

Why Should a Farmer?

RAIN left over from the manufacture of beer, whisky and alcohol, when "prepared," will make satisfactory feed for all kinds of livestock, the Department of Agriculture tells us. But why should a farmer use the left-over, squeezed out grain that has been used in booze making when there is plenty of good feed on hand? And what, by the way, has become of the argument that legal booze would make

a big hole in the grain surplus?

We cannot see how the repeal of prohibition and the restoration of the liquor traffic is going to benefit the farming industry. tion of the liquor traffic is going to benefit the farming industry. The annual per capita consumption of milk increased 242 pounds in the United States under prohibition—an enormous increase. To produce this additional quantity of milk requires more grain than the liquor industry bought from farmers in its biggest year. The difference in favor of milk consumption instead of beer consumption, is about 3 billion pounds of grain annually. The National Grange is authority for this statement. It required 10 billion pounds of grain and 25 billion pounds of roughage to produce this extra milk. Their last wet year, 1917, the brewers and distillers used only 6,202,000,000 pounds of grain in the manufacture of all kinds of liquor.

Here you have one reason why farmers should not favor repeal.

Here you have one reason why farmers should not favor repeal. One of the soundest arguments for the present farm program, is that it will increase the buying power of our 32 million farm people. Increasing their buying power would increase the de-





mand for industrial products, and increasing the demand for industrial products will in turn increase the demand for farm products from the industrial part of the United States.

That it would do this is plain enough. But is it reasonable to expect, as is happening, that if an increased amount of money is spent for liquor, that this will not inevitably reduce the expect of money that can be spent for food clothing and shelp amount of money that can be spent for food, clothing and shel-

ter? It is plain enough that it will.

It also is a fact that drunken drivers menace the rural popula-It also is a fact that drunken drivers menace the rural population as much as city populations. A large per cent of such accidents occur daily on highways. Massachusetts reports a steady increase in drunken drivers this year. Michigan reports an increase of drunken driving in January of 45 per cent over the same month last year. The manager of the Chicago Motor Club reports that from January to March 17 this year, there was an increase of 58 per cent in automobile deaths in Chicago. Statistics are bearing out Henry Ford's warning that automobiles and tics are bearing out Henry Ford's warning that automobiles and

Also we are compelled to admit that as a promised influence for sobriety, legal liquor is failing to make good. The Boston Herald, a wet newspaper, notes there were 25 per cent more arrests for drunkenness in February this year than in 1933. The New York Herald Tribune, which led the fight for repeal in that city, finds that admissions to the alcoholic wards in New York hospitals, have increased 50 per cent since repeal

York hospitals, have increased 50 per cent since repeal.

Kansas will vote on repeal in November. In the meantime Kansas people are observing the effects of legalizing the liquor traffic in other states.

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Getting Calves to Use a Creep

What is the best way to get beef calves to use a creep in which they are fed grain?
-R. L. D.

OCATE it where calves pass at least once a day while following Least once a day while following their mothers. The ideal spot is in the shade near the place where the cows water and lie down. A salt box placed near it will bring the cows. Drive cows and calves to the creep once a day for a few days, or put the calves in a lot for a while to teach them to eat grain. If there is an older calf that has been eating grain it calf that has been eating grain, it will go into the creep readily, eat the grain, and the young ones soon will follow the "teacher."

Make the creep big enough so calves

can get into it easily and have plenty of room at the trough. Use lumber or poles with openings about 2 feet wide by 3 feet high. These will be small enough to keep out the cows. A large self-feeder like those used for hogs may be placed on legs in the creep instead of a trough. This will keep the grain dry and prevent waste.

Cheapest Place for Pigs

SPRING pigs can be raised better and of or less on pasture than in dry lot 99 times out of 100. About the biggest reason for this is that they get away from diseases and parasites all too common in a dry lot. Pigs will make good gains on pasture with little or no extra protein feed. But more protein will make more rapid gains and the pigs are finished for market earlier in the fall. Keep spring pigs on clean ground until 4 or 5 months old, or they weigh about 100 pounds.

Ridding Cattle of Lice

FOR biting lice on cattle try sodium fluoride. For sucking lice, and also the biting lice, use Derris powder. Lice are most numerous in late winter when dipping, the best method of co cannot be used because of cold weather. The little biting lice, or red lice, can be controlled with sodium fluoride rubbed directly into the hair. Derris powder properly mixed with Fuller Earth or Kaolin, should be applied infested parts and rubbed into the hai Derris powder is not poisonous and does not endanger the animals. Unfo tunately it is more difficult to get Sodium fluoride can be bought reading. One application of either insecticity will not clean up an infestation, more treatments should be given whe the lice again become troublesome.

Makes Pigs Grow Fast

LET pigs get used to eating grain be fore weaning them. While sti suckling if they can get grain an some tankage or skimmilk, they wi grow like "sixty." Unless you prefer self-feeder for the sow, build a cree where the pigs can get their feed. Pig handled this way will not have a se back at weaning time.



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R. W. WOHLFORD, Circulation Manager

April 20, 1934

Wait Awhile to Plant Sorghum

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

ARGER yields of corn and of most all sorghums come from planting later than usual in Kansas. Often a delay of 2 weeks to a month the difference between success and failure.

means the difference between success and failure. But no advantage comes from late seeding unless the land is well-prepared and the weeds fully controlled ahead of planting.

All sorghum varieties tried at Hays have made more forage, and all but two more grain, when planted June 1 or June 15, than when seeded May 15. Most early-maturing varieties made their best yields when planted June 15—they beat the May 15 planting by an average of 12.1 bushels of grain and .54 tons of dry forage to the acre. Most medium-early-maturing varieties made their heaviest yields when planted June 1. They beat May 15 planting by 5.1 bushels of grain and .38 tons of dry forage as averages for 9 years.

Most Forage From June Planting

Saving moisture by keeping the land clean until planting time, and seeding late enough to miss excessive hot winds during the flowering time are responsible for the increases from delayed seeding. Most varieties seeded June 1 or June 15, not only make heavier yields than when seeded earlier, but grow more rapidly and take less time to ripen. A delay of 31 days in planting time, from May 15 to June 15, resulted in an average delay of only 9 days in maturity in the fall for the early varieties. Holding up medium-early varieties from May 15 to June 1, or 15 days, made an average delay in maturity of only 6 days.

Atlas sorgo made the most forage when seeded June 1, but ripened a heavier yield of grain when planted May 15. About half way between May 15 and June 1, seems the best time for planting this late variety to get top yields and insure maturity before frost. Extremely early sorghum planted as late as July 1, on a well-prepared seedbed, well-supplied with moisture, will make a heavy growth of forage every year and ripen grain most seasons.

Late Seeded Corn Makes More Grain

Late Seeded Corn Makes More Grain

Early varieties of corn, such as Hays Golden
Dent, ripen most years at Hays when planted June
15. From this date the crop has made an average
of 13.9 bushels more grain and .69 tons more dry
forage than when planted May 15. June 1, plantings
of corn have out-yielded May 15 plantings by 11.3
bushels of grain and .33 tons of forage the last 9
years. Later planting beat every year.

Thousands of varieties, strains and selections of
borghums, including forage, grain and dual-purpose
types, have been tested at Hays. The five best varieties now are grown on the large fields for pure
edd. These include Atlas sorgo, Early Sumac
borgo, Western Blackhull kafir, Pink kafir and
Wheatland milo.

Run the Rows East and West

Run the Rows East and West

Planting sorghums in rows 40 to 42 inches apart
s better than wider spacing. A thin stand in 40nch rows is more likely to grow a crop than a
similar stand in wide-spaced rows. A thick stand
a 40-inch rows may be thinned for a dry season
by destroying every third row at the first cultivaion. This will increase the grain yield in a dry
fear and lower it little in an average season. The
10-year average yield of Pink kafir in regularpaced rows is 4 bushels an acre more than in 80inch rows, also 1 bushel more than alternate 40
and 80-inch rows—leaving out every third row at
planting time.

Planting in rows running east and west, at right ingles with the prevailing summer wind direction, as outyielded planting in rows running north and outh by 7 bushels of kafir, 8.3 bushels of feterita, 1 bushels of milo, and 2.8 bushels of corn as iverage for the last 5 years. This seems to ward if excessive drying of pollen at flowering time and esuits in larger grain yields. This direction of lanting also helps hold snow and controls soil blowing in winter. Lower yields may be expected

Helps Sprout the Seed

MOST farmers appreciate the importance of treating sorghum seed to control kernel smut. Few are aware that the germination of many varieties is greatly increased by seed treatment. Use 3 ounces of copper carbonate dust to the bushel of seed, ground well into the seed coat. This is especially helpful to sprouting soft or semisoft sorghum seed.

from this east-and-west planting if the slope of the land causes water runoff and erosion. On such land plant on the contour.

Spacing for Highest Yields

Spacing for Highest Yields

Rate of seeding sorghum depends on condition of the seedbed, quality of seed, and tillering habit of the variety. The following spacings of plants in the row get highest yields: Kafir and other non-tillering sorts, 6 or 7 inches; Wheatland and related combine types, 7 or 8 inches; feterita of medium tillering habit, 8 to 10 inches; and vigorous-tillering varieties, such as Dwarf Yellow milo, 15 inches. Most sorgos, or so-called "cane" varieties, make heaviest yields of forage and silage when the plants are spaced 3 to 5 inches apart in the row. To get the desired spacing of plants in the row plant at the rate of 2 or 3 pounds an acre, dropping 3 to 5 kernels per linear foot of row.

Wheatland has proved best for combine harvesting. It lodges less than any other and in good seasons outyields most strains. But the Hays station is trying for something to beat Wheatland. Row plantings have proved safest for combine grain sorghums, yet they may be drilled and harvested successfully with the same power machinery used in growing wheat. High quality seed drilled at a rate not to exceed 3 pounds to the acre on an exceedingly well-prepared, weed-free seedbed, well supplied with subsoil moisture, are necessary for success in this case. Weeds cannot be killed very

Later Planting Is Better

HE later sorghum is planted, so long as it will mature before frost, the larger the yield will be. That is the rule. The later the variety, the earlier it must be planted to ripen before frost. The number of days it takes some of the best-known sorghums to mature at Hays is shown here:

Fewer Than 100 Days

Black Amber Freed

101 to 110 Days.

Red Amber Feterita Leoti Red Early Sumac Modoc Wonder

111 to 120 Days.

Dwarf Yellow Milo Dawn Kafir Western Blackhull Pink Kafir Red Kafir Standard Sumac

121 Days or More Atlas Standard Blackhull

well by harrowing after the drilled sorghums have come up. But either a spike-tooth harrow or a spring-tooth harrow may be used to advantage in thinning a thick stand of sorghums in drill rows when the plants are 4 to 5 inches high.

This Grows Thicker Stands

This Grows Thicker Stands

Fifteen years of seedbed work at Hays shows the best land for sorghums has been blank-listed in the fall, ridges leveled in the spring, and seed planted in the old furrows by nosing them out with a lister or furrow-opener planter. This grows thicker stands and larger yields than any other method commonly used in Kansas. Blank listing 5 to 7 inches deep destroys a crop of volunteer wheat, leaves the land rough enough to hold all winter and early spring moisture and helps control soil blowing. The ridges are thrown in as soon as weeds get well started in the spring, usually by the first of May. Planting is delayed until late May or early June. The soil warms up, absorbs moisture, and grows a new crop of weeds that is destroyed by the planter or by extra tillage before seeding.

Planting with a lister or furrow-opener planter by nosing out the old furrows at a shallower depth than the land was originally blank-listed destroys another crop of weeds and places the seed in a warm, mellow, moist seedbed. The wide, shallow, furrows encourage prompt growth and reduce the danger from washing rains. Average yields from this method of planting are 13.4 bushels an acre heavier than those from listing at planting time with no previous seedbed preparation; about 5 bushels more than from either splitting the ridges at planting time or from planting on land which had been disked in early spring, and 3 bushels more than from fall or winter-plowed land.

My Atlas Silage Turns Black

Do you have trouble with Atlas sorgo as a silage crop? I have been using it the last 2 years and it seems to get almost the color of charcoal and the cattle do not relish it like they should. I have put it in the silo at all stages of growth, used water and put it in without additional water and all seem to be the same. I wrote the Agricultural college about it and they thought it was because it was not cut early enough or not packed well in the silo. These reasons do not seem to apply in my case.

Atlas is well-adapted to the type of land I am farming and I think it a great fodder crop, but it has been a disappointment as a silage crop. It comes out of the silo looking as if it had burned, like hay stacked green. The grain is mushy, when pinched between the fingers, nothing to it, just like ashes.

Linn Co.

M. M. W.

Good Silage After 2 Years

Good Silage After 2 Years

Some say Atlas silage will not keep over. My experience has been different. I have Atlas in my silo for the third year. The first year I had 8 or 10 feet left which I covered with wet, rotten straw. There wasn't a half-inch of spoiled silage when I was ready to fill again. That winter I did not open my silo but sold it to a neighbor who fed it in late summer and early fall just in time to refill. I never have seen nicer looking or better feed come out of a silo with no spoilage whatever, except the usual amount on top. And we could see no difference in looks or quality between the 2-year-old silage in the bottom from that on top.

Atlas nor any other feed will keep well in a silo if it has a large amount of dry foliage and doesn't have plenty of water put in with it. Corn might make the best silage, I am not sure about that. But it will take double to three times the acreage for the same tonnage. I don't think I ever have had Atlas make less than 15 tons an acre, and on good ground with plenty of moisture it might be capable of 25 tons. The grain yield is not expected to be as good as kafir, but I threshed 60 bushels an acre from some I did not put in the silo.

Morris Co.

O. L. Burnett.

Farm Problems Started Early

Passing Comment By T. A. McNeal

THE following communication is from a Colorado farmer, Frank Gray, living near Alamosa:

World history during the last 20 years has conclusively demonstrated that there are no sign-posts especially set up to guide mankind thru the future. Mankind must grope its way into the future guided only by the light that is reflected by the past experiences of mankind. In the realm of books the Bible has long been the best seller; yet it probably is the most misused book in circulation today. Usually the Bible is read solely for the purpose of bolstering up faith in preconceived ideas.

Still, if we read the Bible with an open mind we see that modern problems are as old as human civilization. For instance, when we read the allegorical legend of Adam and Eve we find that before they ate the forbidden fruit they were living in a condition of primeval irresponsibility—they didn't even know that they were naked. But after they ate the forbidden fruit they automatically took the first wavering step on the long, steep climb between a condition of primeval irresponsibility and that ideal civilization toward which mankind still is groping.

Answering Cain's Question

A FTER pointing out that the legend of Adam and Eve and their children shows that human civilization is an artificial rather than a natural condition, and that with civilization came social responsibility, Mr. Gray goes on:

when Cain, the first man born of a woman, was confronted with social responsibility, he killed his brother Abel, and when he was charged with his crime he asked that arrogant question: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

One of the penalties of our artificial civilization is that Cain's question must be answered in the affirmative. For example, up to a certain point individualism is necessary to intelligent human progress. But excessive individualism led to the late World War, and has brought about what seems to be gross overproduction in almost every phase of human endeavor. Modern statesmen are sorely puzzled as to how best to curb this overproduction—but if Cain's answer should be answered honestly in the affirmative by every man and by every nation on this earth today, there would be plenty of work, food, clothing and shelter for every human being, and we—the human race, individually and collectively—could literally beat our swords into plowshares with perfect safety.

Of course we all realize that what we are pleased to

Of course we all realize that what we are pleased to call modern civilization is not altogether a howling success. But when we consider a human family roaming thru the forest naked, with no store of food on which to draw, and with no means of transportation but bare feet, we can see that homo sapiens really has some reason to be proud of his achievements during the last 10,000 years.

Agriculture's Long Climb

WITH the beginning of human civilization, Mr. Gray goes on to say, the chase, war and religion were the noble and honorable pursuits, while agriculture brought up the tail-end of the procession and farmers were objects of ridicule and contempt. He adds:

For thousands of years no attempt was made to change this arrangement. In 1834, the methods used by farmers here in the United States showed little improvement over methods used by the farmers of Egypt 3,000 years ago.

methods used by the larmers of Egypt 3,000 years ago.

Since 1834, farmers in the United States have made rapid progress in the art of production, but to the art of marketing their products they have paid little attention. The marketing of farm products has been left to the middleman and the speculator. At harvest time the farmer has dumped his products on the market for whatever he could get, and the price he received had no relation whatever to the cost of production. The same methods would have completely wrecked any other industry.

Maybe our Federal government can solve the farmer's problems satisfactorily, but—I have my doubts, because my whole life has been spent on farms in different states of this Union, and more than a half century of observation and experience has convinced me that the future salvation of the business of farming rests wholly with the farmers themselves.

When the farmers of the United States organize a nation-wide, farmer-owned co-operative association, with a competent and well-paid farmer-manager at its head, so



that the farmers of each county in every state, guided by information from headquarters, can control both the production and the distribution of their products, then, and only then, will farmers be enabled to stabilize the price of their products and, by so doing, insure a fair return for their labor and on their investments. In 1834 an association of this kind was unnecessary, but today an association of this kind is, in my opinion, absolutely essential to the business of farming.

May Mean a Long Wait

May Mean a Long Wait

I AM rather well pleased with this letter from Mr. Gray. He is evidently a reader and a thinker. Unfortunately there are many readers who are not thinkers and some thinkers who do very little reading. The well-balanced man is one who is both a discriminating thinker and discriminating reader; one who reads widely and with an open mind and then proceeds to dispassionately analyze what he has read. Unfortunately such persons are rather rare. Most of us I fear too often read, as Mr. Gray says the Bible is usually read, with the purpose of bolstering up a preconceived opinion.

With Mr. Gray's statement of conditions generally I think there will be little disagreement, but if farmers must wait for relief until there is organized a nation-wide, farmer-owned co-operative association with a competent farmer-manager at its head, I fear that there is a long, long wait ahead of them. I will not say that such an organization is an impossibility, but I do believe that such an organization efficiently and honestly managed is not at present within the realm of probability.

Does Such a Man Exist?

THERE are several reasons why such an organization is exceedingly difficult if not impossible. The first reason is the inherent independence and individualism of the farmers themselves; they do not like to be regimented. The second, and far more potent reason, is the tremendous difficulty in forming a co-operative organization which would fit the widely diversified conditions of agriculture in all parts of the United States. Certain it is that rules and regulations which might be entirely satisfactory in one part

of the United States would be entirely unsatisfied

of the United States would be entirely unsatisfactory in another part.

And finally I fear that it would be impossible to find a farmer-manager competent to successfully manage this tremendous organization with its wide-flung territory, with its almost innumerable and divergent conditions of soil, climate and men. Such a man would need superhuman wisdom, much greater patience than Job, an integrity that could not be affected or undermined by bribery or flattery, direct or indirect; an iron frame and a nervous system that could not be broken either by toil or worry; a comprehensive understanding of the differing problems in a thousand localities, and not only a general understanding but a sympa-

and not only a general understanding but a sympathetic understanding.

I will not say that such a man does not exist.
All I can say is that during the course of rather long life I have never known such a man.

Mr. Houdek's Late Discovery

THE following letter from C. J. Houdek of Narka, Kan., seems to me to be rather interesting even if not entirely commendatory of myself. He

During these times of tight money, wrecked banks, busted merchants, foreclosures on farms, homes, etc., I have often wondered how many of your readers took your advice and heeded the warning you so often gave, to pay their debts while money was so plentiful and easy to get. Not many I think. Wouldn't now be a dandy time to say "I told you so, and now see what you have done." I really don't see how you can keep from saying ii, it would be such a wonderful chance. I have been watching your column for 3 years now and have finally given up in despair. I don't believe you know a good chance when you see it.

I never fail to read your page in the Kansas Farmet. Sometimes I get so mad I throw the paper down in disgust, but soon pick it up again and finish it. In most respects you are o. k. and I have often wondered what it is that is wrong. Well, the other day I found out what it is; that you are a Republican, and that would ruin anyone. I used to have too much respect for you to criticize you but now I have no more hair on my head than you have and feel that I can say what I dered please.

I sure like Henry Hatch, too. I'll bet he is a good practical farmer. He doe:n't expect much from his farm work and so is never very much disappointed. He never has any new and startling money-making schemes as so many farm-writers have. Your page and his are two I never miss in Kansas Farmer. Here's hoping that you will set the light while you are still young and join the Democratic ranks.

Few Will Accept Advice

I SUPPOSE I might by just keeping still about it, leave Mr. Houdek with the impression that I followed my own advice, but honesty competed me to admit that I did not. I would have been several thousand dollars better off if I had, but the sad fact is that I, too, made foolish investments which I am painfully and slowly paying for right now. I am not nearly as wise as Mr. Houdek seems to imagine. That may be the reason why have not proclaimed to the world, "I told you so."

So far as politics are concerned, I have never intentionally injected partisan politics or my own beliefs concerning religion, into my editorials. Maybe I have done so without realizing it. The fact is that political opinions can no longer be classified by party names. Men call themselves Democrats or Republicans respectively, who althonominally of the same party, are as far apart in their economic and social views as the poles.

Mr. Houdek invites me to join the Democrate party. In all sincerity I might ask him which wing of the party he wants me to join. And on the other (Turn to Next Page)

A POLITICAL reformer, who spent most of his time grumbling about the awful condition of things in general, registered for the night in a hotel infested with the insects known to science as cimex lectularius. When the professional reformer retired for the night one of the largest of the bugs started to fill up on the sleeper, but after it took a couple of bites it walked away with a look of disgust. "What's the matter?" asked another bug. "Why don't you fill up when you have the chance?" "Fill up nothing," replied the disgusted bug, "that man is so sour that his meat sets my teeth on edge." And the reformer snored on undisturbed. on undisturbed.

Wanted Tangible Results

A goose, having determined to sit, and not being able to obtain any eggs to sit on, managed to gather together a collection of doorknobs, stones and broken crockery, and then settled down to business. All summer long the goose's mate, who was a faithful sort of gander, stood on guard, occasionally "spelling" the goose while she got a

More or Less Modern Fables

By T. A. McNeal

drink and nibbled a few blades of grass. But when the cool days of September came on the gander began to get restless and finally addressed his mate as follows: "See here old lady, you have been giving me a talk all summer about what you were going to hatch out. I am getting pretty blamed tired of this waiting around. I think I will tie up with a goose that can do something besides sit and hiss."

Not so Anxious

An itinerant preacher who had just delivered a fervent discourse on the joys of heaven, started to walk a few miles to fill another appointment. As he was traveling along the road a man in a wagon overtook him and asked him to ride. The minister climbed up on the seat with the drive and began to discourse on the desir ability of a residence in the New Jerb salem. The driver seemed to be greatly interested, to such an extent in fact that he neglected his team and paked struck a considerable sized stone. For a moment the driver looked alarmed and then turning to the preacher said:

preacher said:

"I am glad you are longing for a residence if the New Jerusalem; we came mighty near going there just now."

"How is that?" asked the preacher in alarm.
"Well this wagon is loaded with nitro-glycerine
you see I am an oil well shooter; another jolt lik
that would blow this wagon and team and both o
us either to hell or the Kingdom Come."

"Stop and let me off," yelled the preacher as th
cold sweat broke out on his forehead. "I want
to go to heaven but not right now and then I wan
to go in one piece."

"And I thought from the way that man talked,
said the driver to himself as he drove on alone, "the
he was just hungering for the joys of heaven."

diff I were to ask him to join the Republican to the might with equal propriety ask me which gof the party I wanted him to join.

In one respect however, I am sure that Mr. and I are in agreement; both of us have trong love for our common country and both is wish for the peace, prosperity and happiness pur fellow men. So it makes no difference to me the calls himself politically nor what his he calls himself politically, nor what his may be religiously.

Sale of Pledged Tools

ta man drives up to a filling station and buys gas and res tools for security saying he will be back in five s to pay for the gas and redeem the tools but fails to m. how long does the filling station man have to wait ore he can sell the tools?—G. P.

while our lien law does not specifically provide a case of this kind, my opinion is it is broad agh to cover it and that all that would be essary if this person does not pay his bill is the filling station proprietor shall give him at \$1.20 days' notice in writing if he knows where is and at the expiration of the 20 days sell this perty at public auction and use the proceeds inquidate the bill.

If a Hedge Is Over Line

ta hedge is supposed to be on a boundary line between as but proves to be a foot over the line, does it become property of the person on whose land it grows? If on line has one party a right to cut half the hedge without consent of the other party whom it protects as a wind-k? In planting a young hedge how far from the line idd it be planted so that the adjoining landowner has no no nit? Should a party holding a mortgage on a farm the deed as well as the abstract to the land?—L. R.

the deed as well as the abstract to the land?—L. R.

I this hedge was planted by the adjoining landlers each contributing to the expense of plantit at the time it was planted, if it was suped to be on the division line and if it has been
ognized as a division fence, it would belong to
adjacent landowners, each in that case ownan undivided half interest in that fence. If it
planted by the landowner on whose land it is
was permitted to be used as a joint fence
tely as an accommodation, the ownership of the
ge belongs with the land, and the landowner
ald have the right in that case to cut the hedge
could compel the other landowner to build his
of a lawful fence, assuming that the hedge is
tely an accommodation fence and not a lawful
te.

May Close Markets to Cutten

RAIN markets will be ordered by Secre-GRAIN markets will be ordered by Secretary Wallace to bar the market trader Cutten, if Cutten cannot disprove that he made false reports of his short sales in grain in 1930 and 1931. In 582 trading days in those years, Cutten is charged with being "short" 493 days. During the time covered by this manipulation of the market, the price of wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade declined from \$1.34% a bushel for July, to 54½ cents a bushel for July futures on December 31, 1931, a decline of more than 78 cents a bushel. On a decline of more than 78 cents a bushel. On numerous days Cutten's short sales ranged in the neighborhood of 10 per cent of the total

the neighborhood of 10 per cent of the total trading in wheat.

In these 2 years Cutten is charged by Secretary Wallace with having "attempted to manipulate the price of grain" by means of false reports and false records kept by those handling his "dummy" accounts.

Cutten was one of the great supporters of the law of supply and demand and had in those years "viewed with alarm the operations of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration."

Another step toward honest markets.

A hedge is only a lawful fence where it is so voted by the people of the county. If the hedge is on the line, it belongs jointly to the two landowners and unless there has been a division between them by mutual consent or in the event this hedge by vote of the people is a lawful hedge, neither of these landowners has the right to cut the hedge without the consent of the other party. But if the hedge fence has been apportioned to each of them and each is required to care for his half of it, he can trim that hedge without the consent of the other landowner. He might even dighis half of it up and put in another kind of a lawful fence if he sees fit to do so.

The law does not prescribe how far a hedge must be planted from the line. Presumably it should be planted far enough away so that it will not sap fertility from land of the adjacent owner.

The party holding a mortgage has no right to hold a deed to the land. He has a right to an abstract for the purpose of showing that the title

Write Secretary of State

Where may I obtain a copy of the laws of Kansas and of the law prescribing the duties of school board members of district schools?—C. L. H.

You can obtain a copy of the revised statutes and the supplements thereto by writing to the Secretary of State, Topeka, Kan. A copy of the school laws may be obtained by writing to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Topeka, Kan.

This Would Be Bigamy

If a person should get a divorce in Kansas could such person go to Nebraska and get married at any time and could he come back to Kansas or would he have to stay a certain length of time there? Can he go into Colorado right away and be married there?—B. B.

A divorced person in Kansas might go to Ne-braska and marry but if he was married before the expiration of 6 months and came back to Kansas, such person would be liable to prosecution for bigamy. The same is true of Colorado.

Which Side of the Road?

What is the Kansas law in regard to children walking along a county or state road? We have always told our girl to walk on the right side of the road. The teacher tells the children just the opposite. Also on what side should she go when riding a pony?—Mrs. V. L.

should she go when riding a pony?—Miss on what side the law does not prescribe where a pedestrian shall walk on the highway. There are certain well recognized rules of the road, however. It is safer for the pedestrian to walk on the left side of the road. He can then see the vehicle which is approaching him and he is not presumably in any danger of being hit by a vehicle coming up behind him because that vehicle is on the right side, or should be. It would seem safer, even in riding a pony, to ride on the left side of the road, altho a pony can be seen easier than a pedestrian and therefore is not in as much danger of being hit from behind on the right side of the road.

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

NRA Must Not Wreck Farm Parity

You have been reading and hearing a lot of what senators and congressmen and others in public life think is going on and ought to one. Now I am going to pass on to you what e other folks think of things. I get letters from ners, farmers' wives, business men, unemployed ble, from the little fellow in business and intry, as he is called. In fact, sometimes when mail arrives it seems as if we have letters a levery one. But I am always glad to get letfrom people telling me where they stand, and on public questions. That is a part of my job.

A Kansas Farmer on Licensing

or instance, here is a letter from Fred Drake terling, Kan. He takes what I would say is werage view of the situation at the present

am writing you to add my protest to votadditional powers to the Federal government.
We been working on the corn-hog program in
township and find a great many of our farmare willing to join a voluntary plan for coned production, but are very determined against
pulsory methods."

t me say that I find myself much in agreetwith Mr. Drake. There are certain realities h must be faced courageously and fairly. One less realities is a 300-million-bushel surplus of at likely to be grown in this country, now and everal years to come without a market. Until legain a foreign market for about 300 million els of wheat a year, unrestrained production heat can mean only one thing. That huge surwill beat down the price of wheat away below action costs—and spell ruin for the great it state of Kansas. state of Kansas.

Faith in the Voluntary Plan

also is true that wheat growers working inually can do nothing about this—except to
more wheat and thereby make the situation
a. By co-operation of all the growers, or
y all of them, it may be possible to control
Production so that the supply will approxiy equal the buying demand. But I want that
by co-operation, as is provided in the volundomestic allotment plan. I believe that is
Mr. Drake and most of our wheat growers
believe. Just one more sentence from Mr.

think that you have done the right thing in ling by the Roosevelt administration, and grant it the powers it has now. But, be-

fore granting it new and untried powers, I wish you to be very sure in your own mind that the Roosevelt administration can and will control and execute the powers already granted it to the best interest of ourselves and our children."

Mr. Drake wrote a most interesting letter—and it seems to me he gave some sound advice.

But We Must Not Rock the Boat

A letter from E. H. Bryan of Peabody, Kan., views the situation with much more alarm than does Mr. Drake. He writes:

does Mr. Drake. He writes:

"The country views with alarm the drift of conditions at Washington during the last 13 months. Never before have we observed what appears to be a threat to destroy our freedom, liberty and constitutional rights."

I get a number of letters like that. Personally, I do not believe things are that bad, even in Washington. It is my judgment that general conditions are much better than a year ago, altho the next few months may be critical, if there is too much rocking of the boat.

Congress Can Take It All Back

A. E. Mahannah, secretary of the Sedgwick Co-erative Oil Company, suggests that the AAA, NRA, and the other alphabetical control operative Oil Company, suggests that the AAA, the NRA, and the other alphabetical control boards be supplemented by a board to look after the interest of the consumers.
Willa McClain, a Kansas school teacher, writes

Willa McClain, a Kansas school teacher, writes me in part:

"We have always been proud of the ability of our country to succeed in its undertakings. Its success has been attributed to our individual liberty. The New Deal is dangerous. People are seeing more and more that the whole thing is agitating labor against capital and is augmenting the misunderstanding. The sooner dictatorial powers are removed from the executive the better."

Let me say that the powers Congress has given, Congress can take back—and in time will take back. The conditions of last winter demanded drastic action. That is what the country thought. That is what Congress believed.

Code Price-Fixing for Lumber

Here is a letter from a Nebraska business man, who says what hundreds have written me:

"How long will our Wesfern senators stand for code prices on everything except farm prices? Here is a sample. Dimension lumber has a code price of \$50 a thousand feet. One lumberman I

know is selling it at \$32 a thousand, and making a profit. The secretary of the Lumber Merchants' Association sends out printed circulars from day to day telling each lumber man what he must sell for and puts in this phraseology, 'From these prices there can be no deviation.' Now, senator, this is just stopping building of all kinds."

Bad Effect on Farm Program

Bad Effect on Farm Program

This last letter presents a question that has been bothering me considerably. We have an AAA program that does not fix prices. It started working last summer, and farm prices did go up; they were going up in good shape. Then along came the NRA, in effect fixing prices on everything except farm products, just as this man says. And fixing prices on production costs plus a profit. Once again the farmer is left holding the sack. So I say that the controlling force and objectives of the NRA must be changed materially. Neither the small business man, nor the consumer, nor the farmer, is getting a fair deal from the NRA as it is being administered. I had hoped for better things from the NRA.

We Shall Have to Work It Out

We Shall Have to Work It Out

I also say that those who maintain that prices for things the farmer has to buy can be fixed by code authorities under the NRA, based on production costs, have no right to maintain at the same time that prices paid for farm products cannot be fixed by government.

It seems to me there is no escaping either the logic or the justice of this statement.

If the NRA codes are to be made for the purpose of still further centralizing power in a few monopolies in our basic industries, then either the NRA is headed straight for destruction or the country is headed straight for destruction if the NRA is continued.

Personally, I do not believe that is going to happen. We will work this thing out, and we will work it out right.

Athun Capper WASHINGTON, D. C.

Senator Capper will discuss national affairs in a broad-cast from Washington next Tuesday at 7:30 p. m., over the Columbia chain and WIBW, the Capper Publications' radio station.

Kansas Well Below Wheat Average

Farmers Are Seeing the Benefit of the Crop Cut

A WINTER wheat crop for the U. S., of 492 million bushels against a yield of 351 million bushels last year, a gain of 141 million bushels, is cited by a city newspaper as proof that wheat control doesn't work. Kansas, the largest winter wheat growing state, it adds, promises to produce 127 million, a gain of 67 million bushels over 1933.

This is not as discouraging as it seems. In 1933, Kansas produced the smallest crop of wheat in 17 years—only 57½ million bushels—and a crop of 127 million bushels is a comparatively small crop for Kansas. Besides WINTER wheat crop for the

tively small crop for Kansas. Besides harvest isn't here yet. The official winter wheat crop estimate for Kansas, by the way, is 124 million bushels.

Kansas Well Relow Average

The condition of the Hansas crop today is 70 per cent normal, compared with 37 per cent a year ago, and 77 per cent for the 10-year average 1932-31. The 57½ million bushel Kansas per cent for the 10-year average 1932-31. The 57½ million bushel Kansas crop last year was due to bad weather and growing conditions, not to any reduction in acreage. And the 124 million bushels predicted for this year would be well under our 177 million bushel average for the 5 years 1928-32.

It is true there is an increase in acreage seeded for this year—11,953,-000 compared to 10,811,793 acres for last year's crop. But that doesn't mean the wheat allotment isn't working. Part of this increase comes from regu Part of this increase comes from regular rotation of crops—it simply was time for wheat to be put on many acres this year. Part is due to increased acreages on land not under wheat contract. Without the allotment every wheat grower might have increased his acreage.

Huge Acreage But Small Crop

Acreage alone doesn't set the bushels for wheat harvest. Last year's 10,-811,793 acres turned out only 57½ million bushels. The 12½ million acres lion bushels. The 12½ million acres seeded for the 1931 crop, made 239,806,502 million bushels, our big crop. That 1931 crop beat the 1933 crop by 182 million bushels—yet had only 1¾ million more acres on which to do it. Acreage seeded isn't such a good measuring stick for the crop that will be harvested.

The U.S. winter wheat crop condi-on. April 1, is placed at 74.3 per tion, April 1, is placed at 74.3 per cent normal compared to the 10-year average of 79.2 per cent. And while the estimated production this year is 491,793,000 bushels compared to 351,030,000 last year, it is well under the 030,000 last year, it is well under the 5-year average of 632,061,000 bushels.

And Another Sign-up Coming

Had all wheat contract signers seeded all the wheat they could, or even their normal acreage, the situa-tion would be much worse than it is. The wheat bonus helped them get some control of acreage, to say nothing of making it possible for many of them to stay in business.

There is no way of telling at this time how much wheat the re-opened wheat sign-up will take out of this year's crop. No way to figure yet how much the acreage of spring wheat will be reduced. It is impossible to tell how well the present season will treat the well the present season will treat the growing wheat. But we do know we have pited up too large a surplus of wheat for home use, that our foreign market chances are pitifully small, and that prices rise when there isn't a top-heavy surplus of wheat.

Value of Crop Cut Being Seen

Today's wheat price at the farm isn't good enough, but it beats the price a year ago. Having had this taste of saying something about what they will take for their wheat, farmers may swing into the production control plan stronger than ever in the future. It is too early now, to say the plan is a

Prove Your Wheat Cut

FARMERS who signed wheat contracts now are being asked to fill out "1934 proof of compliance blanks" for their county association. Questions asked in these blanks include the 1933 record of acres seeded to wheat, and acres and bushels harvested; also the

1934 record of acres seeded and acres abandoned. You will be asked to give the number of acres destroyed to comply with contract; reasons, if neces-sary, for seeding less than 54 per cent of the base acreage; serial number of other allotment contracts if farm is other allotment contracts if farm is entered in a joint landlord-and-tenant, or partnership, agreement; the acre-age under contract; serial numbers of other farms under contract; use of contracted acres; use of commercial fertilizer, and amount of wheat processed at home. If you have this infor-mation handy, it will save time all around, and bring the second wheat payment sooner.

New Wheat Sign-Up Rules

WHEAT growers that were unable W to complete wheat reduction con-tracts last fall now may sign contracts tracts last fall now may sign contracts until April 25. They will receive full benefit payments for 1933, 1934 and 1935. New wheat contracts may be signed from April 16 to April 25. All who haven't signed before are being notified by county agents of this new opportunity to join in the allotment. They are being asked to appear at the county agent's office where they may fill out the necessary forms. Those who make application this spring will remarks application this spring will refill out the necessary forms. Those who make application this spring will re-ceive the last installment of the 1933 payment and full payments for 1934 and 1935. Wheat farmers who started to grow wheat in 1932 and continued in 1933 now are eligible to sign, althotheir benefit payments will be less than for those who have a full base period acreage. period acreage.

The world wheat situation has im-

proved little since last summer. There are strong indications that the July 1, 1934, wheat carryover in the U. S. will be from 250 to 285 million bushels, about twice normal.

Our Big Corn-Hog Sign-Up

KANSAS'S corn-hog sign-up has ended with 78,113 signers. More than 96 per cent of all farms in Kansas that report hog growing are covered by applications for corn-hog reduction contracts, say allotment officials at Kansas State College. Based on U. S. census reports of 1930, better than 88 per cent of the annual average hog output is included. About 60 per cent of the corn agreege reported in 1930 is of the corn acreage reported in 1930 is under contract. The acreage of corn in Kansas that year was much above the average, due to a large amount of abandoned wheat land being planted

Community and county committees now are busy checking contract fig-ures and making adjustments where necessary. Soon all information will be sent to the state board of review for a final check before contracts are com-pleted and forwarded to Washington for approval and payment.

Beef Joins the Farm Act

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

CATTLE have joined the ranks of basic commodities under the Farm Act. President Roosevelt signed the bill two weeks ago. It provides a 4-billion-dollar fund to be used in reduc-

bill two weeks ago. It provides a %-billion-dollar fund to be used in reducing herds, for marketing agreements, for eradicating diseased cows, and to buy beef and dairy products for distribution to the needy. All energy of the New Deal now can be focused on helping the cattleman out of his plight. Peanuts, rye, flax, barley and grain sorghums also are made basic commodities by this bill, the Senate having tacked them on to it. But it isn't likely a processing tax will be applied to any of these commodities except cattle, and not right away for cattle. The beef program is to be worked out at a conference in Chicago, April 26. F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Livestock Association, believes cattlemen will urge government buying of beef for the needy, and doing away with diseased cattle as the quickest ways to bring relief to cattlemen. He doesn't believe

they want a general sign-up for re-ducing their output until these other things have been tried. They also will ask that no processing tax be applied until September 1, at the earliest, and then be spread out as thin and over as long a time as possible. . . . The gen-eral reaction of cattlemen to the wly-signed bill is hopeful.

For Easier Seed Loans

To get a seed lean of \$250, or less, to put in a spring crop, a farmer must give the Government a first lien on the crop. If his crops already are mortgaged, as many times is the case, it is seldom the mortgage holder will waive his lien. So for 2 years Senator waive his lien. So for 2 years Senator Capper has prevailed upon the Department of Agriculture to waive its lien. This year the Farm Credit Administration put the clause back in and the senator has started his third annual fight to strike it out in the interest of hard-pressed Western Kansas farmers and by request of J. C. Denious ers and by request of J. C. Denious and the Dodge City Chamber of Com-merce. A real emergency exists.

A String on Corn Loans

FARMERS who now apply for loans on farm-stored corn at 45 cents a bushel thru the Commodity Credit Corporation, must have signed a cornhog contract to be eligible for the loan. All loan applicants are bound to comply with the terms of the 1934 cornhog contract Virtually all form hog contract to be eligible for the loan. All loan applicants are bound to comply with the terms of the 1934 corn-hog contract. Virtually all farmers have had an opportunity to sign and in a number of Middle-Western states the sign-up will be completed before May I. The final date for making loans on stored corn has been extended to May 1.

Big Owners for Hog Plan

FINANCIAL institutions, such as insurance companies and banks, which own, control, or operate large tracts of land, have pledged support to the corn-hog adjustment program. One of the largest groups backing the program is the Farm Mortgage Conference of Insurance Companies, rep resenting 16 organizations which own about 60,000 farms.

Ask for a Cow-Killing Campaign

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

DAIRY farmers want DAIRY farmers want an adjustment program, and they will get one—maybe within a month. Key dairy officials from the Farm Administration met recently at Kansas City with more than 200 dairymen and extension leaders from Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska to see what could be done about it. The Washington folks had two jobs—first, to present the dairy allotment plan they had worked out, and second, to get pointers from actual dairy men on whether they thought the plan would work or what changes should be made. The Washington folks were fair. They said any plan put over must be wanted by any plan put over must be wanted by dairy farmers. But they didn't wash their hands of the matter by putting the whole burden of a "recovery" program up to the farmers. Instead they said, "Gentlemen, here is something we think will work, and the reasons why it is needed. What will you do with it?" Their proposed plan includes with it?" Their proposed plan includes the provisions given in the April 5 issue of Kansas Farmer.

New Cow-Killing Campaign

In 2 days of open discussion, the dairymen said again and again that an important part of any dairy program should be a reduction in the number of cows; send them to the number of cows; send them to the block and pay farmers a bonus for them out of a processing tax. The Washington folks didn't include a cow-killing campaign because they knew if they did they would hear from the beef men. And they couldn't think of killing surplus dairy cows and destroying all of the meat that could be fed to hungry folks in the U. S. Too much public sentiment against such a plan.

Instead, how to reduce his output would be left to the individual farmer. It is only natural that a farmer who must reduce would get rid of his poor cows and keep the better ones, putting that much beef on the market anyway.

Butterfat Bonus Won't Work

Other plans suggested were to feed more roughage and less grain to reduce milk flow, dry up cows well ahead of their freshening time, hold off breeding the heifers, and use more milk on the home table. The dairymen didn't turn the plan down, but stuck to their idea that the only way to make sure a cow is not giving milk is to send her to the packers. They don't believe a butterfat bonus will work without reducing the number of cows, but favor a bonus to farmers who agree to reduce sales of milk or butterfat 10 to 20 per cent. If they simply Other plans suggested were to feed terfat 10 to 20 per cent. If they simply reduced sales, and more milk was pro-duced than could be sold, what would happen to it? Mighty good feed for poultry, hogs and beef calves from a dairy-beef cross.

To Step on Someone's Toes

The dairy allotment is in a tough spot. No matter where it jumps off its merry-go-round, it is likely to step on somebody's toes. The Farm Adjust-ment folks who came to Kansas City,

and those who held similar meetings thruout the U. S., have gone back to Washington to pender over the situation. They are going to give every suggestion made by the dairymen a thorogoing over before a final plan is submitted.

th

Where Bonus Ought to Go

If THE Farm Administration should decide to conduct a milk cow killing campaign, we have one suggestion to make. Pay whatever bonus there may be for culled-out cows to farmers who own them—not to persons who buy up cull cows just to sell to the Government. A good dairy farmer spensome time at a big livestock marked last week, "I noticed somebody was picking up cull dairy cows here and there," he said, "no doubt getting ready to clean up a profit if the Government wants to buy them." We arreminded of the emergency pig-sow buying campaign. Did actual farmer get the bonus on those pigs and sow in every case? IF THE Farm Administration should

More Roughage Won't Do

More Roughage Won't Do.

LEADING Kansas dairymen believe the decline in dairy prices can be remedied only by some sort of production adjustment. In Kansas, butter figures show the plight of the dairy industry. While the output of butter increased 49 per cent from 1930 to 1933 the value of the annual butter cropdropped more than \$3,200,000. So reports the college. Dairymen generally are opposed to a reduction thru feeding more roughage and less grain. They favor reducing the number of milk cows, especially thru disease eradication. Also they are for an educational campaign to increase human consumption of dairy products.

Corn Loans Cost 3 Cents

LOANS on farm-warehoused corcents a bushel on corn placed undeseal as collateral. So reports the Commodity Credit Corporation. The charge includes cost of inspection, sealing and interest and insurance for 1 months. Loans on corn to farmers have been made at the rate of 1 million do lars a day. Corn now sealed in far been made at the rate of 1 million do lars a day. Corn now sealed in far warehouses in 10 states where the bul of the loans are being made, is eligible for total loans of about 75 million do for total loans of about 75 million do lars. The loan rate is 45 cents a busine rate of interest 4 per cent, and main rity date of notes is August 1, 193. The average loan to the farm is about 1,500 bushels of corn. Loans farm-warehoused corn are being main Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Illino Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Colorad South Dakota and Minnesota, us May 1 only.

They're swapping stories about

the New Ford V-8

It hasn't happened since the old days of motoring that men sit down and gossip about their cars. The Ford V-8 has brought it back.

THESE men can talk about prize cattle and the prize car in the same tone of pride. It's pride in the breed. They know the pedigree of prize stock and they know the pedigree of the Ford V-8—from away back in Model T days, some of them even earlier. Says he—"Take the way it uses its fuel—no waste, all power. That's the V-8 engine and the down-draft carbutetor and the new intake manifold—the digestive apparatus of the car."

But they are mechanics too. It's many years now since they exchanged the reins of the fast-stepping three-year-old for the steering wheel of the snappy Ford. The farm has become mechanized. They know a good machine from a scrub one—they still believe in good stock, whether in crop, animal, man or motor. They knew the grandfather of the present Ford—the breed is dependable—it never let them down.

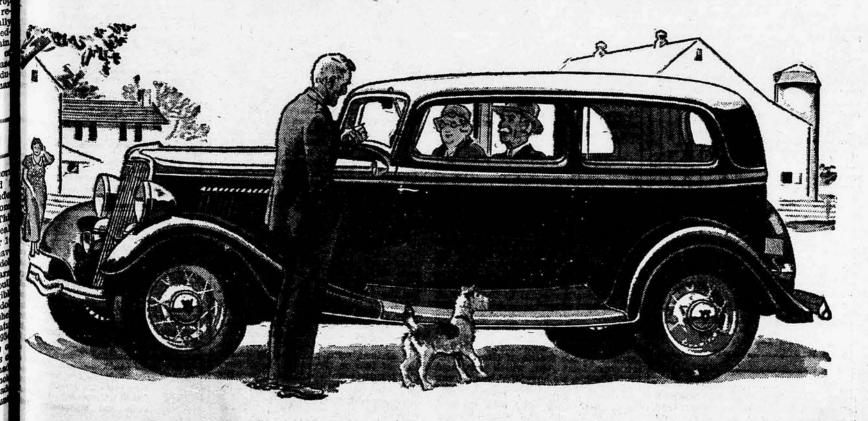
We want you to know this Thoroughbred—the New Ford V-8. Go over its FEATURES OF THE NEW FORD V-S
Only car under \$2000 with a V-type eight-cylinder

points the way you would a prize Hereford or Angus. Notice its conformation. Remember its pedigree. Drive it and try its speed, power, and pick-up. Note the way it eases over the bumps and rides along the country roads. The way to really know a Ford V-8 is to drive it.

engine. Delivers more horsepower per gallon of fuel than any Ford engine ever built. Aluminum cylinder heads. Aluminum pistons. One-piece casting of cylinder blocks, exhaust passages and crankcase. Dual carburetor and dual intake manifold. Waterline thermestats. Twin water pumpa. Torque-tube drive. Three-quarter floating rear axle. All-steel body. Safety glass. Powerful, effective brakes, with unusually large brake area. Easy riding on all four wheels and en all roads because of flexible Ford transverse springs, newly designed spring leaves, hydraulic shock absorbers, deeper seat springs and more luxurious seat cushions. More interior room—front and rear—than any other low-price car. Clear-vision ventilation prevents drafts and gives

greater safety in driving because it has no exterior

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"Build Back" The Pastures

HENRY HATCH Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

THE most abused part of the average farm is the pasture. As one goes from county to county he never gets away from the evidence of pastures that have been all but killed out by overstocking so far as the native grass is concerned. The killing out process is usually more plainly evident closer to the larger towns, where the need for getting as much as possible from a little ground seems more necessary. But everywhere can be seen this unmistakable crime of the white man that has been perpetuated since this unmistakable crime of the white man that has been perpetuated since he has taken the management of the prairies from the Indian. Out in the Flint Hill section better care probably has been taken of the native Bluestem than anywhere else the white man rules, but everywhere else it is just about the same story—one of trying to get a greater crop than is there to harvest.

Realizing the need of doing something for the many overstocked pas-tures, the college has been carrying on pasture-improving projects that thing for the many overstocked pastures, the college has been carrying on pasture-improving projects that point the way to a better pasture made from the poor excuse of the one some of us now have. 'Gene Cleavenger, former county agent of this county, has been doing much good work also, and the folks here in Coffey are glad to see 'Gene "spreading the gospel" so effectively, for everyone knows it needs spreading. It is almost impossible to "build back" a pasture and overstock it at the same time, so about the first thing necessary to do, if you want a better pasture, is not to stock it so heavily. The next best treatment is to mow it at the right time to kill the weeds that probably have a greater hold on the ground than the grass itself . . . We are stocking our pastures lighter this year than ever before, so light we may be able to make good hay in some places if the rainfall is normal. If that is the case, so much the better for the grass.

It is surprising how quickly the native Bluestem of this part of the state will build itself back into a good sod, if given a fighting chance. About all that is necessary is not to pasture at all, but mow it at the right time for 3 years in succession. Usually at the end of the third year it is as good as it was the day the Indian left it. Two years ago we sowed a sackful of lespedeza seed over some of our pasture land, spreading most of it where the native grass was thinnest and some where an old road had left "scars on the land-scape of nature." This has now gained an old road had left "scars on the landscape of nature." This has now gained
quite a hold, and with seed much
cheaper than it was 2 years ago, it is
now more than it was then "a recommended practice," as 'Gene says.
There is yet time to do it this spring,
but don't wait much longer. The most
important thing to do in the next 2
months is to use the mower at the
right time to keep the weeds clipped.
If you will kill the weeds, the grass
will have more of a chance, even if you
are guilty of overstocking.

Carl Howe, a good friend and neighbor of mine living over in the edge of Lyon county, is wondering which is right, the tests made in growing soybeans with corn here on this farm or the tests of the same combination made by the college at Manhattan. He quotes thus from the college: "Seeding soybeans with corn for silage has not been a satisfactory practice according to experiments carried on at Manhattan. In no case was the combined yield of the two crops when grown together equal to the yield of corn grown alone." . . All I have to report is that it has not proved out in this way on this farm the last 2 years, one of them a most favorable year and the other quite unfavorable for field growth of the forage of either beans or corn. Last year, which was most unfavorable, we harvested much more from the corn and beans than we did from the corn alone, and the year before, with favorable weather all thru the growing season, the tonnage of the

This means keeping the weeds clipped and not over-stocking—Lespedeza takes hold and spreads—A corn-and-bean argument—Why corn-hog bookwork takes time—Farm-raised stuff for the farm table.

combination was immense, 17 acres filling our 16 by 40 silo.

One-half of one of our 16-acre fields was planted to the mixture of beans and corn, when we ran out of bean seed and no more could be found, so the rest of this field was planted to corn without beans. When cutting this with the binder and hauling it directly to the silo, the difference in the size of loads from the same number of rows was apparent to all, the beans adding much to both weight and bulk, while the ears of corn seemed no different where the beans grew than where not the ears of corn seemed no different where the beans grew than where not . . . It takes very little moisture to grow a bean and likewise not a great store of fertility, so regardless of the tests at Manhattan, which seem to vary from mine, I am still a believer in growing "succotash" and shall continue to until actual experience turns me the other way. Besides, the beans certainly do add much protein to the feed, especially when heavily seeded, as they were in 1932.

From the viewpoint of one who has been working on the "inside," I am in a position to explain the apparent slowness of the corn-hog contract work to those who are getting a bit nervous about it. As a member of the allotment committee in this county, I must say the work of correcting contracts has been immense, altho we have everywhere met with willing cooperation. But getting several tables filled with figures correctly on a thousand contracts, is some job, and then the allotment is no small task. There has been much criticism of the Govthe allotment is no small task. There has been much criticism of the Government for having made the contract so complicated. Yet that seems a case of necessity in order that the Government should actually get what it is paying for, a bona fide reduction . . . It is the old, old story of the innocent suffering because of the necessity of catching the few who are never so innocent of wrong doing. But the job is going to be done some day, and the money will surely come to the signer, for Uncle Sam has never repudiated a debt.

Anyhow, the entire job is going to make all of us better keepers of books on our own business than we have been before. A contract coming from a farmer who has kept an accurate set of books has invariably been an accurate contract at the outset, or easily curate contract at the outset, or easily and quickly made one. But when you get hold of the contract of the farmer who is guessing at the number of hogs produced in 1932, and perhaps in 1933 as well, and who has collected evidence for a different number than he reports as having produced, you have something on your hands to correct... Do not blame the committees for apparent slowness in handling this cornhog work, for they deserve none of it. I have worked as hard as I ever worked in my life during the last month, tryin my life during the last month, try-ing to "speed the pencil," but there are times when it just simply cannot be done because of the difficulties of tan-gled figures to be unraveled. If there is a last sentence I should wish to pass on before I die it would be—keep books and thereby know your busines

The work on the farm has been kept up by the boys just as well—and perhaps better—without me as with me. They have handled the cattle well, and soon that job will be off their hands with pasture almost right here, except for the yearlings that are being fattened for market. These cattle have done well all winter, and prohably will be fed for at least another 3 weeks and perhaps longer. The cow herd will go to the pasture with all calves having arrived, with the possible exception of two or three. The boys have also planted potato patches all over the place, and have two well-arranged truck patches in which enough stuff is already growing to feed twice as many folks as are living on the place. The work on the farm has been kept

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It's Nearly Sudan Time

MDAN grass makes wonderful summer pasture for all farm stock. It has no equal for the hot months of he, July and August, and until frost. It farmer says an acre of Sudan kes more feed for livestock than 10 res of native grass. No matter how y the weather gets, or how native ass dries up from heat, Sudan keeps owing and making good yields. Hot ather seems merely to speed up the op. Middle of May to June 15, is the at time to seed it . . . By the time ost has damaged Sudan, wheat or inter barley will supply pasture until alter cold sets in. Early in the spring heat or winter barley again fill in most until the Sudan pasture is day for use, making a year-round sture. UDAN grass makes wonderful sum-

Dust Seed to Kill Smut

NELDS planted to sorghums with intreated seed are almost sure to see a good deal of grain from sor-ium smut. The disagreeable dust and for of the smut when harvesting and or of the smut when harvesting and reshing the crop is even worse in any cases than loss of seed. Copper romate dust is just about 100 per at effective for sorghum smut. Use to 4 ounces a bushel of seed and oroly grind it into the seed coat. It ing in the planter boxes or with scoop shovel does not work well

Six Better-Pasture Tips

ETTING more and better pasture comes from not over-grazing, from ling out weeds and brush, rotation uzing, reseeding, fertilizing, and use supplemental or change-off pasture ps. Divide the pasture into three or re sections and rotate the grazing ong them. Each section will carry the stock for 10 to 20 days, depend upon the amount of forage it consist. This allows intensive grazing as. This allows intensive grazing to short time with a longer rest for egrass to grow back again. Pasture that will be increased from 30 to per cent. Five tons of manure to an re every other year is enough to in-case the yield of most grasses 25 to per cent. Fertilizers are profitable ten spread on some of the better and of pasture.

My Best Pasture Crop

IST year Sudan grass was my best pasture crop. It was sowed late in you a small patch where I dug a pof potatoes. It is a drouth-resister makes excellent supplementary sture. It made 2 crops of hay and month's pasture following the sectouting. Cows leave lespedeza to the on the Sudan.—Earl T. Sechler.

An Easier Seed Harvest

ASTURE second-year Sweet clover Intil about June 1, if you plan to the it for a seed crop. Pasturing reits in a shorter, more branched with of clover that yields as much das clover that has not been pased, and is more easily harvested. Poping the clover above the lower inches about the middle of May does same thing.

Fool the Chinch Bugs

G. D. J.

is the best way of getting away inch bug damage to corn?—B. E. L.

ANT corn as far away as possible from wheat and oats. Greatest loss ars when corn is planted along-wheat or other small grain. The loss of small red bugs crawl from grain fields next door into the corn-l, and not only ruin an acre or so less the field, but cut the remainder the field to half a crop or less. In any cases, when conditions are ideal pest, the entire corn crop may

hen corn is planted at the proper e on a good seedbed, on good land, not alongside a grain crop, chinch damage usually is small. If corn not be planted at the proper time, the season is backward and favorfor the pest, use an early-maturvariety. If the cornfield has to be

planted alongside a grain field, better prepare to use a barrier, cresote or dust, to stop the bugs from moving into the corn,

Try Your Pasture Luck

E ASTERN Kansas is having another PASTERN Kansas is having another pasture improvement contest this year. There will be two divisions: One for land already in permanent pasture; another for additional permanent pasture on crop land contracted to the Government. Entries in the first division are to be made before May 15. In the second division by August 1. 15. In the second division by August 1. Gold medals and cash awards of \$270 will be offered to winners. The contests are sponsored by the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce; Kansas State College and the local Farm Bureaus.

My Grass Is Worth More

I DON'T start grazing too early. Pastures make more feed if allowed to get a good start. I'm careful not to overload. That has turned more good pastures into weed patches than any other thing.

I often failed to cut buck brush by

May 10. Now I know it can be con-

trolled if cut at the right time. I sometimes allowed a crop of weeds to go to seed, now I mow them in time. I don't expect native pastures to equal Sudan during July and August. I have divided my native pastures into three parts and graze them in rotation. And I don't expect pasture to provide all the feed for my producing cows. Corn 2 parts and oats 1 part make a good mixture to be fed on grass.

Cut Buck Brush Soon

CUT buck brush by May 10. It can be killed with three or four cuttings, sometimes fewer. Most important is time of cutting. Mowing is the best way to "get" weeds or brush in tame pastures. Some of the common perennial weeds, such as ironweed, get the worst shock if mowed about the middle of June in the average year. Mow stiffleafed goldenrod, common in Southeastern Kansas, about the mid-Mow stiffleafed goldenrod, common in Southeastern Kansas, about the middle of July. Cut ragweed and broomweed, which come later, about the middle of August. With buck brush the best time of cutting is early May, get sumac about a month later. If clippings are a month early or late, they have little or no effect on killing weeds. Three or four cuttings are needed for sumac.

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(We read Kansas Farmer from cover to cover, not missing anything. We look forward to it as we would a letter from a relative or friend.—Mrs. R. E. Wright, Hillside, Colo.



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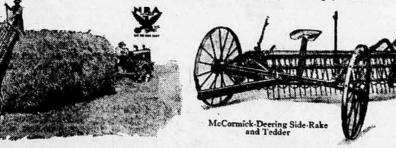




ation, self-dump rakes, tedders, side-rakes and tedders, loaders,

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McCORMICK-DEERING

Lonesome Ranch

BY CHARLES ALDEN SELTZER

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ELEANOR did not pause long in the doorway, but that was because, after lighting the lamp that stood on a small table in the center of the room, Krell walked away from her into another room. Eleanor went up to the small table and stood, furtively examining the place in which she found herself she found herself.

she found herself.

It was a big room, the rather scantily furnished—the sort of room, she decided, that a man living alone would have. There were in it none of the decorations a woman would have insisted on.

The carpet was old, faded—worn threadbare in spots. The small table upon which the lamp stood had three legs and a square top. Under the lamp was a plain white cloth. The chimney was blackened, the wick smoking. Her gaze went to other objects in the room as she stood there wondering where Krell had gone.

In the farther wall was a huge fireplace which looked rather inviting—or which would be inviting in the winter with a fire in it. Above the fireplace was a mantelshelf, heavy, solid, made from a slab of oak. A tobacco-jar at one end, a small mirror at the other.

of oak. A tobacco-jar at one end, a small mirror at the other.

At her left against the wall stood a small sofa with a horsehair top with a huge depression, thru which the outlines of a spring could be seen. The sofa had no cover. She could imagine her father lying on it during long winter evenings, smoking and watching the fire. That thought made her gulp, brought a queer constriction into her throat.

A big rocker faced the fireplace. The cane in its seat sagged, its back bulged. Three straight-backed chairs were scattered about.

That was all. There were soiled shades at the two windows, but no curtains. The shades were drawn. It was crude, primitive, cheerless.

And yet as she stood there the girl's heart was heavy with regret that she had not been permitted to share the room with her father—and her mother. Her mother would have improved the appearance of things.

LIGHT flared thru the doorway into which Krell had disappeared, and Krell's voice

"This is where your dad slept. Likely you'll want "This is where your dad siept. Likely you'll want to sleep here too. There's two more rooms—bedrooms—but this is the best. They all need hoeing out. Your dad didn't have much time to take care of the place after he got sick."

She did not move until Krell emerged from the room. Then as he walked toward her she slipped around the other side of the small table and gained the hadroom door.

the bedroom door.

From there she thanked Krell. He was still smiling. But now, aware that he meant his smile for reassurance, she returned it.

"Won't you please get my things, Mr. Krell?" e asked.
"Sure! I forgot you'd be needing them," and niled over his shoulder. smiled over his

"Just place them inside the door," she added as he went out.

he went out.

She wondered where Krell was going to sleep, and glanced swiftly at the bedroom door, delighted when she saw its stout fastenings.

She closed the door and stood behind it, leaving it slightly ajar, to listen for Krell. She heard him come in, heard him drop the suitcases and bag on the floor near the door. Then she waited, almost dreading his next move, the sound of his voice. But when his voice came her pulses leaped with relief.

"Well," he said, "that straightens you out, eh? If you're intending to let that light burn, you ought to turn it down a bit. Think you'll be comfortable there?"

-certainly.

"Oh—certainly."
She hadn't looked at the room, but she knew she would be comfortable anywhere tonight, if she could be certain about Krell. She realized now that she had been very nearly afraid of him.

But if Krell did not intend to sleep in the house—
"Well, good night," came his voice, with a heartiness that thrilled her.

She answered him, heard the door close; she waited until she heard him walk off the porch; until she heard his step on the hard sand outside the house. Then she moved swiftly to the outside door, slipped the fastenings into place—a wooden bar held by capable-looking slots—and smiled a little as she turned the lamp down and went to her room.

RELL had lit a bracket-lamp in the bedroom;

but not until she had fastened the door and had examined the two wirdows did she satisfy her curiosity regarding its furnishings.

It was much like the other room she had seen, tho the bed looked comfortable. And later, after she had rummaged thru the suitcases and the handbag, she got into the bed. Then she got up again, blew out the light, and raised the curtains of the windows. Her last action before she stretched out to sleep was to place the heavy pistol under her pillow. under her pillow.

Morning found her refreshed, eager, and rather remorseful for her suspicions about Krell. She saw now that the man's attitude toward her, and his treatment of her, had been considerate and gentle-manly. She had been a victim of her rather foolish

fears.

After dressing, when she opened the outside door, to find just in front of it on the porch a pail of fresh water, she accused herself of prudishness, and wondered if Krell had not laughed at her. She was so embarrassed that she felt she could not have faced the man had he appeared before her. However, Krell did not appear. After breakfast, which he prepared from the stock of provisions that Krell had inventoried, she went to the kitchen door and glanced at the horse corral.

which he prepared from the stock of provisions that Krell had inventoried, she went to the kitchen door and glanced at the horse corral.

Both ponies were gone; the corral yawned emptily, the gate wide open. The buckboard was where Krell had left it the night before.

Her first thought was about Gordon. Had he come during the night? For an hour or more she fought her curiosity, meanwhile inspecting the house, inside and out, minutely and eagerly; and then she walked to the bunkhouse, to peer furtively thru its open doorway.

Krell had slept there, for she saw that one of the bunks had been disturbed. She moved to the mess-house, to see signs that Krell had breakfasted. She was hopeful that she would find that places had been set for two, for that would indicate that Gordon had come. But Krell had eaten alone, and disappointment gripped her.

Convinced that Krell had ridden out somewhere, she explored the stable, the blacksmith shop, and other buildings, finally halting at the windmill to watch the huge wheel revolve at the whims of the slight plains breeze.

She felt terribly lonesome, and returned to the ranch-house, to sit in a rocker on the front gallery, peering into the great expanse of world that stretched before her.

She was aware of a slight vindictiveness toward Gordon. He had known she was coming, and he

She was aware of a slight vindictiveness toward Gordon. He had known she was coming, and he shouldn't have gone away as he had, leaving her to be met by a young man like Krell, forcing her to stay here with only the latter for company.

FOR the first time since her arrival her thoughts went to the impropriety of the situation. Her cheeks flushed scarlet, and she nibbled her lips with vexation. She had friends who would ask troublesome questions when they discovered that she had stayed at the ranch-house overnight with no one about except a good-looking cowboy. And her friends would come here, for she had invited them when she had left Farwell to come West.

Gordon's letter had seemed to say that the ranch was a large one, and in the first flush of her joy over discovering that she was to be its owner she had made them promise—that is, four of them:

Mrs. Shotwell and her two daughters, Hazel and Aileen—and one other. OR the first time since her arrival her thoughts

Story Todate

THE death of a father she had never met, brings lovely Eleanor Lane to take posses-sion of his ranch. The dead man's old friend Dave Gordon, had summoned her. She did not know that one of her father's ranchmen, the handsome, ascally Krell, by changing the date in the letter, had plotted to have her arrive at the ranch when no one but Krell was there. It is Krell's plan to compromise Eleanor and compel her to marry the ranch from the station at night. "Seems there's nobody here," Krell remarks. "Well they've left us lots of room to get acquainted in"... This week's installment resumes the story at this point.

It was the "other" with whom her thoughts were chiefly concerned as she sat there—Allan Creighton. She could see Creighton looking at her now, even tho thousands of miles separated her from him, for she had told herself many times that she loved Creighton, and she had the faculty of creating mental pictures in which she could plainly catch all the little shades of expression on his face.

Creighton, she felt, would not approve of this situation, for he was one of those cold, calm, farsighted persons who never got into compromising situations themselves, and had no sympathy with those who did. Creighton was fine and noble, loy and capable, and she could see reproof in his coldgray eyes as she sat there thinking of him. Even his voice came to her, slow, deliberate, with just a trace of annoyance in it—annoyance that he



should have to be bothered to discuss such a sit-

"Why didn't you leave the place, Eleanor?" he

would say.

She decided she would leave. But when she went to the kitchen door she remembered there were no horses in the corral. If she went away she would have to walk, and if she decided to walk she could have to walk. not know which direction to take, unless she went

to Panya.

Forty miles! The prospect dismayed her. She stood in the kitchen door for a time, pale, oppressed with her thoughts, deciding that she would wait the day out, in the hope that Gordon would come; and then—

And then, far to the south, she described a dust cloud that seemed to be moving toward the ranch house.

FOR an hour she watched the dust cloud in an agony of anxiety and hope, even the she knew that Krell had told her Gordon's ranch lay northward.

Half an hour later, when the cloud came near enough to permit her to glimpse the horseman it enveloped, she saw that the rider was Krell.

He was astride one of the ponies that had been hitched to the buckboard yesterday. Where was

hitched to the buckboard yesterday. Where was the other pony?

That question was answered by Krell when he rode to the edge of the porch.

"Had a disagreeable job this morning, Miss Lane," he said. "Ben—that's the mate to the cayuse I'm riding—broke his left leg during the night. I took him down south a ways and shot him." His voice dropped. "Didn't want to disturb you; it ain't a pretty sight."

She appreciated his delicacy, but her concern for

voice dropped. "Didn't want to disturb you; it ain't a pretty sight."

She appreciated his delicacy, but her concern for the pony did not equal in intensity her desire to get away from the ranch-house.

She faced Krell resolutely.

"Mr. Gordon did not come during the night, it seems," she said firmly. "I—I'm afraid I can't stay here any longer. I—I'm rather—er—lonesome. If I could take your pony, and you will be so good as to tell me where I can find the nearest town—where there is a hotel—"

Krell's face was expressionless.

"I'm sorry, Miss Lane; but I'm afraid it can't be done. You see, I've just shot Ben, and this pony is lame. You can see for yourself."

He pointed down to the animal's right forcles which was dangling in the air as the pony, seemingly in pain, lifted it so that it would not come in contact with the ground.

"I've had trouble getting him back," said Krell. "Something is wrong with him—his hoofs, looks like. The frog is all cut up. He wouldn't go 5 miles, and I certainly ain't going to let you walk to Loma.—it's 90 miles, Miss Lane. You'd never get there. A scorpion or a sidewinder would nail you sure. And there ain't no water nearer than the Rabbit Ear, which is 60 miles." And he smiled reassuringly.

"Gordon can't stay away much longer," he said.

"Gordon can't stay away much longer," he said
"You don't need to worry. I'll try to fix Pete's hood
up so's he can travel, and if Gordon don't show
up pretty soon we'll talk about getting to town
(Continued on Page 20)

THE MYSTERY OF BESSIE'S BITTER MILK

AS the cow been eating wild onion? No, Watson, another dof weed's at fault.... weedy ucco smouldering in a soupy pipe.

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Across Kansas

Wichita is 64 years old, old enough to settle down.

Spring Valley township in Cherokee county, has only 1 mile of road not surfaced.

Alex Philip, who built up a 4,000acre ranch in Western Kansas, is dead at Hays at the age of 82.

Erie county has had to re-copy many of its records because a county official of 1860 used a poor grade of ink.

Meade's state lake has received 10,000 fish from the state hatchery, half of them of catchable size.

Twenty-five ewes of Charles Smith, near Altamont, had 49 lambs, one bearing 4. Must have been well fed.

A dozen Leghorn eggs that weighed 2½ pounds, is an Easter-egg record on John Woodward's farm near Water-ville.

Lincoln county farmers are interested in terracing. More than 300 attended a demonstration on the Rhudy farm.

Texas's famous 4-6 ranch has just received a carload of Kansas Hereford bulls from Jesse Harper, Comanche county.

Two carloads of Western Kansas horses have been shipped from Dodge City to Galesburg, Ill., to work on Illinois farms.

Putting oil bootleggers out of business has netted Kansas taxpayers \$780,696.62 in 10 months. That's one law that paid.

After waiting for an ice crop all winter in Smith county, B. Kindred filled his ice house with snow that came in March.

Greeley county women who have been carrying dust by the shovelful out of their homes, now want a swimming pool at Tribune.

More than 16,000 fine timber trees have been distributed in Pawnee county by the Larned Kiwanis club and will repay good care.

Emperia is so good a radio town that is is unlawful for an Emporian to operate an electric appliance which causes radio interference.

With Kansas soil as dry as it is, it seems strange that Frank McBride of Pottawatomic county should find his missing cow mired in a creek.

Sedgwick county farmers are feeling more friendly toward Brother Crow, as the big, black birds are freeing their fields from cutworms.

The Andrews family moved to its farm in Douglas county in March, 1869, and Al Andrews, its present owner, has lived there 65 years.

It is bad enough to have whooping cough when you are young, but W. S. Clark, Smith county's Civil War veteran, is having a siege of it at 89.

On his way to Denver with a truckload of cattle, William Walker of Goodland, lost four as a result of a collision. Can't play safe these days.

Three Poland China sows sold by Grant Appleby at Ames, averaged 850 pounds apiece, the largest weighing 900. That's more than a ton of pork.

Proposed abandonment of the Union Pacific tracks from Clay Center to Belleville, will mean a heavy loss in taxes for Cloud county—about \$9,000.

While an Oketo farmer, Charles Guise, was helping his neighbors to fill out their corn-hog applications, one of his Chester White sows farrowed 10 pigs.

The old homestead in Anderson county that his grandfather filed on in 1860, has been bought by Nelson M. Willson, keeping the farm in the family for three generations.

Fifty years age, in March, 1884, eggs were selling in Kansas for 15 cents, milk 6 cents and butter 20 cents. In March this year, eggs were 13 cents and butterfat 22 cents.

For the first quarter of 1934, Kansas registered nearly 100,000 automobiles and trucks or 33 per cent more than the same quarter in 1933. Keeping pace with the rest of the country.



Here's How the Del Monte Fleet Grew . . .

Total

"TWIN CITY TRACTORS make a fine record for durability, power, and economy". So says the Midwest Canning Corporation of Rochelle, Illinois (subsidiary of the California Packing Corporation), which has just added 31 more Twin City Tractors to its fleet for producing Del Monte's famous peas and corn. All of the company's 155 Twin City Tractors, including the first one bought in 1919, are in operation this year—the world's largest singly owned tractor fleet.

"Not one of our Twin City Tractors has been scrapped. They are all in use on our farms. The first one placed in operation in June 1919 is still in operation. Twin City Tractors on the Midwest farms work more days and longer hours than is usual in ordinary farm work. They average around 100 days per year and days are often from sunrise to sundown."

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Highest quality machinery is an important factor in producing highest quality peas and corn. Even a day's delay may mean a heavy loss. One day can change a whole crop of fancy peas to the standard grade, with thousands of dollars lost. The high quality of Del Monte products must be maintained. In this important work Twin City Tractors have always met the needs. They will give the same kind of tractor performance on YOUR farm.

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Apple Men Have a Friend

A Parasite Supposed to Feed on Codling Moth's Eggs

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

WITH the failure of standard spray chedules to control codling moth in recent years, apple growers are paying more attention to supplemental treatments. One used extensively for the first time in this section is scraping the loose bark from the trees. With the burning of this bark thousands of the over-wintering larvae have been de-

Many growers will follow this by banding their trees with chemically treated corrugated bands. The worms coming down the trunk will hide between the corrugations and spin their cocoons. These bands will not only trap the worms but the beta naphthol with which they are treated, will kill them within their cocoons. The bands will be placed on the trees during May, or just ahead of the first brood of worms that leave the apples. leave the apples.

On trees that have been thoroly scraped it is expected the bands will catch at least 40 per cent of the worms that emerge from the apples. As every female moth deposits about a hundred eggs the destruction of so many worms ought to improve control. Another thing many orchardists will do this summer is to keep the "drops" picked up and destroyed or treated to kill the worms in them. Almost every apple that falls is a wormy apple and it has been pretty definitely determined that heavy infestation in late summer in orchards that apparently were clean up to July, usually comes from these wormy apples on the ground. wormy apples on the ground.

Man long since would have lost his Man long since would have lost his fight with insects, but for aid given him by their parasites. The codling moth does not happen to be the natural host for any parasite. But there is a little parasite, called Trichogramma Minutum which is not at all particular about what insect it lives on. It is an egg parasite and every summer destroys millions of eggs of the corn-ear worm. Experiments with this parasite for control of codling moth and other pests have been made in the South and in Missouri, California and Washingin Missouri, California and Washing ton, but have not yet been attempted in ton, but have not yet been attempted in Kansas. However, any orchard man can easily do a little experimenting on his own hook and satisfy himself as to its practicability. His own apple orchard is the only laboratory he needs and the only equipment necessary is a field of sweet corn, a pair of shears and perhaps a basket or box.

The eggs of the corn-ear worm are laid on the fresh silks and very soon after, along comes Mamma Trichogramma and deposits her eggs inside of them. The parasite eggs hatch first and the contents of the corn-ear worm egg provide food for the young Trichogramma. Mr. Orchardman should happen along about this time. His job is a simple one. He merely clips the fresh silks and carries them to the orchard. These silks should be handled carefully These silks should be handled carefully not to brush off too many of the eggs. A handful of the silks is placed in each tree of the test block and that is all but waiting for results.

The Trichogramma youngsters after consuming the contents of the host egg soon grow into adults and the egglaying business is begun all over again.

Typical Kansas Farmers

IN THE picture of the 10 Master Farmers of Kansas, not one of them has a little goatee; none has a sprig of wheat straw or grass sticking out of his mouth, none had hair sticking out of a hole in his hat, as city cartoonists usually show them. You might have taken the group for a board of directors of a corporation, or officers of a professional men's club.—Marion Record. This time, however, in the absence of This time, however, in the absence of corn-ear worm eggs, the eggs of the codling moth are used. This method is not effective against the first brood of codling moth because sweet corn cannot be grown in this climate early enough. But that should not deter any grower from trying the experiment for it is the second brood that always proceeds his property anyways.

wrecks his prospects anyway.

Farmers are queer creatures. I can say this because I am a farmer myself. say this because I am a farmer myself. I would resent having anyone else say it, however. Here in Doniphan county the price of potatoes is comparatively high. Farmers who in other years never raised more than enough for their own use are this spring planting many more bushels than usual. Those farmers who make a business of raising ers who make a business of raising potatoes to sell are increasing their acreage. Is it any wonder the Government finds it necessary to step into the farmer's business now and then?

Apples Without Worms

ON warm nights about the middle of O'N warm nights about the middle of May, a tiny gray moth with chocolate-brown patches on its wings flies around apple trees, laying eggs on the tiny apples or on the leaves nearby. From these eggs hatch worms which enter the growing apples.

The large worms which develop into these gray moths now are under the

The large worms which develop into these gray moths now are under the rough bark on the trees or close by in cocoons on the ground. In a few weeks, these pinkish-colored worms will change to pupae and then to adult moths. Removing the rough bark will destroy many of them.

An orchardist needs these spray materials to protect 20 trees against worms and fruit diseases: Use 7 to 10 pounds of arsenate of lead; 4 to 5 gallons of liquid lime sulfur; and about

allons of liquid lime sulfur; and about pounds of copper sulfate and 12 ounds of hydrated lime for making

pounds of hydrated lime for making Bordeaux mixture.

The arsenate of lead is for the worms and is used at the rate of 1½ pounds to 50 gallons of water. This amount is enough for one application to 20 trees. Liquid lime-sulfur is used at the rate of 1¼ gallons to 50 gallons of water for one application.

A little later, spray with Bordeaux mixture, using 3 pounds of copper sulfate and 6 pounds of hydrated lime to 50 gallons of water for 20 trees.

50 gallons of water for 20 trees. Arsenate of lead also may be added to the Bordeaux mixture to make it work against both bugs and diseases.

Where Plant Lice Hide

M here I that Little Hute

Many waste spray material beside of the leaves of flowers and bushes. Insects go to parts of the plant which offer most protection and the easiest feeding. So we find plant lice and insects hiding on the underside of leaves, and other protected places where plants are most tender. Wet the underside of the leaves. Use 1½ teaspoons of "Black Leaf 40" to a gallon of water to which enough soap has been added to make suds. The soap has been added to make suds. The soap causes the spray to spread thoroly and stick to the plants and wet the insects.

A Bug's Dangerous Feet

E. G. KELLY

CUCUMBERS, dahlias and other garden flowers have a common enemy in the striped cucumber beetle. Dust or spray wild gourds and wild cucum-bers with arsenate of lead. Each of these plants has something to do with the life of the pest. The beetle spends the winter under trash and is among the winter under trash and is among the first insects to appear in the spring. It feeds on dandelion pollen and leaves until the cucumber and melon plants come up. It immediately attacks these and feeds on them until frost. The young beetles eat the roots of garden plants, especially cucumbers and melons.

of garden plants, especially determined and melons.

The pest can ruin a plant simply by walking across its leaves. At every point where its claws puncture the

plant tissues, it deposits bacteria which grow into the dreaded wilt and mosaic diseases. In its spare moments, the black and yellow-striped beetle may eat the petals of the dahlias, zin-

may eat the petals of the dahlias, zinnias, and other garden flowers.

Spray the wild gourd and wild cucumber plants with arsenate of lead, since these plants harbor the pests; also protect cucumber plants from attack by covering with muslin-covered boxes as soon as the seed is planted. The box may be removed when the plant is 6 inches tall, but continue dusting with arsenate of lead.

It Pays to "Keep a Bee"

J. M. PARKS

AS three young colonies of Cauca-

As three young colonies of Caucasian bees in our back yard produced 203 pounds of excellent comb honey last year, the old joke about "keeping a bee" has a different meaning to us. In fact we are to believe the much-talked-of trio, "sow, cow and hen," should be turned into a quartet by the addition of the bee. Until a few months ago when we got our first bees I thought bees would "sting like yellow jackets." That's a mistake. Anybody can care for bees with safety. The entirely inexperienced, we got along well by following the instructions of a good bee man. The little time we spent in looking after the honey would have been wasted had we not had this interesting hobby.

The bees and equipment cost us about \$12. At prevailing prices the year's crop of honey amounted to twice that much. Each hive now has a winter store of from 25 to 30 pounds of honey which means that the three are worth as much as they cost us originally. The 200 pounds of superior sweets came to us virtually free. In times like these, it means something to eliminate the sugar bill and at the same time acquire a food that is more healthful.

Our beekeeping experiment happened to be made on the back end

Our beekeeping experiment hap-pened to be made on the back end of a small city lot. Of course more space is desirable.

Patching Up Tree Damage

What can be done for trees that have been girdled by rabbits?—T. R. B.

THEIR wounds may heal quickly if paint or grafting wax is used in covering them. Any fruit trees that may be propagated by grafting usually can be successfully bridge-grafted. Apple and pear trees are more often bridge-grafted than others, plum and cherry trees do very well, neaches don't really take to it.

To do bridge-grafting cut a slit just

cherry trees do very well, reaches don't really take to it.

To do bridge-grafting cut a slit just beneath the bark, slightly into the wood at opposite points near the edge of both top and bottom of the girdle. Whittle a scion—that is the bridge—at both ends to a wedge shape. So it may be held firmly in the slits, it should be about ¼ inch longer than the distance between the slits.

Insert the base of the scion into the lower slit, bend it until the upper end may be inserted in the upper slit. The spring in the arched scion will hold it in place. One or two small brads or tacks driven thru the bark and scion tip into the wood, may help.

Insert more scions at intervals of 1½ to 2 inches until the injured area is covered, or the tree has been surrounded if completely girdled. Carefully wax the wounded tissues. Rewax or paint as often as necessary to keep the cut surfaces and wounds from drying out.

A Cherry Tree Danger

MANY cherry trees lose their leaves every year due to cherry leaf spot. After 2 or 3 years of such abuse they are likely to die. Cherry leaf spot can be controlled by one or two applications of summer-strength lime-sulfur during the time the fruit is forming. Follow this with the 3-6-50 Bordeauxmixture spray just after the fruit is picked.

Keep Orchard Soil Moist

IF ORCHARD soil is getting dry under a cover crop, or if no cover crop is growing on it, the first week in May is the latest date for starting

cultivation. A thoro disking then we keep down weeds and improve so with an "airing-out," It is only exceptionally good, well-watered land the can grow a crop of weeds or grass as a good crop of fruit at the same time

We'll Always Have Bugs

A BOUT 700,000 species of insect have been found and describe Doubtless many more have never bee described or named. It is asked whether there is any possibility of hird famine on account of a lack. bird famine on account of a lack of insects as food. Insect habits of reproduction and protection are such that they will always be prevalent, an in case animal life on this earth should gradually become extinct the insect would doubtless be the very last the disappear.—C. E. S. bird famine on account of a lack

Hard on Garden Insects

E. G. KELLY

AS STOMACH poisons for garden in sects, try arsenate of lead, ars nate of lime, Paris green, and magne sium arsenate. The best poison to us in garden or orchard is one that kill quickly, sticks to the foliage well, do not burn the foliage, and stays mixe in water for a reasonable time.

Arsenate of lead fills all these requirements. Arsenate of lime kill rather slowly, sticks poorly to foliage and may burn the tender leaves.

Paris green kills the insect quickly

Paris green kills the insect quickly but doesn't stay mixed well, stick poorly to the foliage, and with the exception of potato plants is likely the burn. Slaked lime should be used with this noison.

Magnesium arsenate kills quickly sticks well to foliage, and has a slight tendency to burn. It is used for spraying beans. These poisons can be use on plants as sprays or dusts. Use the strengths for either sprays or dusts.

Strength for Sprays

Arsenate of lead—% pound in 25 gallon of water, or 1½ tablespoons in 1 gallon water.

Arsenate of lime—1/2 pound in 25 gallon of water, or 1 tablespoon in 1 gallon water. (May burn tender foliage.)

Paris green—½ pound in 25 gallons water, or ½ tablespoon in 1 gallon of walf (Used only on potatoes.)

Magnesium arsenate—½ pound in 25 s lons of water, or 1 tablespoon in 1 gallon water. (Used for spraying beans.)

Strength for Dusts

Arsenate of lead-1 pound to 5 pe of flour or hydrated (slaked) lime.

Arsenate of lime—1 pound to 7 pounds flour or hydrated (slaked) lime.

Paris green—1 pound to 10 pounds lour or hydrated (slaked) lime. (Colors potato beetle.)

Magnesium arsenate—1 pound to 5 pound of flour or hydrated (slaked) lime. (Dusti beans.)

Hays Round-Up Next Wee

SOME of the troubles of liveston Some of the troubles of liveston men will be discussed by W. I. Grimes at the 22nd annual Round-U and Livestock Feeders' Day at Fo Hays Experiment Station, Saturda April 28, and an answer given. Dr. W. McCampbell will tell of the result of recent feeding tests at Hays, at L. E. Call, head of the Federal Land Bank, Wichita, will discuss farm loan A program of special interest women, arranged by Amy Kelly, winclude a talk on garden insects at their control. There will also be canning demonstration by a national control of the control of the control of the control of the canning demonstration by a national control of the control of the control of the canning demonstration by a national control of the control of the control of the canning demonstration by a national control of the control of the control of the canning demonstration by a national control of the control of the control of the canning demonstration by a national control of the c canning demonstration by a nationally-known expert.

How They'd Spend \$1,000

IN THE March 5 issue of Kap Farmer we asked our reader "What would you do with \$1,000 The judges decided these were the prize winners:

First-Mrs. Ray Longacre, Tonganes Kan.

Second—Mrs. Josephine Ward, Fall River Kan.

Third-Mrs. A. R. Bentley, Shields. We hope to publish the winning k ters in subsequent issues of Kans Farmer.

I enjoy reading Ruth Goods page in Kansas Farmer.—Mrs. Mark E. Vagts, Rice Co.

Farm Betterments

Car-Perry Kier, Mankato.

New Harness — Edward Simpson, Mankato.

New Car-George Bliss, Jewell

Remodeling Barn - W. S. Wiley,

New Car-G. W. Cling, Esbon. Ford

New Car — Jobe White, Jewell county. Ford coach.

New Barn—D. Heinlen, Mankato. Dimensions 32 by 44.

New Truck—Ray Johnson, Burr Oak. Ford V-8 truck. New Car-William Chilcott, Man-

kato. Chevrolet coach. New Truck—Floyd Johnson, Jewell county. Ford V-8 truck.

New Car-Mr. and Mrs. Wint Hoag, Ionia. Chevrolet coupe.

New Car — Ed Hoffines, Jewell county. Ford V-8 coach.

New Truck—Walter D. Chilcott, Mankato. Ford V-8 truck.

Improvements—W. L. Dunn, Cou land. Re-shingled and painted house -W. L. Dunn, Court-

Improvements . - Claude Gimple, Jewell county. New porch.

New Brooder House—S. B. Coslett, R. 3, Emporia. Dimensions 8 by 10.

Airplane—Edward Henkel and Clayton Hooper, near Athol, have bought an airplane.

Improvements—Albert Sasse, Gaylord, has graveled the road from the highway to his garage.

Improvements—Sam Dunston, Formosa. New silo; screened-in porch; water system for home.

New Henhouse—Otto Kamming, R. 1. Monrovia. Dimensions 18 by 34, all cement floor, straw loft.

Electric Conveniences — S. E. Leetsch, Montrose. Delco light system and all-wave electric radio.

Bought 189-Acre Farm—G. Sternsdorff, R. 1, Monrovia. Added a new tool house and garage, also a yard fence.

Improvements — Emery Barker, R. 3. Oberlin. New Karr range, 2 congoleum rugs 9 by 12, papering 2 rooms.

Improvements—Chester Adcock, R. 1. Monrovia. Bought span of 3-year-old Mollie mules, new set of heavy work harness, a new power washer.

New Garage — Jayhawker Farm, Coffey county. Tile garage for two cars and a truck. Tile hauled from factory at Humboldt to farm. Homer and Ira Hatch builders in charge.

Good Medicine for a Calf

Good Medicine for a Calf
THE first few weeks of a calf's life
are the most dangerous. If it can
be safely carried that long, chances
are good that it will live to be a
healthy animal. Make sure the calf
gets its mother's milk from the start.
Colostrum, as the first milk following
the birth of a calf is called, contains
protective substances which fight discase organisms that may find their
way into the calf's body. Colostrum
milk is not as protective when the
cow has been milked right up to, or
within a day or two, of the birth of
the calf. Good dairymen recommend
giving the cow a dry time between
lactations. The colostrum is an extra
reason for this rest.—C. Y. C.

Court Upheld Oleo Tax

THE tax of 15 cents a pound on oleomargarine in Washington state has been upheld by the supreme court. A firm in Seattle contended the tax would deprive it of a material source of income, also that the tax was an on income, also that the tax was an unlawful burden on interstate commerce, imposed to aid the dairy industry, but the court ruled against this plea. The proposed dairy program of the Farm Administration includes a lax on elements and dairyment. tax on oleomargarine and dairymen are for it.

Easy Way to Dry Up Cows

My Jerseys are heavy milkers. Should they be turned dry before freshening time; if so how dry them up?—H. R.

A COW should be dried at least 6 to A 7 weeks before freshening. Cows given a rest between milking periods generally store some body flesh, and are better milkers and usually test generally store some body flesh, and are better milkers and usually test higher than cows getting no rest. If the milk is not stringy or off-color, which might indicate the presence of garget or mastitis, the cow may be dried if you just quit milking her. This is not recommended for cows giving more than 20 pounds—2½ gallons—of milk a day. For the others just stop milking. The udder will be somewhat strutted for a day or so, but the milk gradually will be absorbed.

This is simpler and as satisfactory, or more so, than to skip milkings for

This is simpler and as satisfactory, or more so, than to skip milkings for 7 or 8 days. When the cow is to be turned dry, grain feeding should be discontinued or reduced at least three-fourths, and held low while the cow is going dry. After the udder has ceased to function, and it is necessary to get

the cow in better flesh, the grain feed may be increased to normal for a dry

This Cow Has Garget

have a cow, fresh the second time, has a lump in one of her teals about way up. Is there any remedy?—

YOUR cow has garget. Remove the clotted or stringy milk from udder every 2 hours. This milk is heavily laden with germs and the oftener removed, the quicker the udder will become normal. Destroy the milk by mixing it with a strong disinfectant. If milked on the ground it will contaminate other cattle. OUR cow has garget. Remove the

nate other cattle.

Twice daily give the cow a mixture of ½-ounce of formalin in 1 quart of water. Some cattle will take this medicine with feed, altho usually it is necessary to drench them with it. Continue treatment 10 days, then it. Continue treatment 10 days, then discontinue for a week, and give another 10-day course. If disease comes back give treatment again. If the milk becomes so badly infected that it has the appearance of pus or matter, consult a competent graduate veterinarian.—R. R. D. (I We are still enjoying Kansas Farmer, as we have for many years. It is a wonderful source of information and we always seem to find just what we want to know.—Mrs. Alex

STOVER SAMSON WINDMILLS



Are self-oiling and self-adjust breeze. Bearings are gues STOVER PUMP JACKS as pound, double grar types for a ENGINES in aires and two GET OUR FREE BOOKS





"Only Plymouth had All the Features we wanted for our money"

BEFORE WE BUY ANYTHING, we do a lot of looking around. So we just naturally tried out 'all three' on some of the roughest and bumpiest roads we could find."

There's no better way to pick a low-priced car. This family won't have any regrets: They know for a fact that Plymouth gives the most for their money.

They know that it's the easiest riding and the safest. And, what's more, they know why.

For one thing, their Plymouth has a safety-steel body . . . steel, reinforced with steel . . . the strongest car body made. There's nothing to rot or warp. It's not only safer to ride in, but it actually lasts longer.

For another, it has self-equalized hydraulic brakes. The brakes that make stopping much quicker and surer ... with less wear on brake linings.

Floating Power engine mountings keep all vibration under the hood. Plymouth passengers never feel the engine throb. They can ride for hours without tiring.

But the final test is the way a car takes rough roads. Individual wheel springing-the simplest and strongest type you can have-is Plymouth's

INDIVIDUAL WHEEL SPRINGS make your

answer to that. Big coil springs make each front wheel "step" right over bumps and holes.

No other low-priced car has all these vital features. That's why Plymouth offers such real plus value. Ride in a Plymouth before you decide. Any Dodge, De Soto or Chrysler dealer will gladly arrange a demonstration.

ABOVE—the new Plymouth Six, priced at \$570 at the factory, Detroit. Plymouth prices begin at \$530 at the factory, subject to change without notice. 20-inch high-clearance wheels are optional on the Standard Plymouth Coupe and 2-door Sedan at no extra cost. Convenient time payments to fit your budget may be arranged. Only Plymouth has all four vital features you need.

IT'S THE BEST ENGINEERED LOW-PRICED CAR

LYMOUTH \$5

Kansas Farm Homes



Ruth Goodall and Contributors

It Was Our First Home

TODAY, the home I recently wrote of having taken several years ago as "city people," lies in ashes. If it wasn't for my kind husband and three darling babies—all three born in that 6-room cottage—I would prefer that I too, lie there. It was our first home. What that word means you will never know un-less your home should be destroyed by

fire.

I am writing to urge those who still have their homes, to beware of using old, dangerous heating devices, for it was an old stove that originally cost \$5, that eventually cost us at least \$2,000, and grief. My husband spent years of toil and self-denial to buy us this 80-acre farm and with the house, smokehouse and cellar in ruins, the farm seems nearly destroyed.

this 80-acre farm and with the house, smokehouse and cellar in ruins, the farm seems nearly destroyed.

There is another lesson in this. Do not let the insurance drop as we did, during the depression. It is not economy to take such chances.

Four weeks of day and night watchful care had hatched 600 downy little chicks and brought them on the way one week, only to be destroyed. Treasures that money nor kind friends can restore, are gone; keepsakes of loved ones gone on, are destroyed.

Here too, I wish to thank my Creator, that the large dinner bell on the smokehouse fell south instead of north, for falling south it hit a cement walk and awakened us at 1:30 or 2 a. m., from deep slumbers. Otherwise, I might not be able to gather my family about me and say, "Thank God, I have you left safe and sound."

All's Well That Ends Well

THE RIGHT GIRL

WROTE you I had helped decorate A and furnish a house for the man I loved—the house where he was going to bring another girl as his bride. You printed the letter, heading it, "Marrying the Wrong Girl."

Was he marrying the wrong girl?

Wouldn't she make him happy? I had thought I was sacrificing myself for

thought I was sacrificing myself for his good. The thought that perhaps all my suffering was useless must have driven me a little mad. For I cut the driven me a little mad. For I cut the letter from Kansas Farmer, and one evening when I left the little house, finished to the last dish in the cupboard, I tacked that letter to the front door. I used plenty of tacks and I drove them with a heavy hand—and a heavy heart

Then I took my savings and ran

You say fairy stories don't happen? They do. He found me! He brought me

The other girl will never see the house we furnished for her. For if she ever comes to our door, I'll see she doesn't get inside!

"Framing" a Farm Home

MRS. ANTONIE E. FORE

WE built our little home 16 years WE built our little home 16 years ago on ground that had just been cleared of timber. The lawn was seeded to bluegrass. The house faces north. So along the front yard fence are planted perennials, phlox, peonies, delphinium, tulips, baby's breath and a few small rose bushes. On the west is a hedge of roses and iris. On the south, which is our back yard, we have chrysanthemums, iris and more roses. chrysanthemums, iris and more roses. And under an apple tree my daughter has a wild flower garden where she has almost every kind of wild flower and fern that grows in the nearby woods. This is a pretty spot in spring and

This is a pretty spot in spring and early summer.

On the east is our vegetable garden, but on the edge of the garden next to the lawn, we always plant a bed of annuals with the vegetables planted beyond. Next to the house we have spirea which seems to tie the house to the ground. On the back porch is a climbing rose bush. Then farther out

on the front lawn are two evergreen trees spaced the same distance from the house. These are kept trimmed round and about 4 feet tall. They are beautiful the year round and every year adds to the beauty of all the trees and shrubs.

But It's Home, Sweet Home

MRS. B. W. G.

CANNING, patching, cooking; cooking, patching, canning—day in, day out, week in, week out, month in, month out, and I don't know about the

month out, and I don't know about the year in, year out, yet, for I've been at it only a year and a half.

Yes, I like it! When a girl has lived out of a suitcase for 15 years she appreciates having a permanent place to can, patch and cook.

Now, on Sunday afternoons, I don't have to wonder if I put the belt to my blue dress in the suitcase, or if I left my stack of clean hankies on the dressing table at home.

People say: "Why don't you go places? Are you going? Weren't you there? Why, why don't you go?"

Bless their hearts, I'm glad to stay! But then I guess it makes a difference when you have the best man in the world to stay with.

Canning From the Garden

MRS. GEORGE COX

THE bunch beans were planted too deep last year and all had to be replanted. This made them a little late. They were just starting to bloom when a good rain came near the last of June. a good rain came near the last of June. The early-planted beans in most gardens had shed their blooms during the dry weather and were mostly a failure. From not quite three rows across the garden, we canned 74 quarts.

We planted five short rows of peas when years across the garden.

We planted five short rows of peas when we sowed the early lettuce, and these did fine. From these we canned 14 pints of peas. From seven rows planted later we got 4 pints, with about 2 quart. of dried peas for seed. If you never have used "Nitragin" for peas and beans, please try it. You will be agreeably surprised. But be sure to follow directions exactly. Do not dampen it too much. dampen it too much.

We made 26 quarts of kraut in half-gallon glass jars. If the jars are put in some cool place to sour, they won't lose so much juice, which spoils the kraut. We canned 55 quarts of corn and all the tomatoes we needed. Also

about 12 quarts of rhubarb.

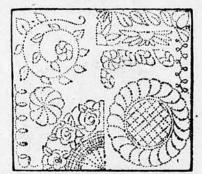
Potatoes were virtually a failure.

Better treat seed potatoes with formaldehyde before planting.

"How Shall I Quilt It?"

FIFTY ANSWERS

THE most important part of your The most important part of your whole quilt is the quilting. Because so many quilters have written to ask, "How shall I quilt it?" we have prepared a portfolio of quilting patterns. The little sketch shows just one page



of the book and will give you a faint idea of some of the "quilting goodies" between its covers. Please note the patterns are all full size and the complete design is given—not just a quarter or a half. There are many borders and corner sections, small fill-in designs and many beautiful 6, 9, 12, 15 and 18-inch patterns—in all more than 60 patterns. With each portfolio we give you directions for making your own perforated quilting patterns as well as a package of stamping powder free. This complete quilting outfit is included in package No. C5557 for only 50 cents—less than a cent a pattern. We have printed a limited number of these portfolios, so we cannot make this offer again. Address orders: Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Sage Earns \$100 a Year

MRS. C. R. TAYLOR

SAGE is easily grown and produces well, making a nice return for the land planted to it. But winter is the only time the dry sage sells—when farmers are butchering the demand is heavy for the product. I have found it my best winter income producer. A small plot has paid me around \$100 every year for the last few seasons. The leaves are picked early in the fall and dried in the sun. They then are packed away to preserve their flavor.

Last year I received 50 cents a pound for dry sage and the orders came from all over the U. S. Deducting the postage, I usually have 40 cents a pound left. I always depend on sage to provide funds for winter expenses.

Darn It on the Bias

DARN on the bias when mending hose or any garment. This gives elasticity so it can be stretched either way. It will give longer wear, too. Simply darn in the usual way only make the threads on the bias instead of lengthwise and crosswise.—Mrs. Raymond Watson.

Smooth Ironing Cover

TACK the cover on the ironing board while it is wet. It will dry gradually and be absolutely tight and smooth.—E. H.

Spring Flavor Foods

YOU'LL LIKE THEM

Lyonnaise Eggs—Spring is egg time, and this is such an unusual way to prepare them, the recipe is certain of welcome. Chop an onion fine and fry it for 10 minutes in 2 tablespoons of butter or fat. Add 1 tablespoon flour and cook until the mixture is smooth. Gradually pour in 1½ cups of milk and cook for 3 minutes, stirring constantly. Season with salt and pepper. Pour this sauce into a deep, hot baking dish and carefully break into it 6 eggs. Cover the eggs with ½ cup bread or cracker crumbs and bake in a moderate oven until the eggs are set.—Nina Taylor, Burden, Kan.

Bhubarh Jam—With your preserve shelf

Nina Taylor, Burden, Kan.

Rhubarb Jam—With your preserve shelf getting low you'll want to use some of the first tender stalks of rhubarb to make this "sweet" for your breakfast biscuits and hot cakes. Chop 6 pounds of rhubarb and let it stand with 5 pounds of sugar over night. In the morning, put 1 lemon, 1 orange, and if you like. 1 pound of figs thru the food chopper. Mix all ingredients together and simmer slowly for 3 hours, stirring often, until the jam is rich and thick. Pour it into hot jars or glasses and seal.—Mrs. E. C. F., R. 4, North Topeka, Kan.

Stuffed Meat Leaf—The fomily will enjoy

R. 4, North Topeka, Kan.

Stuffed Meat Loaf—The family will enjoy this. It is also nice to serve for company dinner. Use 2 pounds ground beef, 2 eggs well beaten, ½ cup milk, 1½ teaspoons salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, 1 tablespoon Worchestershire sauce, I cup soft bread crumbs, ½ teaspoon melted butter. Combine the ground beef, beaten egg, milk, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper and Worchestershire sauce. Line the bottom and sides of the loaf pan with this mixture. Make a dressing by combining bread crumbs, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, sage, grated onlon, and melted butter. Fill the center of the pan with the mixture. Cover the top with more meat mixture. Bake in a moderate oven for about 45 minutes. Serve while hot with tomato or mushroom sauce.—N. N. S., Atchison Co.

Our leastet, "The Homemade Fly Trap," gives complete directions for making a simple, inexpen-sive trap. For a copy send 4d to cover expense to Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

leaslet on "Resinishing Furniture" may be from the Home Service Department, Kansas mer, Topeka. Price 4c.

Our leastets, "Canning Fruit and Vegetables" (4c), and "Canning Budget" (2c), have helpful suggestions. Address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Teach Them Self-Control

THOMAS J. WALKER

ONE of the first lessons of life should be—else the last hard lesson must be—that of self-control. It son must be—that of self-control. It must be learned early, or it will be taught late. I doubt if there be any more fundamental reason for the existence of parents and home, teachers and schools, preachers and churches, than the teaching of this single trait of personality—self-control to children.

For those who have not learned self-control, the whole world is trying to teach it by harder, rougher, more expensive methods.

Sleeves Up-Necks Down

FOR SUMMER COMFORT



2643—This intriguing silk print frock is just pretending a cape. The back bodice cleverly extends over the shoulders and buttons onto the front bodice. It's sportive and youthful, yet so smartly sophisticated. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 31% yards of 39-inch material with 21% yards of binding.

3279—Just the dress for busy morning hours? Easy to slip into—and so smart! It's a model that will adapt itelf to the figure a little above normal weight as well as the slim youthful type. The bias lines and the wrapped effect of the skirt have a decidedly slimming effect. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 35 requires 3% yards of 39-inch material with 2½ yards of binding.

831—It's adorable with its perky shoulders and snug French bodice. The skirt, joined to the bodice with shirring, creates a dainty effect. Inexpensive and simple to make. Red and white dotted dimity made the original. Equally fetching is blue and white tissue gingham made with puffed sleeves of crisp white organdic. Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 4 requires 1% yards of 39-inch material.

Patterns 15c. Our Spring Fashion Magazine 10c if ordered with a pattern. Address Pattern Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

CHANGE TO crispness

WINTER is gone — and with it the need for heavy, monotonous winter menus. Bring spring to the breakfast table!

Call the family to a feast. Fill their bowls with Kellogg's Corn Flakes — crisp and golden served with milk or cream and a bit of fruit. Watch their faces brighten as they taste that delicious flavor - that crispness, so refreshing to winter-jaded appetites!

Kellogg's are rich in energy, easy to digest. A nourishing lunch or supper for children.

Economical, too, and so easy to serve! No cooking. Always oven-fresh in the heat-sealed inner WAXTITE bag — an exclusive Kellogg feature. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.



Kelloggis FOR CRISPNESS

Make Motherhood Safe

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

IT SURE "would be nice for a young mother to live in New York City where folks know how to take care of young mothers who bring babies into the world. Why, there's a big club of ladies there called the Ma-

ternity Center Association and their chief job is to make mother-hood safe and easy!"

True enough. All of us may take our hats off to New York's Maternity Center Association. What they do for the young mothers of New York spreads itself all

over our land.

Their big point is that too many mothers die in childbirth in this country compared with certain other civilized lands. Taking the United States as a whole it is found that for every as a whole it is found that for every 5,000 living babies born, 33 mothers are sacrificed. That is too many. The Maternity Center Association asserts that among 5,000 births under their favorable conditions, that in 8 years only 11 mothers died.

Several of our Western states have better records than New York. In Kansas, for example, in 1933, the total mother deaths in the birth of 31,-145 living babies was 154. That is less than 5 to the 1,000. But it ought to be less than 3.

less than 3.

The strongest recommendation made for the safety of mothers is prenatal care. A study of the fatalities showed that more than half of the women had no prenatal care what-ever. A great many of the deaths folever. A great many of the deaths fol-lowed a surgical operation. Such op-erations may be avoided in many cases, if the doctor sees his patient in the early months of pregnancy.

It is believed that 10,000 of the 16,000 American women who an-nually die in childbirth could be saved,

if every prospective mother received proper care. In order to obtain such care there are two outstanding needs even more demanded by the farm woman than her city neighbor.

(1) Obtain competent care as soon a regnancy is established.

(2) Do everything possible to have normal delivery and agree to operative help only if absolutely essential.

Kansas Farmer has a series of renatal letters that are issued prenatal letters that are issued monthly to expectant mothers. If you wish the series, send 40 cents with your name and address to Ruth Goodyour name and address to Kuth Good-all, Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and give date you expect your baby. The remittance simply pays cost of the service.

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

A Good Investment

MANY readers of Kansas Farmer have written asking me how they may invest a few dollars they have laid aside for a "rainy day" and be guaranteed safety, prompt payment of interest, and the return of the full amount when they want it, and at the same time receive 6 per cent interest on the when they want it, and at the same time receive 6 per cent interest on the amount invested. I believe I can make a suggestion along this line that will be of value to you, and I shall be glad to give full information to anyone who will write me. Address your letter to—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

My Kansas Farmer Book

SAVE every issue of Kansas Farm-SAVE every issue of Kansas Farmer. They make a wonderful reference library. After the family has read the paper, go thru it for everything you think will prove useful. Write the name of the article and the page on the front cover. Place the magazines in a binder. You may punch holes and tie them together. Articles are easily found by referring to the index.—Mrs. B. M. S.





SUPERFEX OIL-BURNING REFRIGERATOR

Chills foods economically and makes ice cubes all year. A few cents' worth of kerosene makes the cold. No electricity or other connections required. Write today for free booklet.

The new Perfection stoves are designed for practical utility. Everything is open and easy to get at . : . burners have tilting drums for easy lighting : : : ovens are at convenient height ::: fuel reservoirs can be tilted and removed for filling : : : and every stove has broom-high space beneath.

strength. This same purchase will enable

you to keep all your cooking and baking up to your highest standards. When you

buy a new High-Power Perfection oil-

burning stove, all these kitchen improve-

ments are yours-and, in addition, a notice-

able saving on fuel costs.

Finishes are porcelain and baked enamel and lacquer in a choice of color combinations to bring new beauty to any kitchen. Ask your dealer to show you the new Perfection ranges, also the stoves designed for use with separate ovens. Enjoy High-Power cleanliness and speed in your kitchen this week; Send for booklet. Perfection

Stove Company, 7814-B Platt Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

"IT'S THE QUICKEST, CLEANEST STOVE I EVER USED-AND SO ECONOMICAL!"

"I've done a lot of cooking in my 40 years of homemaking. I know all the kitchen troubles of the days before the development of modern oilburning stoves. That's why I'm so enthusiastic about my new Perfection range with fast, clean High-Power burners. It's the best value I ever bought!"



Speed THAT SAVES TIME * Cleanliness THAT SAVES WORK * Free Economy THAT SAVES MONEY

Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

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

REMARKABLE SUCCESS

In Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 20, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get fore. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

YOU RUN NO RISK

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

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY

Dept. 20,
Waterloo, Iowa
For Sale by all Leading Druggists
and Poultry Supply Dealers.



"Black Leaf 40" has double action. Kills insects quickly... by contact and fumes. No waiting for results with "Black Leaf 40". Experiment Stations recommend it. Safe, because the spray "fumes-off" (evaporates) in a few days or is washed off by rain. No permanent, harmful residue. Concentrated, economical... a little makes a lot of spray.

2 lot of spray.

OTHER USES: Repels dogs which would stain shrubbery, especially evergreens. Kills poultry lice when spread lightly on roots. Directions on labels and free leaflets tell how to kill insects with "Black Leaf 40". Sold everywhere.





Patented INSOLUBLE coating. More effec-tive; easier on the birds. At your Lee dealer, GEO. H. LEE CO., Mfrs., Omaha, Nebr. POULTRY -

Regulating Brooder Heat

IT is usual to start the brooder at 100 degrees with the thermometer placed low at the outer edge of the canopy. During warm weather the temperature may be reduced about 1 degree a day until 80 degrees is reached. In cold weather a reduction of 5 degrees a week is safe. Brooder houses too hot or too dry, often cause poor feather growth. Chilled chicks are likely to develop diarrhea and grow slowly. If cold, the chicks will pile at night. When chicks are small have plenty of heat, but always a place where they can go if they want to cool off. Early chicks may require heat until 10 weeks old, while later-hatched chicks may need it only 6 weeks. Leave the stove in the brooder T is usual to start the brooder at weeks. Leave the stove in the brooder house for some time after heat has been discontinued, there may be a sudden cold snap.

No Cure for Coccidiosis

THE 8 to 12 weeks after hatching THE 8 to 12 weeks after hatching bring a mean enemy to chicks—coccidiosis. It is one of the most dangerous diseases of young chicks and is spread by contamination of food, water, and soil from droppings of infected chicks. If chicks recover, the organisms usually disappear within a month unless reinfection takes place. "Poultry growers sometimes are led to believe that certain 'medicines' will cure this malady," says Dr. H. E. Moskey, veterinarian of the Federal Food and Drug Administration. "According to good veterinarians, there is no drug or combination of drugs, which can be considered a cure for coccidiosis of chicks."

You May Hatch 1,000 Eggs

If I hatch a few chicks for my neighbor or sell a few I hatch, do I come under this hatchery code?—L. E. R.

IF YOU custom-hatch fewer than If YOU custom-hatch fewer than 1,000 eggs, or sell fewer than 500 chicks during a calendar year, you are not required to comply with the commercial and breeder hatchery code. That code prohibits selling chicks below cost of production, even "distress" or surplus chicks. It requires that each lot of distress that each lot of distress with the must be listed separately with the code committee, which may have 24 hours in which to exercise an option to buy these chicks.

Sun Porch for the Chicks

SANITARY runway or A SANITARY runway or "sun porch" for baby chicks keeps them off disease-infested ground, protects them from rats, hawks and other marauders. Also it enables them to take care of themselves when a storm threatens, reduces labor, and keeps the old hens from eating feed put out for the chicks. Make a frame and use hail screen or very fine-meshed woven wire all-around. Back it up to the brooder and the job is done. brooder and the job is done

A Corncob Chick Carpet

SEVERAL Linn county poultry raisers are using ground corncobs for litter in their brooder house, and urge others to try it. Dry corncobs are ground coarsely and then used the same as peat litter. They will last about as long as peat. If chicks are healthy, cleaning the brooder house once a month is enough. This is a good way to use a waste farm product.

Found 11 Developed Eggs

IN preparing a very fat old hen for a Sunday dinner noodle soup, I found 11 fully developed eggs, with hard shells. Which probably explains the hen's erect posture I had noticed, head in air, tail trailing to the ground.—Mrs. Mayme Osso, Osage Co.

Why Some Eggs Are Larger Can I feed my hens so they will lay larger eggs?—B. J. J.

MANY things affect the size of a hen's eggs, but feed does not have much influence. The tendency to lay large or small eggs is inherited. The age at which a pullet starts to lay has a bearing on her egg-size. Birds that begin to lay very young are likely to

lay smaller eggs all their life than those which start laying later. Hot summer weather causes a decrease in egg-size. Buy baby chicks from bigegg hens.

Turks Can't Stand Filth

TURKEY raisers know that "blackhead" comes from running the birds over contaminated ground. It may show as early as 35 days after the poults have been on this "dirty" soil. Clean ground is the thing for Clean ground is the thing for

Sweet Corn Until October

ANNIE L. WELLS
Franklin County.

ANNIE L. WELLS
Franklin County.

THIS year I am drawing on rich experience to plant what I hope will be my best garden. I know what the members of the family like both fresh and in the can. I know the satisfaction of variety and abundance. This year I am going to double the size of my garden. Surplus vegetables can be sold at a nice profit.

My best garden in reality will be two gardens—spring and fall. I am going to put a lot of emphasis on the fall garden, because it gives abundant satisfaction. I am looking forward right now to plenty of juicy sweet corn next October, bushels of crisp cucumbers for dill pickles just before frost, head lettuce, egg plant, turnips and even tomatoes. Killing frost does not come until November, so just watch me cash in on fall planting. Last fall I had corn, beans and tomatoes from my garden on November 8. Drouth can be expected in July and August, cutting short the early garden. But the fall garden will hold on and on, if planted to come in about October 1 to 10. By all means repeat on your garden plantings. You will find October as good as June for garden satisfaction.

A circular on preventing and treating diseases of baby chicks, is free for the asking. Address Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

21c MORE FOR NOPCO XX BIRDS

HERE'S the experience of a poultryman who decided to take nobody else's word about mixing Norco XX in his mashes, but to find out for himself. He writers

mashes, but to find out for himself. He writes:

"I started out with two small flocks of pullets, one feeding Nopco XX and the other a higher priced mash—and the result is unbelievable,

"I started when the pullets were 4 months old, feeding laying mash gradually. At 6 months the ones feeding on Nopco XX were laying 62%, a well developed pullet—in fact, a better bird all the way around. The other flock fed on a high priced mash were laying 48% and some pullets were quite backward.

"The following week I sold the pullets: average \$1.37 the ones fed on Nopco XX and only \$1.16 the ones fed on a higher priced mash. In other words, layed 14% better and received 15% more for my Nopco XX fed pullets."

Thousands of poultrymen have had the same results from feeding Nopco XX daily in their mashes. Stronger, healthier birds. Lower mortality. More and better eggs. Higher hatchability.

If you want increased income ask for Nopco XX—concentrated Vitamin D (U. S. Patent 1,678,454) in cod liver oil. Send for your free copy of "20 Years of Progress in Poultry Feeding," a brief history of Vitamin D and Nopco XX, to: NOPCO, 5423 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

NOPCO, 5423 Essex St., Harrison, N.J.



LEE'S LICE KILLER DESTROYS MITES & LICE AT 1/2 THE USUAL COST. Simply paint on roosts, dropping boards. For mites, spray thoroughly. Best results. 1/2 gal., only 90c. GEO. H. LEE CO., Mfrs.,

EXPERIENCED CHICK RAISERS FEED NUTRENA

Over 350,000 Poultry Raisers Endorse Nutrena Chick Mash

Good Poultry Raisers know they can get this all-mash chick ration for chicks up to 12 weeks of age that takes the guess-work out of feeding—helps prevent leg weakness and white diarrhea—contains the correct ingredients needed for bone and feather develop-ment, plus the protective health Vitamin A and the Sun-shine Vitamin D. Why take chances? Why ex-

periment this year when chicks cost more? Start

A baby chick can starve on a bucketful of the wrong kind of feed, yet only two handfuls of NUTRENA needed to safely feed a baby chick the critical first three weeks.

Ask your dealer or write us

FREE BOOK

Chick Pointers for Average Folks-

Tells you how to make bigger profits without investing more money in additions and equipment. Contains hundreds of valuable chick hints. Yours free for the asking.

NUTRENA MILLS, Inc.



PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Recovered His Stolen Calves

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

THE old saying, "A stitch in time saves nine", brought down saves nine", brought down to date, will apply to the theft of cattle on the posted premises of H. H. Ward, Norwich, Kan. A slit in time saved him

Norwich, Kan. A slit in time saved him three calves.

Because Mr. Ward had marked his cattle for identification by certain slits in the ears, he established ownership to the calves stolen and transported from his farm by Gail Martin and Harold Garnett. Garnett now is serving a sentence in the reformatory. One-half of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service reward was paid to Mr. Ward for keeping his premises posted, discovering the theft promptly and establishing ownership by these marks. The other half was paid to Sheriff John Shay, who ran down clues and made the arrest.

This is just another argument in favor of identification marks for all farm property.

farm property.

Identified by Repair Marks

A SET of Gibson breeching harness, A SET of Gibson breeching harness, stolen from Service Member Mrs. William Flinsbaugh, Osawatomie, Kan., was identified by repair marks. It was found where it had been hidden by Ted Kennison, now serving a 1-5 year sentence in the reformatory. Sheriff Joe Achey, Miami county, assisted in running down the thief and received \$10 of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service reward. The remainder was paid to Mrs. Flinsbaugh for keeping her premises posted, reporting promptly and identifying the stolen goods when found.

Thought Thief Would Return

THE first time thieves visited the premises of Henry Stover, R. 1, Beloit, Kan., and took away a load of wheat, there were no clues that could be followed successfully. Believing the thieves would return, Mr. Stover laid plans for their capture. In about 2 weeks, they did return and with the help of D. E. Anderson, undersheriff, Mr. Stover succeeded in the arrest and

conviction of Clayton Clark and Marto exceed 5 years; Clark, in the reformatory, and Icenogle in the penitentiary. On recommendation of Undersheriff Anderson, all of the \$50 reward was paid to Henry Stover.

Key Sent Him to Lansing

FOR some time after a motorcycle FOR some time after a motorcycle was stolen from the premises of Lovell Thurow, R. 1, St. John, Kan, no trace of the thief was found. Then, a friend, David Hardy, discovered what he believed was the stolen vehicle. Thurow applied his key and it fitted perfectly into the handlebar lock, proving the ownership. Ural Drain was convicted for the theft and given a 5-15 year sentence to Lansing. The \$50 reward was distributed, one-half to Service Member Thurow, \$15 to David Hardy, Macksville, and \$10 to Sheriff Ruben Welch, Stafford county.

Two Guests Rob Their Host

 $\mathbf{I}^{\mathbf{T}}$ was an unusual return for hospitality. Walter Wood and Lewis Weaver Ity. Walter Wood and Lewis Weaver were dinner guests in the home of Lafe Lester, Rolla, Kan. Later in the evening, while Wood entertained the family, Weaver relieved Lester's Ford car of two wheels. When the theft was discovered, suspicions led to the arrest and conviction of the two visitors. Each was given a 90-day sentence in the Stevens county jail. On the recommendation of County Attorney A. E. Kramer, all of the reward was paid to Service Member Lester.

Got a Better Settlement

Since I wrote you last, the claim agent at Marysville, was here to see about the two claims. We came to an agreement that I was to receive \$39 for the two claims. Thanks for the help of the Protective Service. I would not have been able to get more than their offer without it.—George Davin, Onaga, Kan.

I received my check and it is appreciated. If it wasn't for Kansas Farmer's Protective Service, there would be much more robbing done. It is a great help to farmers.—W. B. Oplinger, Jewell, Kan.

No Frills on These Farm Loans

Western Kansas Has a Better Spring Than Last Year

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

THE way the farmer Production Credit Associations do business is interesting and yery practical. If farmers are going to have their own credit organizations, we want good ones that can do business as cheaply as possible. There is one of these associations at Larned. After a visit to the office and a short talk with the secretary we begin to think of several things. Here is an organization that can lend several hundred thousand dollars at a low rate of interest compared to the usual charge. The organization is for farmers. The business is being handled by a secretary, a stenographer and three field inspectors. The office equipment would probably sell for a small sum. When a farmer wants a loan he sits down and talks to another fellow who looks and talks like a farmer. A farmer inspector comes around and inspects the property farmer inspector comes around and inspects the property.

This way of doing business appeals to a farmer, It beats going to a place that has a marble front costing \$15,000, about \$10,000 worth of fixtures inside, a lot of clerks and accountants looking thru a wire fence, signs up indicating tear gas bombs are on hand, and several dignified-looking business men sitting at mahogany desks . . . It does not make a fellow feel all together comfortable to enter one of these palaces and see a fellow with a machine gun peering thru a bullet-proof cage near the door. .

Has the old banking business had its day, many are asking. Why pay inter-est to maintain such extravagance and uneconomical use of equipment and

labor? . . . Many farmers are coming to believe that private banks are about on the same basis that the livery barn was when the auto came into use. The livery stable owner who hung on and said, "the fool people will all kill themselves with those motor-driven contraptions," finally had to give up.

Lots of real estate has changed hands around here the last few weeks!

Many acres of wheat were blown out and other acres damaged to some extent. Then an inch of rain added hope for the wheat that was left and made spring prospects more encouraging. There are farmers who have sown their barley and oats twice.

Altho dust storms and drouth areas are not as general as they were last spring, everyone is asking whether this is going to be another dry year? Last year early in the spring, small whirlwinds playing over the country, were a common thing, and were in sight all summer. Sometimes they would reach several hundred feet into the air. We are seeing them again this spring, and if they are a sign of dry weather, as if they are a sign of dry weather, as old-timers say they are, we are in for another dry year.

The Government is changing its policies rapidly. The 54 per cent minimum wheat planting acreage has been waived in 32 counties in Kansas. The land bank is giving bonds instead of cash. This may be a good move, but it does not look so at present. The bonds do not put the cash into circulation, and if they are exchanged for cash, will fall in the hands of the wealthy.



Massey-Harris Reaper-**Thresher** (combine)

AN EXCLUSIVE, corrugated rasp-bar cylinder, and adjustable full-width concave, thresh all kinds of grain without stopping for adjustments. No teeth to loosen, break or bend. Greater separating capacity, more length of straw travel.

The heavier the crop, the more satisfac-tion you will get from your Massey-Harris

Investigate before you buy a reaper-thresher.

The Massey-Harris Co.

General Offices: Racine, Wis.

Factories: A complete line, "Plow-in-Hand" quality.



It 15 47.

Reaper-Thresher. Handles tangled, matted or weed-infested fields as easily as standing crop. Two sizes—12 and 15 foot, for light or heavy tractors. Also swathers—end or center delivery—Pick-up attachments.

MAIL COUPON

THE MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Dept. K-4, Racine, Wis. Please mail descriptive folder on your reaper-thresher, and name of nearest dealer.

I am also interested in

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....



As A B C That it is wise economy

And otherwise It takes the prize For flavor, taste and quality



Blue Ribbon's Best By every test There's really no malt sweller



That's why it's yet, Please don't forget The nation's biggest seller

AMERICA'S BIGGEST

BUY YOUR WINDMII

Now You can now buy an Improved Aermotor
—the best windmill that has ever been made—at a very low price.
The little money which you invest in an Aermotor will give you a wonderful amount of service and satisfaction. It is important that you have a constant supply of water.

The Improved Aermotor is a wonderful pumping machine. The Removable Bearings and Large Wheel Shaft make the Aermotor more sturdy and durable than ever. It runs in the lightest breeze and regulates with surprising smoothness in the strong, gusty winds. Every moving part is so completely self-oiling that it needs attention but once a year.

Write for our new circular which tells you why Aermotor wheels are so strong, durable and efficient.

We also make wonderful deep well Electric Pumps and Automatic Water Systems. AERMOTOR CO., 2500 Roosevelt Rd., Branches: Oakland, Des Moines Chicago, Ill. Dallas, Minneapolis, Kansas City



STOCK TANKS





GRAIN BINS

Butler Rus-Pruf stock tanks holding endurance records of 28 years are reported good for many more. Now better than everbefore. Made of Galvanized to Last, full gage, copper steel with smooth, strong tube top. Cost you no more—give you biggest value for your money.

Insist on Butler Galvanized to Cast steel bins 24 years old good for many more. Protect all grained for many more, Protect all grained for many more. Protect all grained for many more, Protect all grained for many more. Protect all grained for many more, Protect all grained for many more. Protect all grained for many more, Protect all grained for many more, Protect all grained for many more. Protect all grained for many more, Protect all grained for many more. Protect all grained for many more, Protect all grained

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
1204 Eastern Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 904 Sixth Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Kansas Won't Have Average Crop

But World Still Has More Than Enough Wheat

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, fed		\$6.85	\$5.75
Hogs		4.30	3.45
Lambs		10.25	6.10
Hens, Heavy	11	.11	.08
Eggs, Firsts	14	.1514	.10%
Butterfat		.20	.16
Wheat, Hard Winter		.821/2	.68%
Corn, Yellow	45%	.46	-36
Oats	341/4	.34	.241/
Barley	421/2	.451/2	.331/
Alfalfa, Baled	.18.50	14.00	12.00
Prairie		8.50	7.00

WINTER wheat crop of 124 A WINTER wheat crop of 124 million bushels is predicted for Kansas by the state board and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, judging by April 1, condition of the crop. That beats our short crop of 57½ million bushels last year, but doesn't come up to the 5-year average, 1928-32, of 177 million bushels. Growing conditions have improved recently, so more bushels may be added, but Kansas wheat wouldn't flood a normal market this year. The flood a normal market this year. The U. S. winter wheat crop will be about 492 million bushels, compared to 351 million last year and the 5-year average, 1927-31, of 632 million bushels. Condition of the crop is slightly below average. low average.

World Supply Same as 1933

The world carryover of wheat on August 1, 1934, will be 1,100 million bushels—the same as last year. But international estimates for 1934-1935 are optimistic as to lower wheat stocks and acreage. However, this crop season the principal wheat importing countries of Europe will have an increase of between 100 million and 120 million bushels on hand at the beginning of August 1934. That's the estimate.

Still Growing Too Much Wheat

Argentina had an unexpectedly large yield in 1933, making its problem more serious than when the world wheat agreement was signed last August. Argentina has done nothing to restrict output as yet. Russia reports an increase in wheat acreage in 1933, but a corresponding decrease in rye. Canada expects her acreage seeded this spring, to be sharply reduced—as much as 15 per cent.

Our Own Acreage Too Large

At the International Wheat conference, speaking for the U. S., Dr. Mordecai Eze-kiel reported a 6 per cent reduction in winter wheat acreage and an 11 per cent

cut in spring wheat acreage. That would mean a winter wheat harvest of 35½ million acres, a spring wheat harvest of 18,600,000 acres, or a total of 54,100,000 acres.

So We Have a New Sign-Up

This is 4,200,000 acres above the 49,900,000 to which we undertook to restrict
our wheat harvest for 1934 under our
agreement with the International Wheat
conference. To help bring this reduction
about we have re-opened the sign-up for
wheat farmers who did not sign before
and are closely checking present reduction
contracts.

We Are Eating More Meat

The American people have eaten more meat in the last 13 months than in any corresponding period, says John W. Rath, Institute of American Meat Packers. The average American ate 103.4 pounds of beef last year. American beef consumption is not far from normal in good times and bad, but this is not the case with all countries. So declining consumption does account for a part of the slump in cattle, due to a surplus of animals on the farms.

Not So Many Cattle on Hand

There were 12 per cent fewer cattle on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt states April 1, than a year ago. That is drop of 170,000 head. But an increase over April 1, 1932, of 82,000 head. The decrease is partly due to large quantities of the 1933 corn crop, which was 15 per cent below average in the Corn Belt, being sealed a farms to secure Federal loans. This nakes corn prices high compared with cattle prices.

Fewer Stocker Cattle Shipped

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle inspected thru stockyards into the Corn Belt during the 9 months, July 1933 to March 1934, were 11 per cent smaller than for the same months a year earlier. For the 3 months, January to March this year, stocker and feeder shipments were 14 per cent smaller than a year ago. Marketing plans for cattle on feed April 1, this year, show about the same per cent will be marketed by August 1, as was reported last year. That means the decrease in fed cattle marketings will come in the summer and fall seasons.

Cattle on Feed by States

THE estimated number of cattle on feed by states—percentage of the number on feed April 1, 1933—fol-

Ohio	Minnesota 98
Indiana 70	Iowa 96
Illinois 76	Missouri 97
Michigan 94	South Dakota 55
Wisconsin 85	
	Kansas 80

Eleven Corn Belt States (weighted).. 88.5

CROPS AND OUTLOOK

Green Bug Damaging Crops

It is Attacking Wheat and Alfalfa Fields

GREEN bugs, or aphids, are doing serious damage to wheat and alfalfa this spring. E. G. Kelly, insect specialist at the agricultural college, says the variety that attacks wheat usually begins its work in spots that are easily seen because they turn reddish or brownish in color. He recommends spreading straw on these infested spots and burning the straw to kill the pests. Aphid damage in alfalfa. tested spots and surring the straw to kill the pests. Aphid damage in alfalfa fields may not be so easily seen, but the leaves of the infested plants twist and wrinkle, and often the plants die. Kelly says use a harrow in front of a brush or chain drag to destroy the in-

Wheat, oats, alfalfa and gardens are doing well over most of Kansas. Pretty good chances for much of the fruit if late frost doesn't get it. Detailed county crop reports follow:

After—Ample surface moisture, wheat and casts in good condition, flax a little late but looks well, many farmers signed corn-hog contracts, farm polices much better than a year ago and farmers feeling better toward general outlook. In March 1981, aggs brought the producer 75 per cent more than in March 1983, as a result very little poultry going to macket, and prospect is many more chicks will be hatched than a year ago.—Guy M. Tredway.

Anderson—Had a much needed shower, wheat looking fine, early oats up to good stand, good deal of grass being sown for pasture, large per cent of farmers signed corn-hog contracts, stock came thru winter pretty well, good deal of ground plowed for corn.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barton—Received only a little moisture, but wheat fields are greening up quite well, spring field work starting, ladies enjoyed

annual Federated Club meeting at Great Bend, April 5. Butterfat, 18c; wheat, 69c; corn, 45c; eggs, 11c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Snow last month made 1.14 inches of moisture, April started off warm and showery, wheat and oats look green, no oats seriously hurt by freezes, some peaches still O. K., quite a complaint about loss of pigs during cold spell, many farmers selling cream to trucks from Missouri creameries. Corn, 36c to 40c at crib; eggs, 13c; milk, at Fort Scott condensery, \$1 cwt.—J. A. Strohm.

Brown—Little moisture, wheat making wonderful growth, oats up and looking well, a few are ready to plant corn, others getting ready, sheep owners report good crop of lambs. Wheat, 70c; corn, 27c; eggs, Ilc; cream, 18c; hens, 10c.—E. E. Taylor.

Cheyenne — Spring-like weather, most farmers have spring grain sown and potatoes planted, wheat and alfalfa making rapid growth, wheat and alfalfa making rapid growth, wheat are especially hasn't looked as good for 10 years, prospects for a good crop year never were better, grass starting 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than common, special election April 17, to vote on bonds for annex to community high school, high per cent of farmers signed corn-hog contracts. Wheat, 62c; haga, 32; corn, 30c to 32c; agga, 10c; buttereds, 17c.—F. M. Harlsck.

Charekee—Weather warmer after recent rain, gardens growing everywhere, county seat holds monthly market day first Wednesday of month.—J. H. Van Horn.

Cowley—Wheat and oats making fine growth since heavy rains, corn planting will be a little late, especially in eastern part of county, many folks have become willing public charges, recent community sale, \$5.010.15—24 horses, 214 cattle, 565 hogs.—K. D. Olin.

Crawford—Corn planting in full blast, more cats than usual, green bugs taking some wheat. Wheat, 72c; corn, 40c; cats, 30c; hegs, \$3.10; eggs, 11c; cream, 17c; hens, 9c.—J. H. Crawford.

Edwards-Many wheat fields ruined by

high winds, gardens up and grawing, not much oats and barley seeded, pastures short, feed scarce, cherries and apricots alive. Wheat, 62c; eggs, 12c; corn, 36c.— Myrtle B. Davis.

Myrtle B. Davis.

Ellsworth—Very dry, wheat will not last much longer, green bugs are taking large toll in some fields, oats up but growing slowly, pastures starting slowly, little feed for livestock, many people have lost cattle from poison in wheat pasture, gardens slow, good prospect for large fruit crop. Wheat, 70c; corn, 43c; oats, 40c; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 11c.—Don Helm.

Ellis—Dry and windy, wheat damaged quite a bit, need a soaking rain, pastures not greening up and won't until we get rain, quite a few corn-hog contracts signed, no public sales. Wheat, 56c; corn, 50c; kafir, 50c; barley, 50c.—C. F. Erbert.

Ford—A drop of 54 degrees in temperature recently, several dust storms a week keep farmers guessing as to outcome of wheat, ground still dry, oats and barley coming up, chicks being shiped in, good horses sell well. Cream, 15c; eggs, 12c; wheat, 69c; cane seed, \$1 a bu.—John Zurbuchen.

buchen.

Franklin—High winds and dust storms, oats and wheat look fine, planted my first patch of corn April 10, be glad to hear who planted earlier, pear, plum and cherry trees blossomed nicely, a neighbor has a nice sprinkling of peach blossoms, short of rough feed, a few farmers almost thru plowing, groumd doesn't work as easily as it should, one man putting up hog fence and has invested in quite a bunch of porkers, many sheep killed by dogs, we live 8½ miles from Ottawa and a traveling grocery brings us bread, fresh fruits, canned goods and many other articles and takes eggs in exchange, a little more moisture would be welcome, a few public sales. Eggs, 12c; not much change in other prices.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Harper—Wheat growing well after ½-

Harper—Wheat growing well after ½-inch rain, oats coming up, disking for corn in progress, affalfa making good growth, horses bringing good prices with strong demand for good stock, many gardens made despite cold weather, fewer hatchery chicks than usual, feed scarce. Wheat, 68c; corn, 52c; cats, 47c; butterfat, 18c; hens, 9c; eggs, 13c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebks.

Harvey—Weather fine for growing wheat and oats, peach, pear and apricot trees in full bloom and beautify the landscape; livestock doing well, no corn planted yet. Wheat, 67c; corn, 45c; cats, 30c; bran, \$1.05; shorts, \$1.10; cream, 18c; eggs, 10c to 13c; heavy hens, 9c; springs, 7c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—A few light rains raised our morale but more needed, both rain and morale; tornado and dust storms last week, oats and grass coming well, pastures greening up, seedling peaches blooming, corn planting started, alfalfa stood wintar well, processing tax on hogs a grievous burden, sheep shearing next week.—J. B. Schenck.

Schenck.

Johnson—Fairly frequent but very light rains fall to make much impression on our long-extended and severe drouth, all ordinary wells dry or nearly so, creeks main source of stock water, oats, garden and wheat looks fairly well; grass would grow rapidly if ground were soaked, green bugs hurting alfalfa, larger than usual potato acreage, oats in, spring plowing done, relief gardens under way, peaches seem to have been killed by severe weather in March, other fruits fair to good, considerable interest taken in cornhog program, feed scarce, scarlet fever cases have been numerous, about usual number of chickens will be raised, horses in demand at good prices. Hens, 7c to 9c; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 12c; potatoes, \$1.50 bu.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kiowa—Received a fine rain, wheat

Kiowa—Received a fine rain, wheat surely looks good, people taking the cattle off of it, will soon be plenty of grass, lots of little chicks, guite a lot of public sales, prices good, a number of folks changing places, corn given out by Government last week. Wheat, 68c; corn, 45c; kafir, \$1 cwt.; maize, \$1.20 cwt.; Bour, \$1.50 for 48 lbs.; poultry, 4c to 8c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 16c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Labette—Plenty of rain to make stock water and moisture, many wheat fields badly spotted by green bugs, most fields look good, prospects for fair crop of strawberries, peaches, cherries and apples, getting ready to plant corn or planting, pastures green. Eggs, 13c; butterfat, 22c; corn, 45c to 50c; wheat, 58c.—Earl McLane.

Lane — Lots of wind, little moisture, some bardey up, much not yet aprouted, wheat being pastured, grass has good start considering lack of moisture.—A. R. Bentey.

Leavenworth—All rejoice over beautiful spring, sunshine and showers; gardens, oats and wheat look fine, 8-months schools closing with usual basket dinners, many sanitary toilets constructed with CWA labor, ground working nicely. Eggs, 13c; cream, 20c; shorts, \$1.10; Cobbler potatees, \$2.15 cwt.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Ground pretty dry, wheat still green and shows prospect of a crop, feed scarce, mast stock thin, no fat hogs in county, corn-hog allotment about all signed up, potatoes about all planted, some gardens made, oats where sown early, good stand—R. W. Greene.

Lyon—More fine sunshine, warm days good on wheat, oats and grass, all look very well, plenty of rough weather so folks can lay off one or two days every week to go to Emporia's big stores to trade, stock doing well, most all on grass, many chicks hatched.—E. R. Griffith.

many chicks hatched.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Need more moisture, cutworms working on new alfalfa, Sweet
clover and oats all up and tooking fine,
pastures slow, milk cow elimination next
thing on the "sign-on-the-dotted-line" program, why cut out the small producer
who never over-produced? Can't even get
enough ahead at these prices to buy gasoline, let alone paint for farm buildings.
Corn. 35c; wheat, 55c; eggs. 12c; cream,
21c; Sudan, 7c a 1b.; Sweet clover, 5c; potatoes, \$2.50 cwt.; haga, \$3.20 cwt.; hay,
\$5.—J. D. Stosz.

Mentgomery—Lots of rain, wheat continues to do well, some green bug damage, oats doing nicely, corn planting progressing, pastures are forward in growth, hog prices lagging behind expectations. Butterfat, 20c; eggs, 12c.—W. A. Knox.

Miami—Fine spring weather, several light rains and showers, oats and pastures getting green, most ground prepared for corn, many contracted acres will be planted to Sweet clover or lespedeza, some to alfalfa.—W. T. Case.

Noeshe—Wheat in many sections injured by green bugs, damage will be extensive from present outlook, cats and alfalfa may be attacked, farm work slowed down by 2-inch rain, fields soon dried and many planting corn, pastures greening up, livestock does not seem to care for dry feed, at public sale held north of Thayer, Percheron stallion sold for \$275, a jack for \$150, cows \$15 to \$25, farm implements and junk at good prices, many laborers unemployed. Wheat, \$7c; hens, \$c; eggs, 13c; butterfat, 2ic.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—High winds have done considerable damage to wheat, other is drying up for lack of moisture, prospect now is poor, stock doing well on wheat pasture, grass starting, some barley being sown.—James McHill.

Morth Greenwood—A 3-inch rain made abundance of water, oats all up, wheat doing nicely, farmers preparing ground for planting, pastures soon will be ready, lots of farmers terracing. Corn, 42c; kafir, 34c; oats, 30c; eggs, 13c; cream, 21c.—A. H. Brothers.

Brothers.

Osage—Much-needed rain soaked ground to good depth, filled water ponds but the continued dry weather had dried them out so they are not holding, grass and oats looking fine, alfalfa has made good growth, feed scarce altho cattle look fine, a good many being shipped in from Texas, oats are all in and ground being prepared for row crops, some corn will be planted next week, ground in fine condition to work, good deal of sickness reported, mostly mumps, almost closed several rural schools, many gardens have been made, more baby chicks than usual. Eggs, 15c.—James M. Parr.

Pawnes—Ideal growing weather, could

Pawnee—Ideal growing weather, could use more moisture, oats and barley look good, not much planted this spring, gardens making good start, several farmers lost cattle from wheat poisoning, many wheat fields hurt by blowing, Eggs, 11c; wheat, 68c; butterfat, 17c; heavy hems, 9c; light hems, 7c; butter, 20c; potatoes, \$1.40.—Paul Haney.

Pottawatomie — Recent rains helped grass, wheat and oats, also young Sweet clover which is up and doing, most of corn ground is prepared, gardens planted, recent windstorm did little damage, many digging new wells or drilling old ones and getting plenty of water. Eggs, 12c; cream, 20c; corn, 40c.—Mrs. G. McGranahan.

Rawlins—Need a good rain, nearly all spring grain planted, some up, needs rain badly, most wheat looks good, no hoppers yet, no farm sales, not much stock going to market, some good sumac seed this year. Wheat, 65c; corn, 33c; eggs, 12c; cream, 20c; hens, 6c.—J. A. Kelley.

Reno—Wheat rank and unusually thick, will require plenty of moisture, oats doing a good job of growing, pastures beginning to green up, fruit has a good chance for a crop if we have no late frosts, community sales still get large crowds.—E. T. Ewing.

Books—More dust storms, wheat does not look good, some will be plowed up, farmers preparing ground for corn, several farms for sale. Wheat, 65c; corn, 38c; bran, \$1.15; shorts, \$1.15.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Winter wheat backward as result of drouth and high winds, the more advanced fields suffering for moisture, many fields have blown badly, oats and barley coming up to good stands, all growing crops need rain badly, pastures not far enough along to graze, stock thin. Wheat, 65c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 13c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Soward—Some moisture but need more considerably fine looking wheat, grass starting well, have had good wheat pasture but most everyone has taken their stock off. Wheat, \$80; heavy hens, \$0; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 15c.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

Summer — Weather favoring growing crops, everything looking great, moisture has kept worms back, some oeder at present, best prospect for peaches we have had in years, cherry and apricot trees hurt by freeze, livestock doing well, prices lower at community sales, alfalfa coming on a lot better than expected, more sown than usual last year, lots of gardens being planted, some up looking fine, farmers busy working corn ground, home-grown rhubsrb on market, many pigs to the litter this spring, more young coits than in years, eggs plentiful and cheap, large number of dead trees left from last year's drouth, not much going to market.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Washington—High winds darneyed wheat

J. E. Bryan.

Washington—High winds damaged wheat and oats, reported that ground had dried down as deep as plowed, some oats have sprouted and died, if it doesn't rain soon there will be no grass by May 1, feed getting scarce, ready sale for all good alfalfa to be had, feeders paying 40 cents for corn, lots of corn sealed by the Government, about 54 per cent of farmers signing corn-hog altotment. Wheat, 68c; corn, 40c; cats, 36c; bated prairie, \$6; alfalfa, \$5 to \$8; butterfat, 20c; hens, 8c; eggs, lic.—Raiph B. Cole.

eggs, Ilc.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wyandetto-Recent heavy rain washed freshly-worked fields badly, oats coming up nicely, pastures greening rapidly, probably largest acreage of soybeans will be sown this spring due to contracted acres, little corn or oats remain to be sold, surplus hay has been sold, fruit trees blooming, strawberries being uncovered, gardens and baby chicks doing nicely, farmers act very enthusiastic about pig creep, they would rather get rid of shoats and elder ones.—Warren Scott.

Our Busy Neighbors

Yes Indeed

Dead men tell no tales—and even their epitaphs are not believed.

The natives of India aren't like Americans. They revere the cow, too, not just the buil.

The hard part of solving national problems is to get the people to agree on the right answer.

Robin Hood took it from one crowd and gave it to another, so our system of government isn't so unique.

([No wonder "horse sense" is proverbial. The horse knew at first that an automobile was something to be afraid of.

La Harpe a Flax Center

MORE flax was shipped out of La Harpe, Allen county, last year than from any other station in the state. The flax acreage sown this spring in that section also is large, and the crop has a fine start.

For a Team of Roans, \$300

WHEN it comes to selling a team of horses, Ed Schooler, Logan, believes he can go Belleville farmers one better. He sold a team of roan geldings the first week in April, for \$300. The buyer was Frank Starr, Lebanon.

He Will Raise Herefords

THE star pitcher of the St. Louis Cardinals, Burleigh Grimes, bought the top prize bull, Prince Domino B 39th, for \$325, at auction. He is establishing a herd of Herefords in St. Louis county for raising cattle the right way.

Fly in Early-Sown Wheat

EARLY-SOWN wheat is looking fine, L'ARLY-BOWN wheat is looking line, but don't count the bushels from it until in the bin or elevator. Harry Povenmire, Coffey county farmer, says the fly is thick in all early sown wheat in his locality, and not a darn thing can be done about it.

Great Acreage of Oats

LYON county's grain man, Judd O'Connor, reports the greatest oat acreage sown this spring in his territory, that he has ever known. The same guess seems good for all Eastern Kansas, and the crop is now showing a fine prospect.

Consuming Power Reviving

THE Morrell Meat Packing plant in THE Morrell Meat Packing plant in Topeka, did 29 million dollars worth of business last year. The meat business in point of sales, was the largest business in the U. S. in 1933, the total amounting to 3¼ billion dollars. A good indication of reviving consuming power.

Fifty Foreclosures Halted

ALMOST 50 owners of farm land in A LMOST 50 owners of farm land in Sumner county already have been benefited by the mortgage moratorium law passed at the special session of the state legislature early in March. More than 200 property owners in the county are entitled to a mortgage extension under terms of the law.

Bought 1,000 Whitefaces

ONE thousand head of Whitefaces bought in New Mexico and Texas by E. E. Frizell will be pastured south of Holcomb, in Finney county. The Frizells recently sold 1,200 head of feeders to an Iowa packer who is distributing them among farmers for feeding.

Dogs as Meat Consumers

THE packer, John Morrell, who has a plant in Topeka, specializes in canned meat for dogs. It contains every food element a dog requires, except spinach or carrot tops, or the vitamins that nature provides. While it will not rid a dog of fleas or improve his bark, about everything else is taken care of. Recently 39 carloads of this dog meat was included in a shipment to Chicago where 1,400 deal-

ers handle the product and so help create a better market for livestock.

Then It Rained Crows

ARMERS in Chariton county, Mis-I souri, organized a raid on marauding crows that accounted for hundreds ing crows that accounted for hundreds in one night. Dynamite bombs were wired in a dozen trees where the black horde gathered and were exploded simultaneously. It literally "rained crows" and there was a rapid getaway by the survivors.

Alert Assessor Got Him

A COLORADO cattleman kept his herd on wheat pasture in Stanton county just a few days too long to escape the assessor. As he was leaving for home with the herd, a deputy sheriff stopped him and collected the mg for home with the herd, a deputy sheriff stopped him and collected the taxes before allowing him to proceed with the drive. What sort of hospital-ity is that?

Soil Drift Buried Shed

A FARMER in Northwest Oklahoma, had a frame and sheet metal shed on his wheat tract. After the spring dust storm, a neighbor visited the place to see how the crop had fared. The shed, a cook shack, was now a mound of earth with a length of stovepipe extending above it to indicate the fate of the building. Thousands of tons of real estate changed hands in that storm.

Need Manager's Signature

IN Coffey county, a farmer reported 25 hogs to the county allotment committee as dead. When told no payment could be made on them, he wrote on his evidence sheet, apparently as an afterthought, in checking them off, "dead, and gone to hell." The committee returned his evidence sheet to him with this notation, "if producer will go to destination of these hogs and secure statement properly signed by manager, evidence will be accepted."

The Canary Still Sings

WHILE doing her morning house WHILE doing her morning housework in Wyandotte county, Mrs. L. C. Noggle opened the door of her canary's cage so the bird might have a little freedom and fly about the room. The family's Shepherd dog Rex, was in the room. The canary tired of flying, alighted in the dog's mouth. Rex closed his mouth. Mrs. Noggle, horrified, pried it open. The bird flew out. Rex closed his mouth again. Mrs. Noggle resumed her dishwashing.

Had Big Drive on Rats

THE Pied Piper of Hamelin used a fife. His 25 imitators who went to work recently to rid the village of Clayton, Mo., of rats, used packages of poison fatal to rats but harmless to cats and dogs. A drop of scent that was distasteful to them but irrisistible to the rats, was put on each package. It was a CWA job.

Kansas Farmer has written to obtain the name of this poison also of the protective scent, for publication in a later issue.

Drama in the Henhouse

On a certain farm a recent night the good wife went out after dark to catch a hen. As she groped in the darkness a shadowy form brushed against her. Screaming for help she grabbed what she thought was a chicken thief and the alarmed fowls added a lusty note to the din. When Friend Husband came rushing out with a flashlight, he found his wife in a life or death struggle with a sack of timothy seed he had suspended from the coop roof.

Atlas Cane Excelled

A TLAS cane has far excelled all other A TLAS cane has far excented an other varieties for every purpose, in recent tests at the Furneaux farm, in Allen county, where the college experimental plots for Southeast Kansas are situated. All common varieties of cane have been thoroly tested on this

Anchor Triple Tested Serum

America's Leading Brand

Fifty Per Cent More Anchor Serum Used Than Any Other Brand Made. Any careful farmer can easily and safely vaccinate his own livestock and by so doing save from 25 to 50 per cent of the cost of doing the job.

Anchor Retail Prices

Anchor	Clear Concentrated Simultaneous Virus	Serum 55	cents	per	100 cc	s.
Anchor	Blackleg Aggressin	poultry) 2	cents	per	5 cc.	dose

Other serums, aggressins and bacterins at equally low price. Please get price list from our local dealer or send to us for the same.

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Atchison—S. C. Boneau
(Atchison Stock Yards)
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Caldwell—Hisher Drug Store
Caldwell—L. A. Perry Drug Store
Calcull—L. A. Perry Drug Store
Calcull—L. A. Perry Drug Store
Cancordia—Laughlin-Martin Drug Co.
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Gorham—Victoria Drug Store
Gove—G. A. Evans
Grinnell—Mac's Pharmacy
Harveyville—Lappin Drug Store
Hill City—Rexail Pharmacy
In some counties the county fai

Hope—Ketchersid Pharmacy
Hudson—Dr. Erich Fruehauf
Jetmore—Rhea's Drug Store
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Mankato—Curtis Drug Store
Manter—Alma H. Collins Drug Store
Marysville—Von Riesen's Drug Store
Marysville—Von Riesen's Drug Store
Ness City—Foster Drug Co.
Shilina—Brann Drug Co.
Salina—Brann Drug Co.
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Washington—Smith Drug Store
Winona—Chas. H. Ward

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5 Montmorency Cherry 5 to 6 ft.
4 York Imperial Apple Trees 6 to 7 ft. for.
20 Spirea Van Houtte 18 inch for
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Higher prices on nursery stock are expected by fall, so buy your nursery stock now while prices are still low. Get our Rock Bottom Price List and Catalog.

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Ħ	Chopping Hay Pays Booklet on Dehorning Cattle

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All Are Members of One Family



THE W. C. Adams family is one of the largest living near Barnard.
Mr. and Mrs. Adams are parents of 17 children, 14 living. They also have 16 grandchildren. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adams were born in Cleveland, Ga. Mrs. Adams is 56 and Mr. Adams 59. All except one of the children live within 12 miles of one another and five girls still live at home. Eight of the family hold Capper "all-coverage" accident insurance policies which are

issued in connection with the Capper papers. Mr. Adams bought seven of these policies himself. Those in the family group are: Back row, left to right, Mrs. Ona Dowlin, Mrs. Minnie Michaelis, Hill City; Bertha, Viola, Dewey, Zepha and Herman Adams; Mrs. Oma Murray, Walter and Clinton Adams. Front row, Mrs. Cona Wadham, W. C. Adams, Eulah and Imogene, Mrs. Martha Adams and Kater. That's a family circle to be proud of.

Lonesome Ranch

(Continued from Page 10)

Just you sit tight, Miss Lane. There ain't nothing going to happen to you while I'm around."

HE LED the pony away. She watched its movements, noting that it hobbled along after him, painfully.

She did not see Krell again for two days—days that were filled with torturing doubt and indecision; long, wearying, dragging days during which her impatience threatened to develop into hysteria.

wearying, dragging days during which her impatience threatened to develop into hysteria.

She did not leave the house. She was afraid to. Because Krell kept himself invisible, she had a fear that he had gone away, for the pony was no longer in the corral, and she dreaded the solemn silence that seemed to dwell around all the buildings. But she knew that even if she were certain Krell was still in the vicinity, she would not have left the house, for tho she did not actually fear the man, she was resolved to regard the proprieties, even tho the world might believe her guilty. At least, if she did not talk to Krell, did not go near him, and kept him away from the house, her conscience could not accuse her. not accuse her.

She endured the two dragging days; tho on the evening of the second she saw Krell at a distance while she was standing on the rear porch. He called to her, telling her that the pony was still lame—in fact, more so. He was in a box stall a box stall.

a box stall.

She felt curiously dull, apathetic. She had ceased to care—almost. It was too late now. She had passed two days at the ranch-house, and to her friends and to others who would hear of it the action would seem as improper, the offense as monstrous, as tho she had stayed a month or a year. Because she had yielded to indecision, because she had been too cowardly to walk 40 miles to Panya, or 90 miles to the nearest town, she had lost what she had always valued more than anything else in the world—her reputation.

On the third day she remained in the house with the doors closed, lying at full length on the horse-hair couch, crying, calling to Gordon. Some of the

Home-Owned Farms

ONLY 7.5 per cent of Kansas farm land is now owned by non-residents. In 1930 there were 166,055 farms in the state with only 12,454 non-resident owners. There is but a slight change in percentage in 1934.

time Allan Creighton's face was be-fore her, his cold-gray eyes reproach-ing her, his reproving voice in her

ears:

"It's your own fault, Eleanor. When you saw that things had turned out that way, you should have walked back to Panya. Even death—"

Yes, death would be better. But she had not done anything—not even in thought. And it was very well for Allan to say such a thing—Allan, in the East, surrounded by luxuries of every kind, safe among his friends.

BUT Eleanor loved life, and she was BUT Eleanor loved life, and she was innocent. Did Allan realize what dangers would confront one in a 40-mile walk over a desert? Did he know what hideous things lurked there during the day; how they crept and crawled and slid around one during the night, if one was forced to sleep in the open. Would Allan have her cope with these, merely to avoid the appearance of evil? Were there people in the world who would want her to go to almost certain death to prevent the wagging of their uncharitable tongues?

She could not do it. Once she got

She could not do it. Once she got up and went to a window, looking out into the white, glaring sunshine that swathed the world, staring at the sunbaked earth, the drooping, blighted weeds and grass and the dry, dead sand that the vagrant breezes had swirled into little mounds here and these within range of her vision.

She cringed back, knowing that she would never attempt to walk to Panya, realizing that her courage was not equal to the test. Over her, in the evening, settled a sullen resignation and a defiance that brought her head erect. And when night came she again

and a defiance that brought her head erect. And when night came she again yielded to tears. And so she vacillated, passing from one mood to another, tho still keeping to the ranch-house; while the hours fled and she began to think that Gordon would never come; that Fate had deliberately planned all this, that there was no escape, that she was doomed forever to endure the dread monotony of the desolate world into which she had come.

And then, as the night lengthened, she grew desperate. She decided that on the following morning she would set out for Panya, come what would.

(To Be Continued)

(To Be Continued)

A Radio That Won't Fail

THERE seems a tendency to con-fuse the new "air cell" radio battery with the storage or dry variety. It's a case in which "something just as good" will defeat the main purpose of air-cell sets. Getting the right battery in one of these new sets means steady service

from the radio, no battery-charging troubles. With the new farm radio receiving set, powered with an air-cell battery, experts find there are no adjustments to make. Voltage and volume always are steady. There is no re-charging, and an air-cell battery will deliver at least 1,200 hours, regardless of whether it is used 3 hours a day or 20, at a cost of 71 cents for 100 hours of service. For the first time, farm radio reception has been placed on a par with that enjoyed in the city. Right now when the air carries more news of interest and value to the farmer than ever, radio reception of the best is here.

Lane County's Mule Farm

PROBABLY the largest mule and PROBABLY the largest mule and jackass farm in the world, is the Himeman jack and mule farm, near Dighton, Lane county. It is the home of "Dixie," the red mare mule that was champion at last year's American Royal, the year before that, and the year before that. Besides Dixie and other mules, the ranch has Percheron and Belgian brood mares; 50 Mammoth jacks and 75 jennets; registered standjacks and 75 jennets; registered stand-ard bred horses; a purebred stallion; registered Shetlands; registered cat-tle; registered greyhounds; fine poul-try. Few ranches have such a variety.

And Then Came Grimm

BACK in 1853-'54 the corn crops in Carver county, Minnesota, were complete failures. Despite this, in the fall of 1854, Wendel Grimm drove a bunch of fat cattle from his farm to market. On the road, he was stopped by a stranger who asked, "where did you get the corn to fatten those cattle?" Grimm replied, "not a shovelful of corn; only 'everlasting' clover." He referred to the hardy alfalfa he had been growing, now known the world over as "Grimm." He had brought a small start of the seed with him from Baden, Germany, but not until 1900 did small start of the seed with him from Baden, Germany, but not until 1900 did a U. S. Department of Agriculture scout find this hardy variety of alfalfa growing and thriving where all other varieties had failed. Little by little the seed of this alfalfa has been scattered on the face of the civilized globe, and today the name "Grimm" is universally known.

A MISSOURI farmer, J. J. Postle-wait, lost 12 head of cattle before he discovered they were dying from licking a poisonous salty solution on some old car batteries he had stored in a building on the farm.

Who'll Winthe 1934 Club Cups?



HIS beautiful array of trophy cups THIS beautiful array of trophy cups recently was delivered to the winners in the Capper Club contest for 1933. The largest in the group, the "Pep Cup," went to the Osage County Comrades, whose leader was Faye Boose, formerly of Scranton in Osage county, now of Lecompton, Douglas county. Other members of the winning team are:

Mrs. J. C. Boose, winner of the 1932 Mother's Cup; Harvey Roth, Earl Sneary, Thelma Neely, Audrey Boose, Winona Blackburn, Mrs. R. R. Neiswender, Chalice Boose, Bobby Neiswender, Garland Boose and Tommy Boose.

The second largest is the 1933 Mother's Cup, won by Mrs. F. M. Holland of Hutchinson. The seven smaller cups went to individual winners in the different departments as

Beef Calf Department, Jay Williams, Burden; Glit Pig and Sow and Litter Departments, Melvin Christenson, Miller; Baby Chicks Department, Hazel Marston, Doniphan; Dairy Calf Department, Ralph Koppes, Waterville; Small Pen Department, James Hesler, Phillipsburg; Bee Department, Tommy Boose, Lecompton; Sewing Department, Mary Lorane Havely, Mayetta.

Mayetta.

Farm boys and girls from the ages of 10 to 21 inclusive are now enrolling for the 1934 contests. Besides the trophy cups, Arthur Capper, founder of the Capper Clubs, will give several hundreds of dollars in cash prizes for outstanding achievements in club work this year. Decide on the project or projects you wish to enter and send in your application now. Complete information will be sent on request. Use the accompanying application blank and get lined up at once for lots of fun and profit.

The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of I am interested in department checked: Baby Chicks [7] Gilt 🗆 Small Pen [Farm Flock Dairy Calf Bee 🗆 Beef Calf If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and The Club News, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry. Signed Age Age

Postoffice Date Age Limit, Boys and Girls 10 to 21. (Mothers also may use this blank)

Fill Out This Coupon and Send It to J. M. Parks, Club Manager, the Capper Building.

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200 Beaver, \$2.00 prepaid. Ten varieties. Descriptive list, Des Moines Valley Nursery, Bon-

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—100 MASTODON, 200 Beaver, \$2.00 prepaid. Ten varieties. De-scriptive list. Des Moines Valley Nursery, Bon-aparte, Iowa.

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Kan.

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Leading varieties. Soldner Farms, Farina, Illinois.

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Everest, Kan.

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SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK CERTIFIED SEED CORN, REID'S YELLOW Dent, Pride of Saline. Henry Bunck, Everest,

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STAADT'S PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN, Certified. Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, Kan.

SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO, ENJOY KEN-tucky's Pride, home manufactured chewing 30 big twists, sweet or natural, \$1.00. 30 full size sacks smoking, extra mild or natural, \$1.00. 24 full size Sweet Plugs, \$1.00. Satis-faction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Co., Mur-ray, Ky.

LAST CHANCE SALE: REAL AIR CURED, hand picked, 3 year old Kentucky tobacco, rich and mellow, 10 lbs. common 50c; smoking 75c; chewing, No. 1, 95c; extra \$1.25. Guaran-teed satisfaction. A. Meador, Askin, Ky.

75c; chewing, No. 1, 95c; extra \$1.25; Guaran teed satisfaction. A. Meador, Askin, Ky. KENTUCKY'S GUARANTEED RED LEAF Chewing and Mild Mellow Smoking, 10 pounds \$1.00, double bladed pocket knife, recipe free. Kentucky Farms, Murray, Ky. TOBACCO POSTPAID, 2 YEARS OLD, MELlow Red Leaf Chewing, guaranteed, 10 lbs. 13.5; Smoking \$1.00. Flavoring recipe free. Albert Hudson, Dresden, Tenn.

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win, Kan.

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Farmalls, one 25-36 and two 15-30 tractors. All rebuilt, repainted and guaranteed. Kysar
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PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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Tonic 14c. Razor Blades 5 for 8½c. 100 sticks
Chewing Gum 12c. 150 other bargains. Experience unnecessary. Wite Carnation Co., KF,
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"A SUR-SHOT" BOT AND WORM CAPSULES
tor horses. Worm Oil for pigs. Write for free
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it write us your trouble, enclose 25c for packing and
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UP TO \$20.00 PAID FOR INDIAN HEAD
Cents, half cents \$125.00; large copper
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LADLES' BEAUTIFUL SILK HOSE, SLIGHTly imperfect, 5 pairs \$1.00, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Economy Hosiery Co.,
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EARN MONEY AT HOME: WE TEACH YOU.
Instructional manual, 25 cents. Badger
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LADIES', MEN'S, CHILDREN'S HOSIERY \$1,85 dozen, guaranteed, postpaid, write for new catalogue. L. S. Sales Co., Asheboro, N. C. OIL BURNERS \$9.00. FOR RANGES, LAUNdry heaters, etc. Convenient, efficient, economical. Uses kerosene. Glebe, Rankin, Texas.

WANTED: COMMON WEEDS BY STEADY buyers; details 10c coin. International Agency, Cincinnati.

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FORTY ACRES, FINE LOCATION ON school bus and mail route, 10 acres bearing orchard; good improvements, good water. Price \$2250. King Land Co., Marionville, Mo.

ARKANSAS

\$60 BUYS 40 ACRES; FOR BARGAIN LIST of farms, write Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

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Uncle Jerry Says

War on bandits and reckless drivers will be the slogan of many candidates for the legislature this year. Both are pressing issues, and everybody wants to see something done about it.

Having just read a list of auto accidents and the casualties incident thereto, we've made up our mind to one thing: We do not intend to drive our car while intoxicated.

What has become of the old-fash-ioned person who used to worry him-self sick every spring because the Government spent so much money distributing garden seed?

The old style yellow-dog political spouting has pretty well gone out. You don't hear it any more. Political speakers nowadays deal as well as they can in facts and arguments, thereby testifying to their higher respect for the average political intelligence.

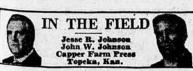
In Ohio the policy of distribution of liquor by the state thru state stores had hardly got well started when protests were heard of the state management. The state adopted a plan of a markup of 30 per cent above cost as reasonable, not for profit but to meet expenses of operation plus the state tax of 25 cents and the 1 cent bottle tax. If the state paid \$1, for example, the supposition was that it would ask \$1.30. But where it pays \$1 it is actually asking as high as \$2.29. Wet newspapers are demanding to know why.

An Unusual Farm Sale

JESSE R. JOHNSON

FIVE hundred right-thinking farmers attended the W. G. Buffington sale at Geuda Springs recently. Probably not to exceed 10 per cent of them were buyers, but all were students of the day and converts to some extent of the "new day" in agriculture. They came to see and compare the stock the day and converts to some extent of the "new day" in agriculture. They came to see and compare the stock with their own, talk over the future with one another and lend that encouragement which is the part of good citizenship. Their presence indicated a new faith in the business upon which everything else rests.

This was the 32nd annual sale to be held on the Buffington farm. As the years pass it becomes something of a community event. Neighbors who have purchased bulls in former sales and can no longer use them to advantage resell them in these sales and buy others of different breeding. A few work horses and saddle ponies are distributed to the highest bidders. Sometimes Mr. Buffington sells his neighbors bulls and takes grades in part payment. These grades are sold in the sales along with registered Duroc sows. The forenoon is given to stock judging, boys and men vie with each other in selecting the most perfect specimens for which suitable awards are given by Mr. Buffington. While the sale was in progress, farmers on the seats could read painted in big letters on the barn the sale date for 1935. This year 34 registered Shorthorns sold for \$2,115.50 and the hogs and horses proportionately well.



The annual convention of the Colorado stock growers' and feeders' association will be held at Sterling, Colo., June 8 and 9.

Twenty-seven horned and polled bulls in the Henry Kuhlmann Hereford sale at North Platte, Nebr., recently averaged \$133.

Foster Farms, Rexford, Kan., are selling a raft of 19 young bulls and 35 females from he famous Foster Farms herd of Herefords. he sale will be held May 14. Write Foster arms, Rexford, Kan., for the sale catalog.

If you need a fall boar that will really strengthen your herd you can't do better than investigate the splendid fall boars Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan., is offering. Superba breeders is pleasing farmers and breeders generally.

B. C. Shafer recently purchased from J. M. and Edgar L. Williams of Jennings, Kan., a 10 months old Hereford bull weighing 850 pounds and he is a grandson of Foster's Anxiety 42nd, grand champion of the 1929 American Royal show.

James B. Hollinger, Chapman, Kan., reports the following among some of his recent sales—

Art McAnarney, Pratt, Kan., in a recent let-ter to Kansas Farmer livestock department says prices of all kinds of livestock show a nice pick-up in Pratt county and all over the southwest, Mr. McAnarney, an auctioneer, naturally is in bouch with livestock conditions.

Russell Lucas, Healy, Kan., Lane county, rites as follows: "I am claiming Thursday systember 27, for my next Hereford sale and ill favor you later with an advertisement, "Ill probably sell 60 herd of registered Hererds, bulls, cows and heifers."

The 31st semi-annual saddle horse sale at Mexico, Mo., April 9, was attended by a record crowd. Joe. Beeler, Jewell, Kan., topped the first day's offering when he paid \$350 for Golden Mac, a sorrel gelding consigned by a Missouri breeder. Over 300 head were consigned by leading horse breeders.

D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Kan., who has bred Spotted Poland Chinas of a highly satisfactory kind for years, is advertising 12 fall boars in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They are vaccinated and ready for service and will be priced right. Better get in touch with Mr. Brown at once if you need a good boar.

In the 21st annual show and sale held at Grand Island, March 8, the members of the Nebraska Hereford Breeders' Association consigned 86 head of Herefords that sold for a general average of \$98. The 56 bulls averaged \$117. The top of the sale was a bull consigned by Mousel Bros. and sold to a Nebraska breeder for \$385.

A. H. Knoeppel, Colony, Kan., who sold a draft of Jerseys from his well known herd last October, reports that the demand for young bulls of serviceable age and for females has been exceptionally good during the late fall and winter. He will be out at the leading shows as usual with a strong line of good

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., is still in the Poland China business and if you could see his great over-700-pound yearling herd boar, sired by the World's champion, Broad Cloth, and also a yearling gilt by Broad Cloth, that has just farrowed a litter of 10 pigs, you would readily agree that he is. He has about 50 spring pigs doing nicely.

Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan., reports that a quarter section farm three miles south of McDonald, than sold in the multiple south of McDonald, than sold in the multiple sold section in the multiple sold in the shape.

The date of the 4th annual Southern Kansas Shorthorn breeders' spring sale is April 25 and will be held as advertised in Kansas Farmer at the stock yards, Wichita, Kan. There will be 35 head in the sale, 20 bulls and 15 females. The cattle will be consignments from around 15 of the leading Shorthorn herds of southern Kansas.

The Windmoor Farm herd of registered Jerseys at Edna, Kan., and under the supervision of Carl Francisco and they are making a very creditable showing. For the year ending November last 55 cows in this herd made the high herd average for butterfat in the Labette-Montgomery cow testing association. The average was 414 pounds of fat for the year on 55 cows.

Dr. C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo., nationally known breeder of Durocs, recently bought in the Shubert Bros. bred sow sale Rose Garden, the world's champion Duroc sow, for \$123. This place in Dr. Still's herd both the world's junior and grand champion sows shown in 1933. Rose Garden is mated to Raffles, world's junior yearling-boar. How would you like to have a boar out of this litter?

Kansas breeders are reminded that the Mayberry Jersey herd at Enid, Okla., will be dispersed at that place, Monday, May 28. It is a strong herd of intensely bred Sybli's Gamboge Jerseys and its dispersal on the above date should be of interest to Jersey breeders everywhere. You can procure the sale catalog by addressing Dr. S. N. Mayberry, Enid, Okla., or R. T. Lee, sale manager, Iowa City, Ia.

An important dairy cattle spring sale is the Dr. J. T. Axtell sale to be held at Newton, Kan., Monday, April 30. There will be 60 Guernseys, registered and high grades, Forty head are milking and 20 are heavy springers. Better plan to be there if you want dairy cows. Most of the cows have D. H. I. A. records. Also a few young bulls and a herd sire.

C. R. Rowe. Scranton, Kan., breeds Polund Chinas that meets the approval of breeders and farmers. Jc Lihard of the stock farm. Arlington, Texas, who was the stock cently bought eight bred gills and a boar from Clarence and says this boar that is being talked about so much is one of the best boars he ever saw. He reports 40 spring pigs that are as good as he ever had at this time of the year.

Kansas Jersey cattle herds entered in the herd improvement registry averaging over 25 pounds of fat during the month of December 1933 are as follows: Windmoor farm, Edna, 41 cows, average milk 587, fat 31.38; D. L. Wheelock. Clay Center. 24 cows, average milk 444, fat 27.09; Kansas state college, Manhattan, 15 cows, milk 454, fat 26.45; C. A. Finley, Topeka, 17 cows, milk 657, fat 33.67; A. Lewis Oswald, Rutchinson, 9 cows, milk 729, fat 35.24.

Foster Parker, Savonburg, Kan., owner of the City-Edge Jersey farm at that place, has quite a large herd, 85 head in all, and wants to sell some Jerseys. He has a few mighty nice young bulls from calves to old enough for service and some cows and helfers, some fresh, others springing, and will made the prices attractive considering quality, etc. His advertisement is in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Write him at once if you are interested.

The Quigley Hampshire farm, St. Marys, Kan., and Williamstown, Kan., is one of the largest Hampshire breeding establishments in the West. In their February bred sow and gilt sale they sold around 45 head and since that time have been selling them at private treaty. They bred last fall 110 sows and gilts in all. In this issue of Kansas Farmer they have changed their advertisement and are offering 20 picked fall boars for sale. They are of the same excellent breeding and quality as were the gilts in the February sale. If you need a boar write them at once. The Quigley home is in St. Marys where you can write or phone them but the farm is near Williamstown, about 15 miles west of Lawrence on Highway 16.

Wednesday, May 9, is the date of the Jos. Krotz Aberdeen Angus sole to be held on the farm adjoining the town of Odell Neoracka Fifty head of strictly tops are to be out the Krotz herd was established more than 20 yars ago and is recognized as one of the strongest herds in the entire country. Among the 15 buils to be sold will be real herd bull material both from the standpoint of blood lines and individual merit. Ten of the young fe-

males selling will have calves at foot and many of them bred again to the great young bull, Evidence of Strathmore, a son of Revolution 81, a son of Blackcap Revolution. The offering carries the blood of Enchantess Elsas, Ericas, Blackcaps and Prides, No more uniform and individually excellent lot of Angus cattle will go through any sale ring this season. Write now for catalog. Odell is located just over the Kansas line from Hanover and Bremen, Kansas.

W. R. Huston. Americus. Kan. Lyon county, probably sells more Durocs at private sale than any other breeder in the West, having something for sale at all times. Right now he has 50 fall boars, good ones of the shorter legged, easier feeding type, that he has been advocating, and a type now so popular that both farmers and breeders are turning to it. Recently Mr. Huston sold 25 bred gilts to go to Mexico and has supplied Kansas breeders as well as breeders in nearby states with Durocs at private sale for years. Right now he has around 100 spring pigs out of great herd sows and there are eight herd boars in service in the Huston herd. The 50 boars he has to select from are out of these good sows and sired by one or the other of the great herd series in the herd. Write him at once. His advertisement is in the Kansas Farmer the year round.

Public Sales of Livestock

Guernsey Cattle

April 30—J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

April 30—J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

May 28—S. N. Mayberry, Enid, Okla.

Shorthorn Cattle

April 25.—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association saie at the stock yarde, Wichita, Kan. Hans E. Regier, Secretary and Sale Manager, White Water, Kan.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

May 9—Jos. Krotz & Son, Odell, Neb.

Hereford Cattle

Sept. 27—Russell Lucas, Healy, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Oct. 11—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Peland China Hogs

Oct. 28—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Beatrice, Neb., April 9, 1934. Department,

Kansas Farmer.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Am inclosing one dollar bill for three years subscription to Kansas Farmer and eighty cents balance on advertisement. Made some very nice Percheron stallion sales in Kansas from our advertisement in Kansas Farmer. The March advertisement sold two stallions for us for cannot be advertised to the stallions of the same started.

J. C. DELL & SON.
Beatrice, Neb.
Breeders of Percheron horses and horthorn cattle.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Boars

short legged kind. Also Brown Swiss Bul HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

50 Boars Results our 30 years breeding. The shorter legged, easier feeding type. Best breeding obtainable. 8 herd bears in service. Send for literature, photos. Shipped on approval. Jmmuned. Come or write me. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

A NEW DEAL IN DUROCS
Fall boars shipped on approval. The old fashioned quick maturing kind. Approved by feeders of profitable bogs. Registered. Immuned. Inspection invited. Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

20 Real Fall Boars

to select from. Bred right and ready for serv-ice. Write or phone. Quigley Hampshire Farm, St. Marys, Kan. Farm near Williamstown.

CORRECT TYPE HAMPSHIRES
Big. Rugged fall boars. Also gilts sold open, or bred
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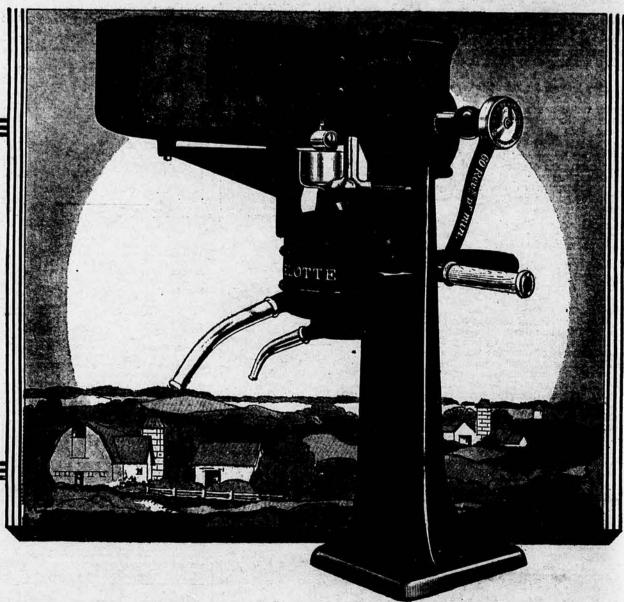
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