

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

Why Should a Farmer?

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

We cannot see how the repeal of prohibition and the restoration of the liquor traffic is going to benefit the farming industry.

The annual per capita consumption of milk increased 242 pounds in the United States under prohibition—an enormous increase. To produce this additional quantity of milk requires more grain than the liquor industry bought from farmers in its biggest year. The difference in favor of milk consumption instead of beer consumption, is about 3 billion pounds of grain annually. The National Grange is authority for this statement. It required 10 billion pounds of grain and 25 billion pounds of roughage to produce this extra milk. Their last wet year, 1917, the brewers and distillers used only 6,202,000,000 pounds of grain in the manufacture of all kinds of liquor.

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

One of the soundest arguments for the present farm program, is that it will increase the buying power of our 32 million farm people. Increasing their buying power would increase the de-

OH WELL, IF EVERYBODY IS GETTING SO SASSY—



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

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

It also is a fact that drunken drivers menace the rural population as much as city populations. A large per cent of such accidents occur daily on highways. Massachusetts reports a steady increase in drunken drivers this year. Michigan reports an increase of drunken driving in January of 45 per cent over the same month last year. The manager of the Chicago Motor Club reports that from January to March 17 this year, there was an increase of 58 per cent in automobile deaths in Chicago. Statistics are bearing out Henry Ford's warning that automobiles and liquor won't mix.

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

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

Getting Calves to Use a Creep

T. A. E.

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

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

Make the creep big enough so calves

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

Cheapest Place for Pigs

SPRING pigs can be raised better and for less on pasture than in dry lot 99 times out of 100. About the biggest reason for this is that they get away from diseases and parasites all too

common in a dry lot. Pigs will make good gains on pasture with little or no extra protein feed. But more protein will make more rapid gains and the pigs are finished for market earlier in the fall. Keep spring pigs on clean ground until 4 or 5 months old, or they weigh about 100 pounds.

Ridding Cattle of Lice

F. D. E.

FOR biting lice on cattle try sodium fluoride. For sucking lice, and also the biting lice, use Derris powder. Lice are most numerous in late winter when dipping, the best method of control, cannot be used because of cold weather. The little biting lice, or red lice, can be controlled with sodium fluoride rubbed directly into the hair. Derris

powder properly mixed with Fuller's Earth or Kaolin, should be applied to infested parts and rubbed into the hair. Derris powder is not poisonous and does not endanger the animals. Unfortunately it is more difficult to get Sodium fluoride can be bought readily. One application of either insecticide will not clean up an infestation. More treatments should be given when the lice again become troublesome.

Makes Pigs Grow Fast

LET pigs get used to eating grain before weaning them. While still suckling if they can get grain at some tankage or skimmilk, they will grow like "sixty." Unless you prefer self-feeder for the sow, build a creep where the pigs can get their feed. Pigs handled this way will not have a setback at weaning time.

The graphic features the Phillips 66 shield logo at the top center. Below it, a large, stylized banner curves across the page. The banner is divided into two sections: the upper section contains the text "World's Largest Producer of" and the lower section contains "Natural HIGH TEST Gasoline". To the right of the banner, the text "GRAVITY 62.0° TO 68.0°" is displayed in a large, bold font.

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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Wait Awhile to Plant Sorghum

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

LARGER yields of corn and of most all sorghums come from planting later than usual in Kansas. Often a delay of 2 weeks to a month means the difference between success and failure. But no advantage comes from late seeding unless the land is well-prepared and the weeds fully controlled ahead of planting.

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

Most Forage From June Planting

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

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

Late Seeded Corn Makes More Grain

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

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

Run the Rows East and West

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

Planting in rows running east and west, at right angles with the prevailing summer wind direction, has out-yielded planting in rows running north and south by 7 bushels of kafir, 8.3 bushels of feterita, 1 bushels of milo, and 2.8 bushels of corn as average for the last 5 years. This seems to ward off excessive drying of pollen at flowering time and results in larger grain yields. This direction of planting also helps hold snow and controls soil flowing in winter. Lower yields may be expected

Helps Sprout the Seed

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

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

Spacing for Highest Yields

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

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

Later Planting Is Better

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

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Fewer Than 100 Days | Black Amber Freed |
| 101 to 110 Days | Red Amber Feterita Leoti Red Early Sumac Modoc Wonder |
| 111 to 120 Days | Dwarf Yellow Milo Dawn Kafir Western Blackhull Pink Kafir Red Kafir Standard Sumac |
| 121 Days or More | Atlas Standard Blackhull |

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

This Grows Thicker Stands

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

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

My Atlas Silage Turns Black

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

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

Linn Co.

M. M. W.

Good Silage After 2 Years

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

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

Morris Co.

O. L. Burnett.

Farm Problems Started Early

Passing Comment By T. A. McNeal

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

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

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

Answering Cain's Question

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

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

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

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

Agriculture's Long Climb

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wanted Tangible Results

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



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

May Mean a Long Wait

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

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

Does Such a Man Exist?

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

More or Less Modern Fables

By T. A. McNeal

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

Not so Anxious

An itinerant preacher who had just delivered a fervent discourse on the joys of heaven, started to walk a few miles to fill another appointment. As he was traveling along the road a man in a wagon overtook him and asked him to ride. The minister

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

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

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

Mr. Houdek's Late Discovery

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

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

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

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

Few Will Accept Advice

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

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

Mr. Houdek invites me to join the Democratic party. In all sincerity I might ask him which wing of the party he wants me to join. And on the other

(Turn to Next Page)

climbed up on the seat with the driver and began to discourse on the desirability of a residence in the New Jerusalem. The driver seemed to be greatly interested, to such an extent in fact that he neglected his team and pack animals.

little attention to the road, so that one of the wheels struck a considerable sized stone. For a moment the driver looked alarmed and then turning to the preacher said:

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

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

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

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

and if I were to ask him to join the Republican party he might with equal propriety ask me which of the party I wanted him to join. In one respect however, I am sure that Mr. Muddick and I are in agreement; both of us have strong love for our common country and both of us wish for the peace, prosperity and happiness of our fellow men. So it makes no difference to me what he calls himself politically, nor what his opinions may be religiously.

Sale of Pledged Tools

A man drives up to a filling station and buys gas and tools for security saying he will be back in five days to pay for the gas and redeem the tools but fails to return. How long does the filling station man have to wait before he can sell the tools?—G. P.

While our lien law does not specifically provide a case of this kind, my opinion is it is broad enough to cover it and that all that would be necessary if this person does not pay his bill is that the filling station proprietor shall give him at least 20 days' notice in writing if he knows where he is and at the expiration of the 20 days sell this property at public auction and use the proceeds to liquidate the bill.

If a Hedge Is Over Line

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

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

May Close Markets to Cutten

GRAIN markets will be ordered by Secretary Wallace to bar the market trader Cutten, if Cutten cannot disprove that he made false reports of his short sales in grain in 1930 and 1931. In 582 trading days in those years, Cutten is charged with being "short" 493 days. During the time covered by this manipulation of the market, the price of wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade declined from \$1.34 1/2 a bushel for July, to 54 1/4 cents a bushel for July futures on December 31, 1931, a decline of more than 78 cents a bushel. On numerous days Cutten's short sales ranged in the neighborhood of 10 per cent of the total trading in wheat.

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

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

Another step toward honest markets.

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

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

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

Write Secretary of State

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

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

This Would Be Bigamy

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

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

Which Side of the Road?

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

The law does not prescribe where a pedestrian shall walk on the highway. There are certain well recognized rules of the road, however. It is safer for the pedestrian to walk on the left side of the road. He can then see the vehicle which is approaching him and he is not presumably in any danger of being hit by a vehicle coming up behind him because that vehicle is on the right side, or should be.

It would seem safer, even in riding a pony, to ride on the left side of the road, altho a pony can be seen easier than a pedestrian and therefore is not in as much danger of being hit from behind on the right side of the road.

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

NRA Must Not Wreck Farm Parity

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

A Kansas Farmer on Licensing

For instance, here is a letter from Fred Drake of Sterling, Kan. He takes what I would say is the average view of the situation at the present time:

"I am writing you to add my protest to vot-additional powers to the Federal government. We have been working on the corn-hog program in township and find a great many of our farmers are willing to join a voluntary plan for controlled production, but are very determined against compulsory methods."

"I can't say that I find myself much in agreement with Mr. Drake. There are certain realities which must be faced courageously and fairly. One of these realities is a 300-million-bushel surplus of wheat likely to be grown in this country, now and several years to come without a market. Until we regain a foreign market for about 300 million bushels of wheat a year, unrestrained production of wheat can mean only one thing. That huge surplus will beat down the price of wheat away below production costs—and spell ruin for the great state of Kansas."

Faith in the Voluntary Plan

It is true that wheat growers working individually can do nothing about this—except to grow more wheat and thereby make the situation worse. By co-operation of all the growers, or by all of them, it may be possible to control production so that the supply will approximately equal the buying demand. But I want that by co-operation, as is provided in the voluntary domestic allotment plan. I believe that is what Mr. Drake and most of our wheat growers believe. Just one more sentence from Mr. Drake:

"I think that you have done the right thing in letting the Roosevelt administration, and not Congress, grant it the powers it has now. But, be-

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

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

But We Must Not Rock the Boat

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

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

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

Congress Can Take It All Back

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

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

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

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

Code Price-Fixing for Lumber

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

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

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

Bad Effect on Farm Program

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

We Shall Have to Work It Out

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

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

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

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

Arthur Capper

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Kansas Well Below Wheat Average

Farmers Are Seeing the Benefit of the Crop Cut

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

This is not as discouraging as it seems. In 1933, Kansas produced the smallest crop of wheat in 17 years—only 57½ million bushels—and a crop of 127 million bushels is a comparatively small crop for Kansas. Besides harvest isn't here yet. The official winter wheat crop estimate for Kansas, by the way, is 124 million bushels.

Kansas Well Below Average

The condition of the Kansas crop today is 70 per cent normal, compared with 37 per cent a year ago, and 77 per cent for the 10-year average 1923-31. The 57½ million bushel Kansas crop last year was due to bad weather and growing conditions, not to any reduction in acreage. And the 124 million bushels predicted for this year would be well under our 177 million bushel average for the 5 years 1928-32.

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

Huge Acreage But Small Crop

Acreage alone doesn't set the bushels for wheat harvest. Last year's 10,811,793 acres turned out only 57½ million bushels. The 12½ million acres seeded for the 1931 crop, made 239,806,502 million bushels, our big crop. That 1931 crop beat the 1933 crop by 182 million bushels—yet had only 1¼ million more acres on which to do it. Acreage seeded isn't such a good measuring stick for the crop that will be harvested.

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

And Another Sign-up Coming

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

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

Value of Crop Cut Being Seen

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

Prove Your Wheat Cut

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

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

New Wheat Sign-Up Rules

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

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

Our Big Corn-Hog Sign-Up

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

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

Beef Joins the Farm Act

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

CATTLE have joined the ranks of basic commodities under the Farm Act. President Roosevelt signed the bill two weeks ago. It provides a ¼-billion-dollar fund to be used in reducing herds, for marketing agreements, for eradicating diseased cows, and to buy beef and dairy products for distribution to the needy. All energy of the New Deal now can be focused on helping the cattleman out of his plight.

Peanuts, rye, flax, barley and grain sorghums also are made basic commodities by this bill, the Senate having tacked them on to it. But it isn't likely a processing tax will be applied to any of these commodities except cattle, and not right away for cattle.

The beef program is to be worked out at a conference in Chicago, April 26. F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Livestock Association, believes cattlemen will urge government buying of beef for the needy, and doing away with diseased cattle as the quickest ways to bring relief to cattlemen. He doesn't believe

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

For Easier Seed Loans

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

Ask for a Cow-Killing Campaign

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

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

New Cow-Killing Campaign

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

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

Butterfat Bonus Won't Work

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

To Step on Someone's Toes

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

'A String on Corn Loans

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

Big Owners for Hog Plan

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

Where Bonus Ought to Go

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

More Roughage Won't Do

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

Corn Loans Cost 3 Cents

LOANS on farm-warehoused corn cost farmers between 2 and 3 cents a bushel on corn placed under seal as collateral. So reports the Commodity Credit Corporation. The charge includes cost of inspection, sealing and interest and insurance for 12 months. Loans on corn to farmers have been made at the rate of 1 million dollars a day. Corn now sealed in farm warehouses in 10 states where the bulk of the loans are being made, is eligible for total loans of about 75 million dollars. The loan rate is 45 cents a bushel rate of interest 4 per cent, and maturity date of notes is August 1, 1934. The average loan to the farm is about 1,500 bushels of corn. Loans on farm-warehoused corn are being made in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Colorado, South Dakota and Minnesota, May 1 only.

They're swapping stories about the New Ford V-8

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

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

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

We want you to know this Thoroughbred—the New Ford V-8. Go over its

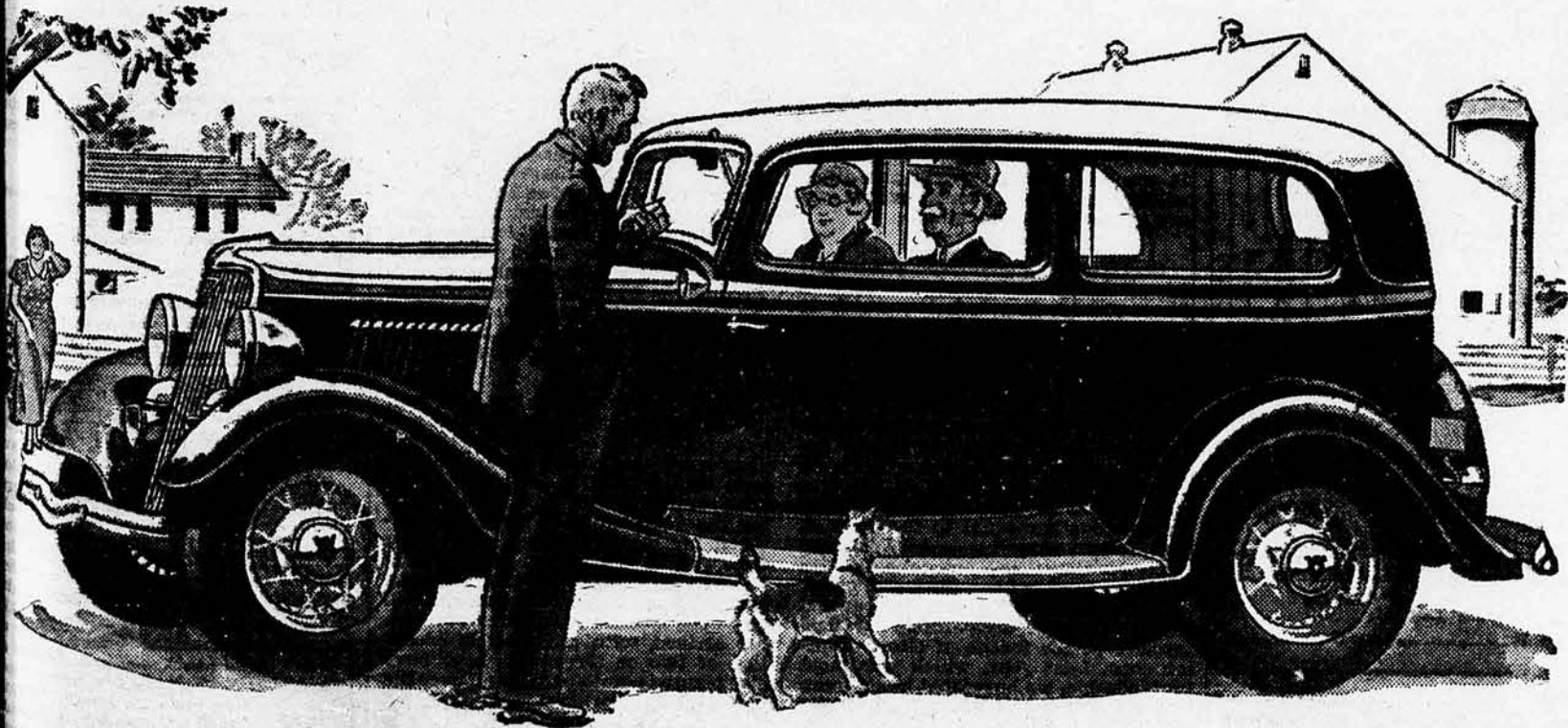


points the way you would a prize Hereford or Angus. Notice its conformation. Remember its pedigree. Drive it and try its speed, power, and pick-up. Note the way it eases over the bumps and rides along the country roads. The way to really know a Ford V-8 is to drive it.

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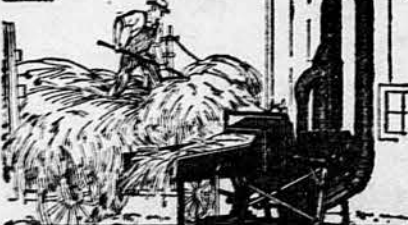
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"Build Back" The Pastures

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawk Farm, Gridley, Kansas

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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It's Nearly Sudan Time

SUDAN grass makes wonderful summer pasture for all farm stock. It has no equal for the hot months of June, July and August, and until frost. The farmer says an acre of Sudan makes more feed for livestock than 10 acres of native grass. No matter how the weather gets, or how native grass dries up from heat, Sudan keeps growing and making good yields. Hot weather seems merely to speed up the crop. Middle of May to June 15, is the best time to seed it . . . By the time the soil has damaged Sudan, wheat or winter barley will supply pasture until later cold sets in. Early in the spring wheat or winter barley again fill in most until the Sudan pasture is ready for use, making a year-round pasture.

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

Try Your Pasture Luck

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

My Grass Is Worth More

R. D. M.

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

I often failed to cut buck brush by May 10. Now I know it can be con-

trolled if cut at the right time. I sometimes allowed a crop of weeds to go to seed, now I mow them in time.

I don't expect native pastures to equal Sudan during July and August. I have divided my native pastures into three parts and graze them in rotation. And I don't expect pasture to provide all the feed for my producing cows. Corn 2 parts and oats 1 part make a good mixture to be fed on grass.


Cut Buck Brush Soon

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

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

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

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Dust Seed to Kill Smut

FIELDS planted to sorghums with untreated seed are almost sure to lose a good deal of grain from sorghum smut. The disagreeable dust and spores of the smut when harvesting and threshing the crop is even worse in many cases than loss of seed. Copper carbonate dust is just about 100 per cent effective for sorghum smut. Use 4 ounces a bushel of seed and thoroughly grind it into the seed coat. Mixing in the planter boxes or with a scoop shovel does not work well enough.

Six Better-Pasture Tips

GETTING more and better pasture comes from not over-grazing, from mowing out weeds and brush, rotation grazing, reseeding, fertilizing, and use supplemental or change-off pasture crops. Divide the pasture into three or more sections and rotate the grazing among them. Each section will carry the stock for 10 to 20 days, depending upon the amount of forage it contains. This allows intensive grazing for a short time with a longer rest for the grass to grow back again. Pasture output will be increased from 30 to 50 per cent. Five tons of manure to an acre every other year is enough to increase the yield of most grasses 25 to 50 per cent. Fertilizers are profitable when spread on some of the better lands of pasture.

My Best Pasture Crop

LAST year Sudan grass was my best pasture crop. It was sowed late in July on a small patch where I dug a crop of potatoes. It is a drouth-resister and makes excellent supplementary pasture. It made 2 crops of hay and 12 months' pasture following the second cutting. Cows leave lespedeza to graze on the Sudan.—Earl T. Sechler.

An Easier Seed Harvest

PASTURE second-year Sweet clover until about June 1, if you plan to use it for a seed crop. Pasturing results in a shorter, more branched growth of clover that yields as much as clover that has not been pastured, and is more easily harvested. Flipping the clover above the lower branches about the middle of May does the same thing.

Fool the Chinch Bugs

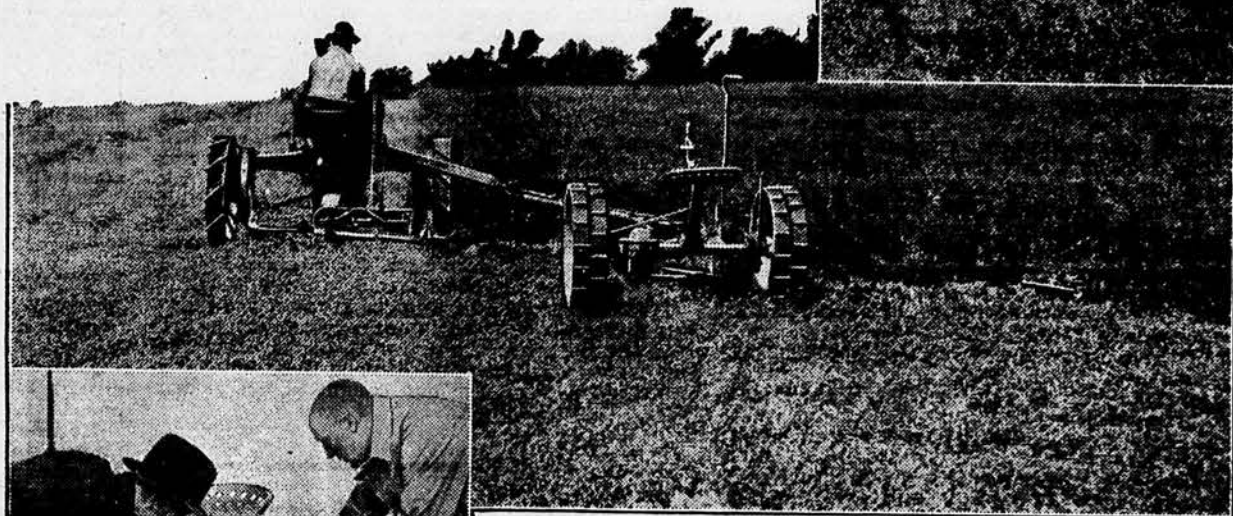
G. D. J.

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

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

When corn is planted at the proper time on a good seedbed, on good land, and not alongside a grain crop, chinch bug damage usually is small. If corn is not planted at the proper time, the season is backward and favorable for the pest, use an early-maturing variety. If the cornfield has to be

Put These Modern Tools to Work in Your Hay Fields



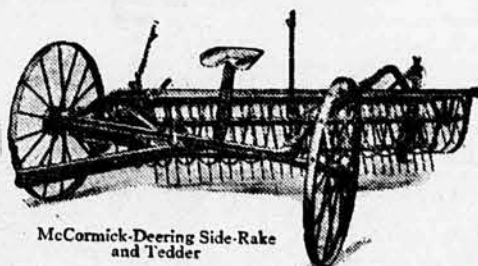
McCormick-Deering Farmall Tractor with 7-foot tractor mower and the McCormick-Deering No. 7 Enclosed-Gear Trailer Mower, cutting a 14-foot swath. In the upper right-hand corner is the Farmall 12, the small size in this famous line of all-purpose tractors, operating a 7-foot tractor mower.

SPEED in the hay field is the order of the day when McCormick-Deering Equipment takes over the haying job. The McCormick-Deering line of hay tools includes the popular No. 7 Enclosed-Gear Mower, tractor mowers for Farmall operation, self-dump rakes, tedders, side-rakes and tedders, loaders, sweep rakes, stackers, and presses. These tools, plus Farmall power, give their owners a big advantage at haying time. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about this modern line of hay machines. Be sure to see the No. 7 Mower.

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AT RIGHT: The McCormick-Deering Cylinder-Rake Hay Loader in action. Its frame and solid bottom are of steel construction. This loader picks up from either the swath or windrow.



McCormick-Deering Side-Rake and Tedder

McCORMICK-DEERING

Lonesome Ranch

BY CHARLES ALDEN SELTZER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALIGHT flared thru the doorway into which Krell had disappeared, and Krell's voice reached her:

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

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

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

"Won't you please get my things, Mr. Krell?" she asked.

"Sure! I forgot you'd be needing them," and smiled over his shoulder.

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

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

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

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

"Oh—certainly."

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

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

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

KRELL had lit a bracket-lamp in the bedroom; but not until she had fastened the door and had examined the two windows did she satisfy her curiosity regarding its furnishings.

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

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

After dressing, when she opened the outside door, to find just in front of it on the porch a pail of fresh water, she accused herself of prudishness, and wondered if Krell had not laughed at her. She was so embarrassed that she felt she could not have faced the man had he appeared before her.

However, Krell did not appear. After breakfast, which he prepared from the stock of provisions that Krell had inventoried, she went to the kitchen door and glanced at the horse corral.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Story Today

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

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

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



She closed the door and stood behind it, leaving it slightly ajar, to listen

should have to be bothered to discuss such a situation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

She faced Krell resolutely.

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on Page 20)

THE MYSTERY OF BESSIE'S BITTER MILK



AS the cow been eating wild onion? No, Watson, another of weed's at fault weedy tobacco smouldering in a soupy pipe. Here's your trouble. And the solution? A well-kept pipe and Sir Walter Raleigh Smoking Tobacco. This gentle and fragrant mixture is a special selection of Kentucky Burleys. Raised, and cultivated, well aged for pipe kindness. Sir Walter is definitely cooler and slowing. It's the perfect smoke for a man whose pipe is in his teeth all day—that's one reason it has become a national favorite in five short years. Try it.

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AND IT'S MILD

Across Kansas

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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| 1921 | — 13 |
| 1922 | — 7 |
| 1923 | — 27 |
| 1925 | — 25 |
| 1926 | — 19 |
| 1928 | — 2 |
| 1929 | — 26 |
| 1934 | — 31 |
| Total | —155 |

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

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No guess work at the Del Monte farms. For 15 years they have tested Twin City Tractors in the hardest kind of farm work. Accurate records were kept of oil, fuel, labor and repair expenses. Twin City proved itself a successful tractor for the Del Monte farms.

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

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New Car—G. W. Cling, Esbon. Ford V-8 coach.

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

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

New Truck—Ray Johnson, Burr Oak. Ford V-8 truck.

New Car—William Chilcott, Mankato. Chevrolet coach.

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

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

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

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

Improvements—W. L. Dunn, Courtland. Re-shingled and painted house.

Improvements — Claude Gimple, Jewell county. New porch.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Easy Way to Dry Up Cows

H. A. H.

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

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

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

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

This Cow Has Garget

I have a cow, fresh the second time, that has a lump in one of her teats about half way up. Is there any remedy?—W. A. F.

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

Twice daily give the cow a mixture of ½-ounce of formalin in 1 quart of water. Some cattle will take this medicine with feed, altho usually it is necessary to drench them with it. Continue treatment 10 days, then discontinue for a week, and give another 10-day course. If disease comes back give treatment again. If the milk becomes so badly infected that it has the appearance of pus or matter, consult a competent graduate veterinarian.—R. R. D.

¶ We are still enjoying Kansas Farmer, as we have for many years. It is a wonderful source of information and we always seem to find just what we want to know.—Mrs. Alex Williams, Beloit, Kan.

STOVER-SAMSON WINDMILLS

DOUBLE GLASS—Are self-oiling and self-adjusting to storm or slightest breeze. Bearings are guaranteed for 10 years. STOVER PUMP JACKS are made in worm, cone, pump, double gear types for all size pumps. STOVER ENGINES in sizes and types for every farm use. GET OUR FREE BOOKS That tell about farm water systems, capacities, how to change old style mills to self-oiling, etc. Just send card to—STOVER MFG. & ENGINE CO., Freeport, Ill. Dept. 128

LEWIS' LYE
Lewis' Lye-Fed Hogs Make Bigger Gains with Less Feed.
Send for Free Information. Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. 20 N. Wacker, Chicago

ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER RELIEVED
I will send any sufferer a \$1.25 bottle of Lane's Treatment by mail on FREE TRIAL. If it satisfies send me \$1.25. If not your report cancels charge. Address D. J. Lane, 120 Lane Bldg., St. Marys, Kansas



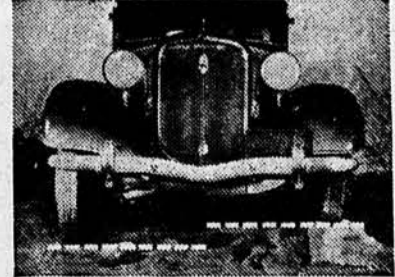
"Only Plymouth had All the Features we wanted for our money"

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

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

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

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



INDIVIDUAL WHEEL SPRINGS make your Plymouth roll over bumps, ruts and chuckholes without bouncing or jouncing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Good Medicine for a Calf

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

Court Upheld Oleo Tax

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

PLYMOUTH \$530

IT'S THE BEST ENGINEERED LOW-PRICED CAR

AND UP AT THE FACTORY DETROIT

CHANGE TO *crispness*



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

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

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

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



Kellogg's

FOR CRISPNESS

Make Motherhood Safe

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

IT SURE "would be nice for a young mother to live in New York City where folks know how to take care of young mothers who bring babies into the world. Why, there's a big club of ladies there called the Maternity Center Association and their chief job is to make motherhood safe and easy!"



Dr. Lerrigo

True enough. All of us may take our hats off to New York's Maternity Center Association. What they do for the young mothers of New York spreads itself all over our land. Their big point is that too many mothers die in childbirth in this country compared with certain other civilized lands. Taking the United States as a whole it is found that for every 5,000 living babies born, 33 mothers are sacrificed. That is too many. The Maternity Center Association asserts that among 5,000 births under their favorable conditions, that in 8 years only 11 mothers died.

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

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

It is believed that 10,000 of the 16,000 American women who annually die in childbirth could be saved, if every prospective mother received proper care. In order to obtain such care there are two outstanding needs even more demanded by the farm woman than her city neighbor.

(1) Obtain competent care as soon as pregnancy is established.

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

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

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

A Good Investment

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

My Kansas Farmer Book

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

"WHEN I LEARNED TO COOK, THERE WEREN'T ANY HIGH-POWER BURNERS"

"I'M LUCKY, MOTHER! SOME OF THE CLUB GIRLS HAVE TO USE POKY OLD STOVES"

High-Power Perfection Range No. R-559

Improve your kitchen with
HIGH-POWER PERFECTION

ONE PURCHASE will give you a cooler, more convenient kitchen. ONE PURCHASE will make your work easier, quicker — more economical of both time and strength. This same purchase will enable you to keep all your cooking and baking up to your highest standards. When you buy a new High-Power Perfection oil-burning stove, all these kitchen improvements are yours — and, in addition, a noticeable saving on fuel costs.



SUPERFEX OIL-BURNING REFRIGERATOR

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

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

Finishes are porcelain and baked enamel and lacquer in a choice of color combinations to bring new beauty to any kitchen. Ask your dealer to show you the new Perfection ranges, also the stoves designed for use with separate ovens. Enjoy High-Power cleanliness and speed in your kitchen this week. Send for booklet. Perfection Stove Company, 7814-B Platt Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.



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

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

The mark of quality

PERFECTION Oil Burning STOVES

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

Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

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

REMARKABLE SUCCESS In Raising Baby Chicks

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

YOU RUN NO RISK

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

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. 20,
Waterloo, Iowa

For Sale by all Leading Druggists and Poultry Supply Dealers.



Quick Protection

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

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

Black Leaf 40
Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp. Incorporated, Louisville, Kentucky

WORM WITH THE GIZZARD CAPSULE
Get All 3 Kinds! LARGE ROUND, LARGE TAPE and PIN WORMS

Patented INSOLUBLE coating. More effective; easier on the birds. At your Lee dealer. **GEO. H. LEE CO., Mfrs., Omaha, Nebr.**

POULTRY

Regulating Brooder Heat

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

No Cure for Coccidiosis

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

You May Hatch 1,000 Eggs

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

Sun Porch for the Chicks

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

A Corncob Chick Carpet

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

Found 11 Developed Eggs

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

Why Some Eggs Are Larger

Can I feed my hens so they will lay larger eggs?—B. J. J.

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

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

Turks Can't Stand Filth

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

Sweet Corn Until October

ANNIE L. WELLS
Franklin County.

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

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

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

21c MORE FOR NOPCO XX BIRDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BEST TRADE-IN Lowest Prices
EASY TERMS
GALLOWAY'S
NEW SEPARATOR
New Improved Galloway Masterpiece Separator. Ten exclusive features. Four sizes—lowest prices ever offered—terms low as \$3.00 per month without interest. Write today for Galloway Separator catalog, prices, trade allowance, terms, etc. The Galloway Co., Box 517 Waterloo, Ia.

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

EXPERIENCED CHICK RAISERS FEED NUTRENA

Over 350,000 Poultry Raisers Endorse Nutrena Chick Mash

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

Why take chances? Why experiment this year when chicks cost more? Start them right with NUTRENA.

A baby chick can starve on a bucketful of the wrong kind of feed, yet only two handfuls of NUTRENA needed to safely feed a baby chick the critical first three weeks. Ask your dealer or write us direct.

FREE BOOK

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

NUTRENA MILLS, Inc.
Dept. G Kansas City, Kansas

Always FEED

Nutrena
CHICK MASH
"Makes Pert Little Pullets and Foxy Little Roosters"

All Are Members of One Family



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

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

Lonesome Ranch

(Continued from Page 10)

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

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

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

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

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

She felt curiously dull, apathetic. She had ceased to care—almost. It was too late now. She had passed two days at the ranch-house, and to her friends and to others who would hear of it the action would seem as improper, the offense as monstrous, as tho she had stayed a month or a year.

Because she had yielded to indecision, because she had been too cowardly to walk 40 miles to Panya, or 90 miles to the nearest town, she had lost what she had always valued more than anything else in the world—her reputation.

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

time Allan Creighton's face was before her, his cold-gray eyes reproaching her, his reproving voice in her ears:

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

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

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

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

She cringed back, knowing that she would never attempt to walk to Panya, realizing that her courage was not equal to the test. Over her, in the evening, settled a sullen resignation and a defiance that brought her head erect. And when night came she again yielded to tears. And so she vacillated, passing from one mood to another, tho still keeping to the ranch-house; while the hours fled and she began to think that Gordon would never come; that Fate had deliberately planned all this, that there was no escape, that she was doomed forever to endure the dread monotony of the desolate world into which she had come.

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

(To Be Continued)

A Radio That Won't Fail

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

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

Lane County's Mule Farm

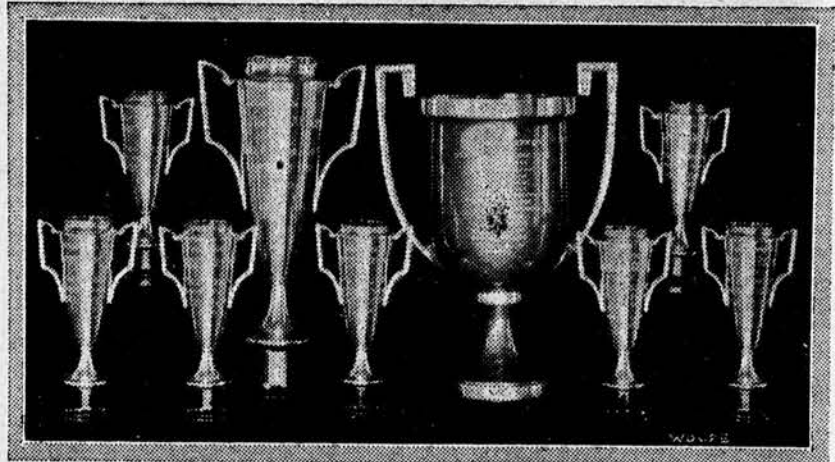
PROBABLY the largest mule and jackass farm in the world, is the Hineman jack and mule farm, near Dighton, Lane county. It is the home of "Dixie," the red mare mule that was champion at last year's American Royal, the year before that, and the year before that. Besides Dixie and other mules, the ranch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

And Then Came Grimm

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

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

Who'll Win the 1934 Club Cups?



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

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

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

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

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

The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of _____ county in the Capper Clubs.

I am interested in department checked:

- Baby Chicks
- Gilt
- Small Pen
- Sow and Litter
- Farm Flock
- Dairy Calf
- Bee
- Beef Calf

If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and The Club News, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed _____ Age _____

Approved _____ Parent or Guardian

Postoffice _____ R. F. D. _____ Date _____

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

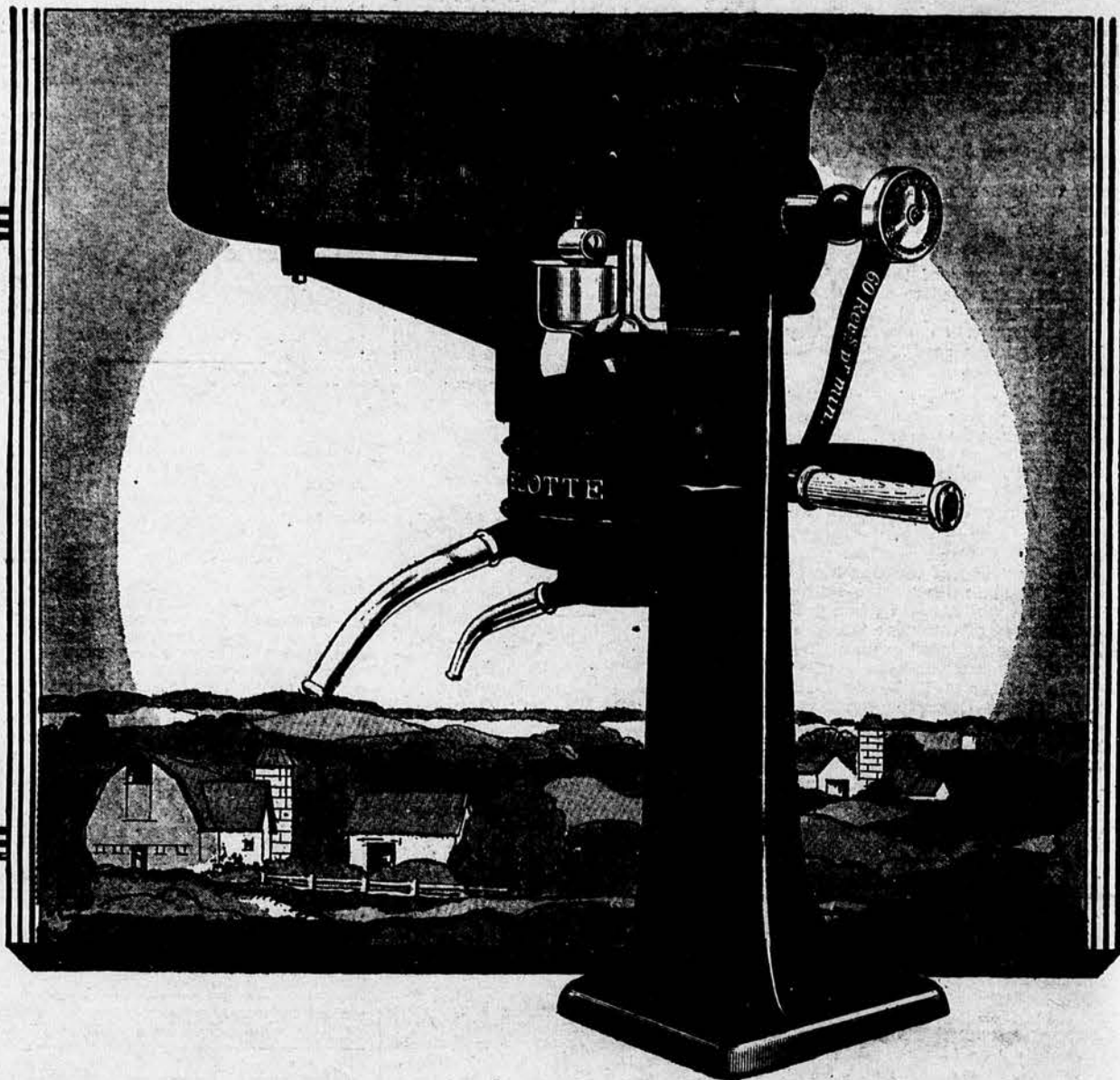
Fill Out This Coupon and Send It to J. M. Parks, Club Manager, the Capper Building, Topeka, and Get a Start for Profits in 1934

Home-Owned Farms

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

NEW LOW MODEL MELOTTE

Ball Bearings. Of course the NEW Melotte Separator has Ball Bearings. The Melotte Separator has always had ball bearings. It has had ball bearings for 40 years.



PROOF! "We are getting enough EXTRA cream with our new Melotte over our old separator to make our monthly payments. It skims ALL the cream, runs easy, is easy to clean and certainly sanitary."
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(Print Your Name and Address Plainly)

Name _____
Post Office _____
R. F. D. _____ State _____
No. Cows _____ Name of Present Separator _____
Milked _____

Farmers ATTENTION! NOW! — The new low model Melotte Separator can now be bought at the lowest price ever offered — lowest in Melotte history! Think of it! This may be your last chance to buy at this low price — inflation may make it necessary to increase our prices. Protect yourselves by writing today for prices and full details of our great No-Money-Down "Thirty Day Free Trial" Offer.

Remember, you can now get this great new Melotte Separator for \$5 down and \$5 per month — you can buy at the lowest price in history — and you can also enjoy a 30 Days' Free Trial — absolutely free! — without the slightest obligation to buy! You can have full liberty to return it at our expense if not entirely satisfied! Hurry! Write today for free Melotte Catalog — send for full details of the great "Buy Now" Low Price Offer. Mail coupon NOW!

My 30 Days' FREE Trial will show you that the NEW Low Model Ball Bearing Melotte will save you cream that your old separator is losing right now — enough to soon pay for a NEW Melotte. Year in and year out, the new Melotte will put MORE cream in your cream can than any other separator made — because — the Melotte is the only separator with a TRULY suspended Self-Balancing Bowl hanging free from a single top bearing, with NO bottom bearing or bushing to wear out. Rebalancing expense is UNKNOWN! Balances itself! Never gets out of balance. Skims as perfectly after 10, 20 and even 40 years' use as when new. Stop your cream losses FOREVER — give up your old cream wasting separator now and buy the NEW Melotte. Many NEW Melotte features guarantee you new comforts, new conveniences, never possible with any cream separator before.

Write for Big New Offer!

Send today for the free Melotte catalog telling all about the NEW Low Model Ball Bearing Melotte that is fast replacing other separators everywhere. Get my Buy Now Offer, my 30 Days' Free Trial, and Big New Easy Terms Offer. Even though you feel you won't need a new separator for months be sure to get details of this great New Melotte Offer — NOW!

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