

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
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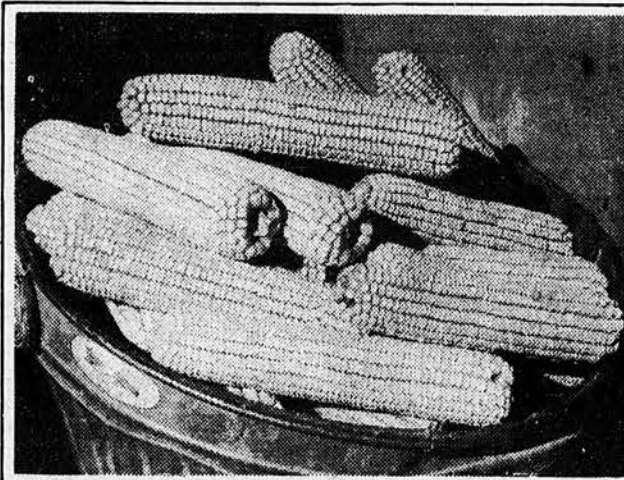
Number 3

Seed Aristocrats

*These Blue-Bloods of the Crop World Are
The Result of Years of Painstaking Selection*



HEAVY PRODUCER is this Atlas Sorgho, grown on the Ivy Allen farm, in Coffey county by his son, Wayne, shown above. It took only 100 pounds of certified seed to plant 15 acres, and a yield of 67 bushels of seed and 18 tons of silage an acre was returned.



GRAIN CHAMPION for years has been corn. Its presence is the symbol of fertile soil, good weather, and general prosperity. The return of favorable weather, accompanied by newer seed breeding and production methods, will bring a period of increasing yields. Seed selection can do much to increase yields. First the ears should be picked in the field then, as the man at right is doing, the ears should be selected for depth of kernel, soundness, and close approach to ideal type.

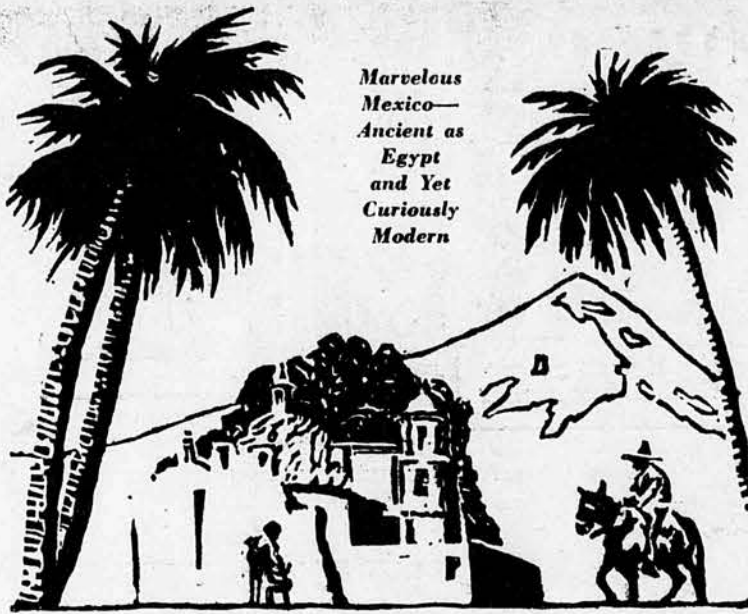


HAND PICKED is this 100 pounds of hard, beardless wheat, Chiefkan, developed by Earl G. Clark, above. Every kernel was selected for type, color and size. Popular with growers, it now is unpopular with cereal chemists and millers.



EARLY ESCAPE from hot winds is offered by Flynn barley. It also has plump berries and because it does mature a week earlier than other varieties, usually is best quality. Flynn has made barley growing possible much farther south and east in Kansas.

**Fertility or Care in
Cultivation May Be
Lost If Unknown or
Poor Seed Is Used**



Marvelous
Mexico—
Ancient as
Egypt
and Yet
Curiously
Modern

Mexico Again Will Be Visited By Capper Tour, Feb. 25-Mar. 9

Just when Old Man Winter is moaning "the icy blues" the lowest and wintry blasts are swirling around every corner . . . and down your coat collar . . . there will be a trainload of happy people pulling out of Kansas City for a land of eternal spring . . . a land bathed in golden sunshine and steeped in historic interest.

Realizing that every year a greater number of people desire a winter vacation and that just next door to the United States is Mexico, an ideal winter vacation spot, the Capper Publications, this February, are sponsoring an all-expense tour to this picturesque and colorful land which has long been the world mecca for travelers, adventurers, writers and artists.

The Capper De Luxe Tour to Mexico is not exclusive in any way. Everyone is invited to go along. The tour leaves Kansas City February 25 and returns March 9. The outgoing train journey will be by way of Topeka, Emporia, Newton, Wichita, San Antonio and across the border at Laredo.

Mexico City, the capital of the republic where the Capper tour party will spend seven days, ranks as one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Its history dates back to the year 1200. Down thru the centuries its reformation has been almost constant and today it stands as a monument of achievement to an energetic people.

City of Sunshine

No other city on the continent compares with Mexico City in natural beauty, legends, traditions, architecture, and human interest; in these respects it rivals the important cities of the old world. The climate is delightful and equable, with an average year-round temperature of 62 degrees; the highest in summer is 77 degrees and the lowest in winter is 41. It claims the highest average of sunshine of any city in the world.

With a population of more than a million, and large foreign colonies of Americans and Europeans, Mexico City has a cosmopolitan air. The life of its streets is gay and colorful. Thru

the heart of the city and out to the beautiful Chapultepec Forest, sweeps the wide "Paseo de la Reforma," ornamented with monuments to the heroes of Mexico and lined with fine buildings. Toward twilight, following the old Spanish custom, this boulevard is filled with the cars and carriages of fashionable people, enjoying the cool evening air.

Five of the seven days in Mexico City the Capper Tour party will be taken on fascinating auto sightseeing trips to visit the many places of scenic and historic interest. We tour the city, visit the beautiful Floating Gardens, the Pyramids and Acolman Monastery, the Desert of the Lions, travel over new, magnificent mountain roads to view the volcanoes, cathedrals and dozens of other exciting places. The

second and fifth days will be free for rest and relaxation and for individual amusement and shopping among Mexico City's fascinating market places. The seventh day will include, besides the scheduled sightseeing trip, the opportunity to see a bull fight.

Return Thru San Antonio

The route homeward will be by way of San Antonio and Fort Worth, Tex. In San Antonio we

visit the Alamo, an ivy-clad monument to a glorious fight for liberty.

One low cost pays for everything on this specially planned tour. Train ticket, Pullman accommodations, all meals, hotels, sightseeing trips, baggage transfers, etc., all are included in the one lump sum. There will not even be any tips to pay. Tour members will know just what the tour is going to cost before they leave and need not spend another cent except for laundry and what personal shopping they wish to do.

Illustrated literature giving all the details of the Capper De Luxe Tour to Mexico is available to any one interested in going along. It pictures many of the places to be visited, gives the day by day events and the low-cost rates. A request by telephone or mail to the Tour Director, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas, will bring a personal copy.

Be the Guests of Kansas Farmer

On this third tour to Mexico Kansas Farmer as part of the Capper Publications especially invites the farm folks of Kansas to be its guests. In fact every tour the past several years has been made up of folks from the rural districts of the state.

Whether you are used to traveling or not—it makes no difference. Simply join our party at your most convenient railway station and then be prepared to enjoy yourselves. There will not be a single travel worry.

Remodeled Farm Bill to Include Loans, Insurance, Market Quotas

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

INDICATIONS are that the report of the conferees, who have virtually rewritten the "Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938," will be submitted to Congress within a few days. The conferees are still haggling over details and language. Congress itself may do considerable haggling when the conference report is submitted. There will be surprise in many quarters if the bill is enacted before March 15. Some are even predicting there may be no farm bill passed at this session. But the odds are that one will be enacted; that it will be along the lines suggested by Henry A. Wallace last spring. Measure will include:

1. Continuation of the soil conservation program.
2. Federal funds to the amount of one-half billion dollars a year, plus whatever else is appropriated from time to time, to take care of cotton surpluses.

3. There will be optional commodity loans for wheat and cotton; very likely mandatory loans for corn, but some discretion with the Secretary of Agriculture as to the size of loans.
4. Wheat crop insurance will be included.

5. Marketing quotas, effective by two-thirds vote of producers affected, will be included in the bill, at about half-way between the figures in the Senate and House bills.
6. Parity payments in addition to soil conservation payments, as provided in the Senate bill for wheat, cotton, corn, are out of the bill—except there will be a provision by which they can be made if funds are authorized in later legislation. In that case processing taxes probably would be used to pay the extra hundreds of millions a year required.

7. The language of the Boileau-McNary (dairy processors) amendment will be modified so that diverted acres can be used to pasture dairy cattle and livestock not greater in number than the farmer had before diversion.

Retail Trade Didn't Scare

Bureau of Agricultural Economics this month sees prospects for some recovery in industrial production in the next few months. However—

"The lag between changes in industrial activity and consumer buying power probably will prevent material improvement in domestic demand for farm products before spring."

BAE points out that the current business recession has been less widespread than current comment might indicate, severe declines having occurred principally in iron and steel, textiles, and automobiles. Retail trade and general business activity stood up fairly well.

A sharp increase in volume of exports of American farm products was shown in November and December. That gives some hopes to wheat and cotton growers. Probabilities are that with increased pork production in this country, imports of pork products will not be so large in 1938 as in 1937. But prices will be lower.

Returning to the domestic picture. With consumer incomes expected to be relatively lower the next few months, the BAE sees probability that "income from farm marketings may be less each quarter in 1938 than in 1937. Larger crop marketings and government payments will tend to support farm income the first quarter; smaller marketings in meat animals and poultry products will be an offsetting influence.

"Wheat prices the next few months will depend largely on European buying. A comparatively stable level of grain prices is in (immediate) prospect. It is probable that the seasonal advance in lamb prices will not be so great as in the first quarter of 1937. A large part of the downward adjustment in prices of the better grades of slaughter cattle, expected the first part of 1938, apparently took place in November and December of 1937, when prices took one of the sharpest declines on record."

The BAE sees some upturn in hog prices in the next few months; large out of storage movement of shell eggs

in December increases chances of more favorable egg prices this winter and spring.

Crops in the Great Plains states this year will have to depend largely on spring and early summer rains. Precipitation was abundant east of the Mississippi. For instance, for the year 1937 Ohio's precipitation was 117 per cent of normal; for the months of September to December, however, it was only 91 per cent of normal.

On the other hand, Kansas' rainfall for the year was 78 per cent of normal and for the last 4 months of the year only 65 per cent of normal. Mississippi fared a little better, 93 per cent for the year, only 77 per cent for the last months of the year.

Secretary Wallace appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission this week in opposition to the railroads' application for increased freight rates. The roads want to increase rates 15 per cent. It has been more or less taken for granted they will get a 10 per cent increase.

Three Points Against Increase

It was contended by Wallace that an increase in freight rates will have three things most undesirable:

1. Cut farm income—and to that extent decrease farm purchasing power—by the amount of increased freight charges paid on farm products.

2. Reduce consumer purchasing power by at least the additional freight charges on things consumers buy; an increase in transportation charges on finished products is passed on to the consumer by processors and handlers. Farmers would get it going and coming—as producers and consumers.

3. Reduce the amount of freight handled by the railroads.

"Furthermore," Wallace said, "the returns in surplus producing areas distant from markets and the maintenance of relatively high transportation costs tend to increase production in areas adjacent to consuming centers thus dislocating the regional balance in farm production and accentuating the short-haul movement of farm products by trucks."

Also, "The tendency of farmers to become more self-sufficing and to shift from the production of crops for direct sale to production of feed crops to be sold indirectly as livestock and livestock products also results in a low volume of farm products for transportation by rail."

Stating it differently, the Secretary maintained that, "It would tend to increase those prices and costs that have been relatively high and inflexible and to lower those prices that are now ready low."

The Wallace figures show that the average of the 45 groups of wholesale prices in the Bureau of Labor Statistics index at the beginning of 1938 was 85 per cent of the 1929 level.

But fruits and vegetables were down to 57 per cent of the 1929 level; farm products, 68 per cent; livestock and poultry, 73 per cent; grains, 75 per cent; foods, 76 per cent; meats, 78 per cent; dairy products, 83 per cent; miscellaneous farm products, 65 per cent.

In contrast, look at the prices of other commodities: Coke, 125 per cent of the 1929 level; bituminous coal, 105 per cent; automobile tires and tubes, 105 per cent; cement, 104 per cent; iron and steel, 103 per cent; furnishings, 102 per cent; lumber and miscellaneous building materials about 100 per cent; motor vehicles 98 per cent; agricultural implements, 97 per cent.

"Since prices of these (latter) products are generally fixed by management instead of by the market," Wallace contended, "increased freight costs in these relatively high-priced commodities, unlike the situation with farm products, would be added to the price to consumers and the disparity in the general price list widened. Inasmuch as the railroads are suffering from a lack of volume, not due to lack of farm production but a lack of activity in construction and general industrial activity, raising product costs for industry and construction would only serve to make the railroad situation worse."

Spring's Crop Conditioner

Right and Wrong Uses of Fertilizer Show Up Under Actual Farm Conditions

By TUDOR CHARLES

PHOSPHATE fertilizers have their principal use in the spring of the year in Kansas, for treatment of oats and sorghums. Corn will come in for a share of commercial plant food too, in extreme Eastern Kansas. Potatoes are more widely and successfully treated with fertilizer than ever before, and flax and alfalfa will get some of it. The day of pure fertilization on Kansas farms is definitely ending, but indications are that much of it will be

Another farmer near Sedan, C. W. Whipple, applied 100 pounds of 45 per cent fertilizer to the acre on low bottom land. The treated area made 24.3 bushels, and the untreated 35 bushels. It is evident that both the heavy application and the fact that low bottom land was treated were contrary to recommendations, and this demonstration gave local farmers an opportunity to see what would happen. Elmer McGee, Blue Mound, applied 100 pounds of



In a large family of brothers, all of whom farm with their father, A. C. Geffert, of Humboldt, Henry Geffert, pictured above, is the corn man. He selects large quantities of the best ears every year. The Geffert selection from Commercial White, ears of which Henry is holding, is a good show strain.



Mr. Fulhage, Quincy, Greenwood county, seeded part of his oats with fertilizer last spring and here is the result. At left, on May 16 the unfertilized crop was far behind the treated, in which Mr. Fulhage is kneeling.

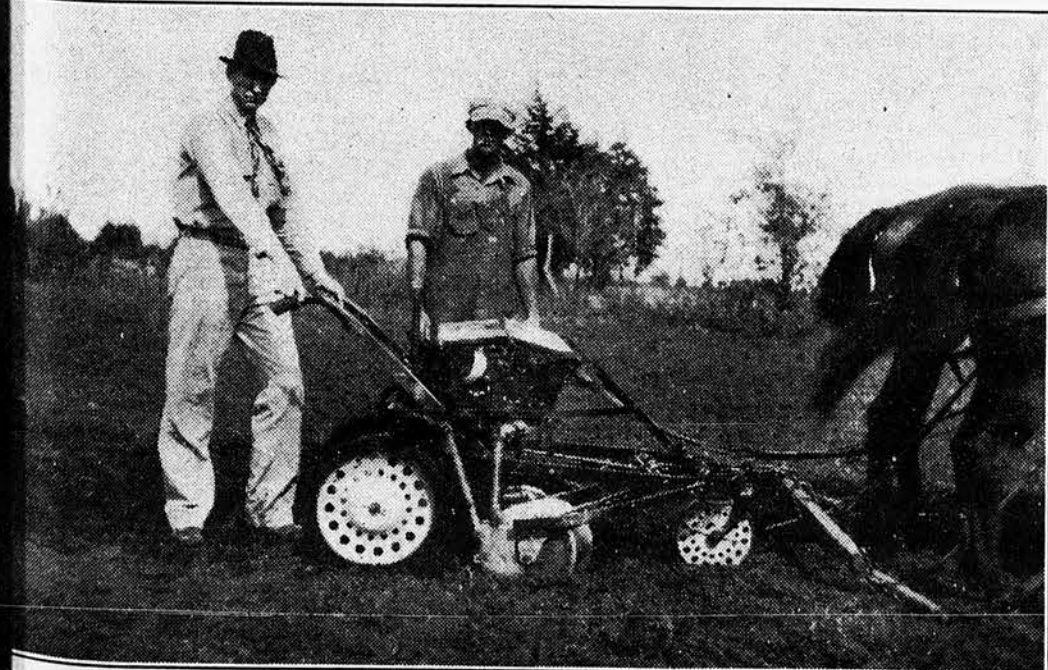
On an experimental basis this year. Phosphate on spring barley would be more commonly applied, except that most of the spring barley is planted in the western sections of Kansas where fertilizer isn't used. On winter barley it was applied last fall. Phosphate on oats is a tested and proved practice. Just for example, Paul Orton, Chautauqua county, seeded oats last spring and part of the crop treated with 30 to 50 pounds of 45 per cent phosphate. The unfertilized section of this upland made 32.2 bushels and the part that was treated made 60.6 bushels. An increase of 28.3 bushels to the acre for each \$1 to \$1.35 spent. Mr. Orton said smaller applications gave just as good results as the larger ones, but recommendations for oats are 30 pounds of phosphate to the acre.

16 per cent phosphate to his oats and the resulting yield was 33 bushels. Untreated oats on the same field made 14.8 bushels.

George L. Whitcomb, Cedar Point, in Chase county, applies phosphate to nearly all his crops. For oats the lowland yield was 70 bushels, and on upland 50 bushels. Figuring all costs, including \$5 an acre rent on the land, his cost for a bushel of oats after threshing was only 27 cents a bushel.

One of the biggest opportunities to increase yields by fertilizer is to apply it to oats and follow with sorghums, or apply the material directly to the kafir or cane. Mr. Whitcomb fertilized Red kafir on thin upland soil and got a good crop of grain and fodder as well. He was chopping this feed into the silo.

(Continued on Page 14)



Applying fertilizer to wheat on the Leslie Wells farm, Wilson county. John Hamon is at the handlebars of the small seeder designed especially for experimental plots.

Hybrid Corn Has Arrived

It Comes to Kansas Highly Recommended

FOR the first time in Kansas, there is active interest thru the Corn Belt counties in seeding hybrid corn. The acreage available for seeding corn is about the same as usual this year in extreme Northeastern Kansas, and counties lying along the Missouri border. There is also the usual proportion of corn land left for planting in some of the fertile river valleys.

In these areas where corn never has failed to give a reasonable account of itself, even in drouth years, there is justification for thinking about hybrid corn and for trying it on a limited scale. Hybrid corn has swept the states of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri within a period of 3 years. Cautious American farmers have been converted to this new type of seed corn over night.

The trend of hybrid corn is coming into Kansas. There is not yet any local experimental evidence to say whether it is adapted to Kansas. Hybrid corn tests have failed to bring results in Kansas the last few years due to general drouth. But there is no reason why hybrids developed farther east, with the purpose of making them adaptable to the corn section of Kansas, should not give the usual good account of themselves if weather conditions are near normal.

Few farmers in Kansas are familiar with hybrid corn, or know just what it is. A corn breeder with the Department of Agriculture describes it as being a strain of corn comparable in its genealogy or breeding to the mule. The mule is a vigorous hybrid which will not reproduce and the cross must be made again every time. Hybrid corn is a strain made by crossing two lines of inbred corn. The corn raised from hybrid seed is unfit for seeding again and soon becomes worthless.

There are many successful hybrid strains. For example, the state experiment stations alone have released about 50 hybrids. In addition private corn breeding establishments have developed many good strains.

To develop a hybrid the corn breeder first develops a number of inbred lines—by forcing corn to self-fertilize. This is possible because each corn plant possesses both male and female organs. The male is the sperm in the dust-like particles of pollen that form in the tassels; the female organ is the egg at the base of the silk on the ear.

Inbred corn is obtained by covering the ears of a stalk to keep out foreign pollen, and then gathering the pollen from the tassel on that stalk and scattering it over the silk, covering it again with a paper bag. To weed out the bad characteristics of an inbred corn and save its good qualities is a particular process that takes years of painstaking labor. So,

(Continued on Page 14)

Are We Going to Be Involved in War

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THE question frequently is asked by anxious readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze: "Are we going to get into war?" I think a majority of men who are supposed to keep abreast of public opinion and of world news will say that we are. I do not agree with that opinion, but it is necessary to keep this in mind: To paraphrase the old saying, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; eternal vigilance is the price of peace.

There are many individuals and a good many groups who really would like to see this Government involved in war. These individuals and groups are those who believe they would profit just as many did during the World war. That war made a vast number of multi-millionaires. It created an abnormal demand which had to be supplied at abnormal prices, but the price was not paid out of legitimate production. It was supplied by mortgaging the future by laying a burden of debt on the future generations that was beyond human understanding. We are only started in the way of paying this staggering debt. In fact, we are plunging deeper into debt instead of getting out. Unless finally the debt is repudiated our children's children's children will still be paying this debt a hundred years after we are dead and forgotten. We simply are not able to shoulder another debt of that kind.

Congress refused the other day to submit an amendment to the Constitution giving the people of the United States the opportunity to say whether they wish to go to war before war is declared. Nevertheless public opinion is a powerful deterrent, and members of Congress are going to be very slow about getting into war when the sentiment of the people in their several districts is opposed. Public sentiment is overwhelmingly opposed to getting into war with Japan. I am convinced that we are not going to be involved.

However, let me say there is as much false propaganda being promulgated right now as I ever have seen. When our forefathers founded this republic they were decidedly opposed to militarism. They did not believe in big navies or big regular armies. Up to the beginning of the war of the Rebellion we had only a skeleton of an army and a very small navy. The militarists say this was unfortunate; that if the Nation had been adequately prepared the war of the Rebellion would not have occurred, or if it had occurred it would have been of short duration. They forget that at the outbreak of that war the army, such as it was, was mostly commanded by officers from the South. They forget also that the Secretary of War was a strong Southern sympathizer and that he placed such military stores as the Nation had within the reach of the South. Fortunately these stores were not great and did not help the South a great deal. If the Government had owned vast stores of guns and munitions they would have fallen into the hands of the leaders of the South, and the North would have been whipped almost before it started.

Yet the doctrine that we must continually be prepared for war has been industriously spread about ever since the World war. Our military expenses now are more than four times as much as

More or Less Modern Fables

AN AGED turkey and a fat young gobbler were feeding together in the same yard, when the young and sleeky bird began to gully the aged turkey about his lean and scrawny appearance. "Don't get gay young feller," said the old gobbler, who was somewhat riled by the insolent remarks of his young companion. "Christmas is coming and you will go to pot. Then you will find that it is not so much of an advantage to be young and fat after all."

And when Christmas arrived a spare-built female who was running a boarding-house came to the poultry yard to select a fowl for the Christmas dinner. Then the aged turkey, which was of a revengeful disposition, chuckled to himself and said: "Now that young fat thing who guled me yesterday will be taken and I will be left." But to his astonishment and sorrow the spare-built female passed by the young, fat gobbler and nabbed him. He protested and called the attention of the spare-built female to the young and tender bird; but she only replied as she wrung his lean and scrawny neck with a sweep of her arm, "I think I understand my business. My boarders have been clamoring for turkey, but after they get thru with you they will be satisfied with plain pork and beans."

There are perhaps several morals to this moving tale, but the most obvious is that the individual who thinks he is perfectly safe is likely to get it in the neck.

Uncle Jimmie Reminisces

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Said Uncle Jimmie Level Head
One day when reminiscing,
There's one thing town and country needs
That never should be missing.
And that's a tie between the two
That's formed by being fair
For they are but one family
And every one should care.

A groucher never studies much
He just imagines things,
So doesn't get the benefit
That real sunshine brings.
He dwells in mental darkness
And believes his neighbor wrong
Who visions better things ahead
And then boosts for it strong.

The city needs the country
And the country needs the town,
We can not build up either
By tearing either down.
An honest man is worth as much
In one place as the other
The honest handclasp knows no bounds
Where brother meets a brother.

Be proud of your community
(The town and country make it);
When some chap talks for something good
Just grab his hand and shake it.
And join the bunch that goes ahead
Stagnation follows quitting
Communities like autos lead
With cylinders all hitting!

(Copyright, 1937)

they were before the World war. Now the cry is that we must have a navy greater than the navy of any other country, and an army as great as any ready to be called into action at a moment's notice. They utterly ignore the fact that the only nations which kept out of the World war were those which were without large armies or navies, and which were too small and weak to have defended themselves against the first class nations if they had been attacked.

There is much said about Japan's attack on China. The advocates of great military preparedness argue that if China had had a vast army and navy it would not have been attacked by Japan. That probably is true, but neither would it have been attacked if it had had a well-organized government without a great army or navy. Nations do not declare war without first formulating some excuse, and neither did Japan. The Japanese claimed in fact that a boatload of Japanese sailors were fired upon by Chinese. I think this excuse was unfounded but it was not the only excuse. The principal excuse was that China did not have a stable form of government.

Japan claimed, and with reason, that China did not have a stable form of government; that it was dominated largely by bandit chiefs or war-lords and that neither life nor property was safe. That was the same excuse given by Mussolini for the invasions of Ethiopia. He also claimed that his high purpose was to establish a real Christian civilization in Ethiopia.

And let us not wrap the garment of self-righteousness about ourselves and say that our nation would never do anything like that. The fact is that our Anglo-Saxon race has been the most ruthless, the most predatory race in the world. The great English-speaking nations never have hesitated to take what they wanted regardless of the wishes or rights of the previous possessors of the territory they sought. The United States has more territory now than it either needs or wants, therefore we are not out after more territory. But even our past record is nothing to brag about. The discoverers of our glorious country, Spanish, French or English, totally disregarded the rights of the aborigines, and when the Indians objected the supposed Christian invaders slew them without mercy.

Now all that I have said about the wrongs done by our race does not in any way justify the present conduct of Japan. But it does seem that perhaps we ought to feel less self-righteous than we do.

A Farmer's Plait

I HAVE a letter written to a representative of the Daily Capital by a Jefferson county farmer, or perhaps farm wife, from which I make some quotations without giving the farmer's name.

"This fall the cows have been having lovely wheat pasture, and milk and cream also have been lovely. I hardly had enough milk to pay for running the separator and the extra work in caring for it, so I have been straining and putting the milk in earthen crocks and keeping it in a cool place and skimming the cream. One day I had an extra gallon of my nice cream which I took to my local cream buyer. That day first grade cream was 36 cents a pound, second 33 cents. When I got home I noticed that my cream had been given second grade. I called the buyer up and he said that when a cream test fell below 25 per cent they were obliged to call it second grade.

"Well, I said nothing but resolved to try an experiment. So I took an exact gallon of cream, just like I had sold—8 pounds—and churned it, getting almost 3 pounds of lovely butter. Two pounds from the 8 gallons would have been 25 per cent. The yield entitled my cream to first grade price, and still have left me a margin of a pound over the necessary 25 per cent. Then I tried to sell my butter but was informed that there is a state law against making or selling country butter. However, I did find a few brave souls who were willing to buy my butter and pay me 10 cents under creamery price. Another thing which gets my goat is that I am called upon countless times to contribute cream and butter to clubs and ladies aid societies as a free gift, but when it comes to selling the same butter it is 'not sanitary.'

"I just wish that the 'deer peepul' could know what kind of stuff goes into their so-called 'sanitary' products. It seems to me this grade-A milk business is the biggest graft of the age. It is what ails the farmers, if you ask me. If we could get the 'if' out of life and just for once get fair treatment, fair weight, fair measurements and fair prices how different our condition would be."

If the storekeeper told this farmer or his wife that it was unlawful to buy farmer's butter he was mistaken. On the contrary, the law distinctly excepts the farmer's butter from the restrictions of the general law regarding the sale of dairy products. One paragraph of the law reads as follows:

"Nothing in this act pertaining to the manufacture of butter shall apply to farmers or producers of milk and cream when churning milk or cream produced on their own farm into what shall be known as dairy, country or farm butter, or to prohibit such producers from making cheese out of milk and cream produced on their own farm." (See Sec. 708, Chapter 65, General Statutes, 1935.)

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Farm Matters as I See Them

If 'Hoppers Come Again

SINCERELY hope it will not be necessary for this session of Congress to appropriate additional funds for grasshopper eradication. But the Department of Agriculture reports that grasshoppers threaten even more serious damage in South Dakota, Colorado and Nebraska than last year. In Kansas it is not expected they will be much worse.

Acting Budget Director D. W. Bell assured me and a group of Great Plains and Mountain states senators the other day that if the infestation promises to require it, before Congress adjourns he will recommend additional appropriations of federal funds for grasshopper bait. There already is more than \$2,750,000 available for use this year. The Department of Agriculture figures that the \$161,000 spent in Kansas last year for grasshopper control saved 30 million dollars worth of crops. The estimated loss from the grasshopper invasion was 6 million dollars in Kansas.

All Agree on This Point

WHEN business and agriculture agree there is only one desirable answer—not solution to a problem, it augurs well for the final outcome. If I read the signs correctly, business feels that agriculture must have a profitable income. That farming is a most important basic industry which must be preserved if the rest of the country is to prosper.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has an agricultural committee which goes to the relationship between farming and industry in an exhaustive way. The committee makes the following recommendation, to be considered at the Chamber's next annual meeting. "Recognizing the economic necessity of maintaining a balance between supply and demand between production and consumption of agricultural products—the committee believes that the most important opportunity today lies in the vigorous stimulation of demand at home and abroad, rather than in curtailment of supply. The prosperity of agriculture depends primarily on an expanding industry, and upon re-opening foreign markets. Government can best serve agriculture by the most generous encouragement of private initiative."

Now some authorities—farmers included—

will agree that "curtailment of supply" is not the road to farm prosperity. Others, just as sincere, believe firmly that higher net farm income does depend upon curtailment of supply.

One great farm organization insists on a farm bill "with enough definite control in it to maintain market prices at fair and reasonable levels." Another great farm organization urges restoration of "the American market to the American farmer, to the limit of his ability to produce efficiently; with no curtailment of crop production that will place him at a disadvantage."

The Chamber of Commerce recommendation says: "The importance of an adequate farm income as a means of preserving the natural productive resources needs only to be mentioned. It is well known that low incomes are often a primary cause of exploitive systems of farming which result in soil depletion, decreasing yields and a progressive decline in farm income."

Now while different farm and business groups may not agree among themselves on the method of obtaining a fair share of the nation's income for farmers, they all agree this must be done for the safety and welfare of this and future generations. The Chamber of Commerce recognizes the importance of "balance between supply and demand." That balance would aim at decent prices for farm products. "An adequate farm income" to preserve our natural resources and to prevent "exploitive system of farming" fits in with farm thinking and farm need. Farmers have had plenty of first-hand experience with inadequate farm income. With everyone pulling for a profitable agriculture, the outcome looks hopeful. But it would look more hopeful if there were indications of agreement as to the means to be used in reaching a goal generally admitted desirable and necessary.

Two Threats to Our Nation

WAR and industrial unemployment are two of the greatest immediate threats to this Nation, as I see the matter today.

Appropriations by the present session of Congress for preparedness for war will exceed 1 billion dollars, may run as high as 1½ billion dollars. The world has gone mad; mad with fear, mad with hate. In a fear-ridden world, the United States must preserve strict neutrality. But also the United States must be prepared to defend itself against eventualities.

As most of you know, I have voted against excessive appropriations for war purposes time and again in the past. At this session my vote on appropriations for defense will be guided by developments in Europe and in Asia. I believe in peace. I hate war. But I also realize that at times the best assurance of peace is preparedness.

I shall continue to press for action on an amendment to the Constitution that will insure to the people themselves the power to declare whether or not this Nation shall engage in a foreign war. Government should have full power to protect against invasion. But those who fight the wars, and who pay for the wars, should have the decision as to whether we should go overseas to wage war.

And I shall vote for whatever sums are needed for relief. No one shall be allowed to starve.

Need Water Conservation Action

REPORTS from the Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture, indicate a possibility of serious shortage of moisture in Kansas this year. Spring rains may save the situation. If they do not come, it will be too bad.

Water conservation is something that should be pushed with all energy in Kansas and the other Great Plains states. Such a program will have to start on each farm. We need farm ponds. We also need lakes, water reservoirs, as well as farming practices that will conserve moisture, and at the same time conserve the soil.

This is a legitimate field for Federal and state governments as well as for individual and community action. Also I am convinced that the time has come when Kansas as a state should have a well-planned water conservation program. We need a conservancy statute that will allow the creation of large conservancy districts, sufficiently financed to attack this problem on a large enough scale to obtain results.

The future of Kansas depends, in a large measure, on how intelligently and promptly we deal with the problem of water conservation.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

From A Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Wool, Fed	\$ 9.25	\$ 9.25	\$ 8.75
Wool, Yellow	8.60	8.20	9.75
Wool, Heavy	8.35	8.60	10.40
Wool, Firsts	.19	.18½	.14
Wool, Second	.20	.23½	.20
Wool, Third	.29	.31	.30
Wool, Winter	1.05½	.94¾	1.34
Wool, Yellow	.58½	.59¼	1.20½
Wool, Heavy	.34½	.32½	.56
Wool, Baled	.66	.60	.94
Wool, Alfalfa	26.00	26.50	23.00
Wool, Alfalfa	11.00	11.00	16.00

Probable changes in feed and drying costs have been considered forming conclusions.)

What would you think about feed-out light Texas feeder lambs for April market? We have had experience and have necessary equipment. We have plenty of alfalfa hay and need to buy cottonseed and some grain.—D. H., La. Colorado.

About 8 chances out of 10 if you can get some good light-weight feeder lambs on breaks during early Febru-

ary they will return at least the feed costs by April 15. If fat lambs hit a new low in February, as they usually do when the punishment in January is unbearable as it has been recently, then your feeders should cost well under the present market. Buy light feeders, as in this type of year finishers refuse to market until forced to do so because of excessive weight. There probably will be a heavy discount on weighty lambs before March 15. Move cautiously on the purchase side and keep posted for hot spots upon which to market in March or April. Those who are not experienced lamb feeders should not attempt this livestock program as a means of marketing their alfalfa hay and silage just now. Select some type of butcher cattle or growing out stocker steer program or sell the feed.

I have pigs ranging from 60 to 150 pounds. Would you advise selling all now, heavy end now, or keep on feeding to heavier weight?—W. G., Kingman.

About 8 chances out of 10 you will net more by selling the heavy end now on these late January rallies than you will by feeding to heavier weights. Read again the reasons given for this in the last issue. As to light pigs, that all depends on your wheat pasture, skim milk, cost of grain and experi-

ence. Chances are about 50-50 that you could head for April as heavy shoats or July as fat hogs and show a profit unless you can get 9 to 10 cents now. A favorable ratio usually creates lower prices unless business is improving fast. Since there are no signs of marked business improvement just yet the packers will be cautious about buying for storage purposes.

I have silage, hay, and some corn. I have bluegrass pasture and hope to have new corn by September. We usually feed some cattle but haven't bought yet. Would you buy now, wait until about February 15, or sell the feed and buy in the spring for grass? What weight and quality do you suggest?—E. S., Shipman, Illinois.

About 6 chances out of 10 choice whiteface light-weight calves, bought now or on any soft spots up to February 20, will return you some profit if they are wintered well, grassed, and marketed as short fed cattle at the best time between September and January next winter. The month to head for cannot be judged now but can be indicated by August 1 which is time enough for you to use your old corn and finish up on new corn if market warrants. If before you buy, the price a pound on yearling stockers is considerably lower relatively than calves

because the fat steer market may have declined sharply under early January levels, then you have a buying problem which I have not answered here and cannot until then. There comes a time in every declining fat cattle market when replacement cattle of one kind are too cheap relative to other kinds. If you think this has happened, suggest you get additional information before making the purchase. If you have a ready sale for silage and if there are no weak spots on which to buy before March 1, then there would be 5 chances out of 10 that you would be just as well off to sell the silage, hold over corn and buy stockers for your grass 30 to 40 days after May 1.

—KF—

100,000 Pound Producers

In filling out the permanent herd record books of the Brown-Doniphan-Nemaha dairy herd improvement association, Russell Nelson, the supervisor, found one herd in Nemaha county with 4 cows that have lifetime records of over 100,000 pounds of milk and are still producing well. The 4 cows averaged over 400 pounds of fat again the past year, showing that they are still in vigorous production. In addition to the production of these cows in milk, they also have offspring of admirable records in the herd.



People of Montevideo give a good share of their time to enjoying life. The miles of bathing beaches are thronged from morning until night.

A Little Crazy -- But Fun

It's a Gay Time in South America During Carnival Week

By ROBERT C. VANCE

DESPITE the fact that movies are gradually breaking down the social customs inherited from the old world, social rules, especially for women and girls, still are very strict thruout South America. The old saying, "Woman's place is in the home," may have become slightly shopworn with us but in South America it means exactly what it says.

Young people meet at dances and other social affairs given in the girl's homes, but parents always restrict the list of invited male guests to young men who would be acceptable as sons-in-law. When a young man begins to center his attentions on one particular girl, gossip passes the word that "Ramon est hablador con Manuelita," meaning, literally, that Ramon is speaking with Manuelita, but inferring that he is courting her outside of her home. He may meet her at the beaches or at the cafes and hotels during the "coffee hour" but on all these occasions the "hija de la casa" (daughter of the house) is strictly chaperoned by her mother or an elderly female relative known as a "donna."

To offset this strict parental supervision the young folks have perfected a sign language that enables them to carry on a flirtation without speaking a word. Pulling the left ear and holding up 3 fingers means: I will call you on the phone at 3 o'clock. Pulling the lobe of the right ear means: You please me very much; rubbing the right eye means: You are beautiful. Parents are supposed to know nothing about this code of signals but they were explained to me by a very sedate old matron who had marriageable daughters of her own, while her husband

sat by with a very reminiscent look in his eyes.

The outside courtship is supposed to be carried on for 1 year, which gives the parents ample time to check up on the young man's family, financial standing and prospects for his future. If the parents decide that Ramon will be a suitable husband for their Manuelita, he is "Admitido a la casa" (admitted to the house). While this is not considered an engagement, Ramon would be in an uncomfortable spot if he didn't become engaged to the senorita soon afterward. Many a promising young lad has stopped a shotgun charge because he decided to change his mind after being "admitido."

During the week preceding Lent, however, all of South America seems to go "poco loco" (a little crazy). After being hedged about with "must-nots" for 51 weeks of the year, young folks let down their black hair and go for the Carnival Fiesta in a big way.

Youngsters in Montevideo all dressed up for the Carnival. Even babies are decked out in fancy costumes. Rich and poor alike join in the festivities.

Toward evening the plaza was crowded with ballet dancers and charming "witches." Later parades, featuring America comic strip favorites, were held with elaborate floats.



It lacked a full month before the opening date when I landed in Rio, but the shops already were selling confetti, masks and fancy costumes. The cafes along the Avenida Rio Branco echoed with the throb of the tom-toms and costumed parties from a social club, "El Tientes de Diablo" (the lieutenant of the devil) were going from place to place, singing and dancing on table tops. I was told that this was a sort of preliminary advertising for the fiesta.

Ten days later, in the city of Sao Paulo, I was told that I could have my hotel room only until the opening of Carnival, as every available room had been engaged more than a month in advance. The great ballroom of the hotel was being redecorated and workmen were building bandstands and stringing colored lights in the streets.

The opening of Carnival was still a week away when I arrived in Santos but even there I was able to obtain no hotel accommodations and had to take the boat for Montevideo, Uruguay. Here again the hotels were filled to overflowing. I was beginning to think that I would have to spend the week on one of the boats traveling up and down the Rio Plate when my taxi driver talked the proprietor of a third-rate hotel on the waterfront into letting me have one of the 6 cots he had set up in the patio. Altho I did not have a roof over me, I was inside of four walls and had a place to sleep so I decided to settle down and await the passing of Carnival week.

The big doings of Carnival were at night, but in the middle of the afternoon mothers would begin parading their children in the plazas. Even babies

arms were decked out in fancy costumes and masks. The costumes were very elaborate. I saw children coming from the poorest homes, wearing costumes that must have set the wage earner of the family back several days' pay. Even the homeless little waifs of the city had their part in the fiesta, blackening their faces with charcoal if they lacked masks and the originality of their acts often were better than the efforts of the more favored children who had costly costumes and masks.

One little girl, not more than 10 years old, was dressed in a grass skirt. She was accompanied by two boys about her age. The boys carried homemade flutes, whittled out of bamboo. The boys would squawk on their heels and start the music and the girl would go into her dance—and could she swing a mean hip! Then the fourth member of the gang, wearing a pasteboard cap and carrying a wooden sword to represent a policeman, would come running up and order them to move on. The little girl then would stop dancing and make a great show of vamping

The Latin has a keen sense of humor and my guess was that this lit-erary satirized the way the law was enforced in Montevideo, as it always is a generous handful of "coppers" in the spectators.

Later in the afternoon the older girls in to appear and by evening the streets would be filled with ballet dancers and every historical character from the Queen of Sheba down to the Duchess of Windsor.

The parade that took 2 hours to pass held every evening. Some of the floats were very elaborate, especially those of the various social clubs. The popularity of the U. S. comic strip characters in this part of the world is evident by the number of "Ratoncito" (Mickey Mouse), "Trifon y Pata" (Jiggs and Maggie), and "Popeye".

After the parade there was dancing in the street but by 12 o'clock midnight, or rather 24 o'clock as Uruguay is the 24-hour day, the better element had adjourned to the private clubs in the hotels and clubs and the dancing in the street began to get rough. There were 3 British cruisers in the harbor and I formed the acquaintance of a young petty officer who was wandering around alone. We started out together one night to take in the sights. The Englishman did not speak a word of Spanish but a neon sign "DANCING" (dancing) drew him like a magnet.

Working on a Commission
The place was a typical Latin dance hall. There was a dancing floor and tables for dancing partners; also refreshments and tables where refreshments were served. Dancing was free but every dance one was expected to buy a drink for the girl with whom he danced. The girls work on a commission basis and their earnings depend upon the number of drinks they can persuade their partner into buying. They usually start in with beer, at ten cents a glass, and gradually work up to the fancy drinks costing a "peso" or more. The Englishman, his pockets full with pay, insisted upon starting with the fancy drinks and three glasses of colorless liquor were served. A sip of my glass proved the drinks to be liquid dynamite so I watched my back and switched glasses with the Englishman's dancing partner. As I danced, the girl's drink was only a few inches from my nose.

I knew that it was a serious breach of etiquette to appear in public without a coat but I supposed that in a place like this anything would go. But I removed my coat and folded it over the arm of my chair I was at once summoned by a waiter to put it on. I refused he summoned the proprietor who informed me that the law provided a 50 "peso" fine for anyone who appeared in a public place without a coat and that unless I replaced it he would have to call a policeman. Pajama jackets, however, are accepted as coats and one may see men in the best restaurants, walking the streets or attending to their business in stores and offices wearing these flannel garments.

Quelling a Disturber
The fight started while we were in the hall. Moving with clock-like precision, 5 waiters enveloped the aggressor and the quarrel. With a waiter holding each wrist and ankle and another

other one holding his head, the fellow was carried up the steps and tossed out into the street. The battler was not only "muy hombre" (very much of a man) but a glutton for punishment as well. He came back into the place and a policeman was called. The policeman came down the steps and ran into a round-house swing that rolled him under a table. The Montevideo police are armed with swords and this one came out from under the table with the naked steel in his hand and murder in his eyes. Again there was perfect coordination and timing by the same 5 waiters. They seized the policeman and held him until the battler, sobered by the sight of the sword, made his getaway.

Montevideo is the capital city of Uruguay, one of the smallest of the South American republics. It is located at the mouth of the Rio Plate and is the gateway to a great agricultural region. The large cities of the Argentine are mostly located inland from the sea and Montevideo is becoming a popular playground for the wealthy families whose fortunes were founded on grain and wheat.

It may have been due to the Carnival spirit, but my impression was that the people of Montevideo were giving a good share of their time to enjoying life. The miles of bathing beaches are thronged from morning until night. Of these beaches the most noted is Los Pocitos, which is located about 3 miles from the heart of the city.

Wealthy families from southern Brazil and Argentina come here for the social season, which lasts from December until March (the summer season there). The hotels are exceptionally good, and likewise expensive. Among the pleasant features are the open-air restaurants where meals are served on the wide terraces that overlook the beaches.

The streets of the city are much wider than in the other old cities of South America. They are shaded with rows of fine broadleaf trees. At intervals there are large open squares, laid out in gardens filled with gorgeous flowers. The parks, public squares and private gardens are a riot of color. The traveler is struck with the beauty and variety of the floral display and the city of Montevideo is known as "The

City of Roses." It is a well earned title.

But even in this setting there is a hint that there is not enough of "milk and honey" to supply every one. Police frequently are summoned to suppress Communist demonstrations and one of the large new public buildings has been disfigured with a smear of tar. Many claim that the Communist movement in South America is only a "bogey" built up by the politicians, but it seemed to me that government officials were rather jittery on the subject. At least the Russian visa on my passport caused me to be closely questioned by immigration officials several times. On one such occasion, after I had expressed my views on Communism, an official invited me to his home for dinner that evening. He had a son-in-law who was being converted to Communism and thought that my account of the conditions of the worker in Russia might change his views.

In my next story I will tell of my experience in a Uruguayan cattle market, and the Uruguayan attitude toward our restrictions of imported South American beef.

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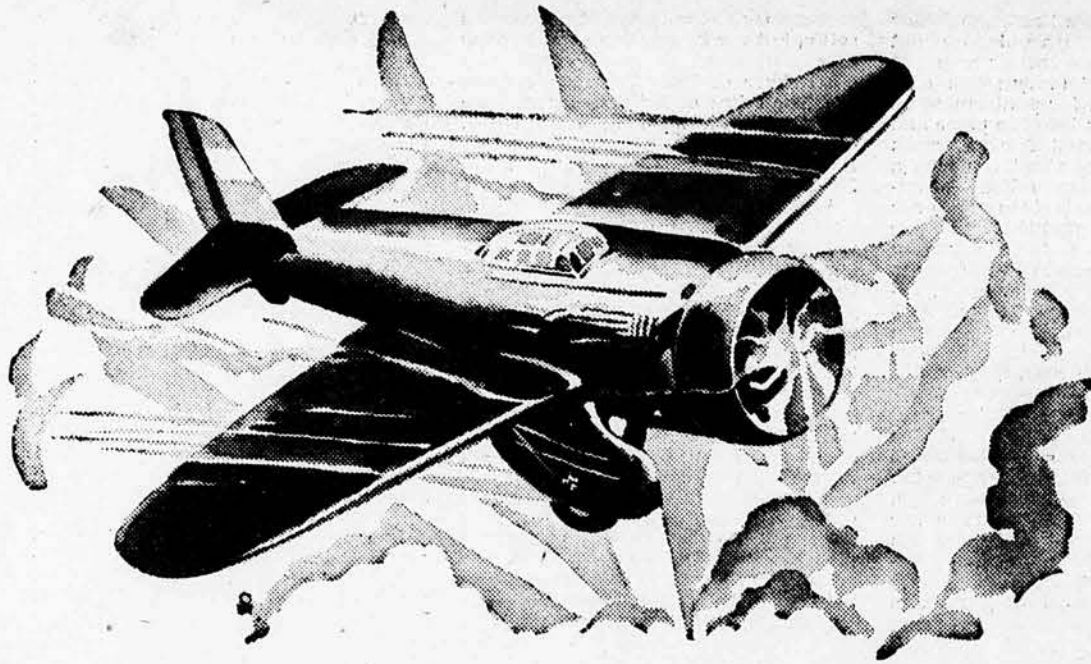
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"hah? Well, I guess I got a right to in one o' these machines to see how it feels, ain't I?"



Born That Way

A Short Story

By Harold Channing Wire

SOME far-sighted company, planning to fly campers and fishermen into the Sierra Nevadas, had put up a wind sock on the green floor of Olancha Meadow. On the afternoon that the first plane came snoring over the summit to test out the new field, Bill Taylor and his forest patrol partner, Gus Wade, sat watching it from in front of their cabin.

"No sir!" Bill declared. "None of that for me. Not for a thousand bucks." He paused, surveyed his boot sole, then finished decisively, "no sir, not for nothin'!"

"Scared, huh?" Wade said shortly.

"Sure," Taylor admitted. "Born that way."

Bill was honest in his belief. As far back as he could remember, any elevation made him dizzy, and to all questions of altitude, he gave his broad grin and the good-natured answer, "Scared? Sure. Born that way."

The ship was safe enough. Even before the two men had saddled and started on their separate patrols the next forenoon, the far-off rumble, rising and falling in volume, sounded over the range. For 2 days then, as Bill Taylor rode south along his river route, and north again thru the pine ridges and grass meadows, he heard it often.

On the third day, Taylor's patrol line led close to Olancha Meadow, and curious to know what it was all about, he turned in that direction.

He tied his horse to a tree and walked across to where the ship stood with its motor running out the gas. His knowledge of aircraft was limited to far-off sights. But he eyed it with considerable distrust.

A goggled head peered at him from the rear cockpit. Two legs in boots and khaki swung overside. For an instant Bill Taylor stared in silent wonder. A kid! Not more than 20; maybe less. A kid up there doing that!

THE boy spoke first, holding out his hand. "Hello, Ranger, Kelley's my name." He had light hair, clear blue eyes and a red-cheeked, carefree face. His hand gripped Bill's with strength and his gaze was keenly alive.

"I'm Taylor," said Bill, and then at once, "My gosh, son! Ain't you even dizzy?"

"Dizzy?" the boy repeated. "From what?" He thrust his hands into his pockets and looked puzzled.

Taylor swung one arm upward. "From turnin' pin-wheels on your ear. My gosh, you don't care much for that neck of yours!"

Kelley smiled, half amused, half tolerant. "My neck's safe. Flying isn't dangerous."

"Oh, no," Taylor grinned.

"Honest," Kelley insisted. "Why, I'd a lot rather be in my place than on that bronco you're riding."

The horse had stampeded when the plane came down, rearing as Taylor checked him, and then had given a few buck jumps before becoming quiet. But Bill had scarcely noticed that.

"Say, do you want to go up?" asked the boy.

Bill Taylor's long lean face turned suddenly blank. "Come on," young Kelley urged. "I'll give you a good ride."

"No, you won't," Taylor managed. "Not any!"

Kelley looked him up and down curiously, the whole 6 feet of him, and packed considerable meaning into that survey. "You don't mean," he said at last, "you're scared?"

"Sure do," Taylor grinned, "Born—"

"Well I'll be hanged!" The flier turned appealingly to his ship. "Did you get that one? There's something to put in your wind sock!"

Such talk was not new to Taylor. He let it pass. "Say," he asked in a minute, "what's your idea in sticking around these hills?"

"Testing the air," Kelley answered. "I've been sent here to try it out in all kinds of weather. Then next year, if everything is OK, the company will run a regular passenger line to this field."

"Had about enough, haven't you?"

"Not yet. Why?"

Taylor glanced aloft. "Snow coming. Coming soon and plenty of it."

"Fine!" Kelley approved. "I've never flown in a snow storm."

Taylor shrugged. Some things were too much for words. And a little later he rode home, admiring the boy, yet convinced that all fliers were crazy.

Gus Wade had not yet come in from his 3 days' patrol. About dusk Taylor's prediction of snow became a fact. Wind sprang up, whirling the first big feathers past his cabin window. At 9 o'clock, with the wind rising and snow spreading thickly, he went to the service telephone in its iron box outside his door and cranked 3 long rings. In a moment a

voice told Taylor that; made him certain of tragedy up on the high peak. Now the snow had ceased to fall, but a gale was hurling flakes upward from the ground in a driving, smothering blanket.

On the cabin step, Taylor paused, frowning. A thought tugged in his mind. That plane was sound looking. It might stand this. That boy was a dare devil. If it would—if Kelley wanted to go up—

In 2 hours' hard riding he reached Olancha Meadow and found the plane pegged down with ropes at its wing-tips and tail, and chock block under the wheels. Young Kelley had made himself a lean-to in the shelter of pine and was hunched over a fire inside. He looked up with a little of his enthusiasm gone from the blue eyes. "Did you see storm, Ranger?"

"Some blow, this is," Taylor admitted, entering and squatting on his heels.

"You said it!" the boy grinned. "This even gets me. What's on your mind? You didn't ride over here just to have a smoke?"

Taylor faced him casually, not desiring to play upon the youngster's reckless nature. "I thought maybe you were experimenting in this weather. It would make a good show."

"Then what?" Kelley crushed out his cigarette and with a gesture as casual as Taylor's own reached for his helmet.

"I thought maybe you'd be flying north of here. I get you," said Kelley. "Somebody's lost. A right, where?"

"You can't go up in this wind," Taylor declared. "Can't I? Watch me! Who is it, Ranger?"

PARDNER of mine. Been silent since yesterday noon, climbing Whitney, and ought to have been back last night." Taylor sprang up, torn between two desperate urgings. "Look here, Kelley, I wouldn't ask any man to go up in this. I wouldn't go myself, even if I knew how!"

Young Kelley measured him out of his level blue eyes. "I guess you would," he granted. "Now let don't waste time. Give me directions. North toward Mt. Whitney, then where?"

"West over Siberian Pass and then south to Big Whitney Meadow. He's some place in that part, because if he'd got out of there, he would have reached a telephone and called me."

"OK," said Kelley and went to his ship. Methodically he warmed up the motor. Then he had Taylor stand by to cut the peg ropes.

At the last moment Bill shouted into the cockpit. "I'm a coward or I'd go too!"

The boy shook his head. "No use. Couldn't do thing. That much more weight." He raised a hand. Taylor cut the ropes, and like an eagle released from trap jaws, the plane shot outward. A sharp dash across the white floor of Olancha Meadow, and then it rose powerfully into the wind.

The plane returned in half an hour, winging down out of the gray sky, Kelley peering overside and waving one arm even before it had come to a stop. Taylor ran to him, bending into the propeller wind stream as it held the plane against the gale.

"Spotted him!" Kelley shouted. "Big Basin before the Pass. No horse. He's lying there in open country." The boy paused. His eyes looked piercingly thru the goggles. Then, "Want to go home with him?"

Taylor stared back. Help? How? Answering the unspoken question, Kelley yelled. "I think he moved when I went over. Maybe can get there in time."

Time! That was the one thought charging through Taylor's brain. To reach Gus Wade with a horse would take hours. A horse might not even make it. Going afoot would be longer.

Another Great Animal Story

"In Wild Strawberry Time"

Pretty Sally goes to pick a mess of wild berries and steps into a drama of the wild. William Gerard Chapman, whose intimate stories of wild animals are known by many fiction lovers, brings you an adventure you will never forget.

In Two Parts, Beginning Next Issue

voice answered from district headquarters 20 miles over the range.

"Hello," Taylor returned. "Have any of you down there heard from Gus Wade?"

Borden, the supervisor, was put on the line. "Yes," he said, "Wade called in here from the patrol box at Horse Meadow about noon. He was headed for Whitney to read the instruments."

"The devil he was!" Taylor shot back. "Didn't he say anything about a storm?"

"No. Nothing except that it would be his last trip to the top this season."

"And it sure will be," Taylor asserted grimly. "Snow's falling right now. Wind coming up. Thermometer reads close to zero at this station."

"Wade is all right," the super declared confidently. "No use to worry about that old-timer. Take care of himself. He'll be in there tomorrow morning, I expect, but if he isn't, you call me again."

Several times during the night Taylor awoke to the increasing moan of the wind and the swirl of snow against his windows. At dawn he crawled out of his bunk and into zero air that cut his skin like whiplashes before he could start the fire. Uneasiness burdened him as he ate breakfast. By the time the pale sunlight was 2 hours old he could no longer remain idle.

He went out and cranked headquarters. When he took down the receiver there was not the usual hum along the wire. He cranked again, aware that the handle turned much too easily. The line was dead.

Wade was caught in the storm. Something had happened. Instinct born of his years in the moun-

can drop you in the basin, Ran-
Kelley was shouting. "Look!" He
ed from his seat and Taylor saw
back-pack parachute. The boy was
ady unbuckling its straps. He held
the small brown bundle.
ill Taylor had never heard the
osophic statement: We are any of
likely to be bigger than we guess.
something of the sort was mani-
fing itself within him as he stood
e beside the plane. Scared? Sure.
n that way. His hands shook as
eached for the pack. Yet he reached
it; some force beyond himself
e him. He buckled it over his shoul-
and brought the harness under his
s. The metal clamps were cold,
o not so cold as his fingers. They
ned lifeless. Still that force drove

he tried to keep from thinking what
all meant. The dread of going up
lost in the knowledge of what he
expected to do then. Jump! Al-
y he was sick.
etween gritted teeth he cursed
weakness. "Coward! Yellow!
k up!" Yet it would take more
words to change his fear. It was
in him. Mechanically he found
step on the plane's body and
bed into the front cockpit.

Nothing to Do But Jump
"I'll allow for the wind," Kelley
talking close to his ear, "and
y you past the spot. You go over
I say so. Just pull that little ring
your chest. Simple. But pull it!
e your straps loosened before you
ground or you'll be dragged." He
ed.
aylor turned to look at him. The
was grinning beneath the round
eyes.
ot scared now, Ranger?"
cared stiff!" Taylor tried to frame
words, but his voice wouldn't func-
He gripped the wicker seat as a
fear goaded his mind. What if he
n't jump!
e motor burst into a sudden roar.
ship moved. Bill Taylor closed his
But there was no sickening lift
he expected. He was aware only
smoothing out of the plane's mo-
a steady forward thrust, until,
he was about to attempt one
the thing's bottom fell from un-
him. It caught with a thud, rose,
ened sidewise, took up its for-
battle again, yet the assurance
d begun to feel was gone.
sudden cutting-out of the motor
led him. Now there sounded only
ush of wind. Then he heard a hu-
voice. He thought he'd gone crazy.
ce talking up there!
"All right," said Kelley briefly. "In
2 minutes."

for the first time, Taylor looked
nd. A great white bowl lay under
the Rocky Basin, above Siberian
It took an instant for his eyes
cus, and then he saw the small
spot, unmistakably a man. A
e of courage came. That was Gus

A Leap From the Sky
sheer force Taylor dragged him-
ut of the seat and lifted one leg.
ooked it over the cockpit's rim.
lane dipped. He waited. It started
n left. And then if he only had
oked down!
body wilted, slumped. He
ed wildly at the little wind de-
r—and missed it. Something had
ened. The plane was not there.
ng was there. He was alone. Then
w it far below him, and almost
tly it was above him; the world
ad swiftly changed positions. But
e was in its right place. With that
ange calmness cleared his head.
new he was falling and yet was
aid.
t when he pulled the ring, he
not tell. All at once a great white
room blossomed out. There came
jerk on his shoulder straps and
ung several times in wide quar-
cles. It was not unpleasant. And
the gentle settling sensation was
ly good sport.
until he was close to the ground
e realize the speed with which

the wind was carrying him horizontally.
Jagged rock heads, upthrust thru the
snow, streaked past. He loosened the
clamps and held them locked with the
pressure of his fingers. The earth
leaped up. A snow bank loomed close
below and throwing out his arms, he
let the harness slip away.

A drift eased the shock. He scram-
bled up to stand on a boulder top. Gus
Wade was not far beyond.

His Version Challenged

Ethics of the woods and trail dem-
and that campfire yarns be accepted
as fact, regardless of how tall. But
one told there at Summit Ranger Sta-
tion never passed unchallenged. While
Gus Wade lay on his bunk with a
broken leg mending, and big Bill Tay-
lor did double duty as patrolman and
nurse, the story of that rescue was
often repeated over the night blaze.
On the point of how Bill packed his
partner down the mountain, they
agreed. On another they always split.
"Jumped nothing!" Taylor would ex-
plode. "So help me, it's the truth—
that kid dumped me out!"

At which Gus would nod, roll an-
other brown smoke and wink at who-
ever happened to be listening. "Aw
sure. Modest, Bill is. But he can't help
it. I reckon he was born that way,
too."

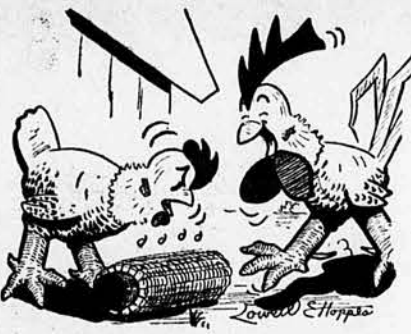
—KF—

Horse Breeders to Meet

Horse breeding, feeding, selection
and management will be discussed at
the meeting of farmers interested in
improving the Kansas horse situation,
Wednesday, February 9. This meeting
and that of the Kansas Horse Breeders'
Association will be held as a part of
the annual Farm and Home Week
program.

The meeting beginning at 8:30 a. m.
will close with a Horseman's dinner,
6 p. m., at which Wayne Dinsmore,
Chicago, secretary of the Horse and
Mule Association, will be the principal
speaker.

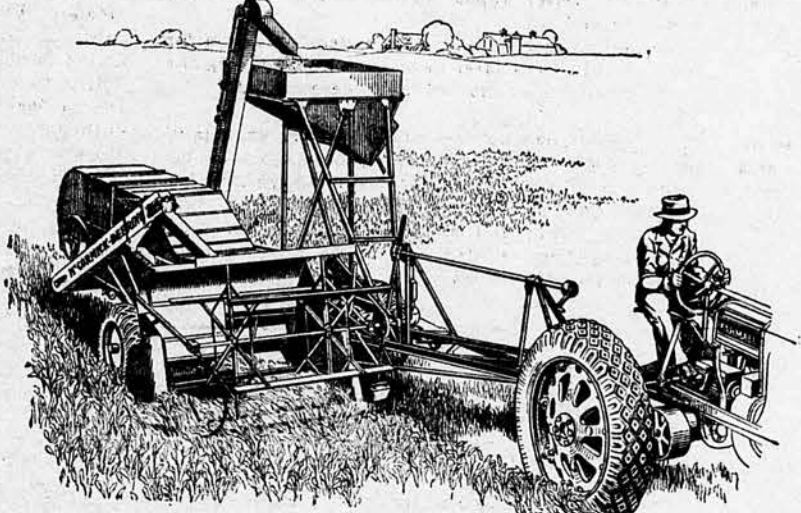
The morning program will consist of
talks on feeding, stallion registrations,
improvement of farm horses, breeding
purebred horses, and sleeping sickness.
In the afternoon a demonstration will



"Don't you come around callin' me dear!
If you want corn, you'll get yer own ear!"

be given on conformation and sound-
ness, in the judging pavilion, followed
by a horse judging contest.
A business session of the association
will be held at 4 p. m. The present of-
ficers of this organization are as fol-
lows: president, Roy Schwalm, Bald-
win; vice president, J. F. Begert, To-
peka; secretary-treasurer, J. J. Mox-
ley, Manhattan.

**NEW THRESHING EFFICIENCY...
NEW HARVESTING ECONOMY**



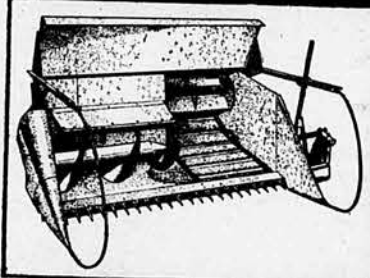
**in This LOW-PRICED
McCORMICK-DEERING
6-Foot COMBINE**

● The McCormick-Deering No. 60
Harvester-Thresher is the *one best
answer* to the demand for a small
combine that does a hundred per
cent job of threshing. It handles all
small grains and seed crops, cutting
and threshing 15 to 20 acres a day.
In designing the No. 60, Har-
vester engineers have followed the
basic principles that have proved
so efficient and practical in the
larger McCormick-Deering Har-
vester-Threshers for a quarter cen-
tury. *Straight-line threshing*, long a
principle of successful stationary-
thresher design, is an accomplished
fact in the No. 60. The grain travels
in a *straight line* through the thresh-

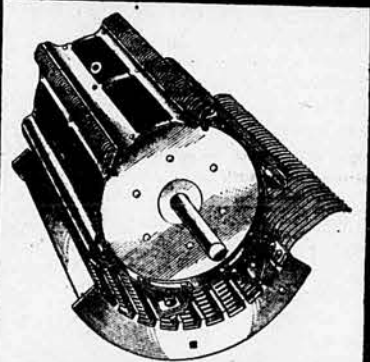
ing unit; there are no right-angle
turns nor dead spaces inside the
machine to cut capacity.
You can expect years of good
work from the No. 60, in a *variety
of crops* and a *variety of conditions*.
And there is no twine to buy, no
shocking, no stacking, no waiting
for the threshing crew, no custom
thresherman to pay, no big crews
to feed.
See the McCormick-Deering
No. 60 Harvester-Thresher now at
the McCormick-Deering dealer's
store. There are other sizes of
McCormick-Deering Harvester-
Threshers also, ranging up to 16-
foot cut.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
180 NO. MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

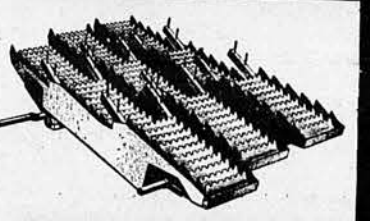
**McCORMICK-DEERING
No. 60 HARVESTER-THRESHER**



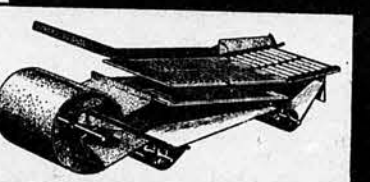
Header unit with rest removed
showing short, open-end auger.



The 28-inch rub-bar cylinder
and combination concave
and grate.



Efficient three-section
straw rack.



Large-capacity cleaning unit
assures thorough cleaning.

Looking Ahead to Spring Gardens

By RUTH GOODALL

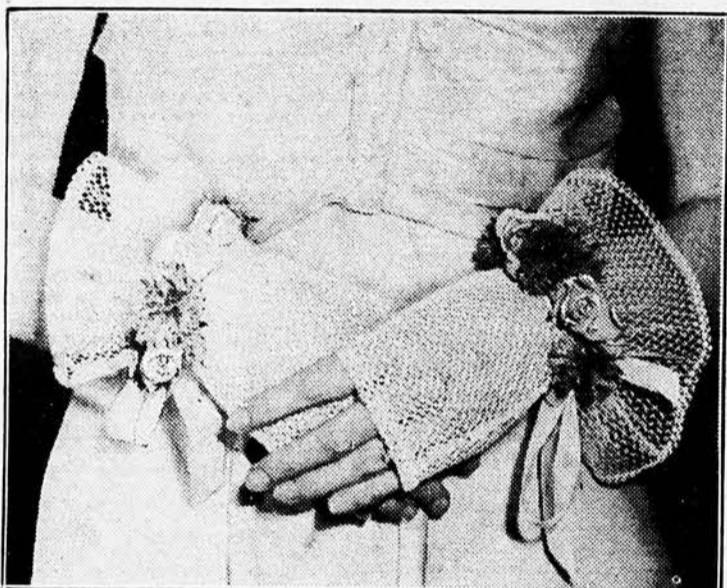
WITH the seed catalogs and snow both piled high, I'm thinking of my spring garden. I'm visualizing lovely rows of delicate iris, asters, roses and forget-me-nots blooming in my garden. Moving down the garden path in my vision, I see another crop which signifies spring—brides with lovely bouquets of garden flowers. Remember how wealthy Anne Morrow who could have afforded the costliest florist blossoms chose instead to carry a bridal bouquet of garden flowers picked for her by her fiance, Charles Lindbergh? Other brides followed suit, and likewise will many another young bride this spring and summer—and why not—for there is no prettier note for a simple home wedding than a profusion of garden-variety posies.

To compliment their own lovely bridal bouquets many brides will choose Juliet caps and head bands of

and party gowns of old-fashioned styling and material. These floral bracelets are especially flattering when they bring out the colors of the dress.

Bouquets of flowers are used for virtually every occasion. On my own tin wedding anniversary last fall I received a most unique present. An enormous bouquet of choice gladiolas and spicy carnations were placed in a tin watering can. Additional reminders of my 10-year milestone were a tin cup, funnel, cookie cutter, mixing spoon and the proverbial can opener—alho I swear I'm no can-opening cook—all fastened to this clever "vase."

Other wedding anniversaries, from the paper to the golden wedding celebration, birthdays, Mother's Day, Father's Day, Valentines and many other anniversaries may be equally well remembered with seasonal flowers used in a novel way.



Old-fashioned lace mitts with garden flowers at the wrist—that's a new fashion you'll see at many a spring and summer wedding.

tiny blossoms for their bridesmaids. Another dainty and different way that bridesmaids may wear their flowers is adorning the wrists of lacy mitts which add such a quaint air to bridal

My Grandmother's Garden

O, well remembered spot of childhood days,
That garden quaint, with paths and borders trim,
Square beds and long, and little winding ways
With flowers lined in rows all straight and prim.

In spring's soft breeze and summer's sun they grew
Within these beds with tiny paths between;
Bright daffodils, shy pansies, violets blue,
Sweet-scented valley lilies, mosses green.

My childish feet trod in these walks with care
That I might closer view such wondrous flowers
As snapdragons and buttercups, and stare
At four o'clocks that waked in evening hours.

Blue bells, forget-me-nots, I loved the best,
And trembled at the tiger lilies grim,
False loves, red bleeding hearts, to me confessed,
While hollyhocks were soldiers brave and slim.

All these, and many more mysterious flowers,
Whose names fantastic stories wave for me,
Made up this garden, whose bright sunlit bowers,
So strange, so sweet, so dear, I still can see!

—Ruth Blocher Robinson.

Blue Flowers for Next Summer

By RUTH GOODALL

I LIKE small flowers—the dwarf varieties that are low-growing and hug the ground. And I'm partial in my likes to blue flowers. Never shall I forget the first glimpse I had of home after a long vacation. Weeds had grown rampant, as weeds have a way of doing. The flowers in general had a sickly look, but the ageratum—and it bordered about everything that year for I'd let my blue complex run riot—was something to rave over. That mass of heavenly blue tinged with violet bid me welcome and, revelling in its beauty, I even enjoyed the weeding that followed.

Cool and refreshing on a hot summer day is a blue garden, and always delicate and attractive. While it is one of the rarest tones of nature, it is not

difficult to design and grow a blue garden if one will but study up on the dozen or so blue flowers, many of which grow easily from seed the first year.

The annual border needs its blues to balance the brilliant colors and to add a cool touch during the hot months of summer. Sweet alyssum combined with dwarf ageratum makes a beautiful border.

We find an excellent blue in the Chinese forget-me-not, listed as a biennial but blooming as an annual from sowing early outdoors. It has deep and intense blue flower clusters produced in great profusion, making a brilliant patch in the garden as well as a fine subject for cutting.

An old standby is the bachelor button or centaurea cyanus which has

fringed blue flowers produced in great profusion with good stems for cutting. The annual larkspurs give some fine blues alho all have more or less purple in them. They are one of the most valuable of the annuals. They must be sown where they are to bloom and then be thinned, as they are difficult to transplant.

The rich blue spikes of the annual lupins with their pea-shaped blooms add to the list of handsome blue annuals for the blue garden. Not to be overlooked are the rich velvety textures of the blue-toned pansies. The blue-toned asters usually produce their own pinks, whites and creams by way of harmony. There are several petunias which produce full-season blue, not to mention the blue morning glories and verbenas.

The tufted pansies or bedding violas are used lavishly in English gardens as edging or carpeting plants and are coming into great popularity here.

Beautiful as these blue flowers are, don't overlook the fact that they need the planting of groups of pinks, pale yellow and white to give the blues their best effects and to avoid monotony.

Blue Garden Flowers

- Ageratum Columbine
- Bachelor's Button . . . Pansy
- Aster Morning Glory
- Forget-me-not Lupine
- Delphinium Petunia
- Lobelia

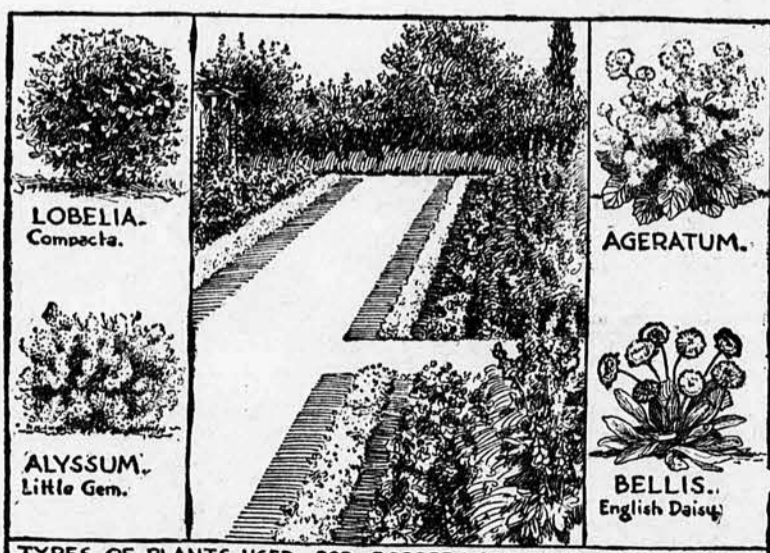
Old Sit-by-the-Fire Pa

By MRS. H. C. C.

Pa and I are hitting around the half-century mark. The kids are grown and gone. In fact one of the girls has gone so far as to present us with a granddaughter. We have a nice big roof-tree over our heads—and it is paid for and doesn't leak. We have sufficient income to live well, wear as good clothes as our neighbors and still save a little. We have a good warm fire and nice easy chairs and Pa looks across the "nudge pin" board at me and says: "We have good times, don't we, kid?"

Kid! I suppose that the monicker and the look in his eye should send my heart bounding! I suppose that some would say I really had nothing left in life to wish for, but I sit there under the lamplight, pushing the pins across the board, and wishing we would go somewhere. Take a trip, go to a show or a dance, for Pa and I still think we are as young as we think we are.

And I sit there saying to myself: "Oh, I wish,"—or at least I think I wish—"that Pa were not quite so contented."



TYPES OF PLANTS USED FOR BORDERS AND EDGING AND SKETCH SHOWING EXAMPLE OF THEIR USE.



Ten years married—and this is the novel and pleasant way a group of friends reminded us it was our tin anniversary.

My Dream Garden

The days are stormy, nights are cold,
But a catalog shows a new mari-gold,
A crimson rose, and a lilac sweet,
So I plan for a garden they complete;
And, dreaming of summer's fragrant bloom
I find content in a firelit room.

—Thelma Mayberry.

To Get the Best Cough Medicine, Mix It at Home

Saves Good Money. No Cooking.

This famous recipe is used by millions of housewives, because there is no other way to obtain such a dependable, effective remedy for coughs that start from colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all, and takes but a moment. No cooking needed.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of cough remedy, far superior to anything you could buy ready-made, and you get four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant—children love it.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of severe coughs, giving you double-quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Here's the Way To Treat Rupture

A Marvelous Home Treatment That Anyone Can Use On Any Reducible Rupture, Large or Small

Costs Nothing To Find Out

Thousands of ruptured men and women will rejoice to know that the full plan by which Capt. Collings treated himself for double rupture, from which he was helpless and bedridden for years will be sent free to all who write for it.

Merely send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc., Box 216T, Watertown, N. Y. It won't cost you a cent to find out and you may bless the day you sent for it. Hundreds have already reported satisfactory results following this free offer. Send right away—NOW—before you put down this paper.

THIS GENUINE JUNIOR GUITAR FOR YOU!

Get this handsome instrument NOW. Here's how. Just send your name and address (SEND NO MONEY). WE TRUST YOU with 30 packs of Garden Seeds to sell at 10c a packet. When sold send \$3.00 collected and WE WILL SEND this magnificent fine guitar and Five Minute Instruction Book absolutely FREE. Write for seeds NOW. A post card will do. Address: LANCASTER COUNTY SEED COMPANY, Station 263, Paradise, Pennsylvania.

NEW FANTASY-ZINNIAS

Four pkts. new marvelous Zinnias including Fantasy, only 10c, all postpaid. For 4 names flower friends received shortly will GIVE 6 beautiful spring fl. bulbs as a gift—FREE. Catalog: S. W. PIKE-Seedsman, Inc., St. Charles, Ill.

Kansas Farm Shopper

Do your shopping among the advertisements on the pages of Kansas Farmer. Many of these ads carry offers of interesting and helpful information which you may have absolutely free. All you have to do is check opposite the information desired, print your name and address in the space designated and mail this Shopper to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

- Free Water System Book and Name of Nearest Myers Dealer. P. 11.
- Free Catalog With All the News About the New Western Sprocket. P. 12.
- Free Literature and New Data on Feeding Silage. Dodson Mfg. Co. P. 12.
- A New, Valuable Booklet, "Feeding for Profit." P. 12.
- Information About McPherson Concrete Slave Silos. P. 12.
- Complete Information on Cletrac Agricultural Models. P. 15.

Some advertisements contain coupons which request more specific information. We suggest you send these direct to the address given there. You will find these in the following advertisements:

- J. I. Case Co. booklets, "It's Total Power Cost That Counts," and "Facts About Tractor Fuels." P. 7.
- Free Oliver Catalog. P. 13.

KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas

I am interested in the booklets or information checked above.

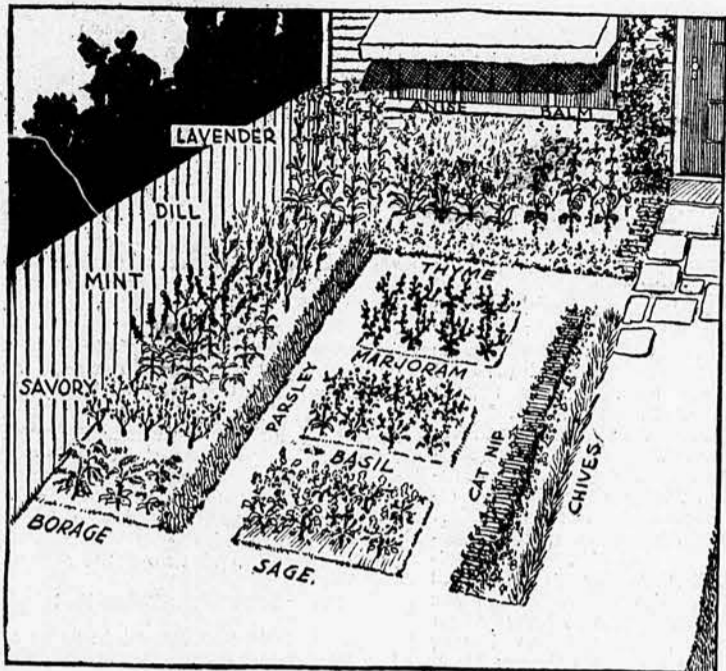
Name

Address (R. F. D.)

Post Office

Annual Herbs Grown From Seed

By RUTH GOODALL



You've no idea how handy a backyard herb garden is—unless you've tried it. Consider heights and growing habits when you do the planting.

EACH year brings its new model cars, washing machines, radios; each season its new style hats, new style shoes, coats, suits, dresses and what-have-you. Just as varied are the changes in our methods of cooking, or at least the revival of old ingredients put to new uses. European dishes with their strong seasonings have had an unusual influence upon American cooking. Anyway, the housewife who wishes to keep up with the times will include in her 1938 spring garden plenty of herbs for seasoning and flavor. The old pea-bean-corn-lettuce garden is as passe as your last year's straw hat, which may have looked pretty nice when you put it away last fall but is quite likely to resemble Old Bossy's breakfast when you get it out this spring.

Herb gardens are in fashion today—and this is one fashion you will find worth the effort of achievement. A herb garden has not only a decorative value, but will provide seasoning for the soup, the roast, the pickles and preserves, the Thanksgiving turkey, the Christmas goose, as well as next summer's cooling mint-ade. Fortunately herbs are easy to grow and may be had at little cost and effort by anyone who will take the trouble to plant them. One of their agreeable characteristics is that they may be dried and put away for future use without much trouble.

Select a sunny spot close to the house to plant your herb garden, so you can step out the back door for a leaf of savory or a spray of mint, the minute you need it. Some herbs are perennials, but many of the best ones are annuals. Here is a good list of annual herbs which may be grown from seed the first year:

Thyme—A delicate seasoner, with a fine perfume. It grows about 6 inches high and makes a good edging for the herb garden.

Borage—An excellent salad herb. It is also used to scent cool drinks. Being an unusually pretty herb, you will want to put it in a conspicuous place for appearance sake. It grows about 18 inches tall.

Caraway—Grow it for the seeds to decorate and flavor breads and pastries. It has feathery leaves like the carrot, and creamy yellow flowers that are attractive in season.

Basil—One of the most popular seasoners for soup and stew. It grows about 2 feet tall into attractive little shrubs. Give them space to grow, and they will look well in the garden.

Dill—A necessary item for home made pickles. The plant grows 2½ to 3 feet tall, and has leaves 6 inches long. The young tops give an excellent flavor to fresh fish.

Mint—Use it for mint sauces and cooling drinks. There are several types, including spearmint, peppermint and lemon. They grow 2 to 3 feet tall, and

Have You Tried This?

Is potato soup an old favorite at your house, too? Try this little trick some time and make a grand old favorite even better: Shortly before serving stir in lightly beaten eggs, allowing one egg for each two servings; cook slightly, stirring well and serve piping hot. This gives extra food value and a delightful taste.—Mrs. B. N.

are attractive little plants with brush-like flowers.

Sage—Another necessary herb, used principally for seasoning dressings. Not a very attractive looking plant, so put it in the background. It grows up to 3 feet.

Russian Tarragon—An outstanding flavor. Don't use it with other herbs, as it is likely to predominate them. Chopped leaves scattered on a lettuce salad makes a fine dish. It grows about 2 feet tall.

Sweet Marjoram—Green leaves in summer, and dried ones in winter make excellent flavorings. It may also be used in dressings, or as a garnish. They grow up to 10 inches high.

Savory—The summer variety has a pleasant, spicy taste and fragrance. It is one of the sweet herbs, and can be used in a variety of ways in the kitchen. It grows 12 to 18 inches.

Lavender—Grown more often for its delicious fragrance, and delicate flowers, altho often used as seasoning, and in sachets. Some of them grow up to 4 feet.

There are many other herbs which may be easily grown including: Anise, horehound, chives, catnip, fennel pimpinella, rosemary and wormwood.

My Bottle Plant Markers

To keep the names from washing off my plant markers in the rain and bad weather, I have a new weatherproof method that cannot fail. I save all the tiny bottles that accumulate around the house. Then I write the name of the plant on stiff paper or cardboard and put it in the bottle, cork it, and tie to the plant.—Mrs. B. R. G., Sedgwick County.

Bloom—and Bloom Again

Hollyhocks will bloom more than once in the same season if the seed pods are picked as they form. I have had some grow from 6 to 8 feet tall and bloom up and down the stalk as many as 4 times in the season.—Mrs. N. E. G., Jackson County.

"We just couldn't get along without our MYERS—"



YES indeed. Running water is a modern home necessity—and thousands of farm and village folks whose homes have been for years supplied by a reliable MYERS Water System, know that they simply could not do without its convenience, its dependability, and its economy. New improvements now make the MYERS even more silent, more efficient and—if possible—more durable than ever. Models for operation by electricity, gasoline engine, windmill or hand power; for deep or shallow wells. Interesting booklet sent free.

No Need to Wait for Electricity

Before the power lines reach you, enjoy running water with a MYERS Gasoline Powered System. It can later be converted to completely automatic electric operation by mounting an electric motor in place of the engine, which can then be used for other service. Write us or ask your dealer.

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720 4th St., Ashland, Ohio
Pump Builders Since 1870



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Send me free Water System book and the name of your nearest dealer.

WATER SYSTEMS

IF YOU ARE RUPTURED CUT THIS OUT

Mail it with name and address to W. S. Rice, Inc., 81 N. Main St., Adams, N. Y., for free, genuine sample of Lymphol and full particulars of amazing Method for reducible rupture control that thousands say brought a new ease, comfort and freedom.

No matter how bad the Rupture, if reducible, how long you have had it, or how hard to hold, let nothing prevent you from writing today. Whether you are tall and thin, short and stout or have a large Rupture, this marvelous Support should, when properly adjusted, so control the ruptured parts that you should be as free to work at any occupation as though you had never been ruptured.

You can have this Combined Method for reducible Rupture on trial and if not entirely satisfactory, return it. W. S. Rice, Inc., 81 N. Main St., Adams, N. Y. Write today.

STOPPED-UP NOSTRILS
due to colds.

Insert Mentholatum, Help open your nose; Cooling and soothing; The stuffiness goes.

MENTHOLATUM
Gives COMFORT Daily

CONDON'S GIANT TOMATO EVERBEARING TOMATO

"Queen of the Market." Big Money Maker. Large Solid Fruit—Excellent Canner. To introduce to you our Vigorous Northern Grown "Pure Bred" Garden Farm and Flower Seeds, Hubs, Strawberry Plants, Fruits and Nursery Items we will mail you 125 Seeds of Condon's Giant EVERBEARING Tomato FREE and our big 1938 Catalog Most Complete Seed and Nursery Book—80 pages—600 pictures. Bargain Prices. Write Today. Send no money—don't delay. Box 201, Rockford, Illinois.

CONDON BROS. SEEDSMEN

HELP YOUR CHICKS USE MORE OF THE FEED THEY EAT



Part of Flock of 10,000 Broilers raised on iodized mash by C. L. George & Son, Springdale, Ark. Courtesy of Calcium Carbonate Co., Carthage, Mo.

THE SECRET of rapid, sturdy growth is not how much you feed, but how well the feed is utilized. When well-balanced starter and growing mash are iodized, you improve the digestion of fats and proteins required for body building. You help the chicks build bone—for iodine helps speed mineral assimilation.

This year feed your chicks Seal-Approved Iodized mashes. They help your chicks develop as pullet layers, in the minimum time with the minimum expense. You can obtain iodized mashes in the Eastern area from the feed manufacturers listed below.

- For your protection and profit, insist upon Iodine Seal-Approved feeds
- ADY & CROWE MERC. CO. Denver, Colo.
 AYRES MLG. & GR. CO. Denver, Colo.
 BARTON CO. HATCHERY Great Bend
 BLAIR ELEVATOR Atchison
 CALCIUM CARBONATE CO. Carthage, Mo.
 CANTON GRAIN CO. Canton
 F. B. CHAMBERLAIN CO. St. Louis, Mo.
 O. A. COOPER CO. Humboldt, Nebr.
 THE CRETE MILLS Crete, Nebr.
 CUDAHY PACKING CO. Chicago, Ill.
 DANNEN GRAIN CO. St. Joseph, Mo.
 DYER & CO. Kansas City, Mo.
 FURST-McNESS CO. Freeport, Ill.
 ILLINOIS YEAST CO. Princeton, Ill.
 KANSAS CITY MILLS Kansas City, Mo.
 NULL FEED & PROD. CO. Chanute
 RECTOR MLG. CO. Oberlin
 RECTOR FEED STORES Arkansas City
 SHORES CO., INC. Cedar Rapids, Ia.
 STAUFFER-CAMMACK CO. Baxter Springs
 TRI-STATE MLG. CO. Rapid City, S. D.
 ULTRA-LIFE LABS. East St. Louis, Ill.
 VITAMINERAL PRODUCTS CO. Peoria, Ill.
 VITAMAX MILLS, INC. St. Louis, Mo.
 YOUNG & SONS CO. Hutchinson

Most Iodine used in this country is produced in the manufacture of Natural Nitrate of Soda.

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 A new, valuable booklet, "Feeding for Profit," gives you the full facts. Write for your free copy today. Address Dept. KF-1.

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have proven by constant use for more than two decades the outstanding silo on the market.

With large discounts given now for orders, do not delay, but write us at once for information.

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MAN WITH CAR WANTED

To conduct world-renowned home service business—country or city. Building new. Now over \$2000. Selling Dealers. Monthly \$3,000-\$5,000 annual business in recession. No experience necessary. Stocks supplied on credit. Write for information how to start in business on our capital. Dept. A-70-1070

W. T. RAWLIGH COMPANY Freeport, Illinois

New "Postoffice" Is Popular Game

By LEILA LEE

WE KNEW there were a great number of towns in the United States. But what we didn't know was the number of clever sentences and connected words that could be made by using names of towns. We found this out by the number of entries in the "Odd Town Names" contest, which was announced in a recent issue of Kansas Farmer. From all that were sent in, the judges finally selected three sentences, and as they decided these three were all very good, these three folks all win a dollar prize. Opal Robinson, Pleasanton, Kan., wins a dollar with this sentence: Homer (Mich.) Hoskins (Nebr.) Troublesome (Colo.) Leakey (Tex.) Ford (Wash.) Sedan (Kan.) Lost Springs (Kan.) Midway (Ala.) Home (Colo.) Edwin Ott, Eudora, Kan., found this sentence: Farmers (Ky.) Peach Orchards (Ky.) Needmore (Pa.) Rains (S. C.) Prudence Utley, Maple City, Kan., composed the following: Barefoot (Ky.) Bud (Ky.) Buckingham (Va.) Peculiar (Mo.) Ladd (Ill.) Rough-and-Ready (Calif.) Tracy (Ky.) Todd (Pa.) Wise (Mo.) William Penn (Tex.) Windy (Va.) Elmer (La.) Skaggs (Ky.) Witty (Mo.) Young (Ariz.) Thomas (Md.) O'Leary (Ia.) Clever (Mo.) Glen Chaves (N. Mex.) Troublesome (Colo.) Bachelor (Mo.) Sterling (Kan.) Stokes (Miss.) Cross (S. C.) Old Monroe (Mo.) Trappe (Md.) Stout (Ia.) Ezra (Ill.) Enoch (W. Va.) Spruce (Mich.) Bing (Wis.) Crosby (Minn.) Number-One (Me.) Cook (Nebr.) Laclede (Mo.) Alert (Ind.) Happy Jack (La.) Grimes (Va.) Chief (Mich.) Big Beaver (Mich.) Odd (Va.) Sleepyeye (Minn.) Joe (N. C.) Jennings (Kan.) Dusty (N. Mex.) Farmer (O.) Cobb (Ky.) Noble (La.) Duke (Ala.) Dudley (Mass.) Dunbarton (N. H.) All (Va.) Sixteen (Mont.) Boise (Idaho), Truly (Mont.) Admire (Kan.) Sweet (Idaho) Little (Ky.) Susie (Ky.) Slocum (Tex.) Agreeable (Tenn.) Kidd (Ill.) Not (Mo.) Meek (Nebr.) Drab (Pa.) Alvira (Pa.) Wigginton (Ky.) Orr (Ky.) Coy (Ala.) Fickle (Ind.) Florence (N. J.) Flanagan (Ill.).

There was a tie, also, for the best group of connected words, using names of postoffices. Evaleen Tarvin, St. Paul, Kan., made a very clever little booklet, and in it she listed 70 connected words. We do not have space to print all of them, but here are a few samples: Savage (Minn.) Warrior

(Ala.) Ideal (Ga.) Umpire (Ark.) Reform (Miss.) Crook (Colo.) Bond (La.) Teller (Colo.) Bountiful (Utah) Baker (Wash.) Union (Ia.) Soldier (Ky.) Industry (Pa.) Hustler (Wis.) Swift (Minn.) Secretary (Md.) Nodaway (Ia.) Sleeper (Mo.) Fine (N. Y.) Harper (Tex.) Jolley (Ia.) Santa Claus (O.) Many (La.) More (Idaho) Marian Schuh, Harper, Kan., found a list of 169 girls' names, such as Eva (Mo.), Elizabeth (Mo.), Irene (Kan.), Mildred (Kan.), Harriet (Ark.), Lorraine (Ill.), Belle (Mo.), Verona (Wyo.), Violet (Nebr.), Marion (O.), and Rosita (Colo.).

Mrs. T. C. Roe, Brush, Colo., had a very good list of connected words, as did Guyman B. Coleman of Ness City, Kan. Mrs. C. J. Thell, Lascas, Colo., and Mrs. Almira Culbertson, McLouth, Kan., both had some good sentences and also sent in groups of connected words. Mrs. Culbertson used only names of Kansas towns. A fine list of words—names of fruits—came from McLouth, Kan., with no name signed.

Many Fine Lists Submitted

The following folks sent in some of the best sentences: Helena Pfleger, Eudora, Kan.; Mary E. Fink, Adrian, Mo.; Shirley Fink, Merwin, Mo.; Hazel Culbertson, Erie, Kan.; Faye and Delores Votruba, Lucas, Kan.—used only names of Kansas towns; Lowena Ganson, Leoti, Kan.; Harold Urish, Carbondale—found 5 sentences; Leora Beeman, Adrian, Mo.; Delores Teske, Wheaton, Kan.; Eleanor Murchie, Syracuse, Kan.; Gladys Lewis, Dunlap, Kan.; Helen Olson, Brush, Colo.; Vernon and Vaun Acheson, Payette, Idaho; L. P. Edwards, Moran, Kan.—sent in 8 sentences; Gertrude Wheeler, Manhattan, Kan.; Cora Milligan, Holyrood, Kan.—found 19 sentences; Raymond Calfee, Logan, Kan.; Rose Chase, Beattie, Kan.; Enos Gardner, Hayes Center, Nebr.; H. F. Wesche, Barnes, Kan.—used only names of Kansas towns; Mrs. Kenneth Millard, McCune, Kan.; Mrs. H. B. Bronson, Berryton, Kan.; Mrs. Walter Vogel, Oketo, Kan., made a very clever little story, and said the contest was great fun and very educational; Mrs. R. E. Sivers, Ault, Colo.—used only Colorado towns; Mrs. Mabel Gray, Ellinwood, Kan.—found 14 sentences; Mrs. Inez Lewis, Cummings, Kan.; Mrs. Henry Smith, Atchison, Kan.

Babies Have Minds of Their Own

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

WHEN does a baby begin to think for herself? I believe most parents work on the principle that a child's thoughts and purposes are easily controlled and perhaps carry this idea until very strong evidence to the contrary is developed. It is just as well to bear in mind that the individuality of an ordinary child asserts itself at an early age, and for an unusual child (such as yours) it is difficult to say when individuality does not exist. If parents bear this thought in mind much distress will be spared both child and parent.

Recently some special attention has been given to the subject of jealousy in little children. It is found that this feeling may be aroused before a babe is a year old. It is easily stirred. One baby brother or sister is petted and the other ignored, perhaps. The smart young father or mother is amused, perhaps delighted, to see how resentful is the neglected one. Incredible tho it may seem, certain misguided parents will deliberately provoke such resentment. It is so "cute" in such a little thing. Other parents encourage feelings of jealousy without realizing that they are so doing. The matter is not one to be passed over carelessly. Parents of young children must play

fair in every detail of life, right from baby days. The little one must learn to look upon father and mother as consistent towers of right mindedness and must learn that the same attitude is demanded of herself. She must be taught to share her treats and playthings with other children. If there are no brothers and sisters the parents should make it their business to provide suitable playmates. Even a little baby likes to be told that she is "a good girl." It is never too early to begin commending the good that your child does, or is a child ever too young to be provoked to jealousy by disparaging comparisons with other children.

Let parents beware of the least inclination to the demon of jealousy, no matter how it may seem to develop in the child. It must be checked. It inclines the child to fits of passion and anger. It makes her obnoxious to her playmates. It makes her suspicious and quarrelsome, with a constant inclination to selfish domineering. It is among the intolerable faults.



Dr. Lerrigo

Nothing to It!

My husband has ulcers of the stomach and some people try to tell me it is caused from using aluminum cooking utensils. Could that be any reason at all for ulcers?—Mrs. H. A.

I have been hearing such talk for 20 years and during all that time we have used aluminum ware in our home for cooking. Is that answer enough?

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, Kansas.

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For a thorough kill of lice and feather mites use full strength "Black Leaf 40". It has plenty of reserve strength to kill adult lice and feather mites and young lice as they hatch. It is easy to use and economical because our "CAP-BRUSH" ROOST APPLICATOR Makes "Black Leaf 40" Go Four Times as Far

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 LOTS OF THEM

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 PACKER AND MULCHER

NEW PATENTS AGAIN PUT WESTERN 17 YEARS AHEAD. It pulverizes mulches, mowers and firm soil deep as plowed better than ever before. Saves time, labor and horsepower preparing perfect seedbed. Leaves surface smooth without grooves, prevents washing, conserves moisture and increases all crops 20% to 30%. Saves 1/3 seed because every good seed grows. Great for sowing in alfalfa, clover or grass seed and breaking cover on wheat in Spring. Make sure you get genuine WESTERN before buying. Write for free catalog and freight paid prices direct to you. WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 746 Hastings, Nebr.

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SPEAK A GOOD WORD FOR THE KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers, it helps you and helps us.

Lespedeza Doubles as Soil Builder And Cash Crop, Hay or Pasture

A GOOD many farmers in Southeastern Kansas are becoming more and more sold on Korean lespedeza. E. A. Small, farm operator near Neodesha, has grown the crop for 4 years and used it for hay, pasture and seed. He notices particularly that it holds and conserves the soil. "Lespedeza is not so quick as some of the legumes, but it thrives on any kind of soil and this makes it preferable to some others that get earlier results," Mr. Small observed.

In 1937, Mr. Small had 77 acres in lespedeza. Thirty-two acres were cut for hay, and sold for \$14 an acre. The land also had produced 35 bushels of oats an acre, which at 30 cents a bushel made the total acre value of \$24.50.

Thirty-three acres of Mr. Small's crop were left for seed, and produced 800 pounds of seed an acre. This was estimated to be worth nearly \$40 an acre by L. E. Willoughby. The land already having produced a 35-bushel oats crop, the total return was figured at \$50 an acre.

Some of Mr. Small's land which was badly eroded has improved 50 per cent under constant growth of lespedeza. It reseeds itself every fall. It will grow on hardpan or clay soil, right down to the bottom of washes, Mr. Small said.

"Lespedeza has been a revelation to the farmers of Labette county this year," declares Lester Combs, Parsons, farmer and editor of The Parsons Sun. "It is one of the best adapted crops to this section in good season or in bad and is a cash crop, as well as a pasture or hay crop." The Deming Ranch, near Parsons, threshed about 800 pounds of seed an acre from the land and this brought \$30 to \$40 an acre. A Coffeyville seed house made the estimate that 50 carloads of lespedeza seed had been grown in the territory east of Coffeyville to Chetopa.

A Big Crop of Seed

The list of names of farmers in Labette county who grew lespedeza last year is so long that even mention of them would take considerable time, and in many cases it is a mere repetition of success. An unusually large number of farmers harvested the seed altho it was selling for only 4 cents a pound. Much of the crop was combined. In many cases the harvesting was done on shares by the combine owner, and sometimes the yield was so far above expectations of the owner of the crop, that he was sorely disappointed at the liberal share he had offered for combining.

When Mr. Combs first started growing lespedeza the seed was worth in the neighborhood of 30 cents a pound and his seeding was made too light, altho about as heavy as the high price of seed justified. However, with lespedeza seed available at present low



Guy D. Josserand, Copeland, newly elected president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

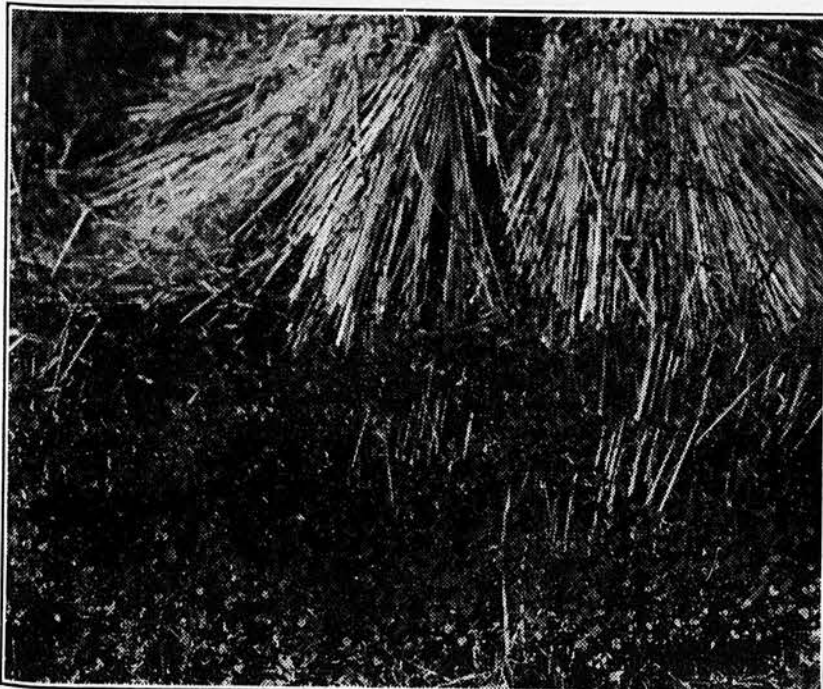
prices the seeding should be heavy, Mr. Combs believes. At least 20 pounds is recommended. In fact, Mr. Combs has found that even when seed is much higher it will pay to put on a fairly liberal seeding, for it will result in a much heavier crop the first year. If growing conditions were not right, or there should be too much competition from weeds, it might also mean the difference between a poor and a good stand. He believes a heavy seeding of lespedeza is just about a sure bet for a good stand.

"Our own experience is that no other pasture equals lespedeza for summer use, either in wet or dry years," Mr. Combs remarked. He sees it as an important crop to both dairy and beef cattle breeders in Southeastern Kansas. He also pointed out that it is a widely grown crop in Northern Missouri, and doubtless would be worthwhile on many of the less fertile soils of Northeastern Kansas.

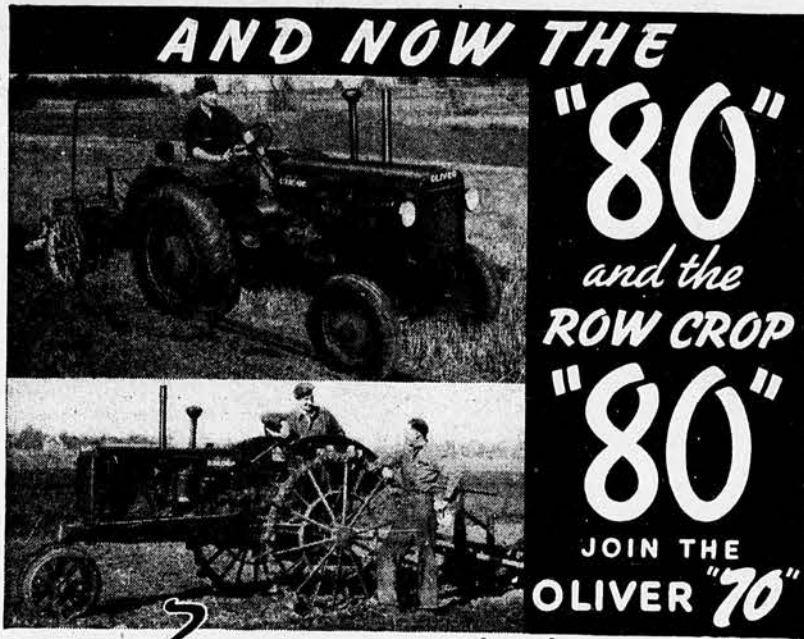
—KF—

Livestock Will Benefit

Livestock will eventually fare better on the farm of Evert Williams, Beloit. About 25 acres of the native pasture were contoured, and a 14-acre field was furrowed on contour for next year's feed crop. Thirty-one Mitchell county farmers expect to improve their chances for a good 1938 feed crop by furrowing a total of more than 500 acres of land this fall.



An oats-lespedeza 1-year rotation not only gives a crop of straw roughage and grain feed, or good hay, but makes lespedeza a perennial crop where one seeding will last as long as such a rotation is desired. This picture shows a 10-inch growth of lespedeza in oats on rather thin land.



HERE'S 3 PLOW POWER that has everything

Here's 3-plow power ready to pull your plows through stubborn soil, power to handle big disc harrows, big drills, big combines, big threshers—to do every big power job in a big way.

Here's the Oliver "80" Tractor

and the "80" Row Crop—on its Tip Toe Wheels with all the advanced Oliver Centrally Mounted tools.

There are two types of each—HC and KD with plowing speeds of 2 3/5 and 3 1/5 miles per hour.

That means 11 to 13 1/2 acres plowed per day with 3 14-inch plows; every other job done at equal pace . . .

HERE'S ANOTHER GREAT NEW FEATURE IN FARM POWER

The "80" HC has a high compression motor that makes modern use of modern motor fuel. It gets maximum horsepower, smooth power and fuel economy from gasoline in a way no all-fuel motor ever can.

The "80" KD burns kerosene or distillate, and gets equal power with the "80" HC. There's the big feature. Oliver engineers found that with the 1/4-inch bigger bore, they could do it, horsepower for horsepower.

There's efficiency that an all-fuel motor never can supply.

Here's 3-Plow Power that matches the pep and performance of the sensational "70."

See them before you buy. If yours is a 3-plow farm, ask your Oliver dealer to demonstrate Oliver "80" Power—or send the coupon below for catalog on the Oliver that interests you.

IT HAS EVERYTHING . . . "80"

Advanced Fuel System
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with or without starter* and lights
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IT DOES EVERYTHING . . . "80"

Pulls 3 14-inch plows or 3 big buster bases
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Drives a 28 x 46 thresher
and the Row Crop "80" also
Busts with centrally mounted or rear suspended 3-Row Buster
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Check rows with 4-Row Planter
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Floating gangs



If yours is a 2-plow farm it's an Oliver "70"

If yours is a 3-plow farm it's an Oliver "80"

If yours is a 4-plow farm it's the Oliver 28-44

OLIVER "80"

See your Oliver Dealer or check and mail the coupon to Oliver, 13th and Hickory Sts., Kansas City, Mo., 227 S. Wichita St., Wichita, Kan.

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KF-1-29-38

Wanted! Farmers to Serve as Sales Representatives for **PIONEER** THE *Quality* HYBRID SEED CORN

Garst and Thomas Hi-Bred Corn Company, Coon Rapids, Iowa, producers of Pioneer—the Quality Hybrid Seed Corn—for western Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, feel that after several years of experimental work they now have a corn correctly adapted to Kansas.

As a result, they are anxious to select respected and intelligent farmers to represent them as salesmen. If you think you would be successful at this type of work, Garst and Thomas will be pleased to receive your application at once. Give your age, and an indication of how active you wish to be—and have your application accompanied by a letter of endorsement from your local banker.

The sales in any community will be relatively small this year, but an aggressive farmer can get enough Pioneer Hi-Bred Seed Corn sold this year to assure himself of a real profitable business a year hence. All Pioneer salesmen started with comparatively small sales and many are now enjoying a substantial fall and winter income from this pleasant and profitable work.

If you are an alert and aggressive farmer, if you believe that you are qualified for this kind of work—send your application at once, accompanied by a letter of recommendation from your local banker, to

GARST & THOMAS **HI-BRED CORN COMPANY** Coon Rapids, Iowa "The Quality Hybrid"

This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy, any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus.

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Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained by writing to

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Trade with Kansas Farmer Advertisers

The products and appliances that they offer for sale are as represented. The things they say about farm profit and farm improvements are sound and truthful.

We wish to recommend to you the advertisements in Kansas Farmer as an additional source of farm information and help.

Be Ready to Give "First Aid" If a Thief Comes Your Way

By J. M. PARKS, Manager
Kansas Farmer Protective Service

CRIME sometimes is thought of as a disease of the social order. It might be compared also to a bodily injury. Often, when an accident occurs, involving danger to life, or limb, it is very important to render first aid immediately. Much attention is given in the schools and in such organizations as Boy and Girl Scouts to the subject of what to do, before the doctor comes. Instruction is given on such problems as "How to Stop Bleeding," "What to Do in Case of Fainting," "How to Treat Snake Bites," or "How to Rescue a Drowning Person." While it is clearly understood that no one except a trained surgeon should attempt a major operation, there are many things the average person should know to do, in case of injury or illness, before a doctor arrives. Usually, if the trouble is serious, a physician should be summoned at once.

Just as the untrained person should not attempt to practice medicine, so should the private citizen not attempt to administer punishment to a criminal. In crime, tho, as in bodily injury, there are some things that can be done

in the way of first aid. The Protective Service has undertaken to train its members so they will know how to render first aid, when they discover a theft or other crime is committed on their premises. Where, in the treatment of injury, a doctor should be called as soon as possible, in the handling of crime a law enforcement officer should be notified without delay. While the officer is coming, tho, the Service member should lose no time, for, in many instances, important evidence may be lost unless it is preserved, or gathered at once. Tracks in the snow soon disappear. Impressions made in the soil may be destroyed by rain or by traffic. Foot tracks or car tracks should be observed closely. If necessary, a diagram should be made for future use. Thieves nowadays work rapidly. Thefts should be reported at once to markets with the hope of heading off the offender. Description of stolen goods should be broadcast as soon as possible. Action along these different lines can be taken even before the sheriff arrives. Losses can be prevented by taking proper precautions.

Hybrid Corn Has Arrived

(Continued from Page 3)

you see, the process of developing hybrid strains is a long and expensive one.

Inbred corn has small ears and the plants are short and weak due to the inbreeding. But when the cross is made with another inbred line of the proper type, the offspring has great vigor.

Hybrid seed corn seldom is offered for sale from the first cross between 2 inbred lines because the production from the first cross is too small. Usually 2 first crosses are mated and this increases the production of the seed just as a bushel of seed corn will increase on your farm in 2 years. Thus, 4 different inbred lines usually are brought into a hybrid strain offered for sale.

The method of crossing is to plant one row of one inbred line or first-cross hybrid alongside of 2 or more rows of the other first-cross hybrid. The tassels are left to mature on the single or pollen row, and clipped early from the seed-producing rows. Thus the pollen from one hybrid fertilizes the ears of the other, and the ears produced on those rows are the double-cross hybrid which is sold for seed.

As great differences exist among the different hybrids as among the different varieties of open-pollinated corn. Some hybrids are very early, adapted to the far north, while others are large, late-maturing types, suitable only for planting in the southern

part of the Corn Belt. Recently hybrids have been developed with the particular purpose of adapting them to conditions in the west part of the Corn Belt. There is evidence that some of these may greatly increase yields in Eastern Kansas.

"If you are interested in growing hybrid corn, you should be absolutely sure of the seed you buy," is the advice of H. D. Hughes, hybrid corn authority, of Iowa State College. "Buying seed simply because it is hybrid corn is a poor policy. Good breeding is just as important in hybrid corn as in hogs and cattle. Only the right crosses will produce the best hybrids."

"In selecting your hybrid seed corn, it will pay you to follow these simple rules: (1) Select the type and variety suitable for your locality; (2) find out beforehand the quality and yield-test record of the corn you buy; (3) purchase seed from a reliable commercial seed company; (4) try more than one of the hybrids recommended for your community; and (5) compare it directly with the favorite local corn and measure the difference on the scales."

"A well-adapted corn hybrid may be expected to yield from 10 to 25 per cent more grain. This is due largely to greater uniformity of production with few barren plants. Another characteristic of commercial hybrids now available is the greater strength of stalk and root."

Spring's Crop Conditioner

(Continued from Page 3)

cently, and remarked that he would hate to have had only 2 rows fertilized to 40 unfertilized. He had left 2 unfertilized rows between every 40 treated to prove that it paid. The proper amount of 45 per cent phosphate to apply on sorghums is about 30 pounds, unless the oats just ahead had a heavy application.

The advantage of fertilizer on Atlas, Orange, or the kafirs is that it makes them mature so much earlier. They grow more rapidly when moisture is ample and thus make up for the periods of dormancy during dry weather, for which sorghums are well known. Mr. Whitcomb's Atlas was loaded with seed and cured where phosphate was used, while the unfertilized still was real green.

Fertilizing corn still is of questionable economy. When moisture is ample in the Eastern part of Kansas, great results are often realized. But too often fertilizer results in rapid and rank growth, and then the hot days of July play havoc with any chance for increased yields.

This is not always the case, however. Joe Corpstein, farmer near Nortonville, fertilized his corn in 1936, and

then in 1937 fertilized between 300 and 400 acres. The yields were better on the fertilized area, but not exceptionally so. The recommended procedure is to put 45 per cent fertilizer on oats at the rate of 50 pounds and then follow with corn. Of course, this wouldn't fit the common rotation of corn, oats, wheat and then some legume.

Phosphate fertilizer is pretty sure to be a paying proposition then, on upland soils in the Eastern third of Kansas, for oats and sorghums. It may pay on corn. It was a "cinch" for wheat and winter barley last year and application to these crops was widespread last fall.

To properly apply fertilizer to small grains one must use a fertilizer drill. These were in such demand last fall that the supply ran out before seeding was over. However, there probably will be enough available for oats seeding.

A regular fertilizer attachment to the corn planter is used to place the material on corn and sorghums. It is important to use regular fertilizer equipment of proper design to prevent waste of fertilizer, get greatest returns, and prevent damage to germination.



POWER SHOW

Midwest's Biggest Attraction

The time is rapidly approaching when you should make plans to attend the thirty-fifth annual Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show.

Beginning on February 22 for four days all the latest models of farming equipment will be on display on both sides of "Tractor Row" and in the Forum at Wichita.

Wichita, Feb. 22-25

This year the exhibitors promise a great many improvements on their machinery, probably more than they have had in any one year for a number of years. More than 100,000 farm folks will be present.

This is the only opportunity to see so many of the new implements and Tractors gathered in one place at the same time. Manufacturers will have a complete line of their machinery on display; from the mammoth tractors to the smallest power-driven garden machinery, and a full line of accessories.

So make arrangements now for a holiday in Wichita at the Tractor Show. Remember the dates . . . Feb. 22, 23, 24, 25. Admission Free to all exhibits.

The Wichita Tractor & Thresher Club
Wichita, Kansas

Decided Swing to Spring Barley Offsets Repeated Corn Failures

SPRING barley long has been an important crop in Northwestern Kansas. While not approaching the acreage of winter wheat, or even corn, in most counties of that section, it has been a far more important crop than oats in the northwestern quarter of the state. This has been generally true also in a number of southwestern counties, altho neither barley nor oats have ranked as principal crops in that section.

Sherman county has led the state in acreage of spring barley in recent years, with Thomas, Gove, Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Finney, Lane, Sheridan, Scott, Wichita, Wallace and Ness ranking high.

Now there is increased acreage of spring barley. This is due primarily to corn failures in the western two-thirds of Kansas which have spurred farmers to swing over to another feed crop.

Another important inducement to many farmers nearer Eastern and Southern Kansas, has been introduction of Flynn barley, a new smooth-awned variety, which matures about a week earlier than others. Commonly grown in Northern Kansas, and quite popular, have been Six-row and Club Mariout. There are other good varieties too, but these have been mentioned most often by farmers.

This year there are plentiful supplies of Flynn barley, and it probably is the best bet for Kansas farmers to seed. Members of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association have certified, and there are likely additional supplies of un-certified, but pure, seed. All the buyer needs is to be sure of this.

The widespread swing to spring barley as a feed crop to be seeded in Western Kansas is a device of the Kansas farmer's own making. He has had repeated corn failures and he needs a feed crop. For instance, A. T. Hoover and his sons, good farmers in Dickinson county, have substituted barley for corn in their farming program. They contour list their fields in the fall and then seed them early to Flynn. Last year their barley averaged from 31 to 37 bushels an acre of good quality feed. Barley is a recognized hog feed, and the Hoovers like it to fatten lambs.

Harold Leeding, Republic county farmer, said farmers in his neighborhood had been growing much more barley. His crop made 40 bushels to the acre last year. Six-row seems to be the principal variety thus far. One neighbor seeds a mixture of oats and barley. This is a safe system to use. Barley has been seeded earlier than oats, as it has been more frost resistant and this aids early maturity.

Winter barley took a decided acreage slump in Kansas last fall due to the large amount which killed out last year, and the big yields and good price of wheat. It still is well adapted and popular in Southeastern Kansas and undoubtedly will be extensively seeded farther northwest in the state in the future, as conditions encourage its use.

Seeding recommendations for barley are the same as for oats as far as

methods and seedbed are concerned. Barley commonly is seeded at the rate of 1 to 1 1/4 bushels an acre. An earlier seeding date than would be safe for oats, would not be generally considered safe for barley.

—KF—

Few Fields of Seed Corn

Certified seed of Hays Golden corn has almost disappeared from farms in Western Kansas where it is usually grown, due to corn failures of several years duration in that section. However, a few fields of the variety on which the purity was still certified were produced this year. One of these was on the farm of John Stephenson, Downs, a breeder of purebred Ayrshire dairy cattle.

—KF—

Enough Atlas Seed For 500,000 Acres

FOR the first time in several years, Kansas farmers can get pure seed of adapted sorghum varieties at reasonable prices. This is the manner in which L. L. Compton, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, sums up the seed situation on grain and forage sorghums this year.

During the past year, 179 Kansas farmers grew about 54,000 bushels of Atlas sorgho seed for certification, and most of the seed will meet the requirements of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association for certification. There will be enough certified Atlas seed in the state to plant 500,000 acres. That is almost half the acreage normally planted to all varieties of sweet sorghums combined.

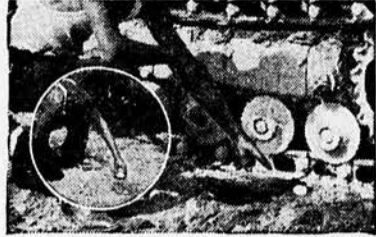
Another thing which adds satisfaction to the situation this year is the fact that these supplies of high-quality seed are well distributed over the state. Seed will be easily accessible to all farmers who want it. However, it should be added, most of this supply is in the area east of Reno county and south of the Kansas River.

Altho Atlas leads all sorghums in production this year, there also will be a fair supply of seed of other varieties of adapted sorghums for both forage and grain. The total Kansas supply of certified sweet sorghum seed will be around 56,000 bushels, including along with Atlas 875 bushels of Kansas Orange, 575 bushels of early sumac, and 250 bushels of Leoti red.

Pink Kafir heads the list of certified grain sorghums with 3,200 bushels. There will be around 1,830 bushels of certified Blackhull kafir, 1,075 bushels of Western Blackhull, and 1,000 bushels of certified combine milo.

Altogether, the state has 62,600 bushels of certified sorghum seed, to say nothing of an abundant supply of good uncertified seed. About 270,000 bushels of sorghum seed will be needed to plant the normal acreage within the state next spring. Every one of the 3 million sorghum acres in Kansas, Mr. Compton points out, can be planted with good seed of adapted varieties.

"And the egg wasn't even CRACKED . . ."



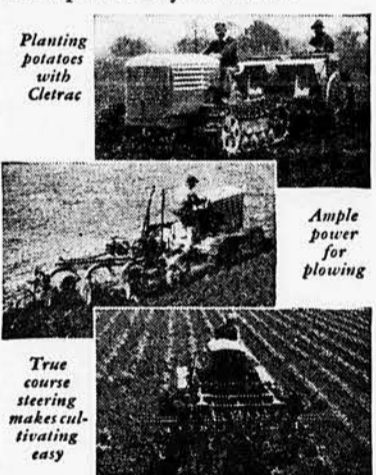
HERE'S a test you can make yourself—a test that proves the lightfootedness of Cletrac Model E. Bury an egg two inches in the ground—run a Model E Cletrac over it and then dig out the egg. You'll find the egg wasn't even cracked.

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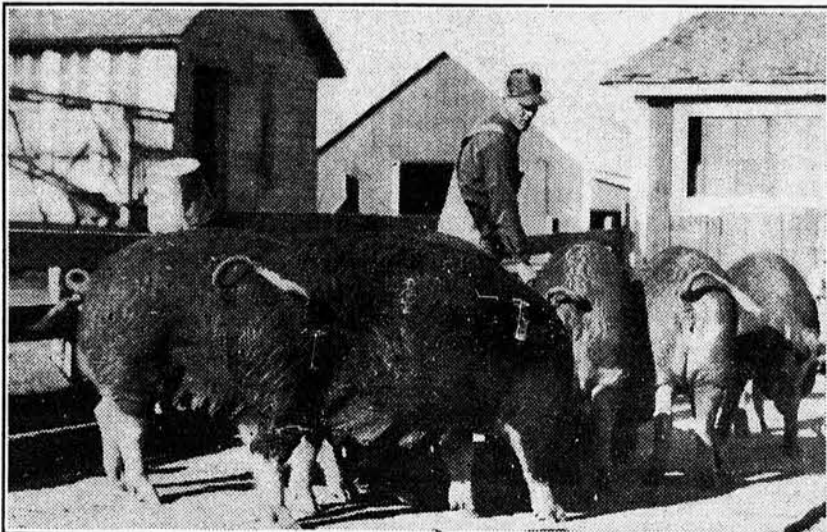
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Spring barley raised on the Leeding farm, near Belleville, is used as an important hog feed. It is finely ground and mixed with pulverized oats and wheat to feed dry or as a slop. Corn is fed whole. Here is Carl R. Leeding feeding the mixed grains to the Leeding brood sows.

Hopper Threat, Altho Alarming Need Not Spell Doom to Crops

FARMERS generally are aware of the threat of grasshoppers for this year. Every survey by trained insect specialist or by practical farmers, has indicated we are set for at least as many hoppers in 1938 as we had last year. That spells doom for many fields of alfalfa, clover, corn and sorghum crops, as well as lesser field crops and gardens, if careful protection isn't given. Only unusually wet weather at the proper time is about the only hope held for a break in the hopper plague.

Grasshoppers last year damaged more than 2 million acres of Kansas wheat. H. Umberger, Kansas Extension Service director, estimates. They destroyed 64,000 acres of the state's already scanty alfalfa supply. This and other loss was incurred despite the fact that more than 26½ million pounds of wet poisoned bait was scattered by 75,000 farmers. Poisoning was effective enough, but it was carried out on only 3¼ million acres. Much wider use of poison bait is needed. This need, Mr. Umberger said, should urge to even greater accomplishment the 2,658 volunteer project leaders who have been the mainstay of the hopper poisoning campaign the last 2 years.

All last fall, and even this winter, farmers have been busy fighting hoppers by tilling areas where the eggs were sure to have been deposited. A. T. Hoover and Sons, Dickinson county, said recently they had disked all headlands and patches where it was possible. A field of first year Sweet clover which was over-run with many hoppers in the fall, was disked deeply enough to destroy most of the eggs. The work was done early in December just before cold weather. The eggs lie an inch to 2 inches below the surface of the ground. In addition to this tillage work, the Hoovers also scattered poison bran carefully last summer.

Successful in Campaign

A successful campaign was waged against hoppers last summer by L. A. Hoop and his son John, of Fowler. They have 100 acres of alfalfa. It would have been severely damaged if not protected. On June 15, after the first crop of hay was harvested, they began poisoning in strips of standing alfalfa about 6 feet wide, which were left thru the fields. The poisoning was done after the hay had been raked and the hoppers had retreated to the strips. The Hoop acreage was so large that it took about 4 days to complete the job once, and then they would start over again. This was kept up for 3 weeks, when most of the hoppers had disappeared. The bait spreading time was from 4 to 6 o'clock a. m., Central Standard time. Farmers in Eastern Kansas might have to start a little earlier. L. A. Hoop said hoppers were reasonably easy to control where the alfalfa fields are surrounded by wheat fields or similar cultivated land and where the fence rows are kept clean.

In Jewell county, William Spiegel protected his corn from hoppers by frequent poisoning. The bait can be scattered along the edges as the hoppers begin to move in. The insects don't hatch in the corn, because the soil is cultivated. Mr. Spiegel believes Kan-

Will Test Castor Bean

Sufficient evidence cannot be found to support the idea that castor beans will protect farm crops against grasshoppers and other insects, Kansas State College entomologists report. Prof. George A. Dean, state entomologist, said, "I have observed grasshoppers eating castor beans, but did not see any more dead grasshoppers under the castor bean plants than I frequently have observed under weeds and other vegetation." More careful experiments to test the castor bean protective idea have been suggested by the college entomology department.

sas needs much more alfalfa, and that hoppers will have to be controlled before acreage can be increased.

Farmers in Republic county, where alfalfa has long been a popular crop, are desperate in their attempt to maintain and renew stands in the face of grasshopper damage. E. L. Shepard and Harold Leeding both emphasized the need for alfalfa in their farming programs, and said the insects had done more harm than drouth to stands. In Marion county farmers are following control practices for hoppers in many cases. Herman Johnsmeyer has been disking around all the fodder shocks in his fields, along fence rows and in stubble. He also plowed cornstalk land until the soil froze.

Farmers' experiences in controlling hoppers indicate the man whose fields of alfalfa, clover, corn, or other crops to be protected, lie where surrounding land can be tilled, has a reasonably good chance of winning. Where the fields lie along creeks, permanent pasture, or rank fields of Sweet clover, only regular and stubborn resistance by poisoning will do a complete job. There is little chance of control by winter tillage if too large an acreage is not suitable to being tilled.

Started Alfalfa Stand

Martin Woerner and his son George, farmers southeast of Linn, established a 6-acre field of alfalfa during 1937 despite grasshoppers. The field was in oats in 1936, provided volunteer oats pasture in the fall of that year, was double-disked in the spring of 1937, harrowed, broadcast with 12 pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre and harrowed again. During the summer, grasshoppers were met at the fence line 3 different times with broadcasting of poisoned mash that cost \$2 in all. Growth of alfalfa was vigorous enough that if normal moisture had come in the fall, a cutting of hay would have been taken. As it is, they have an established stand ready to go this year.

One other aid to hopper control for many farms is the turkey flock. Thanks to his turkeys, E. F. Upson, Winfield, has a fine field of alfalfa where he seeded last fall. Most newly seeded alfalfa was destroyed by grasshoppers in Mr. Upson's neighborhood so he feels credit for his stand is due the turkeys. S. N. Ratts, Atlanta, turkey grower, reports little trouble from hoppers the last 2 years and he, too, is loud in his praise of the turkey as a hopper catcher. Mr. Upson said the turkeys, while controlling the hoppers, did very little damage to the young plants.

Untested Seed Risks Replanting

IMPURE crop seed is one of the chief means of spreading noxious weeds.

This is one of the important reasons given by Prof. J. W. Zahnley, of the agronomy department at Kansas State College, for testing seeds before planting time. In addition, it insures against the planting seeds that lack the vigor and vitality to produce a good stand under favorable conditions. In 1936 and 1937, the state seed laboratory found 238 lots of seed unsalable under Kansas seed laws because of noxious weed seed contamination. During the same years, they tested 3,357 lots of seed that germinated below 50 per cent. The use of this seed for planting would have compelled farmers to replant thousands of acres.

Mr. Zahnley recommends that every farmer learn to test his seed. The state laboratory is unable to handle all the samples sent to them during the winter and spring months. Home testing also saves the time and expense required for sending samples to the laboratory. In the case of small seeded grasses, he added, it is better to send them to the laboratory if purity tests are desired.

Seeds can be tested during the winter when farm work is slack. If the seed is home-grown, the owner should know whether it is free from noxious weeds. He can make his own simple germination tests. Samples taken for testing should represent the entire lot of seed, and

Pasture Program Manager
Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

Please send me rules and entry blanks for the Pasture Improvement Program being sponsored by Kansas Farmer, for farmers in Central and Western Kansas.

Name Address

County Date

Seed Law Protects Crop Purity Also Eliminates Noxious Weeds

THE huge volume of business carried on by seed growers and seed dealers in Kansas is governed by a brief legal document, the Kansas Seed Law. This law was last revised in 1935 to make the job of interpretation and seed regulation as simple as possible. Execution of the Kansas Seed Law is under the direction of the secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The new director of the control division, of the state board's office, is Paul Ijams, who is familiar with the terms of the seed law, and has had several years of experience in this office.

Scarcity of certain varieties of grain and forage seeds, and the increased attention given to prevention of spreading noxious weed seeds, has turned a great deal of responsibility on the persons authorized to enforce the seed law. There also is added responsibility for the producer of seed and the man who sells it to the farmer. There is severe punishment for the man who violates our seed laws.

It might be of interest then to farmers in Kansas, to read a brief sketch of the seed law. In the first place the law applies to all field and pasture crops, but not to garden seed. Secondly, it is a violation for any person to sell or offer for sale for seeding purposes, any seed which has not been tested and is not properly tagged. An exception to this clause is that the grower of corn, sorghum, kafir, wheat or rye, may sell it to another farmer, when both the seller and the planter know that the seed is free of noxious weeds.

"Tested seed" means that a fair sample of the product has been checked for purity and germination and the facts about such established. A man may test his own seed, but he must be responsible for whatever report he makes on the label he uses.

The law specifies the information which the label must give, and this consists briefly of the name of the kind of seed, the purity, the total percentage by weight of weed seeds, the inert material, the germination not including the hard seed in the legumes, the percentage of hard seeds, the date of the germination test, the place grown or statement that origin is unknown, a name, letter, number or mark to designate of which lot of seed the sample is a part, the name or names of all weed seeds, and the name and address of persons responsible for the statement.

Field bindweed, more than a trace of Johnson grass or dodder, and quantities of other dangerous weeds are taboo in seed, and it is a strict violation to offer for sale seed which contains them. The seller of seed should by all means have and acquaint himself with a copy of the Kansas Seed Law, on this and other points.

Seed which is unsalable as such, may be labeled for processing and sold to persons who have the proper equipment to properly clean it.

Four Divisions for Sorghums

A new provision by the seed control committee of the State Board of Agriculture permits labeling of sweet sorghum seed under 4 headings. This new ruling is made for the convenience of the seed dealer, so that he can offer for sale honestly, seed which heretofore was not acceptable as "cane seed" under the law. The new classification names first, certified seed. This is seed grown and certified by members of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, and is as nearly pure as possible.

Then there is a rank of cane seed which is pure enough to be labeled by variety name, and which contains not more than 5 per cent of other varieties.

The third class, for instance, might be labeled, Fodder cane—orange type. This would have to be at least 51 per cent Kansas Orange.

The last classification is strictly nondescript, and is labeled Fodder cane. This simply is mixed cane seed which is considered satisfactory for close drilling by many farmers.

These types of seed are, of course, subject to other regulations of the seed law.

Farmers who wish information on the subject, or a copy of the seed law, may get one by writing to Kansas Farmer at Topeka.

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A Big Poultry Show

Nearly 1,400 birds were shown in the annual Kansas State Poultry Show held in Topeka during the week of the Agricultural Convention. These birds were shown by about 100 exhibitors from 18 states. The Western Bantam Show, held in connection, had entries from Massachusetts to California.

D. D. Colglazier, Hutchinson, was elected president of the state poultry breeder's association, which sponsored the show. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, J. C. Baughman, Topeka; secretary-treasurer, J. R. Cowdrey, Topeka; judges, H. B. Patten, Hutchinson, R. Penn Krum, Stafford, and Frank Conway, Indianapolis, Ind.

Three-year board of directors members elected were Mrs. W. E. Weltmer, Hiawatha; Roy L. Smith, Edmond; Floyd Crist, Quinter. The 2-year board member, selected to serve out an unexpired term, was O. C. Sharits, Newton.

Hind-Sight Shows How to Prevent Another 2 Million Dollar Loss

By JOHN O. MILLER

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
JAN 29 1938

WE LOST \$2,198,660 in 10 years in Kansas because of uncontrolled barley diseases. Barley during the 10-year period, 1927 to 1936, was worth an average of 47 cents a bushel. In this same period, barley diseases reduced the yield about 4,678,000 bushels of barley grain. It is estimated that 66 per cent of this loss was due to three diseases, all of which are easily controlled at a cost of 2 or 3 cents an acre. The diseases are: Covered smut of barley, stripe of barley, and black loose smut of barley.

These diseases, found in both spring and winter barley, are caused by fungous parasites. They are carried over to the next crop either on or in the barley seed. Disinfection of the barley seed before planting is a practicable method of control because of this method of spreading.

Covered smut of barley usually is the most serious of the three diseases. In several fields inspected the last 2 years, 30 per cent or more of the heads were destroyed by this disease. Heads affected by this disease remain more or less intact, but at the same time the smut can be clearly seen without their being disturbed. Frequently these diseased heads are borne on short stalks and do not fully emerge from the boot. The smut mass is hard, and during threshing breaks into pieces which remain in the threshed grain.

Leaves Hang in Shreds

Plants affected with stripe of barley are stunted and usually do not produce heads. Shortly before heading time, long yellow, gray to brown stripes appear in the tissues of the leaves. By harvest time the leaves usually are hanging in shreds, splitting along these stripes. If heads are produced on such plants, usually they are not fully emerged from the boot, are discolored and shrunk, and the kernels are shriveled. The diseased plants often have died by harvest.

Most farmers have learned to distinguish loose smut from covered smut, but in recent years it has been found that there are two kinds of loose smuts. One of these loose smuts is known as black loose smut and the other as brown loose smut. It is almost impossible under field observations to distinguish black loose smut from brown loose smut, as the difference in color is the only feature by which the one smut can be distinguished from the other without the aid of a microscope. Because of a difference in the development of these two loose smuts, it is possible to control black loose smut easily, while the brown loose smut can be controlled only by a complicated seed treatment. It has been determined from laboratory observations, that much of the loose smut in barley in Kansas is the black loose smut. Heads affected with these two diseases are readily observed at heading time.



At left is a normal head of barley. At right is a head affected with covered smut.

Usually they are the first heads to emerge from the boot. The smut mass is powdery and easily rubbed off. Before harvest time, the smut usually is blown or washed away, leaving only the bare central stalk of the head.

Use Right Amount of Dust

There has been developed in recent years a disinfectant, known as New Improved Ceresan, which has been used with marked success in preventing many of the smuts of oats, barley, wheat, and sorghums, and also the stripe disease of barley. This dust and seed should be thoroly mixed at the rate of 1/2 ounce of dust to the bushel of seed. Seed injury may result if more than this amount of dust is applied to the bushel. After applying this dust, the seed should be left in an uncovered pile for 24 hours or more before being planted. This will permit gas formed by the dust to work thru the pile of grain killing the disease organisms. It is safe to store treated seed for several months in an open bin or in loosely woven burlap sacks. There are many types of homemade or commercial seed treaters which can be used to mix this dust and seed. A rotating barrel, with baffle boards, is one of the most popular. Much better results will be obtained in controlling diseases if the seed is cleaned and graded before being treated.



Barley from a field which contained a high per cent of heads affected with covered smut. During threshing, smut heads break into pieces which remain in barley grain.

In CAPPER'S WEEKLY for JANUARY 29



OTHER FEATURES

IN THE JAN. 29th

CAPPER'S WEEKLY



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The answer to the question, "How long has the game of dice been played?"



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