

KANSAS FARMER

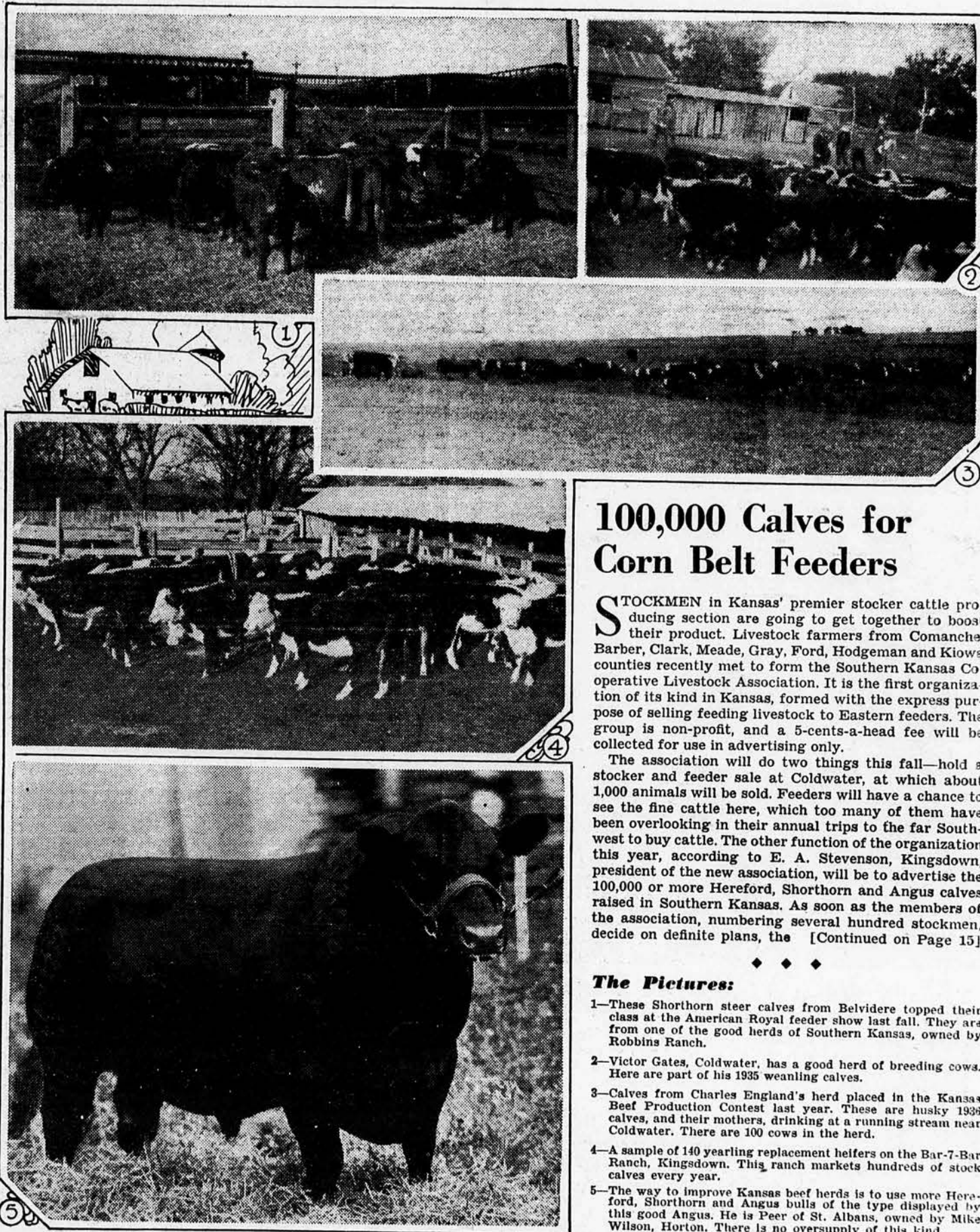
CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 74

July 18, 1936

Number 15



100,000 Calves for Corn Belt Feeders

STOCKMEN in Kansas' premier stocker cattle producing section are going to get together to boost their product. Livestock farmers from Comanche, Barber, Clark, Meade, Gray, Ford, Hodgeman and Kiowa counties recently met to form the Southern Kansas Co-operative Livestock Association. It is the first organization of its kind in Kansas, formed with the express purpose of selling feeding livestock to Eastern feeders. The group is non-profit, and a 5-cents-a-head fee will be collected for use in advertising only.

The association will do two things this fall—hold a stocker and feeder sale at Coldwater, at which about 1,000 animals will be sold. Feeders will have a chance to see the fine cattle here, which too many of them have been overlooking in their annual trips to the far Southwest to buy cattle. The other function of the organization this year, according to E. A. Stevenson, Kingsdown, president of the new association, will be to advertise the 100,000 or more Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus calves raised in Southern Kansas. As soon as the members of the association, numbering several hundred stockmen, decide on definite plans, the [Continued on Page 15]

The Pictures:

- 1—These Shorthorn steer calves from Belvidere topped their class at the American Royal feeder show last fall. They are from one of the good herds of Southern Kansas, owned by Robbins Ranch.
- 2—Victor Gates, Coldwater, has a good herd of breeding cows. Here are part of his 1935 weanling calves.
- 3—Calves from Charles England's herd placed in the Kansas Beef Production Contest last year. These are husky 1936 calves, and their mothers, drinking at a running stream near Coldwater. There are 100 cows in the herd.
- 4—A sample of 140 yearling replacement heifers on the Bar-7-Bar Ranch, Kingsdown. This ranch markets hundreds of stock calves every year.
- 5—The way to improve Kansas beef herds is to use more Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus bulls of the type displayed by this good Angus. He is Peer of St. Albans, owned by Mike Wilson, Horton. There is no oversupply of this kind.

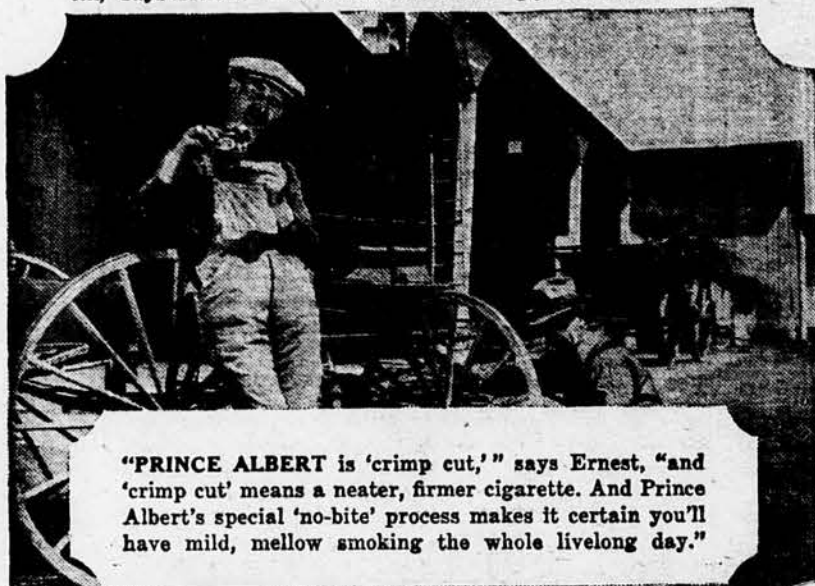
Fitting the Show Herd for Fairs This Fall—See Page 3



**"I roll around 70 cigarettes
from each handy tin"**

says Ernest E. Authors

ERNEST E. AUTHORS likes to roll his "makin's" cigarettes with good old Prince Albert. "There are around 70 cigarettes in every tin," says Ernest. "That's what I call making your money stretch."



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"I haven't found a soul yet who doesn't go for that no-risk offer."



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

PRINCE ALBERT
THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

From a Marketing Viewpoint

HOMER J. HENNEY

1. Don't you think some money can be made feeding lambs this next winter? Would you contract now?—L. B., Washington, Kan.

Only about 5 chances out of 10 for a profit at present contract prices of around \$8 on the range for feeding lambs. If the drouth forces sheep and lambs on the market in July and August, and one has feed, then the chances for profit will be increased. Contracting at present prices does not seem advisable.

2. With the corn crop going back each day, what is there in the cattle line that will show a profit by fall?—D. H., Cambridge, Neb.

About 3 chances out of 10 that choice, fairly-fleshy steers will return at least a dollar a bushel for corn, if the cattle are fed 90 to 120 days, or until there is a temporary shortage of finished steers. Advancing corn prices will decrease the number of fed cattle at the selling time, and increased supplies of stockers from dry areas will lower prices at the buying time.

Also about 7 chances out of 10 that stockers or breeding cows purchased on breaks ahead would show a profit above rough feed costs by March or April. This will be especially true where one has plenty of old grass. July prices are often lower than November prices on replacement cattle in drouth years. Prices by spring often more than pay for the higher roughage costs.

3. I have some choice Whiteface steers on grass. Is it time to start feeding? Will it pay to feed this high-priced corn?—R. G., Burns, Kan.

About 8 chances out of 10 that it will pay to follow your regular deferred feeding program. The demand and in turn the price of stockers and feeders is lower because of the reduced feed

supplies. The price of finished cattle should be higher later on because of higher corn prices and thus in turn fewer fed cattle.

4. I have some creep-fed Angus calves. Will it pay to feed them longer?—M. V. D., Newton, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that it will pay to go right on with the calves. The season's low price on choice fat cattle seems to be past and late fall prices should be higher than present prices. If the market works up too rapidly before late fall one can sell on the advance.

5. Would you advise selling my wheat outright or sell it and buy futures, or store at 1 cent a bushel a month in local elevator?—R. B. B., Lenora, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that selling wheat during mid-July will net more than holding for the mid-winter market. It will take crop failures in Argentina and Australia or some monetary disturbance to maintain the advance. The Canadian failure will be pretty well discounted in higher prices before August 1.

Shorthorn Meet August 5

The Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association is planning to hold its annual picnic and field day August 5. It has been decided to return again to the Regier home, near Whitewater, because of the fine show herd and also because of the nice picnic grounds. Everyone is wanting to go back to visit the home of A. L. Princess 6th, the greatest show cow of her day.

Ed Markee, of Potwin, is in charge of the arrangements. Theda Stunkle, of Peck, and Otto Winrich, of Oxford, are planning the program. The day will be started with a livestock judging at 10 a. m. The Sedgwick County Band, winners of the state championship at Manhattan, will play during the day.

He's After the Cactus

Cactus is disappearing from Fremont Slefel's pasture near Norton. It is showing up in a big pile below his pond dam where he and his son have been dumping the cactus plants. They aren't particularly thick in the pasture yet and that is why Mr. Slefel is so eager to get rid of them while it is easy.

Another thing Slefel does is keep the loco weed pulled from his pastures. It is a woolly, light green weed with purple flowers and is dangerous to livestock if it gets a start in pastures.

We're Far Ahead of Last Year

KANSAS grain fields came back with vigor this year, but pastures have had a hard enough struggle since 1934 and dry weather of recent weeks has told on them. However, there seems little danger of cattle shipments due to drouth, and scarcely no water shortage has developed in Western and Central Kansas where the water situation was acute 2 years ago. Where pastures are short there are big stacks of straw, stubble fields which are making some pasture, and considerable "waste" grazing for smaller herds.

Grasshoppers have been a worse menace than the dry weather except in local areas. The hoppers are wide spread, but somewhat localized over a wide area. One farm may have lost all its small acreage of corn, while another across the road shows no signs of being eaten. Sorghums have been attacked in only limited sections. Farmers are poisoning with good results right in the cornfields. Where the bran catches in the corn leaves the hoppers eat it.

In Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas farmers are advised to sell their cattle thru regular market channels as long as possible since the current price is much better than the price the government would be expected to pay. In Kansas, farmers who find it necessary to sell any stock may do well to

cull, but they will realize more profit if cattle can be carried thru until next spring.

A federal livestock feed agency, the same as was conducted in 1934-35, has opened its headquarters in the livestock exchange building at Kansas City. E. O. Pollock is again in charge. The service Kansas farmers may expect from this agency is listing of their feed for sale and demands for cattle to feed or buy. Since movement of cattle is not expected from Kansas in any large degree, Kansas farmers will be on the other end of the bargain from where they were in the fall of 1934 and the spring of 1935.

While actual production of sorghums and corn may be short in Kansas with continued dry weather and grasshopper damage, the chances for near normal crops are still good. All farmers ask is rain. Even without rain there will be no feed shortage comparable to 1934. Kansas is covered with straw stacks which make maintenance feed. Sorghum stands will go ahead and produce fodder because they have some subsoil moisture. There was a fair first cutting of hay. In most cases pastures will provide both grazing and water until fall. The July 1, figure on our wheat crop, issued by H. L. Collins, federal statistician, is 130,650,000 bushels. Mr. Collins said Kansas is far ahead of last year despite drouth.

Kansas Farmer for July 18, 1936

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

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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Getting 'Em Ready For Show Rings

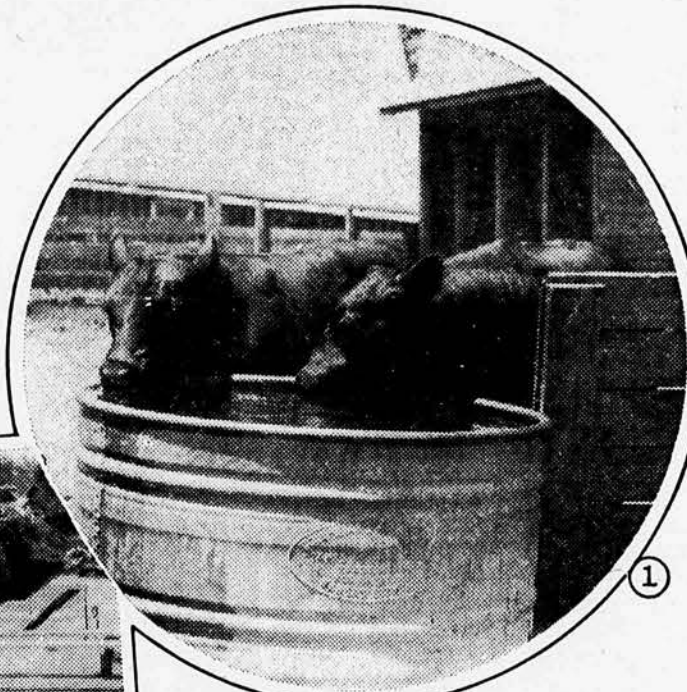
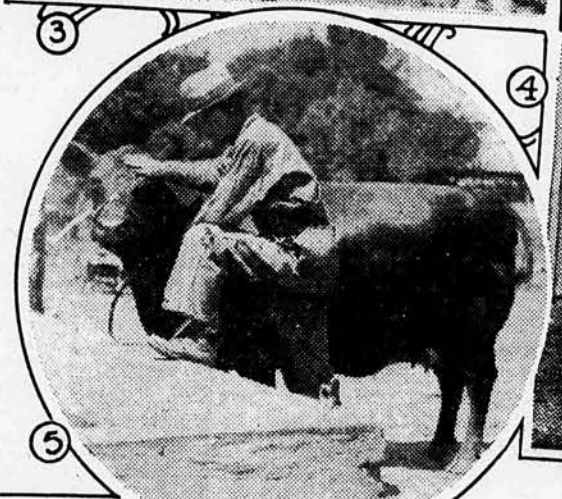
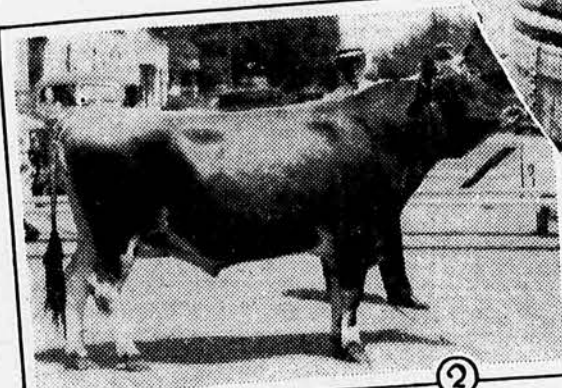
TUDOR CHARLES

AT LEAST 168 breeders of beef and dairy cattle will be showing in county and district herds at Kansas fairs this fall. There were 21 county beef herd shows and 21 district dairy shows. Each of these is expected to send a herd, and each herd must be owned by at least 4 breeders. Some of them will represent more than 4 individual breeding herds, so the number of breeders may near 200.

Many of these breeders will be exhibiting their stock for the first time. Others have had valuable experience. Since the show herd plan has been developed with the idea of boosting the breeding business in general, there is a feeling of helpfulness among the men who are sending cattle for the local herds. Breeders have willingly given their experiences in feeding, fitting and showing cattle. We are giving here the brief views of several of them.

Feeding, fitting and showing should go hand in hand. But if harvest and plowing keep you from handling and grooming the animals, don't neglect feeding. The best fed cattle are those which are put in condition early and just held there during hot weather. But a lot of finish still can be put on a show animal if it is fed well and kept away from the flies. Mike Wilson, Horton, has a small but high-grade string of Angus breeding cattle. He keeps his show cattle in the feeding barn from spring until fall, turning them out only during winter. He feeds linseed meal for protein toward show time. On July 2, he was just changing over from cottonseed meal. A mixture of ground farm grains makes the best feed, and this has molasses and water poured over it for an appetizer. Mr. Wilson said it is a good conditioner and makes cattle drink better. He likes to turn female cattle out in small pastures at night when possible, especially if the dew is heavy as this is good for their feet. But bulls will play or fight too much, and don't know when to stop, so he keeps them separated.

Keith and Robert Swartz, Everest, are two young men with extensive experience in showing fat steers. Their part in the Brown-Atchison Angus herd will be mostly young stock. They are keeping a bull and a heifer in one darkened barn, two heifers in another stall, two young bulls in each of two dark pens, fat steers in separate stalls, and several bulls by themselves. These young cattle when turned out to water at noon, drink and run back into their stalls. They like fly protection afforded by burlap sacks over the windows and doors and hanging from the ceiling. They are turned out at night in small lots. The Swartz boys spray fly repellent in the air of their barns and sheds and on

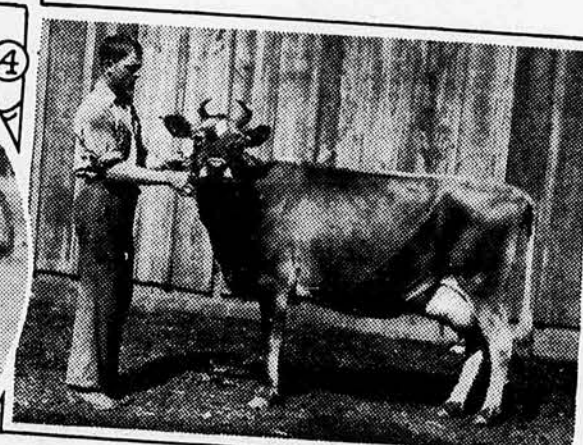


the cattle's legs. They like to wash the show animals every 2 weeks as it makes their hair handle better, Bob Swartz said.

Feed used is a mixture of ground grains, linseed meal, a little molasses and water as "dressing." The Swartz brothers have found that patient handling is the only way to make a good show animal. The brush and curry comb, lead rope and stick, and lots of time are worth a great deal when the cattle are ready to walk into the show ring. A quiet herd and careful handling the year around may do more good in a young animal than extra weeks of training.

A valuable aid in learning the art of beef cattle showmanship is extension bulletin 78, by J. J. Moxley, of Kansas State College. Jerry Moxley is the state-wide organizer of the county beef herd plan. His bulletin is available free to any Kansas farmer. Rapid devel-

(Continued on Page 15)



The Pictures:

1—Two of the coming bulls in the Swartz herd, Everest. Keith and Robert Swartz will have their share of the Angus in the Brown-Dickinson district herd. They keep the calves stalled during fly time, but water at noon.

2—Teach the bull to stand and pose for the judge, spectators and camera man. It will mean money in your pocket. This is Longview Volunteer, belonging to Chiquapin Farm, Kansas City, Kansas, at the Northeast Kansas Jersey Parish Show, where he was first in his class.

3—A well-mannered bull is a good advertisement. Be firm, but teach him to respect your wishes and trust your hand. Here R. E. Stark, Abilene, holds Thistle Gem of Kansas, at the North Central Kansas Ayrshire Show.

4—Lady Fern Queen was grand champion at the Sekan Jersey Parish Show. Otto York, Buffalo, the owner, can do a good job of showing her because she is accustomed to being handled. York is a member of the Sekan judging team.

5—Get the confidence of a cow and she is twice as easy to show, says Mike Wilson, Horton. Here he is offering Black Cap Marie a drink of water.

6—Twelve Herefords, 10 of which will represent Brown county at the state fairs. Four or more breeders will be represented in each of 21 such herds as this,



Believes in "Pay as You Go" Plan

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

AN OPINION from John Tegley, of Burr Oak, states that he believes if the government had immediately, after the crash of 1929, increased taxes to the extent of 4 billion dollars and distributed the proceeds in the way of doles and work relief, the depression might have been avoided.

Of course, we can only guess what might have happened if that had been done. However, it may be said Mr. Tegley's basic idea of keeping business going is economically sound. And while we are talking about it, President Hoover had the same idea in mind, altho he did not propose to increase taxes. It may be remembered that he called to Washington the heads of the big business institutions and asked them if possible to carry on as usual. He figured that if the business of the country could be carried on as usual, there would be no unemployment problem, or at any rate no greater amount of unemployment than there is ordinarily.

I think also it is fair to say that at least a great many of the business men, the employers of labor, did their best to carry out the Hoover plan. There was a difficulty in the way, however, which neither President Hoover nor the employers of labor had taken into account and that was the fact that the whole world was impoverished by 4 years of the most destructive war in all history. Neither did they seem to realize that the war had begotten among other evils the wildest era of speculation ever known, and that the crash came as an inevitable reaction.

As I gather from his letter, Mr. Tegley would not have issued any bonds. He simply would have increased taxation and therefore would not have increased the national indebtedness. It must be admitted that there is much to be said for Mr. Tegley's idea. I do not know whether Mr. Tegley is a supporter of Governor Landon but he agrees with the Landon idea of pay as you go.

If the Nation and the states and inferior municipalities had lived up to that idea we would be in far better condition than we are now. If we had strictly adhered to that idea we would not have been in the World War. We would not have been because it would have been impossible to raise by taxation the vast sums necessary to carry on the war on the pay-as-you-go plan.

Neither would the wealth producers of this country, out of whose earnings sooner or later must the spendings be paid, be burdened by a total interest bearing debt estimated at 200 billion dollars; and if we did not have to carry that enormous burden we could take care of all reasonable old age pensions and other demands of charity without being taxed as heavily as we are now. Unfortunately, talking about past mistakes which have resulted in our present condition is a good deal like telling how we might have saved the horse if the stable door had been properly locked before the horse was stolen.

Mr. Tegley is of the opinion that there is a great deal of fallacy in the talk about the benefit of thrift. That depends on how we define thrift. If you mean by thrift the hoarding of money, I fully agree with Mr. Tegley. Excessive stinginess and extravagant spending carried on long enough destroy both the miser and the spendthrift. Money merely is a medium of exchange, a device to facilitate trade. It cannot facilitate trade if it is hoarded. On the other hand, if the waster throws away all of his money he cannot facilitate trade either. The median line of sanity and good horse sense seems to me to be the only road to peace, prosperity and good will among men.

A Complaint and a Plan

ICANNOT understand why Uncle Sam sends our boys over to European countries to find out how to sell corn and beans," writes A. C. Bailey, of Syracuse. "Why not use our own big business methods to sell our own corn and beans? It might work. Maybe some of Uncle Sam's special advisers are afraid of speculators and marketing boys wouldn't like it if somebody interfered with their little game of 'take and take.' They 'take' the farm products from the farmer and at a very low price and 'take' all they can get from the buyer they sell to.

"Nice game! It keeps the farmer very prosperous, as you all know, and the consuming public broke. Nice work! Most anyone would not like to

give up a trade play which makes billions in net profits which really belong to the farmers and consumers. I am wondering how much longer we are going to let this trade condition continue. I believe it's up to the farmers.

"The farmers seem to have sense enough to raise the stuff when there is enough rain at the right time. They stick to it year after year regardless of hard luck, drouth, floods, hail, frost and bugs. When the farmers are lucky and raise a bumper crop the 'taker' boys say, 'You farmers played h . . . You raised so much stuff it isn't worth a d . . . So the farmer lets them have it at a price that scarcely pays for the gas to haul it to town. When most of the farmers have given most of their products away then the 'taker' boys discover they over-estimated the amount and that some other country had a freeze or hot wind, and they raise the price good and high to the fellows they sell the produce to.

"A few of the farmers will store their products and sell them when the 'takers' hike the price, only to find later on that the traders will reverse their methods when too many farmers store their products to suit the traders, and start the price at a higher point and then let it sag down. This usually causes most of the stored products to be sold at a lower price than the farmer could have received if he had sold when he stored his products. The farmer simply cannot successfully beat the game.

"It seems to me the farmers have had enough hard luck to show them where the trouble lies and dispense with the present marketing system, by setting up a nation-wide marketing system of their own, thru which they can control production on a basis of home consumption and available profitable foreign markets. The farmers to receive a price based on the average cost plus a 25 to 30 per cent net profit and control the resale price. They should bar imports of agricultural products of which we produce sufficient for home supply. Why not? Did you ever hear of foreign countries laying off production or withholding the marketing of their crops so some other country could sell them its products? Boy! How much longer are the farmers going to kid themselves? I wonder whether they can afford to?"

—A. C. B.

Co-operative marketing associations have been in successful operation for a century. Experience has proved, I think, that a nation-wide organization such as Mr. Bailey speaks of would be impossible, for the very good reason that the interests of farmers in all parts of the country are not the same. A set-up which would be satisfactory to the farmer of New England is not satisfactory to the farmers of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. I believe in the co-operative marketing idea, but if spread over too much territory it will fail.

If it were possible to organize a nation-wide association which would fix the selling prices for farm products so farmers would be assured, as Mr. Bailey suggests, of a net profit of from 25 to 30 per cent it would mean a gigantic monopoly which would incur the hostility of the consuming public. But in my opinion it would be manifestly impossible.

A Good Cattle Plan

HERE is a true story," writes Fred F. Freeman, of Dighton. "M. S. Coberly, who lives 20 miles north of Dighton, bought 12 head of good White Face cows in 1908, and in 17 years, Mr. Coberly sold \$85,000 worth of cattle, and had 300 head left.

More or Less Modern Fables

A farm boy who was suffering from a severe attack of spring fever, but who had been compelled to go out and hoe in the garden, saw a large, fat dog lying on the porch, sleeping in the sunshine.

"Would that I were a dog," said the boy as he wearily leaned on the handle of his hoe. "I would have nothing to do then but eat and sleep."

Just then the lady of the house came to the door and seeing the dog lying on the freshly scrubbed porch, was filled with indignation and going into the kitchen she got a cup of boiling hot water which she threw on the sleeping dog which woke up and ran away howling with pain.

"I guess maybe," said the boy as he slowly began to work his hoe again, "that I am not so blamed eager to be a dog after all."

This took thru war times, and Mr. Coberly had good cattle, and sold some steers as high as \$150 a head. He full-fed some of them some years. He did not buy any cattle during the 17 year period. Mr. Coberly is a good stockman and has made money farming wheat and black cane."

That is a good story and I am glad to get it. That plan was pursued by most of the farmers in the neighborhood where I was born. They raised their own cattle; they did not get in debt and most of them saved some money. Farm mortgages and chattel mortgages were unknown in that neighborhood; they followed the Landon maxim—"Don't spend money until you have it."

A Right Good Slogan

A FEW weeks ago there died out in California, a gentleman by the name of Harper who used to run a bank out in Ness county. Mr. Harper had a hobby which he wrote about in the local paper nearly every week. His slogan was, "Summer fallow, plant trees, and dam the draws." It was a right good slogan, but not very much attention was paid to it.

In 1914, Mr. Harper was elected to the legislature and served in the session of 1915. He got a bill thru providing for building roads across draws and making the roadway a dam. This law still is on the statute book in Article 9, of Chapter 68. It applies only to counties where the boards of county commissioners pass a resolution adopting the provision of the Harper law.

In this law it is provided that in the counties which adopt its provisions when it is necessary to construct a bridge or culvert over any draws, dry water course or creek of running water on any public highway where it is practical, a dam shall be constructed either of dirt, cement or stone as in judgement of the county commissioner and the county engineer or of the township board of highway commissioners may seem most feasible. Then the road would run along the top of the dam. The law also provided for properly constructed spillways.

I do not know whether this Harper law was taken advantage of by any of the counties or townships in the state, but I still believe it was a good idea, and that even now two birds, so to speak, might be killed with one stone. Or to put it another way, a number of water reservoirs might be made with very little additional expense when the road is being built. Under the improved highway system, state and county and even township roads are built according to an established grade, so that in crossing a dry draw or a small stream a combined bridge and dam would apparently be feasible. At the time the Harper law was enacted, even engineers knew very little about scientific road building. The idea ought to be a good deal more practical now than it was when the small-town banker got the law thru the legislature.

Can Wife Make a Will?

A and B are husband and wife. Before marriage A had some personal property amounting in value to \$300 or \$400. B had almost nothing, perhaps \$50. They have accumulated some real estate and personal property. The children all are married and living apart from the parents. All the property is in A's name. Can B make a will, willing her half, or does she have anything? How could she go about it to make a will? Can she make a will and have it signed by witnesses?—X. Y. Z.

So far as the record shows, B has no personal or real property and therefore has nothing to will. In equity she probably is entitled to a part of the property held by her husband. He should deed her half of it; then she could will half of her share as she pleased. She cannot will away more than half of her property from her husband, and he cannot will away more than half of his property away from her. Either the husband or wife may will half of their individual property as they see fit.

No particular form of will is required, but the maker of the will must sign it in the presence of at least two witnesses, and the witnesses must sign in the presence of the testator, that is the maker of the will.

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.

Farm Matters as I See Them

Two Things We Need

THIS is a good time for farm folks to keep their heads and think in straight lines. As I see it, two of the important things for farmers, and those of us in the farm states, are these:

First, the need of a sound national agricultural policy, based on things as they are, not on political expediency.

Second, the crying need for a reduction in governmental spending.

I do not believe it is necessary to prove there is a farm problem. Nor is it necessary to prove it is a national problem. It ought not to be necessary to say it is a national and economic, not a partisan problem. I find myself in full accord with Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, a Kansas visitor last week, in his declaration on that point. He expressed a fervent wish that both major political parties would realize this fact, and agree upon a sound, nonpartisan soil conservation program.

In one respect, at least, the two parties are close together in the farm planks in the platforms this year. Both are for a soil conservation program with essentially the same objectives in view.

As Governor Lowden also pointed out, the Republican party program calls for a larger measure of local control, which he and I both favor. We have had too much control at Washington. He also declared that the program, including bounties to farmers who co-operate in the program, must be a permanent, a long-time program.

I suggest that you think over the following six suggestions in regard to what that program should include:

First, the program should be based upon conservation of our soil resources; also upon conservation of our farm population. This means the nation as a whole will have to pay the cost of that conservation, including bounties to farmers who take part in it. It will be a good investment for the nation.

Second, there will have to be worked out and made effective, primarily thru farmer co-operation, assisted if necessary by government, a means of adjusting supply to demand. The loss of a large part of the American farmer's foreign

market restricts him on most products today to the demands of the domestic market. This part of the program must take into consideration the entire market open to the American farmer, both domestic and foreign.

None of us like to face such a condition, but when it actually exists, there is no use trying to evade it.

Third, the American farmer is entitled to, and must be guaranteed, the American market. I am for this proposition first, last and all the time.

Fourth, producers of at least four basic commodities—wheat, cotton, hogs and tobacco—of which we normally produce surpluses, and for which in varying degree there still are foreign markets available, should be paid tariff cost equivalents on that part of their production used in the domestic market.

Fifth, provision must be made, and this also will require government aid to some extent, for disposing of these surpluses in foreign markets. There also should be provision for increasing domestic markets for farm products. It has seemed to me there is a field, probably a large field, that can be developed for the use of farm products for industrial purposes.

Sixth, there must be more adequate financing of agriculture, and at lower interest rates. I have been fighting for these for years, and intend to keep up the fight.

At the same time, the government of the United States just must cut down its extravagant spendings. This government cannot continue spending 9,000 million dollars a year and avoid bankruptcy. It is not necessary to spend anything like that amount. It is criminal waste to do so.

Uncle Sam, no more than you or I, can continue to spend two dollars for every dollar of government revenue. By the end of the present fiscal year, thru this inexcusable system of extravagant spending, the national debt will have been increased from 16 billion dollars to close to 38 billion dollars. By the end of this calendar year the national public debt will be 36 billion dollars, or some \$1,350 to the family.

Regular expenses of the civil government are about three-quarters of a billion dollars a year. Paying for past and future wars takes about 2½ billion dollars a year. The recent session of

Congress appropriated 9 billion dollars. The one just ahead of it appropriated 10 billion dollars. These spendings must be reduced.

It's Going to Take Time

IT TOOK the war, and 17 years after the war, to bring about the conditions we now have in this and other countries. These conditions cannot be corrected over night. Some of the benefits we enjoyed in former days may not soon return, others may never return. In that case we must search for something to take their place.

That is why we must have some kind of a Farm Program to control production. In fact there have been many times in the past, I think, when farmers should have had, and could have used, such control of their markets to this country's benefit as well as their own. This is one reason why we started our co-operative movement years ago.

Our exports of crops and livestock prior to 1930, kept 60 million acres busy. Which is about the producing capacity of two Midwest farm states. That shows how easy it would be to oversupply the home market any normal year.

In the 10 years from 1920 to 1930, we increased our tariff three times, making it harder and harder for other countries to sell goods to us or to buy goods from us. Nor I do not believe we are going to do much with our tariff-bargaining scheme. So far it has been used chiefly to help out the manufacturing industries rather than to open markets for our farm products. There are at least a thousand manufactured articles on which the duty could be lowered to our advantage, but we don't seem to be lowering it. We are still facing new conditions here with the old policies and they won't work.

Since the war every country in Europe has set to work to produce its own food supply. Some of them are even producing surpluses. They have subsidized their farmers. This will keep up as long, at least, as the armament race goes on. We shall be a long time increasing our farm export market to any noticeable degree, I fear. Hence our absolute need in the meantime for an effective form of farm program with, perhaps, some means of subsidizing farm exports added.

Arthur Capper



U. S. Fall Pig Crop May Be Smaller

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$ 9.10	\$ 8.25	\$10.35
Hogs	10.75	10.25	10.05
Lambs	10.60	10.85	7.75
Hens, Heavy .....	.15	.16	.14
Eggs, Firsts .....	.20	.20½	.22
Butterfat .....	.31	.25	.19
Wheat, Hard Winter ..	1.16½	.98½	1.02½
Corn, Yellow .....	.39	.64½	.89½
Oats .....	.43	.28½	.34
Barley .....	.08	.48	.50
Alfalfa, Baled	19.00	12.00	14.00
Prairie	13.00	9.50	7.00

THE spring pig crop in Kansas was estimated by the state board of agriculture at 1,152,000 head compared to 836,000 head a year ago. Farmers reported an intention to have 151,000 sows farrow this fall, which happens to be the same number as in 1935. In the United States the late spring increase in the pig crop was 29 per cent over 1935, with a substantial increase promised in fall farrowing for 1936 over 1935.

This fall figure was logical a month ago, but by now it will bear considerable change. In the Northwestern states particularly, marketing of sows

has been heavy and fall farrowing will be much lower than expected. The number to farrow in other Corn Belt states will be reduced if succeeding cuts in corn prospects occur. It looks as if a situation similar to 1934 may develop, in which the man who holds his sows and raises fall pigs will receive a good price for them as fat hogs, bred gilts or shoats.

Early Fall Price Peak

The increase in price of hogs during June has been laid to light receipts as a result of holding of sows for breeding and light hogs for further feeding. Apparently farmers were planning to feed summer grains, other than wheat, for wheat at \$1 rarely is fed to livestock. This holding back of hogs probably will bring on an early fall price peak with a heavy run of porkers later, unless feeders get panicky about grain prices and decide to sell. If they go ahead and feed out their shoats on oats, rye and barley there will be a run in the fall which may carry fat hogs to lower prices than the heavy shoats would have brought earlier.

Corn Depends on Rain

The government in effect "called" its outstanding corn loans on July 1. Farmer-borrowers must sell their grain to pay their loans or dig the money out of their pockets. This won't be a very painful process for

corn prices have mounted until the borrowers are sitting in a happy position. There were only about 12 million bushels still under seal, but it will add to the supply of feed grain called for by feeders. Prices of corn can continue to mount until they have reached the dollar mark, but rains over the Corn Belt would change the picture immediately and corn no doubt would be cheaper.

Wheat Nears the Top

A good many farmers and grain traders are looking for wheat to sell at \$1.25, now that the dollar mark has been reached. However, market economists point out that world-wide drought would be necessary to force prices much higher and that isn't likely. At present a recession in wheat values is expected as soon as the mid-summer drought and grain-pit profit-taking are past.

How Cattle Are Doing

Despite heaviest cattle arrivals of the year the market has remained steady to strong on most classes. Cows which lost considerable ground a month ago have held up well. Stockers and feeders have slipped rather badly, while fat grass steers have shown both strength and weakness. The fat cattle market has moved upward for the last month. These signs indicate the cattle market can show some real advances if the drought is broken. If drought continues some unfinished cattle will be forced to market with a relative scarcity and strong fat cattle prices later in the fall.

Kaw's Best Spud Crop

A hurried effort has been made to get the Kaw valley potato crop out of the ground before the vines become dry. The spud crop is one of the best in history and prices are the best since the potato scarcity of 1933.

Market Barometer

Cattle—Higher prices for fed steers. Other classes downward unless drought is rapidly broken.

Hogs—Steady to higher for remainder of summer.

Sheep—Lower prices on fat lambs and wool.

Wheat—Lower after July unless world shortage occurs.

Corn—Steady to higher prices are likely until rain falls.

Butterfat—Probably higher until cool fall weather.

Poultry—Steady to higher egg prices; steady to lower poultry.

Wheat Checks in August

It will be August 1, before final payments from the AAA on 1936 wheat obligations can be mailed from Washington, George E. Farrell, director of the Western division said last week. His statement was in answer to a letter from Senator Arthur Capper and a telegram by Congressman Frank Carlson of Concordia, asking early payments of final wheat checks in counties which have suffered from lack of crops this year.

What Would Happen if Insects Should Begin to Think?

LEONARD HASEMAN

IT WILL be of interest to readers of Kansas Farmer, I am sure, to learn about some of the outstanding intellectual lights among the insects, and to consider a few of their most interesting accomplishments. It has been estimated there are perhaps one million different species of insects on the globe today. Various authorities have attempted to estimate what would happen if China, with her several hundred million individuals, should suddenly pull herself together and form a united, highly-intelligent fighting force. Undoubtedly, as we say, "They would go places." But in place of one, suppose a million Chinas suddenly began to think and go places! That is what would happen if all the million different races of insects should suddenly develop intelligence.

Naturally we do not expect such things to happen, and even if they did there first would be the "dog eat dog" among them even as it is found among men. However, it is interesting to reflect on just what this globe would

namely, the wasps, bees and ants. However, there are what we might call intellectual giants even among some of the more humble groups. Take for instance the common doodle-bug. It has outwitted even the highly intelligent ant by perfecting a sloping sand pit as a trap for catching ants. It has found that a pit can be made in sand or dust with walls just steep enough so that the fine particles tumble down, dragging with them into the very jaws of the trapper any ant which ventures to look over the edge of the pit. If perchance the ant is fortunate enough to get a footing on the crumbling walls the doodle-bug, using its head and jaws as a shovel, showers it with sand until it finally tumbles to the bottom of the pit. When you beat an ant at its own game you must be pretty good, but this humble creature does it. Carrying this case a little farther, it may be said that there is a small wasp, however, which deliberately enters the lion's den, feared so much by ants, and parasitizes the doodle-bug or, as it is commonly called, the ant-lion.

Among the various other humble forms which have made real contributions to the sum total of insect achievement may be mentioned the weavers of nets to trap food in flowing streams, masons who plied their trade probably long before man became a biped, manufacturers of paper, wood engravers, venders of poisons, users of smoke screens, as well as many forms which employ various other skills and arts which man is only beginning to learn about.

Merely an Egg Machine

But let us turn to the more learned groups. Take, for instance, the common mud-dauber. It finds the window in your house open and comes in to select a protected place for building its mud nest, perhaps behind a bookcase. It soon learns to come and go by the open window, but when you close the window, what happens? She finds another opening and soon learns to go and come by it. Perhaps a better illustration would be the common honey-bee, one of our most interesting social species. Here the colony is the all-important thing and the individual is merely a cog in the smooth-running machine or colony. Their socialistic scheme works perfectly for them. They have even gone so far as to depend upon one individual, the queen, to produce all the future offspring in the colony and, next to the drones or males, she is the dumbest individual in the hive. In fact, she is merely an egg machine into which the nurse bees pour small or large quantities of pre-digested food, depending upon whether they need few or many offspring. The



Spreading water on 40 acres of corn, O. S. True farm, Wabaunsee, last July. The field also was irrigated in April. It yielded 50 to 60 bushels to the acre. Four big cuttings of alfalfa were taken from 14 acres which were watered.

worker individuals are females which normally produce no eggs but which are the real intelligence of the colony. They decide all questions and plan all work performed by the colony. The structure of their brain, in fact, resembles that possessed by man. Whether instinct or reason guides them is a question for the psychologist. However, it is true that only after a 2-weeks intensive study as an apprentice is the young worker ready to assume her place as a full-fledged worker for field duty.

They Even Go Farming

But perhaps man's closest contender for intellectual laurels is to be found in the higher groups of ants. These likewise are social insects with often very human tendencies. In fact, Dr. Wheeler, who has given more time to the study of ants than any other man in this country, has been able to find in the various groups of ants examples which well represent the various stages in the advance of man from the roving savage, thru the successive stages as hunter, herdsman, and finally tiller of the soil. Some are slave makers, other keep dairy herds and even build barns to house them, while others gather and store seeds and go thru the habit of planting them the next season. Next to man and the higher apes, bees and ants probably show the highest type of instinct or intelligence that is to be found anywhere in the animal kingdom.

With Seven Pigs Left Over

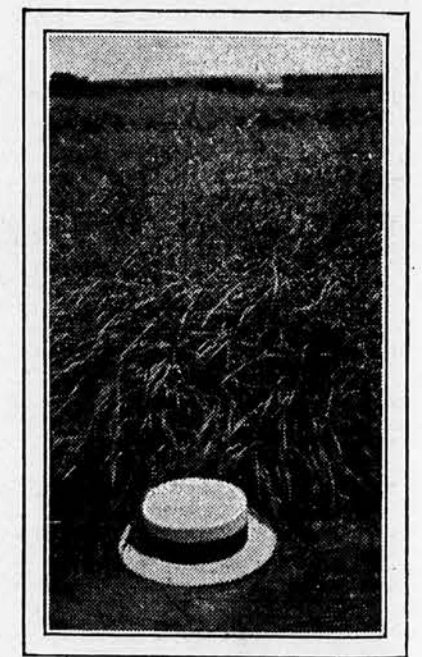
It was good management and a father-son partnership that helped S. W. Watkins and his son Olen, of Anthony, make money from hogs. Mr. Watkins had a brood sow that was soon to farrow. He told his son Olen that he wanted only eight of the pigs, and all over that number the boy could have.

Mr. Watkins must have known his hogs because there were 14 good pigs and one runt. Olen notched seven of the pigs' ears and alternated them at their cafeteria every 2 hours. At night he changed the pigs every 4 hours. The runt got the breaks—he stayed with his mother all the while.

At last report Olen was changing the pigs every 6 hours, but he kept up the former schedule for 3 weeks. The runt grew as big as the others. For a boy with plenty of time and ambition this was a profitable way to make money.

Good for Fall Planting

L. E. WILLOUGHBY



Orchard grass makes an abundance of leafy growth.

Orchard grass is a bunch grass that is well adapted to Eastern and South-eastern Kansas. It is an excellent grass to combine with Brome grass, Meadow Fescue, or timothy for fall planting of pastures. The seed of Orchard grass is comparatively common and cheap enough for general use.

Grass mixtures including Orchard grass should be planted on a well-prepared seedbed free from weeds early in September. Six or 8 pounds of Orchard grass should be combined with about 12 to 14 pounds of other adapted grasses for each acre of pasture to be seeded. The seed should be drilled or broadcast and followed with a soil packer.

They Like Small Combine

Rather than being especially adapted for regions growing just one main crop, such as wheat, the new small combines are likely to prove a boon to diversified farming by allowing the saving of grain and seed from many crops that hitherto have not been produced abundantly because of threshing difficulties. This is shown strikingly by comment of farmers in virtually all Middlewestern farm papers. The high cost of binders also has had a bearing on making the cost of the small combine, suited for the individual farm, seem less than it otherwise would.

Fall Seeded Pasture Crop

The winter annual clovers, principally yellow hop and bur clover, are making some headway in Southeastern counties. On a rough piece of pasture land at Glenciff farm, Independence, yellow hop clover has proved a valuable plant to hold the soil and make late winter and spring pasture. This clover, like all the winter annuals, starts to grow in the fall and matures seed by June 1, or shortly after.

A 6-acre pasture on this farm, growing principally yellow hop and bur clover, carried 8 head of cattle for most of the spring grazing season. These clovers grow close to the ground and it is impossible to graze or clip them close enough to prevent their making seed. The worst disadvantage in Kansas is that they will not stand too severe winters. Last winter killed many of the plants.

look like if all the hordes of dumb insects suddenly should become even as intelligent as the most highly specialized forms.

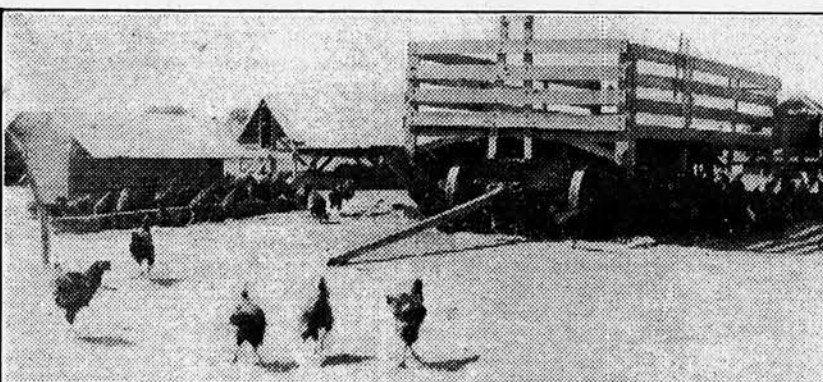
Four out of every five species of animals on the globe are insects. Biologically they are dominant but intellectually man is boss. And yet some of our insects do things which we cannot imitate or which we may lack wisdom to employ. For instance, no one yet has succeeded in reproducing a perfect honey comb or its contents, true honey. The chemists still are trying to spin silk as the silkworm has done these many million years. The application of genetics to race improvement and even birth control, as practiced by some insects, are accomplishments which man may well envy. Also the recent development of the airplane by man still is an imperfect substitute for the normal power of flight perfected by insects in the dim geological ages.

Of all the various types of animals, insects seemingly have been the most responsive to evolutionary influences. Similar to our own ancestry, theirs have been climbers or searchers for better things. According to geological records, man as a rational being probably appeared at something like the same time that the more highly specialized insects showed up. With a common original ancestry, according to the theory of evolution, and with similar trends toward higher specialization, it seems the natural thing that some insects today should show definite evidence of rationality even as men do.

Ant Takes a Back Seat

Naturally we should expect to find the best illustrations of near-intelligence among those insects which represent the peak of development in the highest orders or groups of insects,

Ever See New Hampshire Reds?



Here is the way Lee Bird is raising his New Hampshire Reds, near Great Bend. There are nearly 500 on clean range with self-feeders, range shelters, and a hay rack for shade.

AN UNCOMMON breed of chickens, new to Kansas, is the New Hampshire Red. A number of lots of these chicks were distributed by a local packing company at Great Bend last spring. They are red birds, slightly lighter in color than the Rhode Island Red. They are inclined to be earlier maturing and heavier in egg production than most heavy breeds.

One of the Barton county boys who

took out New Hampshire Reds is Lee Bird. He had 500 hatched on March 3, and lost only 10 of them. One hundred cockerels were caponized. They were raised on clean ground with plenty of range, but also good feed, water and shade. Boys and girls who have these birds have been promised a 2-cent premium for their eggs during the winter, and 10 cents a dozen during the hatchling season.

Low Interest Continues

The 3½ per cent interest rate which would have expired on June 30, on Federal Land Bank loans totalling around 2 billion dollars, has been extended for another year by action of Congress, according to the Farm Credit Administration.

Under the Farm Credit Act of 1935, the interest rate on Federal Land Bank loans was to have been stepped up to 4 per cent on July 1, 1936, but under the amendment the 3½ per cent interest rate in effect during the last year will be continued for all interest installments payable until June 30, 1937. Under the law as now amended land bank borrowers will resume on July 1, 1937, interest payments at the rates at which their loans were written originally.

The temporary interest reduction provided by Congress does not change the contract rate of 4 per cent at which land bank loans are now being made thru national farm loan associations. Farmers who obtain loans now at the 4 per cent contract rate also will get the benefit of the 3½ per cent rate for all interest installments payable in the one year period ending June 30, 1937, and after that date will pay 4 per cent for the entire duration of their loans.

Corn Loans are Due

Outstanding 1935 corn loans are not to be extended. This means farmer-borrowers who have not already done so must either sell their sealed-up grain at current market prices in coming weeks or repay in some way the money lent them at 4 per cent interest.

Loans on corn sealed in cribs were made between December 1, 1935, and March 31, 1936, maturing on July 1, 1936, at 4 per cent interest. Farmers borrowed 45 cents a bushel and at the peak the loans totaled 14 million dollars on about 31 million bushels.

The Commodity Credit Corporation estimated that \$6,465,000 in corn loans remained outstanding and that farmers are repaying them at an average of \$155,000 to \$200,000 a day.

Government officials said they will not force sales for the purpose of collecting loans, and will not take possession of unliquidated corn until ample time has been given farmers to dispose of it in orderly fashion.

Dimes Bought This Washer

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Couch, Williamsburg, know that it pays to save the dimes. Some time ago they decided to keep all the 10-cent pieces that came to them in change, putting them into a glass jar. So when the family washing machine broke down the other day in almost irreparable fashion, it was not such a family catastrophe as it might have been. The Couches looked over the wreck, took down the jar and counted their dimes. Then they called a dealer from town to bring a new electric washer. It did not take him so long to install the machine, but it did take him quite a while to count his cash payment, \$97, in dimes, 970 of them. Now the Couches are busy and happy and with no inroads at all on the regular family budget or on the family check book balance either.

Keep "Pick-Up" Trucks Busy

A ranch can't be run easily these days without a "pick-up" truck. Henry Rogler, Matfield Green, has found. He uses his truck to drive over the farm, haul tools and fencing material of all kinds, and run to town. Wayne Rogler uses a small truck in his farming and ranching business, too.

Taylor Jones, Garden City, has found that a "pick-up" can take the place of a car many times and come in handy for hauling small loads. On the Jones farm they use this small truck, but hire the big jobs of hauling.

Races Took the Money

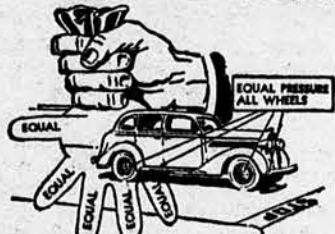
County fair officers in 86 fairs last year placed 4-H clubs and junior fair activities first in 55 cases as the most important feature of the fair. However, these fairs paid \$136,130 for race horses and only \$47,777 for all junior events.—Ohio Farmer.

If that information had sunk into the minds of more Midwest county fair officials in time, many of these county fairs would be more substantial than mere memories.

Kansas Farmer for July 18, 1936

IT'S THE ONLY ONE OF "ALL THREE" WITH ALL THESE ECONOMY FEATURES

DOUBLE-ACTION HYDRAULIC BRAKES



A rubber glove shows how hydraulic pressure is equal in all directions...always sure, quick, even-acting.

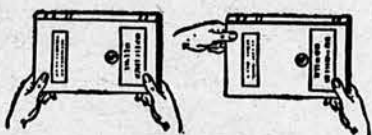


Plymouth's 100% Hydraulic Brakes do not depend upon the jerky, "wrapping" action of the wheels...but exert equal pressure through each brake shoe of each wheel. This gives you smooth, sure stops.



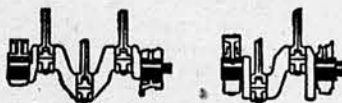
SAFETY-STEEL BODY

Plymouth's body is Safety-Steel like a modern railroad coach. And with the body bolted horizontally and vertically to the car frame gives the safest, quietest construction known.



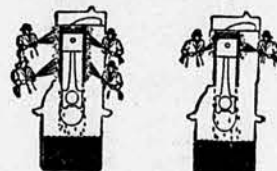
PATENTED FLOATING POWER

A book held as at left illustrates ordinary engine mounting...supporting engine at bottom, out of balance. Patented Floating Power engine mountings support engine in balance...as at right...eliminating vibration.



PLYMOUTH HAS FOUR MAIN BEARINGS

Instead of having the usual three main crankshaft bearings, the Plymouth crankshaft is rigidly supported at four points. Thus every Plymouth piston has the support of two big bearings...giving longer life, much smoother operation.



FULL-LENGTH WATER JACKETS

Plymouth's engine cylinders have full-length water jackets...water all around each cylinder...instead of the usual half-length jackets. Obviously, this means better cooling...and far greater economy.

This Big 1936 Plymouth Saves Your Money!

USE that list of features to compare "All Three" low-priced cars. Plymouth is priced within \$10 to \$15 of the Other Two (actual list prices, F.O.B. main factory). For that small difference Plymouth gives you all this extra value...extra economy...extra safety...and the ability to stand up that a farm car needs.

Then take them out on the road...and drive "All Three." See for yourself how much more room Plymouth has. How easily it handles, with no road shock in steering. How smoothly it takes rough roads. Watch your gas—and you will see why Plymouth owners report 18 to 24 miles per gallon!

See how quick and straight-ahead Plymouth's double-action Hydraulic Brakes stop you! And Plymouth only of "All Three" has double-action Hydraulic Brakes and Safety-Steel Body.

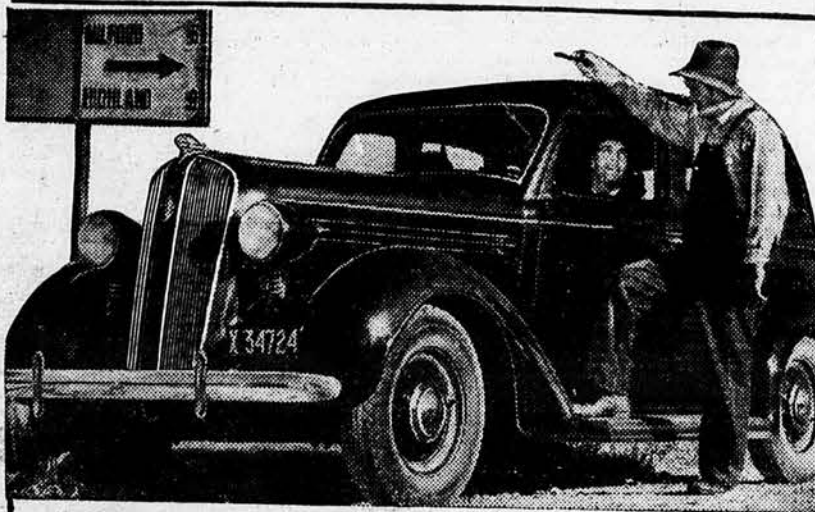
Don't buy any car until you drive this beautiful, new Plymouth and compare it...on features and price...with the others! Telephone or call on your Chrysler, Dodge or DeSoto dealer. PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION.



DIRECTIONAL WATER CIRCULATION

In the picture at the left, the girls farthest from the fan aren't getting much benefit of the cooling breeze...illustrating the old-type engine cooling system. The picture at the right illustrates Plymouth's directional cooling, which forces cool water at high velocity to all exhaust valve assemblies. This improved circulation, combined with full-

length water jackets, lowers temperature of crankcase oil as much as 50°...which tremendously improves lubricating efficiency...saves oil! Naturally, Plymouth owners report amazingly low oil consumption and their records show 18 to 24 miles per gallon of gasoline, as well! And other great economy features save on upkeep...depreciation.



EASY TO BUY

\$25 a month buys a Plymouth. The Commercial Credit Co. offers Chrysler, Dodge and DeSoto dealers low finance terms that make Plymouth easy to buy.

\$510

AND UP, LIST AT FACTORY, DETROIT. SPECIAL EQUIPMENT EXTRA

TUNE IN ED WYNN, GRAHAM McNAMEE AND ALL-STAR CAST, TUESDAY NIGHTS, N. B. C. RED NETWORK

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

Feed Is Our Big Problem Now

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

FROM the experience of farming the last 4 years, it would seem we must make some drastic changes in our methods of management of soil and crops. The weather, which man as yet has been unable to control, keeps us guessing as it never has before. Rainfall either comes in deluges or not at all. Apparently we no longer can depend upon and enjoy the season of normal weather conditions, such as has been experienced here since the white man knew this country, except for the occasional single year of extremes. Now, extremes seem to be continuous. Too often floods when moisture is not needed and long periods of drouth thru the crop growing seasons. This strange behavior covers a wide territory. No part of our nation seems free of it. The "Land of the Lakes" is likely as not to be suffering from drouth while the deserts of Arizona are deluged with local floods.

This sort of weather plays havoc with the best laid plans of man. Dropping down to the plan of those who now are farming the soil of our own state, it would seem to be a continuous shift of the scheme of things in an effort to match the needs of the changes as they come. Without doubt, the greatest problem now before us is one of ample feed for our stock, a problem that never confronted this section of the state in a half-century as it has at various times in the last 4 years.

Wide-Spacing Wins Again

Wheat harvested from land which was wide-spaced with corn last summer, made a good yield for H. L. Cudney, Trousdale, this year. Mr. Cudney plants all his corn with two rows blank for each two of corn. Then he drills the three middles with a regular drill or hook-up of three one-horse drills, and sows the single middle between the rows with one horse and a small drill. It was easy to see this year that the wheat was greener and better in the wide middles than close to the old corn rows. This practice helps control blowing.

Will this condition become a semi-permanent problem, or will we drop back to the dependable weather conditions which we once enjoyed for almost a lifetime? Just now letters that come here reveal the most concern over the feed situation, not only in the pastures, unless there is sufficient rainfall soon, but for the winter season ahead.

"What can I do for pasture for the future? The native grass is all but gone, the dry weather of the last 2 summers, together with this drouth, has finished the bluegrass that once flourished on the lower land. All that is left now is weeds that stock will not eat." Thus writes a friend from a neighboring county. Almost the same words have been in other letters. With the grass sod having no chance to make a "comeback," the pasture problem of the future really is the greatest one that now confronts us. Should the rest of this month and the next be deficient in rainfall, it will be even more of a problem. The best temporary remedy is plenty of rainfall, which I hope will come before this is read; then, after that, it is up to us to reseed.

Depend on the Silo

It already is apparent, as it has been thru each year of deficient feed crops, that the silo may save the situation. A redeeming feature of the silo is that it preserves feed so that its feeding value when taken out is as good as when it goes in. Drouth touched forage, when put in the shock, may be almost worthless after a few weeks exposed to damaging weather. We put some very poor forage into the silo last summer, and were surprised at the good cattle got out of it when fed in connection with prairie hay. Those who put similar fodder in the shock said its feeding value seemed almost worthless after mid-

winter. Silage was the same in late April as it was in early fall, with no shrink in weight, besides. Never is there a year when the silo does not pay its way. But in years of light forage that does not keep well if put in the shock, it is appreciated most of all for the feed saver it is.

Watch Out for Prussic Acid

If the wires on the fence along side of that kafir or cane field are beginning to sag, better give them a good stretching. Good cattle are being lost by the dozens in each county, these days, by prussic acid poisoning. Most of the loss is among milk cows, stock no one can well afford to lose, as cream money pays the grocery bills. One neighbor saw his cows getting thru the fence less than a half-mile away, into his kafir field. He got them in as soon as a pony could take him, but 5 of the 7 head were dead within an hour. Another neighbor had a cow step out of a gateway left open while hauling grain to the threshing; she got no more than a dozen bites before she was driven back. In a few minutes a man on another bundle load came by and found her dead.

Kawvale Doubled the Blackhull

Never have yields of wheat and oats varied so much as this year. There have been record lows and highs of both, sometimes almost on the same section. With oats, the better yields invariably have come from fall-plowed fields. Creek and river bottom fields have returned the highest wheat yields. These have run to as high as 50



This strawberry patch grew its own mulch—oats sown in late summer were killed by winter and the dead oats remained to protect the berries thru the winter.

bushels or more, while the low of some upland averaged only 2 bushels. On this and other farms the variety of wheat has made considerable difference. We had two fields, one Blackhull, the other Kawvale. The Kawvale more than doubled the Blackhull, with soil and all other conditions similar. On other farms in the neighborhood where Kawvale was sown there was the same difference. As a wheat to combine, however, Kawvale never can be a favorite, as it shatters badly if allowed to stand ripe in the field. It threshes beautifully from the bundle, however, with never a whitecap showing. Its stiff straw makes it stand well.

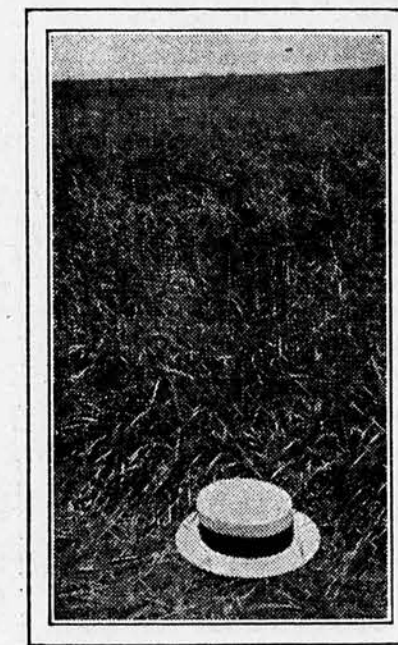
We Need Larger Ponds

Many pastures are without water, shallow ponds or "wet weather" wells having gone dry. Hauling water is not a pleasant task because it is extra work—something that must be done that ordinarily is not necessary. For this section, the deep pond is the most

dependable source of water. Since the coming of the large crawler-type tractor and the semi-automatic operated "tumble bug" scraper of 2 and 3 yard capacity, it is possible to build deep ponds at low cost. Our township owns such an outfit, and when not busy on township work, it is hired out for \$3 an hour to individuals, this price including the two regular operators. We have built ponds with teams on 4-foot Fresnoes and also have hired this township outfit for \$3 an hour, and find the big outfit does much cheaper as well as better work. If well located, a pond built in this way at a cost of no more than \$125, should last thru an entire period of 12 months, after being completely filled.

Try Meadow Fescue Grass

L. E. WILLOUGHBY



Meadow Fescue in June following September seeding.

Meadow Fescue sometimes is called English bluegrass. East Central Kansas produces an abundance of this seed. Meadow Fescue is a good grass to include in a pasture mixture in Eastern Kansas. It gradually will be replaced by Brome and Kentucky bluegrass, but while these slower growing grasses are forming a dense sod, Meadow Fescue will provide an abundance of palatable grazing for livestock.

Meadow Fescue, Brome grass, Orchard grass and timothy make an excellent pasture mixture for Eastern Kansas. Twenty pounds an acre of this mixture should be seeded about September 10, on a good, well-prepared seedbed.

Phosphate Paid in Cloud

PENN THOMPSON

An interesting wheat fertility test was carried out on Lyle Angele's farm, Miltonvale, last year. Tenmarq wheat was drilled with a 7-inch drill and fertilized with ammoniated phosphate at the rate of 65 pounds to the acre. An unfertilized check strip was planted in the middle of the field. We believe the sample plots we harvested will show that the fertilizer paid for itself and then some.

Safety in Seeding Legumes

TUDOR CHARLES

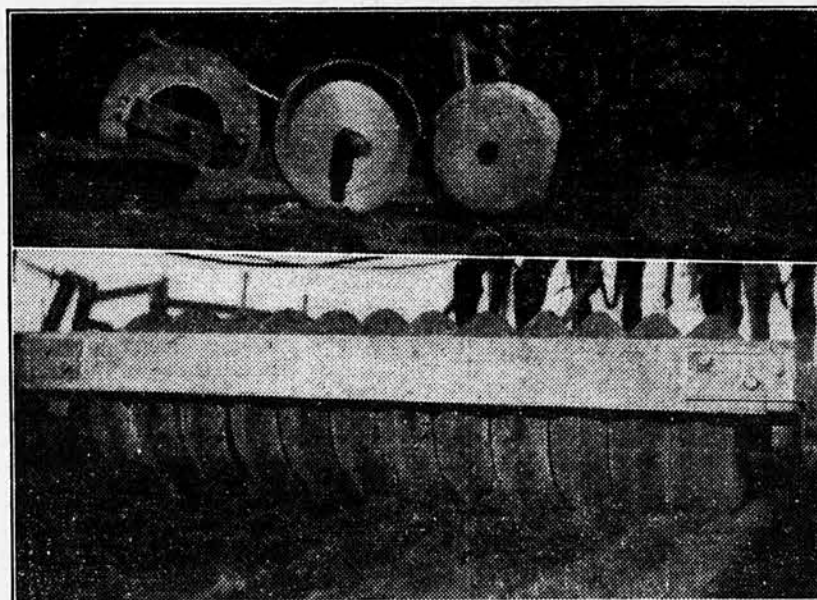
LEGUME seeding is being made safer by the Washington County Farm Bureau and local farmers. They are building and using concrete packers for field work. The first concrete packer was made in Washington county in 1932, and was used extensively for demonstration work in that year. Several packers have been made each year by County Agent Neff and his farmer co-operators, but this year interest has been much more widespread. One or more farmers in each community are making a set of packer wheels under the direction of Mr. Neff. Then they are able to hold demonstrations or help their neighbors with the work. The Farm Bureau has a form, with which 2 or 3 men can make several wheels an hour.

Mr. Neff recently helped Henry and Herbert Hatesohl, of Greenleaf, make a set of wheels. With good luck and working at high speed they were able to turn out a wheel, made from dry-mix concrete, in 6 minutes. Usually

from 4 to 6 can be made in an hour. The wheels are 14 inches in diameter and 4 inches thick. The rim is V-shaped to increase packing action. Twelve wheels are joined together on a steel shaft to make a 4-foot section. Two or three of these sections may be hooked together to make a wider implement.

The wheels are made in a portable form. The concrete is tamped in at a 6-inch opening on the upper side. Careful tamping is necessary to insure a perfect rim. A mix of 1 part concrete to 2½ or 3 parts of sand is used. It is made with only a small amount of water so the wheels may be taken out immediately after packing in the form. Three wire hoops are laid in the concrete for strength.

The heavy concrete packers do a good job of firming the soil. Their use soon will increase the dependence on packers in a community, as farmers see improved results in seeding alfalfa, clover and grasses.



At top, equipment for making a concrete packer. Left to right, a concrete wheel, the top half of the form, lower side of the form, another completed wheel, and a board frame on which wheels are allowed to dry. Below, a small packer in use preparing a good seedbed.

We'll Use a New Tomato Pack

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

HARVEST of Doniphan county's fine tomato crop soon will be in full swing. And for the first time here the whole output will be uniformly packed. Heretofore each grower has packed his crop and there have been as many variations in packed quality as there are growers.

This year a wide departure from this most unsatisfactory method is to be made. Each of the several buying concerns at the three shipping points will cull, grade and pack the tomatoes as they are brought in. They will be packed in standard, uniform lugs instead of the 1/4-bushel baskets. Each tomato will be wrapped in tissue paper and the ends of the lugs are to bear a uniform label differing only in the name of the packing concern.

May Try It With Apples

An inspector has been employed to visit each packing shed daily to see that all are packing alike. The Wathena Apple Growers Association, the Wathena Fruit Growers Company, the Ramsel Fruit Company, of Blair, and the Triplett-Brown Brokerage Company, of Troy, co-operators in this venture, entertain great hopes for its success. Improvement in tomato packing methods may be the forerunner of a box pack for apples in this community. There is no doubt such a pack would increase apple marketing possibilities.

Since its organization 4 years ago, the Triplett-Brown Brokerage Company, of Troy, has forged ahead rapidly as a marketing agency, filling an urgent need in this community. This firm buys all kinds of vegetables and fruits in season and now enjoys the patronage of more than 150 truck gardeners and fruit growers who deliver produce to their dock and receive market price the day of delivery. Since early spring this company has been operating a fleet of produce trucks between Kansas City and points north. Paul H. Brown, senior partner, has established headquarters at Kansas City where he buys on the market and keeps as many as five trucks on the road at one time delivering to jobbers in Sioux City and towns in North and South Dakota. Cabbage, sweet corn and string beans are the principal items now being handled.

This firm probably handles as many tomatoes as all other buyers in the county, and large quantities of grapes also pass thru their hands. Their administrative office is on Main street in Troy, but they operate a large packing shed about a mile east of Troy on US Highway No. 36, where their three modern grading and washing machines are kept busy during the apple season. They buy apples direct from the growers on the same cash basis as with other fruits and vegetables, and also do custom washing and packing for those who are not equipped to do this work themselves.

Price for Apples Look Good

Apple yield prospects for Missouri as a whole are about 25 per cent below normal this year but are above the average for the state in the St. Joseph area, according to estimate made recently by W. R. Martin, horticultural extension specialist of the University of Missouri. He thought the yield in this area would be about 50 to 60 per cent of normal. Mr. Martin was in St. Joseph for the fifth and last of a series of monthly meetings that have been well attended by apple men from the Kansas side. Judging from similar reports coming from all parts of the country it is not going to take high powered salesmanship to sell apples this fall. Most any kind of salesman will be able to make a good showing without even the spreading of much "soft-soap." The demand for summer apples is brisk and the price remains high.

It Makes a Good Spreader

Stock dip, as a spreader in certain orchard sprays, has been used experimentally on this farm this summer. At the rate of 1 pint to 100 gallons of water it has proved the most effective spreader I ever have tried. It also is a good sticker for it is not easily washed off by rains. I was especially pleased with it on grapes. Many orchardists around here are using it

this summer and some at stronger concentrations, as recommended for leaf hopper and red spider. And I have heard only one complaint and that came from the State Experimental Plots at Wathena early this season when it was reported that they "burned out a patch of strawberries." I immediately sprayed one row of strawberries at a strength much more concentrated than was recommended and got no ill effects whatever.

Aside from its effectiveness as a spreader I am of the opinion that, even at this strength, it has some ovicidal value and has some effect as a repellent I am quite sure. Next sea-

son I shall use more of it. At the rate of 1 teaspoonful to 1 gallon of water I have tried it on cabbage and am convinced that if used early it will control the cabbage worm by killing the eggs. As a cabbage spray I think it as effective as arsenate of lead and much safer.

Ideal for Codling Moth

Dry weather, warm days and moderate night temperatures have been ideal for codling moth activity and egg laying. These conditions, coupled with a light crop, have made control of the first brood very difficult and many orchards are showing a high per cent of worms. Second brood codling moth made its appearance here, as shown by the bait traps, on June 17. This indicates that record time was made going thru the first brood cycle and that a heavy third brood attack will be possible. While the first brood worm en-

ters the apple thru the calyx cup, those of the second brood seem to prefer to enter either where an apple touches another apple or a leaf or where an insect injury, a puncture or a russeted area makes entrance easier. Many of these side-worms cause what is known as a "sting" which results when the larva takes a bite and then dies from the effect of the poison it has obtained from the spray residue on the apple.

New Grape Market

Vineyard owners may now have a better market for their product, since the demand for grape-seed oil is growing daily. The oil is used for feed and fertilizer, but it finds a better market for cosmetic creams, as it does not irritate the skin as mineral oil creams are likely to do. Neither does it become rancid as is the case with vegetable oil creams.

THE CODE CAPTURE OR HOW MELVIN PURVIS' SECRET 'TAP ALARM' CAPTURED THE MALARKEY BANK BANDITS!

AN INSIDE STORY OF MELVIN PURVIS, AMERICA'S NUMBER 1 G-MAN

MELVIN PURVIS, young lawyer who became America's ace G-Man... who directed the capture of Dillinger, "Pretty Boy" Floyd, "Baby Face" Nelson, and others. Mr. Purvis reveals here methods used in capturing criminals. Names have, of course, been changed.

LOOK, MR. PURVIS—I HAVE ENOUGH POST TOASTIES BOX-TOPS TO SEND FOR YOUR JUNIOR G-MAN FINGERPRINT SET!

DO YOU OFTEN USE A SET LIKE THAT, MR. PURVIS?

YOU BET I DO! FOR INSTANCE, ONE TIME I GOT A HURRY-UP CALL FROM A BANK ON A SATURDAY MORNING...

MR. PURVIS, WE'RE WORRIED. THIS MORNING A MAN CAME TO THIS WINDOW AND ASKED A LOT OF SUSPICIOUS QUESTIONS. WHAT TIME WE CLOSED... WHEN THE BANK IS EMPTY OF PEOPLE... IT SOUNDS LIKE A HOLD-UP!

HE PUT HIS HAND ON THIS GLASS FOR A MOMENT—PERHAPS YOU CAN GET FINGERPRINTS.

I'LL TAKE THOSE PRINTS RIGHT NOW!

THESE ARE THE FINGERPRINTS OF MAL MALARKEY, THE BANK BANDIT WE'VE BEEN AFTER. I'LL PHONE HEAD-QUARTERS!

LOOK! THERE HE IS NOW—AND THERE ARE TWO MEN WITH HIM!

HELLO, HELEN! YES, I'M OVER AT THE BANK. I'M SORRY TO BE LATE...

THE BANK IS ALMOST EMPTY AND THERE'S A BIG CAR OUTSIDE!

TAP, TAP-TAP, TAP-TAP-TAP, TAP.

PURVIS TAPS HIS CONVERSATION IN MORSE CODE ON THE PHONE MOUTHPIECE, MEANWHILE HOLDING A FAKE CONVERSATION TO MISLEAD THE BANDITS...

SEE FREE OFFER BELOW

FIRST... NATIONAL... BANK... ABOUT... TO... BE... HELD... UP... SEND... FULL... SQUAD... AT... ONCE.

AT HEADQUARTERS, PURVIS' 'TAP CODE' IS TRANSLATED, AND THE G-MEN GO INTO ACTION!

REACH FOR THE CEILING, EVERYBODY! THIS IS A HOLD-UP!

MEANWHILE, AT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK...

DROP THOSE GUNS! WE'VE CAUGHT YOU DEAD TO RIGHTS THIS TIME, MAL MALARKEY!

TH' G-MEN!... HOW DID THEY GET ONTA US?

AND THEN—THE G-MEN ARRIVE!

GEE, THANKS FOR TELLING US THAT STORY, MR. PURVIS!

YOU'RE WELCOME, PAUL! SAY!—THESE POST TOASTIES SURE DO TASTE GOOD! ALL MY JUNIOR G-MEN OUGHT TO EAT 'EM EVERY MORNING.

YOU BET WE DO, MR. PURVIS!

I WANT EVERY BOY AND GIRL TO JOIN MY JUNIOR G-MAN CORPS!

I'LL SEND YOU FREE REGULATION JUNIOR G-MAN CORPS BADGE, PLACE YOUR NAME ON THE SECRET ROLL, AND SEND YOU MY BIG, EXCITING BOOK THAT TELLS ALL ABOUT HOW TO BE A JUNIOR G-MAN... HOW TO DISCOVER CLUES, SECRET CODES, INVISIBLE WRITING, SELF-DEFENCE... ALL G-MAN SECRETS! ALSO A BIG CATALOG THAT SHOWS OTHER FREE PRIZES EVERY BOY AND GIRL WILL WANT! CLIP THE COUPON AT THE RIGHT!

Serve Post Toasties with fruits or berries!

"CRISP, crunchy Post Toasties with fresh, luscious berries and milk or cream... Mm! It's the finest breakfast treat you ever tasted!" says Melvin Purvis.

Post Toasties are just the thing for warm-weather luncheons, too. They have a delicious, different flavor because they are made from the sweet, tender hearts of the corn, where most of the flavor is. Every golden-brown flake is toasted double crisp—that's why Post Toasties keep their crunchy goodness longer in milk or cream.

Get Post Toasties now... "The Better Corn Flakes!" And join Melvin Purvis' Junior G-Man Corps right away!

A POST CEREAL—MADE BY GENERAL FOODS

CLIP COUPON NOW!

K.F.-7-18-36

MELVIN PURVIS, c/o Post Toasties, Battle Creek, Michigan

I enclose _____ Post Toasties package tops. Please send me the items checked below. Check whether boy () or girl ().

() Membership Badge (send 2 package tops)

() Photo of Melvin Purvis (send 2 package tops)

() Fingerprint set (send 9 package tops)

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

(Offer expires December 31, 1936. Good only in U. S. A.)

TO JOIN: Send two Post Toasties package tops with coupon to Melvin Purvis. He'll send you his official Junior G-Man badge and a catalog of OTHER SWELL FREE PRIZES!

Boys' Badge (left). Girls' Division Badge (above). Both badges of polished gold-bronze etched and enameled in blue. Either one FREE for 2 Post Toasties package tops.

OTHER FREE PRIZES, TOO! (Official Junior G-Man catalog gives complete list, and how to get them)

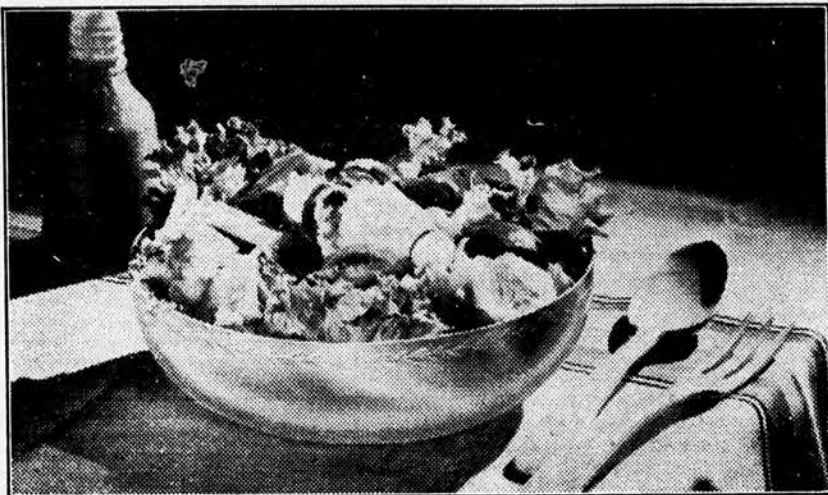
Melvin Purvis Official Fingerprint Set (offered above). A complete outfit. Free for 9 Post Toasties package tops.

G-Man Squad Gun Gives steady "bursts of fire"—and flashes sparks! Absolutely harmless.

Autographed Photo of Melvin Purvis Free for 2 Post Toasties package tops.

Some Summer Salad "Stunts"

RUTH GOODALL



A bowl of fresh-from-the-garden vegetables—cooled until they're crisp—then lightly tossed together in the favored French manner.

SALADS and summer, like pancakes and sirup, and corn beef and cabbage, go together. And what inspiration in an attractive salad—crispness, coolness, piquancy, color—all the qualities needed to give refreshing character to a meal and whet jaded appetites. So summer meals may well center around the salad bowl. Tho I serve many salads during "dog days" I see to it that my family have some hot foods each day, too. Everybody needs at least one hot dish a day even if the mercury bursts the thermometer and runs over the top. It may be a hot clear soup to begin the meal, or a hot vegetable dish to accompany cold cuts of meat I give my family, but a favorite at our house is a pan of hot quick rolls, or bran muffins or some hot spicy gingerbread "to go with" the salad, thus supplying the calories lacking in the salad.

Half the trick of preparing appetizing salads lies in attractive serving. The lettuce or other salad greens must be crisp, cold, fresh and dry. Keep the lettuce wrapped in a clean damp cloth or waxed paper near, but never on, the ice. If it wasn't washed carefully before storing, rinse it thoroughly and dry the leaves between towels before arranging them on the plates.

There's fascination in the preparation of a salad—first the gathering together of ingredients, then the chilling, blending and arranging for serving. Salad greens include not only the old standby lettuce, but romaine, endive, watercress, chicory, Chinese celery, green cabbage leaves and even dandelions. Other ingredients should be cut in distinct, shapely pieces. Never mash them or allow them to become soft and mushy. Attractive pieces may be made by cutting slices, wedges, dice, circles, strips, or sections. Fish should be flaked or diced. Fruits and vegetables should be drained thoroughly before combining them in a salad, for watery ingredients are never desirable.

Meats, chicken, vegetables and some fruits are often marinated, or allowed to stand in French dressing in the refrigerator for an hour, or until well seasoned. Some ingredients, such as chicken and some vegetables, may also be blended with mayonnaise and allowed to chill until flavored and seasoned.

Salad ingredients should be tossed together lightly, taking care to blend the dressing thoroughly with each and every piece but being careful not to crush them. Never, should salads be stirred.

All important to the attractiveness of a salad is its arrangement on plate or in the bowl. Be sure the greens are crisp and perky. This goes a long way in giving salads an inviting air. Let the greens stand up around the salad mixture rather than lie flat on the plate. Salads should look fresh, but not "handled."

If you'd be a little more festive than usual, make a molded salad. Gelatin preparations do marvelous tricks with even the scantiest leftovers, and the convenience of preparing jellied salads hours ahead of time and having them just ready to serve without any last minute flurry, makes them particularly practical for busy days and company entertaining, as well as for summer menus.

And don't forget a bit of garnish—there are so many from which to choose. Let the garnish be simple, dainty, fresh, of appropriate flavor and color. For vegetable, chicken and meat salads, use gray little radish roses, pickle fans, slices or sections of hard-cooked egg, olives—stuffed, ripe or green—tomato slices or wedges, pimento cut in strips, sprigs of watercress or parsley. Try coconut, jelly cubes, nuts, sprigs of mint, cherries or whole berries, and orange sections for fruit salads.

Salmagundi

A hearty salad—so hearty in fact you won't need to worry about the rest of the meal—is this meat and potato combination.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 cup boiled potatoes | 2 pimentos |
| 2 cups boiled ham or pork | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup celery |
| | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet pickles |
| | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup mayonnaise |
| | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cooked peas |

Dice the potatoes and meat, likewise the celery and pickles and chop the pimentos rather fine. Toss the ingredients together lightly. Arrange on crisp lettuce, and garnish with additional mayonnaise and sections of hard-cooked egg and beet slices.

Mineral Oil French Dressing

I'd feel like cheating tho, if while on this salad subject, I didn't pass on my favorite formula for making French dressing. Men like its nippy flavor. Women who are worrying over hips and waistline will doubly appreciate it, for I use mineral oil, the medicinal kind, which is not absorbed by the digestive tract and therefore is not fattening. Of course, if you prefer, olive oil or one of the vegetable oils may be substituted, but if you are counting calories this mineral oil dressing is just the one you've been looking for.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cups mineral oil | 1 tablespoon salt |
| 1 small can tomato soup | 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, some prefer only $\frac{1}{8}$ cup | 1 teaspoon dry mustard |
| | 1 teaspoon paprika |
| | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar |

Mix the dry ingredients, then add the liquids and beat thoroughly until you have a perfect emulsion. This makes almost a quart of French dressing, which may be bottled, and if put away in a cool place will keep indefinitely. If you do not wish to use the canned soup, 1 cup of thick tomato puree may be substituted. The half cup of sugar makes a sweetish dressing. I usually cut the sugar measurement to $\frac{1}{4}$ cup. It is superb for a fresh vegetable salad—than which there is none other better this time of year, and a perfect accompaniment for a meat meal any time. Take a bowl of crisp lettuce, wedges of sun-ripened tomatoes, slices of cool cucumber, shreds of green pepper, bits of onion and circles of radishes for nip, —and be a spendthrift when you add this French dressing. Ah, there's a dish to make 'em sit up and take notice!

How Janet Manages It

MRS. K. ENSIGN

At the last meeting of our sewing circle the talk drifted to the subject of families, and how to keep them contented at home, Mrs. Gray said wistfully.

"I don't see how Janet manages it, but her children always seem satisfied to stay at home instead of constantly running off to the neighbors. Her Ned doesn't spend half the time away from home that my Alf does."

I've been observing Janet lately, and I believe I know "how she manages it."

There is a desk in her living room, a tall, old-fashioned affair that doesn't match the other furniture at all. The other day she confided to me, "I detest that awful old desk, but Ned likes it so well I just can't ask him to get rid of it. It's his home as well as mine, and his happiness comes before my ideas of interior decoration!"

That is, I believe, the key to the contentedness of Janet's family. Hers is a well-ordered household, but each member is smilingly allowed to exercise its whims—within reason, of course. Young Jim's mechanical contraptions are not consigned to the woodshed, but given place on the porch or in the living room. Little Bobby's pet mice are a bit of a "botheration" to the rest of the family, but, as Janet says, "He likes them, and he shall have them. I spoil my family, you think? Perhaps. I don't think it does them any harm, and—if I do say it—they are contented at home!"

You'll Like the Variety

MRS. ADA BOWER

Mayonnaise flavored with chopped celery and green pepper just before it is used, makes a good dressing for lettuce and other salad greens. Chopped currants, raisins, and nuts give variety to mayonnaise dressing used on fruit salads.

The "Canning" Season

Do all the good you can,
By all the means you can,
In all the ways you can,
In all the places you can,
At all the times you can,
To all the people you can,
As long as ever you can.
—John Wesley.

Summer-Time Pie Crust

MRS. JENNY WHEELER

It may be used all thru the year but we call it our "summer-time pie crust." This is just one of those helps that serves to reduce the time ordinarily spent in the kitchen during hot weather. I make up several of these, store them in the refrigerator and they are ready for their fillings. A fruity, whipped-cream filling saves further time. To make the crust I crush 18 graham crackers very fine. Into these I work $\frac{1}{2}$ cup (scant) of soft butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of powdered sugar. Pat the mixture into a pie plate and chill thoroughly before putting in the filling. This lines a 9-inch pie plate.

Children Like "Red" Eggs

MRS. C. E. B.

I have found a delicious and attractive way of using the leftover liquid from pickled red beets. Take as many hard-boiled eggs as desired, remove the shells and cover with the red liquid. Let them stand until the eggs are dyed a deep, even red. Drain off the liquid and serve the eggs whole or in salads. Children especially enjoy the colored eggs, and the "pickling" gives the eggs a delightful flavor.

It's a Fifteen-Cent Hat

IF YOU CROCHET YOUR OWN



Many a fashion-wise young lady is making her wardrobe appear twice its size with the addition of smart straw-like hats crocheted—would you believe it?—from crepe paper. They are easy to make and without trimming, cost only 15 cents, the price of a single fold of paper, which you may buy in most any shade of the rainbow at any general store or town drug store, or if you go to the city at the book store and even the five-and-ten. You simply cut the crepe paper in strips, stretch and twist them, and crochet as you would yarn.

Crepe paper is a millinery favorite, not only because it is durable and inexpensive, but because it is available in a variety of lovely colors. Other accessories, such as bags, belts and even scarfs may be crocheted from the same crepe paper, and you will be able to have many ensembles for wear throughout the summer.

The hat shown here is right for any sports costume; but for a dress-up occasion, the pompon may be replaced by a bunch of flowers, and a veil added. I'll be glad to send you the directions for making it. Please enclose a 3-cent stamp to cover cost of mailing and address your letter to Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Time Fillers Are Nerve Savers

MRS. W. C. KOHLER

MOST country women spend hours each season from warm weather in the spring until cold weather in the autumn waiting with the children, for the husband and father, or waiting while Dolly takes her music lesson, or Billy is having his teeth looked after at the dentist's. It tires both mother and the small unoccupied children who must wait with her. After the errands are done nobody wishes to sit in the rest room of the store or court house, so the car is the usual lounging place while the weather is good. Just why more mothers do not avail themselves of nerve savers in the form of previously-planned amusements for the restless little ones is difficult to find out. About all some women seem to know to do is to pass out cakes and candy, and hope for the best, since eating usually leads to frequent and sometimes noisy calls for "dewinks."

A paper puzzle to put together, a bit of easy sewing, plain knitting, a picture book not too large, a safe knife

for whittling into a large paper spread on the lap, a top that will spin on a book or folded paper, paper dolls to be cut out, colored crayons and a piece of paper, figures of animals to be colored, and a dozen and one other trifling schemes will keep the children amused and happy. Getting them too count all the women who pass in a given time—always short—or all the men or children will amuse them. One small boy always counts the dogs he sees, another counts the baby buggies going past, while girls find pleasure in window shopping without getting out of the auto. By parking a different place each time the view can be changed and the game renewed. If something must be eaten let it be fruit rather than crumbly cake or sticky candy. Fruit will quench thirst rather than provoke it.

At any rate "mother" will have time to rest and look and enjoy herself better if small hands and minds are employed, and that is certainly desirable in the busy warm season.

All "Set" for Vacations

JANE ALDEN, STYLIST



Jane Alden

Last weekend I spent at a lakeside cabin in the country . . . where clean air blows and where squirrels, scrabbling over the roof, wakens one as soon as the sun yawns over the horizon. I woke with great resolve to go for a long hike—that I might exercise the city stiffness out of my bones. Then I realized I had come off without any sports clothes, having stepped off the train from New York and into the car on its way to the country!

Which put me in the position of someone on a house party in the country without having planned one moment for it. But sooner than thought, we unearthed a baggy pair of linen knickers, borrowed a plaid shirt from one of the fellows, knotted a bandana around my head and I showed up looking as comfortable and casual as if my clothes had been especially planned

This Mid-Season Frock Is

SMART AND SLIMMING



9885

Pattern KF-9885—Feminine charm is personified in this distinctive mid-season frock designed for larger sizes. It solves the old problem of what to do about those extra pounds. See, the fitted waist is nipped in by darts which enable the long panelled skirt and bodice line to remain unbroken. You'll find this feature will make you look much taller and slimmer. The flared capelets and pointed yokes are in one piece, while a gay feminine detail is found in the soft bow at the V-neck. Send for the pattern and find out for yourself how easily and quickly this festive all-occasion frock can be made. Ideal in triple sheer, matelasse or flat crepe. Sizes 16 to 20 and 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 39-inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents in coin. Our new Summer Fashion book filled from cover to cover with glamorous summer clothes, 10 cents extra. Address: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

and made for country activities. Picnicking on the beach, hiking thru the woods, lolling on the porch . . . I was supremely comfortable. And believe me, comfortable clothes that are sturdy and tubable are a boon to bigger and better vacation days.

I say "vacation days" because this experience strengthened my firm belief that vacation play clothes, or for that matter, all summer play clothes, should be of the hardy, comfortable variety. None of your "toity-toity" be-ruffled things for hiking, picnics, fishing or long motor trips.

Don a pair of blue denim overalls—they have adorable ones for women now—and a gay plaid shirt a la Texas cowboy. Likewise don a Texas hat or twist a kerchief about your head.

If you don't like wearing trousers for sports, try the culotte—a divided skirt that has all the freedom of trousers and gracefulness of a skirt. There are some charmingly colorful and attractive new ones for summer.

Many women and girls write me asking advice on clothes for vacation wear. I would prescribe as a good basic lineup for a vacation trip: 1—A casual sports outfit, comfortable and easily laundered, such as overalls and shirt; culotte outfit; o' shirt, shorts and skirt. 2—Bathing Suit. 3—Comfortable sandals. 4—All round outfit in way of tailored cotton or wool suit with blouses. 5—A swagger coat for cool evenings and rainy days. 6—Pair

Pickle Recipes

Green Tomato Relish, Olive Oil Pickles, Dill Pickles, Carrot Relish, Spiced Tomatoes (green), and French Pickle, are a few of the 17 recipes contained in our leaflet, "Prize Pickle Recipes." You may have a copy for 3c. Please address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

of dark dress-up shoes. 7—Dark jacket frock for dress-up wear. 8—White washable gloves. 9—A tailored felt hat and possibly a straw of dressier design. 10—A party frock if you are sure you will need it.

With such a lineup you should be "set," for a trip in most any direction. Of course, each individual would add to or subtract from this wardrobe as she saw fit, according to the type of thing she would be doing on her vacation and the length of time she would be gone. But above all, be comfortable in your sports clothes. Wear casual things. The smartest women are doing it these days. In fact, should you visit that playground of beautiful women, Hollywood, you would find that your favorite stars off the screen are usually in a pair of slacks, beach pajamas, or some such playtime outfit. They love to relax and be casual in their summer clothes. One of the favorite "Hollywoodian" sports outfits right now is the overalls and plaid shirt, which should make farm girls feel right at home in the movie city.

(Copyright, Edanell Features, 1936)

Tips Squeezed From the Lemon

MABEL WORTH

CAN YOU think of another fruit that serves so many purposes as the lemon? First, because we need make no apology for wanting to look our best, did you ever consider the secrets to good grooming that may be squeezed from a lemon?

While we are grateful for the charms that are gained thru help of the professional beautifier, and those that come in bottles and jars, our kitchens may produce many excellent amendments in the lemon.

For Beauty and Health

Reminding ourselves that all good looks begin on the inside, we recommend the juice of half a lemon in hot water, the first thing on arising, just to start the day right.

Sound, clean teeth are very important in good looks requirements and lemon is one of the finest teeth cleansers. It cleans and whitens teeth, hardens gums and promotes mouth health.

In home care of our "crowning glory" we may not always remove all the soap. Lemon cuts the curd, often caused by too hard water, and removes the last bit of soap. Thus it means really clean hair. Lemon also makes hair more manageable, soft and lustrous. The color of the hair is not changed, but revealed, or brought out in its natural, true shade. Some think lemon has a tendency to loosen dandruff and so promotes a healthy scalp.

We are all too familiar with the stubborn stains on hands caused by vegetables and fruits. These can be entirely taken off if lemon is used before contact with water.

For care of the hands, try a spoonful of lemon in a cup of warm water, soaking the hands well. This loosens all cuticle that is dead and softens stubborn hangnails. Then the nails are more easily filed and shaped. We all know some homemaker who always has good looking hands, even in jelly season! Ask her—she will likely tell you she uses lemon. And encourage the children to use lemon on those grubby little hands that carry evidence of mudpies and outdoor play.

We all agree an important part of our beauty and rest program is the bath. Add the juice of one or two lemons to the bath water and it is made softer, producing a foamier lather which softens the skin and leaves it tingling.

Here is a simple hand-lotion you may mix for use in the kitchen after those home tasks har'd on the hands: Just rose water, glycerine and lemon juice, shaken together with enough

benzoin to make it milky; this is softening and mildly bleaching.

Looking to more practical uses of lemons, here are proofs that the fruit is a versatile one:

Lemon juice and loaf sugar is an excellent first-aid treatment for hoarseness and a cough.

Lemon juice will soothe irritation caused by many insect bites.

If you have some fine old laces, or embroideries that have become a bit yellow or become dingy while laid away, you may make them white again by boiling in water with a little bluing added and the juice of a lemon.

Strained juice of lemon, mixed with the suds in which white clothes are boiled, whitens the garments and will not harm them.

Salt and lemon juice applied to rust stains will remove them from white goods.

Did you ever try lemon rinds and salt to clean brass? Remove the salt with clear water.

To Improve All Flavors

In the culinary regime, lemon uses are numberless; for example, lemons used with oils and seasonings as a quick salad dressing.

A teaspoon of lemon juice added to boiling rice keeps the kernels whiter and imparts a delicate flavor.

A small quantity of lemon juice added to water in which meat is boiled helps make it more tender.

In a similar manner, helps keep fish white.

Used on spinach the use of lemon is quite popular.

At tea time we depend upon lemon slices to satisfy our most fastidious guests.

That old friend, apple sauce, may be improved with lemon juice equally as well as with the help of spices.

Do we have a cooked fruit or fresh fruit in dessert or salad that proves a bit lacking in flavor, we resort to lemon juice to add the needed touch.

Possibly lemon is relied on more than any other flavoring in making sauces, creams, gravies and other food accessories.

Nearly every fruit punch and summer beverage requires a lemon base.

Then there are the good old standbys—lemonade, lemon meringue, lemon ice cream—not to mention delicious custards, puddings, cookies, pies—all dependent on lemon juice for their toothsome flavor.

Lemons are not only good—but good for us!

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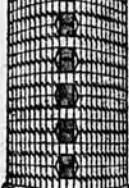
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These Wire Floors Are a Big Help

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

THESE hot days, as I care for the
flock of growing chicks, make me
realize even more than on cooler
days how important summer equip-
ment is for rearing chicks. Our chicks
that are in wire-
bottom coops are
almost no trouble
to care for. About
all that is neces-
sary in daily care is
to keep fresh water
in clean fountains
and the mash and
grain hopper filled.
Their floor always
is in very sanitary
condition. The
coops easily can be
moved to fresh
ground. Summer
shelters as they are built now with
wire floors are a real blessing to busy
poultry workers. Reducing labor to a
minimum makes poultry raising much
easier, and we are more enthusiastic
about it than if we did it in the old way.



Mrs. Farnsworth

If Chicks Are Unthrifty

Spraying the summer houses once in
a while keeps down all danger of mites
getting started. Lice are nothing to
worry about if the young chicks have
been raised and ranged quite a dis-
tance from the old flock. Early in the
autumn, however, when the pullets are
moved to their winter homes we should
treat them for lice.

Sometimes chicks on range seem to
become unthrifty. Their feathers will
look ruffled, they present an unthrifty
appearance, lose weight, and their
heads are thin, beaks long and thin
looking. If there are a few such we
may suspect worms are causing this
trouble. Worms do much more damage
to the growth of young chicks than do
lice.

There are three kinds of worms that
cause heaviest losses in poultry. The
white, wire-like round-worm is easily
discovered. They may be found on the
dropping boards when they get num-
erous. If making an internal exami-
nation for worms you will find the
round worms usually in or near the
loop in the intestines back of the giz-
zard. They are white, round and about
the size of a pin and are about 2 to 4
inches long.

The cecal worm, as the name indi-
cates, is found in the blind sacs or ceca.
These are small and are found in
masses usually between the lining of
the intestines and the contents.

Tapeworms may be found in differ-
ent parts of the intestines. Their heads
are fastened to the lining of the in-
testines. They are made up of seg-
ments which drop off as they mature
and in turn fasten themselves in other
places and start growth.

There are two general ways to
treat the flock for worms. The individ-
ual treatment by giving worm capsules
direct to each bird is without doubt
the most thoro and in bad cases it is
to be recommended. However, if we
wish to keep the flock free of worms
by using preventive methods it is much
better to give the powder in the mash.
This method does not involve handling
each chick or the old flock either, a real
labor-saving idea.

Beat Laying Flock Trouble

We may well examine the laying
flock for lice at this season, and treat
them when necessary. It may mean
the difference between a profitable
summer egg production and one that
is nil. There are several lice powders
on the market that are good. Also oint-
ments. These are applied directly to
different parts of the bird's body. This

Farms Are Selling

New farm purchases by farm-
ers and former tenants during
the last few months constitute
one of the brightest indications
of the passing of farm depres-
sion problems and the beginning
of a period of new agricultural
development. — W. L. Myers,
Governor, Farm Credit Admin-
istration.

means catching them, which certainly
is not a very pleasant task either for
the hen or its owner. Dipping in a
sodium fluoride solution is an excellent
method of ridding the flock of all kinds
of lice, but it had best be done when
the flock is to be handled anyway.
There are easier methods for summer
time. Such as painting the roosts with
a nicotine preparation about one-half
hour before the birds go on the roosts.
Or the latest discovery is to spray un-
der the birds when on the roosts with
a preparation made especially for the
purpose and which is guaranteed to
kill the lice without disturbing the hen
to any extent. Such methods are
easier on flocks and tempers.

Pullets Need More Room

Costs of raising pullets may be re-
duced if attention is given to provid-
ing more brooding space as the chicks
increase in size. Chicks that become
crowded cost more to develop because
they grow more slowly. It is important
to market cockerels as broilers at the
earliest possible time in order to pro-
vide additional room for pullets. Cock-
erels grow more rapidly and tend to
crowd pullets from the feeders.

Separation of the sexes will enable
producers to push the cockerels for an
early market. This may be accom-
plished by using all-night lights to
lengthen the feeding periods for the

Fight Diseases With Heat

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

HYPERPYREXIA is a mouthful of
a word meaning abnormally high
body temperature. It now is be-
coming known as a curative agent in
disease. Thirty-five years ago doctors
decided that
"treatments"
given to women
patients for relief
of backache and
pelvic distress
were to be con-
demned as of no
value. But a cer-
tain Doctor El-
liott did not give
them up and a
few years ago de-
vised a plan
whereby heat
might be applied
to the internal or-
gans of the pelvis
at 130 degrees
Fahrenheit with safety. It elevated the
temperature of the treated organs to
105 or 106 degrees. Maintained at that
rate for one hour it proved wonder-
fully stimulating. It got rid of old in-
flammations of uterus and fallopian
tubes, it restored normal functions, it
bestowed renewed youth upon women
who were old only because of circula-
tory stasis. On an average 10 treat-
ments were required.



Dr. Lerrigo

Safe Only in Skilled Hands

I am telling you these things be-
cause I was one of the first to con-
demn the old style treatments as use-
less and a waste of time, energy and
money. I take back those remarks so
far as they relate to physicians
equipped with the Elliott apparatus
and competent to use it. One must re-
member, however, that an apparatus
which applies 130 degree temperatures
to the body tissues is not safe in the
hands of any but skilled and expe-
rienced operators. There are many
diseases that may be fought by in-
ternal application of heat. Instruments
of the "cabinet" style are in use in
which the patient is completely en-
cased excepting for the head, and the
temperature of the whole body is raised
from 5 to 7 degrees. Such treatment
is technically known as the induction
of artificial hyperpyrexia.

Cases are now on record in which
such treatment has worked wonders
in the cure of such grave diseases as
paresis and others equally important,
but experiments by unskilled opera-
tors who knew nothing of the dangers
to a human being in taking such
treatment have been known to result

market birds. Dim, all-night lighting
may be done with kerosene or other
types of lanterns, as well as with 15
or 20-watt electric lights.

Dividends for "Just Settin' "

Every 2 or 3 weeks I take myself
to the henhouse, seat myself com-
fortably and stay awhile. The hens
crowd about. I'm the only parent they
ever knew, but they soon scatter to
their own concerns. If any do not act
or look well or have not full crops, I
catch them. Common colds, roup, some
digestive disturbances, worms, scaly
legs, depilating mites, frost-bite, minor
injuries, I can diagnose, isolate and
treat.

A good many of my patients recover.
I find them in time. Usually I fatten
and sell them, my experience indicates
hens once sick are more susceptible to
disease than those that have never been
ill. If I do return one to the flock,
I mark her and watch for recurrence
of trouble. I seldom lose hens. Conta-
gion is not spread. Eggs hatch better,
stronger chicks. Boarders are located,
and profits are increased.—S. G. L.

Cheap Fuel Those Days

A farm paper in the East, 87 years
ago, carried an advertisement of an
"Egg Hatching Machine." Among the
items cited in addition to the fact
that it worked, was this: "Alcohol or
other high wines is found to be the
cheapest and cleanest fuel and by
added trials, the expense of this kind
of fuel does not exceed a quarter of a
cent an egg for the full 21 days."

in death to the patient. It is well that
you know of the possibilities that are
now open by treatment scientifically
administered, but for its operation you
must put your trust in none but con-
servative and skilled physicians.

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

Age Makes a Difference

Is prolapse of the stomach curable? Does
age of patient make a difference?—R. D.

In old people with flabby muscles,
whose course is nearly run, there is no
great hope of curing stomach pro-
lapse. But the outlook is good in
those young enough to revive the tone
of the muscles. The most distressing
symptoms are that the food does not
move on but stays in the stomach, a
fermenting mass, until vomited. The
use of the stomach pump may be very
helpful at the beginning of treatment.
Meals must never be large but small
and frequent. Exercises that will tone
up abdominal muscles are helpful.

A Very Simple Operation

I've had a growth in my nose for a long
time. It started with a pimple. It is pain-
less but seems to smart and burn at times
and chokes my nose so I cannot breathe.—
M. J. B.

Since this is a painless growth it is
likely to be a polypus. The only proper
treatment is surgical removal. It is a
very simple matter, neither expensive
nor painful and can be done under a
local anesthetic.

Depends on the Child

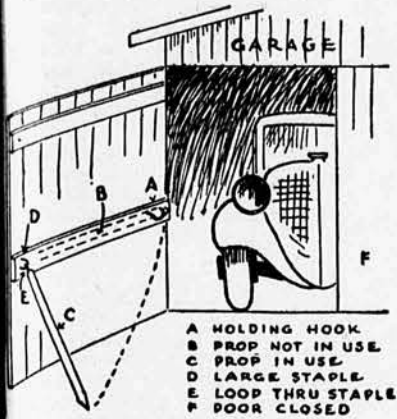
How often should a 4-month-old baby
nurse? Is 3 hours too often?—Mother.

I could have answered more intelli-
gently if you had told me something
about the baby's weight and general
condition. No one can make hard and
fast rules for babies. They are im-
portant little beings and each one must
be treated on the merits of his own
particular case. If your baby is not
fat and strong, continue nursing him
every 3 hours thru the day and once
between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. But if he
has made good development and em-
pties the breasts well at each nursing,
he should now get along on a four-
hour schedule without any night feed-
ing after 10 p. m. Don't forget to give
water to drink between nursings, espe-
cially in hot weather.

Ideas That May Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

My Handy Door Prop



We have a handy garage door, or barn door prop, that always is there when needed, and there is no need of hunting around in the dark or digging around in the snow, to find a prop, while car is being driven out or in the garage. The sketch is self-explanatory. Prop may be made of 1/2-inch iron rod with loop in end or wood stick with large staple for loop where it fastens to the door.—Earl S. Zeiner, Brown Co.

ing the door in front, thus eliminating the necessity of repeatedly pulling out heavy drawers. Objects of less frequent use are put on the back of the shelf. When she wants them they can be gotten by just pulling out the shelf or frontless drawer. She thereby avoids the awkwardness and confusion of reaching to the back of the cabinet.—Merle E. Goff, Riley Co.

Cool Drinking Water

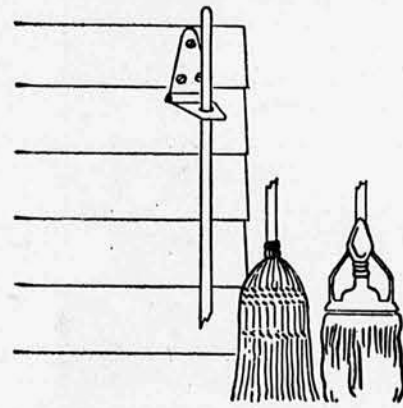
With an auger, dig a hole 2 1/2 or 3 feet deep and big enough to hold a gallon jug. Then the jug may be lowered into the hole and covered with a board. This method insures cool drinking water. When starting to work in a different field, the first thing I do is to make a place for my drinking-water jug.—B. O.

Hard Paint Brushes

Many of us let good paint brushes stay in the can and dry out hard. To make them like new, no matter how hard they have become, just boil in water to which a little lye has been added. Place brush on end and have

water no deeper than to cover bristles as the lye will injure the handle. This idea will save money and many brushes.—R. W. T.

A Hinge Broom Holder



Procure a good-sized strap hinge. Cut off one plate so as to leave about 2 1/2 inches. File all the cut edges smooth. Then make a hole with a chisel thru this plate. Finish smooth with a half round file. Make a loose fit for the broom handle. Attach the unaltered plate to wall with screws. This is easily made, and keeps brooms and mops in place so they will dry and hold shape.—R. W. T.

Get Rid of Chicken Hawk

Every year hundreds of chickens, turkeys and ducks are destroyed by the hawk. A good way to catch the chicken hawk is to place a dead chicken in an open place that is known to be frequented by the pest. White colored chickens are preferred as they are easily seen. Nail a board 6 inches long and 3 inches wide, to the top of a 5 or 6-foot post. Drive the post into the ground securely by the chicken and wire a steel trap on the board that has been nailed on the post. Set the trap and it is ready for either hawk or owl. Twenty-seven hawks were taken in three such "sets" in my community a recent fall.—B. H. Youngs, Linn Co.

Another Old Tire Trick

To prevent calves tangling and twisting their ropes when tied out to pasture, a stake is driven in the ground and an old automobile tire is thrown over the stake. The halter rope then is tied to the tire and will not become twisted.—C. B. C.

Strings for Grain Sacks

With one stroke of a sharp knife or razor blade, a number of tie springs of equal length, may be cut. Wrap twine around a gallon jug as many times as the number of strings needed, and then cut one side.—B. Y.

To Tighten Loose Spokes

Loose spokes and felloes of wooden wheels can be permanently tightened without shrinking the tires. Soak the entire wheel in water until the wood is swollen, and the spokes and rims are tight. Then immerse the wheel, either wholly or a section at a time, into boiling linseed oil. The oil will drive the water out of the pores, and remain in the wood, taking the water's place.—E. D. Taylor.

A Brush for Roasting Ears

When the housewife is preparing "roasting ears" for boiling, a small brush is a great help in removing the silks from the ears of corn. If no brush is available, one may be improvised quickly and easily by tying eight or nine clean broom straws together. This works as well, if not better, than a limber vegetable brush.—E. D. T.

Floor Will Look Better

To improve the looks of wide 5 1/2-inch flooring boards, around rugs, after painting or staining the boards, take a yardstick or carpenter's square and with a pencil make a straight line exactly in the center of each board, the entire length. After varnishing or waxing, the floor will have the exact appearance of narrow flooring.—O. Y.

An Oil Can Helper

When a dust-proof oiler is used in a hard-to-reach position on a piece of machinery, a small washer soldered to the oil can spout, will solve the problem of lifting the spring cap. The washer should be soldered on the spout about 1/4 or 1/2 inch from the end. A small copper washer from a harness rivet is just about the right size.—B. H. Youngs.

Stops A Leaky Valve

When an inner tube valve leaks and it is impossible to procure another at the time, a few drops of gasoline usually will correct the trouble. The gasoline when put into the valve softens the rubber sealing washer of the valve core, causing it to swell and in a few minutes effectively seals the leak. The repair will last until a new stem can be installed.—Benny Youngs.

Pull-Out Shelves

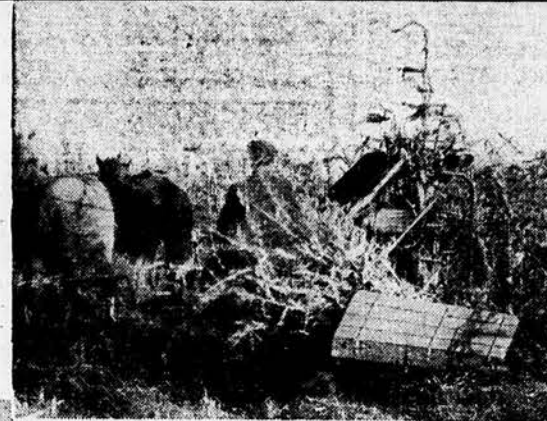
To use completely yet conveniently, the large space under my wife's built-in kitchen cabinet, I replaced the stationary shelves with shelves that can be pulled out. These were made the same as drawers but open in front. She places material and articles which she uses frequently along the front edges as she would on shelves. They can be obtained merely by open-

Get the Jump on the Corn Harvest... Select Your McCORMICK-DEERING Corn Machines Now

LAST YEAR everybody went out all at once to buy corn machines. As a result, deliveries were delayed and good corn machines were at a premium. The same thing may easily happen again this year... so be prepared. Take time by the forelock. See the McCormick-Deering dealer soon and you can have your new corn binder, ensilage cutter, ensilage harvester, or other corn machines on your place ready for work when your neighbors are out looking for theirs.

And remember this, you get the full benefit of International Harvester experience, quality, and service when you buy McCormick-Deering. These hidden values mean a great deal in the hard, heavy work of the corn harvest. It pays to have them on your side when your entire winter feeding program is at stake.

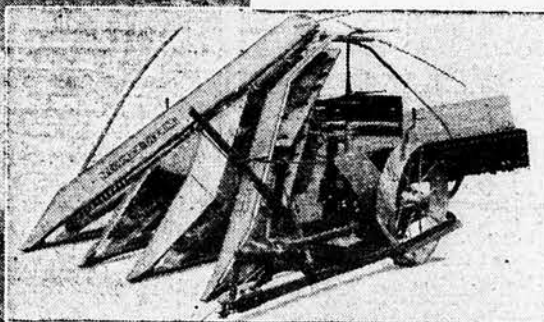
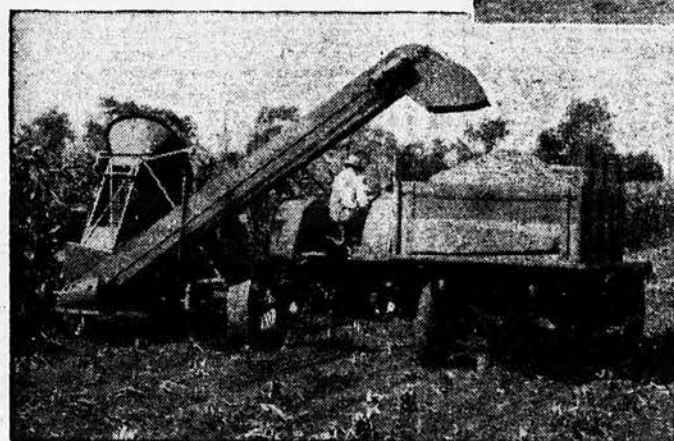
We invite you to visit the nearby McCormick-Deering dealer and get all the interesting facts about McCormick-Deering Corn Machine construction, sizes, prices, and terms. Or a postal will bring you complete details.



McCormick-Deering Corn Binders are available in vertical (shown at left) and horizontal types. They are popular everywhere, being known as durable, light-running binders.



The No. 12-A Ensilage Cutter, shown here, is a good example of up-to-the-minute McCormick-Deering design and construction. The complete line includes four models, with capacities ranging from 3 to 25 tons per hour.



Above: The McCormick-Deering Two-Row Corn Binder—a power-drive tractor binder built for fast work, big acreages, and heavy corn. Also available in new 1-row size.

At Left: Making ensilage from standing corn, in one operation, with the McCormick-Deering Power-Drive Ensilage Harvester. If you make large amounts of ensilage it will pay you to investigate this ensilage harvester.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING

Ask the Lady Who Uses ELECTRIC COOKERY!

Housewives everywhere are rapidly becoming electric range minded. Scores of electric customers in our territory have equipped their kitchens with this modern cooking method during the past year.

Ask the lady who uses an electric range to tell you how **PRACTICAL—COOL—CONVENIENT—CLEAN** and **IN-EXPENSIVE** electric cookery really is.

RENT a modern 1936 Table Top \$1.95 Per
Electric Range for only... Month

No Installation Charge

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



**The Kansas
Power and Light
Company**

If Crickets Are Bothering You

GEORGE A. DEAN
Kansas State College

THERE is an unusually large number of large, black crickets at this time of year in many parts of Kansas. The crickets find their way into dwelling houses, stores and warehouses. In the house, they conceal themselves during the day under heavy pieces of furniture, in closets and behind the base board. They frequently are found in large numbers in the basement, where they seek suitable dark hiding places.

They are serious pests in the house or in any clothing or dry goods store, for they cut curtains, clothing and fabrics. Seemingly, this is done for a pastime or pure wantonness. A single black cricket has been known to ruin a valuable suit in one night.

Whenever a cricket is discovered in the house an effort should be made to kill it. Whenever the chirping of one is heard in the closet or any part of the house, a search should be made to locate it. If they are numerous, the most practical and effective method of destroying them is to distribute a poisoned bait prepared in the following manner:

Bran	1 lb.
Paris green	1 oz.
Sirup	3 oz.
Orange (including peeling)	1/4
Water	1 1/2 pts.

In preparing the bran mash, mix the bran and Paris green thoroly in a pan while dry. Squeeze the juice of the orange into the water and chop the

remaining pulp and peel to fine bits and add them to the water. Dissolve the sirup in the water and wet the bran and poison with the mixture, stirring at the same time so as to dampen the mash thoroly.

The bait when flavored with oranges is not only more attractive but is more appetizing and thus is eaten by the crickets. Small amounts of the damp mash should be put in shallow pans or dishes and placed in the closet, behind or under heavy pieces of furniture, or any place frequented by the crickets. In the basement it can be placed in teaspoonful lots in the corners, behind boxes and other hiding places. The crickets do not eat the poisoned mash so readily when it is dry, and for this reason it always should be distributed in the evening, because the crickets work mostly at night. The bran mash in the dishes can be freshened frequently by adding a little water and stirring. However, do not make it sloppy.

Another good bait can be made of uncooked vegetables, such as chopped-up carrots or potatoes, strongly poisoned with arsenic or Paris green. Place this poisoned bait out the same as the bran mash.

Caution: In the use of poisoned baits in dwelling-houses, great care always should be exercised, especially if there are children in the house. Cats and dogs should not have access to this poisoned bait.

Livestock May Need Better Feed

W. A. ALBRECHT

BECAUSE of the variations in the different soils, and the depletion of individual soils in their mineral supply, a wide variation in feed value of the crops produced on them may be expected. Hence supplying food for the crop is a good way to improve the feed for livestock.

Such variation may occur in the grain crops, but less so than in the forage crops. It is not unusual to hear some farmer say that he prefers corn from the river bottom because it feeds better, or that alfalfa from Colorado is better feed than that raised or purchased locally. It is beginning to be recognized that feeds are different, even when well handled, and that they reflect differences from no other cause than the soil.

Chemical and nutritional tests of the same crop on different soils are offering explanations for these farmer observations. Colorado alfalfa is richer in minerals and other feed items than that grown on soils in areas of higher rainfall and consequently greater degree of soil leaching. Crops can make themselves only from what is offered by the soil. Animals can make themselves only from what is offered by the crops as feed, and so in final result

the animal reflects the soil fertility.

In this way soil fertility is a factor in growing animals and should be recognized by the grower of livestock. Grass is the shortest connection of the animal to the soil and the main feed for growing our young animals. It was the grass-growing regions of the world that gave origin to our breeds of livestock. Experiment stations are pointing out that health and reproduction in animals are improved when there is a reduction in grain consumed and an increase in the amount of grass.

Even grass, however, is not a guarantee of success with livestock production when farmers are heard to say that grass hasn't the feeding value it once had. Such a remark isn't startling when in a single state like Kansas there are many different soils. They are different in the rocks and minerals broken down to form them; different in the humus or organic matter added to them; and different in the rate and degree to which they have lost their original supply of lime, magnesium, phosphate, potassium, and other essentials the crop must pass on to the animal to produce bone and body.

Make Silage Now From Grass

MAKING good silage from ordinary pasture grasses is as simple as making silage from the corn crop. Legumes, such as soybeans or clover, require a little more attention to certain details. This is the way T. E. Woodward, of the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry, sums up results of 3 years of experiments in making and feeding grass silage.

There are two things to do in making good silage from any crop. They are, to expell all air from the silage and keep it out and to avoid having the crop material too wet. If these two things are observed, Mr. Woodward believes, any green forage crop can be preserved in good condition in a silo.

Methods of making corn and sorghum silage are well understood, but few farmers have had much experience putting other crops in the silo. In his experiments to determine best methods of making silage from ordinary grasses, Mr. Woodward sought to find out whether the grass should be chopped before putting it in the silo;

what influence moisture content or immaturity of the crop has on quality of the silage; whether grasses that make poor quality hay can be more profitably used in the silo; what are the advantages, if any, of adding dilute acids or molasses to the crop material as it is put in the silo?

In answer he found that a variation of from 30 to 86 per cent moisture in non-legume grasses did not lower the quality of the silage. Chopping permits more crop material to be stored in a given space, reduces spoilage, and makes the silage more palatable. Immature grass makes a better silage than mature grass, and an unpalatable grass will not make good silage. Green grass, properly ensiled, was not improved by adding acids or other materials in tests.

I read Dr. Lerrigo's page 11. Kansas Farmer and believe he gives good advice. I liked his article about greens. I know by experience how true it is.—Mrs. E. C. J., Gove Co.

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O. B. Capelle

**FRANKLIN XX NEWS
7:00 a. m.—11:00 p. m.
daily**

"Hot Weather Horses"

H. C. MOFFETT

While "hot weather horses" owe their ability to withstand high temperatures partly to nature, still good condition resulting from careful watering, feeding and working is important. The feed that will keep them in health and strong condition is important in developing heat resistance. Feeding tests have shown a ration of equal parts corn and oats to be highly satisfactory for work horses. The quality of corn is low this year so a safer feed for work teams will consist mainly of oats. Oats generally are considered slightly better hot weather feed than corn.

Most horsemen believe good pasture for work horses is desirable. Grass serves as an excellent regulator, and while horses which are pastured at night sweat a little more freely than those solely on dry feed, they are as capable of doing as much ordinary work as those kept on dry feed. Horses, too, are much more comfortable out in the pasture during the night.

Tractor Hay-Making

Hay is put up in modern fashion at low cost by R. E. Getty, Lenora. He has a tractor mower with which he mows the alfalfa lands on his Solomon river bottoms. Then at stacking, the self-lift stacker is operated by the tractor, too. It isn't necessary even to remove the mower from the tractor drawbar.

Mr. Getty said it takes a good operator to run the stacker with a tractor, but a good man can put the hay on the stack in much better fashion than with a team. It also is a real job of horsemanship to run a hay stacker with a team and do a good job, so that seems to be about a "fifty-fifty" break. Mr. Getty is one of the foremost producers of alfalfa seed in Kansas.

Good Lamb Country

Barber county shipped 4 double-deck loads of graded lambs to market in early June. They were fattened largely on grass and their mother's milk. One of the big sheepmen of Southern Kansas, Pat Skinner, Medicine Lodge, has 15,000 lambs raised in Barber county. They will be fed out this coming fall.

"All Around" Comfort

Fly nets for his horses that went "all the way around" were used by Frank Nelson, Hollis, last summer. He feels this plan helps greatly in keeping the horses from stepping across the tongues of mowers and rakes, and makes them more comfortable in general.

A Good Fallowing Tool

One of the tools John Pratt, Colby, likes is a rod weeder. He has a 12-foot machine with which he tills summer-fallow land and any other on which he wishes to keep down the weeds. He said it is fine for keeping down big sunflowers. It will cover the ground rapidly but still makes quite a load for a 3-plow tractor when set deeply in solid ground.

A County Poison Mixer

Thomas county owns a grasshopper poison shed. A part-time man is allowed by the county commissioners to mix poison with the mechanical mixer. He knows how to do the job right. The farmers get their poison mash at the shed. Cline Curtis, the county clerk, and the Thomas county farm agent work in close co-operation in distributing poison.

Fun on a Judging Trip

An invitation stock judging contest for 4-H boys and girls of 15 Northwest Kansas counties was sponsored recently by the Farm Bureaus of Thomas and Sherman counties. The tour included the Ljungdahl ranch near Menlo, where Angus cattle are bred; Foster Farms, Rexford, where Percheron and Clydesdale horses, one class of mules, and a class of Hereford cattle were judged; the Colby Branch Experiment Station where Ayrshire cattle were placed by the teams; and the Kuhrt ranch at Edson, which

breeds Shorthorn cattle. The boys and their leaders slept at Foster Farms the evening of the first day, where "Doc" Mustoe, manager, provided beds.

His Fallow Alfalfa

Alfalfa planted on summer-fallow land last fall did real well for Chat Myers, Jewell county. He had 30 acres of this kind of planting and it was more than knee high by June 1. While summer-fallow is not generally considered practical for the eastern half of Kansas for small grains, it certainly is a paying proposition for alfalfa and tame grasses, with seeding in August or September.

Two Kansas Girls Win

The national champion in the first national meat poster contest, sponsored by the National Livestock and Meat Board, is Audrey McDaniel, of Fort Scott. She has been awarded a college scholarship for her winning. Use of meat in the diet with proper nutrition was featured in Miss McDaniel's poster. Burneta Young, Cheney, was district champion of 13 Central States in a nationwide essay contest, featuring the place of meats on the family table.

100,000 Calves for Feeders

(Continued from Page 1)

young cattle will be placed under option in the fall and Eastern buyers can come in to look at them with full assurance that they will be there until they have had time to look them over and make their bids.

During the cattle trading season, a monthly list of all stock for sale will go to county agents and livestock men in Eastern Kansas and other Corn Belt states. Purebred stock will be listed. For the members of the association a weekly letter will give sales by members and give description of stolen stock. In the winter the association will function to market wheat pasture cattle and sheep.

Getting Ready for Showing

(Continued from Page 3)

oment of an animal may be retarded by several things which the showman will do well to avoid, Mr. Moxley says. The most common of these are getting off feed, not enough grain to fatten, scours, paunchiness, dry hair, constipation, unthriftiness, indigestion and discontent. Mr. Moxley explains how they may be avoided. He suggests simple farm rations, and tells how to train, brush, wash and curl, clip, blanket, and care for the horns and hoofs of a calf.

Getting dairy cattle ready for show involves much the same care as for beef cattle. Fred Williams, Hutchinson, an accomplished Ayrshire showman, feeds linseed meal with a little molasses and water as appetizer and conditioner. He likes ground barley as a grain in summer, but feeds oats, corn and kafir, too. He prefers to roll the barley rather than grind it. He is strong for bran and this will hold true as a general recommendation for dairy cattle. On the road he feeds wet beet pulp whenever he can get it. This is a partial grain and roughage substitute. Bran is good, too. His feed mixture for show circuit travel is: 300 parts barley, 200 parts oats, 200 parts bran, 50 parts linseed meal, some molasses and all the wet beet pulp they will eat.

Like beef breeders, Mr. Williams prefers to have the cattle in show flesh as soon as possible so he will not have to crowd them just before-hand. He said handling was worth a great deal. In fact a well-fitted animal which won't handle is no good. Washing too often has an undesirable effect on the skin of Ayrshires, Mr. Williams believes. He washes once at each show with any soap that will lather in hard water.

A successful young Jersey breeder is Otto York, Buffalo. He has a small herd of quiet and well behaved animals. At least one of his cows will be in the Sekan Parish herd this year. He blankets and brushes his show animals, but seldom washes them. He does little extra feeding for the district shows but does stress grooming and handling. He is feeding hominy hearts and ground oats, with ground limestone, to his cattle on pasture. The show cattle were still out in early summer but they were accustomed to being handled.

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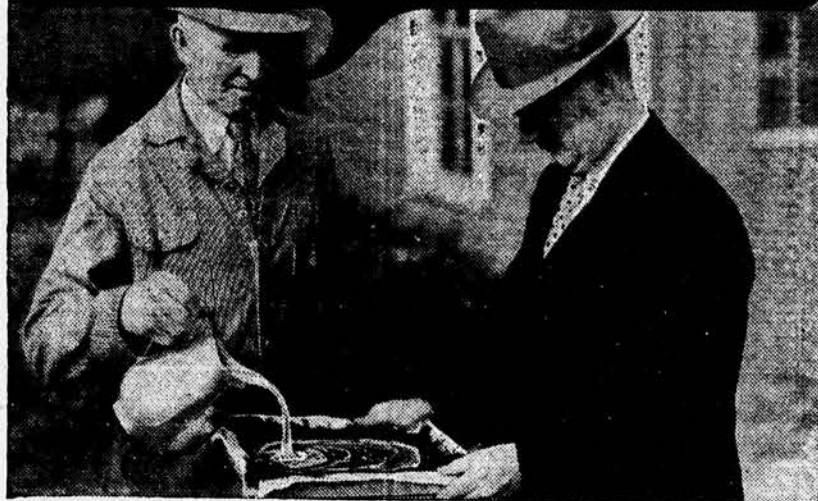
Perhaps these are what you have been looking for: "The House Fly and How to Suppress It," "Clothes Moths and Their Control," and "House Ants." For a copy of each bulletin, please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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Taming Fierce Elton

DOROTHY had entered the shack where she was to stay with large curiosity. She had found little there on which to feed it. A handsome saddle, a sombrero with a band of bullion braid, and a pair of spurs were all of the furnishings except the bunk, which boasted no bedding.

She looked for a nail on which to hang her riding-clothes. But the saddle and its accompaniments had the only ones she saw. She removed the saddle and hung up her coat. Her brushes, comb, and other toilet things had to lie on the two-by-four which held the boards of the wall together.

Elton had made Ferguson more comfortable in the soft white shirt when he saw Dorothy standing outside the shack. The moon had risen and he could see her clearly.

Used as he was to the vast, invigorating spectacle of the mountain night, he looked at the lady doctor and liked her better when he thought her attitude showed that she had stopped, detained by its spell.

There was a little, hushed cry in Dorothy's throat—the quick, painfully happy response of a lover of beauty to beauty. She could have wept in sheer rapture at the ineffable, magnificent calm that surrounded her.

The vast stateliness of the heavens, the brightness of the stars and the massive strength of the mountains took possession of her. She turned toward the shack where Ferguson lay with a feeling that she would be equal to all demands upon her.

"More light—may I have it?" she said, nodding gratefully to Elton as she saw his work.

"This is a poor light," he agreed, glancing at the lamp on the shelf, which was directly in line with the open window.

FIVE minutes later he grimly acknowledged that he was being ordered about again by the lady doctor, and was minding with rather less rebellion.

"Get those sheets you will find in my bag," she said finally, when he had done everything else she could ask.

Elton's first impression as he entered the shack which had been his was that it was over-furnished, crowded to breathlessness. He stumbled over the saddle and saw the dangling habit. His light caught on the surfaces of the silver; he approached the two-by-four with a certain curiosity.

Moving slowly along, inspecting each luxurious toilet accessory, he felt strangely humble and crude. She needed all of these things to be comfortable. She could not have felt satisfied if her brown hair had not felt the touch of brushes with silver backs.

He lifted one of them gingerly and sniffed at it. A lingering scent clung to it; he had breathed the same faint perfume from her hair. He told himself how utterly common and crude he was.

The polish on the silver glared at him. He had never before known how insensible he was to the fine things of life.

He wondered how he was ever to scratch up the nerve to offer her bacon and camp biscuits for the supper she must have after the long ride and before her night of watching.

He fumbled at the bag and pulled out something that looked as much like a sheet as anything else. A whiff of the same sweet scent floated from it as it unrolled. Then lace and some pale blue ribbon came into view.

"I wish she was a man doctor!" he muttered, hastily but carefully re-rolling the garment.

His antagonism toward her flamed hot again. But now he knew why he felt it. She was deliberately shedding the feminine, for which her beauty and her belongings stood, for something that would never be of as great worth; she was sacrificing what was infinitely more valuable than her success as a doctor could be.

AS A woman she was profoundly satisfactory; her being a doctor outraged his sense of appropriateness, offended his ideal. He found the sheets and hurried back to her.

But he made a firm resolve. If she wanted to do a man's work he would treat her like a man.

Bacon and biscuits for the doctor, then, was his conclusion as he put off for the cookhouse.

"Chink, we've got a doctor, and you'll have to feed it," he said to the Chinaman as he pulled a cracker-box up to the board table and sat down to a plate piled with camp fare. "Take some supper to Mr. Ferguson's shack."

"Mistee Fergee seek?" the cook asked.

Elton nodded.

"Man come see Mistee Fergee," the Chinaman said as he heaped a tin plate with food.

"Who?" Elton asked.

"Not know heem. Come when you gone."

Elton thought of the trunk instantly. Ferguson had been in a stupor when he left; he was in the same condition when he returned. If someone had come to the camp to see Ferguson he had found him unable to talk.

To his knowledge no one had ever visited the engineer. He seemed completely without acquaintances. The camp was so isolated that whoever came to it must come with intention, unless some miner from

Third Installment

By KATHARINE EGGLESTON
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The Kitty, a mine eight miles farther into the mountains, might step in for a visit.

"Did you talk to him, chink?"

"I sleep," the cook replied, as he set off with the bacon and biscuit toward Ferguson's shack.

The reply might have baffled one less used to the Chinaman's English, but Elton understood that he had been stretched in the sun beside the cookhouse and had seen without appearing to see the man who had visited Ferguson's shack.

Elton wondered about the visitor, reflecting that Jake had said nothing about a stranger being there. It was altogether probable that Jake had not considered his company necessary to the unconscious man, and had gone down to the dam by way of diversion.

FERGUSON'S shack was nearest the spot where the trail led to the plateau, so that a miner from The Kitty or a stranger looking for work might have gone there first.

Certainly, however, a man wanting work would have made his way down to the office near the dam. It was scarcely likely that anyone who had made the long trip up from town to the mine would have gone again without making the purpose of his visit known.

It was clear that the man had come to see Ferguson and, finding him unable to talk, had gone again. Elton laughed at his own concern. But he could not forget the trunk, with its gold-filled sacks.

It made any visitor who sought Ferguson's shack a person of importance. He might have designs on the wealth that was hidden so insecurely.

In less than five minutes the Chinaman came rushing back to the cookhouse. He carried the plate of heaped-up food. It had not been touched.

Elton might have watched his antics with some curiosity if he had not already gone down the trail which led to the bunk-houses of the men, in order to see if he could learn more about Ferguson's visitor.

The cook took a lump of butter and some eggs from his supplies. Carrying them carefully, he set off into the night. It was rather an amazing thing to see him trotting off from his shack with the food. But he went on as if he were performing an accustomed feat.

He clattered along around the rocks to a place in the gorge where the little stream precipitated itself over a ledge in a thinly spread fall.

The fall served as a curtain for a pantry-shelf. Behind it, quite out of sight to the casual observer, and kept cool by the falling water, was a ledge on which there was room for the Chinaman himself and for his supplies.

A dozen bottles of red wine, glass jars containing herrings and thin-sliced bacon, a wooden crate filled with paper boxes holding a variety of crackers and wafers, and a number of bowls in which butter and eggs were kept cool, were neatly arranged in the natural refrigerator.

The difference between these delicacies and the coarse food, which Elton had contentedly eaten and which the cook had unfeelingly carried to the doctor, was startling. If Elton, however, meant to treat the lady doctor as if she were a man, he had not impressed his intention upon the cook.

In fifteen minutes a delicious little supper was carried to the doctor. She stared in wonder at it. Then, with the quick forgiving that was a part of her, she thought that Elton had seen that she could not eat the coarse food and had ordered the changed menu.

She was sorry she had misjudged him. She made up her mind to regard him as a rough diamond, and think more of the gem than of its bristling edges.

When Elton came up from the dam he went to the stables where his own horse and three others were kept. The bundle which contained his purchases was still tied to the back of his saddle. He cut it loose and started back toward the shack which had been his.

Since he had made up his mind to treat the lady doctor like a man, he told himself that his efforts for her comfort were somewhat unnecessary. His own keen, quiet sense of humor, however, was awake.

The little things he had acquired on an impulse to

make her shack more inviting seemed funny to him now. A woman whose hair-brushes were of silver and elegantly monogrammed, who carried her tooth-brushes in a silver and crystal box, would think the oilcloth "splasher," decorated with flaring pink roses and with several pockets which had struck him as the acme of convenience, as funny as he thought them.

He stamped into the shack and tossed the bundle in the bunk, then he stamped out again and took the grey blankets from the line where they had hung all day in the sun and wind.

As he passed Ferguson's shack she called him.

"Is that you, Mr. Elton?"

He went to the door.

"May I have blankets here?" she asked, remembering the dainty supper and letting her gratitude for his supposed thoughtfulness lend a charm to her words.

"On the floor?" he asked in wonder.

"There isn't a cot or a hammock about, I suppose?" she questioned.

"No; but I'll have a bunk built tomorrow. But you ain't goin' to stay up. I'll do that," he said with quiet authority.

"I couldn't leave him tonight," she found herself saying with a strange, little upward turn to her words that was almost apologetic.

"But it ain't right for you—"

Suddenly Elton discovered that he was treating her very different from a man. He told himself instantly that she was not acting like a lady doctor. She was being as gently feminine as a woman should be.

"I shall stay with my patient," she said with decision.

"Oh, all right, ma'am," Elton's crude tongue retorted as his antagonism leaped up again.

He brought the blankets from her shack and tossed them on the floor. Dorothy reflected that a rough edge was unpleasantly obvious; but, without realizing that she did it, she looked at him with the tenderness of her determination to minimize his faults shining in her big eyes.

ELTON left her in a state of mind verging on uncertainty. It was unusual for him. He always had known what he thought. Now a series of complicated feelings seemed bent upon obscuring the accuracy of his thinking.

At five o'clock in the morning he rose from the floor of the cookhouse where he had slept in his clothes with a meal-sack for pillow. He could not bring himself to make use of his own shack. The thought of that riding-habit hanging on the door disturbed him.

The rough little building seemed to have lost its familiarity to him, although the lady doctor had not yet occupied it.

He ran down the rough trail to his bath in the mountain stream, and was splashing and gasping in the water when something tapped him gently on the leg. The object floated swiftly off on the current as he discovered it. He plunged after it; it was a wine-bottle.

Wine-bottles floated with more right at almost any other place in the world than where he had found this one. He looked at it carefully. Its label still adhered.

That and the fact that the little stream rushed down from heights absolutely unpopulated told him that the bottle had been thrown into the water very lately and by someone about his own camp.

The owner of the Phoenix Mine knew that his cook kept butter and other supplies under the curtain of the falls. But he had never explored the natural pantry.

Now, the wine-bottle stimulated his interest. He positively forbade any liquor about the camp, except the small supply kept on hand for emergencies. So the bottle assumed considerable importance.

He scrambled out of the water and into his clothes. A few minutes later he discovered the luxuries of the cook's pantry. He looked at the seven bottles like the empty one he had found in the water. He saw that they were full. The sardines and crackers came in for a share of his interest.

"I'll be hanged!" he exclaimed, realizing that none of these good things ever improved his own fare.

An empty sardine-can, an opened box of crackers, and the empty wine-bottle proved that someone had breakfasted there. Was the cook keeping his fat and well-fed appearance by means of these dainties?

Elton's face became stern. He hated to be gouged. If he was paying for this food, someone had a settlement to make.

(Continued on Page 17)

Two More Rustlers Lose Freedom

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

GRADUALLY, the Protective Service and its watchful members, aided by efficient law enforcement officers, are winning out over the recent epidemic of cattle stealing in Central and Western Kansas. To verify this, we call attention to two recent examples. The first one is the conviction of Walter Bryant, on a charge of stealing a black Jersey cow from Service Member John Montgomery, R. 4, Emporia, and two cows from Service Member W. H. Jones, R. 4, Emporia. He later was given a 1-to-7-year sentence in the Kansas State Penitentiary as punishment. The two Service members did a fine job of checking up on the thief and had the full co-operation of Roy E. Davis, sheriff of Lyon county, who made the arrest. Kansas Farmer showed its approval of the conviction by dividing a \$25 reward equally among the two owners of the stolen property and the sheriff of Lyon county.

The second example is the conviction of LeRoy Hantla, charged with stealing a calf from the posted farm of J. L. Boyd, R. 1, Meade. Hantla was given a 1-to-7-year sentence in the State Reformatory at Hutchinson. The Protective Service reward, in this case, was divided among Service Member Boyd, a neighbor, Roscoe Nash, who supplied an important clue, and Sheriff Ross Drinnen, Meade county, who made the arrest.

Prompt action on the part of the Service members was largely responsible for the captures in both instances.

Got to Hen House too Late

On being disturbed by a noise in her hen house, Mattie Halley, R. 1 Girard, investigated and found that thieves had just departed with about half of her chickens. Early next morning she reported the theft to Deputy Sheriff Roy Messenger, who made a thorough investigation. So well did the officer do his duty that the principal in the crime, Will Carroll, pleaded guilty. Another, John Melner, was proved guilty and paroled. Carroll will serve an indefinite sentence in the state penitentiary. All of the \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer went to Service Member Mrs. Halley, who may divide with the arresting officer.

Battery Mark Brought Truth

While L. J. Williams, Sedan, was checking up on evidence, after a log chain, battery and some other things were stolen from him, he found several clues pointing toward the guilt of Jewell Bennett. The suspect, however, denied any connection with the theft until Williams found his battery in Bennett's car and positively identified it by certain marks he had placed on it earlier for that purpose. This was too much for Bennett. He knew evidence of that nature would mean more

Sires Made the Difference

Pigs from a purebred Chester White boar averaged two more a litter, 11 per cent greater daily gains and ate 36 pounds less feed for each 100 pounds of gain than pigs from another purebred boar of the same breed, in tests by the Department of Agriculture. These results emphasize the transmitting ability of the two boars, since the sows were equal in individual excellence.

Eight purebred beef steer calves, handled the same from the time they were born until they were slaughtered at about 900 pounds, showed wide variation in their use of feed. There was a difference of 30 per cent in feed requirements for each 100 pounds of gain from birth to 900 pounds, and the days required ranged from 417 to 533.

in court than his denial, so he pleaded guilty and was given a 1-to-5-year sentence in the state penitentiary. A Service reward for this conviction was divided between Williams and Sheriff Frank Green, Chautauqua county.

Wheat Thieves Are Trailed

In reporting a theft of wheat from his posted farm, C. J. Defenbaugh, Wayside, said, "I immediately notified the sheriff's office of the theft. Then, I took the trail and traced the thieves to Independence, Kan." Defenbaugh again called the law enforcement officers, and in a short while Ted Gullick and Mac Horton, colored, were under arrest. Each was given a 5-to-10-year sentence in the Kansas State Penitentiary. A \$50 reward paid by Kansas Farmer was distributed among the owner of the wheat, a neighbor who supplied an important clue, and Chief of Police Bert Grigg, Cherryvale, who made the arrest.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$23,850 in rewards for the conviction of 938 thieves, who have stolen from Service members.

Taming Fierce Elton

(Continued from Page 16)

Elton was dominated by a simple code. He would have shared everything he had with anyone who asked it on the square, but he would beat to pulp anyone who sneaked in and grabbed at what was his. He covered the distance between the falls and the camp with long strides.

He kicked open the door of the cook's

shack and stalked in, mad as a hatter. But the cook was not there. That was extraordinary, as Elton usually had the trouble of waking him.

The thought came that possibly the cook had thrilled to the privilege of serving a lady and had risen betimes. Elton proceeded to the cookhouse. Still no sign of the cook.

He went over to Ferguson's shack to see if possibly the little man might have been called to Dorothy's assistance.

But it was quiet there. He pushed open the door and saw the lady doctor, like a large, grey cocoon, lying asleep on the floor. The sight of her, wrapped in the big blankets which could not disguise her loveliness, revolted him.

It was as if the woman idea which he had unconsciously held in his mind was being mistreated and undervalued. It seemed to him just then, when the witchery of her eyes and her lips moving over her white teeth was not influencing him, that she deliberately stripped herself of her woman glory and accepted the place and treatment of a man.

To his positive mind it was plain that she had not the fineness to respect what was best in her.

The Cook Was Gone

Still, she had to be fed. She was there in an important capacity; and whether man or woman, she would be the means of restoring Ferguson to a work that needed him badly.

He would have to get her breakfast. The cook had evidently taken an early one on the shelf and vamoosed. It was no strange thing for a camp cook to take sudden leave, and Elton went back to the cookhouse and set about getting breakfast with the practical ease which comes from continued practice in accepting the inevitable.

He was mixing the chronic biscuits when a voice behind surprised him.

The Chinaman, with his shirt-like coat torn in many places and his round face actually wearing an expression, gasped his name breathlessly.

"Get in here and get busy," Elton ordered, flinging down the bottle that did service as a rolling-pin.

He started toward the door to get out of the way. But the Chinaman scurried off like a scared partridge.

"Come back, you chink!" Elton shouted, reading signs of guilt in his cook's fear of him.

But the cook made half a dozen motions to lengthen the distance between himself and the boss.

Elton swore. The grim cliffs echoed his words. They were probably used to it, but Dorothy Mills started from sleep and listened in wonder.

With one hand supporting her, she raised herself and listened. The swear-words battered against the shack as the rocks flung them back after Elton had given the original and vigorous impulse.

It's the Cave Man!

For a second Dorothy could not adjust herself to the surroundings.

"It's—the cave man!" she breathed, as if making a discovery.

She disentangled herself from her blankets. She looked carefully at her patient. He was no worse. The swear-words still hurtled about her. She stood with parted lips and wondering eyes, amazed at their variety.

"Ladee! Ladee!" howled the cook. "Shut up!" Elton warned, realizing how near the shack they had come and how probable it was that the doctor had been awakened.

Dorothy ran to the door. She saw the torn blouse of the Chinaman almost under the mine-owner's extended hand. Clearly, the big, brutal creature meant to maltreat the little yellow man.

Because she had admired his strength a moment before, her self-disapproval joined with her righteous anger to brave Elton. She flew out of the shack. She ran to the Chinaman—in front of Elton.

"Stop! Stop, I say! How can you be such a brute? Don't you dare strike him! You ought to be ashamed of yourself—a great, big, strong man like you attacking him!"


Elton stopped short in his tracks. Her words had seemed to measure the huge size of him and the pathetic littleness of the Chinaman, and thru them like a streak of flame ran her scorn of him.

It dawned upon him that she thought he was picking on the puny chap instead of running him down in order to set him at getting her breakfast.

(To Be Continued)

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The Kansas Cow Never Fails

I. D. GRAHAM
State Board of Agriculture

WHILE Kansas has little more than two-fifths as many milk cows as Wisconsin, the noted dairy state to the north, the percentage of butterfat in the milk produced in Kansas is greater than in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota or Nebraska, according to the yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1935, the latest available information.

In the last 5 years, 1931-1935, the Kansas butter production increased from 65 million pounds in a year to 91 million pounds, with a total for the period of 407,858,372 pounds; condensed milk amounted to 206,958,265 pounds and cheese to 37,717,231 pounds, while ice cream manufactured, and milk sold brought in a total of \$31,733,574. The aggregate value of Kansas dairy products during that period, as shown by assessors' returns to the State Board of Agriculture, was \$141,660,000.27.

This value produced by the Kansas milk cow is nearly 25 million dollars greater than that of all the corn crops grown in the state in the same time; greater than the aggregate value of all the horses in the state; larger than the total of all the oats and sorghum crops together in that period, and more than 25 million dollars greater than the aggregate value of all the mules, hogs and sheep in the state in those years. And that Kansas cow keeps on doing that sort of thing right along.

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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$.30	\$2.40	13.....	\$1.44	\$4.32
11.....	.33	2.64	14.....	1.52	4.56
12.....	.36	2.88	15.....	1.60	4.80
13.....	.39	3.12	16.....	1.68	5.04
14.....	.42	3.36	17.....	1.76	5.28
15.....	.45	3.60	18.....	1.84	5.52
16.....	.48	3.84	19.....	1.92	5.76
17.....	.51	4.08	20.....	2.00	6.00

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We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting such advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment, but our responsibility ends with such action.

PUBLICATION DATES: Every other Saturday. Forms close 10 days in advance.

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BOOTH'S FAMOUS CHICKS; STRONG, healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. Low prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 612, Clinton, Mo.

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FARM LIGHT SUPPLIES

STATE DISTRIBUTOR FOR WAGG MASTER 10 year Farm Lighting Batteries, wind plants, used engine plants. Write Langlois Electric, 421 N. Poplar St., Hutchinson, Kan.

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CLEARANCE, 100 GENERATORS, 500 WATT, 110 volt, alternating \$22.50, 1000 watt direct current \$19.50. Many other generators, motors. Electrical Surplus Co., 1835 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago.

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SAMPLE FREE FOB JONESTOWN, MISS. Enough to kill 200 trees. \$2.40. Bo-Ko Co.

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IRRIGATION HOSE CHEAPER THAN ditches. Beatrice Tent & Awning Co., 113 North 3rd St., Beatrice, Nebr.

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RIBSTONE CONCRETE STAVE SILOS. A PER- manent and sure silo priced reasonable. Big discount for early orders. Write for circular. The Hutchinson Concrete Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

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ELECTRIFIED FENCES REDUCE COSTS 80%. Battery or power current operated. 30 days trial. Write One-Wire Fence Co., B-49, Whitewater, Wis.

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

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

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SPECIAL \$35.95 BREECHING HARNESS, steel hames, long reins. Hillmer, 115 East 6th, Topeka.

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IMMEDIATE SERVICE, NO DELAY. ROLL fully developed, carefully printed and two beautiful, full-size 5x7 double weight professional enlargement, (or one tinted enlargement) all for 25c coin. The Experts' Choice. Reprints 3c each. The Photo Mill, Box 629-5, Minneapolis, Minn.

\$25.00 MONTHLY CASH PRIZE. MAIL US your kodak films and learn how to win this valuable prize. Two beautiful double weight enlargements free with 8 Perfect Prints. 25c coin. Nu-Art Photo Shop, LaCrosse, Wis.

ROLLS DEVELOPED 116 SIZE OR SMALLER, eight enlargements. Yes Sir, eight, no mistake. No small prints, only 25c. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. LaCrosse Photo Company, LaCrosse, Wis.

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BEAUTIFUL COLORED ENLARGEMENT with each film, 25c (coin). LaCrosse Film Company, LaCrosse, Wis.

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GUARANTEED—20 PRINTS 25c ROLL DE- veloped, 2 prints each 25c. Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kan.

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GLOSSY COLORED ENLARGEMENT WITH each roll 25c. Arbor Photo Service, Joliet, Illinois.

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No school advertising under this heading has any connection with the government.

\$105-\$175 MONTH. WORK FOR UNCLE SAM. Men, women. Try next examinations. List jobs and particulars free. Write today sure. Franklin Institute, Dept. N30, Rochester, N. Y.

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QUILT PIECES

100-20c; 200-35c; FAST COLOR, GUARAN- teed; postpaid. Union Mills, Centralia, Ill.

HONEY

1936 EXTRA QUALITY CLOVER HONEY, 60 pound can \$4.75; ten pound pail 90c; bulk comb \$1.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

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LUMBER AND SHINGLES ARE CHEAP IN carload lots when you buy from us, shipment direct from mill. Send us your bill for estimate. McKee-Fleming Lbr. Co., Emporia, Kans.

ASBESTOS ASPHALT ROOF COATING, 2c gallon in 50-gallon drums. Shipped from local warehouses. Write for free sample. Roofing Products, 7030 South Racine, Chicago.

GRAVE MARKERS

\$9.90 FREIGHT PREPAID. LETTERED. Grave markers, monuments. Catalog. Art Memorials, Omaha, Nebr.

MALE HELP WANTED

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

HELP WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE

TEACHER OR NORMAL GRADUATE, OF Eastern Kansas or Western Missouri, for permanent position. Salary and bonus. Promotion. Write full particulars to H. Hayes, 510 American National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo.

LAND—KANSAS

FARM BARGAINS. WE HAVE SOME REAL bargains in farm lands in Marion, Morris and Dickinson counties, Kansas. We offer good farms with payments down as low as \$1,000.00. See, or write us at once. Mott & Lydick, Herington, Kan.

FOR SALE: 5 SCATTERED QUARTERS OF unimproved wheat land. Also some attractive propositions for Fall seeding. At present prices these lands are a better investment than bonds. Carter Land & Abstract Company, Leoti, Kan.

SCHOOL OPPORTUNITY! HOME, INVEST- ment. Acre, 3 houses (would divide) opposite Emporia Teachers College. Charles Clark, 21 West 10th, Kansas City, Mo.

CHOICE 80 ACRES NEAR BURLINGTON, Kansas. Fine location, well improved. A bargain at \$3,200. For details write M. DeMoulin, Hastings, Nebr.

CORN, ALFALFA, BLUEGRASS LAND. Write for bargain list. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTH- ern Railway Agricultural Empire. Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Fertile black soil, high producing crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for lists and Zone of Plenty book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 702, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

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

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITIES: WASHING- ton, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Minnesota. Farm income is up. Good land still at rock bottom prices. Literature. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

Mares May Take Off Spots

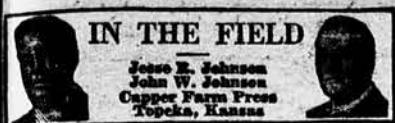
Light-weight mares raise good, all-purpose colts when bred to riding stallions. William Austin, Barber county, has two mares of this kind. One is a sorrel weighing a little more than 1,000 pounds; the other a bay mare which might weigh 1,200, on a rough guess. He had spring colts from these mares by a spotted stallion or "painted" horse. The sorrel mare had a beautiful sorrel colt with a lot of riding quality, the bay mare a heavier foal, bay with white stockings on the hind legs. Some mares will "take" the spots off of a spotted sire's colts. But the colts still carry the tough blood which is predominant in most "painted" stallions.

Activities of Al Acres—

It Always Happens This Way, Slim

—By Lect





Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kansas, offers a few very choice bred last fall gilts for sale that he had intended to keep for himself but has decided to sell a few of them. His advertisement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas, can furnish you most anything in the Duroc line. Bred and open gilts, a few last fall boars, ready for service, spring boars and gilts, in fact he can supply you with anything you need. Write him for prices and descriptions.

Our old friend, E. L. Fisher of Johnson, Kansas, (once in the Dust Bowl) is getting along well with his purebred Suffolk sheep. He reduced the flock quite a lot during the short feed and dust area but the old time quality remains and he can always supply breeding stock.

W. G. Davis of Haggard, Kansas, has one of the good registered Polled Shorthorn herds of his section of the state. The herd has been culled down considerable owing to feed shortages in his locality but the 30 or 40 head are doing well now. He has in service a son of his former bull bred by the Theimans of Missouri.

Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Nebraska, sold better than half a hundred registered Herefords at auction, June 22, for an average of \$316.00. The bulls averaged \$478.00. The sale attendance represented 16 states, all leading breeders, looking for choice breeding stock. The top was \$1,500 paid for a heifer calf and a bull sold for \$950.

Bigwood & Reece, Milking Shorthorn breeders of Pratt, Kansas, are very proud of their deep red dairy type herd bull, Fairacres Jerry, purchased at the McKelvie sale held at Lincoln, Neb., last fall. This bull is Daisy's Dairy Maid, grand champion at Kansas City Royal last season. Bigwood & Reece are going ahead with herd blood tests for Bangs disease.

Vandie Riche of the Chester White swine specialist of Spearville, Kansas, has picked out some very choice bred gilts for the trade. They are bred for September and October farrow. They are of the approved type and not too tall. The Riche herd has been established for many years and breeding animals have been selected and bought from the best herds. The gilts are not highly fitted but are just in nice condition for farrowing. Act quick if you want a bargain.

One of the oldest and strongest herds of registered Red Poll cattle in the entire country is the McMichael herd located at Cunningham in Kingman county, Kansas. The herd now numbers nearly 200 head. Sam McMichael, who has had direct charge of the herd since the death of his father about two years ago, reports that the demand was never better. He sold 50 bulls during the fall and winter just passed and over 25 females. A fine crop of calves are now on hand.

If you are interested in Guernseys Mr. Wayne Reichard's advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer should be of real interest to you. In a letter he wrote us in sending in his advertisement he says: "The five year old cow has a record of 7419.2 lbs. of milk and 406.6 lbs. fat in 305 days as a two year old. The four year old is a full sister and just as good. The heifers and calves are descendants of these two cows. You had better write him for information and prices at once."

Harry Bauer, of Broughton, Kan., is an Ayrshire breeder who stood by his guns during the late depression. He has continued with about 25 good breeding females and found sale for all of his surplus breeding stock. His D. H. I. A. yearly herd average has been 350 lbs. of fat. His older bull, Pennhurst Floyd, has sired him a great lot of heifers and his Jr. bull, Sycamore Defender, with an official record of 594 fat promises to be even a better sire. The sire of the bull was the noted bull, Advancer.

Carey Olson of Bazine, in Ness county, continues with one of the good herds of registered Red Poll cattle. Mr. Olson is Postmaster but lives on his farm one mile out and gives the cattle his personal attention. The herd was established more than 20 years ago and special attention given to the selection of breeding stock has placed the herd well to the top among Kansas herds. The herd now numbers about 60 head. He has now heading the herd his second Ayr bull descended from a long line of Register of Merit ancestors.

The Eleche Farms located at Dodge City, Kansas, is the home of one of the greatest herds of registered Milking Shorthorn herds to be found in the state. W. F. Rhinehart, owner and operator of these farms, became interested in this great breed of cattle several years ago and without considering time or money went East and bought from the oldest and best established herds. Among them Bruntings in Illinois, Northwood Farms, Washington, Finley-McMartin & Sons, Minnesota, Otto Jechl also of Minnesota.

ota, all prominent breeders from the standpoint of milk production and showyard excellence. During the years Mr. Rhinehart has sold only bulls, keeping all of his good females and now the herd numbers nearly 100 head. Some time early in October he will make a public sale of about 65 head. If interested in this sale write him at once to have your name placed on the mailing list for catalog. Mention this notice when writing.

Out in Saline county, Kansas, where blue stem and alfalfa grows side by side and wheat is still the best cash crop, Elmer L. Johnson, a young farmer with foresight, has chosen registered Herefords as the best breed to fit into his livestock program. His herd bull comes from the Hazlett Farms at Eldorado, Kan. An old cow, bred by Gudegg & Simpson, (a granddaughter of Beau Brummel) together with heifers bred by the Wyoming Hereford Ranch, make up the most important section of the female division of the herd. Mr. Johnson gets his mail at Smolan, Kan.

Without saying much, Percy K. Cummings of Kingsdown, out in Ford county, has been busy for several years breeding good registered Shorthorns. He bred and consigned the top bull to the state association sale held at Manhattan last spring. This bull was sired by the present low set, long bodied herd bull Griggs Farm Archer, sired by Sni-A-Bar Count. This bull has sired three crops of calves for Mr. Cummings and has added a lot of quality to the herd. The herd was founded by Mr. Cummings' father and a continuous improvement has been made from year to year.

A day spent at Retnuh Milking Shorthorn Farms convinces the writer that the late Warren Hunter not only developed one of the great herds of his generation but left behind him a family capable in every way of carrying on. The herd now numbers nearly 200 head. Each of two sons and one son-in-law have herds of their own besides those belonging to the estate. Mrs. Hunter has just moved into a new modern home in Geneseo and the boys live on the farms in the same vicinity. It is a real pleasure to Mr. Hunter's old friends to know that the herds he placed in the hands of his boys and girls are to continue and grow better as the years pass.

Alvin T. Warrington, Leoti, Kansas, breeder of registered Shorthorns out in Wichita county, writes that he is well pleased with his sales of Shorthorns for the past year. He reported recent sales as follows: A bull to R. E. Boone, Garden City; bull to Joe Vachuta, Stratton, Nebraska; a heifer to Hugh Chance, McDonald, Kansas; another heifer to W. D. McDowell, Bird City, Kansas; a bull to John Saxton, Weston, Kansas; two cows to E. C. Yeoman, Winona, Kansas; a bull to A. E. Carey, a breeder just over the line in Colorado and a bull and two heifers to Joe Yanks to start a purebred herd well up in the high altitude of Weston, Colorado. Mr. Warrington advertises in Kansas Farmer whenever he has any surplus to sell and will do so again a little later.

One of the largest and best bred herds of Ayrshire cattle to be found in the entire country is located at Hays, Kansas. J. F. Walz and his sons have maintained and improved the quality of this great herd for many years. Stock from the herd has gone out and improved herds in many parts of the country and foundation stock has been supplied for the founding of many new herds. Starting right at the top in breeding and continuing with bulls from the best herds in America a quality, and production, has been established that can be relied upon. Probably no herd either East or West have owned and used more great bulls from the Pennhurst herds. The Walz family have demonstrated more than any other firm the fact that Ayrshires thrive and make profits under unfavorable climatic conditions in this as well as other states.

The Shorthorn World, writing about the Texas Centennial, Dallas, June 6 to October 15, livestock "View herds" says Clark Berry, well known in livestock affairs in Kansas and Oklahoma a few years ago, and a son of George W. Berry, who was at one time connected with the Pierce publications and later with the Capper Publications as fieldman with Harold Traynor, will be in charge of the Shorthorn view herds. They will be in a position to quote prices on these cattle that are for sale, but of course none of them can be removed until after October 15 unless replacements are secured. None of the cattle are to be highly fitted. Among the breeders up north, Bunting & Peck, Neosho, Kan., are exhibitors with six other strong Milking Shorthorn herds that will be exhibited. Lewis W. Thiemann, Concordia, Mo., along with six other well known Polled Shorthorn breeders are exhibiting. A number of strong herds are entering beef type Shorthorns. It is a great show and you don't want to miss it. Drop a line to the Centennial exhibition, Dallas, Texas, livestock division, and they will be glad to send you more information about the big show.

The following is from the Washington County Cooperative Creamery Company's (Linn, Kan.) news letter, printed in the Cow and Hen Journal, Linn, Kan., June issue, 1936:

The May deliveries of cream 70,760 pounds of butterfat for which 879 checks were sent out on the basis of 27 cents per pound of butterfat. A year ago 791 checks were sent out on the basis of 24 cents per pound of butterfat. A slight gain is shown over the same month a year ago in volume of cream, number of patrons and also in the price paid for butterfat. The average quotations for butter in New York for the month of May 1935 was 27.31 cents per pound, while for the month of May this year the average was 27.48 cents.

Judging by the present trend butter prices appear to be in a stronger position than they were a year ago. At this writing butter is selling in New York for 30 1/2 cents, whereas for the same day a year ago it was 25 cents. With feed prices lower than a year ago and production above a year ago, the dairy enterprise on the farms of this section should be in a relatively stronger position than a year ago. The movement of butter into consumptive channels is also above what it was a year ago.

The Western Karakul sheep and Livestock Company, 214 Colorado Hotel, Denver, Colo., are advertisers on this page in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Recently in sending us the copy for this advertising they inclosed some very interesting history of this great breed of sheep. Because we believe it will be of interest to a great many sheep growers in Kansas and Colorado we are publishing a part of it in this issue of Kansas Farmer. "Karakuls are the only sheep which produce fur. New-born lambs possess black, lustrous pelts with tight worm-like curls. As the sheep grow older the curls unfold and the fur oxidizes to a gray color. Therefore, pelts are taken before the lamb is more than three days old, and are marketed

under the name of Persian Lamb, Broadtail, Astrakhan, etc. The value of the sheep is not dependent on fur alone, however. When a purebred Karakul ram is crossed with native white ewes it is found that the lambs average heavier, mature earlier, and produce a heavier wool clip than is the case with most domestic sheep. It is important that the rams be crossed with ewes having a coarse wool, such as Lincolns and Cotswolds. If this is done, the cross-bred lambs produce a fair pelt which commands a good price on the market. In this way all deaths on the lambing ground can be turned into profit." If you are interested in sheep why not write this well established and reliable firm for full information about Karakuls and for prices. They are very hardy and do well in any climate. Why not start the boy out with a small herd of Karakuls. Write them as directed in their advertisement on this page.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Poland China Hogs
Oct. 28—C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.
Hereford Cattle
Oct. 5—Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
Oct. 5—Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.
Jersey Cattle
Oct. 20—Lloyd W. Markley, Randolph, Kan.
Ayrshire Cattle
Oct. 31—Kansas Ayrshire Club sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Fred Williams, Hutchinson, Kan., chairman sale committee.
Holstein Cattle
Oct. 28—Holstein consignment sale at Abilene, Kan. H. E. Engle, Abilene, Kan., manager.

Grain View Farm Notes

MARY C. COLGLAZIER
Larned, Kansas

The Shelter Belt idea went to an early death. In many respects the plan never was practical, but for the most part it was a worth-while improvement on many farms. More than 500 farmers co-operated in Kansas and now have on their farms thousands of trees. On this farm we have 9 acres of the trees. The belt protects the buildings on two sides. Most farmers sometime in their life plant some trees but frequently there is little system and the trees are not protected from the stock and the final results are not good. Probably most farmers will do their best to keep their shelter belts as free from weeds as possible. But a great many farmers do not have the equipment to properly cultivate the trees. If some way could be worked out to get the trees hoed in most cases the farmers would get the cultivating done. There is one thing the farmers who have co-operated and have the shelter belts should insist upon, and that is first choice and the best stock of the trees left in the nurseries for their replanting next spring. Every co-operator should write the state office insisting that such arrangements be made before the stock of trees on hand is gone.

As our young chicks grew we soon found we did not have enough feeder space. They say necessity is the mother of invention, so we worked out an idea that might help some other poultry producer in a pinch. We took an old tire and fastened the rim edges together by driving shingle nails thru and clinching them. Then we took a sharp knife and cut openings on the side of the tire about 2 inches wide and 15 inches long. A 2-inch space on the side of the tire was left to keep the shape and then another strip was cut out and another space left. This was done entirely around the side of the tire and it made a very good feeder for the chicks after about the second week. A good sized tire will hold about 3 gallons of mash. If the strips removed are not too wide the chicks cannot get in the tire.

Mules Not Always Tough

Mules and sore shoulders fail to agree. Wallace Aspegren, Republic county, works a string of good mules, and prevents raw shoulders and worse trouble by washing the collars and shoulders at noon and night. Any roughness on either may cause an irritation which can develop into a bad sore. This is the reason care is necessary.

Cleaning collars and shoulders during working hours is helpful. If the traces are slackened and collars raised so air can circulate underneath them a few minutes, irritation will be reduced. A good way to toughen shoulders is to wash them twice daily with strong salt water. Sore necks often can be avoided by daily care to see that the traces pull at right angles to the front of the shoulder. Adjustment for different animals and implements is necessary.

Purebred KARAKUL RAMS

Write for Literature from the parent and largest flock in America crossed with native white ewes will double the value of your lamb crop... Also pure-bred Karakul ewes for foundation flocks.

PRICES REASONABLE

WESTERN KARAKUL SHEEP & LIVE STOCK CO.
214 Colorado Hotel, Denver, Colo.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Brown dales
Choice bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls. Some show type. Halter broke.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls
From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 658 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Young Brown Swiss Bulls
Choice individuals and good breeding. Out of cows with D. H. I. A. records. Inspection invited.
G. D. SLUSS, ELDORADO, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Offered for Immediate Sale
Two cows, 4 and 5 years old; one 3-year-old bull; two bred heifers, one open and two heifer calves; one bull calf. Extra quality, good production, show yard type. May Rose breeding. Negative and T. tested.
WAYNE REICHARD, MINNEAPOLIS, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Cows, Heifers and Bulls
Carrying the blood of Man O War and other high producing Pennhurst strains.
J. F. WALZ & SONS, HAYS, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Quigley Hampshire Boars
A few choice, well grown Fall boars ready for service for your fall breeding.
QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARM
Williamstown, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Reg. Boars and Gilts
Weanlings. Also a few bred sows and gilts. Also three serviceable boars.
MARTIN CLAUSSEN, RUSSELL, KAN.

We Offer Bred Gilts
A nice selection bred for September and October. Best of breeding and good individuals. Priced right for quick sale.
VANDIE RICHIE, SPEARVILLE, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Gilts Bred to Pathway
2nd prize boar, Nebraska 1935; 4th, National Swine show. Weighing at 15 months, 715 lbs. These gilts selected for my own use but will spare six or seven of them. Also some spring pigs, either sex. Vaccinated, registered, choice breeding. Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

10 GREAT HERD BOARS in service. 30 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding medium type Durocs. 50 bred sows and gilts for sale. Also boars. Catalog. Shipped on approval. Pedigreed. Come or write me.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions
Two, three and four-year-old sorrels, chestnuts and strawberry roans in good breeding condition and not high in price. 177 miles above Kansas City.
FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

AUCTIONEERS

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

MIKE WILSON, AUCTIONEER
Available for purebred livestock and farm sales.
HORTON, KANSAS

Livestock Advertising Copy

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Livestock Advertising Dept.,
Topeka, Kansas

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

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

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

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

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

Valuable Booklets Free!

Many of our advertisers have prepared valuable illustrated catalogs and educational booklets at considerable expense which are available to our readers without charge. We are listing below the booklets furnished by advertisers in this issue of Kansas Farmer and to obtain any of these fill in the advertiser's coupon and mail, or write direct to the advertiser.

- K.F.7-18-36
- Catalog of Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces (page 11)
 - Book—The Truth About Cream Separators (page 11)
 - Book—Vaccination Simplified (page 12)
 - Silo Filler and Hay Cutter Catalog (page 12)
 - Literature on Cement Silos (page 12)
 - Wind Power Light Plant Catalog (page 12)
 - Information About Roof Coating (page 15)
 - Pump Catalog (page 17)
 - Saddle and Harness Catalog (page 17)
 - Irrigation Pump Catalog (page 17)

Farms Are in Demand

PENN THOMPSON

There are more farmers in Cloud county than there are farms. Prospective tenants are finding that several others already have applied for the better farms. Perhaps the "back to the farm movement" has helped create this situation. The 1935 U. S. Census of Agriculture shows that almost 2 million of the persons on farms lived in towns and cities 5 years earlier. This report does not consider those who moved from town to farm between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1935. Regardless, one out of every sixteen of the 1935 farm population was a city dweller in 1930.

His Fields Didn't Blow

Careful handling of his soil has prevented blowing on most of V. R. Cottrell's land, near Plains. Mr. Cottrell handles about 2,400 acres and this summer harvested in the neighborhood of 1,000 acres of wheat. He believes in contouring his land, working it after rains, and similar measures to hold the soil moisture and keep the surface rough. He runs his field cultivators in circles around lagoons so moisture won't run-off and form a useless body of water.

The high point in a field usually is the first to blow, principally because it has less moisture due to run-off. So Mr. Cottrell believes the new basin lister will be a great thing for the Western country because it will hold the moisture where it falls. This lister makes dams in the furrows every 10 feet or so, as explained several times in Kansas Farmer. Use of such methods as these, together with co-operation among farmers, will keep dust storms at a minimum and insure a regular wheat yield.

Under-Ground Farm Crop

While combines were cutting and threshing yellow gold from the surface on the soil, high derricks have continued to pump another source of gold from the oil fields of Kansas. On one quarter-section in the Keesling pool, Rice county, recently, 21 derricks were counted. These were located partially in wheat fields belonging to Mrs. Walter Hartle, who also owns the land on which the wells are located. Income from oil leases is helping a majority of the farmers in counties where oil has been found. Lester Maddy, Stockton, recently said that oil leases in his neighborhood have paid sufficient to take care of the taxes, even on land where oil hasn't been developed.

Worth Double Their Cost

Four hundred New Hampshire Red chicks were started on February 25 by Louise Newkirk, Great Bend. At 13 weeks old she still had 388 birds and they weighed close to 4½ pounds apiece. Louise gave the chicks good care, cleaned their house every morning and supplied plenty of feed of the right kind in self-feeders. The cost was only 36½ cents apiece at 13 weeks and at 4½ pounds they were worth about twice what they had cost.

Fallow and Hold the Soil

Two Stanton county farmers who raised 800 acres of good wheat this year were Ray and Don Trostle, Johnson. They use good machinery and handle their land right. They have two track-laying and two wheel tractors. Every acre of land for wheat is fallowed. A 10-row lister hook-up is used for this job. Then after the ridges are leveled with a wide ridge-buster, they use duckfoot cultivators and rod weeders. These tools will leave the ground rough if used when the soil is damp.

Good Broomcorn Country

Broomcorn, wheatland and dwarf yellow milo are going to be the chief crops in Morton county this year. Morton is noted for its big broomcorn acreage, ranking next to Stevens for high production in Kansas. Many farmers in this section are strictly row crop farmers, growing broomcorn and grain sorghums for cash crops. W. C. Littell and Delmas Littell, Rolla, are two large farmers of row crops. They have out about 1,000 acres this year.



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"It's bad running out of fuel with a field half plowed. My customers don't worry about that—I'm a regular caller so they're always well supplied with the best of fuel and lubricants. Give me a try for fast action and satisfaction."

● Out on the modern 380-acre Ben McClain farm northwest of Wichita, they're expecting a bumper wheat crop this year. Urban Simon is farming this property on shares and his prospects for a heavy yield are the best in years.

"I've attempted to make this farming operation as up-to-date and profitable as possible," Urban explained. "That calls for good power equipment that is always in shape to take advantage of weather breaks. The machinery must be in perfect condition always—for breakdowns would play havoc with economy and the time schedule. That's why I started using Standard products exclusively and taking advantage of Standard's tank wagon delivery service. They never let me down. It pays to keep any equipment in perfect running condition, and Standard's quality products do the trick without fail."

FOR HEAVY GOING—STANDARD'S SPECIALLY DEVELOPED TRACTOR FUEL

Standard Tractor Fuel will give your tractor peak economy and efficiency. Use it for "lower-upkeep" and it will save you time and money, too, by safeguarding against "breakdowns." Ask your Standard Oil agent to show you how smooth running and economical it is—in your own tractor—he'll be glad to.

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