



# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

## Across the State . . . .

**A** NEW wind erosion survey, covering 25,000 square miles in 22 counties in the Southwest, has been started by the soil conservation service. To collect the best information on conditions in this five-state area, the investigation will disregard state lines and be more intensive than in the summer of 1934, the service reports.

"Results of the survey should provide valuable data upon which to base future soil conservation and erosion control operations," said H. H. Bennett, soil conservation director. "The serious wind erosion problem of the area now being surveyed cannot be minimized and accurate information is absolutely essential to ultimate stabilization and protection of the land."

The field work is under direction of Glenn L. Fuller, at Lamar, Colo., and officials expect it to be completed by February 15.

Counties in Kansas to be covered include: Hamilton, Kearny, Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Morton, Stevens and Seward. Saving good top soil is one of our most important jobs.

### Expects Good Wheat Yield—

**C**ONDITIONS in Graham county now seem favorable for a fine wheat crop next year, said Charles Kenyon, Bogue. And Mr. Kenyon should know as much about it as any man. He has been farming in Graham county for 53 years straight and owns 1,800 acres of unincumbered land, which indicates the measure of his success.

### Two Crops on Two Fields—

**R**AISSING two good crops on the same land in two instances last year earns George Whitcomb, Cedar Point, some kind of record. In June, he cut a 16-acre field of oats that made 53 bushels to the acre. The year before the field had been seeded to lespedeza, so when the oats were cut in June the lespedeza was about stubble high and just right to come on and mature thru the summer.

On another field, Mr. Whitcomb had Tenmarq wheat that, harvested July 6, yielded 32½ bushels to the acre. The same week he burned off the stubble and disked the field. He

sowed half the tract to soybeans and the other half to Wheatland milo. The soybeans, harvested in late October, were of fine quality and made 5 bushels to the acre. The milo crop, cut for feed, made 2 tons to the acre.

### They Can Depend on Corn—

**R**EPUBLIC county farmers raised corn last year. Wesley Houdek, of near Cuba, will have about 3,000 bushels, some of it making 35 bushels to the acre. He seldom misses having some corn on his creek bottom land. Bill Haskins on the Evan Rosenquist estate west of Sherdel station, had almost 4,000 bushels for his share. George Larson south of Scandia raised 2,400 bushels from a crop planted after the Republican river flood. It averages about 30 bushels.

### Sorgo Isn't Lost to Us—

**A**TLAS sorgo proved a good thing last season to farmers in south Chase county. Some of them also will net good returns from kafir and field corn. Henry Rogler, of Matfield Green, had a field that yielded 40 bushels of sorgo to the acre or a total of 1,600 bushels. He expects to get from 7 to 8 cents a pound from seed houses. This would be between \$4 and \$5 a bushel, or a gross return of from \$160 to \$200 an acre. Mr. Rogler's 80-acre corn field made 35 bushels to the acre while his kafir yielded between 30 and 35 bushels.

Fisher Brothers, on the W. B. Hilton farm near Bazaar, got 300 bushels of sorgo, which they expect to sell at around 7 cents a pound. Frank Gaddie and son, also of Bazaar, have 500 bushels. Brant Brothers had a large acreage of sorgo, which at from 6 to 8 cents a pound, will run into the thousands of dollars. Atlas sorgo is worth saving.

### It Works With Irrigation—

**D**IVERSIFIED farming is good for the farmer, so variety gardening should do well for the gardener. T. C. Wilson, Garfield, proves this by the yield on his 4-acre irrigated truck farm. Last year his watermelons and cantaloupes paid the expense of operating the garden. That left the other things for profit. And they include about everything that will

grow, for Mr. Wilson takes no chances. He plants all varieties he can and some are sure to make good. In fact, most of them do under his system and the necessary irrigation—sweet potatoes, tomatoes, beans, peas, carrots and many other vegetables included. He has a quarter section, but only 4 acres are intensively irrigated for truck purposes. The irrigation well is 10 feet deep, and a 3-inch pump, powered by a gasoline engine, brings up the water. Irrigation can be used widely in most sections of Kansas.

### Sure Enough Fire Wagon—

**S**EVENTY-SEVEN bales of hay on a truck made too hot a fire for Walter Houdyshell and John Spachek, Marion, to handle. When they noticed the flames they started unloading, but could throw off only 3 bales before the heat was too much for them. Then Mr. Spachek jumped into the cab and drove the truck pell-mell over every ditch and rut he could see. This sent blazing bales in every direction. In a quarter-mile run, all the hay had been given the "grand bounce." But hay and truck body were destroyed.

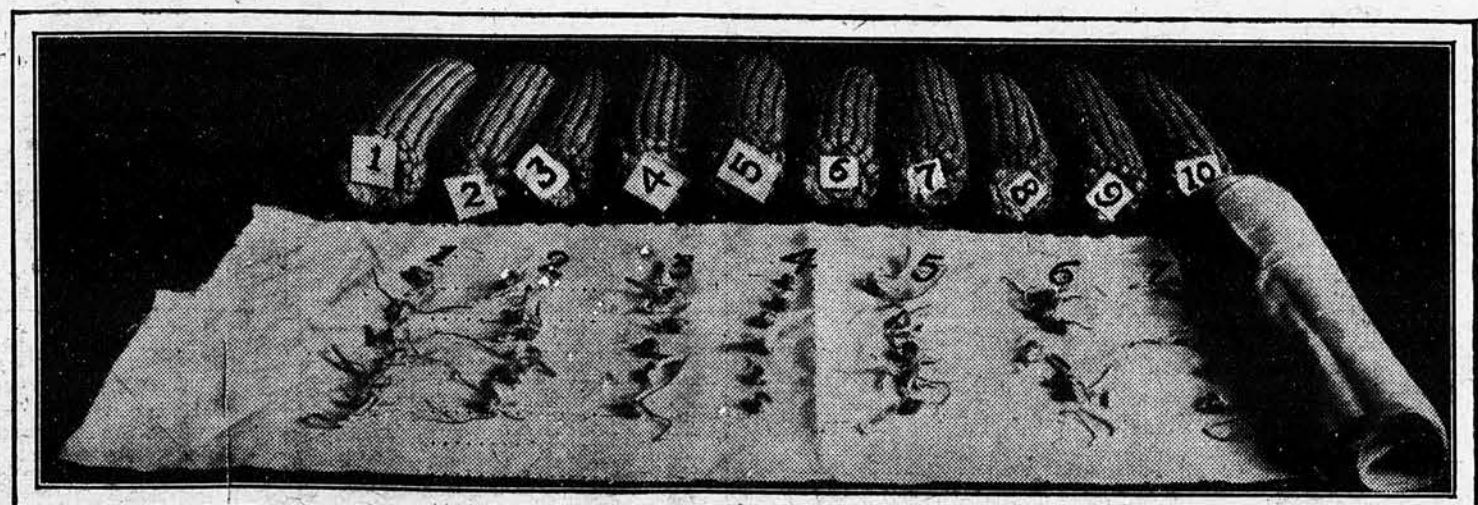
### What Turkeys Will Do—

**T**URKEY feeding pays when handled right. This has been demonstrated by the department of vocational agriculture in the Harper high school, under direction of P. W. Russell. The project brought cash labor income of \$103.83, even after the boys had fed 9 of the big birds to 160 guests at the annual turkey banquet of the Harper chapter of Future Farmers of America.

The boys bought 129 turkeys for 87 cents apiece. They averaged 4.92 pounds, but over a 76-day feeding period they gained 8.52 pounds apiece. Initial cost, plus feed costs, was \$208.76. The boys sold 120 for \$312.59.

Only one of the 129 turkeys died. Seventeen were stolen, but were recovered later at Manchester, Okla. Four men were given penitentiary sentences, it is reported, for the theft. Money for the original purchase was borrowed from a local bank. The school bank served as a checking agency.

The birds were fed in confinement on a modified Kansas State College formula and the boys took turns on feeding duty. The project was designed as a practical application of class room problems to feed-lot conditions, in the hope of benefiting farming conditions and inspiring members to carry on similar home projects the coming season.



Good seed corn may sell around \$3 a bushel. Will be wise to buy early and test all seed whether home-grown or bought.





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Firestone  
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#### Cold Also Spoils Cream

**F**REEZING of milk and cream changes the taste and properties of milk and prevents cream from rising normally. Butter made from frozen cream has a mealy texture.—W. H. Martin.

#### Big Wheat and Corn Crops

**C**ONDITIONS are more favorable for a wheat crop over the state as a whole than any year since 1932. Art Cummings, Fowler, said every time the weather clouds up they get a little moisture. John Briggs, Coldwater, said Comanche county received more than an inch of moisture in snows before the fall on January 7 and 8. In the north snow has been light but moisture was ample before. Much wheat ground in Eastern Kansas wasn't sowed due to wet weather, but from all appearances a bigger than usual acreage already is growing.

More corn will be planted than farmers figured on unless some type of farm program is established in time to take up "slack" acres with legumes, hay and pasture. Sweet clover seed is selling for \$2 a bushel at some points and dealers say it will be cheaper. This is a low price and it seems there never has been a better time to put out clover. It will pay in soil fertility wherever it is grown. Seeding conditions will be favorable.

Kansas Farmer crop reporters say:

**Anderson**—Had 1½ inches of snow, but after 2 days of sunshine the ground is bare again. Quite a few have turned cattle in kafir fields; cattle mostly looking pretty good, selling at fair prices at public sales. Horses in demand at fair prices. Hogs scarce. Chickens beginning to lay. Eggs, 21c; butterfat, 22c.—G. W. Kiblinger.

**Brown**—Deep snow fell here, reduced farm activities to butchering and cutting wood. Much corn in fields. Plenty of feed, stock doing well. Many public sales, well attended, everything sells high. Alfalfa, \$10; eggs, 16c; cream, 35c.—E. E. Taylor.

**Cheyenne**—Recent snow covered ground 2 to 4 inches. Livestock doing well. Wheat seems to be wintering in good condition and prospects for 1936 crop looks promising. Butterfat, 21c; eggs, 20c.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Crawford**—Still plenty of moisture. Wheat doesn't look very good. Hens high, eggs coming down. Much seed corn will have to be bought in some other county.—J. H. Crawford.

**Dickinson**—Had a good snow. Cattle not doing so well since the cold. Farmers busy butchering hogs and cutting wood. Many farmers disappointed over AAA decision. Considerable Hessian fly damage to early-sown wheat. Will have enough rough feed to pull thru. Hogs and cattle good prices. Good horses and mules selling high. Poultry, cream and eggs a fair price.—F. M. Larson.

**Ford**—Some moisture in the form of snow. Wheat, altho small, is doing fairly well, but does not provide much pasture. Considerable stock sold at sales pavilion. Not many hogs in county. Much hay and feed being shipped in. Wheat, \$1.06; butterfat, 22c; eggs, 18c; hens, 18c.—John Zurbuchen.

**Franklin**—Some corn still in field. Many farms being offered for rent. Not much land changing hands; a few farms selling rather low at auction. Wheat in good condition. Many farmers cutting wood for market. Dairy cows still selling well. A few stalk fields being pastured. There will be plenty of feed but not all of first quality. Eggs rather scarce but cheap. Wheat, 97c; corn, 60c; eggs, 19c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

**Gove and Sheridan**—Wheat pasture fair which is fine for stock as feed is scarce. Some sheep being shipped in to pasture. The open winter so far has been favorable for pasturing wheat. More moisture would be beneficial. Some talk of an improved sales pavilion at Hoxie. Livestock doing well. Eggs scarce and a very poor price, considering feed prices.—John A. Aldrich.

**Gray**—Snowfall over county of 3 to 5 inches. Farmers pasturing fields where feed was too short to cut this fall. Some butchering being done, but hogs scarce and high. Wheat, \$1.07; eggs, 19c; cream, 32c.—Mrs. G. E. Johnson.

**Greenwood**—Snow and rain. Farmers getting up wood and butchering. Some demand for alfalfa hay and corn fodder but no sale for kafir. Livestock doing nicely on rough feed and some grain. Will be (Continued on Page 18)

#### Hens Are Doing Better

**P**OUTRY raisers who stay in the business year after year usually make more profit over a period of years than those who attempt to guess the fat and the lean years. Conditions have improved during the last year, and there is reason to believe they will continue on the upgrade in 1936.

#### FOR CARS

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

#### HEAVY DUTY

4.40/4.50/4.75-21.....	\$ 9.80
4.75/5.00-19.....	10.60
4.50/4.75/5.00-20.....	10.35
5.25/5.50-17.....	12.50
5.25/5.50-18.....	12.75
6.00-16.....	14.15

Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low

#### FOR TRUCKS

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

Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low

#### FOR TRACTORS

##### GROUND GRIP TYPE

5.50-16.....	\$11.05
7.50-18.....	17.45
9.00-36.....	73.95
11.25-24.....	66.60

##### CHEVRON TYPE

5.50-16.....	\$ 9.40
7.50-18.....	14.85
9.00-36.....	62.85
11.25-24.....	56.60

Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low



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## Protect Our Home Market With— Quality Wheat

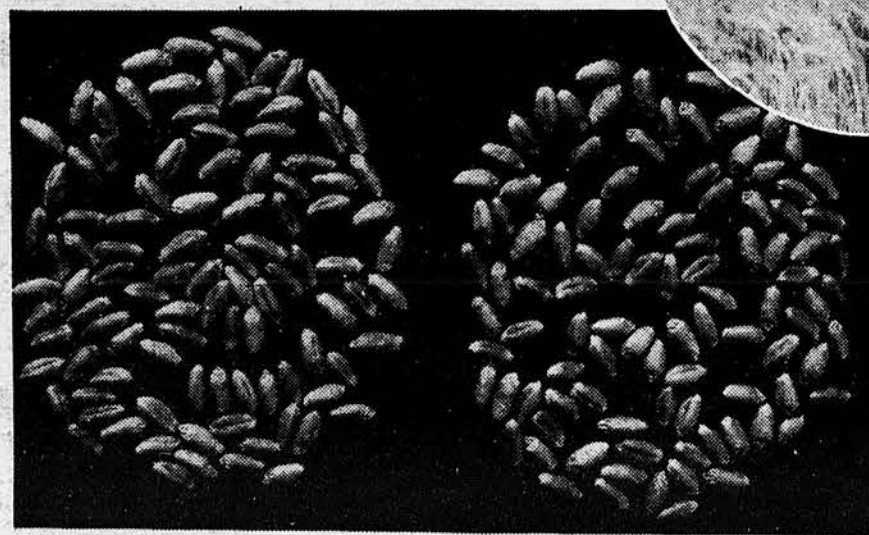
TUDOR CHARLES

**K**ANSAS farmers have a right to regard their wheat market jealously. So have Kansas elevator men and millers, for much of our wheat leaves in the form of flour. What are our chances of holding our share of the national and the world wheat trade? Can we enlarge this share? These are two questions worth thinking about. Kansas is outstanding as a wheat state. No other crop or kind of livestock means quite so much to us.

The quality of Kansas wheat is one of our greatest assets. Anything we do to improve that quality will make our market safer. Any trend toward production of lower quality wheats may lose us prestige and part of our market. In speaking of quality we refer to the various characteristics of Kansas wheat which make it desirable for milling pur-



Above, heads of Tenmarq wheat. This is the peer of all hard wheats from a milling standpoint, according to tests in Southwestern flour mill laboratories. Dr. John H. Parker, Kansas State College, developed Tenmarq. Left, wheat is important in Southeastern Kansas. Here is Arthur Nicholas, right, LaHarpe, and Carl Elling, Kansas Extension Service, in a field of wheat on fertilized land. Adding nitrogen to the soil by legumes or fertilizer often will increase the protein content of wheat.



that a wheat of its evident merit would improve the quality of flour in the Southwest. He said some semi-hard and mixed wheats have been showing up in the Winfield territory, which might indicate a tendency to grow lower quality wheats in the hope of higher yields.

C. O. Swanson, head of the milling department at Kansas State College, has a wide knowledge about trade in wheat and flour. On a trip to Europe in 1930, he heard grain men express a preference for wheat from the Southwest because it was largely "country run" and not the "tail end" of the crop. "If we are to compete with other countries in the export trade, and if we are to come back, the Southwest is in the best position to give these importers wheat that is country run," was Dr. Swanson's recent comment.

Opinions on Kansas wheat don't agree. Dr. Swanson said complaints from Europe were the same as those in this country about flour made from Blackhull wheat, but that he did not know whether European millers and bakers were complaining about Blackhull.

W. H. Burke, farmer and grain dealer at Little River, said he believed 85 per cent of the wheat around there is Blackhull. He said Blackhull had raised the quality of wheat over what it was 10 years ago, because farmers were growing all hard wheat now, and previously had grown some soft wheat. As an elevator man he doesn't believe variety affects the quality of wheat.

George Gano, Southwestern Kansas grain man, has the same belief, and said he thought Turkey wheat still is the farmer's best bet. Tests by (Continued on Page 21)

Kernels of Kawvale, left above, one of the newest varieties in Kansas, developed at Kansas Experiment Station. It is recommended for the eastern third of the state wherever hard wheat has not been profitable. Right, above, Tenmarq wheat, which resembles spring wheat because it is a cross from Marquis. At right, wheat can get "dead ripe" in the field and then be harvested with this small one-man combine.

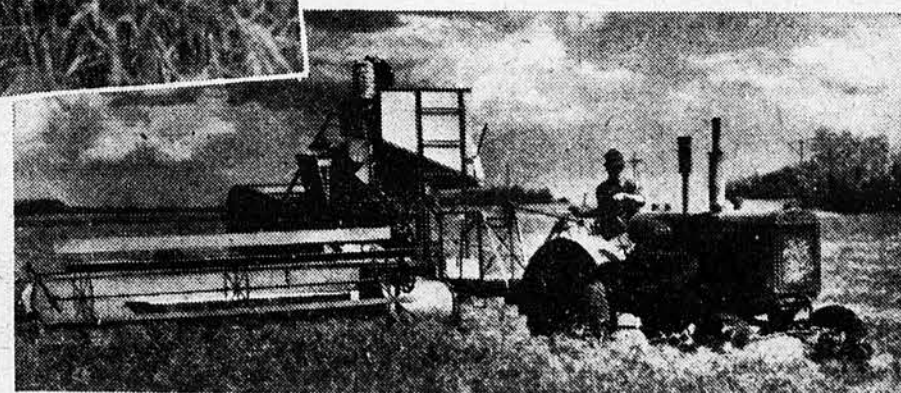
poses. High protein content of our hard winter wheats has been important. Some of our best varieties have other things in their favor in addition to protein content.

A prominent Kansas miller last summer bought 133 carloads of wheat at 4 elevators in his section. He had been in the habit of buying wheat at these places without question as to its milling quality. Last summer 101 carloads of wheat were found to be mixed, with only 32 carloads which could be classed as hard. At that time the mixed wheat could have been bought in Kansas City at a saving of \$15,000. This miller mentioned that soft wheat at Eastern terminals was enough below Western prices on good wheat, that he would have to sell flour from soft wheat at 50 cents a barrel under the price of flour from hard, spring wheat. This miller believes Kansas should be more careful about her wheat quality. He has found Tenmarq an almost ideal wheat, and believes farmers should discourage soft wheat growing in a hard wheat section by co-operative effort. Kawvale had been coming into this section where Turkey, Kanred and Blackhull have been satisfactory to both farmer and miller.

In Hutchinson, Willis Kelly, member of a leading milling firm, said he had had no personal experience with Tenmarq wheat, but



Below, another one-man combine, pulled by a rubber-tired tractor. Grain ripens under the summer sun and is cut when it is ready for the mill. Sometimes the combine will work when a binder cannot be used, if grain is down or footing is poor.





# Are the People Growing Better?

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

PERHAPS you have read the President's message to Congress, delivered on the evening of January 3. If so, you may have been struck, as I was, with the large amount of time and space he devoted to world affairs. In his inaugural address on March 4, 1933, he devoted only a paragraph to foreign matters, and in that paragraph he expressed the belief that the world picture was that of substantial peace, international consultation and widespread hope for the betterment of relations between nations.

In his message to Congress January 3, he has lost the hopeful tone of the Inaugural. He said:

"Were I today to deliver an inaugural address to the people of the United States, I could not limit my comments on world affairs to one paragraph. With much regret I should be compelled to devote the greater part to world affairs. Since the summer of that same year of 1933, the temper and the purposes of the rulers of many of the great populations in Europe and in Asia have not pointed the way either to peace or to good-will among men. Not only have peace and good-will among men grown more remote in those areas of the earth during this period, but a point has been reached where the people of the Americas must take cognizance of growing ill-will, of marked trends towards aggression, of increasing armaments, of shortening tempers—a situation which has in it many of the elements that lead to the tragedy of general war."

"On those other continents many nations, principally the smaller ones, if left to themselves, would be content with their boundaries and willing to solve within themselves and in co-operation with their neighbors their individual problems, both economic and social. The rulers of those nations deep in their hearts, follow these peaceful and reasonable aspirations of their peoples. These rulers must remain ever vigilant against the possibility today or tomorrow of invasion or attack by the rulers of other peoples who fail to subscribe to the principles of bettering the human race by peaceful means."

"Within those other nations—those which today bear the primary, definite responsibility for jeopardizing world peace—what hope lies? To say the least, there are grounds for pessimism. It is idle for us or for others to preach that the masses of the people who constitute those nations which are dominated by the twin spirits of autocracy and aggression, are out of sympathy with their rulers, that they are allowed no opportunity to express themselves, that they would change things if they could."

I am afraid the President is right. People follow their leaders, often to their own hurt. Even those who can reap from war only hardship, privation, wounds and perhaps death, with no corresponding benefit, when the bugles begin to blow and the war propaganda is started, become even more war-mad than their leaders. They are ready to go out and kill people with whom they have had no quarrel, whom they do not know, and with no understanding of what the fighting is all about. They are not growing any worse, but are they growing any better? I fear not.

## Are Wages too High?

THE president of the General Foods Corporation, C. M. Chester, recently has made a survey among 8,000 persons scattered around thru all parts of the country. He thinks they represent a fair cross-section of public sentiment. He asked them questions about a number of things, for example what they thought about wages paid by large corporations. Just 63.9 per cent of those who answered believe the wages are too low; 33.1 per cent said wages are about right, and 3 per cent that they are too high. Mr. Chester insists that wages paid by large corporations are 10 to 20 per cent higher than the wages paid by small companies, and he probably is correct about that.

In reply to the question whether the large corporations treat their employees well, 36.6 per cent think they do; 17.4 per cent believe the treatment is bad; 46.4 per cent that the treatment is "only so-so."

Mr. Chester asked what the 8,000 thought about taxes. Just 40.8 per cent thought taxes are too high; 33.3 per cent that they are about right and 25.9 per cent that they are too low. It is perhaps a safe bet that the 25.9 per cent are not taxpayers.

On the question of regulation of business, whether there is too much or too little, it was found that 43.3 per cent believe there is too much regulation; 25.9 per cent that there is about the right amount, and 30.8 per cent that there is not enough regulation.

The Internal Revenue Bureau announced on December 8, 1935, that of the 3,988,269 individual tax

returns for 1934, filed up to August 31, 1935, there were 2,230,817 who reported incomes of less than \$5,000 and were non-taxable. The total net income of those filing these non-taxable incomes was 4 billion, 237 million dollars, or an average of about \$1,899. This large number of non-taxable incomes doubtless was due to the exemption of \$2,500 for married people and single people who were heads of families.

In 1934, there were 1,337,971 persons with taxable incomes of less than \$5,000. Their total income was 3 billion, 248 million dollars, or an average of about \$2,427. In 1929, there were 1,447,418 with taxable incomes of less than \$5,000. Their total income was \$4,134,717,029, an average of \$2,798.

## Still Feelin' Fit

ED BLAIR

IT'S fine to be a livin' now  
A browsin' 'round 'n' eatin' chow  
With old-time friends, these Kansas folks  
Who treat misfortunes, still, as jokes."  
Said Uncle Hi to Ezra Hupp  
While looking at the wheat just up.  
"This habit started when 'twas dry  
In '60 when the clouds flew high,  
So high, in fact, the sun poured thru  
An' dried 'em till unfit for dew;  
Then chintz-bugs come in '74  
To sap the corn but jist before  
They got half done, grasshoppers come  
And et the balance all By Gum!  
'Nd log chains, used fer pullin' plows  
With ox teams them days, sometimes, cows,  
In breakin' sod, them hoppers ate  
Plus hinges off the garden gate!  
'Nd so I say it's fine to be  
Still roamin' 'round where Kansans be.  
Fer after 60 years and more,  
When one dust storm comes with a roar  
'Nd then a cloudburst comes to wash  
The dust off jist in time, Begosh  
To raise a plenty still, o' feed—  
All, that the average fellers need.  
We're goin' on not scairt a bit  
Still feelin' fit—Still feelin' fit!"

## An Alternative Plan

PUBLISHED as it is in a state whose paramount industry is agriculture, Kansas Farmer is profoundly, possibly selfishly, interested in the prosperity of the farmer and stockraiser. From our standpoint the only question to be discussed so far as the farmer is concerned is how can the interests of agriculture, using the word in its broad sense, be advanced.

It can scarcely be denied we think that, speaking generally, the farmers of Kansas have felt that they have been benefited by the AAA.

On the other hand all fair-minded and well-informed farmers will admit that there were objections to the AAA and that they will be pleased if some plan can be put into operation which will combine all of the desirable features of the AAA, from the farmer's standpoint, without its obvious and admitted defects.

The objections to the AAA may, we think, be summed up about as follows: The farmer was subjected to the regulations of the administration. He was subject to dictation from Government representatives and various local committees. He must sign a contract in writing that he would obey all future orders and regulations of the administration, including those not yet formulated.

The American farmer naturally is a strong individualist. He may submit to regulation, but secretly he does not like it. He wants to run his own business as he pleases and chafes under a restriction of his personal liberty.

However, he has become convinced that while his is the greatest fundamental industry of the nation, on the prosperity of which all other industries must ultimately depend, speaking collectively, he has not been getting his share of the total proceeds.

In this opinion we think he is entirely justified. We have not been in favor of destroying the AAA until some alternative plan could be presented which seems to promise the benefits of the AAA without its objections.

Is there such an alternative?

Up at Newton, Ia., is a lawyer-farmer by the name of Tim J. Campbell. Now I am aware that

when I mention lawyer-farmer I throw a doubt into the minds of our farmer-readers. They are likely to say: "Lawyer-farmer, hey? One of these town farmers who don't know anything about the real problems of the farmer. How does he know what ought to be done for the farmers?"

Well, I do not pretend to know much about Mr. Campbell. I have seen and talked with him only once, and then not long enough to discuss his proposed plan. He did tell me, however, that he is the owner of quite a lot of good Iowa land; that he, along with his tenants, signed the AAA contracts and received benefits therefrom. How much actual personal experience he has had in farming I do not know. However, his plan seems to have received the approbation of ex-Governor Frank Lowden of Illinois, who certainly has the confidence of a great many farmers in the great Mississippi Valley.

I am giving the substance of Mr. Campbell's plan so it may be studied by our farmer readers. Briefly, his plan would be to pay bounties to farmers for producing commodities which we now import, instead of paying them for not growing particular commodities. It would pay farmers for growing soil-building crops, such as legumes. It would pay farmers for efforts devoted to prevention of erosion and loss of irreplaceable soil. It would pay farmers for producing non-food crops for industrial uses, in place of the acres now devoted to surplus crops. Where would the money come from? We might simply take the tariff revenues and segregate them for this purpose.

The amount—some 300 million dollars a year would be sufficient. This, according to Mr. Campbell, would tend to increase our national wealth in terms of actual commodities and real wealth as well as in mere price figures. He would prefer to see a policy that subsidizes the increase and expansion of our resources, and the erection of an agricultural structure that would leave us, upon the termination of the subsidy, in a sound position for future production for our own and other markets.

In this way, according to Mr. Campbell, the farmer as well as the manufacturer would share in whatever benefits there are in the protective tariff. The claim made by farmers is that heretofore they have not shared in this benefit. It would take away the objection made to the AAA that under it the farmers were regimented and deprived of the independence they so much cherish.

What Congress will do in the way of an alternative to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, just knocked out by the Supreme Court, I do not know. I believe that it is entirely possible to get a plan that will be better for the farmers than the now defunct AAA.

## More or Less Modern Fables

A MAN who had the bridge of his nose broken down at some time in the past, one day was asked by his curious son: "Father what caused that nose of yours to have the shape it has?" "My son," answered the father with a far-away look, "that nose is the result of an unwise thirst for knowledge. When I was younger and less experienced than I am now, I unwisely inserted that nose into another man's business. It never has been as handsome since then."

A tramp, who in his earlier and better days had been something of a politician, stopped at a good-looking farm house and raising his battered hat as a woman came to the door with a deep frown on her face and a mop in her hand, said: "Madam, I am a hungry wayfarer but I do not come here to ask for food or charity. I noticed this house as I was passing and said to myself: 'I can tell by the appearance of this place that it is presided over by a lady who is cultured in mind, neat in person, and an excellent cook. I could not resist the temptation to ask whether I might sit here a few minutes and rest and smell the delightful aroma of the viands which I know are being prepared under your skilled supervision.' Perhaps I might be permitted to add; happy is the man who has you for a wife."

Then in place of the frown there appeared on the face of the woman a pleased and benevolent smile. "I see," she said, "that you are no common tramp but an unfortunate and cultured gentleman." And thereupon she brought out enough meat, cake and pie to feed a strong hired man. When the tramp had filled his interior to the limit and moved down the road, without even having been asked to chop a stick of wood, he communed with himself saying: "Verbal glucose is cheap, but I know of nothing that yields bigger returns on the investment."



## Too Late to Seed Wheat

EVERY day in recent weeks, R. I. Throckmorton, Kansas State College, has been getting letters from farmers asking about sowing spring wheat or winter wheat in February. Most of these letters are coming from eastern Kansas where spring wheat is sure to fail. Spring wheat sown in any amount in Kansas has been limited to the extreme northwest, and there 10-year tests show it yielding 7.9 bushels to the acre, compared to 19.9 bushels for spring barley and 25.9 for winter wheat.

Tests at Manhattan over a 10-year period gave spring wheat an average yield of 5.2 bushels, against 35 bushels for winter wheat. The farther east, the lower the yields. Hot winds and drouth take spring wheat due to late ripening, and in eastern Kansas rust is probable. Winter wheat sown after November 1, has only a gambler's chance of making a profit, and if sown in February it is a sure loser.

Mr. Throckmorton recommends a good variety of oats, flax, or one of the row crops, such as soybeans, grain sorghum, or corn. In most cases the land is in good condition for oats or flax since it was plowed last summer preparatory to sowing winter wheat. It also would be right for sowing a soil-building or legume crop.

## Hop Clover Makes Friends

CONSIDERABLE interest is being shown in Yellow Hop clover, grown on the C. G. Littlefield farm, Cherryvale. It started from volunteer 4 years ago and spread over 16 acres. It made pasture for 20 head of cattle from February until mid-summer. Yellow Hop clover, an annual, is grown in small amounts in southeast Kansas. It is not very well known, but has some good possibilities, where its characteristics suit the farmer who is growing it.

Mr. Littlefield said the clover on his farm seeds heavily and seems to do well in dry weather or wet. It has a fine stem and small leaf. The leaves grow densely. It will get nearly 2 feet high under most favorable conditions, but does not stand up when it grows long. Mr. Littlefield, who lives 5 miles southwest of Cherryvale, said visitors who wish to see his Hop clover in the spring will be welcome.

## Seed Supplies Are Short

EASTERN Kansas may have enough seed corn to fill the 1936 demand, but varieties adapted to central and western Kansas will be short. These include Hays golden, Colby, Freed and Cassels. It will not do to bring corn from Eastern Kansas to the west part of the state, for only adapted varieties do well, and moisture conditions are different in the two sections.

The old supply of both corn and sorghum seed which came to light in the spring of 1935, will not be available this year. Farmers cashed most of their surplus seed a year ago. It is a little early to tell for sure, but it is likely all classes of seed, except corn, suited to Eastern Kansas will be more scarce than in 1935.

## How to Get a Clover Stand

RED clover drilled in a well-prepared seedbed in March, on the Roy Wilson farm, Hiawatha, was knee-high on May 28. Oats usually are drilled early in March. Then toward the last of the month, clover seed is dropped with a drill and covered lightly. It can be covered with the packer wheels of the drill, or a separate packer. This practice is being followed by several Brown county farmers. They make a mellow seedbed and then make it firm before planting.

## Makes Sure of Seed Crop

IT PAYS to fallow at least a small amount of wheat ground each year," said Fred Nitcher, Republic county. Even if the wheat crop is a virtual failure, the crop on fallowed land usually will raise enough to produce the next year's seed, and even this amount is welcome in years of failure. This year Mr. Nitcher has a good stand of volunteer wheat on nearly all his fields. He will leave part of it to take a chance on its making a crop.



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# GOOD YEAR

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# Building the New Farm Program

## Planks for the New Plan

**E**ASTERN industries have always declared they could not do business without controlling production. This is one of the commonest practices in the industrial field. And these industries expand or contract production without regard to the consumer's welfare—for whose sake an obligation was written into the AAA program.

Yet many of these captains of industry were glad to see the AAA knocked out. Some of them appear to believe that American agriculture, greatest industry of them all, can go back to producing to the utmost, regardless of demand, or of foreign markets. And at present the American farmer cannot even dump his products abroad.

There will be a farm program to take the place of the defunct AAA. The necessity for such a program will be met, because conditions likely to be more or less permanent, compel it.

The alternative is 6 million farmers competing more and more against one another and gradually putting back into food crops about 60 million acres of land most of which had been retired. That would be nothing less than soil mining. It would entail another calamity, a tremendous waste of soil fertility upon which national existence will depend at no far distant day, as time is measured, and probably ruin the farm industry.

An all-round adequate farm program, is an acute national need—not just to our 32 million farm population—but to the 125 million American people and their descendants. It should embody "economic equality and social justice" for farmers.

Altho six of our nine justices of the Supreme Court were unable to find that a processing tax on behalf of conditions in the farm industry, is a tax in behalf of the general welfare, almost every country in Europe is taking a different view. Today virtually every European country is looking upon its farm industry as vested with a public interest, to be encouraged at all costs. Great Britain enacted a milling tax 4 years ago for the benefit of England's farmers.

Of course, whatever the Supreme Court rules is accepted by every American citizen, altho in his own mind he may not always agree with its decisions, as many will not with this one.

A new farm relief plan must be enacted at this session of Congress and will be. Many and varied measures will be proposed. Finally a program will be chosen. It is likely to be the administration's plan and will benefit largely by

any ideas brought out at the conference of farm leaders, or by other planners. It is the program that matters. Let politics be forgotten.

As a member of this conference called in Washington by Secretary Wallace, I expect the new program to carry excise, or revenue taxes, for the processing of commodities. In other words provide a farm subsidy unquestionably constitutional. The new excise taxes would offset Treasury appropriations used to pay benefits to farmers as domestic allotment subsidies, land rentals or price adjustment payments.

Some parts of the domestic allotment plan lend themselves to rental payments for withdrawing such land as may be necessary to conserve soil and fertility. Also to bring about a balance of production at fair market prices and prevent overlarge surpluses.

The old domestic allotment plan, which was not enacted, provided for a direct subsidy payment on crops sold for consumption in the United States. Every farmer would be given a quota for commercial crops—his prorata share of the amount sold in the U. S. The farmer would be paid a Treasury subsidy on this allotment. The remainder would be sold abroad at any price it would bring.

The new program must find a means for adjusting production to demand. This will be done to save the soil as well as the farmer and stop the waste of fertility in useless surpluses. The subsidy, or rental, may be paid to those who adopt soil conservation methods, in regard to erosion particularly.

It is plain the new program must be a long-time program, capable of modification as circumstances require.

It should benefit the small farmer as well as the big farmer.

It should provide for means and efforts at regaining our foreign markets.

It should provide crop insurance. No other industry and no other business man has to run the great risks that the farmer does.

It must manage to do these things in a valid, legal way, and yet the plan must be simple in form and must protect the American market for the American farmer.

He should have equal tariff benefits.

Finally, the farmer who faithfully co-operates in the new program should be assured his cost of production and a fair profit. It should be one of the objectives of the new program to obtain for farmers their share of the national income. Farm income is still away too low.

Not being constitutional lawyers, it is hard for our people to understand why legislation

which results in higher prices and protected markets for industry is constitutional, while it is declared impossible to enact legislation which will give similar benefits to agriculture. I will even admit I am myself a little bit puzzled by this situation.

With his foreign markets virtually gone, the American farmer must be protected in his home market in a tangible way and be enabled to control his production to the extent of insuring himself a live and let live profit.

If industry in general is entitled to a protective tariff to help control market supplies of manufactured goods in the United States, agriculture, our greatest industry, is entitled to some device that will accomplish that purpose for agriculture at a time when such a measure is so vital to the nation's welfare as well as to its own.

In 1935 the farm program was the means of increasing the purchasing power of American farmers about 2 billion dollars above the depression low. And this is credited by analysts, by government economists and by many business men with being the chief factor behind the business improvement now being shown by the country.

I am going to insist on a farm program; an improved and more workable program. I am convinced that Congress, seeing the necessity and value of such a program, will act on maintaining one on some similar form under the constitution. Certainly agriculture has demonstrated its right to make use of governmental powers as have corporate and organized business, finance and commerce this long time so unquestionably.

I want to make plain to you my strong belief that Congress is not going to desert the American farmer at this time. The farmer is just getting his head above water again. Also the farmer is just beginning to have purchasing power again. Industry needs farm purchasing power almost as badly as the farmer needs farm purchasing power. So I believe we are comparatively safe in assuming that Congress will stand by us. With our foreign markets for farmstuffs virtually gone, it is up to us from the farm states to protect ourselves to whatever extent is necessary. We must demand a new and better farm program, I shall work untiringly for one.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

## Time to Sell Cattle and Lambs

### 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	\$12.50	\$11.00	\$ 9.50
Hogs	10.40	9.20	7.95
Lambs	10.85	10.90	8.85
Hens, Heavy	.19½	.17	.14
Eggs, Firsts	.21	.22	.23½
Butterfat	.32	.30	.28
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.21½	1.14½	1.01½
Corn, Yellow	.67	.65½	.64½
Oats	.31½	.29½	.28½
Barley	.51½	.49	.47½
Alfalfa, Baled	18.00	14.50	25.00
Prairie	8.50	7.00	19.00

**T**HE first shipment of Canadian cattle under the new trade agreement, arrived at St. Paul January 4. Part of the 1,000 head or more were sold in St. Paul, while the remainder went on to Chicago. The cattle market has been uneven the last week, probably affected somewhat by ups and downs in the hog market, which didn't know where to settle after the AAA decision. Fat steers have tended weaker, because of larger supplies, while cows and

butcher cattle have held their own or gained some despite unevenness.

January may be a good time to move any cattle that are ready. It looks safer to winter good quality, light cattle and sell in the spring if one has lots of rough feed, than to buy grain and have part of the rough feed go unused. Fat cattle do not promise to be at any unusual premium over stockers by spring. Soft corn can be bought for 50 cents a hundred pounds or less, and reports are that much of the moisture has gone out of it.

### Sort Lambs at the Farm

Lamb feeders are in a favorable position to realize a profit this year, writes Harold Newman, of the Kansas City Producers. He recommends topping out lambs carefully, sorting them on the farm. Lambs at Kansas City have been selling close to the Chicago top many times, and often above the St. Louis figure. Careful grading helps. Vance Rucker, Kansas State College, thinks the market prospects warrant selling lambs on any rally, even if they do not qualify as entirely finished. A strong market appears for the spring, but one cannot afford to carry light lambs if they are ready.

### Hog Supply Still Short

The Kansas fall pig crop, estimated at 908,000 head, is 62 per cent larger than the 1934 fall crop. Part of the increase is due

to AAA signers who had to meet the minimum requirements of their hog base. They may be thankful they met it now, for payments on contracts, if any, are likely to require strict compliance. There has been an increase in hog marketings lately, but the supply still is short and the feeding ratio has remained favorable with some delay in selling.

### Will Help Market Later

Weight and finish still bring a premium. Lighter weights will become less numerous as the season moves along. In Kansas many farmers will hold out sows and gilts for spring farrowing, making Western markets that much better for hogs which are sold.

### Wise to Go Slow

A big small-grain crop is in prospect in Kansas. There is quite a lot of corn, and many farmers raised pigs for AAA compliance, so the chance to raise a lot of hogs in 1936 is certain. It will be a good idea to go easy, altho production of the numbers required under the new contracts farmers were to have signed, might be safe. There may be a farm plan which would make this advisable. We need a few more hogs anyway.

### Higher Prices for Good Cows

Present output of dairy products is less than a year ago, but is likely to exceed the 1935 level before long. Prices have advanced, with butterfat a cent above December and 5 cents over early 1935. Perhaps this level has been one of the stimulants to dairy cattle prices. Sales of milk

### Market Barometer

**Cattle**—Weakness is likely to develop soon in all grades.

**Hogs**—Market may go higher since processing tax is removed.

**Lambs**—Lower tops on fat lambs before spring market opens.

**Wheat**—Cash prices will hold for a while, but futures are bearish due to good prospects of 1936 crop.

**Corn**—Steady for good corn. Soft corn drying out making it a better buy.

**Butterfat**—Butter output to increase.

**Poultry and Eggs**—Still good money in eggs, with poultry a good price.

cows have revealed that buyers are willing to pay from \$100 upward for good cows, even without pedigrees.

### Foreign Butter Not Expected

Altho U. S. prices of butter have been going up, the price of New Zealand butter in London has been going down. In early December, New York butter prices were 13.7 cents above London, while the margin was only 8 cents in November and 1.4 cents in October. Not much importation of foreign butter is expected, since the margin usually is widest about the first of the year.



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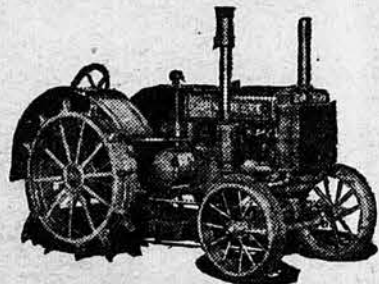
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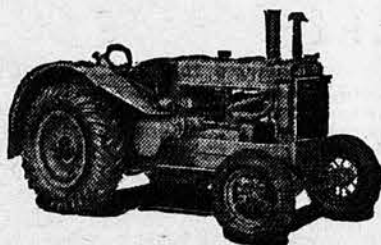
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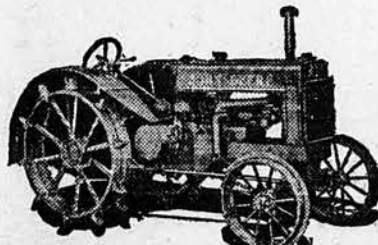
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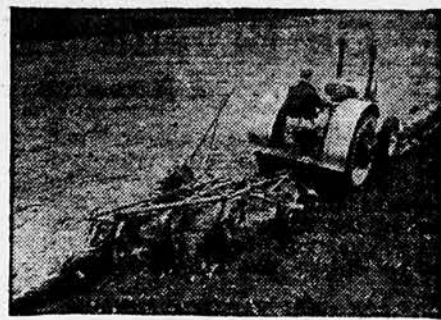
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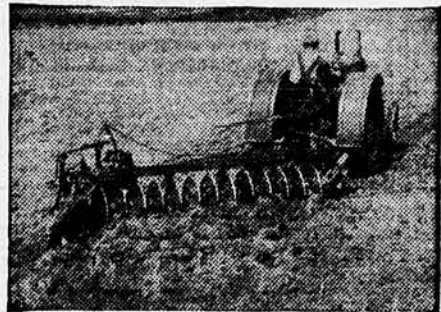


THE JOHN DEERE MODEL BR

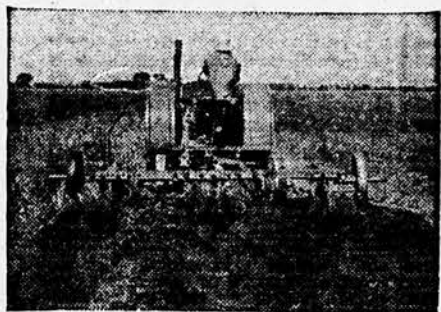
Handles the load ordinarily pulled by a four-horse team. Four forward speeds: 2, 3, 4, and 6¼ miles per hour. Integral power shaft. Steel wheels are standard.



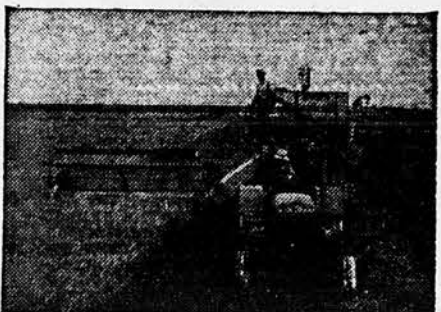
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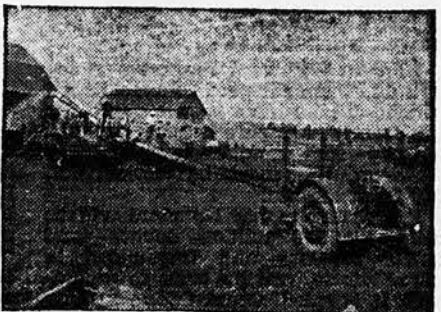
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# After New Farm Program Based On Benefits For Soil Saving

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

**W**HY was the AAA killed? What has it done to date? What has been left "hanging fire" by the Supreme Court decision? Can any part of the AAA be salvaged? Will some substitute farm program be worked out to take the place of the AAA?

**AAA started:** May, 1933, to correct over-production, increase farm income and buying power; to give farmers "parity" prices based on 1909-14 income.

**Controlled:** Wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, rice, tobacco, dairy products, rye, flax, barley, grain sorghums, sugar, peanuts and potatoes; had 77 million acres under various contracts thus held out of production "for market."

**Co-operation:** Supposedly voluntary, but apparently didn't work out that way entirely; later acts passed for compulsory control of cotton, tobacco and potatoes; marketing agreements were used for milk, fruits and vegetables.

**Killed:** Supreme Court declared AAA unconstitutional January 6, 1936, in a 6 to 3 decision.

**Why:** This farm act under which more than 1,127 million dollars had been paid to farmers of the U. S. since May, 1933, was held "an invasion of states rights," and its processing taxes "beyond the general welfare" clause of the constitution. It was thrown out despite its having been amended in August, 1935.

The court opinion holds that the Federal Government cannot enter into any production control program, nor can it levy taxes to accomplish production control.

This decision carries with it, by expressed implication, the cotton, tobacco and potato control acts. Also seems to declare the Federal Government has no power to attempt social or economic legislation at all, except as may be possible under the national defense and interstate commerce clauses of the constitution.

## Amendment Didn't Help

The AAA amendment passed by Congress last August made no difference, as Congress could not ratify something it did not have the power to do originally.

The court rejected the Government's position that the AAA should, in effect, be considered two statutes—one levying a tax and the other appropriating public money. The ruling said: "The tax can only be sustained by ignoring the avowed purpose and operation of the act and holding it a measure merely laying an excise on processors to raise revenue for the support of the Government . . . the tax plays an indispensable part in the plan of regulation . . . it is the heart of the law . . . Intended to aid farmers secure parity prices and purchasing power. . . . The whole revenue from the levy is appropriated in aid of crop control; none is made available for general governmental use."

Regarding whether the law was proper under the general welfare clause, the court pointed out that ours is a government of delegated powers only: "Powers not granted are prohibited. None to regulate agricultural production is given, and therefore legislation by Congress for that purpose is forbidden . . ."

**Unpaid:** Will farmers receive money still due them for past contracts? All benefit checks have been stopped for the present. Pressure is being brought to pay for compliance "to date." However, this must be worked out, far from certain.

**Processing taxes:** No more will be collected; 200 million dollars—paid under protest—and impounded in lower courts, will go back to processors, it is ruled. Court's decision may have opened way for processors to sue the U. S. Government for 1 billion dollars paid to the treasury in processing taxes.

**Future farm help:** There is possibility of a constitutional change to make a farm plan workable. Also suggested is a "Little AAA" in each state financed with Federal grants to the states; use of direct grants to farmers not to control production but to improve their land.

A bill has been introduced by Rep. Clifford Hope, Seventh Kansas district, asking appropriation of 300 million dollars to pay "moral obligation" of the Government to AAA contract signers for compliance with 1935 contract contracts, and to cover winter wheat growers who complied with terms of the AAA program in planting wheat last fall for the 1936 winter wheat harvest.

Considerable sentiment for the domestic allotment plan, originally formulated by M. L. Wilson of AAA. It would be a "stop-gap" for parity prices on domestically consumed crops; the "method of payment would be substantially the same as under the AAA" minus production control.

A "three-way" farm bill has been intro-

duced by Senator McNary, of Oregon, calling for export debenture, domestic allotment and equalization fee plans. Another bill by Senator Carey, of Wyoming, would provide Federal funds for purchase or lease of 50 million acres, retiring them from production.

**Called to Washington:** One hundred farm leaders called to Washington by Secretary Wallace last week, insist any program adopted must provide against unlimited surplus production. They urge Federal payments to farmers—either direct or thru state agencies—for planting "surplus" acres to other crops than those produced in unexportable surpluses. They also want benefit payments, but as rentals for land in the interest of soil conservation.

Under such a program a "one contract" plan with planned farm production on a regional instead of a commodity basis might be possible. Providing funds for rental payments is checked to Congress. The farm conference recommended: "That provision be made for levying of reasonable taxes upon the processing of different classes of livestock and dairy products, whenever approved by an adequate number of producers, such funds to be used for expanding our foreign and domestic outlets in such manner as would be beneficial to the domestic markets and profitable to the producers thereof."

Valid parts of the AAA would be retained and strengthened—such as marketing agreements. Using 30 per cent of customs receipts for expanding our farm markets would continue. Marketing commodities coming under Federal control would be handled thru farm co-operatives qualified under the Capper-Volstead act.

**Action:** Expect immediate drive for re-enactment of most processing taxes as excises. Many officials believe the Supreme Court decision killing the AAA, opened the gate for purely excise taxes on processors. Would require 500 million dollars a year for "soil-saving" land rentals, same amount AAA benefits have required. Main obstacle to speedy enactment of new farm program is the tax muddle. However, expect something to be done.

**Opinions:** Regarding action of 100 farmers at Washington—

**Dr. O. O. Wolf,** president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, said:

"The principles laid down, if enacted into appropriate legislation, will continue the advantages to the farmers of the AAA,

## Total AAA Payments to Kansas Farmers

**P**AYMENTS made to Kansas farmers under the AAA, and estimated benefit payments still to be received, if they finally are paid, are summarized by H. Umberger, director of Kansas State College extension service:

### Corn-Hog Program

Contracts signed, 1934—78,829	
Money received to date on these	\$15,265,756.69
Still due for 1934 contracts	250,000.00
Contracts sent to Washington, 1935—61,920	
Money received to date on these	4,416,514.66
Still due, first payment	1,600,000.00
Final 1935 payment, not paid	6,000,000.00

### Wheat

Payments made, 1933	24,313,735.00
Still unpaid, 1933	354,205.00
Payments made, 1934	23,282,222.00
Still unpaid, 1934	1,385,718.00
Payments made, 1935	15,524,094.00
Still unpaid, second payment and delayed contracts	12,185,515.00

### Miscellaneous

Sugar beets, received	1,708,827.49
Still unpaid, 1934-35	25,000.00
Cotton, received	6,997.00
Still unpaid	2,500.00
Tobacco, received	13,471.69
Still unpaid	4,000.00

### Emergency Buying Campaign

Pigs and sows, 690,237 head	2,963,780.81
Cattle, 521,171 head, plus benefits	7,526,018.00
Sheep, 9,569 head, plus benefits	19,138.00
Goats, 149 head, plus benefits	208.60

Grand total AAA payments to date	\$95,040,761.00
Grand total unpaid on Kansas contracts	\$21,806,938.00

and will give a more flexible program for the long-time benefit of agriculture, while fully protecting the consumer and conserving soil resources."

**R. J. Laubengayer,** Salina: "We have retained the acreage provisions which are so necessary to retain the crop insurance feature of the AAA. In fact, we stand a good chance of getting even better crop insurance. Payments based on production would have lost us the crop insurance feature in poor crop or drought years in the Wheat Belt."

**Representative Clifford Hope:** "It is a good program, but they certainly have given Congress a job to draft an act that will meet industrial and court objections."

**Senator Capper:** "The farm conference has laid down the general principles of a constructive program that should be helpful and for betterment of farm conditions. The details will have to be worked out carefully, but I am strongly hopeful that we will get a measure that will stand the test and at the same time get results."

Kansas indicate many farmers in the drouth area will have to borrow seed money again this year. They were assured the Department of Agriculture is working with the Farm Credit Administration to get such legislation. Both agencies are expected to approve the bill introduced in the House by Representative Jones of Texas, chairman of the House committee on agriculture, appropriating 40 million dollars for crop loans for 1936, including loans on winter wheat planted in 1936.

### For Flooded Farm Lands

An additional 2 million dollars for flood control projects, including \$334,000 for levees above Lawrence on the Kaw, are provided in amendments to the rivers and harbors bill introduced in the Senate last Monday by Senator Capper. The bulk of the projects for which appropriations are asked are for protection for 46,390 acres in the Neosho Valley. All have been surveyed by the engineers of the War Department, and are designated as meritorious by the chief engineers of the army.

The engineers have turned thumbs down on wholesale construction of levees along the Neosho in Kansas, on the ground that to attempt to protect all the Kansas land in the valley would result in a flood of water at the Oklahoma line that would be uncontrollable. So the projects recommended would only save some of higher Kansas land from flood waters.

### Survey of Marais des Cygnes

The senator also has an amendment to the bill for levees above Lawrence on the Kaw, in accordance with the plans submitted by the Douglas county Kaw Valley drainage board and approved by the engineering division of the WPA. This calls for \$334,000.

Also for a survey of the Marias des Cygnes Valley in Franklin, Miami and Linn counties, at an estimated expense of \$50,000.

### Legumes Make Good Corn

**T**WENTY-SEVEN acres raised 1,100 bushels of corn on A. G. White's farm, Farlinville, this year. The "41 bushel" corn was raised on Big Sugar bottom. Eight acres of the field had been in alfalfa and Mr. White estimated it made around 60 bushels to the acre. Some of the land also had been in Sweet clover and that also yielded better than the average. Mr. White likes to rotate alfalfa over his ground. He said it cleans up weeds as well as making the ground fertile.

## Full Payment Will Be Asked For 1935 and 1936 Wheat Contracts

CLIFF STRATTON  
Kansas Farmer's Washington Representative

**T**HE Kansas delegation in Congress is going to make sure that the AAA wheat signers get their checks. All appropriations have to start in the House. So Representative Clifford Hope has introduced a bill to appropriate 300 million dollars to pay the "moral obligation" of the Government to AAA contract signers on their 1935 contracts as well as to those who complied with the terms of the AAA contract last fall in planting the 1936 crop of winter wheat.

The recent Supreme Court decision knocks the winter wheat growers out of the final payment on their 1935 crop contracts, and also out of any payments for compliance with the 1936 crop allotment, made to apply to plantings in the fall of 1935. The final payment amounts to about 12 cents a bushel on the percentage allowed on basic acreages. The understanding is that whatever appropriation is made will take care of these final 1935 payments in full.

### Should Cover Fall Acreage

But on the acreage planted in the fall of 1935, to be harvested in 1936, the White House and the AAA are in doubt what course to pursue. The President says that this situation is being studied with a view to allow whatever "equity" the growers are entitled to for holding down their plant-

ing to 95 per cent of their basic acreage. He intimated that full payment probably will not be allowed. If the full 34 cents a bushel—less administrative costs—should be allowed, it would amount to about 66 million dollars.

The Hope bill contemplates that not only the final 12 or 13 cents payment on the 1935 harvested crop be paid but also that those who complied with the 95 per cent planting terms of the 1936 crop planted last fall shall be paid.

"The Supreme Court decision holding the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional automatically renders void every AAA contract and application," Hope explained. "The Government is under no legal obligation to pay these contracts. In fact, without further legislation there is no way they can be paid."

"It is unthinkable, however, that the Government should fail to carry out its promises in this matter. There is a moral obligation which must be recognized where farmers have made their acreage reductions in compliance with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture."

### Seed Money for Drouth Belt

During a visit to the Farm Credit Administration, Senator Capper and Representatives Hope and Carlson took up the matter of another seed loan for 1936, as reports from Western





# Announcing NEW CHEVROLET TRUCKS FOR 1936

New Power . . . New Economy . . . New Dependability



#### NEW PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES

always equalized for quick, unswerving,  
"straight line" stops



#### NEW FULL-TRIMMED DE LUXE CABS

with clear vision  
instrument panel

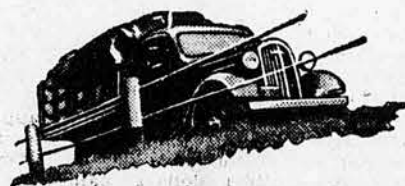
**CHEVROLET** You are looking at the most powerful truck in all Chevrolet history . . . and the most economical truck for all-round duty . . . Chevrolet for 1936!

Chevrolet has made three major improvements in these new 1936 Chevrolet trucks: (1) It has increased power. (2) It has reduced operating costs to a new record low. And (3) it has modernized truck design and construction in every important part and feature.

The brakes on these big, husky Chevrolet trucks are *New Perfected Hydraulic Brakes*—the safest ever developed. The engine is Chevrolet's *High-Compression Valve-in-Head Engine*—giving an unmatched combination of power and economy. The rear axle is a *Full-Floating Rear Axle* of maximum ruggedness and reliability. And the cab is a *New Full-Trimmed De Luxe Cab* with clear-vision instrument panel—combining every advantage of comfort and convenience for the driver.

Buy one of these 1936 Chevrolet trucks, and *up will go power* and *down will come costs* on your delivery or haulage jobs.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN



#### NEW HIGH-COMPRESSION VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE

with increased horsepower, increased torque,  
greater economy in gas and oil



#### FULL-FLOATING REAR AXLE

with barrel type wheel bearings  
exclusive to Chevrolet

**6%** NEW GREATLY REDUCED G.M.A.C. TIME  
PAYMENT PLAN  
The lowest financing cost in G.M.A.C. history. Compare  
Chevrolet's low delivered prices.

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE



# We'll Take Corn-Soybean Silage

*Cattle Like It Better and Make More Gain on It*

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

IF UNABLE to get Atlas sorgo or another good silage-making variety of cane seed to plant this season, I should not consider the shift to corn and soybeans for the entire silage crop a bad one to make. In 1934, we had one silo filled with corn and soybeans; another half with Atlas and half with Sumac cane. We could see very little difference between the silage quality of these two varieties of cane, but found cattle liked the corn and soybean silage better and did better on it than on the cane. In 1935, both varieties of cane were too immature at the time of filling with corn and soybeans, so we kept ahead filling with the corn, which proved a good thing since the fields remained too wet thru late fall to get anything into a silo from the late-maturing row crops. One usually can expect to fill a silo from fewer acres with cane, but for real concentrated goodness we'll take the corn and soybean silage. And since the states to the northeast of us grew a large crop of soybeans in 1935, and the price of seed is low there, the cost of planting the combination could not be high.

## Cattlemen Deserved This Profit

Despite the light corn crop of last year, there has been nearly as much feeding for market in this section as ordinary. Of course, a high per cent of the grain used has been shipped in,

## Bull Prices Going Up

THIS is a good time to pick out a young bull for next year. Prices will be higher and good bulls fewer in the spring. A good sire is more than half the herd, and good ones are scarce enough that it will pay to start looking right away.—F. W. Bell.

and as the feeding season advanced the price of grain lowered. Almost every feeder has made a fair margin of profit. Many, many carloads of corn have come in here, the first from the south, later from the northeast. The price range on this corn was from the middle 90 to the middle 60 cent mark, showing an average decline of about 30 cents since the first shipments arrived. The price of the finished steer, altho having declined some, has not declined this much, so the margin of profit in feeding still is strong. Many cattlemen started in with cattle they had bought the year before at a low figure, some within the 3 and 4 cent range, and of course, their margin for the good was wide with plenty of profit left. This, however, was due them as a balancer for the many times when the margin came the opposite way. Replacement stock has cost more money, so now the margin cannot be as wide, even if grain cost is less.

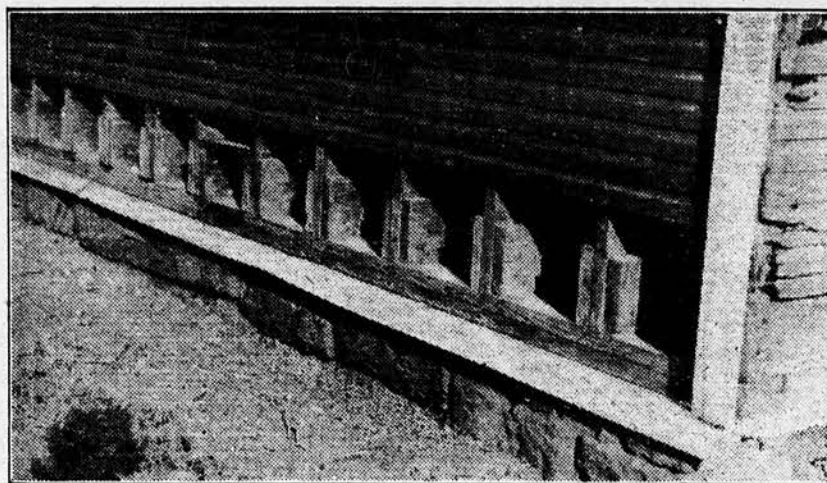
## Grinding Feed Pays a Profit

In economical feeding of any stock, the modern grinder plays a most important part. The old time way of breaking ear corn for cattle, with hogs following to pick up the waste, is past. Most of us older folks have, hidden in the recess of our memories, this disagreeable job of breaking ear corn over the edge of feed bunks on cold days, only to see a steer pick out the choicest chunks, slobber them around for a time and spit them out for the hogs to mess over. Much of the time it seemed more of the good corn went to the hogs than to the cattle. Grinding stops all that, and today many good feeders finish hundreds of cattle without a hog in the lot, considering the waste to be negligible. Where there is much to be fed, the cost of a good grinder soon comes back. And where the work for one is limited, then it certainly does pay to hire the work done by the owner of the portable mill doing work in the community. For horses and poultry, as well as for all cattle, grinding all grain returns a wide margin over the cost of doing the job or hiring it done.

This is the season of year when those who live on farms suddenly find themselves "flat," having paid the taxes that were due. Because the property of the farmer is right out in the open—no trouble for the assessor to list it all—and since it is so easily placed on the tax rolls, while some other property is so easily covered up from taxation, the farmer naturally gets the heaviest dose when it comes to paying a tax according to the property he actually owns.

## Each Should Pay Part

The farmer not only pays full tax on all property he owns, but if he is in debt, he pays on that which he assumes to own, but which someone else actually does. For instance, the farm may be worth \$10,000 and be mortgaged for \$5,000. The ownership really is a 50-50 proposition between the fellow on the farm and a party somewhere who lent the \$5,000. But the farmer is the chap who must pay the tax on the valuation of the entire farm since the deed for the farm is in his name. So there the land is, wide-open to the world and easily taxed. And so it is with the property on any farm. As the assessor drives in the family dog greets him—down goes \$1 if it's Shep or \$2 if it's Flossie. The cattle line up along the fence—count 'em and set the number down; the hogs are slumbering peacefully in the nest, their census is taken without even the old sow sensing the stranger about. And on it goes about



Termites worked up into W. D. Essmiller's granary foundation, Great Bend. As soon as it was emptied of wheat, he jacked it up off of the rock foundation and placed a strip of galvanized sheet iron in between, all around. This keeps termites from coming up to the wood. Double studdings at foundation made the termites worse. They work quicker where they can come up between two layers of lumber. They not only ate the wood as one can see at the corner of the building, but damaged the wheat, too.

the farm when the assessor comes—the master of the institution could hide nothing were he so disposed.

## Too Much Untaxed Wealth

All thru life it is human nature to choose the path of least resistance. Since our nation was created and taxation for support of public benefits was begun, we have followed that very path—the one of least resistance. Where property is easily found it is placed on the tax rolls, where not easily found it is allowed to remain unmolested in its hiding. Generations of farmers and owners of real estate have born the tax burden of this na-

tion without being able to right the wrong that rests upon them, simply because their property is out where all can see. Had I my way there would not be a dollar's worth of untaxed wealth in the nation. Why should there be? Why should there be a difference if it be \$1,000 worth of Hereford cattle or \$1,000 worth of government bonds; except that the Herefords are looking over the fence at the assessor while the bonds may lie in the dark recess of some bank vault? The owner of the Herefords is creating food for the people of the world, the owner of the bonds creates not, nor does his ownership of the bonds provide jobs for his fellowman, yet the Hereford owner is taxed, the bond owner is not.

## All Want Better Roads

Of course, there is much of the tax that we vote upon ourselves. It is that part necessary to carry on our local school. Each year, at the annual meeting, we determine what that shall be, and seldom is it an extravagant amount in any district of our state. The next greatest sum usually is that going to the township, the major amount of this being used for road building and maintenance. Better roads is something we all want, and seldom can it be said there is an extravagant use of money in township management. Each year sees greater efficiency in road building and management, less money spent for which there is no public benefit. Last of all, and always the smallest item on the tax bill, lower always than that of the county, is the portion that goes to the state. Here financial management has been above par in Kansas for several years and remains that way. The just complaint of every farmer and real estate owner is not one of waste or graft in use of tax money, but that he always has been, and still is being, forced to pay more than his proportionate share of taxes because his property is out in sight where easily found.

## Some Loans Draw 5 Per Cent

THERE is no magic by which paying 4 per cent interest on a Federal Land Bank loan for 33 years, will pay off the principal also at the end of that time. In making this statement in his column in the December 21 issue of Kansas Farmer, Henry Hatch struck the wrong keys on his typewriter, down at Jayhawker Farm. As a result he answered 62 letters from young men and women within 2 weeks after the statement appeared.

Federal Land Bank loans, which are made for as much as 50 per cent of the value of the land, are payable in 33 years, with interest at 4 per cent. Where it is necessary to lend more than 50 per cent of the land value, Land Bank Commissioner's funds are lent for the difference, and the interest rate on that amount is 5 per cent. Altho the term can be longer legally, it has not been customary to make commissioner's loans for more than 20 years.

It may have been worry that killed Methuselah.

# How Many Chances for Wheat?

GORDON R. HOWARD

IF A FARMER in the big Winter Wheat Belt wishes to know what his "odds" are for raising a crop he can find out at seeding time. Department of Agriculture men working at Kansas experiment station find the farmer who gambles on a wheat crop by seeding when the soil is dry, or nearly dry, has not even a gambler's chance of making a killing on his wheat crop. However, Kansas farmers seldom will find it profitable to leave all of their land fallow, without seeding, so the best of them usually seed part of their acreage to wheat. Any type of farming is a gamble, and seed in dry soil has been known to produce a fine wheat crop. To seed all the available wheat land to wheat when there is no moisture supply is the worst mistake of all, however.

## May Fail too Often

A. L. Hallsted and O. R. Matthews, working at the Hays, Colby and Garden City stations, found that if the soil is wet down for 1 foot, the crop will fail 34 times out of 100, and the biggest chance is for a yield of 10 bushels to the acre or less. When the soil is wet for 2 feet there are 15 chances in a hundred of complete failure, and the odds are about even for a yield of less or more than 10 bushels. If the soil is wet down 3 feet, there is nearly 1 chance in 4 that the crop will beat 30 bushels to the acre. Forty-seven per cent of the

time in the past, yields in this case have been from 20 to 30 bushels, which is something to talk about.

The simple method of checking moisture by digging down with a spade or post-hole digger has been found accurate. Sandy soils must be wet to about half again greater depth in order to carry the same amount of water as a heavy soil.

## Worth as Much as Grain

If wheat is seeded and does not bear promise of making a crop in the spring, farmers have found it safest to pasture it and then plow it up. The pasture gained usually is worth nearly as much as the crop will net in cash after paying harvesting expenses. On top of this, plowing the soil in the spring saves a lot of moisture for the next year's wheat crop.

To see what storing moisture by fallow will do for the following crop we can look at the soil moisture tests. Fallow did not prevent failure, but it stored enough water to insure a crop most years. Fallowing was necessary at Garden City to give the same degree of crop assurance that early cultivation did at Hays. Fallowing at Hays increased the yield 10 bushels an acre, an increase of 57 per cent. At Garden City it increased the yield only 7.2 bushels, but the percentage of increase was 89. Fallow often will give a yield when other wheat land fails. The price usually is good then, which adds to the profit.

	SOIL DRY	WET 1 FOOT	WET 2 FEET	WET 3 FEET
FAILURE (4 BUS. OR LESS)	71 CHANCES	34 CHANCES	15 CHANCES	10 CHANCES
0 TO 10 BUS.	82 CHANCES	57 CHANCES	38 CHANCES	16 CHANCES
10 TO 20 BUS.	18 "	24 "	33 "	14 "
20 TO 30 BUS.	0 "	19 "	20 "	47 "
30 OR MORE	0 "	0 "	9 "	23 "

Fallowing soil which is dry instead of seeding wheat, usually will put it over in column where it has about 47 chances out of 100 to yield 20 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre.





JAN 18 1936

## PARTNERS...FOR FIFTY YEARS

*"Give me your hand. The cold, unfriendly years  
Have been more friendly and less cold, because of you.  
When strength was spent and hopes were choked in fears,  
Your same calm smile, still glistened through your tears;  
And, after that, the fight I thought was through  
We fought again, and WON . . . because of you."*

★FIFTY YEARS AGO Sears, Roebuck and Co. entered into a partnership with the American Farmer. After half a century of getting acquainted, both parties to the arrangement seem pretty well satisfied . . . Sears still call the farmer "our best customer"; and the farmer still calls Sears "our favorite place to trade."

The farmer likes the idea of shopping sitting down . . . of these little nightly rocking-chair journeys through Searsland. He likes to have the markets of the world bound into a book and laid in his lap. He likes the money-back guarantee that never argues or side-steps, but ungrudgingly and gladly makes good down to the last penny. And, best of all, he likes the steady Sears HIGH QUALITY at the steady Sears LOW PRICE because he knows it SAVES HIM MONEY.

No association ever endures that isn't founded on understanding; and certainly,

after all these years, Sears-Roebuck and the farmer understand each other.

We have seen him grit his teeth and bore through, when any man with less hickory in his heart would have signed away the farm and let them have it. We have heard the air ring with the bite of his Sears saw and felt the ground tremble under trees felled with his Sears ax.

Sears can remember when farmers cut their wheat with a cradle, bound it with twists of its own straw and threshed it with flesh and blood horsepower, hitched to a wooden sweep. Those were the days when his wife's hands were just as calloused as his own . . . when she lugged water up from the spring in cedar buckets, boiled the clothes in an iron kettle and scrubbed them on a washboard . . . with children clinging to her skirts.

Today his car eats no man's dust. No wave length is barred against him. Bank-

ers ask, anxiously, about his health. Statesmen, like weather vanes, whirl to his slightest wish. And Sears-Roebuck, who fifty years ago staked all on the farmer, have no reason to regret the decision.

★ ★ ★

Back in the old days, where the hill was steepest, they used to throw up what they called a "thank-you-marm" . . . a ridge of dirt to chock the wheels and give the team a chance to blow and get its strength back for the pull still ahead. In a way this Sears Golden Jubilee is like that . . . just a "thank-you-marm" in the middle of the hill.

For fifty years we, and those before us, have put all we had into this job . . . given our best to it. And we aren't fooling ourselves for a minute . . . with farm requirements getting more and more exacting every day, we know that the next fifty years may be even harder. But whatever the future holds, this company will try so to conduct itself that the greater Sears, Roebuck and Co. of tomorrow, and your children's children may still be . . . PARTNERS.

**SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.**





# Gay, Romantic MEXICO Invites YOU



Mexico . . . the most talked-about region of today . . . the land of eternal Spring . . . colorful, different, fascinating.

That's the land that invites you to the most glorious winter vacation you've ever dreamed of enjoying. And Capper's De Luxe Tour to Mexico makes it possible at an amazing low cost!

This marvelous tour leaves February 9th—returns home February 21st. Plenty of time for an all-complete sight-seeing trip—not too long to be away from home.

## CAPPER'S De Luxe TOUR to Old MEXICO

Although Mexico lies just across the border from the United States, it is much less accurately known to most Americans than its importance warrants. It is a winsome, sunlit land; artistic, intellectual, extraordinarily picturesque, and with a character and individuality peculiarly interesting to the traveler. Those who visit the Republic for the first time usually are charmed by its physical beauty, its quaint cities and towns, its almost perfect climate, and the permanency of its azure skies. In point of picturesqueness and historical interest Mexico has few equals. Travel is cheap, comfortable and safe, the people are amiable, friendly and helpful, and life presents an aspect of tranquillity distinctly appealing to the hurried northerner.

**6 Days in Mexico City**  
Six days in this brilliant capital city with thrilling auto sight-seeing trips five of the six days. We stay at the modern Hotel Geneve (every room with bath and sin-

gle beds). Preceding our visit in Mexico City we pay interesting visits at Santa Fe and Albuquerque, New Mexico, and at El Paso, Texas. On our return trip we enjoy stops at San Antonio and Fort Worth, Texas. It is a fascinating travel vacation all the way.

**De Luxe All the Way**  
The finest Pullman accommodations, the best hotels, the choicest scenic tours, the best in personal attention are guaranteed. And the one low cost pays all your necessary expenses.

Even though this tour includes only the finest in everything, the cost is less than you would pay for ordinary travel accommodations. This is due to the special savings Capper's have been able to make and which they are passing on to tour members.

**Mail the Coupon Now**  
for free literature picturing and describing this wonderful tour and giving the low cost rates.

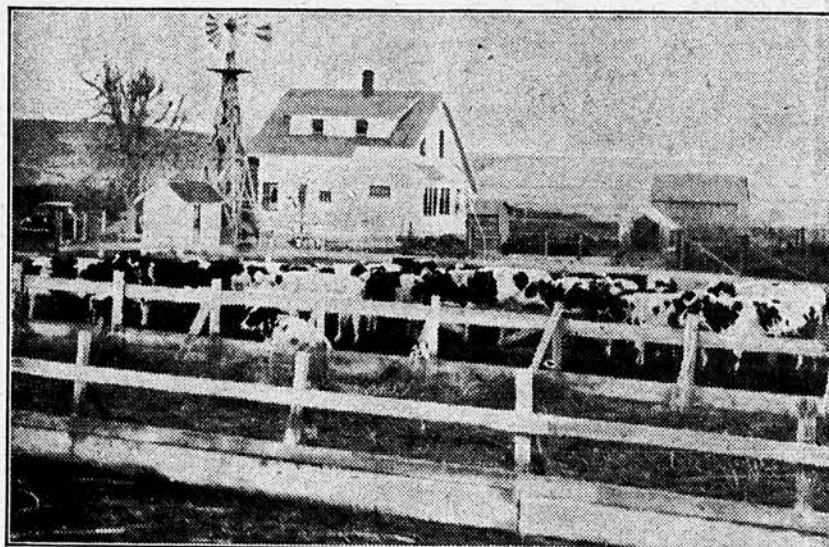
*This tour given in cooperation with: Santa Fe Railroad, National Railways of Mexico and Missouri Pacific Railroad.*

**TOUR DIRECTOR, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas**  
Please send me free illustrated literature on Capper's De Luxe Tour to Mexico.

Name.....  
R. F. D. or Street.....  
City..... State.....

## No Limit to Our Western Farming

TUDOR CHARLES



These Holsteins belong to Mrs. Ketler's milking herd, in north Cheyenne county. They are being fed ground kafir for roughage. A new hammer mill with cutting blades is used.

**F**IFTY years ago last spring, Mrs. Clara M. Ketler came to Cheyenne county. She has lived and farmed near the north edge of the county all that time. Today, she seems to be going strong in every way. She has a charming way of telling her experiences and is a delightful person to visit. When she came to northwest Kansas it was all a cattle country. Today Mrs. Ketler has a well improved farmstead in the valley of Big Timber creek, just south of the Republican river. She has 72 head of registered Holstein breeding and milking cattle. Two trench silos and a feed grinder provide feed for the cattle. Mrs. Ketler was the first in her county to use a trench silo. She is no mean hog producer, either. Her hog base for the corn-hog contract was 573. That is quite a lot of hogs to raise in one year on any farm. There are 1,800 acres in the farm, all of them well handled.

### Kept Interest and Taxes Paid

Mrs. Ketler said she has a little extra cash now for the first time in several years, and she finds it easier to get along. During the hardest times she kept her interest and taxes paid, and then didn't fret and worry, because she knows when she does raise a good crop she will be ready to go ahead. "I believe a lot in getting plenty of rest and eating good food," she said. The radio has brought her much enjoyment, in fact she says maybe she listens too much. But no world news is missed, and it makes the days interesting. Mrs. Ketler gets more than 20 different newspapers and magazines. She keeps up on farm information in this way and by member-

ship in the Cheyenne County Farm Bureau. She said she would like to take part in the women's work of the Farm Bureau, but she has a man's job and hasn't time for any other.

The buildings on Mrs. Ketler's 1,800-acre farm are in good repair. She has paint bought for all the barns. While her system is to be frugal and pay as she goes, there is a big cash turnover on her farm. She usually keeps 3 or more hired men. One year her labor bill was \$4,000. The internal revenue department questioned it, but she had checks to prove this expense. She handles all her cash by check. Her son, who edits the newspaper in the county seat town of Benkelman, Nebr., helps her with many business details. She told her banker recently how much livestock she had, and he remarked that she was getting along all right. "I ought to, I stay at home and mind my own business," was her reply.

### Sweet Clover Did It

**C**ORN grown on Sweet clover ground made twice as much as on other land for William Hyson, Centerville. The Sweet clover was plowed under after it had started to grow last spring. Corn on the Sweet clover ground kept its dark green color during the wet weather and then stood dry weather better because the ground didn't bake so hard. Nearly every season, said Walter Daly, Linn county agent, Sweet clover will cause a big increase in yield. Mr. Hyson limed this field before he planted it to Sweet clover. It takes lime to grow clover on most upland soils. Winter is the ideal time to pile and grind lime.

### Pasture Rotation for Central Kansas

APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
RYE OR WHEAT						
SWEET CLOVER						
		NATIVE OR PERMANENT GRASS			NATIVE GRASS	
			SUDAN PASTURE			
					SWEET CLOVER	

**T**HIS pasture rotation is used by many farmers in Central Kansas. If drouth occurs, rye or wheat pasture may be grazed down until June 1. If livestock is taken off April 1, a grain yield can be expected. Ordinarily, second year Sweet clover is ready by April 1. If moisture is ample, it will make a seed crop after the stock is taken out July 1. Native pasture can come in any time after May 1, but usually is needed in early summer. Sudan is a mainstay of any graz-

ing program. It is ready by July 1, 30 days after planting, and will carry stock until late in September, or even longer. By this time, second year Sweet clover is ready for fall pasture. The more native pasture available, the fewer acres of Sudan or clover needed, but they are life-savers many years, even when the acreage of native grass is large. Clover saves the native sod in spring, and Sudan will grow in any mid-summer heat. More pasture is important to Kansas.



## Economic Equality and Protected Market Demanded at Farm Meet

**R**ESOLUTIONS of delegates to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture meeting expressed thanks for the fine spirit shown among Kansas farm organizations, and for efforts of Kansas members of Congress. Confidence was shown in the courts of the land. At the same time they said the objectives of the AAA had been "fair and good." "We demand that Congress take such action whereby economic equality and social justice shall be secured, not alone for agriculture, but for the nation as well."

One resolution favored "a long-time program for the conservation of the nation's most valuable asset—the soil." Another pointed to the fine record of the state administration and Governor Landon. A resolution in the interest of world peace drew instant applause.

Then, "We demand that agriculture shall be protected in domestic markets as fully and effectively as are other American industries, and that there be established and maintained a fair exchange value for its products." Another request in government was that directors of farm credit institutions be selected by farmer borrowers, as soon as the borrowers acquire a majority of the stock. They asked for 3½ per cent interest rates as provided in the Wheeler amendment to the Farm Credit Act of 1935. The delegation demanded a tax of 5 cents a pound on domestic oleomargarine, and 10 cents a pound on that containing any foreign oils and fats.

### Resent Trade Pact With Canada

The meeting of the Kansas Agricultural Council, preceding the board of agricultural convention, expressed sharp resentment of the trade agreement made with Canada. The council favored passage of the Capper-Hopewell direct-marketing bill, also urged our congressmen to support it. The group distinctly opposed the pact made with Argentina to admit livestock and fresh meats. The Agricultural Council represents the Board of Agriculture, the three national farm organizations, and the Kansas Livestock Association.

### Three Kansans Were Honored

Delegates and guests packed the banquet hall at the get-acquainted dinner which honored Paul Leck, Washington, Star Farmer of America; Betty Brown, Emporia, National 4-H Leadership Champion; and H. T. Hineman, Dighton, jack and mule breeder. Frank Tomson of Wakarusa was a success as toastmaster with his quiet humor. The speakers were Chancellor E. H. Lindley, Kansas University; Charles M. Harger, chairman of the state board of regents, Abilene; Zula Greene—Peggy of the Flint Hills—Chase county; and Governor Alf M. Landon.

H. S. Buzick, jr., banker-farmer from Sylvan Grove, recommended taking a farm inventory at the beginning of each year. He thinks farmers should unite to terrace and save the soil, use good purebred sires, take more care in seed selection, follow market reports, and not gamble on heavy steers unless they are able to take a loss. When George A. Dean,

Kansas State College, told how insects had been used to control insect pests, plant diseases and weeds, farmers got the highlight of the convention program.

"Learn to work together," L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, said. He pointed to the fact the AAA court decision didn't deny the farmer equality, but only found certain measures unconstitutional. The first obligation is to pay AAA checks which are due, he believes. Wheeler McMillen, editor of Country Home and member of the Farm Chemurgic Council, told of great possibilities in using farm products for commercial purposes. This is one of the lines along which farm papers are working to open up new fields for farmers.

### Boosts Proved Dairy Sires

Dairymen got a real message from F. W. Atkeson, dairy head at Kansas State College, who is rapidly making himself known thruout Kansas for his work in increasing the number of proved dairy sires. J. S. Anderson, director of Nemaha county's successful creamery, named four things necessary to success in a co-operative: Need for the co-operative in the first place; proper financial set-up; experienced and capable direction, and an informed membership. George S. Hine told about the successful campaign to improve Kansas cream. The meeting ended with Charles W. Holman's summary of the need for a tax on oils and fats which go into oleomargarine. He said the future of the industry promised low profit unless use of oleo is curbed by fair taxation. Holman represented the Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation.

R. C. Beezley, Girard, is the new president of the Board of Agriculture; S. A. Fields, McPherson, vice-president; Guy Josseland, Copeland, treasurer; and that great friend of farmers, "Jake" Mohler, secretary. C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, and J. B. Angle, Courtland, are new members of the board.

Fine poultry packed the floor of Topeka's big auditorium all week, where the Kansas Poultry Show drew one of the biggest and finest lots of birds ever shown in Kansas. At the fair association meeting, Dean Call, Kansas State College, said the farmer's first job is to raise his food. A. J. Schoth, assistant state 4-H club leader, told of a tour of Europe and warned that America has forever lost its foreign market for foodstuffs.

### Weeds 50 Acres a Day

**O**NE of the newer type tools for use on general crop farms is the wide, single-disc harrow, made for use with a tractor or big-team hitch. This implement is convenient for running over land already in good tilth to kill small weeds which are starting. It enables a man with a tractor to cover 50 acres or more a day with ease. This cuts the expense of weeding very low. The wide-cut disc harrows are made so the outer sections will fold up and let the disc thru narrow gates. Field work also can be done this way. The extra weight of the folded sections will make the disc cut in deeper.

### Final Report on War-Peace Poll

Conducted by Capper Publications

	Yes	No
1. Should the U. S. keep out of all foreign wars?	90,746	964
2. Do you favor giving the people a vote on the question before going to war?	87,714	2,542
3. Do you favor taking the profit out of war by drafting industry and wealth as well as men in case of war?	89,333	2,444
4. Do you favor world disarmament?	81,422	7,930
5. Do you favor the manufacture of munitions at Government plants instead of at private plants?	82,095	8,087
6. Do you favor the U. S. or any of its citizens or institutions lending money to foreign nations to be used for war purposes?	2,067	89,558
7. Do you favor the people of the U. S. selling supplies to warring nations?	3,598	87,046
8. Do you favor compulsory military training in colleges?	12,077	78,257



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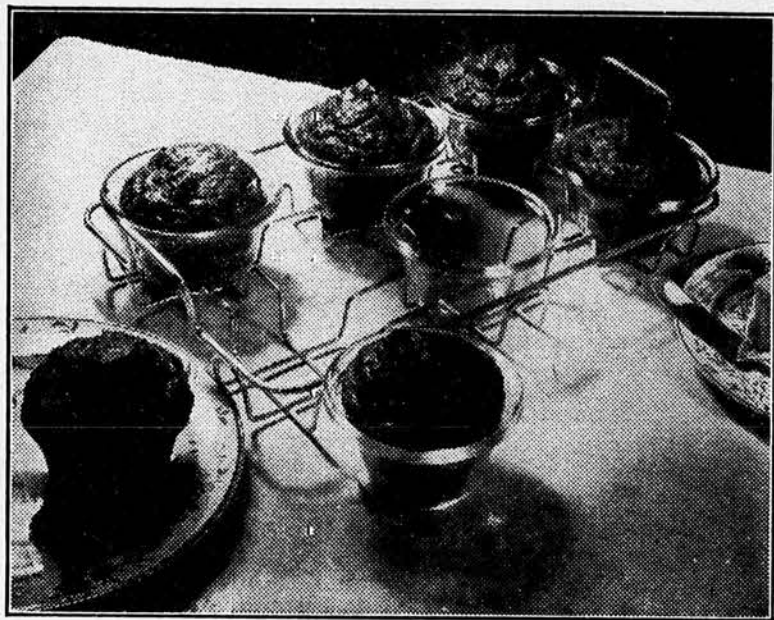
**70** fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert

**PRINCE ALBERT**  
THE EASY-TO-ROLL JOY SMOKE



# Tomato Cakes Are New and Spicy

NELLE PORTREY DAVIS



Tomato-bran muffins, buttered while they're hot! Please pass them again.

NOTHING new under the sun? You will be sure there is when you have tried making—and eating—some of the new cakes and gingerbread in which tomato juice or pulp is used as the liquid. The tomatoes add a delightfully piquant and different flavor, and have the added virtue of increasing the vitamin content of your diet.

Last year I canned an unusual amount of tomato pulp, and as spring drew near I found this was the only product of which I had a surplus. We had tired of tomatoes scalloped, creamed, stewed and in soups, but a few experiments proved there were other possibilities for this healthful fruit. These recipes have all become everyday favorites in our home.

## Tomato Gingerbread

2 well beaten eggs 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon  
1 cup sour cream 2 teaspoons ginger  
1 cup strained tomato pulp 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg  
1 1/2 cup brown sugar 1/2 teaspoon cloves  
1/2 cup dark table sirup 1/2 teaspoon allspice  
1 1/2 teaspoon soda 3/4 cups sifted flour  
1 cup raisins

Mix together the beaten eggs, sour cream, tomato pulp, sugar, sirup and soda. Sift together the dry ingredients and add to the first mixture. Beat well. Stir in 1 cup of raisins. Bake in shallow pans in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 25 minutes.

## Tomato Spice Cake

1/2 cup lard 1/2 teaspoon allspice  
1 1/2 cups sugar 1/2 teaspoon cloves  
2 well beaten eggs 2 1/2 cups sifted flour  
1 teaspoon soda 1/2 cup raisins, cut  
1/2 cup clabber milk 1/2 cup ground peanuts  
1/2 cup tomato pulp, strained  
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon 1/2 teaspoon salt

Cream lard and sugar together. Add well beaten eggs. Dissolve soda in milk, and add to first mixture. Stir in tomato pulp. Sift together spices,

salt and flour. Add to the batter alternately with the nuts and raisins. Beat well. Bake in a loaf pan in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 25 minutes. Cover with white icing.

## Tomato Scrapple

2 cups canned tomatoes 1 teaspoon sugar  
1 chopped onion 1 cup chopped peanuts  
1 chopped carrot Salt and pepper to taste  
1 cup water 1 cup corn meal

Mix all ingredients except peanuts, and cook slowly until thick (about 1 hour). Stir in the chopped peanuts. Pack into a greased mold. Chill. Slice and fry. Serve hot with cheese.

## Tomato Bran Muffins

1 cup tomato pulp 2 tablespoons sirup  
1/2 cup sour cream 2 cups white flour  
1/2 cup strained tomato pulp 2 cups bran  
2 eggs 1 teaspoon baking powder  
1 teaspoon salt 1/2 cup raisins

Mix together tomato pulp, cream and milk. Dissolve the soda in the mixture. Add the well-beaten eggs, sirup and bran. Sift together the salt,

baking powder and flour and add to the first mixture. Beat well. Stir in the raisins. Put in well oiled muffin pans and bake in a hot oven (425 degrees F.) about 25 minutes.

## Tomato Cookies

2 well beaten eggs 1 1/2 tablespoons soda  
1 cup molasses 1 1/2 teaspoon cloves  
2 cups sugar 1/2 pound chopped nut meats  
1 cup corn sirup 1/2 pound chopped citron  
1/2 cup strained tomato pulp Sufficient flour to make soft dough  
1 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon 1/2 teaspoon salt

To well-beaten eggs add molasses, sugar, corn sirup and tomato pulp. Sift 2 cups flour. To 1 cup of flour add spices, salt and baking soda. Combine with first mixture. Add citron and nuts which have been dredged with flour. Add flour to make a soft dough. Turn onto lightly floured board. Roll in thin sheet. Cut in rounds and place on slightly oiled sheet. Bake in hot oven (400 degrees F.) 10 minutes. Make 50 servings.

## Start the Day Right

L. R. SIMONS

A NICE, warm breakfast on a cold morning is more likely to send Johnny to school with a smiling face than a meal of cold cereal, cold bread and butter, and cold milk. And since Johnny is too young to drink coffee, and cocoa may be too stimulating unless it is made weak, the hot drink which adults depend on to warm them is often not in the child's breakfast.

Among the hot dishes, cooked cereal is the old standby. Oatmeal, whole wheat, cracked wheat, flaked wheat, granular wheat and corn refined or unrefined, brown rice, white rice, and the reinforced cereals are tasty served with just milk and sugar. Brown sugar instead of white also makes a change in flavor and is more nourishing.

Toast, made of whole or refined bread, depending on the kind of cereal served, adds more warmth to the breakfast. Hot breads may be served

## Too Dry for House Plants

HOUSE plants suffer more from dry air than from gas, lack of light, or any other thing. Pans of water may be kept around them, and their leaves should be sprinkled two or three times a week.—Walter B. Balch.

## Party Plans

WHY not plan a Valentine Party? Our leaflets, "The Valentine Party," and "A Hearty Party for Valentine's Day," are full of suggestions for invitations, entertainment, refreshments and decorations, for both adults and children. Each leaflet, 3c, or the two for 5c. Address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

on special occasions, if Johnny walks to school, for instance. Too heavy breakfasts are likely to make a student drowsy-eyed. Eggs in various forms also add variety and warmth to the breakfast.

A warm, appetizing breakfast for any school boy or girl might well consist of fruit, cereal, toast, egg, if desired, and milk, or occasionally cocoa.

If a youngster does not care for breakfast, his appetite may be stimulated by orange juice or tomato juice, provided his supper was not too heavy the night before. Or if he does not get up early enough to eat breakfast and get to school on time, Mother and "Johnny" should discuss the importance of breakfast and rising sooner.

## Crossing Bridges Ahead

MRS. R. A. L.

MY LITTLE girl came home from school jubilantly this evening. "You know, mamma, when Peggy and I looked over in the back of the arithmetic book when school started, we just didn't see how we were going to do those hard problems. But now we're to some of them, they're just as easy!"

I, too, have been worrying over problems in "the back of the book." Where will I find the extra money for Aunt Lucy's visit? How will I get the garden planted and the chickens hatched next spring—when in March I'll be "blessed evening?" How can I endure my sister-in-law's sharp tongue, if she makes any wisecracks about me next Sunday? Even such things as what will I do if the bread fails to rise properly.

But then I've had problems in the past that, when I finally got to them, proved "just as easy." I guess my little girl's words were just a way of reminding me that the Lord will provide. And how bountifully He does!

# Winning Sewing Club After More Honors

G. R. HOWARD



Back row, left to right, Marcella Cooney, Willa Havely, Anna Marie Potter, Marjorie Jones, Lorraine Grinnell. Middle row, Helen Keller, Ruby Renfro, Mary Anna Lock, Zola Hewitt, Daisy Charlotte Robson, Marjorie Elliott. Front row, Anna Lou Sanderson, Zola Hewitt, Ruby Kearns, Mary McCauley, Vietta Hedges, Mildred Hedges.

MAYETTA'S champion 4-H sewing club is plunging into another year of activity with the goal of pulling down some more championships. The club is the one, which brought home the high point county cup from the Kansas State fair. It was the only

club to place in Jackson county, so in the state contest it had to compete against whole counties, but that did not keep the girls from winning. Lorane Havely, the leader, was the winner in the best dress division at the Chicago style show in 1934, in which 4-H girls

from all over the country participated. She also was the winner of the grand prize in the Household's national contest in 1935. Miss Havely, now at Kansas State College on a scholarship, is not shown in the picture. It will take real work to beat this record.

## Spring! Fashions!

IF YOU'VE a liking for nice clothes, you'll be wanting our new spring fashion magazine and needing it right now, for it will be the means of bringing more charming clothes to you and your family. Its pages are crowded with styles for every type and age, clothes for every occasion. The designs are so amazingly simple that even if you never have sewn in your life, you can make any of them with ease and satisfaction. Besides, the Hollywood stars have revealed many of their closely-guarded beauty secrets. Can't afford to miss those! Not when this big book costs only 10 cents. It may be obtained from Kansas Farmer's Fashion Service, Topeka, Kan.



## Our Style Chat

JANE ALDEN, Stylist



Jane Alden

**G**IRLS and women are becoming increasingly conscious of how much collars, cuffs, scarves and other accessories can do to change the personality of a frock or suit.

If you received any rhinestone or composition clips for Christmas you may rightfully be gleeful, for you can change the appearance of necklines, use them with scarves and even on self-material belts, to sparkling advantage.

One idea in rhinestone is that of using a series of small clips at the neckline of a dress. For example, there is a "smartline" treatment that has just been discovered by Una Merkel, that popular Hollywood star with the Southern drawl. When all her collars need laundering, she simply arranges bright, matching clips in a solid mass across the front of the neck and almost to the shoulder on either side. It is most effective and may be used on a large variety of frocks.

A new use for lace is that of a cuff and belt set made with tiny frills of valenciennes lace, about six rows deep and each fastened with a single ivory button. A smart, dainty touch for that plain dark crepe frock you've been wondering how to "make over."

Scarves are being worn on the inside of necklines as often as on the outside these days! Fold and pin your scarf on the inside of your frock so that about an inch shows above the neckline in a trim little border. You can figure out lots of ways to use white or colored pieces of material this way. For instance, the other day, I bought a white pique collar and cuff set for a high, round-necked black dress of mine. Not wanting to use the cuffs, I sewed them together, using the long piece thus obtained, around my neck, on the inside of my neckline, getting the narrow white band which I wanted. Somehow this narrow touch of white or color gives such a smart look to a frock. Try it!

Speaking of scarves—here's an excellent way to wear that long one which you've been winding around your neck for so long. Use it as a vestee with jacket and skirt outfits or suits. You may fold or tie it Ascot fashion and tuck the ends inside your skirt.

One of my 4-H Club friends worked out a clever idea along this line. She had a long wide pink taffeta sash from an old party frock. So to brighten up a navy blue silk jacket dress, she tied it around her waist with a single knot in front. Crossed over the chest and brought it up around the neck, keeping it open to give the effect of a vestee in front . . . crossed it again at the back of the neck and tied it snugly beneath her chin in a jaunty bow . . . tucking in the ends and allowing just the large loops to stick out across the lapels of her jacket.

May you have lots of fun working out these and other accessory ideas. (Copyright, Edanell, Features, 1936)

## Winter Window Gardens

C. G. KEYES

**J**UST because cold weather has taken the beauty from the outdoor garden is no reason why gardening interests should be abandoned. Within the home, flower gardens can be made fully as interesting as summer out-of-doors ones. Nor need they be limited to the usual geranium, or a begonia or two, and the hardy Boston fern. Many plants will thrive indoors. The very first requisite at our house is a plant that climbs, so I start our window garden with a vine or two. For this purpose, philodendron, a plant with large, heart-shaped leaves, velvety green in color, is recommended. No indoor garden, also, would

be complete without a few such trailing plants as wandering jew, black pepper, or creeping fig to droop over the edges of the window sill.

A plant, uncommon in American homes but generally used in Europe, is Norfolk island pine. This plant develops into a living miniature Christmas tree that can be kept from year to year. Those who wish something different may try Vriesia splendens, sometimes called the living vase plant. It withstands considerable abuse and does well in the dry air of the home.

One of the best flowering plants for the window garden, African violet, is not a true violet, but its flowers do approach the violet in color.

I enjoy the Home Page of Kansas Farmer very much and always turn to it first. I get some very good ideas, also good recipes.—Mrs. C. D. Ludwig, Sedgwick Co.

## New "Prints" for Spring

WEARABLE RIGHT NOW



2858—Here is a dress of smart simplicity for busy morning hours that will help definitely in brighter house work. It's just the easiest thing in the world to fashion. See small illustration! The original was Dubonnet-red cotton printed in white with plain white and plain red contrast. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 2 1/4 yards of 39-inch printed material with 1/4 yard of 35-inch light and 1/4 yard of 35-inch dark contrasting.

2654—One of those smartly casual frocks that does so much for one's wardrobe. Wear it everywhere now—and all spring. It's simple to sew! Slenderizing is the front cross closure and paneled cut skirt. Printed or plain crepe silk would be equally lovely to fashion this charming model. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1/4 yard of 13-inch contrasting for vestee.

1648—Schoolgirl dress with cunning standing tied collar and double-breasted effect, accented by shining nickel buttons. This smart practical dress can be made in a couple of hours, even if you are an amateur at sewing. Crepe silk, Scotch plaids in wool or gingham besides cotton broadcloth and percale prints are also delightful for it. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 2 yards of binding.

Patterns 15 cents. Our new Spring Fashion Book brimful of new styles, 10 cents. Address: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



## Take these three simple steps to Better Control of Colds

### 1. To Help Build RESISTANCE to Colds

Live normally—avoid excesses. Eat simple food and keep elimination regular. Drink plenty of water. Take some exercise daily—outdoors preferably. Get plenty of rest and sleep. (During the colds season, gargle night and morning with Vicks VapoRub Antiseptic, especially designed for safe daily use to aid in defense against infection which may enter through the mouth.)

### 2. To Help PREVENT Many Colds



At the first warning sniffle or sneeze, use Vicks VapoRub—just a few drops up each nostril. Vicks VapoRub is especially designed for the nose and upper throat—where most colds start. Used in time, Vicks VapoRub helps to prevent many colds—and to throw off head colds in the early stages.

### 3. To Help END a Cold Sooner



If a cold has developed, or strikes without warning, rub throat and chest at bedtime with Vicks VapoRub. VapoRub acts (1) By stimulation through the skin like a poultice or plaster; (2) By inhalation of its penetrating medicated vapors, direct to inflamed air-passages. Through the night, this combined vapor-poultice action loosens phlegm, soothes irritation, helps break congestion.

These three steps form the basis of Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds—a practical home guide to fewer and shorter colds. Developed by Vicks Chemists and Medical Consultants; tested in extensive clinics by practicing physicians; further proved in everyday home use by millions. Full description of the Plan in each Vicks package—or write for details of Plan and trial samples of Vicks Colds-Control Aids. Address: Vicks, 248 Milton Street, Greensboro, N. C.

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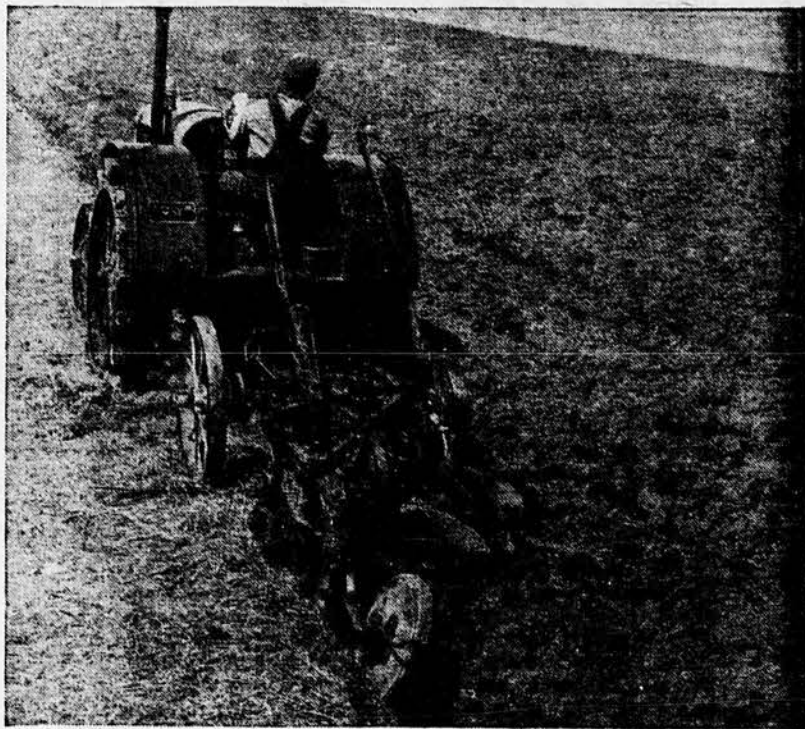
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TRY UDDER OINTMENT on a corn or bunion—see how it relieves the soreness. Try it on chapped or cracked hands. See how it softens the skin. Then you'll see what it will do out in the cow barn. Keep a can handy—get it from your local Dr. Hess dealer or from Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

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## RURAL HEALTH

## No Medicine Dissolves Gallstones

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M.D.

I DREAD big dinners," writes a sorrowing subscriber. "I'm sure to eat too much fat or sweets and almost die with gallstone colic. Tell us the cause of this and of jaundice."

It is logical to accept the statement that excesses in eating or drinking may provoke attacks of gallstone colic, but feasting does not bring this agonizing ailment unless trouble existed beforehand. Gallstones are not simply a matter of indigestion.



Dr. Lerrigo

There are many reasons for gallstones. Quite generally they follow an ancient infection of the gall bladder secondary to typhoid fever, malaria, or even influenza. The patient thinks herself well of these troubles and then the gallstones appear.

It is possible to have gallstones without gallstone colic, but when repeated attacks of colic come something must be done about it, for the pain is unbearable. Women who have borne children have told me the pain is comparable to the agony of childbirth. An attack of gallstone colic may last only a few minutes but may go on for hours. Usually a physician administers medicine to relieve pain and the attack subsides, perhaps not returning for weeks.

Olive oil following meals often is recommended and one can safely say there is no harm in it. But it is not a cure, nor is there any medicine that is a sure cure. Now and then a case gets well without surgical operation. It is not because of any medicine that is given. More likely it means the stones all passed into the roomy space of the intestinal tract. In the average case there is no permanent relief for gallstones short of a surgical operation.

There is no medicine that will dissolve gallstones. If the attacks are not very severe, or there is some doubt about the diagnosis, one can wait until time makes the matter clear. Perhaps the condition will pass off while you wait. So much the better, if so; but do not be fooled into thinking that medicine will dissolve them. True jaundice is an infectious disease and needs specific treatment. However, jaundice may be a symptom that the bile ducts are choked by gallstones or other trouble. In such case do not use liver medicine but get the obstruction removed.

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

### Better Consult a Doctor

Please say whether there is anything to do for a woman living in the country who cannot go to town for treatment and is suffering a lot of misery in the back, probably from being about 6 months pregnant.—C. H. G.

YOU would be likely to get a great deal of relief from wearing an abdominal supporter, which improves the

circulation and takes off much of the strain on the back. Every woman, no matter where she lives, should try to have the advice of a good doctor about her general care before reaching a far advanced stage of pregnancy. If a doctor is at all available you should consult him.

### Avoid Physical Upset

I have been told it is dangerous for a woman to get a permanent wave while pregnant. Is this true? Why?—Mrs. M. S.

I HAVE no personal knowledge of what a woman endures in having a "permanent." I know in a few cases there has been enough suffering to disturb a pregnant woman to the point of miscarriage. If the beautifying can be done without physical upset, there is no danger.

### Is Your Weight Right?

I am a boy 21 years old and have read your paper for a long time. I am healthy in all ways that I know of but always am so tired and sleepy in the morning I can scarcely get up. I sleep about 9 hours every night.—M. F.

MANY a boy 21 needs 9 hours of sleep every night and then hates to get up. You are healthy, you say, but are you up in weight, neither too fat nor too thin? You should weigh about 150 pounds, if 5 feet 9 inches tall, and more if taller. Do you get lots of fruit and green vegetables? Are you constipated? These are the most important things for you to consider.

### Good Home Treatment for This

My nose seems to run so much from up in the head. The liquid is clear and whitish in color, has no odor. It also collects in my mouth when I sleep and gives a disagreeable taste in the morning. Can you tell me what it is and whether there is any cure for it?—R. D. M.

I THINK you have chronic nasal catarrh. The home treatment is to cultivate resistance and make the skin active. This you do by eating a well-balanced diet of nourishing food, sleeping at night in fresh air, and taking a bath with vigorous rubbing of the skin of the whole body every morning. It will pay you to have a nose and throat doctor look you over to see whether there is any sinus infection, for you cannot get a cure if that exists without first clearing it up.

### Relief for Your Trouble

Please tell me about sweaty feet. Tell me a few things to do that I can do myself.—Jake F.

PERSONAL cleanliness: Bathe the feet twice daily. Change hose every day. Have several pairs of shoes and keep them well aired and deodorized.

Physical cleanliness: Eat sparingly of meat and other nitrogenous foods. Eat green vegetables and fruit freely and drink milk. Avoid over-eating. Drink water freely. Maintain regular action of the bowels.

Local treatment: There are several good deodorant powders that may be shaken into the shoes. Keep nails trimmed and clean. A mild application of formalin may be made two or three times weekly.

## You May Enter Pasture Contest

DO YOU wish to have a part in rebuilding the grazing lands of Kansas? If so, fill in this blank and send it to Pasture Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. We will send complete rules concerning the pasture rotation contest announced in the December 21 issue of Kansas Farmer, and an entry blank for your use so you may compete for \$250 in prizes, while working out a pasture rotation for your farm. There are no entry fees. Contest area is west of the line running from Washington to Cowley counties.

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Pasture Contest Editor,  
Kansas Farmer,  
Topeka, Kansas.

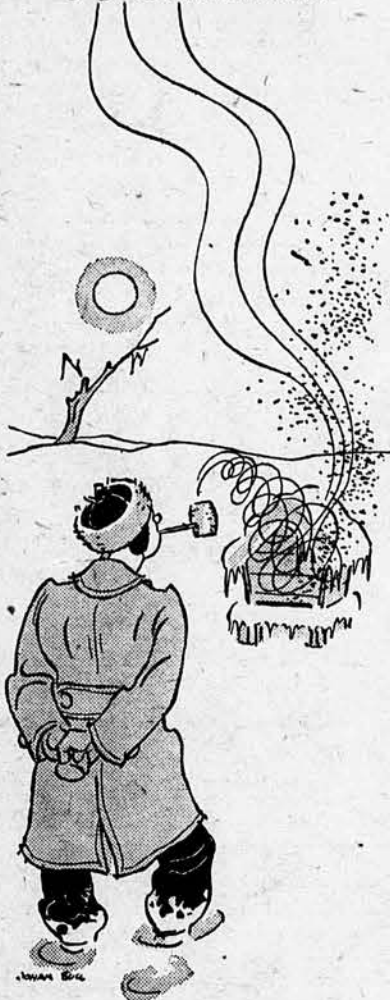
Please send me rules and entry blanks for the Pasture Rotation Contest being sponsored by Kansas Farmer, for farmers in Central and Western Kansas.

Name . . . . . Address . . . . .

County . . . . .



## "FUNNY TIME FOR BEES TO SWARM!"



THE bees'd rather freeze than be suffocated. D'ye blame 'em? Won't someone put a bee in Hank's bonnet and tell him that any pipe needs regular cleaning...and that smudgy tobaccos are being replaced on model farms with milder Sir Walter Raleigh? We've found a honey of a mixture of well-aged Kentucky Burleys that can be smoked 24 hours a day without burn to any tongue or sting to any nose. A better blend to start with, we've even wrapped it in heavy gold foil to keep it fresher. Dip in your jeans for 15¢ and try a tin tomorrow. You'll hum over your work.

SWITCH TO THE BRAND  
OF GRAND AROMA



FREE booklet tells how to make your old pipe taste better, sweeter; how to break in a new pipe. Write for copy today. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville, Kentucky. Dept. KF-61

## LIVESTOCK

### Baby Beef Nets \$17.16 a Head

TUDOR CHARLES

TWENTY fall calves belonging to Victor Gates, Coldwater, were dropped about September 1, 1934. Thirteen months later they were sold for \$70.45 less \$3.45 marketing expense. They weighed 730 pounds apiece. Mr. Gates let the calves follow their mothers during the winter. The principal feed was wheat pasture. When spring came the calves were too fat to turn out on grass with the cows, so he shut them in the lot and fed them grain, while they continued to nurse twice a day. They weighed 365 pounds when put in the feed lot March 20.

"The calves made exceptionally good gains," remarked Bruce Taylor, county agent, "considering that they doubled their weight in 190 days." When the steers and heifers were sold, fat grass calves were selling near the price of fat grades and the difference didn't show up greatly. However, the demonstration proved that good gains and desirable beef can be made by creep feeding.

The detailed record of the calves as kept by Mr. Gates and Bruce Taylor follows:

Number of calves.....	20
Weight of calves at start, March 20.....	365
Weight of calves at close, October 1.....	730
Total gain, 365 pounds, or daily gain.....	1.9
Feed consumed by each calf:	
Grain—35 bushels @ 75c.....	\$26.25
Cottonseed meal—67 pounds @ 2c.....	1.34
Wheat hay—386 pounds.....	.75
Feed cost—cow:	
Winter feed—7 months wheat pasture.....	14.00
Summer—10 acres grass.....	5.00
Interest, taxes, etc.....	1.50
Bull Service.....	1.00
Total cost of each calf.....	49.84
Cost for each pound.....	.068
Selling price a pound.....	9.65
Net selling price—\$70.45 less \$3.45 costs.....	67.00
Net profit each calf.....	17.16
Total net return for labor and use of equipment.....	343.20

The calves suckled until nearly a year old, when the cows began to "dry up" rapidly. Mr. Gates said he likes creep-feeding calves, particularly if they are kept penned. This way they all eat plenty of grain. When they run with the cows there are about 3 grades. Some are fat, others half fat, and some haven't eaten any grain at all.

#### Feeding Straw to Cattle

FEED straw sparingly to animals doing heavy work, those being fattened or to dairy cows producing heavily. But it may be fed with good results to stock that is being wintered, at light work or giving only a small amount of milk. Straw is low in crude protein and fat content and high in woody fiber that requires much energy to digest. It is very low in lime, so adding 2 parts of limestone, 2 parts bonemeal and 1 part salt would help. Oat straw is most nutritious, then barley straw. Wheat straw is not so readily eaten by cattle and is of lower feeding value. But it may be used for wintering beef cows and stocker steers. Straw can be used as the only feed for wintering mature breeding cattle but better results will follow if 1 to 2 pounds of cottonseed cake a head daily are added. Straw can be

used as a partial substitute for alfalfa hay, especially if the ration includes some succulent roughage such as corn silage or wet beet pulp. Straw has been used as the only dry roughage for cattle fattened on grain, corn silage and cottonseed cake. Of course, more cottonseed cake was necessary than where alfalfa was fed.

#### Alfalfa May Cause Bloat

ALTHO alfalfa is an excellent roughage, it is more dangerous for fattening cattle than most other legumes. The fact alfalfa is so well-liked by cattle often causes them to eat too much hay and not enough grain for quickest gains. Where alfalfa always is somewhat limited this type of feeding is wasteful. Alfalfa may cause bloat among fattening cattle when they are being crowded on grain. Bright, green alfalfa will cause more bloat than the "burnt" kind. This is the reason experienced feeders like brown alfalfa which has been stack "burnt," if it still has its leaves.

Sometimes fat cattle will bloat when changed from one color of corn to another. While feed-yard bloat is not commonly fatal, this type of bloat may kill steers. Feeding silage with the ration usually will stop all trouble.

#### Blind Staggers Cure?

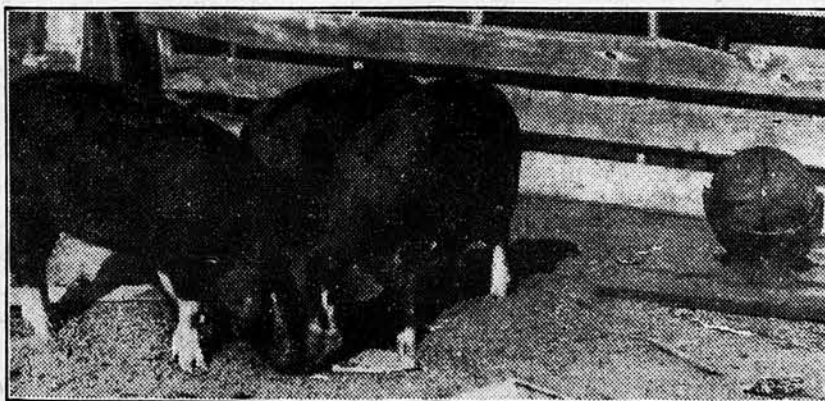
WHETHER you call it sleeping sickness, blind staggers, brain fever, forage poisoning or encephalitis of horses, the trouble now is thought to be the result of a virus spread by blood-sucking insects carrying the infection from one animal to another. Where animals are affected by this trouble, the Department of Agriculture advises they be isolated, and that stables and other equipment be thoroly cleaned and disinfected. The new vaccine seems to be effective in early stages of the disease, but should be used only by a competent veterinarian.

#### 100 Per Cent Co-operative

MITCHELL county has a 4-H club sheep project which is co-operative from start to finish. The ewes were bought thru the Producers' Commission Association—a co-operative. Purchase was largely financed by the Production Credit Association, a co-operative. Insurance to offset possible death losses was worked up among those taking the project. The wool is to be marketed thru the Midwest Wool Marketing Association, and the sheep will be sold thru the Producers' when fat. Ralph McBurney, county agent, directed this co-operative demonstration.

#### Keep Colt's Feet Even

TOUGH, well-shaped feet in the horse are partly the result of proper and timely care given to the foal's feet. Even on gravelly soil, where the feet wear off as rapidly as necessary, the wearing may be uneven. So the colt's feet need attention at least once a month. It often is necessary to shorten the toes until the frogs bear on the ground to aid in keeping the heels spread. Contracted heels and split walls usually are the result of neglect. Feet should be trimmed to bring equal bearing on all parts of the wall of the foot, to prevent wearing lopsided.



This oiler keeps gilts free of lice and mange and looking glossy. It is easy to see these have fine coats of hair. Mange will cut feeding profits down to nothing, yet it is easy to prevent with oil or dip. Once hogs get a bad case of mange dipping is the surest cure.

## LET THE

# Red Ball

## BE YOUR GUIDE TO BETTER FOOTWEAR



Whether father needs rugged leather work shoes or rubber boots; or mother wants a pair of stylish gaiters...whether sister wants smart, lightweight Ariel rubbers; or brother craves a pair of fast, long-wearing canvas sport shoes—the Red Ball is your safest guide to better footwear. Everywhere people know that you just can't beat Ball-Band for style—fit—comfort—long wear...all the things you look for when you choose the best. And people know that it pays to buy the best! Why not see your Ball-Band dealer today? If you do not know his name, write to us and we shall be glad to send it to you.

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441 Water Street, Mishawaka, Ind.



# BALL BAND





## "Refreshment Time"

With music out of the ordinary, Ray Noble leads his orchestra every Wednesday evening at 8:30 over WIBW sponsored by Coca-Cola.

As featured soloist, Noble presents Connie Boswell, one of the three famous Boswell sisters, known to radio listeners everywhere.

"Refreshment Time" is a half hour of delightful music for the "pause that refreshes."

## "Timely Topics"

During the present session of Congress, Senator Arthur Capper speaks to WIBW's listeners every Sunday evening at 5 o'clock.

Tune in for the Senator's timely and authentic remarks as to what is happening in Washington.



The young lady on your right is Kathryn McKay, one of the "Kaw Valley Ramblers" whose harmony is heard every week-day morning at 8:30.

Kathryn, her sister Louise, their brother Frankie, and Ole Livgren with his accordion make up the Rambler combination.

## "Kansas Round-Up"

WIBW now broadcasts the Kansas Round-Up every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Tune in for this hour of fun and music. Or better still, send a postcard to WIBW and free tickets to the studio for the program will be sent the first available Sunday.

Every morning at 8:15 the familiar strains of "The World Is Waiting for the Sunrise" introduces another period of "Morning Meditations" as sponsored by the Unity School of Christianity of Kansas City.

Judson Woods handles this quiet quarter-hour. Hundreds of letters from listeners indicate that this period is truly inspiring.

## Don't Miss---

THE MONTICELLO PARTY LINE—Monday through Friday mornings at 10:45.

"Those O'Malleys"—Mons., Weds., Fri., 6 p. m.

Chevrolet's "Musical Moments"—Monday through Friday at 6:30 p. m.

Edmund Denny—Monday through Friday mornings at 8:45.

The IGA Twins—Daily except Sunday at 9 a. m.

THE VOICE OF KANSAS  
**WIBW**  
COPPER PUBLICATIONS  
TOPEKA • 580 KILOCYCLES

## Test Plot Seed Germinated 92 Per Cent; 94 Per Cent Pure; Is the A. K. Variety

SOYBEAN seed we expect to use in Kansas Farmer's 10 trial plantings in Central Kansas this year germinated 92 per cent and was 94.32 per cent pure. This report comes from J. W. Zahnley, director of the State Seed Laboratory, Manhattan. There were no weed seeds. This is pure A. K. seed, grown by Leo Paulsen, Concordia, in 1935, on high upland where the corn yield was nothing. Three days after the 10 trials were announced Kansas Farmer received 23 requests from farmers to co-operate in the plots. The plantings are to be made in Central Kansas counties, where the farmer has a good layout for soybeans. Kansas Farmer will supply seed for 5 acres, and ask that the seed be replaced if a crop is raised. Only 10 plots will be put out. The object is to help soybeans move westward. Complete details of these tests will appear in Kansas Farmer as the season progresses.

## Crop Reports and Farm Outlook

(Continued from Page 2)

lots of moving in the spring.—A. H. Brothers.

Haskell—Received a good snow with no wind. Last snow brought the wheat just about thru the ground and this will protect it and add moisture. If this would continue enough to prevent dust storms, the West will have a chance. Eggs, 19c trade; cream, 35c.—R. A. Melton.

Jefferson—Received 5 inches of snow. Not much farm work going on except butchering and wood cutting. Glad the processing tax is abolished. Lambing time is here but too cold for young stock. There seems to be plenty of feed for livestock, but the soft corn doesn't put the fat on very quickly. Some horse and mule colts sold at community sale at \$40 to \$55 a head.—J. B. Schenck.

Kiowa—Received two fine snows, didn't blow. Will be worth a lot to wheat. Hens still are loafing and the price of eggs dropping. Potatoes, \$1.80 a bu.; flour, \$2 for 48 lbs.; eggs, 17c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Lane—Five inches of ice reported on some ponds. Have had two light snows. Wheat could use considerable moisture, altho much of it still is affording pasture.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Hopeful for better crops and more prosperous times. Seed catalogues are coming and plans for spring work are taking form these winter evenings. Usual spring moving time for some. Not much corn dry enough to shell. Bran, 95c; shorts, \$1.30.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lian—Recent snow just what wheat needed. So much rain that freezing and thawing was about to get the wheat. Very little wheat or rye pasture this winter. Rain damaged bundle feed, stacked hay and feed. Team of 23-year-old horses sold at a farm sale for \$135; buyers have bought most all good horses. Corn at the farm, 70c; bran, \$1; eggs, 19c; cream, 33c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—Snow is good for wheat. Freezing weather very hard on late seeded wheat. Having too much wet weather. Farmers should have more chickens and fewer dogs to feed.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Recent snows and rains have brought plenty of moisture. Good interest was shown and a large crowd was present at the annual county Farm Bureau meeting.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—More public sales than ever. Lots of hay selling cheap, all kinds of soybeans. New corn, 35c cwt.; old corn, 55c; calves, \$10; cream, 32c; eggs, 19c.—J. D. Stoss.

Miami—Had a rain and then a 3-inch snow. Ground frozen under snow. Chores and cutting wood seem to be the order of the day. Takes lot of feed for livestock.—W. T. Case.

Neosho—Wheat has made poor growth and is not in very favorable condition, not providing much pasture. An excess of moisture and fields are soft. Livestock has done exceedingly well considering the condition of feed, considerable amount of it damaged by so much rain. Cattle and hogs going to market because of high-priced feed. Production of eggs increasing with prices decreasing. Quite a demand for wood and coal. At public sale north of Thayer, one 12-year-old horse brought \$80; cows, \$39 to \$105; 40 head stock hogs at 9c to 10c a pound. Wheat, 95c to \$1.10.—James D. McHenry.

Norton—Wheat still alive but could stand a little moisture. Livestock doing fine, sells high at sales. Wheat, \$1; corn, 65c; cream, 31c; eggs, 16c.—Marion Glenn.

Osage—No wheat pasture because of snow. Looks as if we might raise a good crop in 1936. Milk cows in good demand. Buyers busy. Feed begins to look a little scarce, a good deal was left in the fields, unable to cut it with machines. Cattle looking good in most herds, milk getting scarce. Cream, 32c; flour took a 25c to 35c drop on a 48-lb. sack.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—Ruling against the AAA is a big disappointment to farmers of Osborne county. The big question with farmers now is this: Will the millers and packers get this processing money? Their profits are large enough without it. Plenty of moisture in the ground and wheat is just about in perfect condition. A big demand for hogs and milk cows. Farmers looking for young horses to take the place of their old ones. Stock and hogs bringing good prices. Wheat, \$1; corn, 65c; hogs, \$9; cream, 33c; eggs, 17c; poultry, 11c to 14c.—Niles C. Endsley.

Republic—Our snow is good for wheat and rye, but not so hot for soft corn still

in the field. Hens doing well. All livestock looking good. Rough feed and hay is cheap and abundant. A few lost cattle in corn stalks. Farmers bewildered since the Supreme Court killed their AAA, but they are unanimous in their demands that economic equality must be obtained in some way.—A. R. Snapp.

Books—Had a 2-inch snow. Farmers disgusted with AAA ruling but are not losing their heads. We will have protection or remove the tariff on all manufactured goods. If the AAA is unconstitutional, then what about the bank deposit guarantee, the relief, etc? Farmers busy cutting wood and feeding stock. Eggs, 17c; cream, 35c; bran, \$1; corn, 70c.—C. O. Thomas.

Russell—Many farmers who have accredited chickens are taking eggs to hatcheries. Not so many cows being milked, cows scarce and high, not too much feed. Considerable feed that was put in barns had to be thrown out as it was not mature and began to heat. Grains of all kinds are too high for farmer to buy. Received a nice lot of showers to keep wheat in good condition, snow was about 2 inches deep and didn't blow. Many oil wells drilled in last few months, and many more will be drilled before long. Horses a good price, also good cattle. Not many hogs to butcher. A few farmers selling beef by the quarter at 12c and 10c a pound.—Mary Bushell.

Sumner—Some rain and light snows good on growing wheat. Most plowing done for oats. Some wood being cut for summer use. Not so much meat processed on farms as usual. Plenty of feed for livestock. Farm properties advancing in price. Community sales holding on well. Wheat, \$1.03; corn, 75c; cream, 33c; eggs, 18c; heavy hens, 15c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

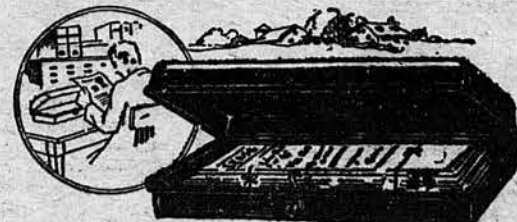
Trego—A fine snow of 1½ inches fell, laying evenly, which is unusual for Western Kansas, as the wind usually piles our snows in the roads. Wheat in good condition and being pastured. Plenty of rough feed. Egg prices declining early. Cream, 34c.—Ella M. Whisler.

Washington—About 3 inches of snow. Good prices at community sales, also farm sales. Good horses are scarce. Good cows bringing up to \$75 a head. There seems to be a scarcity of farms to rent. Lots of feed, not many cattle on feed. Not much corn left in county, lots being trucked in. Butterfat, 32c; eggs, 21c; hens, 16c; corn, retail, 70c; oats, 35c.—Ralph B. Cole.

## Chinch Bugs Threaten

HUNDREDS of Kansas farmers already have found too many chinch bugs for their liking. Bugs are plentiful in several Eastern Kansas counties, and grass burning is recommended if possible. It is not the burning that kills all of the bugs; it is removal of winter cover before the cold weather has passed. Many bugs were present in late crops. They are in winter quarters now, and those that are not found and burned will move into wheat in the spring, then reproduce and supply swarms of young bugs for the corn in June or July. Places to look for chinch bugs in winter cover now include fence rows, roadsides, near railroads, and on rocky knolls or similar places that have been too rough to mow.

## STEEL SAFETY BOX



Practically everyone has valuable papers such as Insurance Policies, Mortgages, Deeds, last Will and Testament, etc. This safety box will keep them safe from fire and theft. It is made of Bessemer steel, has a lock and two keys, and is just the thing to keep money safe until you take it to the bank. This sturdy, strong, steel lock box will last a lifetime and it's yours for only \$1.00 postage paid. Slip a money order, check or dollar bill in an envelope and send it to

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Dept. C—121 West 8th Street, Topeka, Kansas

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LICE do the most damage in winter months when hair is long. Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer, a powder, gets right down to the skin, where lice live. The hair holds the fumes. The fumes kill the lice.

FOR WINTER TICKS ON SHEEP. When it's too cold to dip, use Instant Louse Killer.

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# Pig Crop in 1936 Short for Market

OFFICIAL REPORTS SHOW

**M**ORE hogs are in prospect for 1936. Pigs farrowed in the last half of 1935 showed an increase of about 31 per cent over the number produced in the same period of 1934, and the number of sows to farrow in the early months of 1936 show a prospective increase of 24 per cent. This report comes from The National Provisioner.

Some 4,750,000 more pigs were saved in the last half of 1935 than in the same period of 1934. However, the total number of hogs available for market in 1936 still will be below normal, according to the fall pig survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, issued December 23, as follows:

## Pigs Increase 30 Per Cent

Number of pigs saved in fall season of 1935—June 1 to December 1—for the United States is estimated at 20,272,000 head, an increase of 4,750,000 head, or 30.6 per cent over the number saved in the fall of 1934, but a decrease of 27 per cent from the average number for the 5 years 1929-33. The greater part of the increase was in the North Central—Corn Belt—states and was relatively greatest in the Western Corn Belt. The increase in this area amounted to 4,112,000 head, or 42.2 per cent. The percentage increases in other areas were: North Atlantic, 18.3; South Atlantic, 5.6; South Central, 8.1; Western, 31.2.

Number of sows farrowed in the fall season of 1935 is estimated at 3,344,000 head, an increase of 25.9 per cent over the number farrowed in the fall of 1934. In June, 1935, the probable number to farrow in the fall of 1935 was estimated at 3,175,000 head. The increase in actual farrowings over farrowings indicated by the June pig crop report were largely in the states of the Western Corn Belt. Average number of pigs saved to the litter this fall was 6.06 compared with 5.84 in fall of 1934.

## Spring and Fall Pig Crop

Combined spring and fall pig crop of 1935 for the United States is estimated at 50,674,000 head, a decrease of 2,655,000 head, or 5.0 per cent, from the combined crop of 1934. In the Corn Belt states, combined pig crop of 1935 of 37,566,000 head was 2,678,000 head, or 6.7 per cent smaller than that of 1934. Nearly all of the decrease in the Corn Belt was in the states west of the Mississippi river. In the North Atlantic and South Atlantic areas the combined pig crop of 1935 was larger than that of 1934.

Number of sows to farrow in the spring season of 1936—December 1, 1935, to June 1, 1936—for the United States is estimated at 6,220,000 head.

This is an increase of 23.9 per cent over the very small number farrowed in the spring season of 1935, but is 4 per cent smaller than the number farrowed in the spring of 1934 and 29.2 per cent below the spring average of 1932 and 1933.

## Increases for All States

The 1936 corn-hog adjustment program was to allow contract signers to produce in 1936, without penalty, as many hogs as their yearly average of 1932-33. There is a wide variation among states in the increases estimated for next spring, altho increases are indicated in all states. The largest increases are in the Western Corn Belt states where the 1934 drought drastically reduced hog production in 1935. By areas the percentage increases are: East North Central, 22.2; West North Central, 28.3; total North Central, 26.1; North Atlantic, 23.6; South Atlantic, 6.9; South Central, 17.9; Western, 29.1.

These estimates of 1936 spring farrowings are based upon an interpretation of the breeding intentions reported about December 1, which assumes that the relationship between breeding intentions this year and subsequent farrowings in most states will be about the same as in recent years prior to 1934. In the states seriously affected by the 1934 drought, consideration was given to the effect of short feed supplies in reducing farrowings in the spring of 1935 below intentions shown on December 1, 1934.

## Largest in Many Years

The large increase in number of sows to farrow in the spring season of 1936 will come largely from gilts from the small 1935 spring pig crop. This situation is reflected in the December pig survey returns which show the ratio of sows bred for spring farrow to all hogs more than 6 months old on December 1, to be the largest ever shown in the 13 years covered by these surveys. The survey also reflects the delayed marketing of the 1935 spring pig crop in that the percentage decrease in hogs over 6 months old on December 1 this year from last year is considerably smaller than the percentage decrease in the 1935 spring pig crop from that of 1934.

Since the figures from the January 1, 1935, livestock enumeration made by the Bureau of the Census are not available for all of the states, no provisions in the estimates of sows farrowed in 1935 and preceding years have been made. Revisions will be shown in the June, 1936, pig report covering all years from 1930 to 1935.

## Sudan as the Main Summer Pasture

APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY						
	NATIVE OR PERMANENT GRASS					NATIVE GRASS
			SUDAN			
ROUGHAGE						WINTER BARLEY

**P**ASTURE rotations in a considerable part of Southwest and West Central Kansas will have to omit Sweet clover as it has not been successfully grown under ordinary conditions there. On some farms it may do well if grown on fallow land, but at best, clover has not been accepted as a safe crop in this section. Perhaps Sudan grass is the principal summer pasture that can be used to supplement native pastures. Wheat will be the mainstay of small grain pasture for fall and spring. On some farms

rye may be popular, while winter barley is making a lot of friends quite far southwest. A supply of rough feed is a necessity to safe livestock production as it will help herds over late spring, dry periods in the summer, and early fall feeding. If plenty of Sudan seeded on fallow is used, and small grain pasture for spring without expectation of getting grain from the pasture field, farmers will not often need extra roughage from April until October 30. Kansas Farmer will be interested in your pasture plan.

# With the "Surging" Surge Milk Travels Only 4



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4 feet!

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milk tubes, how the "Surging Surge" TUGS like a calf... how you can have a Surge NOW and pay a little each month out of your milk checks. AND get the most milk and cleanest milk at lowest cost in time, labor and money. Remember—the Surge Pail is pure solid nickel—the best metal milk container!

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Address.....

No. Cows Milked.....

## NEW DOUBLE SERVICE INFLATION

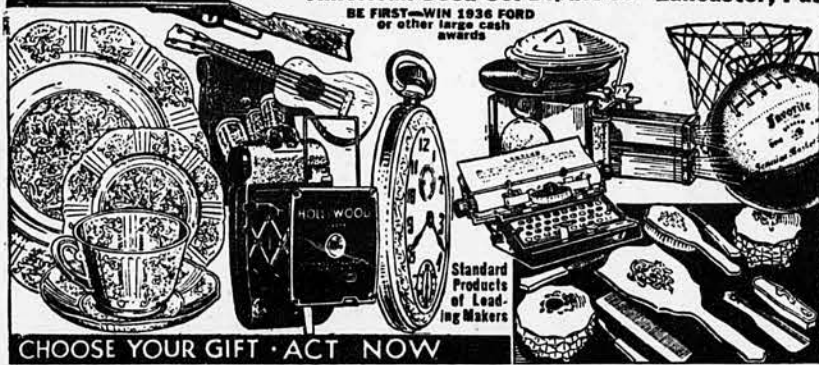
Our new Green Surge Inflation gives you Double Service—Cut your inflation cost in two. For Your Protection Our New Inflation has Surge trade-mark vulcanized on the stem. Buy only the Genuine Surge.

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Built 2, 3, 4 and 5-row for tractor—2-row for horses.

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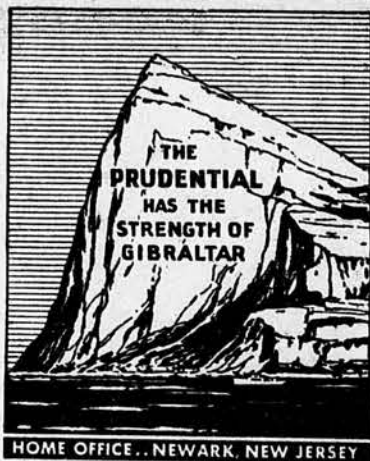
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## Selling Eggs by Pound Will Help

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER  
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

SELLING eggs by the pound, mentioned in the last issue of Kansas Farmer, is worth thinking about. We once bought bananas by the dozen, but there is a lot of difference in the size of the fruit, so if you wish bananas now you must purchase by the pound. If you want a certain size you may have to shop around a bit. Most stores handle the situation by cutting the fruit off the stalk and grading into several sizes. The buyer chooses the size and number desired and then they are weighed and you pay for them by the pound. I do not know who thought out the scheme; whether it was the natives of Central America who grow the bananas or the storekeeper of this country. Anyway it looks as if there is a chance to learn a lesson first hand.

There always will be large and small eggs, and the quality of a small egg is as good as that of the large egg, if both are handled under the same conditions. When eggs are sold by the pound the groceryman probably will have the different sizes out where customers can see them instead of in the back room. I firmly believe if the retailer of eggs in this country displayed eggs of different grades before the trade as they do fresh fruits and vegetables, the consumption of eggs would be greatly increased. The town housewife who visits the country cousin about the time eggs are gathered in the evening, always admires the beautiful eggs in the basket. If eggs were sold by the pound and displayed in an attractive way before the trade so that quality and uniformity were apparent, it certainly would be a great help to the poultry business. The difference in price would encourage the producer to take better care of his products. He would feel as if he were getting paid for the trouble.

A few days ago we heard a visitor talking about the cost of telephone service in the city in which he lives. Our country lines usually cost from \$10 to \$15 a year. The city man said resident phones in his city are \$4 a month and business phones \$11 a month. The rural service is not as good as the city service, but we surely are getting along at pretty low cost. I wondered why the telephone business is so much different than the electric light business? Country folks usually have to pay more for current than the city user. We can be thankful our phone service is as cheap as it is and can hope the time will come when every farmer can enjoy the convenience of electricity. That time will come.

We have received several inches of soft, wet snow which gave us some welcome moisture. Snow seems to put something into the soil that rain does not. We are told that falling snow flakes gather nitrogen from the air. At any rate, we have noticed that crops usually have been better following winters with considerable snow. In the last 5 years there has been virtually no snow in this section. Melting snow allows most of the moisture to soak into the soil.

This last was the first year for a long time we raised all the seed we need for spring planting. Altho very little of the Kansas Orange cane made seed we did manage to get a wagonload of heads out of the field before it was cut. These heads were piled on a layer of barley straw, and when they were dry we ran them thru the combine and got about 15 bushels of excellent seed. Our third and last cutting of alfalfa was saved for seed. It was shocked as soon as cut, but before it was dry enough to thresh it began to rain and the shocks were too damp to thresh until just before Christmas. We were surprised to find very little spoiled seed in the shocks. So we have some alfalfa seed to plant this spring and some to sell. The 6 acres of barley we bound last June and threshed with the combine made about 150 bushels, so we have had a little to feed and will have enough left to plant a small acreage again this spring. Buying seed every year is expensive and it is quite a relief not to dig up the cash to buy seed. The best paying job we have done for some time was to run the alfalfa

### What Market Men Want

A GOOD judge of feeder steers can just about tell what kind of market cattle he will have at the end of the feeding period. Low-set, close-ribbed steers that are uniform and well-balanced make finished steers that suit market buyers. To be profitable in the feedlot steers must be rugged, deep and wide. The only combination which pays the man who raises cattle is good breeding with good feeding.

straw thru the combine the second time. Several bushels of seed resulted from a few hours of work. Because the shocks were made while the alfalfa was very green, and also because the shocks had stood in the field almost 2 months, it was difficult to feed the combine evenly. Consequently there was considerable slugging of the machine and every time the machine slowed down considerable seed was run over when the speed was renewed. The straw was pretty well ground up by the time it went thru the machine twice. Hereafter we are going to run the alfalfa seed crop thru twice unless threshing conditions are just right. The second run made us about \$20 an hour this time.

A man in Jefferson county writes and wishes to know whether horses ever are bothered with wheat poison like cattle. As far as our experience goes we never have had trouble with horses getting poisoned on wheat pasture. In the last 35 years we have had our horses on wheat pasture nearly every year for part of the winter. Horses will get very fat on good wheat pasture, and if they are not worked some will get soft. One should begin to work them carefully in the spring after they have been on wheat pasture all winter. We have had some experience with a kind of paralysis caused by over-working the horse that had been on heavy wheat pasture all winter. By being careful with the animal a few days the condition can be avoided.

The cause of wheat poisoning in cattle, as we understand it, is due to lack of calcium or lime in the green wheat for the needs of the animal. Cows giving milk are more likely to fall victims of the disease than most other classes of cattle. The mineral in milk is largely calcium and the food from the wheat pasture does not supply the needs. If straw or alfalfa hay is provided, there will be no trouble with the cattle on wheat. Years ago when we had straw piles in the wheat fields we never heard of wheat poisoning.

¶ Kansas Farmer has been coming to this household ever since I can recall. We surely enjoy it.—John Searl, Morland, Kan.

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## We Can Be Sure of Better Hatches

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

IT ALWAYS seems on our farm that when the shortest days of the year have gone, and the new year brings increasing length to our days, it isn't long until spring. Working with a flock of poultry possibly makes the winter season seem a short one, for with the beginning of a new year comes a change in our plans and work with our flock.

### Now an All-Farm Job—

All over our country flocks must be mated, blood-tested and be in tip-top condition for production of hatching eggs. Now that so many farm folks are selling eggs to local hatcheries, this work is not confined to poultry folks alone as it used to be several seasons ago. Flocks that have been laying heavily should be watched in regard to holding up the weight of the individuals. Right now is the important time for getting this added weight, or at least to see that the weight is being maintained. This can be done by giving extra grain, preferably corn. A few extra pounds to the hundred hens given at the morning feed will add to the weight. Or another method that may be used is to give a moist mash, preferably in the afternoon, which consists chiefly of cornmeal mixed with milk if possible.

### Use Cod Liver Oil or Yeast—

A flock in good health and with good body weight will produce good hatching eggs if fed with this in mind. A big help in keeping the flock in good health and getting good, hatchable eggs is thru use of cod liver oil or yeast, or a combination of both. This is added to the dry mash at the rate of 1 pound or 1 pint to 100 pounds of mash. It is an aid to digestion and assimilation. A contented, happy hen will produce good hatching eggs.

The cold, changeable days of January and February seem to cause poor fertility many times, and this can be

traced to the males in the flock rather than to the females. Extra feed and care for the males during a cold time will mean high per cent fertility. If there are some coops handy that one can use for the males for extra warmth on extremely cold nights, and so avoid frozen combs and wattles, we are assured of higher fertility and better hatchability.

It is important that the flock is mated up now as we intend to use it thruout the entire hatching season. The cockerels will become used to one another—not so much fighting and injury will result. It is well to remember that anything which lowers the vitality and activeness of any individual in the flock, also lowers the per cent of fertility and hatches. Getting the flock mated early also gives us a chance to remove any male that on observing daily we do not care to use. If we have healthy, vigorous, active males, 1 to 15 or 20 females is all right for the small egg breeds of fowls. In the dual-purpose, 1 male to 12 or 15 females is about right, while in the heavy meat breeds 1 to 8 or 10 females is required.

### Age and Feeding Count—

Another thing we should consider is whether the males are cock birds or cockerels, and take their age into consideration. If early-hatched, vigorous, mature cockerels, we can use fewer with just as good results. As a rule in the average flock, cockerels give better and stronger chicks when mated to hens; cock birds to pullets. Much depends upon the care and feeding, so these last points are not iron-clad rules. It is well to remember that it is easier to have an extra male or two with the flock which may be removed later in the year, than it is to add an extra one to the flock. Nine times in ten the new one will be compelled to stay on the perches most of his time, or will be injured trying to whip the entire bunch.

## Protect Our Home Market

(Continued from Page 3)

10 flour-mill laboratories in the Southwest, comparing Tenmarq with Black-hull and a blend of Turkey and Kanred, more than justified the faith placed in Tenmarq. It yielded more flour of lower ash; and loaf volume, color and texture of the bread were better. It is Kansas Farmer's belief that Tenmarq is a superior wheat, with much promise for Kansas wheat growers, where it is adapted.

Now, about danger of competition from other sections of the United States. Established wheat areas will continue to produce, but only hard, red, spring wheat could replace our best hard winter, and that producing section is past the expansion stage. It doesn't seem likely that big crops of soft wheat can break our hard wheat market for long. They can hurt it temporarily, however. Increased acreages of soft wheat could make it bad for Eastern Kansas wheat growers. For this reason it seems Kansas farmers should be careful not to lower the quality of their wheat by growing less-hard varieties which have a little higher acre yield. It will pay them to grow Tenmarq, Turkey, Kanred and Blackhull where they find them profitable, and the semi-hard varieties farther east.

### Will Correct Yellow Berry

L. E. Willoughby, extension crops man, said Kawvale is a good semi-hard wheat for that section. Harvest Queen, Fulcaster, Currell and Clarkan are adapted, too. If yellow berry gets in the seed, lack of fertility in the soil is to blame. Growing a legume, using nitrogen fertilizer, or manure will correct it.

Are there new producing sections which threaten Kansas' position in the wheat market? Tom Linder, commissioner of agriculture, in Georgia, believes, "If Georgia farmers were let alone, and processing taxes abolished, they would not become active competitors of the Wheat Belt because we know the Wheat Belt can raise wheat

cheaper than we can in Georgia." Well, the processing taxes have been abolished. From Alabama, F. W. Gist, statistician, writes, "About 1 million acres were taken out of cotton in this state by the AAA. This land has gone chiefly to corn and hay. There seems to be no general tendency towards wheat planting." In regard to Alabama's farm policy it will be a long time, according to Mr. Gist, before Alabama farmers raise enough food and feed crops to supply the entire needs of the state, altho they may sometime produce their family needs.

### But This Is Soft Wheat

Tennessee farmers had been observing the spirit of the AAA, according to O. E. Van Cleave, agricultural commissioner. There has been only a slight increase in wheat acreage. In Virginia, George W. Koener, commissioner, said, "Our wheat producing counties already have experienced a decline in demand for flour in the southern counties of this state, and in the states to the south with which we had a large business." It bears notice here that Virginia's trade had been in soft wheat. Competition which hurt them would not be noticeable in a hard wheat market.

The extent to which we hold or enlarge our share of the world wheat trade can easily depend to a large extent on the quality of wheat we export. Any improvement in quality of our export wheat will help. Kansas' position in the domestic market depends to an even greater extent on the quality of wheat we raise. It looks as if we might rely on domestic trade for some time to come. In the face of this outlook we must make every effort to maintain and improve the qualities of our wheat which make it outstanding in the general run. Improvement by sections or counties will have good results because grain men will soon learn to accept wheat from those areas at a certain standard. If quality goes down in an area they may soon "shy" away from there.

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# "I'm Going to See This Thing Thru"

DEREK'S nerves were drumming excitedly and he played for time. "Yes?" he said carefully. "What about it?"

"Oh nothing, I suppose," Mellish was apologetic. "Just the usual fuss that people make when their friends steal a march on them. But you may as well brace yourself for a million questions. They want to know who the girl is, and if you knew anything about it, and were you at the wedding, and how the family takes it, and—oh, you know how people chatter!"

Mellish broke off, a little red at his own tactlessness. Derek laughed, master of himself once more. "Sounds like old Monty," he said lightly. "Oh yes, I knew about it. There's no mystery, except that Peter hates a fuss. I've met the girl."

He met Mellish's eyes with a pleasantly frank gaze. There was a faint inference, for Mellish to take or leave as he pleased, that everything was correct and as it should be, but that "the girl" was not quite up to the Craig standard. It would account for much.

"Anything else on their minds?" he asked indifferently.

Mellish grinned. "Well, since the cards are on the table, there was. Your friend Monty seems to have an idea that you and Peter had a row and that you had flung off right after the wedding, or maybe before it. Of course, he's sure it was over the girl."

"Oh, Monty's a silly old goat," Derek yawned as if the subject had ceased to interest him. "He's one of these he-gossips that buzz around at teas and things and know more about your affairs than you ever find out yourself. I did have a little run-in with Peter, but it was over the general error of my ways."

MELLISH looked relieved. He was an amiable creature, and he liked Derek Craig, and Peter also, as far as he knew him.

"I shouldn't wonder if old Peter was right about it, too," he said judicially. "You want to pull up, Derek. You've been going it hard these last few days. Never saw you hit it up like that."

"It's the reaction after four months of Fairfield," said Derek carelessly. "I'll be all right. You say Denny knows I'm here?"

"I suppose so—maybe not. Sorry, old man, I didn't know you were playing hooks. De Mara gave me the devil of a poke in the back, but I'd blurted it out. Funny part was, Denny didn't seem to hear."

"Oh, it's all right. I don't believe a brief trip would count, as long as I put in the full four months. I'll slip back on an afternoon train, to make sure, and you can put up my fare. I'm broke. . . . Join you in ten minutes, Jim. Me for a shower!"

But he did not go immediately for the shower when Mellish and de Mara had left. He stood instead at the little open window, with the salty breeze playing against his face and the pleasant lap of water in his ears.

Good old Peter! He might have known that Peter would see him out of this predicament.

He drew a deep, long breath, exulting in freedom and in sudden release from intolerable humiliation. Denny Bryce would never know; no one need ever know. The world was right again. He would make it up to Peter; he would write and tell Peter what a good chap he had been about it—but it would be just as well if they didn't meet just yet. It would be embarrassing, especially if Peter still had the girl on his hands.

He wondered what Peter would do with her. Put her into a boarding school, perhaps, or whisk her away somewhere and settle an allowance on her. Of course, he would pay Peter for that. He really hadn't meant to dodge that part of it. . . . A queer little kid, and pretty, too, with her big eyes. Fond of him, and he had been pretty rough with her. He was sorry for that, but he had gone thru enough to make any man crazy that night. Peter would fix things up. . . . Good old Peter!

He went off for his shower, whistling.

It did not even occur to him that a sacrifice for his benefit might be refused.

MAVIS let her book slide into her lap and leaned back among the pillows that Peter had tossed down for her at the foot of a tree. The understated pose was graceful; the leaf-green sports dress had just the right note of sophisticated simplicity. She looked very slim and young, but the childishness had gone, and her eyes had lost their look of wonder. There was still wistfulness in them at times, but already they had learned to betray less. Something had gone from them, but something profounder had come.

They drifted down slowly, looking at her left hand, smooth and manicured now, with Peter's ring on it. It was just eight weeks since he had put it there.

What unbelievable weeks they had been! That first day had scarcely been a part of her own life at all. It was more like a high and narrow foot

## What Has Happened So Far

Accident brought Derek Craig and Mavis Culver together. Anse Culver ordered Derek not to see his sister again. There are secret meetings. Derek's stay at Belloire is enforced by Old Peter Craig's will; also he must not marry until he is twenty-eight, or cousin Peter gets the estate. Returning from a stolen trip to the city, Derek and Mavis are surprised by Anse, who forces them to marry. Derek accuses cousin Peter of plotting his ruin and leaves Mavis at Peter's house. Monty Bates calls and to prevent him spreading scandal, Peter introduces Mavis as his wife. Aunt Anne Craig's help is enlisted to carry out Peter's plan of Mavis posing as his wife. Justice Crawford calls on Derek to explain something, but Derek doesn't listen. Instead he rushes off with friends on a wild party, later to be astounded with news that Peter is taking Mavis on a honeymoon trip.

## HONEYMOON WIFE

By AGNES LOUISE PROVOST  
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bridge, swung perilously between the old life and the new. She had walked it somehow, in a blur of misery, not caring greatly whether she made it in safety or plunged to the rocks below. But Peter Craig's firm hand had drawn her on, and then new impressions had come, clamoring for attention, waking her up. There had been so many of them, — Pullmans, hotels, a great city, music, people, lights, theaters, the endless procession of motora, pretty clothes, a new and steady confidence in herself. The first constraint of her anomalous position had slipped away; Peter also had lost a certain preoccupied air, and she had awakened embarrassingly to the discovery that he was not old at all. Even Miss Craig had become Aunt Anne, and no longer formidable. And then they had come here, to a secluded woodland paradise. To give her, she knew, a chance to find herself.

Two months, and not a word of Derek. A little breeze came, and the pines around her whispered and sighed. She sighed also, with a quick impatience at herself, and looked down the needle carpeted slope to the little bay where Peter was tinkering with the engine of the motor boat that took them up and down the lake. He had taught her to run it, and was teaching her to run the car also, and to play tennis and ride horseback. The days were full. She was discovering how hard these people could work at their play, and how necessary it was to be able to play gracefully. No amount of conscientious grubbing over school books, it seemed, could take the place of those facile graces—she knew what that meant now—which were the shibboleth of leisure. Nevertheless there were harder lessons also, and books that Peter was reading with her. "You'll have to cram, you know," he had told her, and Mavis had crammed, with dogged intensity.

It had been a strange time, days of heartache and thrill, with the old life fading out like a dream, and the grace and charm of the new becoming more and more easily a part of her.

But not a word from Derek, to show that he cared what had become of her or wished to remember that he had a wife. She closed her eyes.

"Tired, Curlytop?"

She opened them promptly. Peter stood there, with his hair tumbled and sleeves turned back over muscular brown arms.

"No, just lazy." She looked out over the glittering blue lake, and back at Peter. "I was thinking how good you've been to me," she added soberly, as he dropped down beside her.

"Me? Nothing to it. I'm having a good time." "You'd say so, Peter. But you wouldn't have come here at all, except for me. Teaching me things—"

"Dancing, for instance. Frightful sacrifice. Don't know how I'll bear up under it. Which reminds me, the Bluff House is putting on a final dance Wednesday night before closing up for the season. Moonlight, too. We might run up and have a few turns to a real orchestra, instead of a record. Nice ball-room, I'm told. How about it?"

"Oh, I'd love to!" She thrilled to it. "That is, if you think I can dance well enough."

"You dance like a fairy in the moonlight. You have joyous little feet. I expect to have to fight

for my dances with you. And you will meet new people, and those who are staying on will come swarming over here to call."

"That's just what I meant." The troubled look came back. "All these things that you are doing because I am here, whether you like them yourself or not. I'm on your hands. And all the things you have given up—"

I HAVE given up nothing that I would have accepted," he interrupted decisively. "There never was any question about that."

"I wasn't thinking of the estate." Her clear skin warmed a little. "I mean your own life, your home, your freedom. Everything is changed for you since I came."

"I have no quarrel with that, either." Peter smiled lazily, deliberately refusing to accept her meaning. Then he laid a brown hand over hers for a moment.

"I want you to forget such things. Whatever I did was of my own accord, and my home is yours as long as you wish to stay. Whenever you want your freedom—your technical freedom—I will see that you get it."

"My freedom?" She looked startled. "You mean—a divorce?"

Peter skipped a pine cone down the slope, watching it out of sight.

"That's the way it would have to be done. There's only one way for people to get unmarried, and that is thru the courts."

"But we are not really married, Peter." She colored again. Any reminder of their strange relationship could still embarrass her.

"The suit would be against Peter Derek Craig, which happens to be both of us. Outside of admitting the actual truth, which we can't do now, a divorce would be the only thing to convince people that you were entitled to marry anybody else. If, for instance," he added carefully, "you and Derek should meet and make it up again."

The suggestion struck no visible spark of hope. Her finger traced an aimless pattern among the pine needles.

"Or if you should wish to marry . . . Peter—"

"Yes?"

"You'll tell me, won't you, if anything like that happens?"

She looked up anxiously. Peter was not looking at her. Against the mellow light of late afternoon his dark profile looked as harshly rugged as a cliff seen distantly against a waning light. He glanced back, and the sternness disappeared in a queer smile.

"If I should ever wish to marry," he said slowly, "and think there is any chance for me, I promise to tell you—first."

He looked at his watch and straightened up with an air of brisk decision.

"Just now we don't need to do anything, except to get home. Aunt Anne will think we are drowned."

He jumped up, his brief seriousness gone, and helped her to her feet. The pillows had come from the boat, and he stooped to retrieve them, a bulging armful. He even insisted that her book should be balanced on top of the pile.

"I want them all; it's good practice for me. There's nothing like a lot of bundles to give a man that married look."

OH YES, Peter was younger than she had at first thought.

She flashed him a look of something nearer indignation than he had seen in her before, and marched down the slope ahead of him, but she was thoughtful as they circled out of the little inlet, with the golden sunset lights around them. There was more than cheerful flippancy in Peter's manner. He was deliberately shaking her out of self-consciousness over their strange relation, and reminding her that in every public action this man was her husband and she was his wife.

A crisp wind whipped her cheeks and tossed Peter's unruly hair as they started down the lake. They gathered speed, with a wedge of flying spray at their bows and a foaming trail astern, and sped toward the distant landing of the camp that Peter had leased for his honeymoon.

But the subject of divorce was not mentioned again, either then or for many months to follow, and Mavis was unusually quiet on the trip home. It might have been that she was depressed by the twisting paths of subterfuge—lies and more lies—

(Continued on Page 23)



## FARM POWER THAT PAYS A PROFIT

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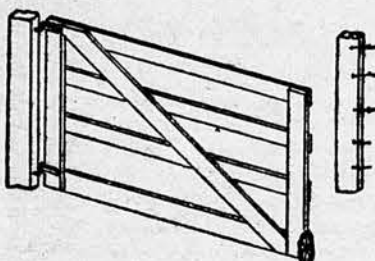
Kansas Farmer for January 18, 1936

## Ideas That May Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

### For Sagging Gates

IF YOU have been bothered with a sagging gate, try this one and see how well it works. It consists of a small wheel attached to the outer end



of the gate and instead of lifting and dragging the gate around every time it is opened or closed, just push or pull it. The wheel carries the load.—M. P. Stucky.

### Use for Spoiled Hay

LEGUME hay, spoiled for feeding by heavy rains, should be carefully preserved for mulching the orchard or strawberry patch. The legume hay contains more nitrogen than is found in any other mulching materials. It

should be spread about 8 inches deep under trees. Care should be taken not to put it against the trunk of the tree. Always watch mulch orchards for infestations, such as mice, and for fire.—Mrs. C. B. C.

### Flashlight Candles Eggs

I SEE someone has recommended use of electric light bulb to candle eggs. Now that is all right, but everyone does not have electric lights. So here is a plan for those who don't have them. Use a flashlight under an incubator tray or just a piece of screen wire. You can candle them perfectly.—Mrs. R. C. V.

### Chute to Load Stock

IF YOU do not have a chute to load your stock, don't worry. Just remove the king bolt from your wagon and wheel out the front trucks, letting the front end of box on the ground. Then remove both front and back end gates, and with side boards on, this makes an ideal loading chute. It isn't so steep as most chutes and stock will go up readily. In case of low wheel wagon, run wheels up on blocks to make high enough for loading in a truck.—R. B. A.

## "I'm Going to See This Thru"

(Continued from Page 22)

which lay between her and happiness. She had been a singularly truthful child; lies troubled her, and it was hard now to still that inner resistance to them. . . . Or it might have been that she remembered something else. A divorce from Peter Derek Craig, while ostensibly freeing her from Peter, would divorce her actually from Derek. And with the dissolution of that lightly worn tie, her last hold on him would be gone.

AUNT ANNE watched them coming up from the landing, the big man with the look of reserve strength about him, and the graceful dark-eyed girl who was daily growing in poise and accomplishment.

"Jean brought the mail." She indicated a generous pile on the table beside her. "People are just finding out where we are. I have a letter from Monty Bates, oozing gossip and inquisitiveness. Wants to know when the Peter Craigs are coming home."

"Tell him we don't know. The Peter Craigs have a lot of places to see before they go home. Haven't they, Mavis?"

"Yes, Peter." Her voice was quick and low, and she sent a grateful glance at him. The thought of Fairfield could still bring a cold dread to her. Back in Fairfield she would be "Hill Roads folks" again.

Peter was sorting over the letters. He pushed aside several in business envelopes, uncovered another in a rather noticeable hand and quickly swept a circular over it.

"Any other news, Aunt Anne?"

"M'm, let me see. Monty says Derek wound up his last week at Bellaire with a huge house party and went off with young Mellish and that de Mara when the time was up. And . . . oh yes, Monty says there is a persistent rumor that some northern syndicate has been buying up land outside of Fairfield."

Aunt Anne chatted on serenely, calmly disregarding Peter's frown of warning when she mentioned the house party at Bellaire, a reluctant bridegroom celebrating his release from an undesired wife. Peter cut in at the first pause.

"I've heard the rumor," he said carelessly. "It may mean something good for Fairfield. . . . Going in, Mavis?"

"I think so. I have some things to do." She looked a little tired, but smiled as she left them. Peter looked after her.

"Poor kid," he muttered. "Was it necessary, Aunt Anne?"

"Yes, Peter, it was. She will have to go back some day and meet Derek and his precious friends, and she

may as well get used to hearing about him. Besides, she's his wife. What is that letter you are hiding from me, Peter?"

"From Derek." Peter laughed. There was no use in trying to throw Aunt Anne off a trail. "I'll read it now."

He finished and handed the letter to her, without comment.

Dear old Peter: I know you must think me a complete rotter not to have written before, but I have just found out where you are.

It was not until several days after it happened that I knew what a big thing you had done for me. . . .

Of course, I'll reimburse you for whatever expense you may be put to in making arrangements for the girl. How about putting her in a good school and settling an allowance on her? I want to do the decent thing. I'm sorry for the kid; it really wasn't her fault, and she's a nice little thing, but she will understand that such a marriage wouldn't work at all.

A thousand thanks. I was about desperate, but you have saved me.

DEREK.

Miss Craig handed it back grimly. "Well?"

Peter made no comment. He strolled down the steps and stood there, creasing the letter into long folds. There was the sharp rasp of a match.

"Did the papers come?"

Miss Craig indicated them. He found the one he wanted and turned to an inner page. Presently he tossed it back on the table.

"The Berengaria sails on the thirtieth. I'm going to try for passage on her. Will you come?"

"You know I will, Peter."

He made a few restless turns before he spoke again.

"I'm going to see this thing thru. She's eating her heart out for him, and he throws her aside like an old shoe. She's got the beauty; I'm going to give her the finish, the armor, the weapons that she'll need if she is ever to meet him again and lick him at his own game. And in the meantime I'm going to take her where they won't meet at all for at least six months."

"And then?"

"Then? Oh, that's on the knees of the gods." Peter laughed shortly, and paused to fill his pipe.

"I think I'll walk in to Brownsville and send telegrams from there."

Aunt Anne watched him as he swung off with his long stride.

"I was afraid it might come. My poor Peter!"

(To Be Continued)



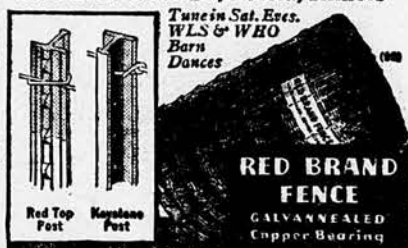
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## Pesky Codling Moth Is on the Run

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON  
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

NOW is not the time for growers to become lax in efforts to keep the codling moth under control," said W. G. Amstein, at the annual orchard school held in Doniphan county recently. "Climatic conditions, the weather or something we know nothing about, seemingly is keeping the codling moth in check. Now that we have this pesky critter on the run we must not let up on any of our control measures. Keep right on scraping your trees, use the treated bands as usual and follow your spray program religiously. This is the only way we can keep the advantage we seem to have gained," insisted the new extension horticulturist.

Mr. Amstein is a former Kansan and is returning to this state after spending 5 years at the Arkansas State College of Agriculture doing extension work in fruit growing, gardening and landscaping. Apple growers in Doniphan county are glad to welcome him back. While centering our attention on such major problems as codling moth control, Mr. Amstein pointed out there are certain other factors that make for success in the apple game that must not be lost to sight. He mentioned pruning and keeping up soil fertility.

Paul G. Lamerson, research entomologist, gave an interesting talk on the hibernation of red spider. He said hundreds of these insects could be found wintering under the dry leaves that lodge in the crotches of limbs. They can be found on the inside of the dry locust skins that still are clinging to the bark. In a discussion of red spider control, it was pointed out that a combination oil and nicotine spray is the only thing to be recommended. With nicotine costing from \$8 to \$12 a gallon, this is a pretty costly spray and it is either a question of being whipped out by red spider or going broke trying to beat it.

Growers here will be glad to know that Mr. Lamerson is not to be transferred to Manhattan as was announced in the papers some time ago. He is to remain here in Doniphan county for another year, and will continue his research work on codling moth and leaf roller. There is a possibility he also may do some work on leaf hopper and red spider.

A pruning demonstration had to be given up, with branches and twigs burdened with snow and 8 inches of it on the ground. Altho mindful of the great good such a blanket of snow will do for the soil, apple men anticipate a great deal of tree damage by rabbits and mice. When snows are deep, food is scarce and the succulent bark generally is cleared from all low hanging branches which are easy to reach from the crusted snow. The burden of wet snow has caused many limbs to break.

In the matter of orchard sanitation it is learned that Government help in this important work is to be denied fruit men this year. Altho every effort seems to have been made to have this work continued, nothing has been accomplished. There can be no doubt that scraping trees and burning the bark, cleaning up thickets and brush piles and banding trees, has had something to do with the advantage we seem to have gained in codling moth control. Doing these things is important enough that it should be continued. But with prices what they are the apple grower cannot afford to hire this work done and pay for it out of his pocket.

The reason for stopping such projects, it is explained, is because of the opposition by general farmers. "The Government is not paying for any of our hired help," they argue. "True," fruit men say, "but neither has the Government been handing out any corn-hog checks to the men who are trying to make a living raising apples. As long as pie is being dished

### Fertilizer Helps Alfalfa

COMMERCIAL fertilizers carrying high percentages of phosphorus may be used profitably as surface applications on most upland soils in the eastern third of Kansas to help establish stands of alfalfa. Kansas soils are low in available phosphorus, and alfalfa needs more of this than do most other farm crops.—R. I. Throckmorton.

out the orchard man is entitled to his share."

Here at Echo Glen Farm, preparations are being made for another busy hatching season. In a few days now we will blood-test the entire flock. This is done in order to determine whether any of the breeding stock birds are carriers of B. W. D., that disease which causes such great mortality among baby chicks. The flock of White Rocks on this farm has been blood-tested for 8 years and in the last three tests not a single reactor has been found. In other words, the whole flock has tested free.

A sample of blood is taken from each individual bird by puncturing, with a thin scalpel, one of the promi-

nent blood vessels in the underside of the wing. As the blood trickles out, a small amount is caught in a glass vial which is labeled with the leg band number of the bird. When we are thru we have as many of these small labeled vials as we have hens, pullets or male birds in the flock. The actual test is made by a reputable veterinarian to whom we send the blood samples. In a few days his report comes back and if any of the leg band numbers are checked positive these birds are hunted out and sold on the market. It is only by this yearly test that any flock can be kept free from Pullorum disease.

### Time for Dormant Spray

E. G. KELLY

BEST months to use dormant sprays for control of scale insects are January and February. Delayed dormant sprays, those put on in March or afterward, must be weaker. The most important thing about this spray is to cover every limb and every tip of every limb of the tree. Scale insects are difficult to kill, so the spray must be extremely caustic or oily. Lime-sulfur sprays will do the work and also prevent many fungous diseases that attack fruits later in the spring and summer. However, lime-sulfur sprays are disagreeable to use, and therefore are being replaced somewhat by oil emulsions and miscible oil sprays. These are easy to apply, highly effective, and result in aphid control.

### Farm and Home Week Soon

KANSAS State College will hold annual Farm and Home Week, February 4 to 7. This week will offer an opportunity for research workers to

### Oats Will Beat Wheat

A GOOD variety of oats is better than winter wheat to plant in early spring for pasture. Wheat will not produce as much vegetation as oats and is more likely to suffer rust damage.—R. I. Throckmorton.

learn from farm folks their most pressing needs, and at the same time it will give those who benefit from the college work a chance to view it first-hand.

The 4-day calendar sets aside Tuesday, February 4, as poultry day. Wednesday, February 5, has been assigned to the problems of Kansas dairymen. Thursday, February 6, will be devoted to livestock production. There will be meetings of the breed associations, a program for beekeepers, and the Crop Improvement Association will hold its annual meeting. In the evening will be the Little American Royal Livestock and Dairy show.

Agronomy, or crops, day is Friday, February 7. There will be another general college tour, with the achievement and Master Farmer banquet in the evening to top out the week's program.

### If Pruning Starts Soon

ANNUAL pruning of fruit trees and grape vines needs to be done before warm weather. One man can prune a large acreage before growth starts in the spring if he begins early and takes advantage of all the pleasant days.—R. J. Barnett.

### Many Insects for Study

WITHIN 25 miles around the average Kansas farm are 15,000 to 20,000 different kinds of insects. Four-H Club members, and others interested in collecting and studying insects, have plenty of material with which to work. E. G. Kelly, extension insect specialist, offers these suggestions for selecting the insects that would be interesting to study.

"If you are interested in growing corn, why not look for bugs that attack corn? If you are interested in growing garden truck, the list for study is a long one. The same goes for melons, pickles, cantaloupes, calves, horses and pigs. Or if you are interested in medicine, the larva of flies provide a great field for study, for maggots are being used in curing certain sores. Butterflies and moths also offer much of interest in collection and study." Bulletins on these subjects are available and may be obtained by writing E. G. Kelly, Kansas State College Extension Service, Manhattan.

### He Will Guess "Plenty Safe"

PENN THOMPSON

MUCH attention is given at this season to making farm inventories. It is the first step in keeping the 1936 accounts. It winds up the 1935 books. Bankers like to know how their borrowers' financial status looks at the beginning of the year. C. L. Potter, Clyde, is a banker and active farmer. He feeds cattle and figures out how to make a profit from them. He thinks it would be a fine thing, for both the farmers and bankers, if all farmers who applied for credit knew how to properly make a farm inventory statement. As a banker and farmer, Mr. Potter knows what he is talking about when he suggests that if a banker has to guess at a man's assets, he plans to make his guess plenty safe.

### More Room for Irrigation

IRRIGATION would have saved feed crops on valley bottoms last season. On a wide basin lying south of the Smoky Hill river, west of Russell Springs, Carl Bush has built an irrigation system. He has 12 feet of water in a 28-foot hole and hopes to drill down until he has 20 feet of water. This well is in a trench about 75 feet long, 5 or 6 feet wide, and nearly 10 feet deep in the center. If he can't get enough water in one well he is prepared to sink 2 more at opposite ends of the trench. Mr. Bush has 50 acres which lie level around his wells and he is prepared to raise feed crops, corn, alfalfa or any crop which seems best.

## History Marked in Tree Rings

PAUL MONTGOMERY



White arrows across center of this giant Redwood tree tell how old it is. Arrow at the bark represents the World War. One at center marks the year A. D. 166. Took two cross-cut saw blades, welded together, to handle this log. What a lot of wood in a tree that size.

A FALLEN giant Redwood tree, from the family of oldest living things, recently was cut up in the Sequoia National Forest in California, and sections of it were sent to many parts of the U. S., and to five foreign countries.

An arduous job presented itself to the Sequoia Forest superintendent, John R. White, in cutting the 14-foot trunk into sections and getting them out of this Federal preserve. A half mile of new road had to be constructed, a tractor and large truck were necessary, two large cross-cut saw blades had to be welded together and a power cutting unit used.

This tree section tells the age of the tree quite accurately by annual tree rings easily seen. In the section pic-

tured here, 19 white arrows point out important historical years. Starting at the outside, the first arrow indicates the World War. Then in sequence they set forth the Civil War, Declaration of Independence, landing of the Pilgrims, Columbus' discovery of America, birth of Shakespeare, Marco Polo's travels to China, the Black Death, Third Crusade, Battle of Hastings, Vikings first visit to America, Charlemagne's start of the Holy Roman Empire, Moors invasion of Spain, death of Mohammed, Roman law codified, fall of the Roman Empire, Christian tolerance, Roman Empire at its height. The last arrow at the tree's center indicates the year A. D. 166, at which time the young giant already was many years old.



TABLE OF RATES			
Words	One time	Four times	Words
10.....	\$ .80	\$2.40	10.....
11.....	.85	2.55	11.....
12.....	.90	2.70	12.....
13.....	1.00	3.00	13.....
14.....	1.10	3.30	14.....
15.....	1.20	3.60	15.....
16.....	1.30	3.90	16.....
17.....	1.40	4.20	17.....
18.....	1.50	4.50	18.....
19.....	1.60	4.80	19.....
20.....	1.70	5.10	20.....
21.....	1.80	5.40	21.....
22.....	1.90	5.70	22.....
23.....	2.00	6.00	23.....
24.....	2.10	6.30	24.....
25.....	2.20	6.60	25.....
26.....	2.30	6.90	26.....
27.....	2.40	7.20	27.....
28.....	2.50	7.50	28.....
29.....	2.60	7.80	29.....
30.....	2.70	8.10	30.....

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**INSURE BIGGER PROFITS 1936** WITH chicks from Bagby layers who set new World's Record in 1935 Missouri Contest. Champions 6 different breeds. Livability guaranteed. Low prices. Discounts on advance orders. 12 breeds and sex guaranteed chicks. Free catalog. Bagby Poultry Farm, Box 708, Sedalia, Mo.

**COOMBS LEGHORNS, ROP. SIRE** FROM 250 to 355 Egg hens head every 1936 mating. Big egg size. BWD tested. Nine years, High Official Egg Laying Contest records. Sixteen years breeding from 250 to 355 egg sires. Free catalog, early order discount. J. O. Coombs & Son, Box 8, Sedgwick, Kan.

**REMEMBER FOLKS IT'S THE EARLY BIRDS** that pay \$5 why not order your baby chicks from Ruff's American Poultry Association Registered flocks. The kind that lay and pay. Listen in on WIBW. A surprise for you. Ruff Hatcheries & Poultry Farm, Box D, Ottawa, Kan.

**BOOTH'S FAMOUS CHICKS: STRONG,** healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. Low prices. Discounts on advance 1936 orders. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 612, Clinton, Mo.

**52 BREEDS. BARGAINS. HAND-PICKED** chicks, baby turkeys, started chicks, hybrids, pullets, cockerels, Iowa inspected. Wonderful poultry book free. Berry's Farm, Route 28, Clarinda, Iowa.

**A POSTCARD BRINGS YOU OUR PRICES** on strong, healthy practical farm chicks. Sixth year. Order early to avoid disappointment. Mid-Missouri State Hatchery, 157 W. Arrow Street, Marshall, Mo.

**U. S. CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS, WHITE** Leghorns, Reds, White Rocks, Sired by R. O. P. males from 200 to 300 egg hens. Bloodtested. \$3.50 up. Golden Rule Hatchery, Minneapolis, Kan.

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**TURKEY POULTS AND BABY CHICKS. BOTH** pure and crossbred. Best quality. All popular breeds. Large quantities. Prices reasonable. Circular free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

**CHICKS: LEGHORNS, MINORCAS, ROCKS,** Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langhans. Also Hybrid, pullets and cockerels. Low prices. Book orders now. Ivyvine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

**CHICKS ON A 30 DAYS TRIAL GUARANTEE.** All varieties. Accredited. Blood tested. Easy buying plan. Low prices. Chick manual free. Missouri State Hatchery, Box 471, Butler, Mo.

**POSTCARD BRINGS INFORMATION ABOUT** chicks. Free range bloodtested. Inspected chicks. Save up to \$1.50 by discounts. Owens Hatchery, 618K North Ash, Wichita, Kan.

**POULTRY TRIBUNE—AMERICA'S LEADING** poultry magazine. Five years, \$1.00; one year trial, 25c. Agents wanted. Poultry Tribune, Desk C-70, Mount Morris, Ill.

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**80 ACRES CREEK BOTTOM, TIMBER, 15** acres alfalfa, 30 pasture, 50 plowed; good buildings, 3 miles town; \$3200. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

**IMPROVED FARMS 40's AND UP. PRICED** right. 65 mi. Southwest Kansas City. Bluegrass, corn, wheat land. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE: IMPROVED FARM NEAR DIGH-** ton. Lock Box 25, Amy, Kan.

## LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

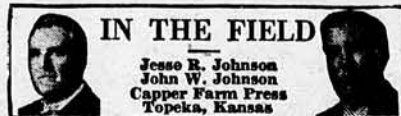
**WONDERFUL BARGAINS IN ALFALFA** land, 5 to 20 an acre. Make up to 150 an acre on seed crops. No dust storms, no drought, no crop failures. Wm. Rullen, Baudette, Minn.

## LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

**EASY-TO-BUY 80 ACRES; \$750. ONLY \$200** cash. Good orchard 50 peaches, some apples, grapes; valuable timber, crop land, pasture; small buildings; all weather road, school bus. Free monthly catalog. United Farm Agency, KF-428 B. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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



Jacob H. Wiebe, Whitewater, Kan., is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer, Guernsey bulls, registered and from high record cows. They are yearlings and calves.

O. R. Lichlyter of Andover, Kan., has fifty high-grade Guernsey, Jersey and Brown Swiss cows for sale privately. They are good individuals, all in milk or springers, and have been Tb. and blood tested.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer, C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kan., is advertising Percheron stallions and a few mares. Also 12 jacks that are good ones. Write Mr. Wempe at once for full descriptions and prices.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth county, breeder of the popular type of Chester White hogs, is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer, offering bred gilts for sale. Write him for descriptions and prices.

Harry Girod of Towanda, Kan., announces a sale of high grade dairy cattle to be held on his farm on Wednesday, Jan. 29. Mr. Girod will sell 50 head, all of them either in milk sale day or will be heavy springers. Mr. Girod says they will be Tb. and blood tested and none of them over six years old.

The J. A. Engle sale of registered Holstein cattle to be held at Talmage, Kan., on February 19 marks the dispersal of one of the great herds of this breed. The herd was founded in 1917 but Mr. Engle had bred and developed grade Holstein cattle since 1907. No Kansas breeder ever

The next publication dates of Kansas Farmer are as follows: Feb. 1, Feb. 15, Feb. 29, March 14 and March 28. Copy for the livestock advertising department must be in Topeka not later than one week in advance of publication date.

paid closer attention to production than has Mr. Engle. Fifty or more head will be sold, about 30 of them in milk sale day. Write any time for catalog.

E. O. Stewart, Lyndon, Kan., is advertising a 7-year-old black grey Percheron herd stallion in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He weighs 2050 pounds and is kind and gentle. Often rare opportunities are to be found where valuable stallions can be purchased for very reasonable prices that are of real value.

L. A. Poe breeder of registered high producing Jersey cattle will hold a sale at Hunnewell, Kan., on February 26. About 40 head will be sold, many sired by or bred to an imported bull. Mr. Poe has bred Jerseys for many years and has one of the good herds of the country. More about the sale will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

E. G. Hartner, Clay Center, Kan., who is selling half of his nice herd of dual purpose Polled Shorthorns, next Wednesday, January 22, writes that Joseph Baxter & Sons, breeders of Shorthorns at Clay Center, are consigning a nice 16 months old roan Polled bull to the sale. Also that at the end of the sale there will be sold eight horses and mules, including three good bred farm mares. The sale is next Wednesday, January 22.

Bert Powell, auctioneer, announces a sale of 85 Duroc bred sows, purebred but papers not to be furnished, Wednesday, February 12. The sale will be held at the George Kidder farm southwest of Bird City, and a neighbor breeder, Mr. Shahan, will sell half of them. Colonel Powell says that this sale surely will be of interest to hog men in Northwest Kansas who want the very thick, low down type. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer.

Bert Powell, auctioneer, writes requesting that Kansas Farmer claim February 27 for Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan., for their Hereford cattle and Poland China bred cow sale. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer and this sale will afford a good opportunity for Western Kansas Poland China breeders to secure well bred and well grown bred gilts and Herefords, registered, and the kind that please all lovers of good whitefaces. Herndon is in Rawlins county and Erickson Bros. are well established and well known breeders.

The Quigley Hampshire Farms of St. Marys, Kansas, long noted for the quality of Hampshire breeding stock that they offer for sale are advertising fifty head of registered bred Hampshire spring gilts. This offering is considered by Mr. Quigley as being the best that they have offered. While many commercial hog raisers are now attempting to get back to the real bacon type hogs those who have availed themselves of the market type of Hampshire that the Quigley Hampshire Farms specializes in have no changes to make. These gilts are well belted, immunized and registered. They are bred to the best boars that can be raised and will farrow in March and April. An inquiry will bring descriptions and prices.

Earl Matthews & Son, well known Shorthorn breeders of Wichita, Kansas, have bought a farm over near Udall in Cowley county. This makes a big farm sale necessary and on the date of the farm sale they will sell 20 of their best Scotch Shorthorns. A lot of the cows and heifers will be bred to and many will have calves from the service of their outstanding good Brown-dale bull, Brown-dale Monarch, coming from one of Nebraska's best herds. There will be several bulls, including the 4-year-old grandson of the great

bull, Village Supreme. The open heifers include winners at the best 4-H shows. The firm will sell many of their very best cattle on this date. Also eight head of draft horses and colts.

The news of an interesting and worthwhile contest to be conducted by the Pennsylvania Salt Company (Lewis Lye) is announced in a full page message appearing on the back cover of this issue.

The contest is easy to enter and the prizes are unusually worthwhile. All the contestants have to do is write a 300-word letter on any one of four subjects outlined in the advertisement.

The first prize is a purebred registered Poland China boar and sow. In addition there are many other splendid prizes.

After over 25 years of successful Poland China breeding and developing J. F. Bell believes he has about the right type of Poland, that is the new model is closer to the ground on account of shorter legs, his body is just as deep and the fleshing qualities have been improved. This change has been accomplished by using the same old dependable blood lines and selecting for breeding stock the more mellow and better loined specimens for breeding purposes. To do this line breeding was sometimes resorted to with unusually good results. Mr. Bell has been marketing this modern Poland privately for several years but on Wednesday, Feb. 5, he will hold his first sale and let the public appraise his efforts in improving the breed. On the above date he will sell 40 bred sows and gilts and some fall boars. Write at once for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

The biggest livestock event in Kansas for February will be the J. C. Robison Percheron horse sale. The date is February 10 and Mr. Robison does not hesitate to say this will be the greatest sale of registered Percherons that has been held in the United States for many years. If at all. All of the 1935 show herd, except some that have already been sold, will be included in the sale. As much as a third of the offering will be sired by or bred to the great stallion Damascus shown for the past several years at the biggest shows and never but once failed to be grand champion where shown. This great stallion was recently sold to George Godfrey Moore, Topeka, for \$3,000. Others in the sale are close up in breeding including one full sister. About 28 stallions in the sale will be old enough for service. I spent several hours recently inspecting the offering. It was just like attending a state fair. Write at once for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

Many Shorthorn breeders in Kansas and elsewhere are very much interested in Dual purpose Shorthorns and they certainly will be interested in the E. G. Hartner sale at Clay Center, Kan., if they are. Mr. Hartner is moving to a new location and for that reason is selling half of his splendid dual purpose herd, Polled and horned cattle. Eight young bulls, six of them ranging from 8 to 15 months old. One of the great foundation cows, Avilla, a Scotch cow, with an official test of 8087 pounds of milk and 347 pounds of fat, with two of her granddaughters and one granddaughter, will be in the sale. There are five other cows in the sale, heavy in calf to the service of Oakwood Cymal X1782428. The herd is rich in the blood of the great international grand champion, Shadybrook Monarch thru a splendid breeding son, Royal Monarch. The entire herd is federal accredited for Tb. and has just passed a clean test for the whole herd for Bangs disease. You will find splendid beef type along with the milking qualities.

J. A. Engle, Talmage, Kan., Dickinson county, who will hold a sale of registered Holsteins at that place, February 19, has been active in the breeding and developing of the very best in Holsteins in that county for over 20 years. He was one of the founders of the old Pioneer cow testing association, the first to be organized in Kansas and has been an advocate of the best in Holsteins all along. In this sale he is going to sell 30 cows, recently fresh or close up springers and 20 heifers from calves up to yearlings. Many of the cows that are in the sale are from dams with D. H. I. A. records up to 500 pounds of fat or over. There will be in the sale a 2-year-old herd sire whose dam produced over 1000 pounds of butter as a 4-year-old. Also several choice young bulls with nice records back of them. Sires used in the herd continuously since 1917 have had dams with records for butter of 1000 pounds of butter or over. The herd is under Federal supervision and blood tested for abortion. This sale will prove one of the best offerings of registered cattle to be made in Kansas this season. It will be advertised in Kansas Farmer very soon and the catalog is now being built. Better write to Mr. Engle at once to put you on the mailing list for one.

Probably no other Poland China herd in the West outranks the Dr. W. E. Stewart herd at Stratton, Nebr., in production of noted sires and dams. The performance of this herd in the show ring during the past several years is marvelous. In 1935 this herd was a heavy and consistent winner, not with just an individual

**Here is a very interesting letter from Hostetter Engle, Abilene, Kan., reporting the Engle-Bell sale held at that place Dec. 18:**

Johnson Bros., Kansas Farmer Livestock Department, Topeka, Kan.

"Dear Sirs: I want to give you a summary of our sale (Engle and Bell) held at Abilene, Dec. 18. The offering of cows and heifers were a very choice lot and the 41 cows in milk and close springers, sold very readily at an average price of \$94.50 with a top of \$137.50 for a five-year-old cow. A half interest in the Engle bull sold to D. J. Norboe, Salina, Kan., for \$137.50. These cows went to buyers from all parts of the state, and some to Missouri, the largest buyer being the Chapman farms, Lees Summit, Mo., who took 10 head of cows at an average of \$97.50 per head. The next largest buyer was Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, who took six head at an average of \$96.00 per head. The dairy business is showing a wonderful increased demand for good dairy cows and I believe the man who is planning a cow sale will receive a good price for his cows during the next ninety days. Or if he is planning a sale next fall he should commence breeding his cows and heifers now as we are almost sure to see good prices for dairy cattle next season."

Yours very truly,  
HOSTETTER ENGLE,  
Abilene, Kan.

Dec. 23, 1935.  
The sale was very efficiently managed by Hostetter Engle with the assistance of Newcom, McCulloch and Cole, auctioneers.



# SHORTHORN CATTLE

## SCOTCH SHORTHORN PUBLIC SALE

on farm 3 miles east of Maize and 7 west  
of Wichita, Kansas, on Highway 96

**Thursday, January 30**

I have bought a farm and am moving to a new location which makes it necessary to hold a big general farm sale. With a smaller place I must reduce the size of my Shorthorn herd and as an inducement to discriminating buyers am offering and will sell 20 head of my best cattle, comprising 5 cows—all of them with calves at foot or near calving. Three good bulls including my Senior sire, a grandson of Village Supreme, and 12 bred and open heifers including 4-H prize winners at big shows. Cows will be bred by my Junior herd bull, Brownale Monarch. Everything Federal accredited and blood tested for abortion.

Also sell 8 draft horses. Write for catalog to

**EARL MATTHEWS & SON**

Wichita, Kansas R. F. D. 7

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer  
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

### MILKING SHORTHORNS

#### Good 14 Months Old Bull

for sale. Well bred and out of a good cow. Price \$80. Color red, and he is a good one. **ROY ROCK, ENTERPRISE, KAN.**

### POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### Reg. Polled Shorthorns

Chocolately bred bulls and heifers. **BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.**

### RED POLLED CATTLE

**Some Outstanding Bulls**  
for sale. They are from 6 to 12 months old and bred for size and quality. **J. R. Henry, Delavan (Morris County), Kan.**

### JERSEY CATTLE

#### Registered Jerseys 50 head to sell

Because of unfavorable weather conditions and small crowd we were only able to sell a small part of our offering on the date of our recent sale.

Rather than go to the expense of another auction we offer the entire herd at private sale in lots to suit the purchaser.

About 30 cows in milk.

20 heifers from calves to yearlings. A few baby bulls.

All have D. H. I. A. records or are from animals with records. Everything T.b. and blood tested for abortion. Write to

**LLOYD MARKLEY, Owner**

Randolph, 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 100 lbs. milk per cow per day. **H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.**

### SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS

We offer for sale a half interest in our Junior herd sire, Shungavally Ormsby Deane, two years old. His dam, one of our best breeding cows, 516 lbs. fat as a 3-year-old. His sire, Deane Calantha Homestead Ormsby, whose 10 daughters av. 500 lbs. fat as 2-year-olds. Fine individual, gentle. Ira Remis & Sons, Topeka, Kan.

### REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

Six good ones, calves to breeding age. Sired by Sir Billie Ormsby De Kal (first in mature bull class Kansas State fair 1935). Out of heavy production dams backed by high records in D. H. I. A. T.b. and abortion free. Come and see them.

Omer Perreault, Morganville (Clay Co.), Kan.

### GUERNSEY CATTLE

#### DISPERSION AT PRIVATE SALE

**50 High Grade Milk Cows**  
and springer heifers. Guernsey, Jersey and Brown Swiss. Singly or truck load. T.b. and blood tested. For information or appointment write to **O. R. Lichtyter, Andover (Butler Co.), Kan.**

#### Reg. Guernsey Bulls

Yearlings and calves from high record dams. **JACOB WIEBE, WHITEWATER, KAN.**

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS

#### Hampshire Gilts

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

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

#### Whiteway Hampshires

Shipped on Approval  
Extra quality spring boars and gilts. The kind that please, for quick sale. **F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.**

### POLAND CHINA HOGS

#### Choice Poland China Gilts

State fair, World's fair bloodlines. Bred for March farrow, to Pathway, second Nebraska State fair, fourth National. Litter mate to first, both shows. Priced reasonably. **GEO. GAMMELL, COUNCIL GROVE, KAN.**

### RAMBOUILLET SHEEP

#### 100 4-YEAR-OLD RAMBOUILLET EWES

Wt. 130 lbs. each. Bred to purebred Shropshire bucks. Commence lambing February 15. **F. C. LEONARD, RT. 2, PEABODY, KAN.**

or two as is often the case but on boars, sows pigs and barrows. If you will look it up on the map you will see that Stratton, Nebr., is a long ways out on the Republican river where drouths and floods have been serious for several years and where farmers and stockmen have not had much money to buy good breeding stock with. But Dr. Stewart has gone along keeping his herd up to a very high standard and those who have seen them say that the offering of 45 bred gilts to be sold at that place by Dr. Stewart, Saturday, February 8, will outrank any other Poland China offering of bred gilts to be sold in the Corn Belt this year. Gold Nugget, 2 years old last March and weighing 1120 August 14, and first in the aged boar class at Iowa state fair in 1935 and first aged boar and grand champion, Nebraska state fair the same year, grandson of Big Timm, Redeemer, and of a full line of famous breeding all down the line, bulks strong in the importance of this sale. The illustrated catalog is full of very interesting pedigrees and show winnings and illustrations. Nearly every bred sow buyer this winter will buy to find what will be very likely a new herd. If I were buying I would rather have two of these good gilts, bred as they are, and of the quality they possess and at the prices they will sell for out there, than six ordinary gilts, to found a new herd with or to reestablish a depleted herd. Anyway, get the sale catalog. Address Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Nebr., at once.

## Public Sales of Livestock

### Hereford Cattle

Feb. 27—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan.  
March 4—Wyoming Hereford ranch and William Condell, El Dorado, Kan. Sale at El Dorado.

### Holstein Cattle

Jan. 28—Harry Girod, Towanda, Kan.  
Feb. 19—J. A. Engle, Talmage, Kan., Dickinson county.

### Jersey Cattle

Feb. 26—L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.

### Shorthorn Cattle

Jan. 30—Earl Matthews & Son, Wichita, Kan.  
March 17—W. G. Buffington & Son, Geuda Springs, Kan.

### Milking Shorthorn Cattle

Jan. 22—E. G. Hartner, Clay Center, Kan.

### Duroc Hogs

Feb. 27—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.  
March 17—W. G. Buffington & Son, Geuda Springs, Kan.

### Duroc Hogs

Feb. 12—Kidder and Shahan, Bird City, Kan., joint sale.  
Feb. 22—C. F. Waldo, DeWitt, Nebr.

### Poland China Hogs

Feb. 5—J. F. Bell, Newton, Kan.  
Feb. 8—Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Kan.  
Feb. 27—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan.

### STALLIONS AND JACKS

#### Mammoth Jack For Sale

also jennet, good grade Belgian horse colt, six months old. Extra good saddle horse, plenty of size, action and style. Gentle.

**WARREN H. MILLS, BUCKLIN, KAN.**

#### 50 Jacks Ready for Service

A few registered Percheron, Belgian and Morgan stallions for sale.  
**HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, DIGHTON, KAN.**  
**BELGIAN HORSES**

#### Reg. Belgian Stallions

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

#### I Can Furnish You

a stallion or jack of any kind on the community plan.

**JOE NOLAN, COLONY, KAN.**

### PERCHERON HORSES

#### Draft Horses

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

#### Reg. Stallions and Mares

We offer a nice lot of registered stallions and mares for sale, blacks and greys, of all ages. Brood mares in foal. Write for descriptions and prices at once.

**HIETT BROS., HAVEN, KAN.**

#### A Good Stallion For Sale

Reg. black grey, wt. 2,050, coming seven years old. A good one, good disposition.

**E. O. STEWART, LYNDON, KAN.**

#### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

**C. H. WEMPE, Seneca, Kan.**

### DUROC HOGS

#### 30 Gilts Bred for March

farrow. They are largely by Supreme Archer 3rd, a few by Sunbeam Pattern. All are out of choice dams representing best of up to now bloodlines. Carefully fed and conditioned. **Ben Hook & Sons, Silver Lake, Kan.** Farm on highway 40, about 10 miles west of Topeka.

#### 100 HIGH CLASS SOWS AND GILTS

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

**W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.**

### AUCTIONEERS

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

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

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

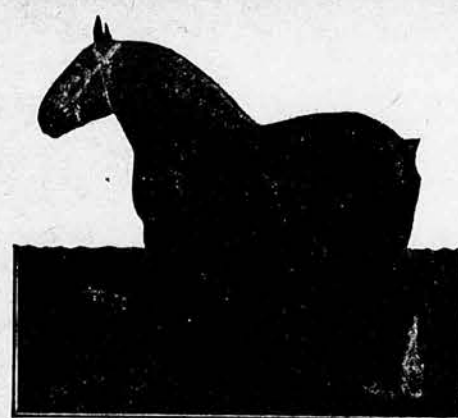
**Col. Art McAnarney, Auctioneer, Pratt, Kan.**  
Specializes in Purebred Livestock and Real Estate and general farm sales. Always ready to go.

America's Greatest  
Registered Percheron  
Sale

## 60 Registered Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts

Whitewater Falls Stock Farm,  
10 miles west of El Dorado, 4  
miles northwest of Towanda,  
Butler county.

Sale starts at 1 o'clock p. m.



Damascus, International Grand Champion Stallion

**Towanda, Kan., Monday, February 10**

Included in the sale are prize winners at seven state fairs, The American Royal and the International livestock show at Chicago.

**30 Stallions and 30 Mares.**

Colts sired by the International grand champion, Damascus, Imported Jules, Casino and Laebin by Laet. Also mares bred to them.

This is Mr. Robison's 27th sale. For the sale catalog write at once to

**J. C. Robison, Owner, Towanda, Kan.**

Auctioneers: Fred Reppert, Boyd Newcom and Ed Herriff  
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

## Bell's Poland Bred Sow Sale!

to be held in Heated Sale Pavilion, Newton, Kansas,

**Wed., February 5**

45 head of selected Bell's type Polands.

15 tried sows—25 last spring gilts, sired by ARISTOCRAT (a son of Reconstruction) and bred to TARZAN (a son of The Sport). Our type has been improved and preserved by years of careful selection and some line breeding. 5 last fall boars also sell. Everything double treated for cholera. The tried sows are bred to Aristocrat. The offering bred to farrow in March and April. For catalog write

**J. F. BELL, Owner, NEWTON, KAN.**

Bids may be sent to Jesse R. Johnson, in our care at Newton.  
Auctioneer: Boyd Newcom

## Big Type Poland Bred Sow Sale

**Our February 8 Bred Sow Sale**

**Comprises 45 Big, Tappy Spring Gilts**

Many of them winners in the 1935 leading shows. 25 carry the service of Gold Nugget, 1,120 pound Nebraska Grand Champion. No greater offering ever fitted for a public sale.

**Buy From a Great Herd**

The cost is no higher and your purchase not only brings you popular breeding but higher quality and prestige.

A postal card will bring you an illustrated catalog. Write today for one to

**DR. W. E. STEWART, STRATTON, NEBR.**

Sale at the Farm Adjoining Stratton

## DISPERSION SALE OF DAIRY COWS

on farm 7 miles northwest of Eldorado and 4½ miles northeast of Towanda, Kan.,

**WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29**

50 Head. All in milk or heavy springers by sale day. Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys and Shorthorns. All high grade cows of good quality and none over 6 years old. Good dairy type, nice udders to match. T.b. and blood tested. For further information, address

**HARRY GIROD, TOWANDA (Butler Co.) KANSAS**

Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom and J. R. Richardson



## HIDES—FURS

	No. 1	No. 2
Salt Cured Hides (under 44 lbs.)	8c	7c
Salt Cured Hides (44 lbs. and up)	8c	7c
Horse Hides No. 1 (as to size)	\$2.50 to \$3.50	
Horse Hides No. 2 (as to size)	\$2.00 to \$3.00	

Other grades at full market value. Always in the market. Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments promptly.

126 North Kansas  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

**T. J. BROWN**

### CHESTER WHITE HOGS

#### Chester White Bred Gilts

Smooth, short legged, growthy. Big litters, oldest established herd in Kansas.  
**HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.**

### BERKSHIRE HOGS

#### BOARS AND GILTS FOR SALE

December farrowed, choice breeding. Priced reasonable. **V. J. Headings, Jr., Rural Route 1, Hutchinson, Kan.**



JAN 18 1936



# This REGISTERED\* POLAND CHINA BOAR and SOW

## ALSO 5 PURE BRED Poland China Gilts and 63 Cash Prizes Free

1st Prize — Pure Bred Registered Poland China Boar and Sow.  
2nd to 6th Prizes — One Pure Bred Poland China Gilt each. 7th  
Prize, \$25. 8th Prize, \$10. 9th Prize, \$5. Next 60 prizes, \$1 each.

### \*Pedigree of Pure Bred Poland China Hogs

**BOAR**  
SIR LEWIS' LYE, Bought from J.  
M. West & Sons, Hillsboro, Ohio.  
Farrowed Sept. 23, 1935.

Sire, BIG MASTER A, 92167, Grand-  
son of the World's Grand Champion  
Poland China Boar, Grand Master,  
and traces directly to the Messinger,  
World Grand Champion Poland China  
Boar, 1935.

Dam, MISSARISTOCRATA, 219406.  
Granddaughter of two World Cham-  
pion Boars, Broad Cloth and The  
Aristocrat.

**SOW**  
LADY LEWIS' LYE, Bought from  
O. J. Hess, Worthington, Iowa. Far-  
rowed Sept. 10, 1935.

Sire, BLACKSTONE A, 90677. First

Prize Junior Yearling Poland China  
Boar, Iowa State Fair, 1935, who was  
sire of Gladstone, Jr., Champion Boar  
of Iowa that sold for \$1070.00.

Dam, BRILLIANT GIRL A, 212398,  
whose sire is Master's Equal, First  
Prize Boar at Iowa and whose dam,  
Model Queen, Grand Champion  
Poland China sow of Iowa.

**GILTS**  
The five pure bred Poland China Gilts  
have been selected by experts from  
the herds of John Eubank, Shelby-  
ville, Ind., Edwin Rhoda, Chenoa,  
Ill., M. A. Dowling, Valley Junction,  
Ia., H. W. Ebers, Seward, Nebr.,  
Oscar Anderson, Leland, Ill. Gilts will  
be registered in names of winners.

### CONTEST RULES

1. Write a letter of 300 words or less  
on any one of four subjects listed in  
the box at the right.
2. Write your letter on a sheet of  
plain paper, with your name and  
address. Don't worry about correct  
spelling or punctuation. The story  
you write will be what counts.
3. All members of your family are  
eligible for the prizes.
4. You can write as many letters as  
you wish, but you need write only  
one letter on any one subject to be  
eligible for the prizes.
5. The red circle and Quaker from  
a Lewis' Lye label must be  
attached to every letter submitted.  
This part of the label—about the size

- of a 50-cent piece—can be removed  
easily with a knife. Leave rest of label  
on can for identification.
6. ALL entries become property of  
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. to be  
used for publicity if desired.
7. Duplicate prizes will be awarded  
in case of ties and decisions of im-  
partial judges will be final.
8. Anyone is eligible to enter this con-  
test except employees of the Pennsyl-  
vania Salt Mfg. Co. or their families.
9. Contest closes March 31, 1936. All  
entries must be mailed by that date.  
Winners will be notified by mail  
after contest closes. Send entries to  
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Dept.  
B1, 20 N. Wacker, Chicago, Ill.

### 4-H Boys and Girls

You, too, as well as all members  
of your family, are eligible to  
enter this contest. Why, with  
your 4-H training, you should  
be able to write a dozen  
letters—and who knows  
but what you'll win! So  
get busy right now! When  
you send in your letter  
be sure to say you are a  
4-H member. Get your  
Mother and Father  
busy, too.

### FREE BOOK

Read the new 48-page  
Lewis' Lye book before  
writing your letter. It's  
full of valuable in-  
formation and sug-  
gestions. Send for  
your free copy  
today.



NOW  
10¢

Think what a thrill it would give you  
to win this pure bred boar and sow—  
or one of these pure bred gilts! Famous  
breeders have produced them. They  
have been selected by na-  
tionally known hog ex-  
perts. And the winners  
will have these expensive  
hogs delivered to their  
nearest express stations  
**FREE**. This is indeed a  
rare opportunity to start  
a new herd of the finest  
Poland China stock pos-  
sible to buy in America.

Here is the reason for  
this unusual offer: We  
want you and others to try the new  
Lewis' Lye. For in its improved form,  
Lewis' Lye represents the most out-  
standing improvement in lye since lye  
was discovered.

To help you write a prize-winning  
letter, read carefully the free lye book  
and note the 50 labor-saving uses for  
lye in the home and about the farm.

If you have not used  
Lewis' Lye recently,  
buy some and prove to  
yourself the efficiency  
of this superior lye.  
The new Lewis' Lye  
costs but 10c a can—  
no more than you'd  
pay for cheap, or-  
dinary lye!

Read the contest rules  
thoroughly, then start  
your letter. Make a game  
of it. You have as good a chance as  
any to win the Grand Prize—and then  
there are the five gilts and cash prizes  
to think about. Don't wait a day—  
get started NOW!

### How to Enter Contest

Merely write a letter of 300  
words or less on any one of  
these subjects:

1. My Principal Use for Lewis'  
Lye and How I Use It.
2. Why I Have Found Lewis'  
Lye the Best Lye I Have Ever  
Used.
3. How I Am Able to Save Money  
by Using Lewis' Lye.
4. Why I Insist on Depend-  
able Lewis' Lye.

Note: Read contest rules before start-  
ing your letter.

# LEWIS' LYE

In Its New Improved Form Is Better than Ever for

### Soap Making

Soap for toilet and laundry that is firm and  
smooth . . . soap that contains no harsh chem-  
icals or fillers . . . soap that will not damage the  
finest lingerie . . . soap that costs less than 1c  
a bar. That's the kind of soap you make by  
following the prize-winning recipe printed on  
every Lewis' Lye label.

### Hog Sanitation

Don't let roundworms stunt your pigs and steal  
your profits! Destroy roundworm eggs *before*  
they infest your pigs, the easy proven way:  
Clean and scrub all farrowing houses, hog houses  
and feeding troughs—also, soak all ground which  
has not been plowed—with a solution of one can  
of Lewis' Lye to 10 gallons of water.

### Hog Feeding

Henry Accola, well-known hog producer of Wis-  
consin, writes: "My Lewis' Lye-fed hogs required  
25 lbs. less grain for every 100 lbs. of gain . . . not  
one roundworm found in casings . . . every one  
graded 'Fancy.'" For best results, dissolve ¼  
can of Lewis' Lye daily in a 50-gal. barrel of  
slop or feed.

### Hog Mange Dip

Why have your mangy hogs docked from 25c  
to \$2.00 per hundredweight when the Lewis'  
Lye Hog Mange Dip will clear up their skins  
at a cost of less than 1c per head? This  
method is clean, easy and two treatments  
usually are sufficient. Get complete directions  
in free Lewis' Lye book.



DEPT. B1, 20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS