan., writes as follows: "Jesse R. Johnson, livestock advertising department, Kansas Farmer: Please find enclosed check for advertising our sale (Jan. 30). We were real well pleased with our sale, considering our cattle had had no special fitting. The Shorthorns averaged around \$55, calves and all. We certainly had a crowd. Our horses sold well and Boyd Newcom said it was the highest horse sale he had had this winter. A team of coming 2 year old fillies brought \$250. We have bought a stock farm one and one-half miles east of Udall, Kan., on highway 15, so tell our friends."

The Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association held their annual meeting at the College at Manhattan during Farm Home week. Officers for the year were elected as follows: Hans Regier, Whitewater, Kan., president; John B. Gage, Eudora, vice president; Chris Auel, secretary and treasurer. Board of directors: S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, and James Tomson, Wakarusa. The meeting was well attended by representative breeders. The matter of county show herds to be made up from five or more herds was discussed and fully approved by the members present. Herman Avery, secretary of the Kansas State Fair, was present and gave his approval to the plan.

The J. F. Bell Poland China bred sow sale held at Newton, Kan., February 5, was well attended by farmers and new buyers. The offering hardly brought its value due to the fact that they lacked flesh and a large per cent of the offering was bred late and did not make an attractive showing. Those bred early and looking their best would farrow too early for most buyers. Prices on the older animals ranged from \$37.50 to \$65.00. A month later the same animals would doubtless have sold for nearly a third more. But Mr. Bell expressed himself as well pleased; the sows went out to herds where they will do good and continue as advertisements for the herd.

The importance of good sires is one of the things that is being stressed these days when new herds are being founded and herds already established are planning for the future. In this issue of Kansas Farmer Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, are changing their Holstein copy in Kansas Farmer and offer two splendid young bulls. One is a year old in January. They are fine individuals and from record daughters of "Dean". Shungavalle herd of Holsteins is pretty well known far and near because of the splendid cows and bulls that have been produced there and because of the winnings of the show herd at the leading shows of the country, especially the past two years. Write them about these bulls.

Buffington & Son call our attention to the fact that their Shorthorn show herd made more fairs and won more ribbons than any other Kansas herd in 1935. Eight head of this show herd bulls and heifers will be sold in Buffington's March 17 sale. The total number of prizes won during the year was 365. The offering includes the mature Polled bull Oakwood Royal Leader and a number of his good sons and daughters. Many of the cows are also bred to the above bull. Buffingtons will also sell one spotted stallion, five pure bred but unregistered Shropshire bucks and 35 head of registered Durocs, bred sows and last fall boars and gilts. The catalog is ready. Write for it at once. See the advertisement in this issue.

If you are a breeder of Durocs write at once to W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., for a free copy of his private sale catalog, just off the press. It is indeed a very interesting little booklet and chock-full from cover to cover of Duroc information. It is very interestingly written and everything you could possibly want to know about his herd boars and about his plans and breeding operations are contained in it. Right now he is offering for sale 100 bred sows and gilts that are bred for spring farrow. Also a few good last spring boars and a nice lot of last fall boars. You will find the prices very reasonable, considering what you get. Remember, Mr. Huston has bred these good registered Durocs for 30 years.

As was advertised in the last issue of Kansas Farmer, next Wednesday, March 4, is the date of Will Condell's public sale of 40 WHR Prince Domino calves, 20 bulls and 20 heifers, all year-

lings this spring. It was thru the initiative of Will Condell that this sale was made possible. For years Mr. Condell has been superintendent for the world famous Hazlett Hereford herd at Eldorado. He has now stocked his own farm, joining Mr. Hazlett's farm near town with a nice lot of young breeding cows and three WHR young herd sires. In referring to the 40 splendid Hereford calves catalogued for this sale Mr. Condell says: "These calves were all on WHR cows when I brought them to my farm at Eldorado last spring. They are on a par with the WHR Herefords everywhere. This sale follows the Kansas City Roundup sale March 2 and 3. Eldorado is only a short run from Kansas City and it has been suggested that anyone looking for outstanding Herefords continue their pursuit to Eldorado March 4. Best of roads and the sale under cover at the fair grounds, Eldorado.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan., are probably better equipped to sell you the registered Polled Shorthorn bull you want, than they have been for years. Right now they have 20 bulls from seven to 12 months old. Some are nice red ones and some are beautiful roans. Mr. Banbury, senior, who has been before Kansas breeders and farmers for a good many years as a careful, painstaking and responsible breeder of registered Polled Shorthorns, says: "There

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Nebraska Hampshires

Public Sale of Choice Bred Sows and Gilts
Sale 9 Miles Northwest of

**Lincoln, Nebr.,
Saturday, March 14**

This is a very high class offering of registered Hampshire sows and gilts with litters. 45 head, 20 sows and gilts with litters. 10 to farrow soon.
15 high class last fall boars and gilts.
The offering includes 20 top sows from John Volk herd.
An exceptionally fine offering of large sows and gilts of the choicest prize winning breeding.
Sale list ready to mail. Write to

**H. C. MCKELVIE,
Route 2 Lincoln, Nebr.**

Hampshire Gilts

40 head—choice—well grown Registered Gilts.
Bred for March and April farrowing.

**QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARMS
St. Marys, Kan.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Weanling Pigs \$10 Each

Best of breeding and good individuals. Hoars and gilts. Papers furnished. \$10 apiece while they last.
CLARENCE SHANE, R. 1, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

Bred Gilts for April farrow

Also a few weanling pigs, either sex. Double immuned and priced reasonable.
MARTIN CLAUSSEN, WALDO, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Worth-While Segs Triune Supreme

Our 4-year-old herd sire for sale. Very good type. His dam has a D. H. I. A. record of 687 pounds of fat. Also a son for sale. Write for pedigree and price.
JOS. J. WONDRA, CLIFLIN, KAN.

Dressler's Record Bulls

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

Purebred Cows and Bred Heifers

for sale. Also choice bull calves sired by proved bulls. Prices right. Accredited herd.
THE ST. MARYS COLLEGE, ST. MARYS, KAN.

SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS

We have two nice young bulls 1 yr. old in Jan. Fine individuals and from good record daughters of "Dean." Come and see them.
Ira Romig & Sons, 2501 W. 21st, Topeka, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

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

J. T. DICKSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEER
Well informed on values. Has no other occupation.
Telephone 444, Washington, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEER
Efficient auctioneers lower selling costs.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

Col. Art McAnarney, Auctioneer, Pratt, Kan.
Specializes in Purebred Livestock and Real Estate and general farm sales. Always ready to go.

Livestock Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to

Kansas Farmer
Livestock Advertising Dept.,
Topeka, Kansas

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

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

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

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas
John W. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department

PERCHERON HORSES

Registered Percheron Stallion

Five-year-old, dark dapple gray, ton, sound, heavy bone, sure, trained, smooth, ribs close and one of the best horses in the state. Grandson of the World's Fair Lagos, extra good colts to show, bred 300 mares last year with capsules making only one service a day. Ready for a big season. Right in every way. Can be seen one mile south of Harris, Anderson Co., Kansas. Price \$600.

GRAHAM FARMS

Draft Horses

Registered Percheron brood mares, in foal, broke to work, fillies; breeding stallions. Describe kind of horses you want to buy. Ask for free copy of Percheron News—only draft horse paper published in U. S. Write Percheron Horse Association of America, Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Dept. G.

Public Sale—26 Registered

Percheron Stallions and Mares

Kirkville, Missouri

Monday, March 2

Six Stallions, four yearling fillies, balance bred mares, two jacks, six Jennies, two Jack colts. Catalog ready February 20. DR. GEO. M. LAUGHLIN, KIRKVILLE, MO.

Reg. Percheron Stallion

for sale. Six years old, weight 1,825 pounds. Sure breeder. Good disposition. Price right. Act now if you are interested.

CURTIS KOCH, WILDA, KAN.

Percheron Stallion and Mare

We are offering for sale coming 2-year-old Percheron Stallion and mare.

MRS. JOY FOX, GREELEY, KAN.

1 Black Percheron Stallion

coming three; 1 Black Percheron Stallion coming two; also two Percheron mares in foal.

CHAS. KALIVODA, AGENDA, KAN.

Reg. Percheron Stallion

Bred May 15, 1930. Black. Size: Suras by Glacis by Blk. Dam: Constantine by Christi by Carnot. Good breeder as colts will show. Well broke to work in harness. Price reasonable.

FRANK L. YOUNG, CHENEY, KAN.

Stallions for Sale or Exchange

All colors, all ages, popular breeding, 12 head to select from. Also a few mares and fillies. Would consider a few good jacks.

A. J. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

Reg. Percheron Stallion

for sale. Dapple gray, weight 2000 pounds. Six years old.

JESS WHITSON, BENTON, KAN.

Black Percheron Stallion

Four years old. Weight, 1,750. Carnot breeding. Short coupled, lots of quality. Price \$300.

ED SWIERCINSKY, REPUBLIC, KAN.

4-Year-Old Black Stallion

for sale. Descendant of Caseno. I only raise a few but good ones. Farm, half mile south of Gage Park, Topeka, Kan.

D. F. McALISTER, TOPEKA, KAN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

10 good Percheron stallions, all ages. The best of breeding, size and quality, 12 jacks, as good as they grow. Also a few registered mares.

C. H. WEMPE, Seneca, Kan.

STALLIONS AND JACKS

50 Jacks Ready for Service

A few registered Percheron, Belgian and Morgan Stallions for sale.

HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, DIGHTON, KAN.

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions

20 head of sorrels and strawberry roans, 2, 3 and 4 year olds, 1800 pounds to heavier than a ton. Our horses and prices will please you 177 miles above Kansas City.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

SHORTHORN CATTLE

AMCOATS BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

5 bulls 12 to 16 months old, nice reds and red roans. Best of Scotch breeding. Sired by Sni-A-Ear Red Robia. Federal tested for T.b. and abortion.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Highland Farms Bulls

of serviceable age. The thick, short legged easy feeding type. Sired by Grett Farms Victorious or Scottish Major.

E. C. LACY & SONS, MILTONVALE, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Browndales

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

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

Some Outstanding Bulls

for sale. They are from 6 to 12 months old and bred for size and quality.

J. R. Henry, Belavan (Morris County), Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Brown Swiss Bull

Three years old. A dandy.

GLENN JACKSON, R. 1, COFFEYVILLE, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

100 HIGH CLASS SOWS AND GILTS

Bred to our 10 Big Herd sows. Not equalled in America, 30 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, easy feeding medium-type Durocs. Top bears; all ages. Catalog, photos. Shipped on approval. Immunized, pedigreed. Come or write me.

W. E. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

are many real show prospects and herd header prospects in this lot of 20 bulls and I consider them the best we have ever raised. I was a delegate to the International Livestock Show at Chicago in December and while East I visited 20 herds, looking for a helpmate for our senior herd bull, Royal Clipper 2nd. We are pricing bulls from \$75 to \$150 that are actually superior to many in Eastern herds priced for double these prices. Our three herd bulls now are Royal Clipper 2nd, Double Browndale and Prince Perfection. Write the Banburys for descriptions and prices. If you want a bull and some heifers or bred cows visit the herd. You will find your bull in this lot of 20 splendid bulls.

Kansans interested in registered Hampshire hogs will be glad to learn of the public sale of H. C. McKelvie, Route 2, Lincoln, Neb., Saturday, March 14. There will be 45 head in the sale, 20 of them very choice, well bred registered sows and gilts that have litters and 10 that will farrow soon. There will also be 15 selected tall fall boars and gilts of very top breeding, sired by great boars and out of carefully selected sows. If you will write at once to H. C. McKelvie, Route 2, Lincoln, Neb., he will be glad to send you a sale list and information about the offering. The sale is nine miles northwest of Lincoln, Neb., Saturday, March 14, as advertised in another place in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

It was a new record that was set when Barbara Mondell, Canon City, Colo., paid \$1500 for the show mare, Beauty, in the J. C. Robison 27th public Percheron sale at magnificent Whitewater Falls stock farm, near Towanda, Kan., in Butler county, Monday, Feb. 10. It was zero weather and any number, especially from northern states, had been kept away by blockaded roads. One Iowa breeder and another from Illinois had gone long distances out of their way rather than miss this great Percheron sale and event. As it was, they were from 15 states. Think of it! The sale was held in the open and the auctioneers were Fred Reppert, Boyd Newcom and Ed Heriff. The top stallion brought \$675. He was Chopin, a handsome black, coming four years old and weighing about 1800. His buyer was Oscar Crowell, Riverside, Cal. The average price for 55 stallions, mares and colts was announced after the sale at \$347.50. The attendance was announced as nearly 2000. Prominent Percheron breeders were there from many states and it was truly an outstanding Percheron event. About every county in Kansas was represented with buyers, bidders and interested spectators.

Public sales like the one by H. M. Wible at his farm near Corbin, Kan., in Sumner county, Thursday, March 12, affords splendid opportunities to breeders looking for good cattle to found a herd or to replenish their herds with. The Wible herd of registered Shorthorns, dual purpose Shorthorns, was established more than 25 years ago. The herd cows were of a very high quality to start with, representing the best of Shorthorn families, and as individuals always selected because of a certain uniform type that was Mr. Wible's idea of what profitable Shorthorns should be in founding the herd. Selected herd bulls of the best of Scotch breeding was used. The 20 cows in this heavy draft sale, Thursday, March 12, will have, many of them, calves at foot and the rest are bred. Every cow in the sale raised a good calf last year and because of their heavy milk production ability could raise one or more calves easily. The 39, including Mr. Grover Murphy's consignment of four polled yearling bulls, are in the very best of breeding condition but without any special fitting for the sale. There are not many sales of Shorthorns to be held in southern Kansas this spring and you should write at once to Mr. Wible for the sale catalog. He will be pleased to send you one by return mail. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

A number of important Duroc bred sow and gilt sales were held during the fore part of February and all of them were interfered with considerably by the extremely cold weather. Swofford & Calvert, Richmond, Mo., attracted several breeders from Kansas, among them Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan., who bought several choice gilts, three in fact, for an average of around \$42.50. Chas. Stuckman, Kirwin, Kan., a Phillips county breeder, and Welden Miller, the well known Norcat county breeder, all were buyers and from out where they have not raised a corn crop for three years. Other Kansas breeders were Orchard Home, Osawatomie, and M. A. Martin of Paola. This was the first bred gilt sale to be held by Swofford & Calvert and resulted in a general average of \$59.50 on 33 head. It was a nice offering. The Orchard Home, near Rantoul, Kan., resulted in an average of \$65.00 on 50 head. The top was \$240.00, paid for Col. Snappers Queen by an Illinois breeder. Out at Smith Center, Kan., Saturday, Feb. 15, Vern V. Albrecht sold 30 Duroc bred gilts for an average of \$54.00 and with a \$70.00 top. And it was another below zero weather sale. Lee Bolton sold a nice lot of Poland China gilts at Smith Center for an average of \$43.00. Bert Powell, auctioneer, sold the Albrecht and Bolton sales at Smith Center and reports that he sold 60 bred gilts for Shahan & Kidder, Bird City, Kan., Rawlins county, in below zero weather, bred gilts from \$35.00 to \$40.00, bred sows \$40.00 to \$50.00.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**
May 11—Krotz Stock Farms, Odell, Nebr.
- Hereford Cattle**
March 4—Wyoming Hereford ranch and William Condell, El Dorado, Kan. Sale at El Dorado.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
March 12—H. M. Wible, Corbin, Kan., Sumner county.
March 14—W. G. Buffington & Son, Geuda Springs, Kan.
March 18—J. H. Taylor & Sons, Prospect Park Farms, Chapman, Kan.
April 1—Southern Kansas Shorthorn breeders association, Wichita, Kan. Hans Regier, Whitewater, Kan., sale manager.
April 10—Kansas breeders sale, Manhattan, Kan. Livestock judging pavilion. Clinton K. Tomson, sale manager, Wakarusa, Kan.
April 23—Northwest Kansas breeders sale, McDonald, Kan. Bert Powell, McDonald, sale manager.
- Milking Shorthorn Cattle**
April 15—Grant E. Engle, Abilene, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs**
March 17—W. G. Buffington & Son, Geuda Springs, Kan.
- Hampshire Hogs**
March 14—H. C. McKelvie, route 2, Lincoln, Nebr.

Prospect Park Farms Shorthorn Sale



6 miles south and 2 east of Chapman, 15 southeast of Abilene, and 18 miles north of Herington, Kan.,



Wednesday, March 18

60 HEAD, selected from our herd of 130 head.
15 red and roan bulls, from 10 to 24 months old. Over half of them ready for service.
10 3-year-old heifers, bred for early spring freshening.
25 coming-2-year-old heifers, bred to a brother of the Regier International grand champion heifer.
10 heifer calves, 8 to 12 months old. The offering is all young, we are keeping our cow herd and the young calves only. Sired by and bred to Scotch bulls of the best conformation and breeding. From the herds of Tomson Bros. and other well known breeders. Much of the offering comes from a Bates foundation, the milking qualities of which has been retained in our breeding program. All of the cattle now on farm have had three successive clean Federal blood tests for abortion. The herd is federal accredited for T.b.
 The catalogue gives full and complete information and is free for the asking.

J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman (Dickinson Co.) Kansas
 Aucts.: Jas. T. McCulloch, Ben Stewart Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Wible's Reduction Shorthorn Sale

35 Head of the Real Dual Purpose Kind
 Sale at the farm, near Corbin, 7 miles north of Caldwell, 22 miles east and 1 south of Anthony.

Corbin, Kansas, Thursday, March 12
 (Corbin is in Sumner County)

20 cows, the money making kind, all bred or with calves at foot; **10 select heifers**, also a few nice bulls.
 Every cow in the sale raised a good calf last year and all of them have the milk producing ability to raise one or more calves.
 Our present herd sire, **Bluemont Courier** was sired by **Marshall Rodney** and his dam was by **Prentice**. Much of the sale offering was sired by **Chikaskia Sultan**, bred by **Achenbach Bros.** We have found it profitable to dispose of our less desirable cattle for years by the fat stock market route.
Grover Murphy's Consignment: Four yearling Polled Shorthorn Bulls, sons of **Modern Stamp**, bred by **Thieman of Missouri**. These bulls have plenty of quality, bone, good colors and nice Polled heads. Their ancestors were strong in milk production.
 For the sale catalog write to
H. M. WIBLE, Corbin, Kansas
C. W. Cole, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer
 Note: The sale starts at 1 o'clock p. m. Corbin is in Sumner county. The offering will be presented in their everyday clothes without special fitting, in splendid breeding condition.



Buffington's 34th Shorthorn Cattle Sale

will be held on the farm 7 miles west and 1/4 mile south of Arkansas City; 4 south and 1 west of Geuda Springs, Kansas.

Tuesday, March 17

40 HEAD.
14 red and roan bulls, from 6 to 14 months old. More than half of them ready for service.
20 SELECTED HEIFERS, selling open, 6 to 20 months old, some of them outstanding individuals.
 The offering includes 8 head of bulls and heifers that were in our 1935 show herd. 2 polled bulls and 3 polled heifers, including our polled herd bull **OAKWOOD ROYAL LEADER** (a son of the International grand champion, Oakwood Royal King).
 Some cows sell with calves by or bred to the above bull. Much of the offering sired by **CUMBERLAND BOY**, Claras, Augustas, Browndales, Lavenders, Victorias, etc. Guaranteed free from T.b. and abortion.
 We also sell 35 registered Durocs—6 bred sows and herd boar; rest last fall boars and gilts. 5 Shropshire bucks and 1 spotted stallion.

W. G. Buffington & Son
Geuda Springs, (Sumner County) Kansas
 Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer



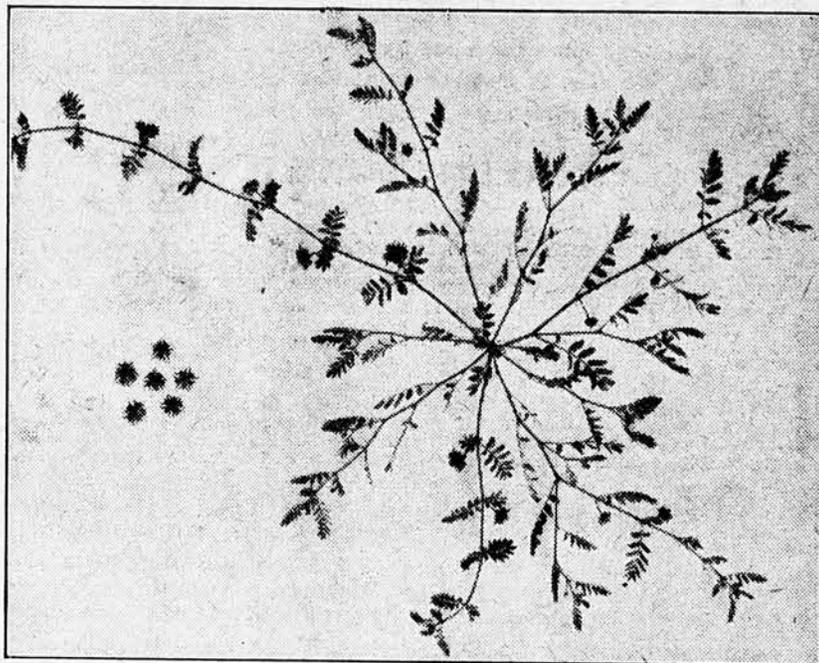
Valuable Booklets

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

- Booklet on Milk Cooling Tanks (page 8)
- Elizzard Ensilage Cutter Catalog (page 8)
- Saddle and Harness Book (page 8)
- James Building Booklets (page 8)
- First Aid to Baby Chicks and Booklet on Worm Control in Poultry (page 13)
- Book on Rectal Diseases (page 13)
- Booklet—Know Your Soil (page 13)
- Grinder Catalog (page 13)
- Wind Power Catalog (page 13)
- Irrigation Pump Catalog (page 15)
- Concrete Siles (page 15)
- Horse and Mule Power (page 15)
- Free Sample Page's File Tablets (page 15)

KANSAS FARMER, Dept. R. R. M., Topeka, Kansas. 2-29-36
 Please send me free copies of the ones I have checked.
 Name.....
 Town..... State.....

Are You Acquainted With Puncture Vine?



THE puncture vine, or Mexican sandbur, waited centuries for the automobile. When it came the burs hooked a ride on the first auto which passed over them and carried the noxious plant far and wide. The puncture vine or sandbur grows on waste places, along roadsides, on cultivated ground in dry, sandy fields; and is found generally over Kansas. It is difficult to kill the plant. Only careful and close hoeing will end it. The burs are hard and tough. They will puncture a thin automobile tire.

Method of control recommended by J. W. Zahnley, weed specialist, Kansas State College, for sizable areas is to spray. Five pounds of sodium arsenite to 50 gallons of water sprayed on thoroly will get the plants. The mixture is poisonous to livestock. Another good material for this purpose is a 3 to 10 per cent solution of sulphuric acid, applied at the rate of 50 to 100 gallons to the acre depending on the strength. It will pay to fight this plant. And keep away from it with bare feet or thin shoe soles.

Two Ways to Check Soil Blowing

L. L. COMPTON

THE lister and chisel probably are the two best tools to take care of blowing soil for immediate results. Restoring soil moisture is the backbone of a successful long-time plan to hold the soil. In using the lister or chisel, start thru the field at right angles to prevailing winds. If winds have been switching from north to south and back again, it will be best to work first at one side and then the other. In other words the listing will do the most good if started on the side of the field from which the wind is coming.

If the soil is just beginning to pick up lightly and soil from nearby farms isn't coming over, furrows every 4 to 8 rods may be enough if they are deep. However, in some counties of extreme Western Kansas, blowing already is so severe that only solid listing or chiseling will have any effect.

Used up All the Moisture

It is much more difficult to stop soil blowing than to prevent it. In 1935, most of the land from which wheat was abandoned was planted to row crop. As a result the yield of both wheat and row crop in western counties was unsatisfactory. About the only thing most of the row crop succeeded in doing on abandoned wheat land was to use all of the moisture so the soil was left dry and in excellent condition to blow in 1936.

An outstanding example of soil-blowing control is a field of wheat in Stevens county belonging to Charles Shafer. It was summer-fallowed last year. Mr. Shafer chiseled it north and south in May. Then tandem-disked east and west, used a spring tooth harrow when necessary to keep down weeds, and finished the summer by listing the ground and breaking the middles. The 1935 rainfall was only 12.4 inches at Hugoton. On September 10, the Shafer field was wet down 30 inches. This was 3 times deeper than other fields which had not been summer-tilled.

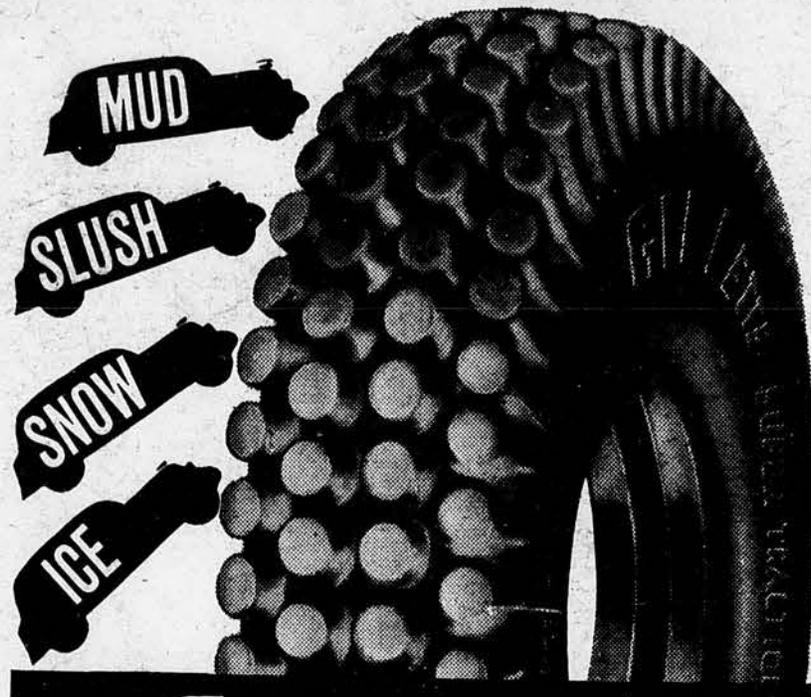
Fallowing Not the Reason

The field was sown to wheat on September 12 and 13. On February 14, several Stevens county farmers looked at Shafer's field of wheat and decided it was in condition to withstand blowing. Only soil coming from other fields could damage it. This is a good demonstration to dispute the idea that fallowing increases the blowing danger. A moist soil is much less likely to blow than a dry one. The surest way to get some moisture back into dry soils is to summer-fallow. Work when the soil is wet, after a rain; and use tools which leave the soil cloddy rather than fine.

☐ We enjoy Kansas Farmer very much.—Wendela Berry, Hunter, Kan.

A Better Barley for Kansas

A NEW barley for Kansas, the Flynn variety, is being announced by Kansas State College crops men. It makes good yields, produces heavy grain, has smooth awns and is earlier in maturity than varieties now grown. Because it has smooth awns the straw is better for feeding. W. H. Burch, Fowler, was successful last season in producing 650 bushels of this seed for sale. This is being offered by Mr. Burch for \$1.40 a bushel after being sacked, cleaned and treated with new improved Ceresan. This treatment, A. L. Clapp, Kansas State College said, will control covered smut and stripe, but not loose smut. The college crops men believe Kansas seed growers will do well to obtain some of this Flynn barley seed for growing a seed supply. This seed is certified by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. Other states have been eager to obtain some of the seed for culture among their farmers.



YOU ALWAYS GET THROUGH
Safely WITH . . .

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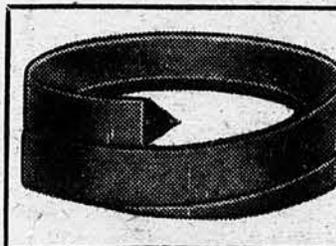
SUPER-TRACTION TIRES

The Super-Traction tire, originated, perfected and patented by Gillette, will get you through all roads in all weather—and *without chains*. The Super-Traction Tread, with the big, tough, tapered rubber lugs is the only tire tread made which will dig right into the worst road and come out clean—the only tread which can be made absolutely safe on the most slippery, icy road.

Millions of Gillette-made Super-Traction tires are in constant use by farmers, mail carriers, doctors, salesmen, and have been found to outpull any other traction-type tire made. Ask your Gillette dealer to show you the difference.

AND NOW AN ADDED ADVANTAGE ICE GRIPS

Little spring-shaped, sharp, hardened steel grips that screw onto the round rubber lugs of the Super-Traction Tire and give you



positive traction on the iciest road. No skidding, no slipping and absolute safety under all conditions. Nothing like them ever known before. Only the Gillette-made Super-Traction Tread can be equipped with ice grips and thus made the *World's Safest Tire*.

GILLETTE SUPER-TRACTION TRACTOR TIRES

All leading makes of tractors are equipped with this remarkable tire on request. Steel wheels on your present tractor may be changed over quickly and easily. Write for interesting free booklet on tractor tires.



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