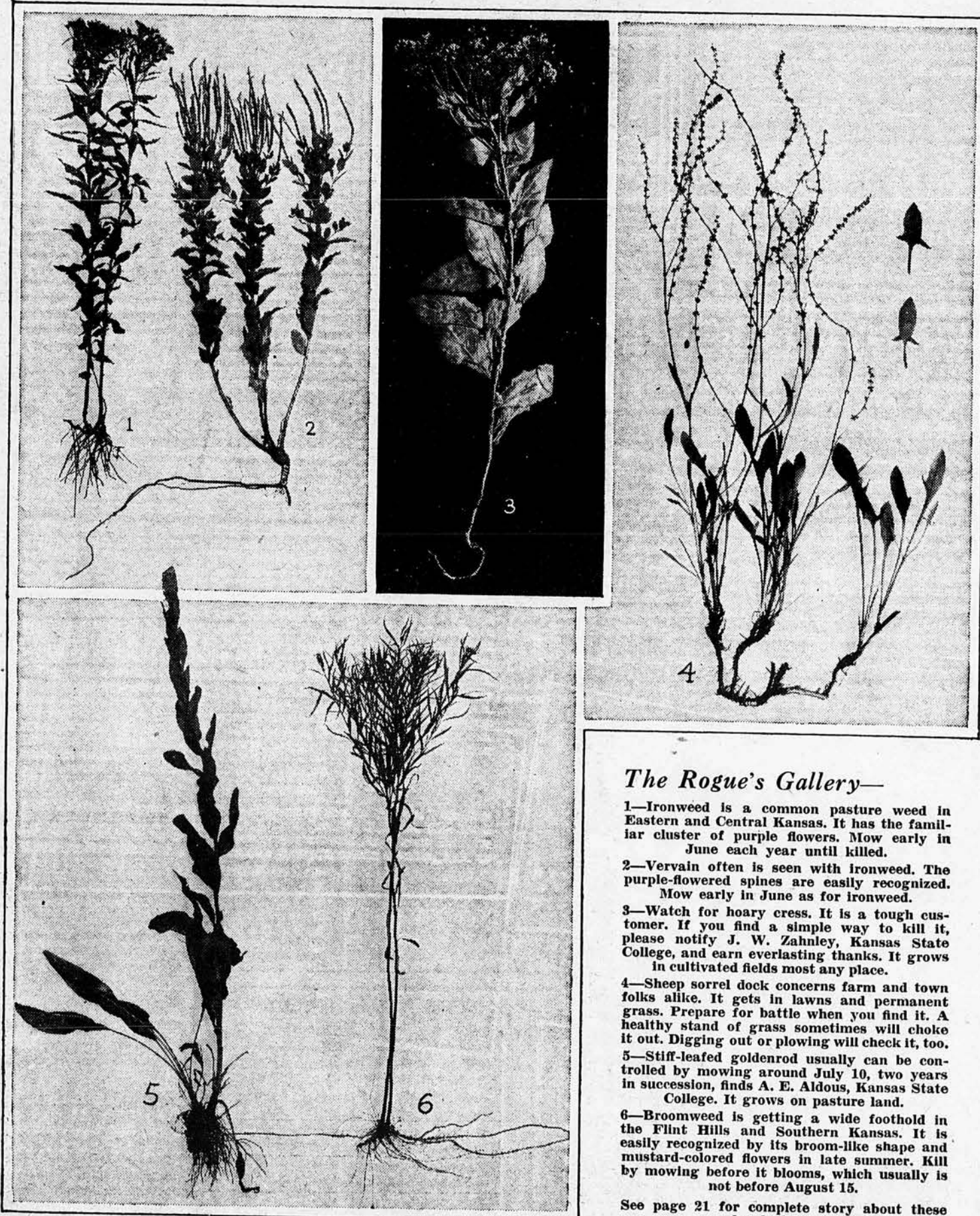
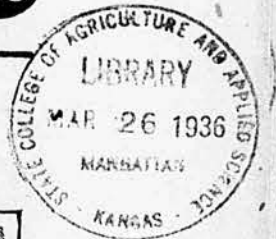


KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE



The Rogue's Gallery—

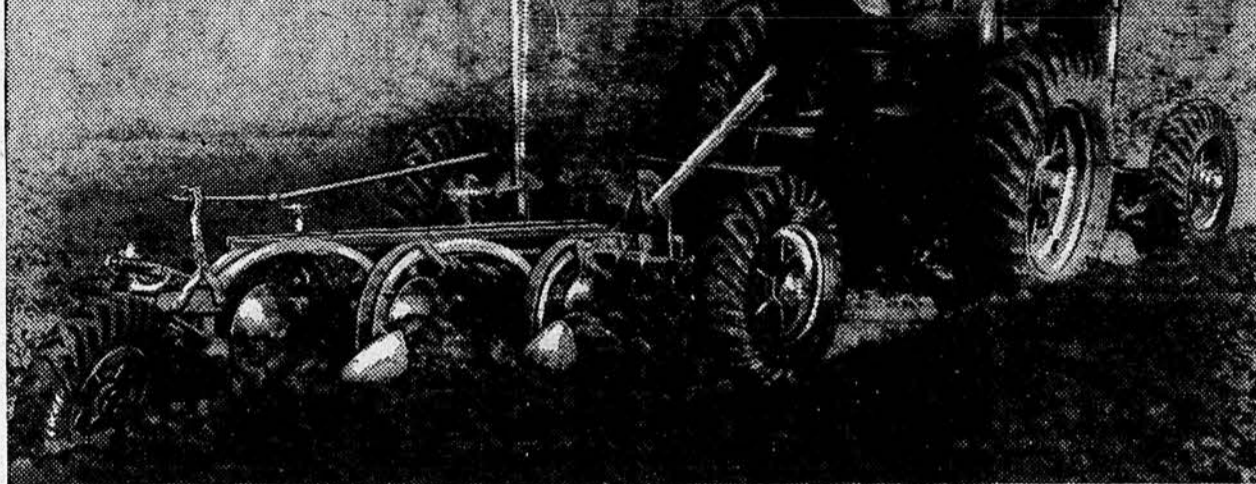
- 1—Ironweed is a common pasture weed in Eastern and Central Kansas. It has the familiar cluster of purple flowers. Mow early in June each year until killed.
- 2—Vervain often is seen with ironweed. The purple-flowered spines are easily recognized. Mow early in June as for ironweed.
- 3—Watch for hoary cress. It is a tough customer. If you find a simple way to kill it, please notify J. W. Zahnley, Kansas State College, and earn everlasting thanks. It grows in cultivated fields most any place.
- 4—Sheep sorrel dock concerns farm and town folks alike. It gets in lawns and permanent grass. Prepare for battle when you find it. A healthy stand of grass sometimes will choke it out. Digging out or plowing will check it, too.
- 5—Stiff-leaved goldenrod usually can be controlled by mowing around July 10, two years in succession, finds A. E. Aldous, Kansas State College. It grows on pasture land.
- 6—Broomweed is getting a wide foothold in the Flint Hills and Southern Kansas. It is easily recognized by its broom-like shape and mustard-colored flowers in late summer. Kill by mowing before it blooms, which usually is not before August 15.

See page 21 for complete story about these common weeds which have tricky habits.

March 28, 1936

Firestone

PUTS THE FARM ON RUBBER



FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES SPEED UP FARM WORK—MAKE IT EASIER—MORE PROFITABLE

HARVEY S. FIRESTONE pioneered and Firestone engineers developed a pneumatic tire which is the greatest contribution in recent years to more efficient and economical farming. Farmers using Ground Grip Tires on their tractors are saving more than 25% in time and fuel.

On all farm implements the Ground Grip Tire has proved of practical time-saving and money-saving value. Wagons, combines, mowers, sprayers, grain drills require up to 50% less draft to pull them. Hauling is speeded up. Plowing is done with more uniform depth. Vines and roots are not injured or cut, allowing closer planting and greater yield. Ground Grip Tires do not pack the soil and give greater protection to equipment.

It requires only a minimum investment to put all your equipment on Ground Grip Tires. With Firestone's new demountable rim and cut-down method of applying the rim to the original implement wheels, one set of tires will fit several implements. Tires can be changed quickly from one implement to another—you need only two or three sets for practically all your implements.

Firestone patented Gum-Dipped cords, with two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread, holding the patented super-traction tread to the cord body, made this great tire possible.

See the nearby Firestone Tire Dealer, Implement Dealer or Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store today—and in placing your order for new equipment, be sure to specify Firestone Ground Grip Tires on your new tractor or farm implement.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone featuring Richard Crooks or Nelson Eddy—with Margaret Speaks, Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C.—WEAF Network



FOR CARS	
4.40/4.50/4.75-21	\$7.85
4.75/5.00-19	8.50
4.50/4.75/5.00-20	8.35
5.25/5.50-17	10.55
5.25/5.50-18	10.65
6.00-16	11.95

HEAVY DUTY	
4.40/4.50/4.75-21	\$9.00
4.75/5.00-19	10.00
4.50/4.75/5.00-20	10.35
5.25/5.50-17	12.50
5.25/5.50-18	12.75
6.00-16	14.15

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

FOR TRUCKS	
32x6 Truck Type	\$27.65
32x6 H.D.	36.25
6.00-20	16.95
6.50-20	21.95
7.00-20	29.10
7.50-20	35.20
7.50-24	39.00
8.25-20	49.30
8.25-24	54.75
9.00-20	60.75

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

FOR TRACTORS	
5.00-15	\$ 9.35
5.50-16	9.95
6.00-16	11.15
7.50-18	15.70
8.25-20	20.40
9.00-20	26.55
11.25-24	59.95
12.75-28	86.85

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

Guarantee—This heavy, Super-Traction tread is guaranteed not to loosen from the tire body under any conditions, and all other parts of the tire are fully guaranteed to give satisfaction.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY

Dept. KF-328, Farm Division—AKRON, OHIO

Please send me a copy of your new Farm Tire Catalog.

NAME _____

I farm _____ Acres, I own a _____ Tractor

TOWN _____ R.F.D. _____ STATE _____

FOR CARS • TRUCKS • TRACTORS and FARM IMPLEMENTS

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At Work on New Sorghums

AMONG the things plant breeders are attempting to develop in new sorghums are earlier maturity, white or yellow seed, dwarf types for easy machine harvesting, juicier forage, lower prussic acid content, improved sirup production, and resistance to insects. Plant breeders, with their recently found knowledge of genetics, know how crosses between varieties will result. They are busily working on crosses which will give the desired types of sorghum for Kansas and every other state.

Plowing Spuds Only Once

ONE good plowing of potatoes is sufficient, Maine potato growers tell us, unless the patch is too large to keep the weeds down with a hoe. If later or more cultivations are necessary, then plowing should be extremely shallow. If you want your potatoes ridged, this can be done at the first plowing as well as by several subsequent plowings.

Hulls Do not Damage Eggs

COTTONSEED hulls, used for nesting material, do not lower hatchability of hen's eggs because oil in the hulls gets on the eggs. Hulls were used for nests at the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station, Glendale, Ariz., for several years without any apparent detrimental results.

Then, in order to obtain more exact information, tests were conducted in which the hatchability of eggs laid on cottonseed hulls was compared with the hatchability of eggs laid on straw. Eggs laid on hulls even hatched a little better, altho the difference was small.

Loss From Tinted Eggs

THERE is considerable loss from tinted eggs being produced in flocks which are supposed to lay eggs with white shells. Tinted eggs bring 3 cents a dozen less than white-shelled eggs of similar quality. It is only by selected breeding that production of tinted eggs can be stopped. No hen which lays tinted eggs, and no male whose dam laid tinted eggs, should be used for breeding. It is said that by following this program, the trouble from tinted eggs can be eliminated in a few years.—H. L. Kempster.

A Teacher for Chicks

IT ALWAYS is good management to brood chicks of different ages separately. When this is done all the chicks have an equal opportunity to live and develop. This may require more equipment, but the decrease in death loss will more than offset the added expense. When fewer chicks are hatched than are required for the brooder house, it may be wise to buy enough baby chicks of the same age to fill the brooder house to capacity.

One poultryman puts one older chick with each new bunch, to act as a "leader." This very wise older chick soon teaches the beginners where to find feed and heat.

Test Crested Wheat Grass

ALTHO Crested wheat grass has not been thoroly tried in Kansas, much interest is found in it. John Hutchinson, Russell county, is seeding several acres to it this spring. Kansas Farmer is helping in the process of finding adapted strains of the grass for Kansas. Six fields are being followed by farmers in Western counties, which will be seeded co-operatively by the owner and Kansas Farmer next September.

Sure of a Good Garden

GARDEN ponds are getting more popular in Western Kansas. Some folks have used them for a long time. Abe Lohrenz, Ulysses, built a new one last spring. The windmill pumps the water and the garden spot is close by where water can be run onto it. Where the well supply is ample, water can be stored in these surface reservoirs at low cost. It is a good idea to build pond several feet deep, and not try to make it too wide. There will be less evaporation if this is done. The water must be puddled carefully to stop seepage, but once they are made they hold well.

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

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
 MAIL & BREEZE

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

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Seventy-Fourth Year, No. 7 * *

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Are We in for Stronger— Competition

TUDOR CHARLES



DANGER of competition between major farming sections of the United States is a matter of considerable conversation among farmers and others directly interested in farming. It has been due to evident changes in certain areas by the AAA, and expected shake-ups in cropping practices when the latest style of farm relief starts rolling. Dairymen fear more milk on account of increased pastures. Beef men wonder whether breeding herds will increase. Corn growers have been fearing Southern corn.

For some time we have been asking, "What effect will AAA changes have on Kansas agriculture?" There are several viewpoints for speculation. How rapidly will a wholesale change in individual farming plans affect the entire national picture? What will be the immediate ef-



① build up competition between states or farming sections. He believes we could have sharply higher hog numbers and dairy output thru increased acreages of corn and feed grains, and hay in the South. On a trip to Texas he saw fields of corn where cotton grew before. Small farmers raising this crop had no more than 1 to 5 cows and several hogs to which to feed this crop. As a result, last year's corn was shipped to feeding sections.

June Foltz, Wakarusa, an active Grange leader, fed Texas corn to his fattening cattle last year. He said this source of corn looked like a menace, altho it was appreciated last year. Seven carloads of Texas corn came into Wakarusa.

Southern farm leaders tell their own story of cropping changes there. Kansas Farmer asked commissioners of agriculture in each state to do so. Some inquiries were referred to extension leaders. "It would be difficult to say there is a tendency on the part of our farmers to increase corn, wheat and hay crops to the extent that it would injure your market of these crops in the West," reports L. I. Jones, of Mississippi's state extension work. "The people who buy your products are in the cotton-producing area of the state and in that section no material increase has been made. In the hill section there is a move to grow crops they have not been growing, altho should have all these years. In other words the small farmer who is not able to buy corn and hay will grow and use it. He would not buy or use it if he did not grow it. I do not think you need to worry. The large cotton planters who buy your hay and corn will not materially increase their acreage of these crops."

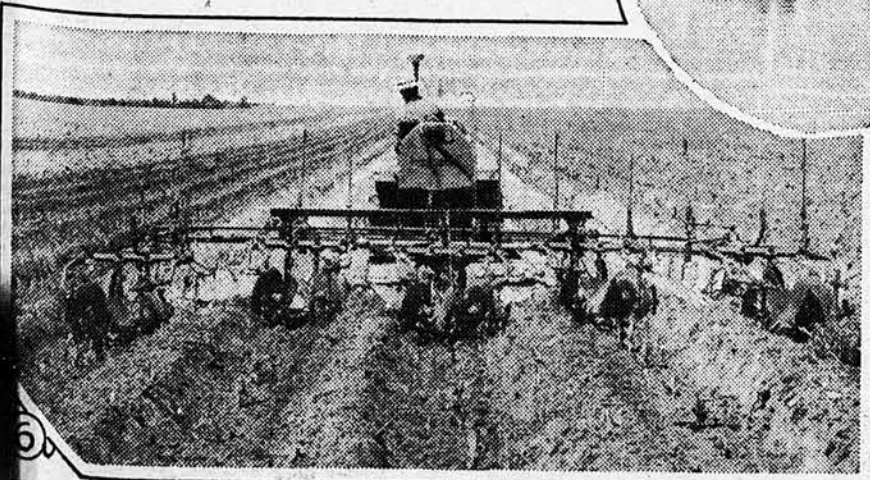


From Alabama, "No special effort to produce corn, wheat, feed grain or hay crops for commercial production of meat and dairy animals," said J. C. Lowry, extension agronomist. "Under our present acre yields, for this state to follow a live-at-home program, considerable more acreage would have to be planted to feed crops than the entire crop acreage of this state. I cannot see much prospect for expansion in the livestock industry at our present yields of feed crops."

"Twenty years ago Georgia was a one-crop cotton state," Tom Linder, commissioner of (Continued on Page 23)

effect on Kansas farm income? Granting that soil conservation aims in some form or other continue under way 5 years from now, how will they be affecting farming, from a single Kansas farmer on up to the national farming unit?

We won't attempt to answer these questions, nor have they been answered for us. We will tell you what various people have been thinking. Things don't always work out the way they are expected. For instance, the danger of Canadian cattle imports under the first year of the tariff pact is said to be past. Prices in the United States markets discouraged imports and Western Canadian cattle are expected to move to England instead of the states. C. C. Cogswell, master of the Kansas State Grange, said he had little faith in any program which tended to



⑤ The Pictures:

- 1—H. M. Kinsley, Hays, stores alfalfa for winter security. There'll be more of this done as Kansas farmers lay-by for a short feed crop.
- 2—Kansas Corn Belt farmers hit the top in fat hog production. No danger of putting them out of business. These hogs were raised on clean pasture.
- 3—Feeding time. More Kansas cattle are due to move up to a ration of alfalfa and fodder, same as these good range steers on the Danner farm, near Garden City.
- 4—This field of prairie grass was brought back from near destruction with good care, by August Engler, Shawnee county, shown in picture. There is a drop of 1 to 2 feet between it and cultivated land below, due to water erosion.
- 5—Ponds are due to get more attention. They help stabilize the beef and dairy business. These are Holsteins on the Selfridge farm, east of Sterling.
- 6—This outfit will cover 60 acres in 10 hours, at a cost of 3 cents an acre for fuel, and 4 or 5 cents for labor. Where are costs lower than these?

New Farm Plan Can Be a Success

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THE Agricultural Conservation Act, which was approved February 29, is one of the most important pieces of legislation, so far as farmers are concerned, that has been enacted by the present Congress. Just how it will work out in practice, of course, remains to be tested.

The general purposes of this act is to encourage farmers to save their lands from the waste of erosion, to stop raising crops of which there already is a surplus, and to devote more of their lands to raising crops for which the domestic demand so far has been in excess of the supply, judged by the fact that we are importing large quantities of certain products which might be supplied by our own farmers. Second, to restore the purchasing value of the farmer's dollar to a parity with other industries' dollar, or to use the language of the act itself, "To re-establish the ratio, and purchasing power so far as practicable, between the net income per person on farms and that of the income per person not on farms that prevailed during the 5-year period, August 1909-July 1914, inclusive."

Now these purposes are good. The only question in doubt being whether the act can and will be economically, fairly and successfully administered.

The general plan of the law is to administer it thru state agencies, rather than to attempt what I consider the impossible task of administering it from Washington.

In other words, the Government will undertake to help the states financially to carry out the provisions of the act. In this it follows the plan used since the Government went into the business of helping to build roads. The administration of the construction of roads is carried on by the states; the Government helping to finance the building, but with the right to insist that roads must be constructed according to certain standards in order to get the Federal help.

This plan seems to me far better than the plan of the AAA which was knocked out by the Supreme Court. That law undoubtedly benefited agriculture, but that it was unfair in its operation no well-informed and fair-minded farmer can deny. There were a good many big wheat raisers who received large benefits which they did not deserve or need, while a good many small farmers received no benefits.

The present act, if carried out fairly and efficiently, ought to be of benefit to farmers everywhere and to small farmers as well as big ones. Its success will depend on whether the states and the Government co-operate honestly and efficiently; second, whether it can and will be divorced from politics. If there is not efficient and intelligent co-operation between the Government and the states, or if it is managed for political advantage, then it will be a failure. I am hoping that it will be as great a success as I think is reasonably possible.

More About Townsend Plan

IN A PREVIOUS issue of Kansas Farmer I made the statement that I had been informed, on what seemed to be reliable authority, that the Townsend leaders were contemplating abandoning the transaction-tax plan of raising the money necessary to pay the pensions. However, I have just received an issue of the official publication of the Townsend organization, which denies that any change of plan is contemplated. I very gladly republish this denial:

"There is no retreat from the purpose of the Townsend Plan to distribute \$200 a month for those over 60 years of age who retire from all gainful occupation and spend that sum during the month it is received. There is no retreat from the transactions tax to raise this revolving fund. In the McGroarty Bill, a limit of \$200 is placed upon the payments in the belief that the transactions tax will raise even much larger amounts, when unemployment is ended thru the Townsend Plan, and business is speeded up to the point that production demand is increased to capacity and is matched by increased buying power. The provisions of the McGroarty Bill are understood by every reader of the Townsend Weekly and every member of the Townsend Clubs. The language of the bill was provided by legal authorities who believed that only in this manner of providing for distribution of the transactions tax on a prorata basis to annuitants could it meet constitutional requirements and avoid legal attacks. To the taunt that the McGroarty Bill does not provide specifically for the \$200 a month, National Headquarters has issued this full and frank statement. . . ."

I do not and have not considered a change of plan a matter of much importance. The one important fact is that to carry out this plan it will be necessary to take from productive industry anywhere from 19 billion dollars to 24 billion dollars annually, and hand it over to men and women past 60 years old, the number being estimated all the way from 7 to 11 million. In other words the producers under 60 years old, who constitute about $\frac{15}{16}$ of the entire population, will contribute to the other $\frac{1}{16}$ anywhere from 40 to 50 per cent of the gross income of the wealth-producers of the United States. There are, after all, just two vital questions involved:

Garden Time

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

OLD Friend Robin watching
Asking, unafraid
As I use the lawn rake,
"Why don't you use the spade?"
Tries to tell me plainly
In beseeching terms
"Dig away down deeper
For bigger better worms."

Old Friend Red Bird singing
From the topmost bough
Scanning each location
And where to build and how.
Then with rapture shows her
The place the nest shall be.
She comes deciding quickly
To take the other tree.

Dead leaves, weeds and branches,
Going up in smoke
From the streets and gardens,
Stifle 'til we choke!
Then the pretty packets
Of seed will be put in.
Not all the joy in planting
Sometimes By Heck we win!

One, is the plan practical? And the other, is it just?

I have no feeling of animosity toward the people who are honestly advocating this plan. I do believe there are some men who are taking advantage of this movement to make an easy living, but that is not true of the great body of men and women who are advocating it.

I am sure that the many thousands of supporters of the plan, with the exception of a comparatively few, will not be financially benefited, but on the other hand will be out of pocket whatever amount they contribute to the organizers who are pushing it.

There is not even a remote probability that the McGroarty bill will be passed in either house of Congress. The plan has not the endorsement, so far as I can learn, of a single economist of any general reputation.

I also wish to say that I am strongly in favor of a practical old age pension law. The Social Security Act, which already has passed Congress, insofar as it provides for government aid to old age pensions, seems to me a pretty good law. It needs some adjustment between the Government and the states, but that can be done. One objection to the Townsend plan is that in my opinion it hinders, rather than advances, the cause of old-age pensions.

The Best Kind of Argument

OUT in Cheyenne county is a farmer, F. W. Greer, who does not seem to be convinced the Townsend plan will work and writes me his reasons. He bases his argument on a very practical illustration, which is the very best kind of argument, because the average person can comprehend what he can visualize. While if you get him into a maze of figures which he does not comprehend, he does not know what you are talking about.

"Our county," says Mr. Greer, "has a population of about 7,000 and an estimated total annual income of 3 million dollars, when the drouth doesn't hit us too hard. This income is divided among 2,500 families. The number of persons in the county who

would be eligible for pensions under the Townsend plan at a conservative estimate is 500. These would draw pensions of \$200 a month each or \$100,000 a month in the aggregate, or \$1,200,000 a year, or 40 per cent of the ordinary gross income of the county.

"This large amount spent each month—guaranteed by the Townsend people only—would start the wheels of industry revolving if it were in addition to our regular spending monthly—remember that I said extra—in our sparsely settled county. With this amount added to our regular income we would move forward. It would be a long step toward prosperity.

"But let us stop and do some figuring. I stated that our gross income in the county of Cheyenne is about 3 million dollars a year. It makes no difference how we juggle the figures, what we spend must come out of that gross income. We might take 40 per cent of that gross income and give it to 500 people and let them spend it, or we can let all of it remain in the hands of those who produced it and let them spend it. Either way the surplus, that is the gross income, remains the same.

"So far as I know there are no money hoarders among our people at present. If there were any I feel certain the news would leak out and the rest of us would be making paths to the doors of the money-savers asking for loans. If no one in the county is saving or hoarding money, then it is evident that we are spending all of our income.

"The question then arises just why will prosperity cover our county like the dust storms if these 500 old people spend 40 per cent of the same money that the 7,000 now are spending? In other words, we would have to collect an average of \$40 a month from each family in this county to turn over to these 500 old people. I might be willing to help make the first collection in our township if Dr. Townsend, or one of his lieutenants, will send me some literature showing the contributors just now, when and where they will receive this donation back. I say that I might make the first round, but I wouldn't want to make any subsequent rounds, because I don't want to be killed just yet. I am not certain that I am ready to face Saint Peter and ask for a harp and crown, and certainly I don't wish to go to the other place just now.

"I also am trying to figure out how a small, innocent sales tax levied nationally will raise 19 billion or 20 billion dollars and pay all over 60 years old \$200 a month, when a sales tax of about the same size levied by Missouri will only pay their pensions over 70 years old \$10 a month."

I am of the opinion that Mr. Greer's illustration is one of the best I have seen used. His logic is unanswerable.

More or Less Modern Fables

(Contributed by T. W. D.)

A POLITICIAN ant was a candidate for the office of boss of the ant-hill. He was addressing a group of ant voters and telling them what he would do for them if elected. He said: "If you elect me, my fellow ants, you will not have to work any more and you will have plenty of sugar." He did not explain just how they were to get the sugar. "That," he said, "is a mere detail. There is enough sugar, and more than enough, to supply every ant in the world. The trouble is lack of proper distribution. Vote for me and I will see that the sugar is distributed."

Just then a man wearing hob-nail boots stepped on the oratorical ant and spread his carcass on the sidewalk. Another ant, returning to the hill with his load of sugar, looked at the mashed carcass of the deceased candidate and said: "After all it is better to be a hard working ant than a dead politician who made promises he couldn't fulfill."

A pair of chimpanzees that had just arrived at a menagerie where they expected to take up their residence, were looking about trying to make up their minds what animals it would be safe to tie up with. Their attention was directed to a hyena, which looked at them and grinning a mirthless grin, spoke up and invited them to come into his cage. Talking it over afterward, one of the chimpanzees said to the other: "My opinion is that any beast that grins like that would rob the dead if it had the chance." Moral—beware of the made-to-order smile.

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

Farm Matters as I See Them

Farm Plan Worth Studying

I WOULD urge every farmer to learn all he can about the new soil conservation and domestic allotment farm program that has replaced the AAA as administered under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. You, of course, remember that the AAA was invalidated by the Supreme Court of the United States last January 6.

It now is proposed to pay farmers for substituting soil-conserving and soil-building crops on up to 15 per cent of their land now planted to soil-depleting crops. Farmers who will do this are to be paid an average of \$10 an acre for making this shift. There also will be payments averaging \$1 an acre for all land planted to designated soil-conserving and soil-building crops.

As it happens, the soil depleting crops include most of those of which annually recurring surpluses are produced in the United States, so the payments for planting soil-conserving and soil-building crops will approximate, in many instances, the payments made under the AAA for directly attempting to control production.

Federal subsidies for the new soil conservation and domestic allotment plan are limited to 500 million dollars a year. I am not going to attempt to give details of this program here. But I do suggest that you find out all you can about it, and join in the movement if it impresses you as the right thing to do.

A Poor Trade for Farmers

AS YOU know I have been much disappointed with most of the trade agreements with foreign nations negotiated by Secretary Cordell Hull of State. It seems that these agreements nearly all propose to allow additional imports of farm products into the country, in exchange for the relaxing of trade barriers by foreign countries to allow manufactured goods from the United States to be shipped into those countries. Now I am very strong for the United States manufacturers selling everything they can abroad. But I am strongly opposed to trading off the domestic market of the American farmer to obtain the foreign markets for our manufacturer.

As a matter of fact, I believe this government ought to be trying to develop foreign markets for exports of farm products from the United States. For that reason, if for no other, I am glad that Chester C. Davis, administrator of the AAA, has gone to Europe to study conditions there. Mr. Davis is to make an especial study of the prospects for marketing American farm products in Europe.

"I am not going as a salesman, but as an observer," Mr. Davis said the day he left Washington. "My job will be to size up the situation, and just what the prospects are for American farmers to sell more of their goods in European countries in the next few years."

But it is my understanding that Mr. Davis is to report to the President, when he returns, not only what he has observed as to conditions, but also will make suggestions as to what a salesman for American farm products would do if he were sent to Europe. At least I hope Mr. Davis will find some more foreign markets—and tell Secretary Hull as well as the President and the rest of us.

Farm Voice Is Heard

GOOD can come out of bad—even desperate situations. These recent hard years have taught the entire country considerably more—but not all—about the importance of the farmer's position. Big cities have learned a much needed lesson: That farming is a business which must succeed. That the farm income, whether good or bad, directly affects the income of almost everyone else.

To me this means the farm voice, in the future, should have a less difficult time being heard. While this may appear to be an indirect benefit, I think it will help in the marketing end. Part of our recent meat strikes, I believe, were due to a misunderstanding of the farmer's position. I mean the so-called "silent" strike as well as outright demonstrations. The "silent" strike consisted of folks cutting down on meat buying out of anger, not entirely because they couldn't afford it. Much misinformation pointed to the farmer as the cause, as well as to the Farm Program. Certain folks thought the farmer was holding out on them. Certain newspapers and individuals, either out of ignorance or malice, continued to confuse the effects of drouth with crop control of the AAA. Thinking folks now know that drouth wiped out surpluses in one mighty gesture, while it would have required many seasons for planned control to accomplish similar results.

Out of this mass of publicity regarding planned farming, crop control and processing taxes, the idea is filtering into the minds of city folks—the big consuming public—that maybe the farmer isn't such a bad fellow after all.

Farming states can well follow up this advantage, however slight it may be, with favorable publicity about their products. States have built up certain reputations: We all know of California and Florida fruits; eggs from the West Coast beat Midwest eggs on the Eastern markets.

Apples from the Northwest are well known, as are potatoes from the North; out here we have made some progress with quality wheat, butter and livestock.

I like the plan proposed by livestock farmers, of advertising their own products to consumers. A cent or less assessed on each 100 pounds of beef sold—assessed by the growers—would raise such an advertising fund. Coming from livestock growers as it does, men who know the business, this plan has a sound foundation. As it is up to the manufacturer to advertise his automobile or lamp or paint, it may be up to the farmer to get into the selling end of his business thru advertising. He has made great progress in production. Co-operative marketing has proved its usefulness. Perhaps co-operative publicity will play its part in the future. That would be one good way of avoiding part of the surplus troubles. When surpluses of meats, for example, threaten in the future, producers could use their greatest amount of publicity to get folks to eat more meat. It might work.

But along with other efforts, I think production control in some form is one of the mightiest weapons farmers can use against below-cost-of-production prices. And the nearer this control is placed in the hands of actual farmers the better it will be. We have just had a demonstration of what adjusted production will do for farm prices. It is true the "adjustment" by drouth was too severe. Certain things were wrong with the AAA adjustment program. Higher prices fail to help farmers who have nothing to sell. But this, as I have said, was a drastic case. With farmers co-operating in an effort to fit their production to consumption, a balance can be reached. Over a period of years, farmers will have enough to sell—at decent prices to farmers. Also at prices consumers are able to pay and will pay.

But Not Sinking Deeper

THE Farm Credit Administration reports the first drop in outstanding agricultural loans since the formation of the FCA in May, 1933. Total loans out at the end of January this year are reported as \$2,066,000,000, compared to \$2,072,000,000 December 31, 1935. That is a hopeful sign. The drop is not a big one, but it is a drop. The farmer is not out of the hole, but he seems not to be sinking in any deeper, at any rate.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

"Early" Lambs Are Later This Year

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, Fed.	\$ 9.60	\$11.00	\$13.00
Wheat, No. 1	10.45	10.15	8.70
Wheat, No. 2	10.50	9.15	7.75
Wheat, Heavy	.19	.18½	.16½
Wheat, Firsts	.17	.23½	.19½
Wheat, Terfat	.29	.32	.32
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.09	1.13½	1.02½
Wheat, Yellow	.69	.69½	.39½
Wheat, No. 3	.28¾	.31	.56
Wheat, No. 4	.49	.50	.76
Wheat, Baled	20.00	14.50	25.00
Wheat, No. 5	6.50	9.00	18.00

weather, will slow up the early lamb crop, which ordinarily reaches market before July 1. Prices are expected to be some higher in April.

The present hog-corn feeding ratio is one of the most favorable feeders ever have experienced. A hundred pounds of pork on the hoof will buy close to 20 bushels of corn right at the farm. But it isn't likely to last more than a few months. Commission men aren't bullish about meat prices and say pork is too high to move freely over the counter. Hog production is increasing now, and experience indicates the number of hogs going to market during the next year or two will be much larger than in 1934 and 1935. This prospect suggests the need for caution in increasing the size of breeding herds in 1936.

More Corn Than Year Ago

Corn held fairly steady during March, despite weakness in other feed grains and wheat. A favorable hog and cattle feeding situation gave owners of corn nerve to hold to their figures. Heavy moisture corn, however, has been selling at a discount and

probably will move at still lower prices soon. There are nearly 450 million bushels more corn on farms and at terminals than a year ago.

No Higher Price Expected

Even if the Argentine corn acreage is the largest on record this year, corn there has been damaged by drouth and locusts and probably will be no bigger than 450 million bushels, or about the same as last year. Corn prices are not expected to go much higher this spring and summer if crop prospects are normal.

Stockers and Feeders Higher

Cattle prices are not exceedingly low, except in comparison with prices paid for feeders in some cases last fall. Apparently, heifers bought with care last fall are holding their money together. Fat steers are showing a loss in many cases. Stockers and feeders are the highest in nearly a year.

Low Point This Spring

There is some belief stock cattle prices will work even higher in the next 4 weeks. They are selling close to fat grades now. Market observers at Kansas State College believe the fat cattle low this spring will be in May or June, while several livestock commission men think the run will be over by that time. There are a great many fat cattle yet to move before summer.

Market Barometer

Cattle—Sell fat cattle anytime. May pay to hold stockers.

Hogs—All right during April.

Lambs—Near future looks better than early summer.

Wheat—Little interest in these parts until May.

Corn—Not much change expected this spring, except on wet corn which will have to move.

Butterfat and Eggs—Chance to go lower.

Our Income Is Growing

Last year would not have been considered a real good year for Kansas from the financial standpoint, but it was the best since 1930. Our income that year was nearly 310 million dollars. In 1935, it was more than 265 million. Our crop income last year was \$46,838,000 or only slightly more than half as much as in 1930; but livestock money at \$177,291,000 was 35 million dollars more than in 1930. Benefit payments added 41 million dollars.

THE early spring lamb crop of 1936, in the principal early lambing areas, is about 6 per cent larger than a year ago. Weather conditions were unfavorable in most areas and losses were heavy, or the increase would have been greater. Scarcity of pasture, due to cold

What the New Farm Plan Promises

Payments for Changing to Soil-Improving Methods

HOW payments will be made under the new soil conservation program is indicated by announcements from Washington headquarters. They are definite enough that a farmer who desires to take part should be able to figure how many acres of soil-improvement methods he needs to use, and about how much he may expect to receive from the Government as additional revenue from them.

The first fact needed is the base acreage of soil-depleting crops grown on the farm in 1935. These crops were classified in the March 14, Kansas Farmer. They are mainly cash grain crops. Then up to 15 per cent of this soil-depleting base may be used for soil-conserving crops or practices. Exact classification of these crops is not yet available but probably will be in a few days. The legumes and grasses and summer-fallow are expected to be sure bets for Kansas.

For transferring this 15 per cent of his soil-depleting base the farmer will get an average of \$10 an acre. It will range from \$5 to \$20 over the country.

It Works Like This

ADD up your total acres of soil-depleting crops grown in 1935. Plant about 15 per cent of this acreage to soil-building or soil-conserving crops this spring, or summer-fallow if it is given the O. K. This is the acreage on which you will be paid. Be sure the soil-depleting acreage in 1936 is as much smaller than the 1935 base as the acreage on which you expect to draw soil-diversion payments. Fill out soil-conservation application when opportunity comes.

There is an additional payment of about \$1 an acre for each acre already in soil-conserving and soil-building crops, plus the new acreage being transferred. There will be a different classification between soil-conserving and soil-building crops, but just how it will apply to Kansas, or what difference it will make in handling the program, has not yet been announced.

Wallace Gives an Example

Using a 100-acre farm as an example, Secretary Wallace explained how the plan might work in Kansas. If the farmer had planted in 1935, 60 acres of wheat, 15 acres of corn and 10 of oats, with the remaining 15 acres in tame pasture, his total acreage of soil-depleting crops would be 85. He would have the opportunity of diverting 15 per cent of this base, or 12 acres, into soil-conserving practices. If the acre-payment for his land was \$10, he would receive \$120 for this part of his performance.

In addition he would get \$1 an acre for the 15 acres he had in grass in 1935, plus another dollar an acre for the 12 acres diverted. His total payment would be \$120, plus \$15, plus \$12 which equals \$147. At the same time he would be improving his farm and soil.

In all probability the program will work about the same on large farms in Western Kansas, except that acre-payments may be somewhat smaller than \$10.

Hope 80 Per Cent Take Part

County committees will use total figures available to show the ratio between soil-depleting and soil-conserving crops in each county. Then, total of individual reports made by farmers in that county will have to correspond closely to these figures. It is expected 80 per cent of the nation's farmers will take part in the program.

It is not too late for Kansas farmers to take part in the soil-conservation program. Any of the row-crop acreage may be diverted to soil-improvement crops. Clovers may be planted in April and May. Acreage may be fallowed for planting to alfalfa or grass this fall in Eastern Kansas and to wheat in Western Kansas.

These practices will draw soil conservation payments and assure improvement on each farm. It seems that participation in the new soil plan offers

far more to individual farmers than did the old AAA. It offers something permanent—something that will be of value to the farm in years to come, regardless of the direction politics on Government panaceas take.

Kansas, with 12 other states, is included in the Western division of 5 regions named for the new act. George E. Farrell, known to Kansans by his work as head of the AAA wheat division, will head the regional office, located at Washington, D. C. Other states in the division are North Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Crop Loan Is Needed

A CONFERENCE was called March 23, between the emergency crop and feed loan section of the Farm Credit Administration and the Resettlement group in Washington, at the insistence of Senator Arthur Capper. The FCA ruled farmers getting aid from Resettlement are not eligible for emergency crop loans. Senator Capper contends these farmers will get off relief rolls more quickly if they are lent funds to put in crops. He said it was repugnant to most of them to be on relief rolls, but they could do nothing to improve their condition when funds supplied were sufficient only to provide food and clothing for their families.

Lambs Grade on Even Basis

SIX lots of lambs fed in tests at Garden City Experiment Station, sold last week at \$9.85 a hundred pounds. All of the lots, Rufus F. Cox, Kansas State College, said, sold at the top of the market. No lambs were "cut out" of any of the pens. These lambs had been fed on different combinations of sorghum grain and forage, with alfalfa, and by lot-feeding and "lambling down."

Hogs the Market Wants

IT SEEMS odd that of all the types of hogs developed by American breeders, none yet are perfection so far as the retail market is concerned. To make a test of various types of hogs as to production of suitable cuts, the Illinois College of Agriculture last spring fed out hogs of types called rangy, intermediate, chuffy and very chuffy. To make the story short, the ideal seems to be, from dressing results, an intermediate type with the length of the rangy type and some of the ability to

Try 6 Fields of Crested Wheat

THERE is a chance for Central Kansas to use more Brome and Crested wheat grass in reseeding pastures, or in establishing new stands of grass on cultivated land. Crested wheat grass is not well known in Kansas, while Brome has been grown for a good many years in north central counties. Mixtures of Brome and Crested wheat grass may be established on the better lands in Central Kansas counties, believes L. E. Willoughby, Manhattan, crops authorities.

At present Crested wheat grass seed would cost \$5 an acre. Brome grass will cost about \$2. Fall seeding is best. Spring seeding isn't safe because hot summer weather may kill the young grass plants.

In an effort to make Crested wheat grass seed available at a lower price, Kansas Farmer is establishing 6 small fields this year on farms in Ottawa, Jewell, Norton, Cheyenne, Ness and Russell counties. It is hoped these plantings will help to make seed available, add to efforts of the state experiment stations to demonstrate the value of Crested wheat grass, and give plant breeders additional opportunity to select strains for use farther west in Kansas. Co-operators in the tests have been selected with attention to their past interest in pasture work and their location with reference to main traveled roads.

finish early possessed by the chuffy type.

Perhaps hog growers never will meet the demand exactly, keeping in mind as they do that their production and feeding problems must be considered also. But these tests lend weight to the preference many farmers now are showing for less daylight under their breeding stock.

Wool Should Pay for Feed

A GOOD basis for culling ewes from the flock is on their wool clip. When shearing is under way it will pay to mark with paint, ewes which clip light or poor quality wool. Then these ewes may be taken out of the flock as soon as they are fat, or sold with the first fat lambs. The wool clip should pay the feed bill, and if it doesn't more attention needs to be paid to each ewe's clip.

Beef Men to Show in Groups

IN THE footsteps of a successful district dairy show plan, comes the same idea for beef cattle. Breeders of the beef types will be wise to follow this idea. It resulted in greater competition among many more dairy breeders, and more interest among spectators. The galleries at the state fairs were filled while the district herds were being judged. The new beef-breeders' plan is to hold preliminary county shows early in the year, wherever local breeders show enough interest. All breeders are eligible.

A county herd of 10 young bulls and 10 young heifers will be made up

by selection. After fitting by the owners they will be grouped in the fall and shown at the state fairs. Cost of fitting these animals will amount to little more than feeding as they ought to be fed for proper growth. Complete rules for county show herds are available at county agents' offices, or from J. J. Moxley, Kansas State College, the state leader.

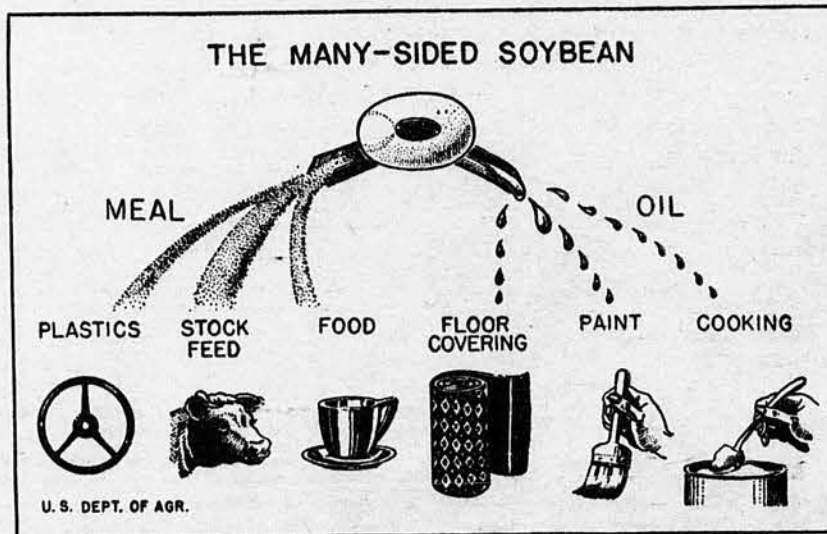
Palm Oil for Glossy Coats

THE steel industry has two by-products useful on farms. One is a nourishing feed that fattens cattle and makes their coats sleek and glossy. It is made by soaking bran middlings in palm oil, a by-product of the tin mill. The other useful item is a fertilizer, sulfate of ammonia, which comes from

Wheat Payments for 1936

PAYMENTS on 1936 wheat contracts, completion of which was outlawed by the Supreme Court, will be about the same as for 1935, our Washington correspondent believes. The funds probably will come from the emergency appropriation of 296 million dollars instead of from the new soil-conservation budget. For the 1937 crop, Kansas wheat farmers' share of the soil-conservation fund should run between 15 million and 18 million dollars, if 80 per cent of them decide to join. This may run 10 million dollars less than under the old AAA.

A Dozen States Study Beans



KANSAS is one of 12 North Central states working with the Department of Agriculture in soybean industrial research at the laboratory in Urbana, Ill. Soybean acreage in these states jumped from 2 million acres in 1924 to 5 million last year. Kansas is going to come in for its share of soybean business in the future, too. Right now farmers in 10 counties are preparing 5-acre fields for cooperative soybean plantings with Kansas Farmer. These fields will be located

in Clay, Republic, Rooks, Russell, Ellsworth, Rice, McPherson, Kingman, Edwards and Harper counties.

Soybeans are used in making industrial and food products such as paint, enamel, varnish, glue, printing ink, rubber substitutes, linoleum, insecticides, plastics, glycerin, flour, soy sauce, breakfast food, candies, and—extremely important—soybean meal. The last item will become much more common in Kansas feeding rations than it is right now.

the process in which coal is made into coke. The palm oil and bran mixture comes from a process used to give tin a high luster. Dealers usually buy this feed, and after removing all metal, sell it to feeders. Sulfate of ammonia, an important source of soil nitrogen, is made by condensing the smoke and gases from ovens where coke is being made.

Kansas Has Good Horse Hay

ALFALFA is better feed for work horses than timothy, college tests prove. This is good news, since in Kansas, timothy is an unimportant crop and alfalfa is getting more and more in the limelight. Horses and mules fed alfalfa not only make more gain in weight but their coats look sleeker. Clean hay, free from dust and mold, is best for horses. If picked up with a hay loader or pitchfork it will be cleaner than if "bucked" in.

Money in Grass Seed

ALL indications point to a big demand for grass seed during the next few years. Brome and orchard grass are going to be popular varieties. Both produce heavy yields of seed, from 200 to 1,000 pounds an acre. Last year the few fields in Kansas averaged about 400 pounds. Both grasses may be seeded on a seedbed prepared the same as for alfalfa. It is not difficult to get a good stand of orchard grass, but more trouble is experienced with brome. They may be seeded the last of March. Still time to plant them this spring.

Can Raise Good Calves

A SHORTHORN herd started by his father is still kept intact by W. D. Essmiller, Great Bend. The cows are big and good quality and exceptional milkers. Mr. Essmiller said he seldom had a cow which wasn't a heavy enough milker to pay to keep her in the herd. The calves are well fed on the bucket, and make beefes as good as their mothers. Essmiller feeds hay at a rack in the lot where the cows are comfortable during the day. The milking beef herd, while not comparable to the best dairy herds for milk production, is fine for a general purpose farm. If a cow will not milk, she can at least raise a good calf and her value is not much lowered.

Need More Than Grass

COWS on good wheat pasture may need grain. Jersey and Guernsey cows producing more than 20 pounds of milk need a minimum of 3 pounds of grain with 1 pound of grain for every additional 5 pounds of milk produced. Holstein, Ayrshire and Short-horn cows producing more than 25 pounds of milk, require the same amount of grain. When pasture is short, additional grain is needed as well as some legume hay.

More Minerals for Cows

DAIRYMEN in many sections have been troubled with their cows retaining the afterbirth at calving time. Practical tests have shown this trouble to be due to a lack of something in the diet, mainly minerals. Feeding protein supplements containing seaweed and fish meal are reported to have eliminated such trouble in several herds.

Better Luck With Calves

A 100 PER CENT calf crop is difficult to obtain without care at calving time. Especially in spring, when weather may turn bad suddenly, cows ought to be up in a protected place at night. If heavy milking cows are milked out the first week or so it will be better for the calves and save the cows' udders. Calves seldom suffer for lack of milk the first week. Weaning time will start anytime now. For creep-fed calves, breeding is better from March to May than later, because it is difficult to get a new calf on a pasture to eat grain. If a new bull has to be bought this spring it will have time to start looking for one, because good purebred bulls are scarce.

No Danger for Milk Cows

HEAVY feeding—10 pounds a day—of cottonseed meal to dairy cows, did not cause an increase in udder troubles, the Bureau of Dairy Industry has found. For the test, cows that already had experienced some udder troubles were used. If cottonseed meal does cause trouble it would be even more likely to do so in these cows. After testing them for 22 weeks there was nothing to indicate that high-protein feed causes udder troubles, aggravates development of acute mastitis, or that it produces abnormal milk.

Easier to Avoid Footrot

FOOTROT is likely to show up in dairy herds this spring. It may be treated with copper sulfate or iodine and boric acid. Additional cases can be prevented by filling mud holes around the tank and barnlots. Mud and manure in warm weather commonly result in lame cattle. It is much easier to keep them on sound feet by keeping them out of stale mud, than have to treat the trouble afterward.

Milk Safe for Children

TESTING of cattle for Tb, together with pasteurizing, has virtually cleaned up milk infection that formerly caused about one-third of the cases of tuberculosis in children, says Dr. Paul Brooks. However, there still are cases of undulant fever, occasional epidemics of typhoid fever and septic throats attributed to unpasteurized milk. Best evidence indicates pasteurizing does not greatly affect the food value of milk. But the best guarantee against the spread of these diseases, is blood tests of herds for tuberculosis, and Bangs disease.

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E. L. Rogers, known to his friends as "Ed," likes farming so well it's his hobby as well as his business. He grows fine alfalfa, corn, wheat and oats on his 160-acre farm, along with raising prize poultry. He believes in buying the best supplies he can get for maintaining his farm equipment, and has obtained his petroleum products from Standard Oil for fourteen years. "Standard Oil service is a big help," Ed says, "because they check me regularly, and see that I'm never out of what I need. Also, Standard Oil products all seem to give greater economy to tractor, truck and car operation—and that's what counts with me!"

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We've Neglected to Charge For Loss of Soil Fertility

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

PICKING up a local paper, I note the item that one dealer has sold 15 tractors in the last 2 weeks, another reports the sale of 12; all enumerate the moving of much other machinery, plows, disks, cultivators. It looks like old times to see new machinery going out to the farms.

One-Way Disks in Use

Among the many new implements now coming out to the farms are a few one-way disks, a comparatively new tool for this end of the state. Two used in this community last year were liked by their owners better than the regular tandem gang disk. They find penetration is better with the same or less power. And in a pinch the one-way can be used for a plow while the gang disk cannot. For deep plowing, of course, no disk can be made to replace the moldboard. But an ideal way for our soil is to follow the binder or combine with the one-way or the gang disk, then plow deep later with the moldboards.

Following the harvester with a disk of some sort is especially the trick if one wishes to make the wheat or oats field ready for a fall seeding of alfalfa.

But the new one-ways that are coming out this spring are being used largely on land that is to be listed for corn, giving the soil the pre-preparation it needs where it is to be stirred only by the moldboard or the lister.

The Battle of Fertility

We have a big battle on hand. It is with the soil. From now on ours is going to be more than ever a battle to retain the fertility we still have and to add to it if possible. Many of our acres need more fertility to make their cultivation a profitable venture, even in favorable seasons. Marginal land, it is, as some choose to call it. But by that or any other name it is the same; production because of lack of fertility is so low, farming it no longer pays.

Last week I heard an authority say that to replace with commercial fertilizer the fertility taken from the soil by a bushel of wheat would cost 22 cents. How completely have we forgotten this in times past, in computing the cost of our crop production! But we cannot forget it from now on. Returns from our fields will ever be a reminder of it. And according as we build into our soil will we be able to take from it

in crops produced. Mining the soil must come to an end.

Home-Grown Seed Is Better

One of the next things on the bill of fare is good seed corn. Many admit they have not yet thought much about it, altho having none of their own and not knowing where good seed adapted to the locality may be found. I am not a believer in moving seed any great distance—100 miles from north to south or from south to north is about enough. Coming down here from Northern Nebraska 40 years ago, we brought with us some seed of a yellow corn that had been a favorite with us 300 miles to the north. Planted here the middle of April, it matured by August 1. It grew small in stalk, even smaller than was its habit in its northern home, the ears were small, making a grain yield an average of about two-thirds that of native corn alongside.

Allow for Poor Germination

Seed of kafir and other sorghums is another no one should guess about this spring. A lot that looks good is germinating low in tests. Ten acres of Red kafir was grown on this farm last year. It was planted quite early and apparently matured fully. The seed was threshed when dry and was well cared for, yet a test shows only 74 per cent germination, after 6 days, at Manhattan. This seed appears almost perfect.

The person operating the seed tester for the Farm Bureau in this county, the tests being made free for anyone

in the county, reports unusually low germination of kafir and the sorghums, while native-grown corn is running quite high. By all means get a test on any kafir or sorghum seed before planting, or you may have the job of replanting. It looks as if we shall have to allow at least 25 per cent when planting for poor germination.

Gained One Round in Six

From the standpoint of economy, comfort to the operator and making more efficient the farm machinery we use, it would not surprise me to see almost all our machinery rolling on rubber-tired wheels in fewer than 10 years. Manufacturers will design wheels that are interchangeable for several machines, making one set of wheels usable on many machines, to reduce tire expense. Tests comparing rubber with steel-lugged wheels certainly are proving that rubber has the best of it.

Two brothers near here recently bought tractors of the same make and size. Both were delivered on the same day and started in the same field, each pulling the same sized plow. One had rubber-tired wheels, the other standard steel. The next afternoon the one buying the tractor with the steel wheels came to the dealer with a complaint that his motor did not pull as well or have the pep as did his brother's. "He gains one round on me in every six," he said. The dealer went out and swapped the wheels. Then it was the other brother who gained one round in every six. Both of these tractors now are running on rubber.

Introducing Hen-Dine-

WHY It Pays to Feed Hen-Dine

A composite picture of actual feeding tests—conducted by practical poultrymen with HEN-DINE checked against identical lots fed Oyster Shell—show these startling results:

One 100-lb. bag of Hen-Dine (30-day supply for 300 hens) produced 72 additional eggs—at 20c doz. . . . \$1.20
Improved shells (reduced cracks, etc.) 3 doz. eggs at 20c60
The lives of 2 hens saved. . . 3.00

Cost of 100-lb. bag of Hen-Dine over shells.75

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Start your baby chicks right by feeding Chick-Dine. It builds stronger chicks . . . assures greater livability. Chick-Dine is the same analysis as Hen-Dine but screened for baby chicks. Packed in 5 and 25-lb. bags. Full directions on each bag.

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Imagine it! A product which more than takes the place of oyster shell by further increasing egg production . . . by making smoother, more uniform hard shells . . . and by increasing the productive life of your birds! Such is HEN-DINE, the new iodized calcium product which is revolutionizing poultry feeding in America!

And here is the secret of Hen-Dine: Developed after years of exhaustive scientific research, Hen-Dine combines instantly soluble calcium and iodine in proper balance. And, for the first time, Hen-Dine makes possible the easy feeding of iodine to poultry in uniform amounts.

Egg Production Increased 15 to 20%

Mr. L. M. Kline, well known poultryman of Elkhorn, Wis., says: "I took 310 birds, divided them into two pens, fed the same ration to both flocks except one lot had Hen-Dine, the other oyster shell. Within the first week the birds receiving Hen-Dine increased egg production between 15 and 20% and held that increase right along in spite of the fact that the test was started at the beginning of the molting period. On the other hand, the egg production of the group receiving oyster shell fell away off."

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Hen-Dine, which comes in 100-lb. white bags, can be identified by the red band around the top and bottom. Don't delay! Buy a bag of Hen-Dine and start feeding it to your chickens at once.

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P. and P. Store
Carl Woods Produce

Palmer, Kan.—
Hornbostel Feed Store
Basil Kimbrough, R.F.D.

Purcell, Kan.—
P. K. Devereaux

Rice, Kan.—
P. M. Chubbuck

Sabetha, Kan.—
Sabetha Feed Mill
Wenger Bros.

Seneca, Kan.—
Farmers Elevator Co.

Vining, Kan.—
Haynes Hatchery

Wakefield, Kan.—
Lafin's Feed Store
Wakefield Farmers Coop.
Assn.

Waterville, Kan.—
Copeland Feed & Seed Co.

Our Busy Neighbors

APPPOINTMENT of Roy M. Green, former Kansan, to head the Division of Agricultural Finance in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been announced by Dr. A. G. Black, chief of bureau. This division compiles and analyzes data on agricultural credit, farm taxation and agricultural insurance. Mr. Green is well known to Kansas farmers, as he was employed at Kansas State College in charge of research and teaching in marketing and farm finance from 1920 to 1934. As head of the Division of Agricultural Finance, Mr. Green will direct many important research projects dealing with various phases of farm credit, taxation and insurance.

Creamery Is Assured

FARMERS in Atchison, Brown, Jackson and Jefferson counties have purchased 2,000 shares of stock in a cooperative creamery being organized at Everest, under supervision of the Kansas State College extension service. Two thousand shares of stock have been sold to farmers. Altho this is enough to warrant building, it is expected 1,000 more shares will be sold.

Kansas Shows Good Horses

THE Kansas Free Fair ranked fifth of all fairs and shows in the United States last year in number of Percheron horses shown. The first 5 in order were the Ohio State Fair, the International Livestock Exposition, Indiana State Fair, Illinois State Fair, and Kansas Free Fair. Most of the Percherons shown at Topeka, were Kansas owned, too.

Encourage Seed Testing

YOUNG men and women, employed at the Doniphan County Farm Bureau, thru funds supplied by the National Youth Administration, are busy testing seed corn for farmers. This is a good project, especially important this spring. C. E. Lyness, county agent, deserves congratulations on this worthwhile use of NYA funds.

It Made a Difference

CONTOUR blank-listing gave R. D. Wycoff, Luray, 1,000 bushels of Wheatland milo from 85 acres. He blank-listed the field on the contour last April. In late June, he seeded the wheatland in the furrows, using a furrow opener drill. The contour furrows held what moisture fell and he got a crop. A similar crop in an adjoining field, which was not blank-listed, was not worth cutting.

The Governor's Dahlia

HERE is something new in the way of a namesake. It is a 12-inch dahlia, named for the chief executive by Frank Payne, Shawnee, who raises more than 200 varieties of dahlias on his 10-acre farm. A monster of its kind, the Governor Landon dahlia is a deep orange color and of the informal decorative type. It has been registered with the American Dahlia society, with headquarters in New Haven, Conn. Mr. Payne developed the new variety and asked the governor for permission to give it his name.

Sudan Got Ahead of Hogs

ACATTLE feedlot of less than an acre, planted to Sudan, on the Cathcart farm in Jefferson county, kept 5 or 6 sows in pasture during summer and occasionally the cows were turned in to let them eat down the grass. The lot was used for feeding each winter.

Uses Silo for 25 Years

ASILo owned by John Boles, Liberal, one of the first built in this part of Kansas, still is in use as a feed storage plant. It has been in continuous service 25 years. Silos again have proved their worth in these last hard years. They are in the "most important farm equipment" class.

A Big Job Hunting Them

MORE than 5,600 individual plants, and representatives of the flowering plants of Western Kansas, are on

file at Fort Hays, Kan., State College. These are being used for a study of drouth effects upon Western Kansas plant life. Many new plants were brought into this area with the dust storms. Some of the native plants may have been unable to withstand the dust and dry weather. A similar survey has been made at the Fort Hays Experiment Station.

Cooler for Fresh Meat

MEAT in the form of dressed chickens, beef and pork is stored in a cooler in town by the H. A. Penningtons, who farm close to Hutchinson. They find it saves every bit of meat and keeps it fresh. The cost is less than buying in town or curing. Each chicken or piece of meat is wrapped in a separate paper and when it comes out it is frozen solid.

Cows Wake Up Early

WHEN you are in a hurry of a morning, maybe an alarm clock will help with the milking. At any rate, Norman Lindbloom, freshman at the

College of Emporia, has to get up early to get the milking done before class time. He tired of having to wake up the cows so he could milk them. Now he sets an alarm clock for 5:30 and puts it in the barn. The result is he finds the cows wide awake every morning.

George W. Kincaid, secretary, Kansas State Horticultural Society, reports peach buds alive in Central and Southern Kansas, but that they have been about wiped out in northeast counties.

Kenneth Parsons, Manhattan, has been awarded the \$100 Union Pacific scholarship for outstanding work in vocational agriculture. Our congratulations!

One cow at the J. A. Engle Holstein sale, near Talmadge, brought \$230. The average for 22 other producing cows was \$103.

Besides taking care of her family and entering into numerous local activities, Mrs. A. H. Bressler, Laclede, chalked up this income last year:

Thank You
I FIND Kansas Farmer of extraordinary value in keeping in touch with affairs agricultural in that state.—G. A. Barnes, Head, Section of Information, Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Chickens, \$1,177; eggs, \$208, and cream, \$315. Her spare time is worth something.

Bernice Robson, Dickinson county, won the Kansas State College scholarship given by the Union Pacific railroad for outstanding 4-H Club work.

Glenn Shaul, Wheeler, planted 12 acres of treated kafir seed and 1 acre of untreated seed last year. The count showed a 50 per cent loss from smut in the untreated field, compared to 4 per cent in the treated field.

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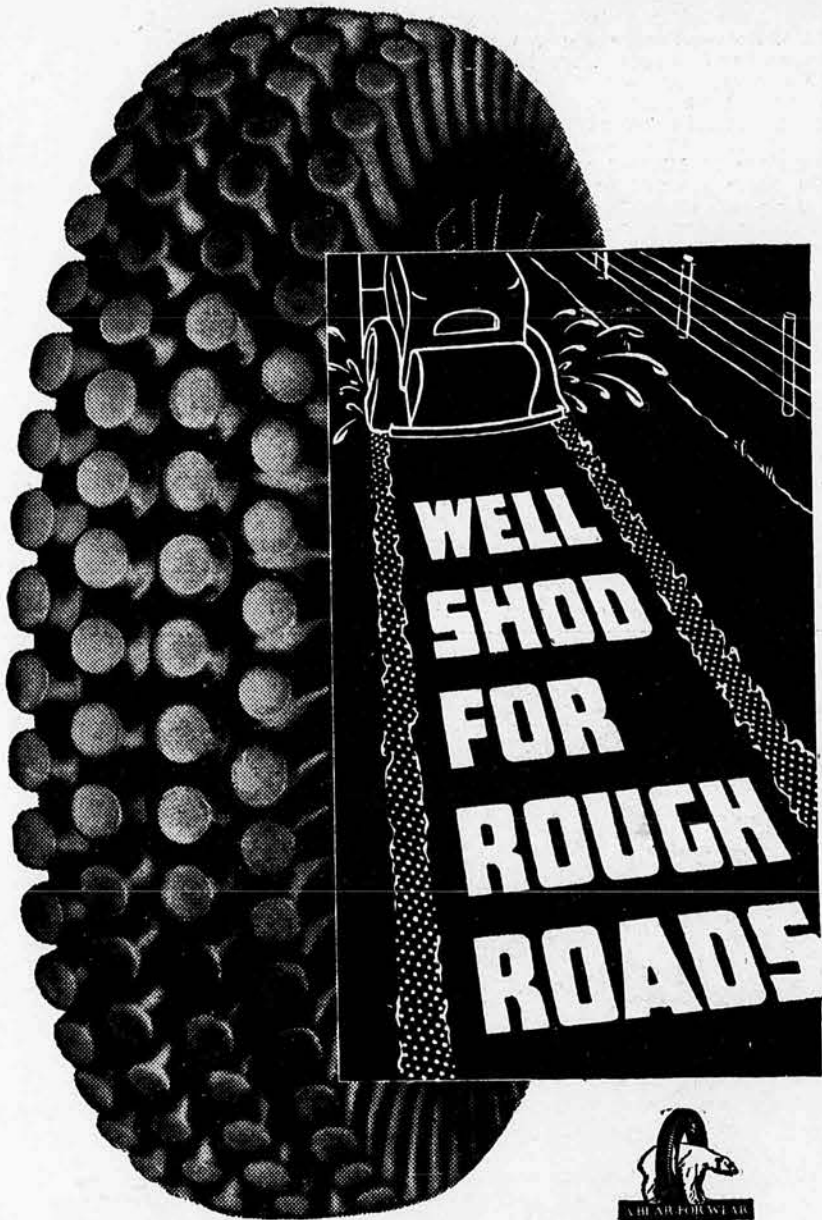
KLINGTITE FARM BELTS

SPRAY HOSE

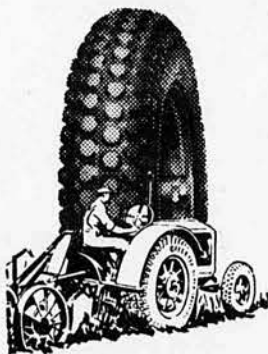
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What Other States Are Doing

BY THE EDITORS

On Ear Corn and Pasture

EIGHTY-SEVEN-pound pigs full-fed ear corn on the ground along with alfalfa pasture and a mineral mixture of limestone, bone meal, and salt, made a 100-pound gain for \$5.55, reports Purdue University, in Indiana. Ear corn cost 76 cents. When tankage at \$48 a ton was self-fed to a similar lot of pigs along with ear corn and pasture, gain costs were \$5.66.

Highest cost gains in this trial were \$5.71 when shelled corn at 78 cents and tankage were self-fed on alfalfa pasture. In addition to showing that ear corn is a good way to feed it to hogs, this experiment shows how much good pasture is worth. In Kansas, however, more farmers want the cobs for fuel, and shell before feeding.

Soy Hay Almost as Good

SOYBEAN hay, when fed to dairy cattle, is about 97 per cent as efficient as alfalfa for milk production, and 98 per cent as valuable for butterfat for the hay actually consumed, Iowa State College tests show. Altho the coarse stems cause some refusal by the cows, it is doubtful whether much value is lost this way. When soybean hay contains beans in well-matured pods, a protein-rich meal still should be fed. Soybean straw from threshed beans is low in protein and high in fiber and is not recommended for use in dairy rations.

Corn Alone Was Cheaper

AN OHIO feeding trial may have proved something worthwhile to Eastern Kansas cattlemen. Two lots of calves were full-fed corn on bluegrass pasture, one lot receiving 1 pound daily of cottonseed meal to the calf. Cost for hundredweight gain was \$12.20 for the calves getting corn alone, and \$12.31 for lot number 2. There was no difference in the finish of the calves. The bluegrass was exceptionally green and succulent throughout the test.

Blow Land Not Doomed

FARMERS in the Texas Panhandle are learning how to save soil imperiled by ripping prairie winds. "In large areas of the Panhandle, much land that seemed doomed to desert conditions last spring, has been stabilized by listing, contouring and seeding to adaptable soil-holding vegetation," H. H. Bennett, chief, Soil Conservation Service, says. "Some of the recently treated desert areas still are drifting and continue to endanger good land on the lee side. We believe most of these wind-plagued sections can be saved by nailing down the windward sides of the dunes with plantings of such crops as sorghum, Sudan grass and small grains."

On one particular 600-acre tract,

Mr. Bennett collected about a quarter pound of drifting sand in 2 minutes by holding the end aperture of an ordinary envelope about 1 inch above the ground during a light breeze.

Pick Gilts for Gains Made

WHAT do Kansas hog raisers think of this? E. F. Ferrin, hog specialist at University Farm, Minnesota, believes brood sow testing is as logical as cow testing or trap-nesting of poultry. The plan recommended for American hog raisers is based on a testing association of from 25 to 50 producers. Each litter of pigs is weighed between the ages of 50 and 62 days. The idea is to select breeding gilts on the basis of net gains as well as type and pedigree.

This plan might give breeders a reliable check on breeding stock they wish to include in their droves. It is being used on countless farms today, except that the only record or check is the farmer's own knowledge that he is doing a good job.

Pen-Barn for Dairy Herd

ALTHO the cost of building a pen-barn—much like a cattle feeding barn—is about the same as for a standard type dairy barn, there is a big saving in amount of equipment, the North Dakota Agricultural College reports. Some of the other advantages of a pen-barn with separate milking room are cleaner cows, comfort for cows, no idle equipment if the herd is reduced, and room for increase without putting in more stanchions.

Just Keep Young Poultry

ELIMINATION of all affected adult birds, and not medical treatment, is the procedure for controlling pullorum disease, suggested by George Goodearl, North Dakota poultry authority. Pullorum disease also is known as bacillary white diarrhea. Buying disease-free chicks and rigid sanitation are two rules for holding the disease under control. Pullorum blood testing is the means of discovering laying birds which should be sold.

Treatment for Seed Corn

THERE are 2 organic mercury compounds on the market that can be recommended for seed corn treatment, C. T. Gregory, Purdue University, Indiana, finds. Either of these are satisfactory and can be purchased at drug stores. The value of such treatment on corn seed is that it kills mold spores. In cold, wet soil these molds will rot the seedlings. Treatment will not prevent stalk rot later in the season, nor ear rots, Mr. Gregory said. It is safest to treat the seed corn in the field and plant right away. If treated seed draws moisture the seed is likely to be injured.

Curtains Keep Chicks From Piling Up

H. R. LEONARD

PUT curtains on the windows of the brooder house and save time, trouble and loss of chicks. This is what curtains are doing for C. T. Patterson of Greene county, Missouri. In fact, Mr. Patterson says his brooder house curtains are something he would not do without in brooding chicks.

The idea behind the use of curtains is that at evening, chores frequently keep him from getting to the brooder house at the proper time to see that chicks are not piling up or bunched. Hence the curtains allow Mr. Patterson to put his chicks to bed at a time most convenient to him.

Here is what he says: "If the chicks reach darkness gradually they find a place to sleep by sight. This usually is close to or on top of other chicks. We all know how they'll hunt a corner if we don't have the corners rounded or protected by wire. But if the brooder house is darkened instantly, then the chick selects his sleeping place on the basis of heat and comfort, which means he will not hunt a corner or other chicks, but hunt the place where he will get the proper amount of heat. Such a place, of course, is all around the hover."

With the use of curtains, Mr. Patterson can attend to the chicks while it still is daylight, knowing that even if his getting back to them is after dark, he will not find them piled up or bunched. This leaves him free for the evening chores, and also, since he broods large numbers each year, he has considerable peace of mind in knowing that the chicks are all right until he finds time to look in on them before bed time.

Ideas That May Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

Handy Gate for Cows

A SIMPLE gate which lets cattle and horses thru, but stops hogs, is used by J. A. Wilson, Sycamore. He makes a box-like frame, 5 or 6 feet long and 3 feet wide, out of 2 by 12 lumber. This is laid lengthwise thru the gate or opening in the fence. The remainder of the gate is closed with a panel. After cattle and horses get used to stepping in one end of the box, walking thru, and out the other end, Mr. Wilson puts a cross-piece across the center, in line with the fence. This makes 3 times a hog has to cross over a foot-high board and Mr. Wilson says they "balk" every time. If the edges of the lumber are smoothed and rounded they will be less likely to injure the udders of heavy milking cows.

Removes Rusty Tap

TO EASILY remove a tap from a rusty bolt, place a few drops of light machine oil on top of the bolt and along the threads. Then heat a rod red hot and hold it against the tap for a few seconds. The heat crumbles the rust film and allows the oil to penetrate.—E. G. S., Jackson Co.

Keeps Handles Smooth

WHEN pitchforks, shovels or axe are not in use for a few days, I apply a coating of linseed oil to the handles with a small varnish brush. This keeps the handles smooth and they do not become brittle.—E. G. S., Jackson Co.

To Protect Saw Teeth

IF YOU have a circular saw sitting out in the weather, take one of your old automobile tires, cut a 2-inch piece out of it, or as much as needed as to the size of your saw, and fit down over it. This will keep your saw teeth from rusting and they will be as sharp as when you left it.—B. V. S.

If the Lid Sticks

IT OFTEN is difficult to open a jar of shellac after it has been used and re-sealed. To prevent this trouble, put the jar on a bench or table, bottom side up. Then with a straw or dropper, let a few drops of grain alcohol run inside the edge of the metal cover. The alcohol dissolves the dried shellac so the top can be turned.—E. H. Youngs, Linn Co.

Scare Hawks and Crows

BEST way to scare hawks and crows away is to take two small cheap mirrors and fasten back to back, attach a string and fasten to a pole. The sun's rays are reflected all over the field and even the oldest and bravest will soon depart. Of course, this works only when the sun shines. The artificial hawk works well to scare small birds and chickens out of a field and I have used it successfully with crows. Take a large potato and make it as ferocious looking as possible by sticking feathers into it to resemble the tail and spread wings of a hawk.

Next Best to a Beef Cow Herd

WHEN a cow-herd doesn't exactly fit the farm, maybe the closest thing to it—deferred full-feeding—will fill the bill. This is a system of buying quality calves in the fall, wintering them well, and then grazing on good pasture until along in the summer.

When it looks as if it is about time to start fattening, the calves can be placed in the feedlot, and if they are good quality and have been wintered with a little grain and some cottonseed or similar meal, they will be in marketable condition in 90 to 100 days. J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, has checked calves handled in this manner and finds they will gain 250 pounds during the winter and weigh 650 pounds by spring. After good grazing for 90 days they will weigh 750 pounds. Ninety days in dry lot will turn out a 1,000-pound steer in October or thereabouts, which usually is a stable, high market.

Calves handled in this manner on Kansas farms where costs were kept, paid \$4.50 a ton for the silage they ate, \$8 for 3 months of grass, and \$1.20 a bushel for corn, last year.

Hang the object from a tall bent pole on a strong string and it will swoop and dash about in a threatening manner. This device is especially good to scare away sparrows that attack the grain heads in the fall.—I. E. C.

Incubator Sprouts Seed

WHEN setting incubators in the spring, I fill shallow wooden boxes with soil and plant cabbage, pepper, tomato, eggplant and flower seeds in them. The boxes are placed on top of the incubator and a pane of glass—paper will do—is laid over them to keep the moisture in until the seeds sprout. The heat from below keeps the soil warm and the seeds will sprout in half the time it usually takes. My husband has tested seed corn in this way. This method will not affect the eggs hatching in any way.—Mrs. Minnie Phipps.

Saw Will Pull Easier

WHILE sawing hedge trees or other wood in which the saw is inclined to stick on account of the sap, I keep an oil can full of used crankcase oil or kerosene with me. When resting, I put a little oil on each side of the saw. This prevents gummy material from sticking on the saw teeth and I find the saw pulls much easier.—R. W.

Use Hot Water First

BEFORE running any milk thru a cream separator, about a quart of hot water should be run thru it first. This is especially important during winter if the separator is kept in a cold room, as it will help keep the cream from sticking, and it also makes the separator much easier to wash and sterilize properly.—R. W.

Too Much Speed

EVERY little while you read about balance wheels bursting and killing someone. Sometimes the buzz saw goes to pieces. The speed limit for buzz saws is 1,200 r. p. m. There should be a governor on every engine. Several cases of this kind have happened. Many use automobile engines for power and usually they have no governor. The saw is run up to 1,500 or 2,000 or more r. p. m. One balance wheel broke and a piece went 600 feet up in the air.—R. L. M.

Save Seed From Mice

TO PREVENT mice from taking the melon seeds, place them in a tight container with moth balls a few days before planting. Poisoned wheat placed in the hills also will get rid of the mice. But more than one planting may be necessary to get a stand, because the mice may eat the melon seeds before the wheat.—C. B. C.

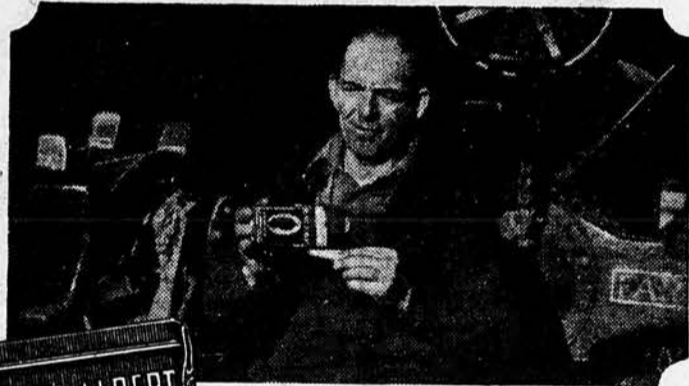
Mighty Smooth Idea

PARAFFIN rubbed over the latch and strike-plate of an automobile door makes the latch work like magic. It has further advantages in that it does not collect dirt or soil clothes as does oil.—R. W.

"Everybody around here who has tried P. A. on that No-Risk Offer is mighty well pleased," says JACK WAGNER



SEEING JACK get so much joy out of roll-your-owns makes what he says about P. A. sound mighty convincing. "Prince Albert is sure enough high-class tobacco," he says. Start smokin' P. A. on the no-risk, money-back offer below. Everybody who has tried it is mighty well pleased.

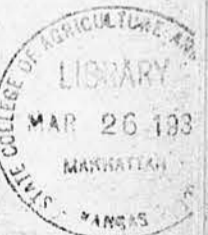


HE'S FAST. In 8 seconds Jack can roll a beautiful, neat smoke and be ready to light up. Prince Albert is "crimp-cut." That makes P. A. roll easy and smoke mild and cool. As Jack says: "I like the way Prince Albert is packed in tin that keeps it fresh. And the tobacco is easy to get at." P. A. is a great tobacco in pipes, too, men.



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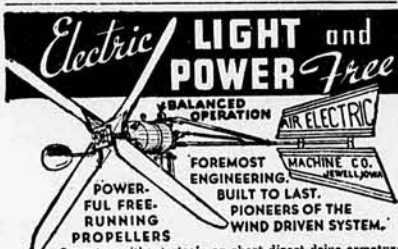
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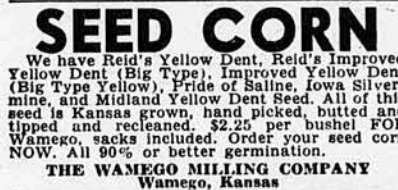
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Our Readers Wish to Know

Your Questions Will Be Answered Promptly

Trees Can Defeat Borers

How can I control flat-headed apple-tree borers?—L. E. G.

NOTHING is more important than keeping trees in vigorous growing condition. Such trees are rarely if ever injured. Cultivation, fertilizing, spraying and pruning all will help prevent injury. Low-headed trees will not be so likely to have sun-scald or winter-cracked bark in which the beetles may lay their eggs. Their trunks will not be exposed to direct sunlight in the summer either, and the sun-loving beetles won't light on them.

Bruises on the trunk invite borers and need to be pared smooth and painted. It is important to have a good coat of paint on the trunks just after the blooming period, for this is the time beetles lay their eggs. See Farmers' Bulletin 1065, U. S. D. A.

Soybeans May Not Help

Is it true that soybeans may not really improve soils in some cases?—R. G.

SOYBEANS may seem to be soil improvers when in reality they are not. On soils that are low in lime and phosphorus, or are poorly drained, underlaid by tight clay, or suffering other crop disturbing conditions, less good from the crop may be expected. Better soil is made better to a still greater degree by this legume crop. As poverty makes no investments, so the poor soil can improve itself but little by merely growing soybeans. The growing soybean is no philanthropist among plants and does not pass any nitrogen to the soil. It uses all it can get from the soil, also takes all the bacteria can give it, and then gives it up only with death. In addition to providing soil conditions that permit soils to function most actively in using air nitrogen, it is essential that the soybean crop itself gets back to the soil—either as green manure or barnyard manure—to add to it the atmosphere nitrogen built into the plant tissue. Unless this is done with any legume it fails in its soil improving effects.—W. A. A.

Cows May Have Ricketts

I have two cows with lumps on their hind legs about the knees. Some are hard and some are soft and it seems to bother them to get up when they lie down. They seem to drag their back quarters before they can get up. Please tell me what to do.—D. L.

YOUR cattle may be affected with the bone disease known as ricketts. I question whether the animals now affected can be treated so as to return to normal. But keep constantly before them, not only the affected cattle but the healthy ones as well, a mineral mixture consisting of equal parts steamed bone meal, powdered limestone, hardwood ashes, and salt. If the animals will not take this voluntarily by keeping it before them in their salt box, then mix it at the rate of 1 tablespoonful daily for each animal in their grain feed. Also feed these animals a liberal amount of

alfalfa and see they have plenty of exposure to the sun. This last admonition seldom is necessary, but we have known of cases where this disease developed largely because the affected animals were kept in sheds and dry-fed most of the time.—R. R. D.

About Salting Bindweed

How much salt should be put on ground to kill bindweed? How long will it take before the ground will grow crops again? When is best time to put it on?—C. H. H.

BINDWEED can be killed by applying 20 to 25 tons of salt to the acre. This is about 1 pound to the square foot or a layer 1/2 inch thick. A few plants usually will come up again, and these can be treated next season. Be sure to cover all plants around the border of the patch and spread salt a foot thick or two outside.

It probably is best to use salt in the spring, but it may be done anytime. Treated areas remain barren for a long time. If cultivated and manured they will grow crops sooner. Loss of small areas for a few years usually may be undergone in order to get rid of field bindweed.—J. W. S.

Lye Helps Control "Necro"

Will a small amount of lye added to feed not only make hogs eat better, but also build up their resistance to certain diseases and tone them up generally?—H. G. H.

LYE often is used in necrotic enteritis or "necro" control. Copper sulfate also is used for this. I have had some hog men tell me a little lye kept in the drinking water in this manner helps control worms. However, I cannot attest to this.—C. E. A.

May Be Bad Teeth

What do you suggest doing for horses that do not respond to good feeding?—M. R. W.

SOMETIMES horses which seem to be hard keepers and do not respond to feed are having trouble with their teeth. If considerable whole grain passes thru a horse, it also is a fairly good sign that its teeth are in poor condition. Slobbering often is caused by a sharp tooth gouging the cheek or tongue. In other cases, a tooth often grows longer than the others, which interferes with proper chewing. You usually can correct the more simple teeth troubles, if you are equipped, but usually it is advisable to have troublesome cases treated by the veterinarian.—G. H. R.

For a Ton of Fertilizer

How big should the pile of straw be to contain 1 ton in making artificial manure?—A. K.

A PILE of loose, dry straw 10 feet square and 5 feet high, or 500 cubic feet, will be about 1 ton. Make 5 layers, each 1 foot thick, and add to each layer 30 pounds of the material for artificial manure making. This makes 150 pounds of it to the ton of dry straw.—W. A. A.

Ten Tons of Feed to the Acre



An acre of this kind of sorghum will make silage enough to winter at least 3 cows on Kansas farms. It is Atlas sorgho, on a Riley county farm.

WHEN forage is wanted it will pay, in the Eastern half of Kansas, to sow Atlas sorgho. John H. Parker, Kansas State College, who led the development of Atlas, believes there still is considerable opportunity for farmers to produce pure seed of this sor-

ghum. There is big demand this spring. Atlas will easily yield 10 tons to the acre on good land. Four or 5 pounds of seed to the acre is enough for a good stand, if the germination is good. Kansas Orange does nearly as well farther west, in Central Kansas.



Surface rust . . Deep rust . . This fence fights both!

Storms often play havoc. So do fires, droughts, diseases. Yet RUST is a still greater destroyer. It's always at work . . . Red Brand Fence leads in fighting BOTH kinds of rust. Double rust protection!

Red Brand leads in fighting surface rust with a Galvannealed (heat treated) zinc coating MUCH THICKER than on ordinary galvanized fence wire. Leads in fighting deep rust, too. Its real copper bearing steel lasts at least TWICE as long as steel without copper. Extra value for you!

"Know Your Soil" FREE! New booklet tells how farmers "grow" their own humus and nitrogen, speed up bacterial action in soil, increase yields. Interesting! Authoritative! Illustrated! Write for copy, free; also Red Brand Fence Catalog.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
2194 Industrial St., Peoria, Illinois



I TELL YOU ABSORBINE WILL FIX THAT SWELLING



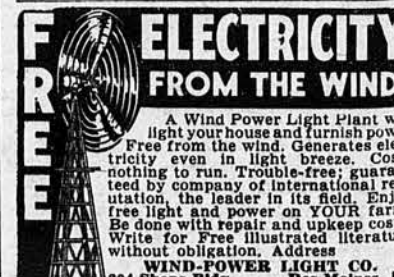
If horses could talk, they'd thank you for using Absorbine to ease their strains, sprains, swellings and inflammation. It reduces the pain—keeps horse working during treatment—never blisters or removes hair. Great antiseptic too! \$2.50 a bottle at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.



CORONA WOOL FAT

Wherever skin is broken immediate attention is indicated. The healing assistance of CORONA and its soothing effect on delicate tissues combine to make it indispensable in the care of your horses and cows. SOFTENS, SOOTHES, PROMOTES HEALING. Use for all ordinary irritations due to BARBED WIRE CUTS, Scratches, Galls, Caked Udders, Chapped, Cracked Teats, Quarter Cracks, Split and Contracted Hoofs. Get Corona at your dealer or order direct, 8 oz. can, 60c; or 20 oz. can, \$1.20 postpaid.

FREE SAMPLE Write today for free sample and instructive booklet. THE CORONA MFG. COMPANY Box J 493, Kenton, Ohio



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

Barley Didn't Winter-Kill

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

IT IS REMARKABLE the way winter barley has come thru winter. After such severe weather it was generally supposed barley was all dead. But it is growing nicely and very little winter-killing can be found. The only explanation is plenty of top moisture. Last year winter barley all winter-killed. There was a small irrigated field near Larned that did not winter-kill and it made an excellent yield. Winter-killing seems to depend largely on the moisture in the top soil. Another thing in favor of winter barley this season is the fact that it was too dry to sow the crop early last fall, and seeding was generally done late. As a result no heavy growth was produced to use up stored moisture before killing temperatures existed. Winter barley makes a lot of early pasture, but we should not expect the crop to produce a good pasture yield for several months as well as a good grain yield. Winter barley will produce either a good grain crop or a lot of pasture but it cannot be depended on as a "dual purpose" crop. A friend from Kingman county tells me farmers in his section have about quit planting the crop early if they expect to produce a grain crop, and they have not had a great deal of trouble with winter-killing.

Wheat in our section of the state is growing nicely at this writing, but as April 1 nears crop conditions would feel far more secure if there was present in the subsoil an abundant supply of moisture. Knowing there isn't a great deal of moisture in the subsoil we must accept the fact that if we have a very good wheat crop it must be made with moisture that falls in the future. The crop is drawing on the pinch-hitter too early in the game.

In some sections in the west the jackrabbits are doing considerable damage to the wheat. The areas of greatest damage are near sand hill pastures. A farmer north of Satanta gave me his formula for making poison to kill the pest. He has had better success with it than anything else he has used. The mixture consists of 1 ounce of strychnine, 1 tablespoon of soda, 1 tablespoon of laundry starch, and 1 pint of sorghum. The mixture is brought to a boil and allowed to cool. Cut off heads of maize or kafir with enough stalk to stick into the ground several inches. The heads of grain are dipped in the mixture and stuck in the ground so the grain is kept out of the dirt or snow so the rabbits can get at the heads more easily.

A good scheme to get some of the western land settled is to grow broomcorn. A farmer near Syracuse tells me if he can get a crop of broomcorn stalks on his land that it will be a long time before it will blow again. Of course, everyone cannot grow broomcorn and no one can without moisture. But if some moisture should come a person might save his farm by planting some of it to broomcorn and if the market justified, harvest it. If the market was too low to pay expenses let the crop fall on the land.

A shelterbelt 10 rods wide and 140 rods long is being set on our farm this week. We always have wanted more trees and at times have set some out. But our trouble is that about the time they need care and cultivation a dozen and one other things have to be done and the tree work is put off. Now we have a chance to get the trees and have them taken care of for at least 5 years.

Final on Pasture Entries

APRIL 1, is the date Kansas Farmer's pasture rotation contest gets under way for 62 counties in Central and Western Kansas. We will not be able to accept entries after that date. Make your plans so you can change with the weather if necessary, and send the entry blanks to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, or to your county agent. We will gladly send rules and entry blanks. Your county agent has them, too.

by the Government. All we have to do is provide the land and fencing and be careful to keep out all the stock. In our section of the state if trees are carefully cared for and seasons are half way normal, trees of adapted varieties will live and grow. Our shelter-belt will have in it lilac, cottonwood, Chinese elms, catalpa, hackberry, burr oak, pine, cedar, hedge and currant. The belt will protect the farmstead from the east and south and runs the full length on the east of our pasture.

Seed Is Naturally Hardy

SINCE gardens are grown over the entire United States, it is a problem of seed growers to send to every state which will produce satisfactory garden vegetables. This is simple with radishes for the seed is grown in various states. But cucumber seed is grown in Michigan and Colorado, while nearly

all the carrot seed comes from California.

Seed growers have learned to produce their seed in sections where it matures best. They believe it is better to have well-matured seed. Seed experts have found that a seed is not made hardy against severe climate simply by a few seasons' growth in that climate. They have followed the practice of selecting seed stock from plants which appear strongest in a certain climate, and then producing the seed from those plants in an area which has been found well-suited to maturing that certain kind of seed.

Sponsors Women's Bill

BY UNANIMOUS consent the House of Representatives passed the Capper bill authorizing \$10,000 for convention expenses of the third triennial convention of Associated Country Women of the World, which meets in Washington, D. C., June 3. Senator Capper was asked to introduce the bill in the Senate. It was for \$5,000 as it passed the Senate. The House amended it to provide twice as much. Senator Capper

Limestone for Gardens

MANY garden vegetables make much better growth when applications of ground limestone are used. Vegetables ordinarily showing such benefit are beets, celery, lettuce, okra, onions, parsnips, pepper, salsify, spinach and asparagus.

expects the amendment to pass the Senate.

Good Time to Sell Lambs

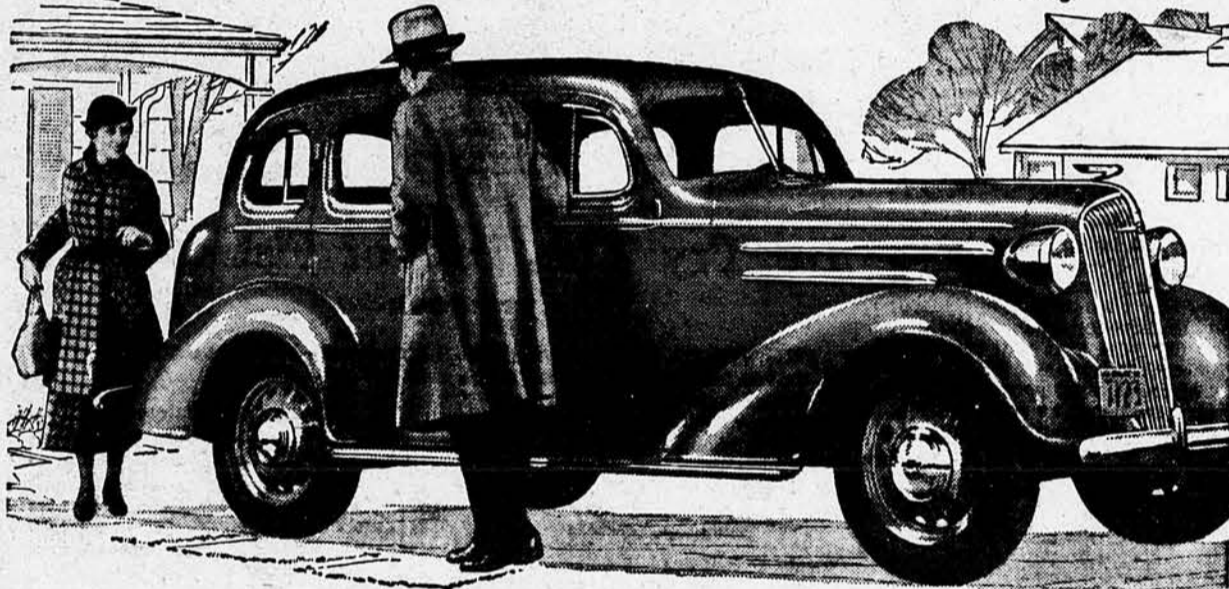
THE Easter lamb market generally is considered good. It stands the strain of heavy marketing just as Thanksgiving and Christmas bear up under the big turkey run. If lambs are nearly ready it probably will pay to get rid of them around Easter if possible.

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



You know how necessary it is to do a COMPLETE job of PLOWING if you want to get the best yield from the soil.

It's equally necessary to buy a COMPLETE CAR—such as only Chevrolet offers at low prices—if you want to get the most out of motoring.



MASTER DE LUXE SPORT SEDAN

The only low-priced car in the world with all these features!

New Perfected Hydraulic Brakes . . . Improved Gliding Knee-Action Ride* . . . Shockproof Steering* . . . Genuine Fisher No Draft Ventilation . . . Solid Steel one-piece Turret Top Bodies . . . High-Compression Valve-in-Head Engine

CHEVROLET Be sure to see the new Chevrolet first when you get ready to buy a new car, because it will bring you more motoring enjoyment for less money than any car you have ever seen.

In fact, this new 1936 Chevrolet is the only complete low-priced car, as you will agree when you check its many exclusive quality features.

It's the only low-priced car with New Perfected Hydraulic Brakes. The smoothest, surest, safest brakes ever developed. You and your family have every right to demand these brakes, in view of today's driving conditions.

It's the only low-priced car with a Solid Steel one-piece Turret Top—which puts a fortress of steel over your head—another feature that's essential to real motoring safety.

It's the only low-priced car with the Knee-Action Gliding Ride*. With those famous Knee-Action Wheels which step over bumps and holes and give the smoothest, steadiest ride of all. Absolutely necessary for complete comfort and safety.

It's also the only low-priced car with Genuine Fisher No Draft Ventilation, giving each passenger plenty of fresh air without dangerous drafts . . . Shockproof Steering*, giving the greatest driving and parking ease you've ever known . . . High-Compression Valve-in-Head Engine, giving that better combination of power, economy and reliability which has made valve-in-head engines supreme on land and water and in the air . . . and a great many other advantages which you will certainly want in your new car.

The most remarkable thing of all is that this new Chevrolet, with all these features, actually costs less to buy, operate and maintain than any car you would think of comparing with it. It's the most economical of all fine cars—just as it is the finest of all economical cars!

See this beautiful 1936 Chevrolet at your nearest Chevrolet dealer's—drive it—prove to your own satisfaction that it's the only complete low-priced car—and place your order for immediate delivery!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

\$495 AND UP. List price of New Standard Coupe at Flint, Mich. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price is \$20 additional. *Knee-Action on Master Models only, \$20 additional. Prices quoted in this advertisement are list at Flint, Mich., and subject to change without notice. A General Motors Value.

6% New Money-Saving G.M.A.C. Time Payment Plan. Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and low monthly payments.

The only complete low-priced car
CHEVROLET

What's a Garden Without a Lily Pool?

VERNETTA FAIRBAIRN



Irregular shaped pools like this one are suitable for our informal homes and yards. Native sponge rocks give delightful effects around an informal pool.

ONE woman tells me she gets more pleasure out of her lily pool than any part of her garden . . . and she doesn't have to hoe it! If that doesn't answer the "why" query in every busy woman's mind of why she should build a lily pool—well, I just shan't try to answer it. Aside from the "no hoeing" advantage, water adds much to the landscape, and in addition to the fact that water in itself is beautiful it is desirable for the variety of plants it makes possible.

The "When" and "Where" Answers

Second comes the "when" question. Just when should a lily pool be built? Most persons build theirs in the spring, altho the work can be started in the fall. Whenever you build it, be sure you give the cement time to ripen before running the water in.

Perhaps most important of decisions to be made is "Where shall I build this lily pool?" May I answer that in the negative? Don't locate it where it will impress the neighbors. Choose the spot for your lily pool that will give you the greatest enjoyment. If possible place it where it can be seen from the dining room window as the family is seated at the table. Another good location is where you can see it from the kitchen window, for a view of a lily pool surrounded by flower beds that are a riot of color, makes for happiness while one goes about the prosaic task of washing dishes or paring potatoes. With these suggestions in mind, you probably will locate the pool in the back or side garden. If you expect to grow water lilies, it will be necessary that the pool be located where the sun can shine on it at least half of the day.

An Outdoor Living Room

What proves to be the proper site for the pool also is the best location for the flower beds, bird baths and houses, and everything that goes to make up an outdoor living room. Of course, for the greatest enjoyment of such an outdoor living room, there must be privacy, obtained thru tall plantings, vine-covered lattices, a wall of brick or stone, or a combination of these.

Now that we have this pool of ours located, the question arises, "What shape shall I make it?" Of course, a pool can be made either a part of a formal or an informal garden. Since most of us have informal homes and old-fashioned garden plantings, an informal, irregular-shaped pool is best for our use. It may be "bean" or kidney-shaped, or any other interesting irregular shape. A good way to plan the size and shape of the pool is to lay the garden hose on the ground in the size and shape of the proposed pool.

By the time your plans are this far advanced you will be asking yourself the question, "How much is it going to cost?" Where one can do the work with help from the family, the cash outlay need not be more than \$5 or \$10 to buy all of the materials to build a good-sized lily pool, and any number have been constructed for far less. Many lovely effects have been achieved at no cash outlay whatever, by sinking old tanks in the ground. Even an old wash tub or sawed-off barrel sunk in the ground will provide room enough for a water lily and two or three goldfish.

Now—"How shall I build this pool?"

It is well to make the sides slope towards the center, as these will be stronger than straight walls. Then, too, sloping walls can be made without the necessity of forms to hold the cement. One should dig a pit about 2½ feet deep. Usually one end of the pool is made shallower than the other, to take care of plants requiring different depths of water. The walls of the pool should be from 4 to 6 inches thick, and should be reinforced with steel or wire.

A satisfactory mixture of cement to plaster onto the soil should be made of 1 part of cement, 2 parts of sand and 3 parts of crushed rock or pebbles. Five parts of sand can be used if no crushed rock is available. Avoid getting the mixture sloppy or it will not be watertight. All of the cement work

should be completed in one day. After the walls have set a few hours, a wash coat of 1 part sand and 1 part cement mixed with water to form a mixture of about the consistency of thick cream should be brushed into the walls. This will help make the cement water tight. New cement should be covered for 10 days to insure proper curing.

The pool should be drained several times during the first week in order to remove lime which is detrimental to plants and to fish. It is best if a drain is constructed in the pool when it is built. Some folks set ledges of flat rock in the cement to give the pool a more naturalistic look. Others build a partition at the shallow end of the pool for cat-tails to grow in. Set rough rocks on end in the cement around the top of the pool to give a natural effect.

What Shall We Plant in It?

Planting a pool is another big topic in itself. Don't make the common mistake of over-planting it. In many pools we are unable to see the water at all since water hyacinths, water grasses, moss and lilies entirely cover the surface of the water. At least half of the surface of the pool should be clear of plantings in order to reflect passing clouds in the water, and make a background for the plantings. About three lilies are enough for a small pool. One or two hyacinths, a little water grass or moss, and some cat-tails add variety. To keep the cat-tails from filling the pool, plant them in a bucket or box. By all means put some fish in the pool. They are not only attractive, but they live upon the larva of the mosquito and prevent malaria.

No, you'll never get as much enjoyment from the expenditure of a like amount of money on anything else, as you will that spent on a lily pool.



A water lily, a few water hyacinths and a bucket of cat-tails grow in this pool.

Children Should Be Seen

MRS. R. F. M.

DOESN'T it take a child to give you away? I'm certain the preacher was a little dismayed yesterday when he dropped in unexpectedly and I apologized for keeping on my apron. "Why, mamma," piped Sonny, "you know you can't take it off 'cause there's a big hole in your dress!"

And there is the incident of the concert I stole time to attend the last time we were in town. Someone—oh, misinformed wretch—told me that in public a child often would be benefited by a well-timed and well-concealed pinch. I tried it on noisy Bill. What was the surprise of the music lovers to hear a plaintive wail, "Mamma, that hurts when you pinch me!"

And last Sunday—I could go on like this forever—we had company and the baked chicken was small. "Have some more," a guest urged our youngest darling. "Can't," she replied. "Mamma says go easy on the chicken."

There was chicken left over!

Where the Garbage Hides

MRS. ELLEN WARREN

WHEN Mrs. F. B. Morlan, Courtland, woman, remodeled her kitchen recently she had a garbage collector fitted in between stove and sink. It's the handiest thing on the premises, yet you'd scarcely know it is there. There were 14 inches of space between Mrs. Morlan's stove and sink. A board just the width of the sink was fitted in between. A round hole about 6 inches across was cut near the back of the board, and underneath this a shelf was built on which to set the garbage can. A lid just the size of the hole was fastened on over it with a strip of metal so that it could be easily pushed back and forth. When it is closed this shelf can be used for a work table. The garbage collector always is near the working surface, always covered, and yet always out of the way. Mrs. Morlan copied the idea from the booths at the fair where vegetable cutting tools are sold.

Tuck-Away Clothesline

MRS. A. H. B.

A TRAVELER'S clothesline is one of the handiest articles around our house. It is simply and quickly made using a wooden coat hanger, six spring-type clothespins having a coil of wire in the center, 30 inches of folded bias tape and 6 small nails or thumb tacks. Give the hanger and pins a coat of enamel or paint. Then cut the bias tape in 5-inch lengths. Slip a piece of tape thru the wire coil of a clothespin and fasten both ends to the hanger using a thumbtack. Continue, until all 6 pins are used, spacing them equally distant apart.

It is attractive when in sight and easily tucked away when not in use. And what a time and space-saver it is for drying silk hose, baby's clothes and many small articles. Step saving, too, for the clothespins always are at hand, which is an advantage not to be minimized in a busy farm woman's day.

Do Try This Pair of Fish Dishes

RUTH GOODALL

HERE you are, oyster lovers! Bl-valves nestled in a bed of fluffy, boiled rice with a coverlet of cheese sauce pulled up to their little necks, make one of the most delectable concoctions that ever stood steaming on a Lenten supper table.

Rice and Oysters

2 cups cooked rice	2 tablespoons butter
¼ cup nippy cheese	ter
1 cup milk	¼ teaspoon mustard
2 tablespoons flour	2 tablespoons melted butter
Salt	
	2 dozen oysters

Spread a layer of hot cooked rice in a buttered platter. Make a border of rice around the edge. Make a cheese sauce of the milk, flour, 2 tablespoons butter, mustard and cheese. Pour the cheese sauce over the rice. Salt the oysters and roll in melted butter. Place on cheese sauce. Broil under moderate flame 10 minutes or until oysters are browned.

Rice makes the best "bed" next to their native home an oyster ever had,

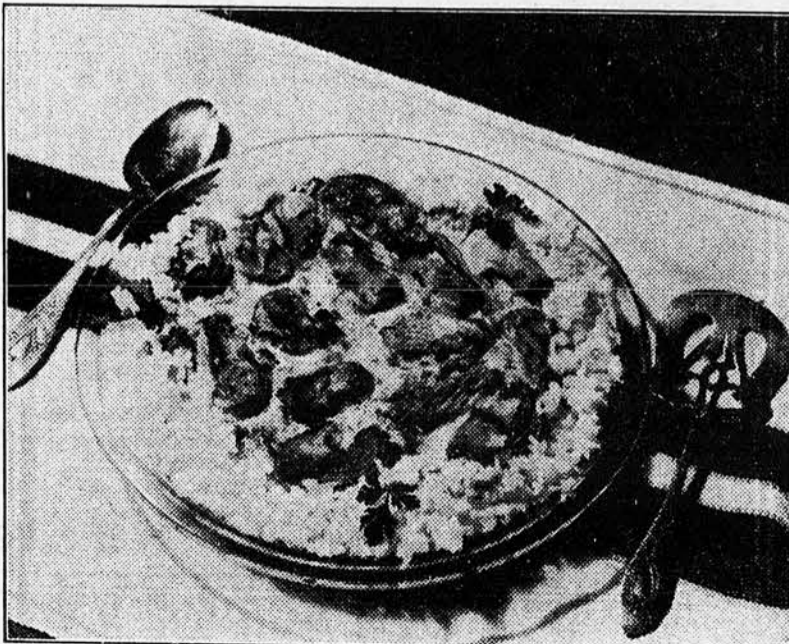
as you will discover when you try the recipe for this dish.

Casserole of Salmon

Delicately flavored, pink and golden brown casserole of salmon served with hot biscuits, a simple green salad, and fruit, make a meal which gives new meaning to the old refrain "there's no place like home." And the casserole of salmon is as easy to make and as economical as it is delicious.

2 cups canned salmon	1 cup milk
2 tablespoons Minute tapioca	2 tablespoons butter
	¼ teaspoon salt
	Dash of pepper

Drain and flake the salmon. Combine the ingredients and turn into a greased casserole. Bake in a hot oven, 400 degrees F., for 25 minutes, stirring the mixture twice during the first 10 minutes of baking. Small baking powder biscuits may be baked on top of the salmon. Place biscuits on mixture after it has baked 10 minutes, return to oven, for 12 to 15 minutes longer.



Be Gay as the Easter Eggs

JANE ALDEN, Stylist



Jane Alden

IN New York City recently—the sun came out with springtime affability . . . the temperature soared . . . the sky brightened to a dazzling blue . . . and Fifth Avenue stores outdid themselves to inspire the passersby with the fact that "Spring's Here!"

And so I bring back to you the spring ideas that were blossoming there in show windows, at theaters, and restaurants . . . ideas for smartening your own outfits for Easter and after.

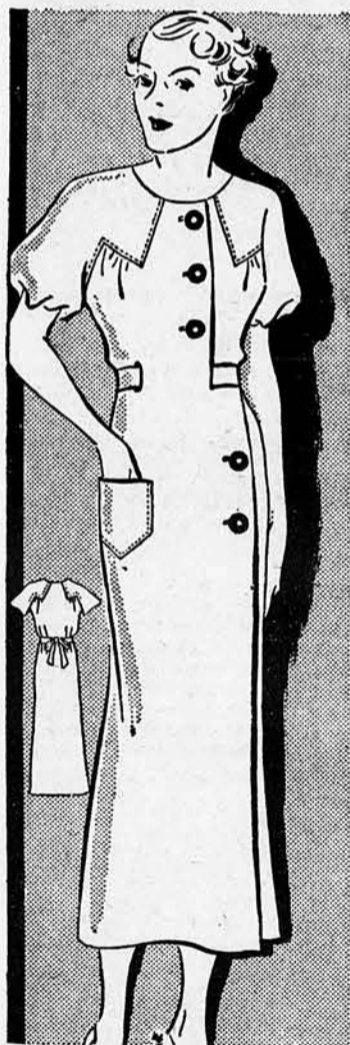
Color, shorter skirts, and hats gay with flowers and veils sang loudest!

Everyone is wearing brightly colored gloves . . . to match hats, hat trim, boutonniere, scarf or belt. Or sometimes three things will match. For instance, a navy suit with navy hat and shoes. Red carnation for lapel, red gloves and bag. You can get stunning results by working in these color contrasts.

In case you can't find colored gloves . . . just buy several pairs of white fabric ones in a half size larger than

Wrap-Around Home Frock

SIMPLE AND PRACTICAL



Pattern 2641-MR—This jiffy wrap-around frock is just the sort you've been seeking for comfy wear and easy making. You slip into this frock as you would a coat, button it, and adjust the belt to a comfortable snugness. The plain round neckline is cool, simple and easy to finish off, while the generous lap of the skirt prevents its gapping or flying apart when one is actively engaged. A pre-shrunk broadcloth or percale is nice. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 44. Size 16 requires 3 3/4 yards 36-inch fabric.

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

Easter Party Plans

COMplete instructions for invitations, decorations, entertainment and refreshments are given in our 3-page leaflet, "An Easter Eggs'bit." Price 3c. Address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

you usually wear. Then boil-dye them in favorite colors to add the gay new Easter egg touch to your outfits. They really come out very well.

New and fascinating color fun is found in working out bright accessories to pick up various colors in a printed silk frock. Suppose you have a dress in black with yellow, purple and white floral design. You might wear black shoes, carry a black bag, don a yellow hat with purple violets on it, and wear white gloves!

The new hats with flowers and veils are crisp, youthful and add a feminine touch to tailored suits as well as fitting in gracefully with dressier clothes. Veils are worn on all types of hats from tailored felts to little curled brim straws. The all-over face veil in coarse mesh and the eye veil are more suitable for older girls and for women. The use of veiling tied jauntily on a hat as trim is good for all ages. Flowers bloom on the hats of young and old alike.

And here's a fashion idea for you: Buy various colored veils. Get some of those little old-fashioned pins with black or colored glass heads to match your hat. Then you can anchor your veil as you wish and change it as often as you please to harmonize with all sorts of outfits!

I saw Ina Claire in her Broadway success, "End of Summer." She does a clever thing in way of adding a touch of color to an all white ankle length party frock. With it she wears a pinkish beige leather belt and tucked casually inside the belt, a bouquet of blue artificial flowers. You could use this idea of tucking a bouquet of artificial flowers inside your belt on tailored as well as party frocks.

(Copyright, Edanell Features, 1936)

A Bit of "Soul" Erosion

MRS. R. A. L.

JOHn "is terracing and strip-cropping our land this year," John's wife told me the other day. "Did you ever think," she went on thoughtfully, "that we are all a lot like those poor, gully-washed fields? Floods of disappointment and sorrow and bitterness fall on our hearts—and unless we do something to check them, they cut away all the good in us."

"Check them," I asked. "How?"
"Why, a thousand ways." She smiled and bent over the flowering begonias on her window sill. "They say vegetation is the best thing for erosion—and I have my flowers! When I'm tempted to be blue and impatient, I can look at them. Mrs. Smith has her quilting, Mrs. Jones has her butterfly collection, Mrs. Black has that wonderful voice of hers to sing while she works—and we all have so many things like new recipes and embroidery and gardens and, oh, yes, dyeing our old curtains!"

"Checking erosion in ourselves," I said slowly. "Yes, I guess we all need something to help strengthen our lives." And I thought of certain disappointments of my own which had been preying on my mind. "A . . . a . . . could you give me slips from your begonias?"

Chip Flower Seed Coat

HASTEN and increase the germination of many flower seeds by cutting a nick in the tough seed coat. Canna lilies, morning glories, sweet peas, lupin and moon flower may be helped in this way. Another treatment is to soak seed over night in warm water. In the case of the castor bean, it is recommended the whole seed coat be removed. In chipping the seed coat it is important not to injure the inside part of the seed.

Now You May Rent a Modern Electric Range

—for only—

\$1.95
PER MONTH

(No Charge for Installation)

This new rental plan affords a LIMITED NUMBER of our customers an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the joys and satisfaction of ELECTRIC COOKERY—and there's no large outlay of money. We install this modern All-Porcelain Electric Range in your home, all ready for use . . . you pay only \$1.95 per month rent, plus the additional energy used.

For complete information call at our nearest office or write the Rural Service Dept., Topeka, Kansas.

The Kansas Power and Light Company



NEW BICYCLES FREE

. . . and \$150.00 in CASH PRIZES to 55 Lucky Prize Winners

FREE

The finest bicycle you have ever seen—Motorcycle handle bars, new streamlined automatic coaster hill brake, airflow frame, a speedometer that lights up at night, also a new designed head lamp all built in with an electric horn, plus carrier and model seat. The tires are balloon and they have inner tubes, the wheels are mirror steel and the streamlined frame is a bright trimmed color. **THE FIVE BICYCLES ARE FREE** and here is a chance for you to get a good "bike" without it costing you a penny.

New 1936 Streamlined Wheels GIVEN FREE FOR A GOOD NAME

Just think up a good name for this super-bicycle. Such names as "The Flyer," "Hawk," "Speed Demon," "Comet," "Speedster" and dozens of others would make good names, but we want YOU TO NAME THIS BICYCLE. \$50.00 will be given FREE for the best bicycle name; \$20.00 as 2nd prize; \$15.00 as 3rd prize; \$10.00 as 4th prize; \$5.00 as 5th prize; with the next 50 prizes \$1.00 each. Five bikes just like the one pictured here will be given FREE. Send your bike name today. *Be first here!*

\$150.00 in Cash to 55 Winners

All of these cash prizes will be paid free, so please be prompt in sending in your bicycle name. We will tell you all about this bike when you send in your bike name. Your name for the bicycle must be mailed before April 20th, 1936, on a postal card or in a letter. Only one name from a family.

THIS OFFER IS ABSOLUTELY FREE
Send a Name for the Bicycle Today to:

THE BICYCLE CLUB

Kansas Farmer

Topeka, Kansas

Children's Colds Should Have This Safe Treatment

Young Mothers Benefit from
Two Generations' Proof of
This External Treatment
For Fighting Colds.

IT AVOIDS CONSTANT "DOSING"



There's nothing like a child's cold to upset a young mother. And mothers of two generations, anxious to help end colds, have depended on Vicks VapoRub. It is effective—external—and safe. It avoids the risks of constant "dosing," so often upsetting to children's delicate digestions.

Just rubbed on throat and chest at bedtime, VapoRub acts *two ways at once*:

1. By stimulation through the skin, like a poultice or plaster—
2. By inhalation of its penetrating medicated vapors, released by body heat and breathed in *direct* to inflamed air-passages.

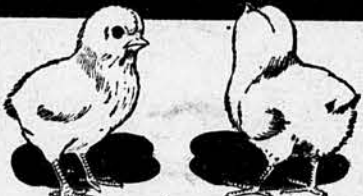
Continuing through the night, this combined vapor-poultice action loosens phlegm—soothes irritated membranes—eases difficult breathing—helps break congestion.

A Practical Guide for Mothers

Each year, more and more families are being helped to fewer colds and shorter colds by Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds. Vicks Plan has been clinically tested by practicing physicians, and further proved in everyday home use by millions. Full details of the Plan in each package of Vicks VapoRub.

Over 153/26 Million Vicks Aids Used Yearly
177 for Better Control of Colds

Keeps Your Chicks STRONG & HEALTHY



DR. SALSBUARY'S PHEN-O-SAL TABLETS

Most chicks begin life in a normal and healthy condition. Keep them that way by regular use of Phen-O-Sal Tablets in their drinking water. This provides a medicinal fluid that goes to all parts of the intestines, where it checks and prevents bowel disorders such as constipation and diarrhea... heals up any inflammation present... soothes the mucous membrane... and provides many blood-building elements necessary to good health and vitality.

Begin now to put your chicks on a Phen-O-Sal health-building program. A package of 125 tablets costs only \$1.00.

Early worm control is important! Add Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tone to the mash to check and prevent round-worm infestation. Avi-Tone is 100% medicine with no filler.

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. B. Salsbury, Veterinarian and Specialist in Poultry Diseases
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Get quick relief with private formula ointment used by world's oldest rectal clinic in treating 47,000 sufferers. Now available for home use. Large Trial Tube sent for only 10¢ to pay packing and postage.

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

There is not a more worthy philanthropy. You could do no finer thing. Fifteen years of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted service is behind this foundation. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully received. There are no salaries. Address: CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
20-C Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

POULTRY

The Best Way of Starting Chicks

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

WILL you please give us your recipe for starting baby chicks? I shall answer this request from a reader thru this department. Most of us have our pet ideas about work



Mrs. Farnsworth

we do, from our kitchen duties, where our ideas may be different in making fluffy cakes, to the poultry yards, where we start and rear our chicks. If our results are the same, what is the difference which method we use? There may be a difference in the labor or time involved, or in the outcome at some future date. My way of starting chicks may be little different or in no way better than the method you are using if our results are the same. The method we use here is the one we have used for several years, only adding a little here and there or changing our feeds as better rations are developed. And since I am living on a farm under the same farm conditions as my readers, I am glad to give my method of getting the chicks started.

Worth Mentioning Again—

I have mentioned so many times the importance of even temperature. Be sure the brooder stove regulates well so the heat may be controlled within a 5-degree range if possible. Have the brooder house clean, dry and free from floor drafts. Do not overcrowd. For litter I usually use bright baled wheat straw, or I like equally well bright leaves from alfalfa hay. I have the litter only about 1 inch deep for baby chicks when first placed in the house, and I place clean, fine sand under the coal-burning brooder stove and hover.

Wire Netting Helps—

Then I place clean newspapers over the litter and sand on which I give the first feeding. Around the brooder stove and 18 inches back from the hover, a circle of 1-inch wire netting 18 inches high is placed to confine the chicks to the heat until they learn where to go. Water fountains that screw onto Mason fruit jars are used for the tiny chicks. These are cleaned, sterilized and filled with lukewarm water, placing them at the edge of the hover where they will keep warm.

The First Meal—

Having the stage all set, now enter the baby chicks. Forty-eight hours old is my preference, altho this may vary from 36 to 72 hours. Each chick's beak is dipped into the lukewarm water before being released. For their first feed I still like to use finely crumbled rolled

oats. These are fed on clean newspapers 5 times for the first 2 days, giving just what the chicks will clean up in about 15 minutes. For 2 days only the rolled oats are given—I start them on the oats mainly to teach the chicks to look for grain. The third morning they get starting mash in hoppers, which is left before them 2 hours at a time, taking them up when the chicks are given rolled oats. The fourth day mash is given all day, and from that time mash always is before the chicks in hoppers. After the fifth day a little fine scratch grain is added to the oats and the grain feeding is reduced to twice a day—morning and night. A fermented mash is given at noon and continued during the growing period.

If Results Are Good—

This is a combination method of mash and grain feeding. It seems to me it is a little better balanced feeding than either all-grain or all-mash. I believe it gives the fowl greater use of its internal organs in grinding and digesting its food, which in turn gives a fowl stronger vitality and longer livability. If one does not get the chick started on grain early in life they do not take to it readily at 8 weeks old. Some of the leading breeders are advocating a combination of the mash and grain method rather than the all-mash method. There is no reason, however, for those who have different methods of starting chicks to change if they are getting good results.

Most Profit in Early Eggs

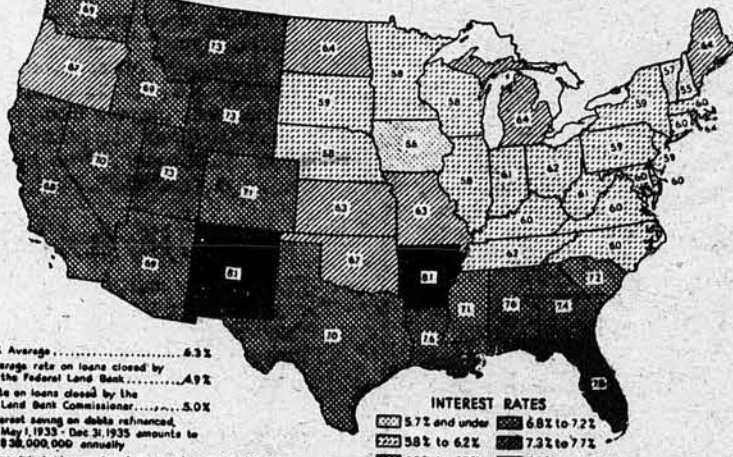
H. L. KEMPSTER

EARLY fall and winter eggs increase the total income from the poultry flock. Leghorn pullets which start to lay before November 15, return a 50 per cent greater income from the eggs produced from November 1 to October 31, than those which start laying after January 1. From the standpoint of annual egg production and income, the ideal time for pullets to come into production is around November 1. Birds which came into laying earlier are just as profitable, if not more so, due to the extra September and October production which more than makes up for the possible vacation due to early winter molt.

Turkeys Need Clean Range

A GOOD way to brood turkey poults is to provide brooder houses on clean range. The same type of houses and stoves are used as for chicks. A 10-foot by 12-foot brooder house plus a good brooder stove will care for 150 to 200 poults. It is important to keep poults on range where chickens and older turkeys have not been recently.

Average Interest Rates Paid by Farmers on their Debts before Refinancing with Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner Loans



There was a saving of \$38,000,000 in lower interest rates on American farms from May 1, 1933, to December 31, 1935, by means of refinancing thru Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans. Average rate of interest on land bank loans is 4.9 per cent and on commissioner loans 5 per cent. Contrast these with average rates paid in each state before.

Wonderful Success Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses in raising baby chicks. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Company, Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

DANGER OF INFECTION AMONG Baby Chicks

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

YOU RUN NO RISK

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonderful remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. Send 50c (or \$1.00) for a package of Walko Tablets—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY

Dept. 22
Waterloo, Iowa

For Sale by all Leading Druggists and Poultry Supply Dealers.

Control Stomach Worms DRENCH "Black Leaf 40" WITH Leaf 40

Worms in sheep cost you money—save by drenching. Agricultural Colleges recommend a solution of copper sulphate and "Black Leaf 40" as a cheap control. Directions are given on packages' labels. Drench your flock and get rid of stomach worms.

Guard against Lice, Tick & Scab
DIP with "BLACK LEAF 40"

"Black Leaf 40" always uniform—always dependable. Used as a dip it kills scab mite, sheep ticks and lice on live stock. Sold by dealers everywhere in original, factory-sealed packages.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Incorporated... Louisville, Ky.



The BEAR CAT

Combination
GRAIN and ROUGHAGE MILL
Also ENSILAGE CUTTER



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

Skin Test Helps Defeat TB.

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M.D.

AN INTELLIGENT mother, an ex-school teacher who keeps well informed as to health and welfare, writes in great distress that her boy of 10 has taken the Tuberculin skin test, in common with other children of his school, and is found to be a positive reactor. "I had no suspicion that our boy was tuberculous," she writes. "Tell me at once what can be done."



Dr. Lerrigo

One who reacts positively to the Tuberculin skin test is not therefore tuberculous. The skin test does tell the doctor whether the child has received into his body some of the germs that may cause tuberculosis infection. If so, the reaction is positive. Positive? What is that? A positive indication that infection has attacked the body, but no proof that the body has succumbed.

Germs of tuberculosis are very common and almost all of us do come in contact with them. Repeated contact creates infection but also arouses the body to develop resisting agents that may be styled "antibodies." Their effort is to wall off and nullify the infection. If thus conquered one may say that the infection is dead or, at the very least, quiescent. Nevertheless, that individual, altho he may properly be counted victor, always will show a positive reaction to the Tuberculin skin test, even if in sound health.

The advantage of the test is that if your child is found to be a positive reactor there are safeguards you can build. Most important is an X-ray examination of the chest. Nine times in ten this will give assurance that the infection has done no harm, the child none the worse. If, however, your boy is that tenth case who shows definite lesions, it is indeed fortunate that you have been led to this examination, because this early discovery enables you

to institute treatment which will conquer the disease before it works its ravages upon the body.

I think this mother has nothing to fear. I think she should be happy to know that this simple test has put her in position to control the health and hygiene of her child to such good purpose that he will defeat tuberculosis.

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

Tonsils May Be Diseased

Is it absolutely necessary to have enlarged tonsils removed? Would a child with enlarged tonsils be likely to have diphtheria for that reason? Would enlarged tonsils bring on bronchial catarrh?—C. H. T.

I DO not believe tonsils always need removal because of enlargement. It depends upon the degree of enlargement. If diseased, as large tonsils often are, they should be removed, and this quite regardless of their size. Bad tonsils always add to the risk in diphtheria. Bronchial catarrh might come as a sequel to enlarged tonsils, but not necessarily.

Go to a Careful Barber

What causes barber's itch?—M. R. W.

BARBER'S itch is caused by a small parasite, and is spread from person to person; usually is "caught" at the barber shop. Conscientious barbers will not knowingly allow a person having this complaint to be served in the shop, but will attend him at his home.

Better Have Them Out

Stones in the bladder are causing me untold agony. I object to surgery. Is there some medicine that will cure them?—G. S. W.

THE only sensible treatment in such a case is removal. If these are stones of the urinary bladder, they can be removed quite readily. There is no warrant for refusing to take advantage of surgical relief in a case that is so obviously serious.

Until Dinner Is Ready—

THE world has more than 700,000 kinds of insects that have been named and described, and new ones turn up every now and then. In North America there are 50,000 kinds of insects, 6,500 being consistently destructive year after year.

New York elevator operators are reported returning to work. They must learn to take the ups and downs in life the same as the rest of us—and like it.

A report from Iowa indicates they are putting spinach up in the form of candy now. That ought to tickle boys and girls—if they like spinach.

March 10 was the 60th anniversary of the first sentence heard over the telephone. Here it is: "Mr. Watson, come here, I want you." Mr. Watson was an assistant to Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone.

It took a blizzard to convince many persons that an enjoyable evening can be spent at home, comments the Indianapolis Star.

X-rays have been used mainly to help locate and relieve human ailments. But in New York they now are using X-ray machines in developing fruit.

Pasadena, Calif., has been selected as the city in which the 18th annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be held December 9 to 11, 1936.

The plow invented by Jethro Wood in 1814—with moldplate, share and landside cast separately—forecast modern plows. He whittled his first models from potatoes.

The 27th annual Dairy Cattle Congress and Allied Shows will be held September 28 to October 4, 1936, at

Waterloo, Ia. This will include the National Belgian Horse Show, the International Waterfowl Exposition, the American Poultry Congress and an extensive farm machinery show.

Iowa is endeavoring to develop disease resisting honey bees. Hope they also find one without a sting.

One merchant advertises that spring is just around the corner. We hope it isn't that same corner where prosperity hid.

Every task takes more time than you thought, altho you knew it was going to, says a friend.

Germany's public debt is about \$1,200,000,000 more than it was before the World War. Shucks, look at ours.

The best time to hatch chicks is when the grass first shows green, a New York authority reports. Evidently don't grow Bermuda back there.

Half a million frankfurters a day is Russia's present record for use of this meat. Hot dog!

About 2,690,000,000 dozen eggs are produced in the United States annually. This amounts to 224,000 carloads of 400 cases each.

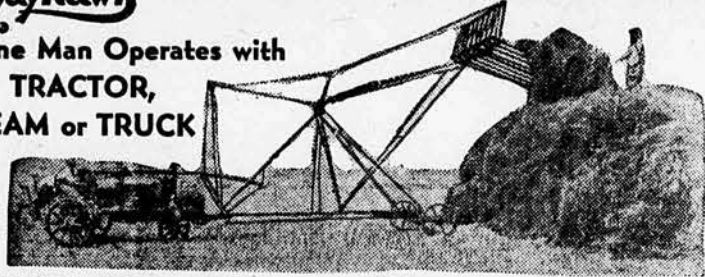
Now that they are making electric fan blades out of rubber, for safety reasons, even the most careless owner isn't likely to lose a finger in one.

All we need to win the world's good will and support, is to reach the point where we don't need it, says a neighbor.

Life is electricity, decides Doctor George Crile, noted Cleveland surgeon. Well, Doc, we certainly get plenty of shocks out of it.

The Jayhawk 3 Hay Tools in 1 Machine

One Man Operates with TRACTOR, TEAM or TRUCK



Stacker-Sweep Rake and Wagon Loader Combined

Big hay producers with tractor hitch, stack 70 to 100 tons per day, using 6 to 8 Sweeps. Small producers often put hay up alone with this improved JAYHAWK. STEEL or WOOD FRAME. Gather hay from windrow, elevate load, carry any elevation height, place hay on stack, wagon or on baler platform.

A Success 30 Years Ago. Today greatly improved. Cost comparative to ordinary stackers, power sweeps or loaders—will last longer, less upkeep. Use horses, tractor or truck to operate. Guaranteed all we claim.

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COLUMBIAN Red Top GRAIN BINS

You Pay for Them Once—They Pay for Themselves Over and Over Again

FREE CATALOG

Write for new 1936 Farm Equipment Catalog showing other Columbian products for modernizing your farm at low cost.

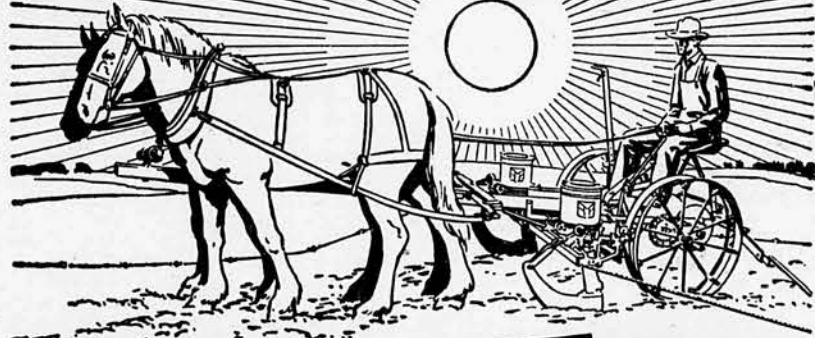
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When you need rat-proof, weather-tight, fire-safe storage for grain, feed, harness, etc., remember that the Columbian Bin has proved the best on the market. See them at your dealers.

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO. 1513 West 12th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Get the Best of the Weather



with this SUNSHINE SAVER PLANTER

Do more planting on the good days and the bad ones will take care of themselves. That's exactly what you can do with the Oliver "9-C" Corn Planter! You cover more ground in a day with this famous Sunshine Saver. You're all through with your planting—and enjoying life—while others are still waiting for good weather to come around again.

You get Extra Bushels, too, with the Oliver "9-C"—Bigger Yields! You get the squarest possible field for cross cultivating. With its Superior Variable Drop Device you can plant 2, 3 or 4 kernels per hill and change the rate of planting with a simple hand lever—to suit your soil—rich or thin.

See the "9-C" Planter at your Oliver Dealer's today—he handles the world's greatest Sunshine Saving line of farm implements—tools that will save your time and money. Or mail the coupon. Everybody always talks of the weather—and does nothing about it—except Oliver!

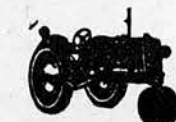


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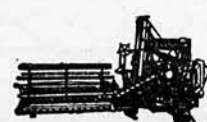
FARM EQUIPMENT SALES COMPANY

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

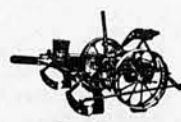
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- Combine
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- Plow



- Corn Planter
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- Hay Tools

KF-3-28-36

Listing Draws 20 Cents an Acre

G. R. HOWARD

A CHECK for \$300,000, Kansas' first allotment for wind erosion control, was mailed March 17, by C. W. Warburton, extension director of the Department of Agriculture. The funds are being handled thru Kansas State College, under direction of Dean H. Umberger. If needed, Kansas will get another allotment later; possibly as much as \$200,000 more.

Under plans worked out at a recent meeting at Dodge City, 20 cents an acre will be allowed for acreage solid-listed or cultivated. Applications from farmers for allotments will be handled by county and community committees named by county agents. As soon as the county committee approves an application, 60 per cent of the allotment will be paid. The other 40 per cent will be paid upon satisfactory completion of the work directed by the county committee.

The "solid listing" requirement means that a farmer who strip-lists 40 acres will be paid on the basis of 20 cents an acre for land actually listed, not 20 cents an acre for the entire 40. Where a farmer cannot list or till the ground himself, the county committee will hire it done for him, with special provisions. More than 20 cents an acre may be required for such cases.

Dean H. Umberger said work was to begin in the counties not later than 3 days after the money was received from Washington. In the meantime committee treasurers were bonded to handle the funds. Some listing was expected to be done in 41 counties.

Stop Corn-Root Pests

E. G. KELLY

THE bluish-green plant lice that damage corn roots may be controlled by means of crop rotation and by tilling the soil just before corn is planted. Many corn growers complained during May and June last year that ants were destroying their young corn. Investigation showed that the ants were not doing the damage directly. They were just taking care of the aphids.

The lice feed on corn roots thruout the year and thrive in dry weather. The ants take care of the aphids' "winter eggs" during the cold season, and bring them out to hatch in the sun in the spring. And they put the young lice on corn or "smart weed" roots to feed, corn roots being preferred.

Damage to corn was so serious last spring in Eastern, Southeastern and North-Central Kansas that some corn had to be replanted. Fields which have been planted to corn more than 1 year may be planted to a legume, or at least to some other crop, if the aphids are to be controlled. If that is undesirable, the field can be listed in March, the furrows curled in about a week before planting time, and planting done in the same furrows. Tilling just before planting destroys the ant nests and many aphids.

Much Less Water Is Needed

SUB-IRRIGATION of gardens, by means of underground tile, prevents soil crusting and makes full use of the water. Tiles are laid level in ditches just below plow depth, and these lines usually are 3 to 5 feet apart. Land with a tight subsoil, 12 to 36 inches below the surface, is especially good for sub-irrigation. Tiles can be made in forms at home. One part cement to 2 parts clean, sharp sand make a strong concrete material. One sack of cement and 4 cubic feet of sand will make 110 tiles. The material need not cost more than 1½ cents a foot. A small garden can be tiled for \$15 to \$20. Fred Wise, Plainville, has a tiled garden still in use, which his father "laid" years ago. A windmill supplies water. One inch of water applied near the plant roots will do the work of nearly 3 inches poured on the surface.

New Seed Council Formed

IMPROVED transportation has created a problem in handling farm seeds. There is need for close co-operation between growers of farm seeds and seed dealers. So the Kansas Seed Council has been organized to work toward this end. Bruce Wilson, Keats, is the representative from the Kansas Crop Improvement Association; R. I. Throckmorton, Kansas State College,

is chairman; C. C. Cunningham is the farmer-member; and L. C. Williams represents the Kansas Extension Service. Other members are Lester Pollom, state vocational agriculture director; J. W. Zahnley, state seed laboratory; J. C. Mohler, Kansas State Board of Agriculture; and several wholesale and retail seed handlers.

Information on seed problems will be carried to farmers thru vocational agriculture teachers and county farm agents. The first problem considered by the seed council was that of truckers who were hauling oats from bindweed-infested areas to other sections and selling as seed. The question of how to handle sales of seed thru community sales companies also was discussed. Both of these practices are threatening the business of reputable seed dealers.

Alfalfa Is Coming Back

ALFALFA will grow on acid soil with the right kind of treatment. Ralph Samp, McCune, had 10 acres where the alfalfa was knee high on May 15. It had been limed and treated with super-phosphate at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre 2 years ago. He said alfalfa seemed to be "coming back." Most of the land on this farm is limed for crops, and soybeans are an important legume. It grew readily a number of years ago and then rather dropped out. Samp is a breeder of high quality Guernseys, but said it is difficult to find breeding stock. There should be good prospects for new breeders.

Big Gains on Early Feed

WALTER J. DALY

SEVENTEEN Hereford calves 7 months old, belonging to Albert Barber, Parker, weighed 550 pounds at market and sold for \$12 a hundred. As soon as the calves would eat they had corn, oats and linseed meal in a creep feeder. Corn made up the big part of the calves' ration. The feed cost for each calf was \$19, and they brought \$66 apiece at market, less expenses. Easy to see they made money. Many farms with small herds and pastures

close to the barn are well adapted to this type of beef making. A pound of grain never makes more gain than when a calf is nursing. Most years it has paid to keep calves on feed until they weighed about 700 pounds.

Soybeans on the Job

NEARLY every community in North Central Kansas has one or more farmers who have been raising soybeans with success. Vance and Lester Rhine, Narka, have been planting soybeans with their corn and hogging it down. It makes a balanced feed for young pigs. Rhine Brothers have been feeding soybean meal to their cattle and hogs in the lot, too. They are enthusiastic about soybeans from every standpoint.

County Agent Adams, Belleville, said there is quite a move under way among farmers in Republic, Cloud and Washington counties to grow more soybeans, with the hope of getting a soybean mill set up in the territory. A soybean mill in one of the larger towns of that part of Kansas would be a worthwhile addition. In addition to producing soybean meal to replace cottonseed, the oil would bring in cash, and the forage makes a good protein hay.

Smut Took 50 Per Cent

IT COSTS less than a cent an acre to treat sorghum seed for smut. Use 3 ounces of copper carbonate to a bushel of seed. Glenn Shaul, of Cheyenne county, left an acre check-plot last spring and planted it to untreated seed. He seeded 12 acres of the same kind of treated seed alongside. At harvest time H. J. Stewart, the local county agent, made a head count of the sorghum and found a 50 per cent loss due to smut in the untreated part of the field. This practice of treating sorghum is recommended for all of Kansas.

Do Legumes Need Sulfur?

TRIAL after trial at getting a stand of Sweet clover may end in failure. Yet you see Sweet clover growing luxuriously in the cinders along the railroad, and wonder just what the secret of growing this crop may be. In some places it has been demonstrated that sulfur helps materially with legume crops, and such might be true

When Kansas Gets Busy

Allen Co.—A great many farmers have bought tractors.—T. E. Whitlow.
Bourbon Co.—Tractor men doing a heavy business.—J. A. Strohm.
Coffey Co.—Lots of new tractors being sold.—C. W. Carter.
Cowley Co.—Good demand for all farm stock and machinery.—K. D. Olin.
Franklin Co.—A good many new tractors being sold.—Elias Blankenbaker.
Geary Co.—Brisk trade in new machinery and several new tractors being sold, especially in view of the scanty supply and high prices of horses and mules.—L. J. Hoover.
Marshall Co.—More tractors sold this year than ever before.—J. D. Stosz.
Wabaunsee Co.—Quite a number of tractors being sold.—Mrs. Charles Jacobs.
Wyandotte Co.—Good machinery sells well.—Warren Scott.

where the crop grows in cinders. At any rate, it seems some of the extensive research now going on might be centered on learning why Sweet clover is such an uncertain crop. When sulfur has been applied it has in some cases been the ordinary yellow product that we know. In others it has been supplied thru gypsum.

Full Value in Fertilizer

FERTILIZER manufacturers would rather sell fertilizer without filler. They urge farmers to buy fertilizer with analyses high enough that no filler is needed. But too many users buy plantfood by the price a ton instead of by the amount of plantfood it contains, and the lowest grades contain filler to bring the whole up to a ton in weight.

Sometimes this filler is sand, sometimes raw rock phosphate, sometimes a form of limestone. Often this makes the filler in fertilizer cost as much as \$2 a ton. It is to give the farmer full value for his money that fertilizer companies have urged him to buy the higher quality goods.

Recently at a meeting of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, a resolution was passed asking the legislatures of the South for laws forbidding sale of mixed fertilizers containing less than 16 per cent of plantfood. Such laws already are in effect in Alabama and Mississippi. There should be no need for such a law in Kansas if users would look after their own best interests and buy only high analyses goods.

Year Around Pasture

LIVESTOCK and year-around pasture make John Randall's farm more profitable. Another reason for using this system on his Linn county farm is because it builds up soil fertility and helps stop erosion. It is difficult to keep enough fertility in Eastern Kansas farms unless a real, honest effort is made. Mr. Randall's system includes permanent pasture of bluegrass and native grass along with lespedeza, Sweet clover, rye, barley and wheat. This makes pasture most of the year. Alfalfa is grown for hay. This idea of year around pasture will fit more farms. It is a low-cost way to improve soil fertility and it usually increases farm income.

Crops Fight Chinch Bugs

E. G. KELLY

CHINCH bugs don't like soybeans, cow peas, flax or any of the legumes such as alfalfa or clover. On the other hand they prefer Sudan grass to any other crop, with corn and kafir as second choice. The cropping system can be planned now so as to include control of chinch bugs. Keeping corn and kafir away from oats, barley and wheat is the first. Soybeans or one of the other crops the bugs don't like may be planted between the small grain and the row crops. A safe final step is to prepare for the worst by being ready to build a creosote-cyanide barrier.

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

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	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE
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D Golden Delicious												
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G -- General purposes												
DG Wineap												
C Missouri Pippin												
G Inrap												

—From U. S. Record.

HERE is a chance to help boost the Kansas apple business. This chart shows when the different varieties are available and what their primary uses are. Ask for these varieties when buying from your apple dealer or grocer and specify "Kansas grown apples." This chart also shows apple growers when they will find the most competition on the market for varieties named.

Need Time and New Equipment

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

FRUIT men are so far behind with their work this spring they have no hopes of catching up. For those 70 or more days when it was uncomfortable even to stick one's nose out the door, no pruning was attempted. Everyone now is trying to make up for lost time, but there is little time left in which pruning can be done and hundreds of trees will go unpruned.

Those who intend to apply a dormant spray will be at it in just a few days and it won't be long until time for the pre-pink spray. Those who can afford it will be applying commercial fertilizer to their trees soon. Then there is discing to do by those who follow that practice.

Dusting Machine Fights Scab

New sprayers will be needed this spring. For several seasons orchard men have been overhauling their old machines each spring, making them do for another season until, I do not doubt, 90 per cent of the orchards now are being sprayed with obsolete spray rigs.

There was one new outfit purchased for use this summer that should be of interest to all apple growers in this section. I refer to the new dusting machine recently acquired by Preston and Vern Dubach, near Wathena. I know of only one other power duster in this county and it, I understand, is not in regular use.

This new outfit will be used to supplement Dubach Brothers' power take-off combination tractor and 300-gallon tank. Being of much lighter traction it is planned to use the dusting machine during rainy spells, the idea being to keep foliage constantly covered with a fungicide during the period of dissemination of scab spores.

Must Spray for Clean Fruit

Purchase of spray materials is a financial worry of many growers this spring. With the extremely low prices received for apples during fall and winter, many of last summer's spray accounts still are unpaid. Dealers and spray companies are reluctant to carry these accounts another year. If a crop of clean apples is to be raised this year the orchards must be sprayed. If the grower tries to skimp on material, cut out a spray or two or use a cheaper product, there can be but one result, inferior fruit.

Too Cold for Peaches

Many peach buds have been examined here at Echo Glen Farm, but so far not a single live one has been found. This was to be expected. Most varieties are known to be unable to withstand cold much below 12 or 15 degrees be-

Kafir for Thin Land

KAFIR could profitably replace more of the corn acreage in Eastern Kansas. Every year many acres are planted to corn that in most any kind of season would produce more grain in kafir. Tests give kafir an advantage over corn even on good land. Sorghums such as kafir do not injure land except that they draw heavily on moisture and plant food late in the growing season.

low zero. Several mornings this winter it went to 18 below.

I read somewhere that the South Haven will stand lower than this and I hastened out to examine my 10 trees of this variety but found narry a live bud. The Crosby will bear at least a partial crop after exposure to a temperature of 30 below, this article stated. I have no Crosby trees. If this statement should be correct, the Crosby would be the peach for us.

Since I am to have no peaches the trees will receive only one spray this year. This will be a spray of liquid lime sulfur applied before the leaves unfold for control of "Peach Leaf Curl," a fungus disease.

Three Crops Every Season

To raise three crops on the same piece of ground in one year is the program proposed by the Ozark Mountain Canning Company, at a meeting of truck growers in Wathena recently.

They suggest preparation of a seedbed as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, preferably on fall-plowed land. Spinach planted on this land can be harvested and sold prior to June 1. Raise your own tomato plants, it is advised, by planting the seed in an open field bed about April 15. The plants then are set about June 1, on the ground from which the spinach has just been removed. The tomatoes are set 5 feet apart each way so cultivating can be done with cultivator and team. When tomatoes are tall enough, dirt is thrown to them as in plowing corn. By these methods the heavy cost of plants and care are eliminated.

When all the salable tomatoes have been picked it is advised to prepare another seedbed and plant either fall beans or beets.

The company guarantees the following ton prices:

Tomatoes, grade A, \$10; grades B and C, \$6; green beans, \$30; wax beans, \$30; carrots, \$8.50; beets, \$8.50; spinach, \$18; pumpkin, \$3; okra, \$20.

Poison Sprays for Sucking Insects

E. G. KELLY

Kind of Material	Amount to Be Used			Best Uses
	50 gal. water	5 gal. water	1 gal. water	
40 per cent nicotine sulphate ("Black Leaf 40")	½ pint + 2 lbs. soap	1 oz. + 3oz. soap	1½ teaspoonful + 1 oz. soap	General spray for sucking insects, such as plant lice
Nicotrol (Nicotine sulphate and Penetrol)	1 quart	4 ounces	¾ ounce	Use for plant lice and mealy bugs
Oil emulsion	Use according to directions given by the manufacturer			Used for plant lice, mites, scale insects, and mealy bugs
Miscible oil	Use according to directions given by the manufacturer			Used for mites and summer control of scale insects
Laundry soap	9 pounds	1 pound	3 ounces	Some soft bodied insects, as plant lice, and summer control of scale insects
Lime-sulfur solution—Winter strength	7 gallons	2½ qts.	1 pint	For San Jose scale and other scale insects on trees and shrubs
Pyrethrum or housefly spray (Pyrethrum, kerosene and a deodorant)			Pyrethrum ½ lb. Water-white kerosene, 1 gal., Methyl Salicylate 3 fluid ounces	A spray for house flies and mosquitoes

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

Many farmers will make sure of their planters this spring by investing in McCormick-Deering "100 Series" Planters. You, too, will do well to look into your planter and give your crops the advantages of new-planter accuracy and efficiency.

McCormick-Deering "100 Series" Planters bring you an amazing combination of mechanical features in simplified

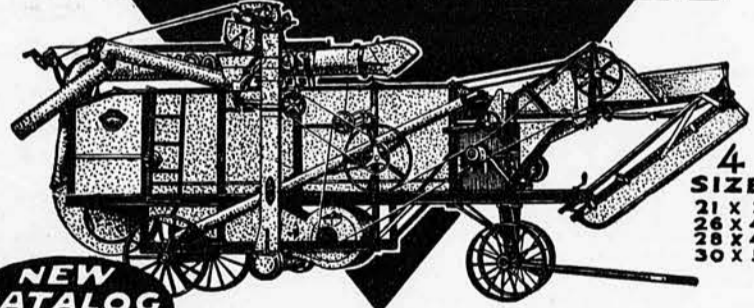
form. They can be quickly set to check-row, drill, or hill-drop corn, soybeans, beans, peas, Kafir corn, etc. They use edge-drop, flat-drop, or full-hill-drop plates. Combination hoppers and fertilizer attachment can be supplied.

In these modern planters nothing is left to chance. The seed is measured out with positive accuracy and delivered to the soil without chance of failure. This means even, full hills and a maximum yield.

The McCormick-Deering dealer will gladly supply further details. Or write us for the latest McCormick-Deering Corn Planter folder.

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

THE HAY "GLIDER" Buck Rake



Big Increase in Spring Crops

IN ADDITION to a record acreage of wheat, Kansas farmers are preparing to plant 1,311,000 more acres of spring crops this year than last. Corn leads the increase, with barley, oats and sorghums quite important.

Figures gathered by H. L. Collins, federal farm statistician at Topeka, indicate potato acreage is to be 3,000 acres larger, but inability to get seed, prepare the ground and obtain funds for buying seed has limited the planting, and it appears the acreage might be smallest in years in the Kaw Valley.

Most wheat is said to be alive in Western Kansas and making some growth most places, but rainfall is badly needed. Wheat plants use moisture rapidly when they begin to grow in the spring, and there is little supply in the western third of the state.

Kansas Farmer's crop reporters say:

Allen—Oats sowing completed, a large acreage also of lespedeza. Flax seeding has begun, will be big acreage. Ground in fine condition due to freezing.—Guy M. Tredway.

Allen—Most oats seeded, a large acreage of flax being sown, seed \$1.90. Some wheat winter-killed. Plenty of feed. A great many farmers have bought tractors. General optimistic feeling prevails. Prairie hay, \$5 a ton baled; corn, 65c; good dairy cows, \$50 to \$60; milk, \$1.77; eggs, 14c; hens, 16c.—T. E. Whitlow.

Barton—Wheat fields and pastures greening up but moisture is needed. Some folks have planted potatoes. Butterfat, 24c to 27c; wheat, 95c to 99c; eggs, 14c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Oats went in with plenty of moisture. Upland wheat not starting off very well and most fields were thinned by freezing. Bottom wheat looks good. Tractor men doing a heavy business. Horses high. Quite a reduction in hogs on farms now and a year ago. Busy plowing for corn but stopped to plant potatoes. About usual acreage of oats, corn and head crops.—J. A. Strohm.

Cherokee—Oats sowing is completed and sprouting has started. Soil is very dry. Wheat looks fine, soon will be stooling. Cream, 27c; eggs, 14c. Farmers can't pay loans on such prices.—J. H. Van Horn.

Clark—Wheat fields greening up nicely and cattle enjoying good wheat pasture after a cold winter. No rain yet. Potatoes being planted. Cream prices down, 26c; eggs, 14c.—G. P. Harvey.

Clay—Oats planted. Everybody busy with garden. Hatcheries report a big business. Wheat looking fine and making good growth. Stock doing well. Plenty of feed. Eggs, 14c to 15c; cream, 29c; hens, 13c to 15c; corn, 75c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Coffey—There won't be much feed left when grass comes as everyone had to feed stock, there was no winter pasture, wheat and rye didn't get big enough. Cows not milking well on account of feed. Lots of new tractors being sold. Oats all seeded. Some plowing for corn. Not many raising spring pigs. Lots of sales, prices good.—C. W. Carter.

Cowley—Oats all sown, larger acreage than usual. Wheat greening up but is suffering for moisture. Northern seed potatoes selling at \$1.80 a cwt., a good many will be planted, good home-grown potatoes selling at \$1 a bushel. Lots of public sales, good demand for all farm stock and machinery. Wheat, 91c; oats, 25c; corn, 70c; eggs, 16c; cream, 27c.—K. D. Olin.

Crawford—More acres of oats seeded than usual. Wheat looks a lot better. Quite a lot of grass being seeded. Seed corn, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Horses high.—J. H. Crawford.

Douglas—Oats seeding finished and potatoes being planted, good demand for seed potatoes. Wheat looks good altho slow in coming up in some places. Many inquiries

for corn for seed and feed, hay and oats for stock. Some corn held for higher prices. Many gardens plowed and planted. Good, medium-priced work horses rather scarce but still in good demand. Good mule teams bring \$350 to \$500.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Wheat fields green, but need moisture. Wind has done some damage. Quite a little oats and barley seeded. Horses and mules selling for good prices but are scarce. Not many cattle being sold at sales, because they are getting scarce.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Franklin—Wheat greening up and looking much better. Horses and hogs selling high. Some pigs sold for \$15 apiece at a farm sale, my neighbor sold 6 weeks old pigs for \$6.25 a head. Lots of onions have been planted, onion sets never were cheaper, 7 quarts for 25c. Pretty fair demand for seed corn. Acreage of oats will be large. A good many new tractors being sold. Most of our fruit growers have their trees trimmed and vineyards pruned. Hens laying well. Apples much cheaper than a month ago. Many calls for setting eggs. Many farms rented but few being sold. I never saw cows drink as much water as they did during the extreme cold, and they gave milk, too. Plenty of feed to get stock thru to grass, pasture greening up a little, more surface moisture would help.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Geary—Wheat starting out well. Oats virtually all seeded, but too dry for crop to start. More public sales than usual, everything bringing good prices. Brisk trade in new machinery and several new tractors being sold, especially in view of the scanty supply and high prices of horses and mules.—L. J. Hoover.

Gove and Sheridan—Ten per cent of wheat virtually gone from the dust route, 15 per cent more will go soon if we don't get moisture. Chiseling and strip-listing being done to check the dust. Seventy-five per cent of wheat looks fair and starting off well considering weather conditions. Need moisture badly to soak up top soil. Very little spring grain being seeded. Few baby chicks. No public sales. Livestock not doing very well owing to scarcity of feed and pasture. Spring seed grain being shipped in, corn, cane, milo and kafir. Eggs, 13c; cream, 30c; seed barley, 60c to 70c.—John I. Aldrich.

Graham—Wheat fields getting green. Not much soil blowing yet. Will have an average crop if moisture comes soon. Not much spring crops being planted, top soil too dry. Some planting potatoes and making garden. All livestock came thru winter in good condition. Corn, 75c; barley, 60c; cream, 28c; eggs, 14c.—C. F. Wetty.

Greenwood—Rain is needed for wheat and oats. Farmers all are working ground. Farm wages from \$15 to \$35 a month, not much demand for farm hands. Some kafir has been threshed, not very good quality. Cane seed is very good. Potatoes and gardens being made.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—Wheat was not damaged by freezing, needs rain badly. Oats have been seeded but are not up. There is a surplus of feed oats. Livestock doing fairly well. Eggs for hatcheries are scarce.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Wheat greening up but needs rain to determine its exact condition. Livestock doing well and bringing good prices at sales. Wheat, 95c; corn, 65c; kafir, 65c; oats, 26c; barley, 50c; bran, 85c; cream, 27c; eggs, 16c; hens, 12c to 15c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Beginning to need rain. Oats sowing finished. Lespedeza gaining in popularity. Potato planting about completed. Wheat doesn't look so good. Fruit considerably damaged. Seed corn scarce. Hens laying well and egg prices declining. Oats, 35c to 40c; corn, 75c; eggs, 15c; cream, 34c.—J. B. Schenck.

Johnson—Good demand for hay and roughness. Many farm auctions with fair prices, horses rather high. Oats seeding completed and potato planting well under way, 20 carloads of seed potatoes went into the ground along the Kaw Valley. It is believed there will be some peaches, outlook for other fruit is good. Wheat greens up slowly, a good, warm rain would be beneficial for all kinds of grasses. Some alfalfa
(Continued on Page 23)



"Talent Roundup" Choice



Andy Parker, 23-year-old farm boy from Mangum, Oklahoma, was chosen from 116 contestants participating in the "Talent Roundup" sponsored by WIBW two weeks ago. Parker was given a radio contract to appear over WIBW. Before coming to Topeka, he was appearing over Oklahoma and Texas stations, and two years ago was featured as one of the original NBC Radio Rubes out of New York. You may hear him on the Dinner Hour and Kansas Roundup programs, 11:15 to 12 noon and 3 to 4:15 p. m.

**Have you heard the
Corn Belt Wireless
Network
Tune in
Gene and Glenn
8 a. m. daily
(Except Sunday)**

Dodge's M. C.



Harry Richman, star and master of ceremonies of the Dodge Brothers Series heard each Monday and Wednesday nights at 9:45 p. m., has an able cast to support him, including exotic Gertrude Niesen, the Dodge Orchestra, and a bevy of guest stars including Frank Parker, Kay Thompson and Tim and Irene.

Outstanding Programs

Ford Sunday Evening Hour
Sundays, 8 p. m.
Wayne King's Orchestra
Mondays, 9 p. m.
Refreshment Time
Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m.
Ed Wynn
Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.
Flying Red Horse Tavern
Fridays, 7 p. m.
Hollywood Hotel
Fridays, 8 p. m.

Unity School's Morning Meditation

The "Morning Meditations" program of the Unity School of Christianity of Kansas City, conducted each week day morning by Judson Woods, has been moved up on the schedule 15 minutes, now being broadcast from 8:30 to 8:45 a. m.

Charming Maxine

Maxine is the charming baritone-voiced soloist with Phil Spitalny's All-Girl orchestra heard each Sunday from 5 to 5:30 sponsored by Zotos. Maxine, who is 19, was discovered by Phil in an amateur show. While the orchestra was on tour last summer, Maxine stayed behind to make motion picture tests and to appear in a Broadway production.



Maxine

Senator Capper

... will be on the network of the Columbia Broadcasting System Wednesday, April 8, 9:45 to 10 p. m. CST, in a special broadcast.

**Knit with
Eleanor Martin
3 p. m.
Mon.-Wed.-Fri.**

'Ole Pappy' O'Keefe

The camera caught the irrepressible Walter (Ole Pappy) O'Keefe in a pensive mood. His "Five Flop Disreputary Theatre" is a sensation of the airwaves and may be heard every Tuesday and Thursday night at 8 o'clock. Starred in the dramatic excursions along with O'Keefe, will be Alice Frost, Jack O'Keefe and Louis Sorin.



Walter O'Keefe

**Don't miss
Belle and Martha
"Your Neighbors"
6:15 p. m. daily**

Too Much Hay? Too Much Pasture?

GEORGE F. JORDAN

FROM questions asked now and then at farm meetings, there have been instances indicating that some farmer, unused to an abundance of pasture or hay, is wondering what he'll do with any increased acreage.

The answer on nearly all farms will take care of itself. We doubt whether there ever has been a year when there was always on hand a sufficient amount of green, succulent grass for dairy or beef cattle, hogs, sheep or horses. There have been seasons when even the geese found the picking scanty.

As to early spring and fall pasture, not to mention pasture during winter, it only recently has come to light that we have been overlooking some of the most profitable pasture we could grow.

Concerning hay, there seldom has been too much of any kind—and there never has been enough legume roughage produced to make possible even as much as half the savings in other feed and fattening costs that are possible.

Hence the answer to what will be done with all the pasture and hay resolves itself into feeding a bit more of it, growing a better kind of it, spreading its usefulness of pasture over at least 10 months of the year, and, if necessary, adding a bit more roughage consuming stock and displacing the scrubs with purebreds.

Doing the Most Damage to Weeds

(See pictures on Page 1)

MOWING will kill most of the upright-growing pasture weeds and brush found in Kansas. But it must be done at a certain time. A. E. Aldous, pasture specialist at Kansas State College, sets approximate dates for mowing these weeds. Success of mowing depends to a large extent on the food reserves stored in the plants at the time. This has been shown by careful tests. Buckbrush, which is spreading more rapidly than any other worthless pasture weed, can be killed entirely in 3 annual cuttings made early in May. If the cuttings are delayed until July 1, few if any of the plants will be killed.

Chemical study of the roots of sumac, that beautiful "star-boarder" which grows in pastures and along highways, shows the food reserves are at a comparatively high level until about May 1. Then they go down rather rapidly to less than half as much by early June. This low point is maintained about 2 weeks, after which the starch and sugar are rapidly restored, until July 15. Similar changes are true of other weeds. It is easy to see why it is important to mow sumac in early June.

Ironweed and vervain, two of the worst pasture weeds in Kansas, can't be checked by random "rainy day" mowing, even if that is the handiest time to do it. But mowing early in June each year will kill them.

Limited experimental information, gathered by Mr. Aldous, indicates that stiff-leaved goldenrod, can be killed by cutting near July 10, 2 years in succession. Rockweed, common in limestone pastures of Southeastern Kansas, needs to be cut about June 20.

Anyone driving over the Bluestem—Flint Hills—region of Kansas last Autumn could not have helped but be impressed by the yellow blanket of flowers covering spacious hillsides and level meadows. This was broomweed in bloom. Mowing before the plants set seed, which is about August 15, will get rid of it.

Reasons for careful selection of

mowing dates to cut common pasture weeds, have been proved sound by plant workers of our agricultural experiment stations. Sometimes mowing weeds is just a rainy day job, or one to do when the corn plowing is finished in mid-afternoon. But to save wasted effort it looks as if we must learn to mow our weeds when their "cupboard is bare"—on the dates located by research and experiment.

Spray Doesn't Get It

Our cultivated land weeds are even greater pests, if possible, than those found in grass land. Hoary cress, for instance, is not yet common, but may be found scattered over Kansas. It grows in bunches in cultivated fields. J. W. Zahnley, Kansas State College, remarked, "Hoary cress is not only perennial, it is eternal." It resists cultivation and sodium chlorate doesn't seem to affect it.

Sheep sorrel dock is a pest in lawns or permanent grass in Kansas. It spreads by roots and seeds. Pulling is the only cure in lawns. A vigorous stand of grass may choke it out under very favorable conditions. Commercial fertilizer will help in the Eastern third of Kansas. It lives over the winter by the root and severe cultivation is necessary to kill it.

Question Led to Pen

J. M. PARKS
Manager Kansas Farmer Protective Service

SOME alfalfa seed was stolen from Edward S. Anderson, R. 3, Jamestown. There was the evidence in the way of scattered grain which had come from a torn sack. The trail led to where the grain had been loaded into a car. On thinking back over recent callers at the farm, Mr. Anderson remembered that Clifford Johnson had been there a few days before applying for work. Johnson inquired what was in some certain sacks and was told they contained alfalfa seed. He remarked that alfalfa seed was worth considerable money. This chance remark directed suspicion toward Johnson.

An investigation of his recent activities resulted in Johnson's conviction and sentence to the penitentiary for 1 to 5 years. A \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer was divided among the Anderson brothers, Service Members, and Undersheriff Don Barrett, Concordia.

Open Gate Started Search

THE thief who stole a hog from Service Member John Fowler, Neosho Rapids, was accommodating enough to leave a gate open. This promptly called Mr. Fowler's attention and was the beginning of a search, which ended with a 1 to 5-year sentence in the state penitentiary for Roy Parker, on a charge of hog theft. A \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer was divided equally between Service Member Fowler and Sheriff Roy E. Davis, Lyon county.

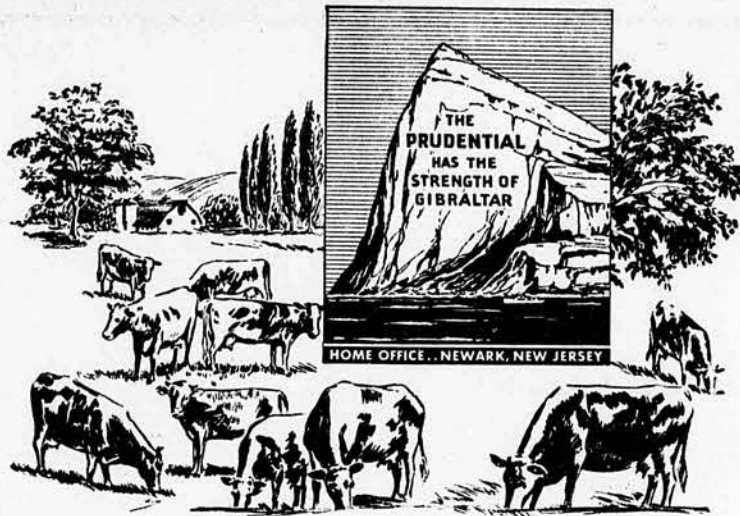
Wheat Thieves Came Twice

THE first time wheat was taken from a bin on the farm of A. J. Lutz, LeRoy, the owner saw some scattered grain but thought children had played in the bin. The thieves came a second time and took about half of the remaining grain. This was so noticeable the owner began to investigate.

In the meantime, two boys, Raymond and William Mitchell, had talked too much to a member of the Lutz family about hauling wheat, evidently with the intention of showing they were in a legitimate business. Their efforts to cover up their activities got them in worse trouble for a comparison of tire tracks showed the same car driven by the Mitchell boys had been used in the theft. Little bits of evidence gathered up here and there were sufficient to bring a conviction in the Coffey county district court. Their punishment was 1 to 5 years in the state penitentiary.

Since Service Member Lutz was the chief actor in causing the arrest and conviction, all of the \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer went to him.

Payment of these three rewards brings the total paid out by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service up to \$23,075 for conviction of 905 thieves who have stolen from posted farms.



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ATCHISON + KANSAS

Derek Sees Mavis Alone

HONEYMOON WIFE
By AGNES LOUISE PROVOST
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I'VE COME to carry you off for the rest of the afternoon," Derek said. "I've a new car that needs to be tried out, and nobody will do but you. We can take a run out of town and have dinner later at a jolly little place where everybody is going now. Please. I've scarcely seen you since you came back."

"But suppose—" Mavis parried. There had been no word from Peter yet, to say when he would return.

"Don't suppose. Just come."

"Silly!"

"Well, you never have a minute to spare for me unless there's a mob around."

He caught her hands in his and swung them lightly. She looked up at him with a slow smile.

"Of course I'm coming. It's a perfect day for it. I'd love to."

Mavis had meant what she said. Even more. She really wanted to go. An urgent need was on her to be with him, alone, when he was gay and confident and at his lovable best. She wanted to know whether the old drugging charm could draw her to him again, and make her forget the rest. To make sure that love was dead, and not merely numbed with hurt. She needed desperately to know that.

The new car, with its low, singing hum, sped over a road almost as even as a floor. Abruptly Derek asked a question.

"Have you anything on for tomorrow morning? I want to go out to look over a place near Southampton. Jolly little place. A fellow with a wad of money built it, but he blew up in the market and it's for sale. I'd like you to go with me."

"I can't promise yet. Peter may be back tomorrow."

"What difference would that make? Peter's old enough to look after himself."

He dismissed it with a new definiteness. He was tired of being reminded of Peter.

"You'll have to see that house! There's a reason."

He laughed under his breath. There was a note of excitement in it.

THE car hummed on, tossing the miles behind. Over to the west clouds banked ominously for a time, but the late slanting sunlight streaked thru again, and they passed over harmlessly. Mavis held out her hand, but felt no more than two or three drops.

"It's going over," Derek assured her, "and besides, we're here already. . . . Oh, the devil!"

He stopped half-way in a drive where cars were already gathering. There was a line of annoyance between his brows.

"What's the trouble?"

"No trouble exactly. But there's Jim Mellish's car, and Ted Raynor's, beyond. At this hour! That means they have a crowd here, and they'll insist on our joining them. Not if I know it."

"Don't you want to see them? I thought you were terribly chummy."

"Oh, they're all right, but we can see them any time. I'm selfish to-night. I don't often get you all to myself."

The car gave an imperious honk and shot backward out of the drive, nearly ditching an ancient car that was chugging harmlessly past. The driver yelled and sputtered, but Derek merely laughed and raised a careless hand in salute as he made his turn with a rush and swooped down the road again.

"Slow old tortoise. Why can't these flivver pushers look where they're going?"

"He was!" she said hotly. "You nearly ran him down."

Derek twisted around for a surprised stare. Then he laughed again.

"It was worth it, to see your big eyes blaze like that. Wait, lady, just wait until you run your own car. Bet you'll enjoy making the flivvers scuttle out of your way. You ought to have a car, too." He shifted the subject guilefully. "Let's go the rounds of the show rooms some day and try out some snappy ones."

"I'm not sure that I want a car."

He sent a sidelong glance at her, droll but searching.

"Waiting to see whether Uncle Peter approves?"

"I shan't talk to you if you're going to say things like that."

"All right, I won't talk about Peter. Let's talk about you."

"Oh no. That subject's exhausted."

"Not for me."

THE road before them was a straight line of concrete. The needle crept higher. Fifty—sixty—sixty-eight. Fields and woods and houses rushed by excitingly. A village swooped toward them, and Derek slowed down.

"Like it?" His winning smile glanced at her. They were stopping in front of a drug store. "Mind waiting a few minutes? I want to put in a call."

She shook her head, feeling lazy as the winey tingle of speed subsided. This was what life with Derek might be like—if that was all one wanted. Thru the glass front of the drug store she could see the telephone booth, and Derek inside, talking in a definite, incisive way. As if he were giving orders to someone. What orders? She let the thought drift thru her fingers. Why did she keep fending Derek off? Why couldn't she let herself go? And what difference did it make anyway, this light, teasing love making of his that committed him so little? Or did it?

Presently he came out again, smiling, and slid into the seat beside her. Neither of them said much.

The city came nearer, heavy traffic rumbled, walls

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. Then Mavis decides she wants to go away, but doesn't. Later Peter takes a strange trip.

hemmed them in once more. Twilight had overtaken them, but it was a peculiar light, darkening more rapidly than the April dusk would account for. Derek sent a critical glance overhead.

"It's coming this time. We'll have to run for it."

A low rumble of thunder shook out its warning. Derek put on as much speed as city traffic would allow.

Neither saw a man in a taxi who turned abruptly to look at them. His eyes followed as they shot on ahead. Some of the pleasant alertness faded out of them.

Thunder came again, and a swooping rush of wind.

"Here we are!"

The rain came at that minute, not a few drops nor a warning spatter, but a sudden complete downpour. The car had slid to the curb. Derek was out and fairly lifted her free, to the shelter of an awning.

She laughed breathlessly, shaking cool raindrops from her face. It had been exciting, that race with a storm. Derek's arm was around her, hurrying her into a doorway. An imposing lobby lay beyond it. It looked like the entrance to an apartment house.

"The poor car, it's drenched. Where are we?"

"My diggings. It was the nearest place, so I rushed for it. We'll come in until this is over. I'll need dry clothes, anyway."

He tossed a word of instruction to the boy at the switchboard, who eyed them with an air of stoic wisdom.

"If my cousin, Mr. Peter Craig, comes, send him right up."

"Not that he'll be here, but it sounds so respectable," he added under his breath, and again the amused look came.

"You're so keen about the proprieties, you know."

They went on up in silence to Derek's apartment. A man-servant admitted them.

"We've been caught in the rain, Paxson. Take Mrs. Craig's wraps and lay out dinner clothes for me. I'm soaked."

THEY crossed a large foyer into a spacious room. Derek touched her arm, a light half-careless.

"Make yourself comfortable. I shan't be long."

When he had gone she looked curiously around the room. She thought of a quiet, harmonious room in a house called The Gables, that she had seen but once.

Beyond the windows the rain fell in a grey downpour.

A step came behind her, two hands on her arms.

"Like it, Loveliness?"

"You have some beautiful things." She turned around to face him, so that his hands slipped away from her. He did not attempt to hold her. "Isn't it raining terrifically?"

"It's a deluge. I've told Paxson to serve dinner here."

An odd little memory whisked thru her mind. Derek in a telephone booth, talking to someone in brisk, brief sentences. Giving orders. She turned a level look on him.

"You should have asked me before you telephoned."

"Why? I thought it would be rather jolly, all by ourselves. What's the harm? And we're quite properly married, so it's perfectly decorous. Anyway, you're here and it's pouring. Please!"

He brushed argument aside, teased her and wheeled in the next breath. "Don't be cross with me."

"There are taxicabs."

"A taxi is no kind of a chariot for a wood fairy. . . . That was my first name for you, wasn't it? Remember how it poured the day we met, and I skidded all over the road and was pitched out at your feet?"

"I remember," she said tonelessly, and looked past him at the grey wall of rain. Stark tragedy stared out for a moment, but in the next instant she had shrugged it away, with a delicate gesture that was world's removed from the Hill Road. "I was terribly frightened. . . . It seems ages ago, doesn't it? Like another life. Sometimes I wonder what it would be like to go back—now."

"You're never going back!" He caught her again with that light, possessive touch, and drew her a little nearer because in some queer way she seemed to be drifting away from him—back to the Hill Road. "You belong here! With me. . . . That's what I've been wanting to talk to you about, only I never get a chance. Always a lot of people meddling around, or Peter and Aunt Anne. . . . Oh well, what's the use! Let's forget them all, and remember you and me. Let's plan things. . . . Beautiful!"

She stirred restlessly, drawing back from that soft, insistent pull.

"Oh, don't, Derek. What possible use is there in saying such things now? Nothing can come of it—except trouble. I'm neither your wife nor Peter's. . . . I can't even be myself. It's such a ghastly tangle."

"Suppose it is, you dear? We'll cut straight thru it. Only a few months more and I shall be free to do as I please, and then I'll make short work of it. You know I love you, don't you? All you have to do is to go thru the motions of getting a divorce from Peter, and then we'll be married again, with all the proper frills, and go off together on a real honeymoon. . . . You and I. . . . You and I!"

SHE heard him listlessly, her eyes fixed on that bright, ardent face so close to her own. . . . the old pain creeping back in them. . . . lids drifting down to hide it.

"Mavis, what's the matter?" Derek's voice sharpened in quick, incredulous alarm. "You won't let that old business stand between us now, will you? I know I was a beast, but God knows I've repented. What is it? You love me, don't you?"

"I don't know." It came in a slow whisper. "That's the horrible part of it. I thought I did—but it's gone."

"But darling, you will!" He thrust it aside impatiently. "That's only because things are so different now, and you've been thru so much, you poor little dear. . . . Or you've let other people influence you. . . . that's it!" His brow darkened for a moment. "You did love me—you will! You're too gentle and tender to change that way."

He caught her in his arms, crushing her against him.

"You're my wife, and I won't give you up! Kiss me. . . . Kiss me," he whispered, "the way you did when we said goodbye that night last summer. You're coming back to me! Nobody is going to take you away from me—now or any other time!"

He jerked his head up at a sound beyond.

"Sorry to intrude," said a deliberate voice. "Derek, may I see you alone?"

Peter stood in the doorway.

HE LOOKED grim and tired, and there was an impassive politeness about him. The careful courtesy did not warm into anything more personal as Mavis turned with a startled gasp.

"Oh! . . . Peter!"

Derek cut in before Peter could reply. He made no attempt to conceal his annoyance.

"My guests usually

are announced," he said arrogantly. "Who let you in?"

"Sorry, but I was told to come right up, and you gave me a key yourself, a year or so ago."

He flipped it on the table and inclined his head toward Mavis, rather formally.

"Will you excuse us, Mavis? I want to see Derek for a few moments."

The interview between the two cousins was brief. "If you have no respect for your given word," Peter said crisply, "you should at least consider Mavis's good name. This is supposed to be a bachelor apartment, and it happens to be night, or practically so."

"Considering that she is my wife, she has a right to be here, and I might suggest that her 'good name,' as you call it, is as much my concern as yours. Suppose she is here alone? Nobody under ninety fusses about such things nowadays."

"I have yet to discover that it is out of date to maul a girl's reputation. And when a man takes her

(Continued on Page 26)

In For Stronger Competition?

(Continued from Page 3)

agriculture, writes. "The ravages of the boll weevil caused farmers to begin raising meat, sirup, corn, wheat and vegetables for their use. Under this system the cotton crops were reduced as low as was consistent with good business management." Mr. Linder is opposed to further reductions of cotton acreage in Georgia.

Might as Well Get Used to It

For a breathing spell we might see what a few more Kansans think about this subject. L. C. Williams, assistant director of extension, believes soil conservation is more pressing than real or fancied dangers due to competition between types-of-farming sections. If other areas could produce cheaply enough to displace Kansas as a source of grains, hay and livestock, they would have found out about it in this day of wide travel, broad acquaintance with markets, and rapid transportation. If they can compete successfully with Kansas and the North Central states, we might as well get used to it now while we still have our soil, for they would put us out of business eventually.

In the Southeast, the idea is expressed that farmers will do well to produce their family needs. "Changes in type of farming take place slowly," said D. W. Watkins, director of extension in South Carolina. "One-third the farm population of America is living on cotton farms. It will take a long time to rebuild and redirect the farming of so many people in order that they may improve their living conditions. There is no possibility of the Southern corn grower competing, even in nearby markets, with the Western corn grower, in grain or livestock."

Would Lower Production Costs

The trend in Tennessee is toward extensive, rather than intensive farming, reports show. This is what may happen in Kansas, if the soil conservation program does what it has set out to do. An extensive system of farming with more grass and hay should hold total farm production at a stable level while increasing grain yields on acres planted. Lower overhead and cheaper production ought to result.

More worry has been evident in dairying circles than in any other group. Secretary J. C. Mohler, of our board of agriculture, finds unrest among dairymen in many states. Dairy prices are sensitive to over-supply. On the other hand, scarcity of butter doesn't gain the industry much because butter comes in over the tariff wall and people turn to butter substitutes.

H. A. Praeger, Clafin, said he thought more pasture would reduce the amount of grain fed to many dairy herds, especially if grain prices stay reasonably high. Farmers who grow more pasture are going to have smaller cribs and bins of grain for a while. They will feed them more sparingly, and probably need them for their hogs and chickens. Grass may make hog raising more successful if used for pigs and sows. But fewer bushels of corn will hold numbers down.

Kansas Crops and Outlook

(Continued from Page 20)

may have winter-killed. Seen to be grasshoppers in considerable numbers. Some early vegetables showing. Rose bushes killed to the ground. Not so many chickens. —Bertha Ball Whitelaw.

Jewell—Wheat and rye look green, some fields have blown badly. A large acreage of oats seeded in fine, moist seedbed. Plenty of subsoil moisture. There will be enough old, home-grown seed corn to supply farmers. Corn selling at \$1.25 a bushel, crib run. No dust storms yet. Many have planted potatoes and gardens. Hatcherles busy filling orders. Seed potatoes, No. 1, \$1.80; No. 2, \$1.55; seed oats, 40c; corn, 75c; alfalfa hay, \$6.—Lester Broyles.

Lane—Chisels, listers, duckfeet, drills and springtooth harrows all getting a try-out on fields that have started to blow. Still lots of moisture in soil altho none has fallen this winter. Wheat growing but needs top moisture.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Ground working nicely, oats seeded in good condition. Stock generally thin owing to poor value of feed and severe winter. Incubators going, some getting chicks from hatcheries, not as many hens on farms as usual. Some Kaw Valley farmers trucking corn from Iowa.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Wheat greening up and looks very good. A rain would help, topsoil is

Uses Lespedeza With Flax

KOREAN lespedeza enabled John Randall, Centerville, to grow two crops on the same land last year. The lespedeza is planted with small grain and provides pasture after harvest. Last year, Mr. Randall seeded 150 pounds of Korean with 20 acres of flax. After flax harvest, it made pasture until frost.

This field saved a pasture bill of at least \$50. The lespedeza makes seed and is ready to come up volunteer in any small grain seeded during the next few years. In addition to supplying pasture, lespedeza is a good soil-improving crop. It is not the equal of Sweet clover for pasture or soil improvement but will grow on soil too low in lime for Sweet clover.

F. W. Atkinson, dairy department head at Kansas State College, has a valuable slant on the dairy question. He said "white" butter is in demand in many markets. A number of Kansas creameries are having to make pale yellow butter to fill orders. This defeats the talk of high vitamin A content in yellow butter, as compared with substitutes. Atkinson doesn't know why the trend is toward eating "white" butter unless it is the practice of restaurants slicing "butter," and putting it on ice for the meal-time rush. This bleaches the "butter" and public demand is swinging toward light color.

Will Yellow Butter Sell?

He said Kansas dairymen would cash in on the soil conservation program, because it would lower their production costs. But cereal grain and legume pasture, in fact greener pastures in general, probably will intensify the color in butter. Maybe it will be difficult to move yellow butter. On the other hand pale or "white" butter can't hope to compete successfully with substitutes. Atkinson doesn't believe in kicking up a stir about them, made no recommendations on the problem he mentions, but said it is hooked up directly with more cereal and legume pastures.

Some livestock men fear the soil-saving move, others do not. It seems difficult to believe a successful program for soil conservation could harm livestock interests in the long run. We would have more grass-fat and fewer corn-fed bees. Sheep raising doubtless would be stimulated.

J. A. McNaughton, a California livestock commentator, says, "The time is not far distant when there will not be a heavy spring movement of California lambs eastward, as California constantly is increasing its meat consumption. At this time the per capita consumption of lamb in California is more than twice that for the United States." Maybe Kansas can stand more ewe flocks if that is the case.

dry. Oats sowing about completed but stands will not be good if it doesn't rain. Some fields blowing. Fewer potatoes being planted than usual. Still lots of feed on hand.—R. W. Greene.

Lyon—Farmers about thru sowing oats. Snow and rain was very good for the ground and wheat. Not many potatoes planted yet. Pastures growing rapidly. Hens doing better and eggs will come down.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Oats all seeded and potatoes planted. Busy disking ground for corn. More tractors sold this year than ever before. Horses are just too high to buy; old, smooth-mouth mules sold for \$150 to \$172 apiece at a sale recently. Pastures and wheat greening up. Lots of hay will be carried over, no sale for it. Cream, 27c; eggs, 13c; corn, 60c; oats, 35c; hay, \$5 to \$9; millet, 85c.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—Busy drilling oats and doing spring plowing. Soil contains plenty of moisture, prospects look good for a crop. Wheat fields green and grass starting. This will be a very busy spring, not much plowing was done last fall.—W. T. Case.

Ness—Wheat looks very good considering the weather. Some subsoil moisture, we need top moisture badly. A trace of rain in places recently, but not enough to measure. (Continued on Page 26)



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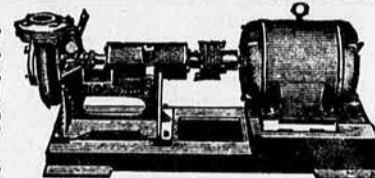
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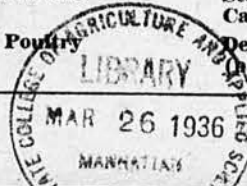
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REAL JOBS OPEN—AUTO MECHANICAL field, Diesel engines, Aviation. Earn \$35.00-\$75.00 weekly. 2 weeks training qualifies you. Write for Free Opportunity book and special low tuition now. McSweeney Schools, Dept. 8-27, Kansas City, Mo.

WANT A U. S. GOVERNMENT POSITION? If so, write for 32 page booklet which explains how men-women 18 to 50 may qualify for positions starting at \$105-\$175 monthly. Lincoln Institute, Dept. K-10, Fremont, Neb.

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

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

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

BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER AND SHINGLES ARE CHEAP IN Kansas. Get it when you buy from us. Shipment direct from mill. Send us your bill for estimate. McKee-Fleming Lbr. Co., Emporia, Kan.

FENCE

FOR ELECTRIC FENCING GET THE ORIGI- nal Prime Controller for safety, effectiveness; one wire guaranteed to hold stock. Battery or Power. 30 day trial. Catalog free. Prime Manufacturing Co., Dept. 17, Milwaukee, Wis.

INSURANCE

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

AUCTION SCHOOLS

BE AN AUCTIONEER. A PLEASANT, PROF- itable occupation. Send for catalog, also how to receive home study course, free. Federal School of Auctioneering, Box KF, Deatur, Ind.

RADIOS

FARM RADIO AMAZING NEW OPERATES from free wind power. Powerful wind charger kits \$7.50 up. Agents wanted. Be first to write for "no risk" trial offer. Parker-McCrory Mfg. Co., 520-Q, 4035 Troost, Kansas City, Mo.

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

MALE HELP WANTED

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

MISCELLANEOUS

STAMPS FROM OLD LETTERS VALUABLE. Cash paid for stamps and collections. Enclose 10c for detailed catalog. Cedar Stamp Co., C-74, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

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

TRUCK COVERS FACTORY TO YOU. BEAT- rice Tent & Awning Co., 114 N. 3rd Street, Beatrice, Neb.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

LAND—COLORADO

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

LAND—KANSAS

BRICK BUNGALOW, MODERN AND NEARLY new, splendid location in good school town, to trade for farm land or equity in farm land, in South Central Kansas. Box 98, Caldwell, 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 1878. Garden City, Kan.

Derek Sees Mavis Alone

(Continued from Page 22)

alone to his apartment—"

"Oh, bunk! We were caught in the rain, that's all. Want me to drive a girl around in an open car in a deluge like this?"

"There are a dozen hotels where you could have waited instead," Peter reminded him. "And you have a closed car that you could have sent around for."

"Correct," Derek retorted coolly. "And if you want to know, I have also a man getting ready to serve dinner for two in the next room, and it's nobody's damn business if he is. I'm that fed up with this paternal act, and I'm sick of being spied on."

Peter's jaw tightened. "On the thirtieth day of August," he said deliberately, "you will be free to choose what your relations with Mavis will be. Until

relations with Derek. You passed my taxi as I was coming from the station, and when you didn't come back to the hotel, I guessed where you had gone. I noticed the direction. It seemed advisable that I should be there also, and I went."

She looked steadily down into her lap.

"I am sorry," she repeated in a low voice. "I should have remembered that—that people believe me to be your wife. It won't occur again."

Peter winced, but not visibly. He felt like a brute. She was under enormous obligations to him, every day, every hour, and they robbed her of the right to resist his will. It was cruel; it was intolerable. She probably hated him for walking in on that scene that night.

The little chill wind blew between them again, congealing speech. They rode on in silence.

Derek paced restlessly up and down the room. Rage had given place to resentment, to injury. A disagreeable scene, humiliating, but Peter was the one who had made himself offensive. Peter was a stiff-necked prig. . . . Trying to keep Mavis to himself; that was about the way it stacked up. A contemplative smile came, in spite of Peter. Peter was going to be out of luck some day.

The smile lingered. He had done it, and he had done it because he wanted to. She was his own, and he would claim her as soon as this ridiculous probation was ended. She would get over that queer uncertainty, once he got her away from Peter and Aunt Anne. He would close Bellaire, too, and take her where the shadows of Anse Culver and his vixenish wife could never fall. Of course, there would be details to arrange first, the faked divorce from Peter, and then another wedding, a very different one this time, with Hill Road relations definitely barred.

"Hello, old man, why the brown study?"

Derek wheeled to see de Mara standing there, very much at home. There had not been the faintest stir nor the sound of a footfall. There were possibilities in that soundless approach which flicked Derek into nervous irritation.

(To Be Continued)

Best Kind of Corn

PRIDE of Saline makes a higher yield than other varieties of corn under most conditions in Eastern and Central Kansas. Reid's yellow dent yields higher than other yellow varieties in the northeast and Midland yellow in the southeast. On thin soil in Eastern and Central Kansas and on all types of soil in South and Southwest Kansas, Freed's white and Hays golden are the best yielding varieties. Cassel white is a high yielding variety in the West-Central section of the state.

—A. L. Clapp.

then, my word goes. Don't forget it again."

He turned on his heel and went back to the room where Mavis waited, a little pale now.

"If you are ready, I have a taxi below."

She looked from Peter's grave eyes to the handsome, sullen young face beyond.

"Will you have my coat brought, Derek?"

He yielded; there was nothing else to do. But he took her coat from Faxon, and the touch of his hands on her shoulders was a reminder and a claim.

The taxicab splashed monotonously thru rain-washed streets. They said little. A wall of restraint had grown up between them, a small chill wind of distrust where the old friendly warmth had been.

"You are angry with me. I am sorry, Peter."

Peter pulled himself out of a strange abstraction. He did not respond as he usually did.

"I am not angry with you. It was natural enough. But I must ask you never to put yourself in a position like that again. There are—reasons."

There was a noticeable pause before the last word. He seemed to be picking his words carefully, as if holding himself under strong restraint. Against the misted pane his rugged profile looked as unyielding as stone. It did not turn, or Peter would have seen the tide of shamed crimson that swept over her face.

"I owe you an explanation," he added abruptly. "I was not spying on you, nor trying to control your future"

LAND—MINNESOTA

FOR SALE: IMPROVED HALF AND QUARTER section Red River Valley farms. Desirable properties reasonably priced. Will give terms. Ulland Mortgage Co., Fergus Falls, Minn.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

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

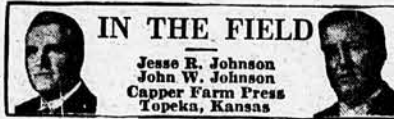
DO YOU WANT A HOME AMONG AMERICANS people, beautifully forested hills, lakes, rivers, fish, game, highways, schools, markets, wood, pure water, 4 railroads, mild climate, ample rainfall, level fertile valleys, cut-over land that pays to clear. Price \$1.00 to \$15.00. 15 years at 6%. Descriptive maps.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

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

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

Wabanssee—Larger acreage of oats seeded than usual. Wheat greening up but needs moisture and continued warm weather. A nice, warm rain would start everything off in fine condition. Most potatoes and early gardens have been planted. Ground and dry weather fine for plowing, not much fall and winter plowing done. Livestock coming thru quite a number of tractors being sold. Hens laying well but egg prices took a big drop. Stock changing hands at sales, prices satisfactory. Pastures being planted, some grass winter killed.—Mrs. Charles Jacobs.

Wyandotte—Oats seeding well along with some places still too wet to disk or drill, but farmers rushing them in where ground will do to work. Sheep men reporting good luck with lamb crop. Very few pigs. Wheat greening up nicely but late-sown very small and needs favorable weather if it makes much of a yield. Some straw being baled. Alfalfa hard to sell, looks like some will be held over. Seed oats plentiful at around 40c, a large acreage will be seeded. At recent sale, good cows sold as high as \$80; 2-year-old horse colts, \$80; smooth-mouth horses near \$100. Good machinery sells well. Eggs plentiful, but cheap.—Warren Scott.



Ed Stunkel, Peck, Kan., is looking for a Shorthorn herd bull and if you have a good bull that you can't use longer, write Mr. Stunkel. But he will have to be a good one and must show a good lot of quality in young animals that he has produced.

Harry Reeves, Pretty Prairie, Kan., well known in Milking Shorthorn affairs in the southwest is consigning a couple of nice cows to the Pretty Prairie consignment sale, Saturday, April 11. They will be good and the kind that foundations of good herds are built from. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Wm. J. Olsen of Alta Vista, Kansas, is breeding mighty good registered Herefords on his farm about 9 miles southeast of town. Just now he offers about 18 choice young yearling bulls. The herd was established in 1908 by Mr. Olsen's father. His cattle are bred deep in Beau Mischief and Bright Stanway. He has a pair of good bulls heading the herd.

Walter Mischler, Bloomington, Kan., Osborne county, breeds registered Milking Shorthorns of very fashionable bloodlines. He is starting his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and offers for sale his herd bull, Imported Pencoyd Cardinal, a sure breeder and a nice dark red weighing 1900 lbs. Also a few of his sons that are out of daughters of General Clay 4th.

H. M. Wible of Corbin, Kansas, held a good sale of Shorthorns on March 12. Cows sold up to \$120. The general average of nearly \$70 per head was good considering the large number of calves sold as single lots. The demand for open heifers was the best of any sale held so far this spring and indicates a good future for Shorthorns. Bull calves averaged about \$85. D. C. Deiver of Chanute and C. R. Whartly of Cedarvale were heavy buyers. C. W. Cole was the auctioneer.

The Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association show and sale in comfortable quarters joining the stock yards, Wichita, next Wednesday, April 1, is important because it combines a show that will be held in the forenoon and the cattle will be judged by Professor Weaver of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State College and the 52 lots by 13 association members will be sold starting at 1 o'clock p. m. of the same day. It is an important Kansas Shorthorn event.

The E. C. Lacy & Sons, Shorthorn herd at Milntowne, Kan., (Cloud county) is one of the larger herds in North Central Kansas and is

Brome Holds the Soil

L. E. WILLOUGHBY

FOR 6 or 8 years C. Blackler, Elmont, has been growing brome grass in mixtures for hay and pasture, both of which are relished by livestock. The mixture he uses consists of 5 pounds brome grass, 5 pounds orchard grass, 4 pounds timothy and some Red clover and alfalfa. In addition to its value for hay and pasture, brome grass is excellent to combat soil erosion on steep slopes, in terrace outlet channels and in gullies when used in combination with brush. Mr. Blackler says brome grass will crowd out Kentucky bluegrass in lawns and orchards.

becoming very favorably known because of the herd's accomplishments in the show ring every fall and because of the excellent breeding and fine individuals to be found in their herd. They are starting their advertisement again with this issue of Kansas Farmer and offer some very choice bulls, reds or roans, 10 to 15 months old and priced reasonable.

Tuesday, May 12, will be the big Hereford day at Greeley, Colo. The Northern Colorado Hereford Breeders' association is selling 90 registered Herefords, 50 bulls and 40 females. Twelve famous Colorado Hereford herds, members of this association, are furnishing top selections for the sale. An added attraction will be the Hereford cattle judging contest with cash prizes offered. The Northern Colorado Hereford Breeders' association is known thruout the West because of the splendid herds that make up its membership. Selections from these annual sales always prove to be good investments for

breeders looking for foundation cattle or with which to strengthen their herds. Kansas breeders should write for the sale catalog to Stow I. Witwer, Greeley, Colo., for the sale catalog and other details. Mr. Witwer is the manager and will be glad to hear from Kansas breeders concerning this sale. The sale will be advertised soon in Kansas Farmer but you are advised to write at once for the sale catalog.

Tonnes Tarkelson of Everest in Brown county will hold a sale of registered Holstein cattle on April 21. It will be a semi-dispersal sale and a fine lot of cattle will be sold. This herd has an average three year herd record of over 340 lbs. of fat, these records were made some time ago but the high standard of the herd has been maintained right along. Bulls now in service come from Wisconsin and the Grover Meyer herd. More about this sale will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

F. E. Withum & Son, Caldwell, Kan., are starting their advertisement again in this issue of Kansas Farmer. The Withums breed the best in Poland Chinas, F. E. Withum, the senior member of the firm, having bred Polands successfully as everyone knows that has followed Poland China development for the last thirty years. They are students of the business in the sense that they are developing and offering to farmers and breeders a type that is quicker to mature and a more profitable hog to raise on a Kansas farm. Write them if you want a good boar.

In the Harry Givens, Lester Lee public sale at the Lee Farm joining Manhattan, April 6, Mr. Lee is selling 80 coming two year old purebred but not eligible to registry, Hereford heifers, all of good quality and part of them bred. Also a lot of farm machinery. In the same sale Harry Givens, Manhattan, is selling 10 big smooth, Duroc gilts sired by a son of North Star and bred to a son of Streamline. All are purebred, eligible to registry and in splendid breeding condition. Mr. Givens is also selling in the sale three coming two year old registered Holstein heifers, sired by a Dressler bred bull. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

One of the largest herds of registered Polled Herefords in the state is the Goernandt Bros., herd at Aurora, Kan., out in Cloud county. One of the real sires of the breed, Polled Harmon, was the head of this herd but that was a number of years ago. Later Worthmore, a great sire contributed to the splendid value of this herd. Other great sires and dams of note have helped to build the herd to its present noteworthy position in the Polled Hereford affairs of the country. They are starting their advertisement again with this issue of Kansas Farmer and offer some real bulls of serviceable ages and a few females are for sale. Write them or visit the herd. You will not be disappointed if you do.

All winter, breeders holding public sales were wishing for a good day for their sale. J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan., drew a fine day and in fact it was so good that it tended to keep farmers away who wanted to work in their fields. The Taylors are established Dickinson county Shorthorn breeders since 1876 when this herd was founded and the offering was a lot of good useful cattle, sold in their every day dress, without special fitting, altho they were in good breeding condition. The \$100 mark was passed, one for a nice young bull and a cow with a calf sold for above that figure. It was a mixed offering of young bulls, cows, heifers and calves. The Taylors have a large herd, over 100 head. Jas. T. McCulloch and Ben W. Stewart did the selling.

The Wm. Mueller Polled Hereford sale held at Hanover, Kan., February 26, was a trifle disappointing from the standpoint of prices. However bulls old enough for service commanded prices up to \$155. But the well bred females sold too low. The severe winter and snow made it impossible to present the offering in salable condition and although buyers say they don't care for fitting, thin and under conditioned cattle always sell below their breeding value. The Mueller herd is well and favorable known and the cattle were sold over quite a wide territory. The bred Poland China gilts brought an average of something like \$35 per head. Mueller and Sons offered no complaint, knowing as they do, the hazards that go with the breeding and selling registered livestock.

Leading Shorthorn breeders living in the southern part of Reno county, Kansas, have joined forces for another good sale to be held in the Davenport sale pavilion near Pretty Prairie on Saturday, April 11. Two consignors have entered Milking bred Shorthorns and the others are of good Scotch breeding. All of the consignors are known and reliable breeders, some of them have herds established for more than twenty years. The offering will include individuals for both farmers and breeders. As usual the Reno county breeders will present their cattle with but little fitting. But they will be an unusually useful class of females and bulls. A catalog giving all information is ready to send out. For a copy write J. C. Seyb, sale manager, Pretty Prairie, Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer livestock department has just received a letter from the National Ayrshire Breeders' association, Brandon, Vt., that the association has secured the services of E. E. Ormiston, Urbana, Ill., as extension representative and that the territory assigned to him includes the mid-western states and plans are underway for holding summer picnics and other meetings with the various groups of breeders in these states. Special exhibits will be encouraged at fairs in this territory and campaigns to encourage testing and the better breeding of Ayrshires will be promoted. More aggressive breed advertising, contacts with prospective buyers and the establishment of at least one or more annual auction sales in the territory are to be undertaken by Mr. Ormiston.

Morris county Hereford breeders, second annual sale, Council Grove, Kan., next Friday, April 3, will be a real opportunity to buy Herefords, selected from Morris county Hereford herds that will prove valuable additions to any herd. It is a show and sale combined, the show in the forenoon, commencing at 10 o'clock and the sale starts at 1 p. m. There will be 15 bulls, good ones, and 30 choice females. The cattle selected for the sale are drafts from the herds of G. I. Godwin, Miller & Manning, J. B. Pritchard, J. J. Moxley, Mrs. S. P. Shields and John Bettles. They are of strong Anxiety 4th bloodlines thru Prince Domino and other leading strains. Sales of this kind always afford opportunities to buy bargains. All have been tested for Tb. and abortion and can be shipped anywhere in the country. In these sales Morris county Hereford breeders hope to popularize Morris county Herefords still farther altho it is Hereford territory rich in good breeding and strong herds.

Hereford and Duroc Sale

to be held on the Lee farm adjoining town
Monday, April 6th

80 HEAD of coming two, yearling pure-bred, not eligible to register, Hereford heifers all of good quality. Part of them bred to Duroc Gilts, the big smooth easy feeding kind. Sired by a son of NORTH STAR and bred for April farrow to a son of STREAMLINE. 3 coming two-year-old registered Holstein heifers, sired by a Dressler bred bull.

Lester Lee, Manhattan, Kan.
Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Now Offering Choice Bulls Ready For Service

Harmon, Worthmore, Mis- chief, Domino bloodlines. Also a few females for sale. Write your wants or see the herd at your convenience.



Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kan. (Cloud county),
Worthmore

HEREFORD CATTLE

18 Reg. Hereford Bulls

Yearlings. Bright Stanway and Besu Mischief breeding. Good individuals. Federal tested for abortion and Tb. WM. J. OLSEN, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Imported Percond Cardinal

For sale. A sure breeder, dark red, gentle, wt. 1,900 lbs. Also a few of his sons, out of daughters of General Clay 4th. Walter Mischler, Bloomington, (Osborne Co.), Kan.

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions

20 head of sorrels and strawberry roans, 2, 3 and 4 year olds, 1600 pounds to heavier than 5 ton. Our horses and prices will please you 177 miles above Kansas City.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

PERCHERON HORSES

Reg. Percheron Stallion

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

CURTIS KOON, WELDA, KAN.

1 Black Percheron Stallion

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

CHAS. KALVODA, AGENDA, KAN.

Black Percheron Stallion

Coming 3 years old. Weight 1,850. Casino breeding. Will make over a ton horse. Good bone, quiet and a wonderful colt. Sound and broke to service.

JAY GEER, TOWANDA, KAN.

Rusk's Offer Young Stallions

Several good ones, from 2 to 4 years old. One a half brother to the noted Danascus. Black and nice gray.

IRA E. RUSK & SONS, WELLINGTON, 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.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Boar Pigs - \$10.00 Each

Also a mature herd boar at \$40.00. Gilts all sold.

Clarence Shane, R.F.D. 1, Alta Vista, Kan.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITES
Sows and gilts to farrow March and April. Weaning pigs either sex. Cholera immuned. Moved from Waldo to Russell on Sutton Ranch. Martin Claassen, Russell, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

Choice Gilts that are Bred

to the outstanding Streamline's Ace. Also real herd boars, any age. The breed's best blood. Immunized, registered. Priced right.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

100 HIGH CLASS SOWS AND GILTS

Bred to our 10 Big Here hogs. Not equaled in America. 30 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, easy feeding medium type Durocs. Top hogs, all ages. Catalog, photos. Shipped on approval. Immunized. Pedigreed. Come or write me.

W. E. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire Gilts

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

QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARMS
St. Marys, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

January First Litters

Pure bred Poland pigs, either sex. Very choice breeding. Also some gilts.

Leonard O. Fowler, Route 3, Russell, Kan.

September and October Boars

Farmers' type, short legged, easy feeding quality with plenty of size. Reasonable prices.

F. E. WITTM & SONS, CALDWELL, KAN.

C. R. Rowe's Big Black Polands

Gilts bred to Cavalier for May farrow for sale. They are good ones. Also some fall boars for sale. C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KAN.

If you are interested in Herefords you should be at Council Grove next Friday, April 3. It is Hereford day there and you will be very welcome whether you are a buyer or not. You can write immediately to either of the consignors or to D. Z. McCormick, Council Grove, Kan. for sale catalog and receive it before the sale if you act at once.

For years Albert Hultine & Sons, Sarronsville, Nebr. (Clay county) has bred the very best in Polled Shorthorns and many Kansas herds have purchased herd bulls and females from them. With this issue of Kansas Farmer they are again advertising 10 young bulls of serviceable age, all descendants of the two great international champions, Mardale and Lord Collyne. These great bulls were two times winners at the International and sired four others that were good enough to win championships at the same show. The Hultines are responsible breeders and their herd is recognized everywhere these days as an outstanding herd of Polled Shorthorns. If you are looking for a herd bull write them at once about these 10 good bulls they are offering in their advertisement in Kansas Farmer this issue.

Hundreds of automobiles and the biggest safe crowd of the year featured the Buffington Short-horn sale on the farm near Geuda Springs, March 17. The offering was presented as always in fine breeding form and for the most part fairly well appreciated but there were many bargains. Otto Wenrich of Oxford took a show-heifer at \$125 as also did D. H. Clark of Douglass, Kansas, a cow of equal merit also paying \$125. The buyers bought evenly but at times the bidding was slow. Kansas, as usual, took the tops but Oklahoma was well represented by rapid bidders. Durocs and sheep were also sold and the big crowd stayed until the last animal was sold and then visited awhile. Bulls sold for prices a trifle under \$100 down to \$50, according to age and quality. Boyd Newcom and assistants did the selling.

In the Kansas Farmer this week you will find the advertisement announcing the Kansas Short-horn Breeders Association spring sale, Friday, April 10 that will be held in the livestock judging pavilion at the Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas. Fourteen Kansas herds have been drawn upon for consignments for this sale and the offering consists of 21 bulls and 17 females. Coming as these consignments do from 14 Kansas breeders it goes without saying that it is going to be one of the rare opportunities of the season to buy the kind of Shorthorns that will improve most any herd and the catalog, now ready to mail is sure to interest you very much. It represents a variety of breeding that will be of interest to you if you are in the market for a bull or for some females. Clinton K. Tomson, Western field representative with offices in the Drivers Telegram building, Kansas City, Mo., is the sale manager and you can write him for the sale catalog or you can write C. E. Aubel, Manhattan, Kan., Secretary of the Kansas association, either will be glad to send you a copy by return mail.

This letter was recently received from Hostetter Engle, Abilene, Kan., sale manager for the J. A. Engle sale of Holsteins at Talmage: "Johnson Bros., Livestock Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Dear Friends: Buyers from all parts of Kansas and parts of Missouri were present at the sale to buy the 71 head offered in Mr. Engle's sale. Jas. T. McCulloch, assisted by B. W. Stewart, did the selling and sold the 71 head in three hours. The 22 cows in milk, including many two year old producing heifers sold for an average of \$103 with a top of \$230 for a six year old cow that went to Harvey Bros., Ogden, Kan. Five bulls of serviceable ages sold for an average of \$108.50 with a top of \$162.50. Baby bulls sold up to \$55. Yearling heifers around \$65 to \$70. Winter heifer calves went readily at \$25 to \$35 each. Among the best buyers were: Harvey Bros., Ogden, Kan.; Wm. Condiell, El Dorado; The St. Marys College, St. Marys; W. S. Sheard, Junction City; E. W. Vetter, Newton; Milton Rohyer, Newton; R. E. Wilcox, Minneapolis; and several others. It was a very good sale considering the weather.

DAIRY CATTLE SPRING SHOWS

Jersey Cattle

May 11—South Central Kansas Parish, Conway, Kan. Frank Rigg, secretary, Leon, Kan.
May 12—Central Kansas Parish, Stafford, Kan. Waldeen Wonseller, secretary, Larned, Kan.
May 13—North Central Kansas Parish, Clay Center, Kan. B. R. Thompson, secretary, Randolph, Kan.
May 14—Sedan Parish, Oswego, Kan. Wm. A. Lawlin, secretary, Oswego, Kan.
May 15—East Central Parish, Ottawa, Kan. L. J. Wustefeld, secretary, Greeley, Kan.
May 16—Northeast Kansas Parish, Holton, Kan. Roy A. Gilliland, secretary, Denison, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

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 11—South Reno County Shorthorn breeders, J. C. Seyb, Pretty Prairie, Kan., sale manager.
April 23—Northwest Kansas breeders sale, McDonald, Kan. Bert Powell, McDonald, sale manager.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

May 11—Krotz Stock Farms, Odell, Nebr.

Hereford Cattle

April 23—Morris County Hereford association, Council Grove, Kan.
April 6—Lester Lee, Manhattan, Kan.
May 12—Northern Colorado Hereford Breeders, Greeley, Colo. Stow Witwer, manager.

Holstein Cattle

April 21—Tonnes Tarkelson, Everest, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

April 6—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

BOYD NEWCOM, LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
No extra charge 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.

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

South Reno County Shorthorn Sale



The sale will be held at DAVENPORT'S SALE PAVILION, three miles north and one-half mile west of Pretty Prairie; 21 miles southwest of Hutchinson, and 3 east and 15 north of Kingman, Kansas.



Saturday, April 11

50 head selected from six leading herds—L. R. French, C. R. Day, Harry Reeves, W. H. Seyb, and J. C. Seyb & Sons, all of Pretty Prairie, and C. L. White of Arlington, Kansas.

10 BULLS from 12 to 18 months old.

25 cows and heifers—all bred, some with calves at foot.

15 HEIFERS sell open. Reeves and Day consignment are Milking bred Shorthorns, the others are practically all of Scotch breeding. Many bred to or sired by the bulls—PROUD RODNEY by Rodney Lord and NAREISES DALE, a son of Marauder.

For catalog of sale write the sale manager,

J. C. Seyb, Pretty Prairie

Aucts.: Boyd Newcom, Chas. Davenport Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer

Announcing Consignment Sale and Show

Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn.

to be held in the livestock judging pavilion, Kansas State College,



Manhattan, Kan., Friday, April 10

Show at 10 a. m., J. J. Moxley, Judge Sale Starts at 1 p. m.

Kansas ranks second in purebred Shorthorns and expanding trade demands are providing an outlet for Shorthorn cattle at a substantial profit to producers.

Cataloged are 21 select bulls and 17 select females consigned by the following Kansas breeders:

C. E. Aubel, Manhattan
Perry K. Cummings, Kingman
Herman A. Johnson, Osborne
King Bros., Delphos
Otto Bros., Riley
W. J. Sayre, Manhattan
Alvin T. Warrington, Leoti

Bluemont Farms, Manhattan
E. E. Hailey, Wiley
Kansas State College, Manhattan
E. C. Lacey & Sons, Miltonvale
T. J. Sands, Robinson
Tomson Bros., Wakarusa
Arthur Bloomer, Lancaster

Individuals in the sale are typical of the splendid herds from which they are consigned. Press representatives: Frank A. Tomson, Shorthorn World; Jesse R. Johnson, Kansas Farmer; and O. R. Peterson, Drivers' Telegram. Mail bids may be sent to any of the above.

For the sale catalog, now ready to mail, address either
Clinton K. Tomson, Sale Manager, Drivers' Telegram Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; or Secretary C. E. Aubel, Manhattan, Kan.

Boyd Newcom and Ralph E. Fortna, Auctioneers
Officers of Kan. Shorthorn breeders' assn.: Pres., Hans Regier, Whitewater; vice, John B. Gage, Eudora; sec. C. E. Aubel, Manhattan; Jas. G. Tomson, Wakarusa, and S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, directors.

Morris Co. Hereford Breeders Assn.

2nd Annual Show and Sale

City Park, Council Grove, Kansas



Friday, April 3 Show 10 A.M. Sale 1 P.M.



45 REGISTERED HEREFORDS 15 BULLS 30 FEMALES

Selected consignments from the following herds of Strong Prince Domino and Anxiety 4th breeding: G. I. Godwin, Miller & Manning, J. B. Fritchard, J. J. Moxley, Mrs. S. P. Shields, John Bettles.

All cattle tested for Tb. and abortion. Write or wire for sale catalog to

Morris County Hereford Breeders Association or County Agent, Council Grove, Kansas

Fred Reppert, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer
THIS SALE WILL BE NEXT FRIDAY, APRIL 3

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

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

SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS

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

JERSEY CATTLE

Yes—They Are All Good Ones

Sons of Oxford Kenia's Volunteer 326998. Dam's record 643.65 lbs. fat, 11,393 lbs. milk. 2 ready for service. Some baby calves.
A. H. KNOEPEL, COLONY, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Young Brown Swiss Bulls

Choice individuals and good breeding. Out of cows with D. H. T. A. records. Inspection invited.
G. D. SLUSS, EL DORADO, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

AMCOATS BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

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

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Highland Farms Shorthorns

For Sale: 5 bulls, from 10 to 15 months old. Reds and roans. Best of quality and breeding. Priced reasonably.

E. C. Lacey & Sons, Miltonvale (Cloud Co.), Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Brownheads

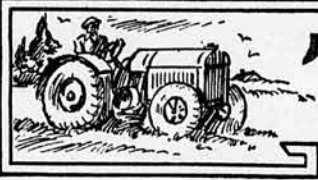
Chiefly bred bulls and heifers 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls. Some show type. Halter bred.

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

10 Polled Shorthorn Bulls

for sale of serviceable ages. All descendants of the two International Champions, Mardale and Lord Collyne.

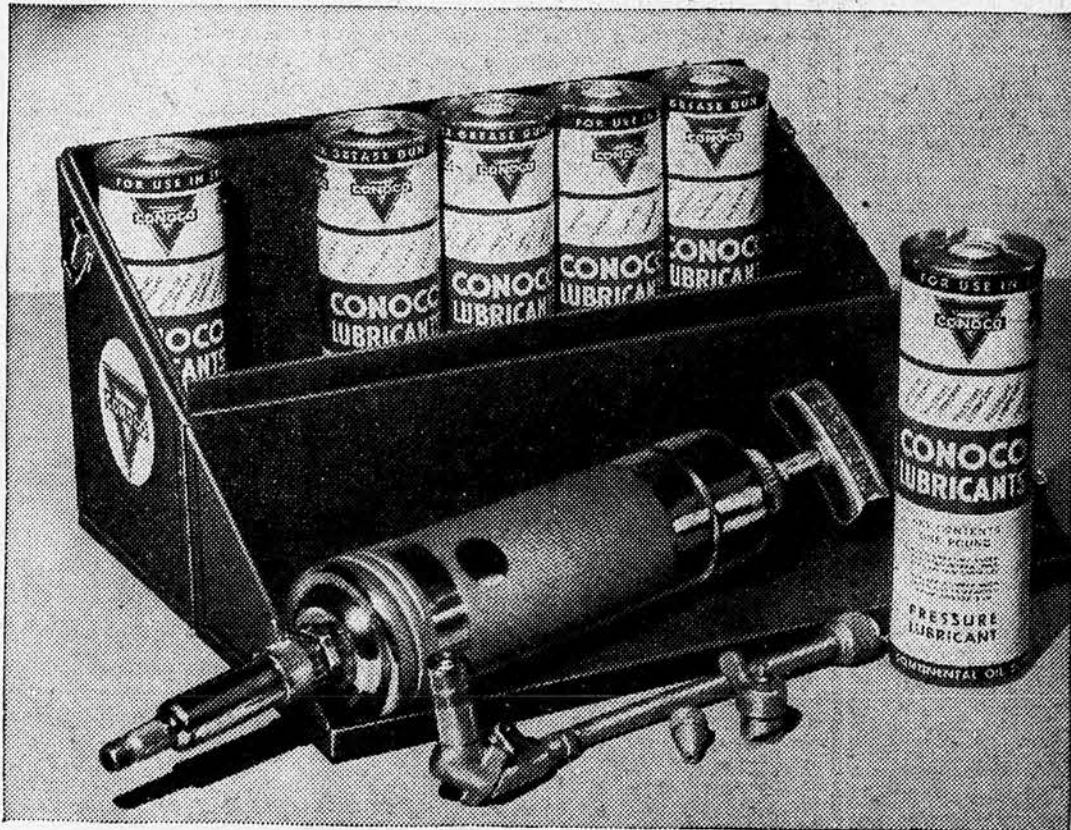
ALBERT HULTINE & SONS
Sarronsville (Clay County), Nebr.



The Tank Truck



News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



This shows the complete greasing kit described in article below—pressure gun and fittings, six cartridges of Conoco Lubricants and metal chest

New Greasing Kit for the Farm

One Pressure Gun and Canned Lubricants Fill Many Farm Needs

LUBRICATING automobiles and farm equipment is going to be a lot easier from now on, thanks to a new farm greasing kit that Conoco Agents are supplying to their customers.

Using one pressure gun and interchangeable "cartridges" of canned Conoco Lubricants, a farmer can do as good a job of greasing his car and truck as a filling station with several hundred dollars worth of greasing equipment could.

The same gun and canned lubricants are also used to lubricate tractors, combines, listers, disc harrows, tractor plows, binders, threshing machines or other equipment with pressure fittings.

The Conoco kit consists of the pressure gun, six one-pound cartridges of Conoco Lubricants, four gun fittings, greasing charts for all makes and models of cars and trucks, a booklet of instructions and a painted metal chest with handle and snap fasteners. This entire set sells for \$21.00.

The high-pressure gun is hand operated. The gun and cartridges are designed so that when the gun is loaded an average man can produce pressure of 5,000 to 6,000 pounds just by pushing the gun against the grease fitting. The gun is durably made of heavy metal and plated and should last many years.

The gun fittings include one adapter for pin-type fittings, one extension nozzle, one 5-way swivel nozzle and one volume nozzle. These nozzles and adapters enable you to service all standard grease fittings and to reach every hard-to-get-at point.

The Conoco Lubricants included are:

CONOCO PRESSURE LUBRICANT—for chassis bearings and all farm machinery with pressure fittings. (2 cartridges).

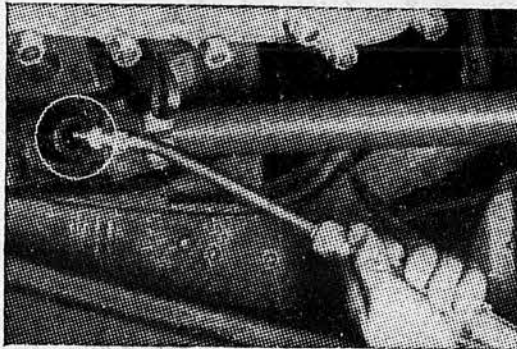
CONOCO SUJIND GREASE—for universal joints.

CONOCO TRANSMISSION OIL—for transmissions, differentials, steering gears, oil-type universal joints and Tryon shackles.

CONOCO RACELUBE—for wheel bearings and grease cups.

CONOCO PUMPLUBE—for water pumps.

The cartridges can be inserted in the gun, used as much as necessary, then removed and tightly recapped. Extra cartridges of any of these lubricants can always be secured from Conoco Agents.

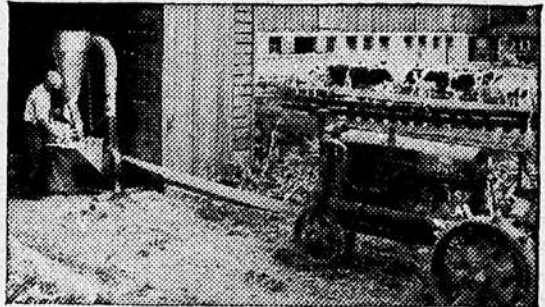


This handy kit will certainly save time for farmers and make it easier to lubricate any kind of equipment any time and place. It is a big value at \$21.00 for the whole outfit.

Your Conoco Agent will be glad to show you one of the kits.

FINDS HOW TO CUT OIL EXPENSE

To the Tank Truck: This is to give you a word of deserving praise for your Germ Processed Oil. For 8 years I have operated a 400-acre farm located 11 miles east of Springfield. During that time I have used three tractors. Prior to using your Germ Processed Oil, I was experiencing excessive oil consumption and over-heating, especially when using them on belt work. These troubles have both been eliminated since I started using your oil. I have cut consumption about 75 per cent, and I can truthfully say that it has saved me money. Charles Edell, R. F. D. 1, Stafford, Mo.



New Alloyed Oil Makes All Farm Motors Last Longer

There is always something new under the sun—and now it's alloyed motor oil.

This new oil—Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil—is alloyed about like metals are. After the oil is refined and purified, a small quantity of patented Germ Essence is added to it to give it better lubricating qualities than plain mineral motor oils. Something like fertilizing land.

Alloying makes Germ Processed Oil give better lubrication because it adds special qualities to it:

1. It makes the oil stick tighter to metal, which oil-plates every motor part permanently.

2. It makes the oil protect bearings better because it has greater load-carrying ability and is absolutely non-corrosive.

3. It gives the oil extra oiliness, which decreases friction and thus reduces bearing temperatures.

These unique lubricating qualities cut down wear in all types of motors—car, truck and tractor. The oil is always on the job where it is needed and can stand heavy loads and heat.

Farmers say they get longer mileage in cars and trucks and more hours in tractors with Germ Processed Oil.

Conoco Agents supply Conoco Germ Processed Oil in barrels, in 5-gallon handy buckets and in sealed, dust-proof 1 and 5-quart cans.

CONOCO AGENT AIDS SWAPPERS

M. E. Selbe, Conoco Agent at Phillipsburg, Kans., found that many of his farmer customers had machinery, produce and odds and ends that they wanted to trade for. So Selbe lists all swappers' offerings in a pocket notebook and shows it to other farmers. He has arranged many trades—without commission, just a Conoco Agent's service.

CONOCO PRODUCTS

HELP KEEP FARM EXPENSES DOWN

MOTOR OILS
MOTOR FUELS



LUBRICANTS
FOR FARM USES

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY · Est. 1875

Drive to Texas Centennial—this year's greatest show. Open June 6. For free marked maps write Conoco Travel Bureau, Denver, Colorado.