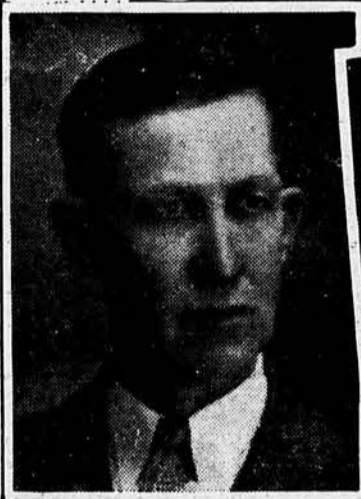


KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE



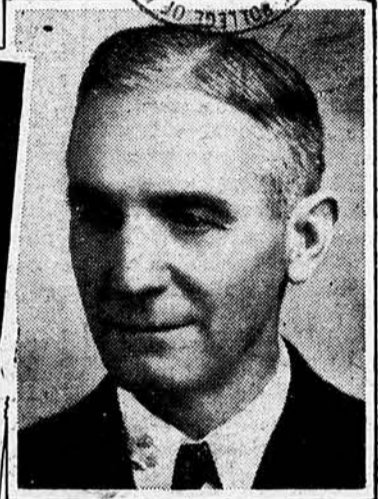
CHESTER A. SPRAY
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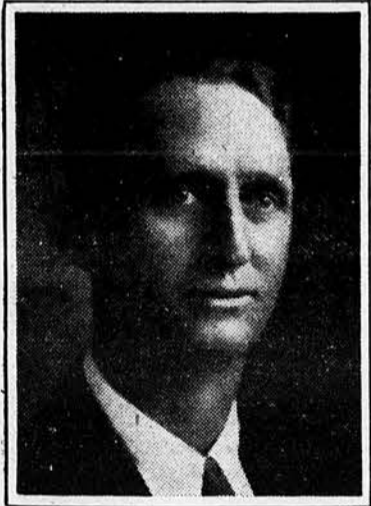
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KANSAS MASTER FARMERS 1935



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PROTECTION



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GREAT BEND



RALF E. HOCKENS
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Walt Carr sure gets a lot of satisfaction from his favorite "Makin's"

MAKES CHORES SEEM EASIER. Walt Carr pauses to roll a cigarette with Prince Albert. He believes in having a little fun in life as you go along, so he uses quality tobacco for his "makin's." He's a real snappy roller—spins 'em out in 12 seconds. Walter says: "Prince Albert makes for easier rolling—doesn't blow away. It has a rich fragrance—and tastes mild and mellow. Prince Albert speaks for itself when you open the tin!" P.A. smokes good in pipes too, men!



GETTING READY. Mr. Carr traps a lot—does pretty well at it too. "Prince Albert sure is smooth," says Walt. If Prince Albert sounds good the way he tells about it, why not roll P.A. yourself? We take the risk of pleasing you. Read generous offer below.

70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-oz. tin of Prince Albert.

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The no-risk way of trying P.A.!

Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.

(Signed) R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

PRINCE ALBERT

THE EASY-TO-ROLL JOY SMOKE

From a Marketing Viewpoint

HOMER J. HENNEY

1—I am keeping all my heifer calves and expect to increase my cow herd.—E. H., Ellsworth Co.

About 8 out of 10 chances for some profit doing this. The cattle production cycle is still downward. Your program looks safe for 2 or 3 years at least. Before cow values turn definitely lower, they should work some higher than the present high market.

2—I am going to buy some choice steer calves in February, feed silage and hay, turn out on grass, and feed 90 days beginning August 1.—F. W. S., Harvey Co.

About 8 out of 10 chances for some profit. This project looks less risky than number 5 or 8, and can be closed out in August, if there is a good corn crop and conditions show signs of a declining price trend before election time.

3—I believe I will buy some corn right away for feeding this summer.—J. W. M., Cloud Co.

About 8 out of 10 chances for some profit. Yes, it looks like corn bought in February, March or April, would be cheaper than corn bought hand-to-mouth in July, August and September.

4—I am buying light pigs at \$9 a hundredweight and feeding so as to weigh 200 pounds by July 15.—G. B. S., Republic Co.

About 7 out of 10 chances for some profit. Yes, it looks as if the selling price at that time would warrant the corn and shooat expense. On July 1, one can judge whether to shift the time of selling.

5—I have some silage and hay. I intend to buy some choice heifers to feed for the May-June market. I will have to buy my corn.—D. M., Dickinson Co.

About 7 out of 10 chances for some profit. This may be all right, but if one could head the heifers for a later market they might net more money. Also, 70-cent corn might return more in good quality steers than in the same grade of heifers.

6—I am going to sell my wheat before March 1.—F. A. P., Riley Co.

About 6 out of 10 chances for some profit. It usually pays to hold wheat from February to late March. This year there is a fair chance of a rally by April which will be more than enough to pay to hold it.

7—I want to keep some extra gilts now in order to have plenty of pigs to feed up the extra corn I expect to raise this year.—G. S., Washington Co.

About 5 out of 10 chances for some profit. The extra gilts may be all right but one may be better off by selling the shoats and the rebred gilts in September, rather than finishing the pigs and selling on a lower level in January or February of 1937.

8—I expect to buy steers on May 1, for my pasture instead of buying now and roughing until spring. I will sell off grass.—G. A. P., Marion Co.

About 4 out of 10 chances for some profit. This was fairly profitable last year on the better grades and may be again, but it does not look any too good on the medium grades of steers. It might be better to buy in February, if one can get the feed to rough until May 1.

Kansas Farmer crop reporters say:

Allen—Early seeded wheat got fine start last fall, late seeded did not; however, prolonged wet fall followed by severe cold since January has almost killed all wheat, some may come thru. Fruit may not be hurt. One other effect has been a sharp reduction in produce.—Guy M. Tredway.

Allen—Farmers think the hard freeze will be good for the soil, but hard on wheat. Plenty of feed. Grain scarce. Stock hogs high.—T. E. Whitlow.

Barber—Ground frozen so we cannot plow for oats. Farm sales have started, livestock and farm machinery bring good prices. There will be more farms changing hands than usual this spring. Cold weather hard on the grasshoppers. C. W. Werner sold a 9-months-old colt for \$132, not bad for a Barber county stockman.—Albert Felton.

Bourbon—Wheat looks brown and pretty sorry. No snow or moisture lately. Stock selling well at sales. Feed scarce, lots of poor cattle in country. Several cattlemen said they will have nothing except prairie hay left by March. Lots of places changing hands.—J. A. Storhm.

Brown—Bucking snow, cutting wood and butchering, provide employment. Many public sales, all well attended and property sells high. A few baby chicks reported.—E. E. Taylor.

Dickinson—Ground frozen hard and large cracks are showing in fields. Farmers

Do You Have a Question?

YOUR "profitable project" questions will be answered promptly by letter, if mailed to Kansas Farmer, Topeka. If you are interested in this timely market information service, and if it is of help to you, will you kindly drop the editors a line about it?

eager to know what effect freeze will have on wheat. Will have enough rough feed. Corn has to be shipped in and about all farmers buying corn. Seed corn will be some problem. Hens doing well considering weather. Hogs a good price, but not many to sell.—F. M. Lorson.

Ellis—Wheat mostly in good condition, moisture would be welcome. Feed holding out well so far. Hogs not as plentiful as last year.—C. F. Erbort.

Ford—Last snow gave some protection to wheat. Weather cold, and it takes lots of feed for stock. Sales still going strong, with good prices.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Inquiries from over state asking to buy oats in large quantities from growers. I haven't located any. Some seed oats being advertised in our county paper at 35c a bushel. Many farms for rent, not many selling. At recent sale price ranges were: Horses, \$10 to \$167; mules, \$50 to \$162.50; cows, \$30 to \$60; steer calves, \$20 to \$28.50; fat hogs, \$15 to \$21; prairie hay, 14c to 23c a bale; alfalfa hay, 30c to 42c a bale.—Ellias Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—No moisture to speak of. Wheat dormant and will be until winter breaks. Most sheep that were shipped in to pasture wheat have been shipped to market. Some fields blowing that were pastured heavily with sheep. Livestock still looks fair, bring good prices at community sales.—John I. Aldrich.

Gray—Need moisture. There are indications of dust storms if present weather continues. Wheat is a good stand, but not large enough to protect fields from driving winds. Stock selling well at public sales.—Mrs. George E. Johnson.

Greenwood—Not much snow. Farmers butchering—more beeves killed than usual. Will be a great deal of moving this spring; some land owners holding out for cash rent. Wheat seems all right, volunteer oats have not been killed yet. No threshing has been done, will be some kafir threshed. Livestock doing well.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—A light covering of snow on the fields, moisture needed for wheat. Livestock in fair condition, feed scarce. Usual amount of home butchering. Hatchery flocks doing well. Eggs scarce—indifference because of low prices and feed shortage. Gardens being planned for spring.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Zero weather hard on wheat as growth is short and does not afford much protection. Livestock doing well but requires lots of feed.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Meeting of sheep and wool growers at Oskaloosa was attended by men from several counties, speakers were from Kansas City and Manhattan. Many wish to rent farms, few to buy. Telephone a great convenience while it is so cold. Plenty of fuel and feed.—J. B. Schenck.

Lane—Several snows of an inch or less, but not much moisture. Has been a fine winter on stock, but a good, wet snow would be of great benefit to wheat. Plenty of 12-inch ice. All seem to think 1936 will be a good year for Western Kansas.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Weather very trying on stock. Quite a loss with little lambs, pigs and calves. But groundhog did not see his shadow, so we will have spring. Some have garden seeds already.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Farmers think thoro freezing will do soil good. Men of authority think wheat still in good condition despite constant cold weather. Severe cold has taken lots of feed but stock looks well. As soon as weather permits, farmers will resume threshing grain sorghums, some of which will be offered for sale. Still is quite an amount of feed for sale.—R. W. Greene.

Linn—Zero weather not so good for wheat, as wheat land is a glare of ice. Bad on livestock, most animals have good shelter. Weather also bad on chinch bugs and good on farm land. Farmers beginning to look forward for a bumper crop and better times.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—A few light snows, but very little moisture, which is hard on wheat. Feed scarce. Very few public sales.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—Zero weather hard on stock and fowls not well-sheltered. Wet fall weather and cold winter bad on wheat.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Moisture needed, especially for wheat. Farmers eager for warmer weather to allow field work to start. Fair crowds at community sales and pretty good prices on most livestock. Plenty of roughage in county yet.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—Surely has taken fuel and feed this winter, a good thing Kansas has lots of timber. There is a shortage of soft coal, but many cities and small towns in our county burn gas, which helps a lot. I see more hens and pullets have been kept on the farm, and the egg production is greater than it has been in 5 years, so look for lower egg prices.—J. D. Stosz.

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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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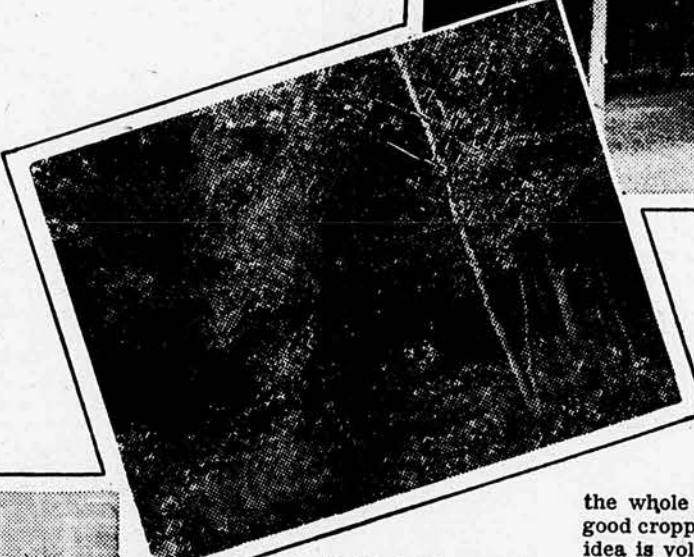
Soil Saving Work Spreads Out

TUDOR CHARLES

WE ALL have wondered how work done by the Soil Conservation Service might be made available to every farm. The Mankato project started the Federal soil saving program in Kansas. Now there are similar groups working at Liberal, Iola and Ottawa. But there is a new move. So far it is the most important step to farmers in general. Farmers in 5 counties have organized into co-operative soil conservation associations. These 5 groups are located in Kingman, Morris, Coffey, Wilson and Jefferson. One hundred farmers is the number each county association is endeavoring to include this year. The set-up includes 3 groups. The Soil Conservation Serv-



CCC workers, co-operating with the Soil Conservation Service, cleaned up this woodlot, at left, on the Stewart Sisters' farm along highway 69 north of Ottawa; it is the same woodlot above, after the work was finished. Cutting brush and weeds out of the woods makes the timber plot worth more and improves the grass.



At left, H. L. Cudney, Trousdale, plants 2 rows of corn and leaves 2 rows blank. Here he raised some good ears in 1935, and seeded wheat between the rows. Below, a lister which leaves ridges every few feet in the furrow, was used on this terraced field on Charles McCammon's farm, Mankato. The ridged-furrows checked run-off and washing in the field.



for terracing, clearing and crops. Usually farmers will wish to place the whole farm in the set-up so they can get a good cropping plan going on every acre. The whole idea is voluntary. A farmer need terrace only as much land as he is able and willing. He provides power and equipment for terracing. Township and county equipment will be rented in many cases. He supplies feed for field planting of grass or legumes the same as for his other crops.

In Kingman county, 64 farmers and land-owners joined the soil association in the first few days. Farmers explain the plan to prospective members, missing no one they think might be interested. In Jefferson county there were 91 paid members late in January, and 110 requests for membership. This was causing some discussion among officers of the association. It is felt that only about 100 farmers can be given service this year.

There is a county council of three, working in the soil set-up. It includes the president of the soil association, the president of the Farm Bureau and the county

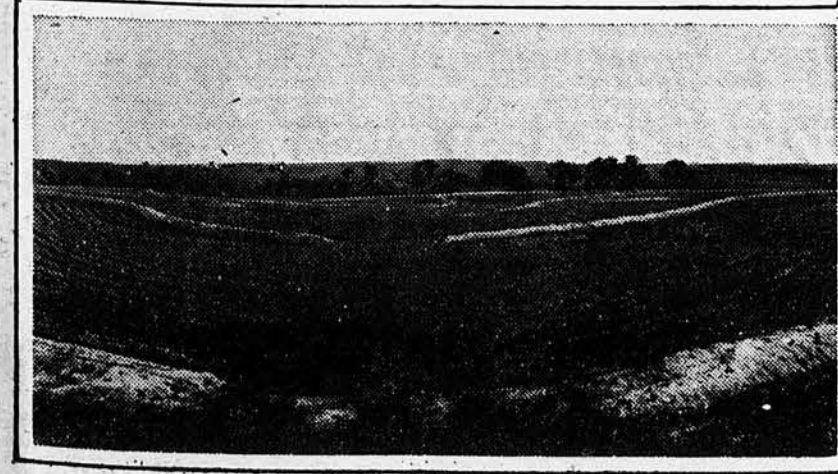
ice, with a CCC camp of about 200 men located in the county, contributes engineering help and soil and crop advice. The technical men go out on the farms and assist the farmer-member in working out a crop rotation which will fill the soil saving objectives and fit the terrace lines, diversion ditches and other engineering devices recommended by the engineers. Cropping systems have a lot to do with soil washing. The CCC unit supplies all labor needed in clearing land, building dams, and making outlet channels. Also machinery and power for ditches and all materials not found on the farm, such as rock, concrete, wire and posts.

The Kansas Extension Service organizes the associations thru the local Farm Bureau. It contributes the salary of an assistant-agent who acts as the association manager and works directly with the farmers.

Farmers' dues to join the associations this year have been \$5. This money goes to pay the traveling and office expenses of the assistant-agent. The agreement between members and the Soil Service is that they will maintain the construction and clearing work done on their farms for 5 years. This gives soil-saving dams, outlet channels, woodlot and brush clearing a chance to show what it can do for the farm. Only a part of the farm need be placed under the plan to be worked out



Terraces would have prevented this washing, shown above, on a farm near Ottawa, in the Franklin-Douglas county soil conservation district. Left, where fields are too big or rough it sometimes is necessary to carry run-off water down a channel in the center of the field. On this Jewell county farm, terraces are sloped gently into a channel which is seeded down to grass to carry off water. The channel soon would have been a gully without protection. Terraces hold much water back on the land.



agent. The directors include the 4 officers of the soil association, a director of the Farm Bureau and 2 elected members from the soil group.

Unlike many good movements which require considerable proof in the form of successful operation, the soil conservation idea seems to be going over rapidly. Ralf Hockens, Arrington, said farmers had accepted terraces, and now they must learn to work between them principally by contouring. He also found the best brush for soil-saving dams is hedge. Apple-tree brush soon rotted. It is better for smoking meat, anyway. (Continued on Page 13)

Let's Have the Actual Facts

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

WITH all that has been said and written about unemployment, there still is a woeful lack of definite information essential to the working out of any practical plan of relief.

The estimates of the number of unemployed vary, not by thousands or hundreds of thousands, but by millions.

We have seen estimates varying from 6 million to 12 million, which means that we have no reliable information.

It would seem that with all the people employed in the various research departments there ought not to be this uncertainty. Of course, it is impossible to say at any particular date just exactly how many people are unemployed. The number necessarily will vary from week to week or from day to day, but it is possible to get an approximate estimate which is sufficiently accurate so that a plan of relief may be based upon it.

Now there are a few statements on which there is a very general agreement. One is the statement made by Governor Landon in his Kansas Day speech. No right thinking person in the United States, no matter what his or her party affiliation may be, wants any person to go hungry.

Second, while we do not expect that people who are able to work and have the opportunity to work, will be permitted to live in idleness at public expense, we grant that if they do not have the opportunity to work at living wages the general producing class must be burdened with the expense of providing such persons with food, clothing and shelter, during their enforced idleness.

Third, we recognize an obligation to care for such as are physically or mentally incapacitated to earn a living, even if work could be had for such persons if they were not incapacitated. This means that we acknowledge the duty of the public to care for helpless infancy and equally helpless old age. This does not mean that age alone calls for this public liability. In case of persons who have passed a certain age, say 60 or 65, if such persons are amply provided for or amply able to take care of themselves, we hold that the producing public is under no obligations to give them any donations paid for with taxes.

Furthermore, we are of the opinion that all that can be reasonably expected from those who must pay the bill for the maintenance of those, who for lack of paid employment or because of disability, is what may be called a minimum subsistence; that is, sufficient to supply absolutely necessary food, clothing and shelter for those who are unemployed or disabled, and necessary hospitalization for those who are sick and otherwise unprovided for.

It is our belief that with the necessary information as to the facts, a plan can be worked out by which no man, woman or child in the United States need go hungry or unclothed, or uncared for during sickness and deprived of proper medical attention or nursing, and that all this can be done without placing an intolerable burden on the producers.

According to the figures supplied by the United States Department of Commerce, the gross income of the producers of the United States last year was about 50 billion dollars. The total population of the United States was about 125 million. That makes the per capita income \$400 per annum. Last year the wealth producers of the country had to give up, in the way of taxes for the Federal Government, state governments, county, city, township and school district, nearly 40 per cent of the total, which left this average producer only \$240 per annum or \$20 a month out of which to pay his other necessary expenses of food, clothing and shelter. Of course, if he happened to hold an official job he dipped into this tax reservoir.

As there is in the neighborhood of one person in ten in the United States holding an office of some sort, this does raise the average remainder of the individual gross income to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$275 per annum after he had contributed his share of the taxes.

This may seem like a small income after payment of taxes, but the fact remains that this average citizen does live considerably above the mere subsistence line.

More or Less Modern Fables

A COLT that had roughed it thru the winter and was still covered with an enormous coat of hair, was feeling itchy and uncomfortable. While in this condition he happened to hear a long-haired man discoursing to a crowd about the injustices of the present system and suggesting, as a remedy, the adoption of the Townsend plan. After the colt had listened to the harangue for some time it said, as it leaned up against a fence-post to scratch: "That man and I will both feel a heap better after we shed our hair."

What is a subsistence income, that is, an income which, with economy and careful budgeting will supply the average individual in the United States with the absolute necessities of life? Opinions will, of course, vary, but when the Government decided to pay veterans of the Civil War service pensions, that is, pensions for service, without regard to dis-

Lola Jean

ED BLAIR

LOLA JEAN'S a little girl
Who wears a happy smile
Comes to our house visiting
Every little while.
A perfect little lady
As she gently steps inside
With a bit of dignity
And just enough of pride.
When she comes to grandmas
She knows just what to do
Makes a call where we live
And makes us happy, too!

ability, the amount was fixed at \$12.50 a month. This was to be paid to all who had served for more than 60 days, and who were honorably discharged, and who, in addition had reached the age of 62. It was supposed to be a subsistence pension. That seemed to fix the subsistence standard as \$150 per annum.

As I have said, the estimates of the number of unemployed vary from 6 million to 12 million. If we strike an average it would put the total number of unemployed at 9 million. I do not know that this figure is even approximately correct; that is the reason I consider it necessary to have far more accurate information than it seems possible to get now. But by assuming that 9 million is about correct, and that \$150 per annum is a minimum subsistence income for the individual, the total amount necessary to give that income to all of the unemployed would be 1,350 million dollars per annum.

Many of the unemployed are heads of families. The average family in the United States is possibly a little in excess of four persons. Under this subsistence allotment a family of four would be guaranteed an income of \$600 per annum. It has been estimated that there are some 20 million people in the United States dependent in part or in whole on public relief. On this basis, the maximum necessary to fill the guarantee would be 3 billion dollars per annum, but it can not be assumed that all of these 20 million are without income. It would seem like a fair assumption that their earnings, even in times of depression, would be perhaps 50 per cent of the minimum subsistence income. That would require the Federal Government and the states to raise 1½ billion dollars per annum in order to guarantee every man, woman and child sufficient income to supply them with the necessities.

Could this amount be raised by the taxpayers of the United States without adding to their burdens? It could, and if good horse-sense were used in both federal and state and local expenditures the burdens of the taxpayers could, in addition, be very considerably lessened. The volume of crime, which is costing the people of the nation untold millions, could be greatly reduced and safety greatly increased.

How could it be done?

First, instead of spending nearly a billion a year as we are now proposing to do, cut out the regular army, and substitute in its place a national police of some 12,000 highly trained and educated men, similar in qualifications to the force now connected with the Department of Justice. This force should all be college men and carefully trained for the service they would be expected to perform. They would, of course, be selected under civil service rules and divorced from partisan politics. The rank and file should be paid salaries of \$150 a month, plus \$50 a month for subsistence, food and clothing. They should be scattered about the United States in squads of perhaps 10, each squad under command of a sergeant selected for special fitness, whose salary should be, say, \$2,000 per annum plus \$50 a month for subsistence.

This force should not take the place of the regular force of peace officers, sheriffs, city police and road patrol, but should be supplemental to these forces. The total salaries of this force, including the salary of the commander-in-chief and his staff and office force, would not exceed 31 million dollars, and not more than 9 million dollars per annum for necessary equipment, equipped with machine guns, radio-

broadcasting equipment, perhaps with airplanes. The criminal would find his crime known all over the United States within a few minutes after it was committed, and his way of escape blocked.

Instead of a vast navy equipped with warships costing 20 to 40 million dollars a ship, which are obsolete almost as soon as built, we would have a few swift-sailing revenue cutters to guard our coasts from smugglers and bootlegged immigrants. Such a program would insure our neutrality and save the taxpayers ¼ billion dollars every year. That would be sufficient to pay the government's share of the unemployment relief.

But that would be only a part of the savings that might be effected without detriment to the government service. Thirty-five years ago this government of ours was run for less than \$7 per capita. Since then the cost has been multiplied by 10.

Instead of plunging deeper and deeper in debt we could balance the national budget. Instead of private business shivering with fear and doubt, not knowing what new regulation is to be imposed, it could safely invest in new development which would call for increased employment and in just that proportion decrease the burden of Federal aid needed to insure a subsistence income for the unemployed men and their families.

Unfortunately, good horse-sense seems to be unpopular. A new philosophy has been promulgated, the astonishing basis of which is that we can spend ourselves into prosperity and cast the old, time-honored maxim that "waste makes want" into discard while we chant, "What the hell do we care?"

A. L. Nichols

KANSAS FARMER is sorry to announce the death of A. L. Nichols, for more than 30 years one of the editors of the Capper Publications. This is written not as a matter of news, but as a personal tribute to a very remarkable man.

We never have known a better man in this world than A. L. Nichols. He was endowed with so many admirable qualities that it is difficult, if not impossible, to do all of them justice.

He was one of the really great editors of the United States, but his innate modesty, his unselfish willingness to give to others the credit that really belonged to him, prevented him from acquiring the fame which his talents and his accomplishments deserved.

He had to an extent we have never seen equaled, the ability to discern news values and to boil them down into the fewest words possible without destroying either their full meaning or their readability.

He was a master of terse and yet classic English, so that it was possible to gather as much useful and interesting information from one column or a single page of his writing as could be gathered from twice the space filled by a writer without his almost unequalled power of condensation.

This was the more remarkable because of the fact that his work for a third of a century has been done under the tremendous handicap of ill health and never-ceasing pain.

Altho a constant sufferer, never a word of complaint passed his lips. The loftiness of his spirit, the magnificence of his courage, could not overcome the frailty of his body, but despite it, his mind showed a clearness and vigor far beyond that of the ordinary writer, dowered tho he might be with perfect health and unimpaired physical vigor.

However, it was not his unusual intellect and peculiar editorial capacity which endeared Arthur L. Nichols to those who were associated with him for so many years. It was his sublime courage, his sweetness of disposition, his unselfish self-effacement, his unswerving loyalty to the institution with which he was connected for the greater part of his business and editorial life, his innate and unswerving personal and intellectual honesty, his purity of character; these were the things that made those who knew him best not only admire but love him.

His death is a great, almost irreparable loss to the Capper editorial force. I speak not only for myself, but for his immediate associates on Kansas Farmer when I say that I have lost, not only a friend for whose ability I had a profound admiration, but also one for whom I cherished a deep and abiding personal affection.

In his case it is no mere commonplace statement to say that the world was better because he lived in it; he furnished an example that ought to silence complaint among those who have been dowered by nature with sound and vigorous bodies, and give encouragement to those who have to suffer from physical ills. Arthur L. Nichols overcame his handicaps, so can they. His family life was ideal, to be associated with him was both a privilege and a joy.

We bid him good-by with profound sorrow and regret, but with the full knowledge that when time has healed the hurt, only pleasant recollections of him will stir the mystic chords of memory.

Please notify us promptly of any change in address. No need to miss a single issue of Kansas Farmer. If you move, just drop a card, giving old and new addresses, to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Farm Matters as I See Them

Immediate Help Is Needed

A SOUND national farm program is still one of the national needs. The new soil conservation and soil erosion control act, on its way toward becoming a law, does not meet the situation.

The permanent part of this measure is sound. It is constitutional. It is necessary. It fills an important part in a sound, comprehensive national program. For that reason I have given it my earnest and sincere support.

But it does not adequately cover the needs of growers of our four major commodities—wheat, cotton, hogs, tobacco. These surplus crops will require more immediate and direct aid from government than is afforded by the soil conservation act. And that does not mean the soil conservation act is not worthwhile and necessary legislation. It is, in my judgment.

Very briefly, I want to set down what I believe a comprehensive farm program, adapted to national as well as sectional needs, should include. This program is, of course, in addition to recovery in industrial lines, without which neither agriculture nor industry can expect a permanent prosperity. We must never forget—and our industrial and financial leaders should never forget—that agriculture and industry are interdependent. Farm purchasing power is essential to industrial prosperity. Also industrial workers' purchasing power is essential to agricultural prosperity.

A sound national farm program, as I see it, must include the following points:

1. A sound and honest dollar of stable purchasing power in relation to all commodities; wide fluctuations in value are fatal to farmers and workers and small business men, and these make up 85 per cent of our population.
2. Adequate farm financing at low interest rates. That is why I am supporting the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill.
3. A soil conservation and soil erosion control program; payments to farmers under this program should give some form of crop insurance, if a crop insurance plan as such is not worked out.
4. The American farmer must be assured of the domestic market. This can be done thru the protective tariff system, for those commodities not produced in burdensome surpluses.
5. Payment of tariff equivalents, thru the domestic allotment, for growers of commodities of which burdensome surpluses normally are produced.
6. Government assistance for co-operative marketing, to help dispose of these surpluses thru exports and to allow storage of reasonable

reserves in times of plenty to meet conditions of scarcity.

7. Organized effort along sound lines to dispose of surpluses in export trade, thru utilizing exchange values of agricultural imports which we must have, but which cannot be economically produced in sufficient quantities in this country.

Cooked Ham From Poland

COOKED ham "in tins" from Poland is a new and disturbing factor in the American meat trade. The National Provisioner reports about 1,661,000 pounds of this product was imported during 5 months last year. The ham is of good quality and sells readily at prices below those which the packers had to ask for the American product.

The growth of our importations of meat from foreign countries offers a new problem to U. S. packers, declares the Provisioner. How these imports have increased in the last year, it shows with this table:

	1934	1935
Fresh beef imports.....	146,000 lbs.	8,032,000 lbs.
Canned meat imports.....	42,700,000 lbs.	74,662,000 lbs.
Cured pork imports.....	950,000 lbs.	3,833,000 lbs.
Fresh pork imports.....	139,000 lbs.	3,495,000 lbs.

Beginning in February last year, we received almost a million pounds of fresh meat a month from countries outside the United States.

During 12 months, ending November 1, about 3,495,000 pounds of pork were brought in. Most of it came from Canada, but shipments also were received from New Zealand and the United Kingdom. During 2 fall months we received about 270,000 pounds of cured pork from Brazil, before we let down the bars by signing a trade pact with her that gives American farmers the worst of the deal. Between August and December, Brazil supplied nearly 1/2 million pounds of cured pork. Our imports of pickled and salted pork nearly doubled last year, totaling 1,012,000 pounds, compared with 493,000 the preceding year.

The greater part of the 74,662,000 pounds of canned meat we imported last year originated in South America.

Canada supplied the United States with 115,216 head of cattle and calves in 10 months last year. Imports from Mexico increased the total to 304,144 head.

That is the way we are holding the home market for the American livestock producer whose patience and perseverance the last 10 years deserves a better reward.

"Unconstitutional" Money

IT MAY BE legal to turn back those 200 millions of impounded processing taxes to the processors, but it is not justice. Secretary Wallace, a good church member, using his right of free speech, calls it "the greatest legalized steal in American history."

To five Chicago processors who asked for the return of taxes tied up in his court, Federal Judge Woodward inquired, "What's the hurry? You didn't pay the taxes, you passed them on to the producer or consumer." There was no answer to that.

Our higher legal minds possibly couldn't figure out a way for Uncle Sam to keep this "unconstitutional" money. And there was no way to tell who were the producers or consumers that had contributed to the total. It was much easier to hand it back to the manufacturers who had no more actual right to it than we have, if as much. But that is the law. Yet it does not come within a thousand miles of being justice.

However, Uncle Sam's income tax collectors are going to take quite a bit of the cash away from the processors. There is some comfort in that thought.

Mortgage-Stay Law Upheld

THE Frazier-Lemke mortgage moratorium act has been declared constitutional by Federal Judge Otis of Kansas City. The decision was in the case of Albert Bennett, a Missouri farmer, who asked for more time on his mortgage under the act.

Two Federal judges have now found the law valid; three invalid. The act has been amended and probably is sound.

Under the law as amended a debt-ridden farmer may go into his Federal court and obtain a 3-year stay, or moratorium on his mortgage. During the 3 years the farm will be in virtual control of the court, the farmer paying a "fair" rental for its use.

At the end of the moratorium the property must be reappraised and the owner may clear title by paying the appraised value.

This gives some debt-burdened farmers just the chance they need to get back on their feet, and takes care of the mortgagee also. It is a righteous law.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

U. S. Wheat Supplies Are Down

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$11.25	\$11.00	\$10.00
Hogs.....	10.25	9.80	8.35
Lambs.....	10.75	10.60	8.40
Hens, Heavy.....	.20	.17	.14 1/2
Eggs, Firsts.....	.23 1/2	.18	.27
Butterfat.....	.32	.32	.35
Wheat, Hard Winter..	1.13	1.14 1/2	1.03
Corn, Yellow.....	.66 1/2	.65 1/4	.94 1/2
Oats.....	.31 1/4	.30 1/2	.63 1/2
Barley.....	.50	.50	.92
Alfalfa, Baled.....	16.00	15.00	24.50
Prairie.....	9.00	9.00	19.50

WHEAT prices are likely to fluctuate near late January levels this month. Canada at present holds the "whip" position in the wheat market. Large quantities of wheat have been sold from Canada in recent weeks. A factor which may exert a weakening influence during the next few months will be adjustment to prospects for a large crop. May and July quotations already are

below the cash price of wheat. There is some question about the condition of the Kansas wheat crop just now, following the worst seige of cold weather in many years. Wheat stocks have shown a large decline. Kansas mills, elevators and warehouses had about 48 per cent less wheat on hand in January than at the same time in 1935. U. S. supplies were down nearly 20 per cent, to 76,788,000 bushels.

Upward Trend for Hogs

A continuation of the upward trend of hog prices from the mid-December low is expected the next few weeks. Receipts at 11 principal markets for the 14 days prior to the Supreme Court decision on the AAA were 488,000 head, and for the 14 days following were 804,000 head. This indicated farmers expected the price to go up and wished to take advantage of it. Profits on pork products put into storage last year may create a strong demand for products to store this year. The result may be prices for live hogs that are higher than current fresh meat prices would allow, market men believe.

Higher Cattle Average in 1936

A stronger tone in the market for replacement cattle should be showing up soon. Cattle prices in 1936 are expected to average higher than in 1935. Stockers and common butcher cattle are expected to be as high or higher, in the spring of 1936, than in 1935, and then lower in the last half of the year. Prices for choice fed steers or heifers are expected to average less in the first half of 1936 than in the last half of 1935, but price advances of fed steers in the last half of this year are expected to make the average higher than that of this winter and spring. Feeder cattle are in a strong position and should not decline as much as slaughter cattle, if at all, after mid-February.

Better for Lambs in March

Sheep and lamb prices probably will continue to be weak for a few weeks. March prices were not profitable last year and for that reason many sheepmen will move their lambs this month in an effort to miss March. Some price improvement is expected next month. While there are many flocks of lambs on feed in Kansas, more ewes than usual were shipped in last fall. Most of these will stay on the farm, at least until the lambs are ready for market in early summer.

Dairy Prices Are Favorable

The ratio of butterfat prices to feed prices is the most favorable for the dairy-

Market Barometer

Cattle—Weaker on fat cattle. Less damage to stocker and feeder prices.

Hogs—Improvement expected soon. March and April the best months.

Sheep—Dull market for a short time if lambs continue to come on February market.

Wheat—Steady for some time. Crop news has been bearish, but may turn about with cold weather effects.

Corn—Not much change in February. Still considerable corn in the country.

Butterfat—Steady prices until pasture opens up and supply increases.

Poultry and Eggs—Steady to higher poultry; lower egg market.

man in years. Butterfat prices are just a little lower than a year ago. But most farm-grown feed is 50 per cent lower. Therefore feeding grain freely should pay a profit. Less grain is being fed to Kansas dairy cattle this year than in any of the various dairy districts of the United States. Heavier feeding likely will begin soon, especially with pastures coming on. This will mean increased butter production, but perhaps just as much net profit from the herds.

"I Want to See You Alone"

LINE forms on the right," said a cheerful young man with red hair. "Go 'way, Tommy, I'm going to have this dance if I have to blackjack somebody. . . . You will, won't you, Mrs. Peter? Pity a poor orphan. . . . Where have I been all these empty years that I haven't met you? And where did you learn to float around like this? I think I'll get the blackjack anyway, and do Peter in."

It was only a sample, except that the red-headed young man had a livelier line than some others. Dance after dance had sped by on flashing wings. Mavis had met Derek's world, and it was hers.

She caught Peter's following glance now and then, kind and quizzical, sending funny little messages of assurance and applause. Dear Peter, who had done all this for her. Tonight he was keeping his promise to her, made that ghastly morning—was it years or only months ago? To fit her to meet Derek's friends on their own ground. She suddenly wanted to laugh, not very mirthfully. . . . What a glittering height it had seemed then . . . and how easy it was now! . . . Where was Derek? He was staying away deliberately. Angry, perhaps—or worried. If he avoided her much longer it would be conspicuous. Did she want to see him again, or did she dread it? Strange moods were tugging at her.

Whatever they were, the red-headed young man—whose name had been a mere hasty jumble of sounds—had no reason to suspect them. She smiled up at him engagingly.

"Oh, you wouldn't hurt Peter. He's such a dear." "Wouldn't I!" He grinned over her shoulder at Peter himself. "I'm ripe for homicide. . . . Darn that orchestra, do they think this is a rest cure? . . . All right, Peter, you win. You're bigger than I am, anyway. Give me the next, Mrs. Peter? I was cheated this time."

Peter laughed as he tucked her arm in his. "They're a lively crowd. Having a good time?" "Lovely, Peter." She was flushed and glowing, but her eyes wandered. Peter's grew bleak for a second, but came quickly back to their old friendliness.

"There's the music, and here's your red-headed friend who wants to blackjack me. You don't know how important that makes me feel. The first thing you know, I shall be making a noise like a jealous husband."

"Peter, aren't you silly!" There was no time for anything more. She floated away with the red-headed young man. Why hadn't she been able to mention Derek's name to Peter? And why hadn't Peter said something to break that thin ice of reticence? . . . A jealous husband! That was a strange joke for Peter to make. Or had it been altogether a joke? Could there be a deeper meaning back of it? Derek? Her lips took on a faintly bitter curve. Derek, jealous!

Another partner claimed her. Only Derek kept out of her way. He seemed enormously popular with everyone.

It was in the middle of a dance with de Mara that a tall figure interposed itself. A well remembered voice came.

"May I?" Derek held out his hand, with a questioning smile at both of them.

"I want to see you alone," he said in a rapid undertone. "We'll work down to the other end and slip outside."

And rather belatedly and somewhat to his own surprise he added hastily, "Please!"

HE LED Mavis outside to a secluded seat at one end of the terrace, and sat down beside her. She was momentarily concerned for the Nile green draperies, and then slowly unfurled her plummy fan. Politely interested, but no more.

"I had to see you alone," he reiterated. "You don't know how sorry I feel for all that has happened. I want to explain."

"Does it need explaining? I thought it was all settled, long ago."

He opened his eyes in genuine astonishment. Sophisticated girls he knew well enough, and hard boiled ones too, but this was Mavis. It was scarcely possible to believe that he was talking to the shy, eager child of less than a year ago. She would not have known how to talk like that, much less have had the heart to say it.

"Oh, well," he said sulkily, "if you don't want to hear."

"I heard you that morning," she reminded him, "when you were talking to Peter. And after you had gone he explained the rest, about your grandfather's will. What else is there to say?"

Derek crimsoned. "Of course, you have every right to hate me," he muttered. "I know I acted like a beast, but I was half crazy. If you would just put yourself in my place and remember what it meant to me then, and how natural it was for me to think it was a trap, so that the estate would revert to Peter!"

"Didn't you know Peter any better than that?" "Why, yes, of course, I did, when I had time to think it over. But it was slammed on me so suddenly—"

He stopped abruptly, remembering that this was dangerous ground. Argument was getting him nowhere, except to the edge of unpleasant admissions. He pushed it impatiently aside for the one shortcut to a woman's heart that seldom fails.

"I've been thru a lot of suffering about it, Mavis. Won't you forgive me?"

What Has Happened So Far

Accident brought Derek Craig and Mavis Culver together. Anse Culver ordered Derek not to see his sister again. There are secret meetings. Derek's stay at Bellaire is enforced by Old Peter Craig's will; also he must not marry until he is twenty-eight, or cousin Peter gets the estate. Returning from a stolen trip to the city, Derek and Mavis are surprised by Anse, who forces them to marry. Derek accuses cousin Peter of plotting his ruin and leaves Mavis at Peter's house. Monty Bates calls and to prevent him spreading scandal, Peter introduces Mavis as his wife. Aunt Anne Craig's help is enlisted to carry out Peter's plan of Mavis posing as his wife. Later Derek is astounded with news that Peter is taking Mavis on a honeymoon trip. After a year's absence they return, and meet Derek at a party.

HONEYMOON WIFE

By AGNES LOUISE PROVOST
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He looked very handsome and winning, leaning forward with penitent eyes searching her face. She met them and looked away.

"I think I did, long ago," she said slowly. "As for the marriage, it was just a dreadful mistake, something that my people did because they did not understand. We must try to forget it."

IT WAS not precisely what he had expected, but it was a relief to know that she made no embarrassing claims on him.

"Well, we can't exactly do that," he argued persuasively, "but see here, we can be friends, can't we? I know it's a queer situation, but you've been such a little sport about it, and we'll have to meet, you know, and play up before people."

"Oh yes, we'll have to play up—before people." The soft lilt had gone out of her voice. It sounded tired, and a little dreary. Then she stirred restlessly, shaking something off. "It's terribly complicated, isn't it? But, of course, we can't go around being stiff and silly toward each other, even if we felt that way. There's too much involved. And besides, it's all over. Let's not talk about it."

"Oh well, if you'd rather not. But still—" His slightly injured protest broke off. He stiffened, listening.

A step had sounded behind them. And then a voice.

"Taking a stroll, de Mara?" It was Peter. Back of them, as they turned, they saw him standing in the half light, not half a dozen paces away. Perhaps another dozen beyond him was another figure, dimmer, walking rather close to the shadow of the club-house wall. It swerved out a little.

"Just getting a breath or two. It's infernally hot in there. Seen Derek?" "Right here," said Peter blandly. "All three of us."

"Oh, a family party? I won't horn in. I just wondered whether he was still around."

"Yes," said Derek shortly. De Mara strolled on, but not quite in the path he had been taking. Peter came over to the two who waited for him, silent and slightly constrained.

"Mine next?" He held out his hand to Mavis. "Coming, Derek?" "No." It sounded sulky.

Mavis hesitated at Peter's side, looking back at Derek. A slow, faintly troubled look. He merely raised eloquent brows at her, and hunched resignedly down in his seat again.

She said, gently, "Good-bye, Derek," and went with Peter.

Neither of them spoke. When he was alone Derek stared speculatively at the shadowy spaces back of the stone seat. It would be awkward if de Mara had heard anything.

Peter, too, cat-footing around in back-of them, much nearer than de Mara had been. How long had he been there, and had he been an eavesdropper or merely a sentinel? Or a censor on guard over Mavis's conduct, and his own? A man had a right to talk to his own wife!

It was not until the pallid hour when they were speeding back to town that they referred again to the brief scene on the terrace. Normally they would have dropped into contented silence, half sleepy, completely understanding, but Peter had been talking steadily, about everything but Derek. She couldn't stand it another minute.

"Peter!" Light fingers touched his arm. "Present!" said Peter in his most cheerfully matter-of-fact voice. "What is it, Curlytop?" "You're angry with me for being with Derek."

"Dear child, of course not." He was, but his anger was not against her. It was against Derek, and life, and himself. "I was annoyed at de Mara, but I didn't mean to be surly about it." He dropped his voice, remembering the chauffeur. "There's no reason why you shouldn't see Derek as much as you wish. With due regard, of course, for appearances. We must all remember that."

She flushed. "I thought—" "Thought what?" His voice was gentler this time.

"Oh, nothing. Just a silly idea."

"You mean that I followed you purposely? Well, in one sense, I did." He smiled grimly. "I don't care very much for de Mara, and when I saw him strolling out of a side door, shortly after you and Derek had vanished, I strolled too. He impresses me as the kind of man who has an unpleasant curiosity about other people's business, and who wouldn't be above slinking around and listening if he saw two people talking—well, rather seriously. And you and Derek might have things to say to each other which don't happen to be any of his business."

She shivered. "I don't like him. He looks snaky." He shot a quick glance at her. "If de Mara ever annoys you in any way," he said quietly, "I want you to tell me of it. At once."

It was the only time that Peter had ever given her a command. It startled her, but a second later Peter had pulled himself out of a sudden, quite unreasoning black rage and was his comfortable self again.

"Let's forget him. He's not important, Sleepy? Here we are at the bridge. We'll be home in no time."

DEREK called up the next day. He asked for Peter and got him.

"By the way, I forgot to ask after Aunt Anne last night. Is she with you?" "Oh yes." The voice sounded dry. Derek could scarcely have forgotten that Aunt Anne was now an essential part of Peter's peculiar domestic arrangements.

"Yes, of course. I suppose I ought to be a dutiful nephew and present myself. Not that she likes me any too well. How about this afternoon?" "We are taking her to a concert."

"Tomorrow, then. About four?" "As far as I know. I'll tell her you're coming."

Aunt Anne received the message with a scornful sniff.

"So my solicitous nephew wishes to see me? Very touching but a little abrupt. I believe this is the first time he has recollected my existence since he slammed out of the house in a rage last summer."

"Family ties have been strained since last summer. Especially for Derek."

"I daresay," said Aunt Anne grimly. "When you've accused your nearest male relative of a melodramatic plot to cheat you out of your property, and then run off and let him face the music for something you did yourself, family ties are likely to be strained. . . . Oh, you needn't look at me like that, Peter. I'll see him, and I'll keep the peace. And you needn't say anything about it to Mavis, either. I intend that she shall be out."

"By way of keeping them apart?" queried Peter dryly. "Obstacles have been known to throw people together."

"By way of showing him that he will have to do more than just beckon to get her back," she retorted briskly. "He is interested, or curious, or something, or he wouldn't be coming at all. I know Derek. He'd be very nice about it, but he'd have an urgent engagement somewhere else, and neatly leave town until we were gone. And I wish he would. She's been strange and restless all day."

Miss Craig's look of brisk decision faded. Her little wrinkled hands trembled in her lap.

"I have come to love the child," she said slowly. "I want—better things for her, but I can't see the way to them. He's her husband, and I suppose she's never stopped loving him, weak, selfish boy that he is. I wish it had been different, Peter."

He put his big hand on the wrinkled ones for a moment.

"I've promised that she should have her chance to win him back. I'll see it thru."

Derek had not the slightest intention of letting himself be entangled again, or of giving the Hill Road girl any false hopes about their future relations. He had his liberty and he meant to keep it. But he had a lively curiosity over the astonishing change in her, and an irresistible desire to test it a little further.

He found an alert little old lady awaiting him, as sharp-eyed and caustic as ever, but no sign of Mavis.

"Peter had a business engagement downtown," Miss Craig explained blandly, "and Mavis has gone

(Continued on Page 17)

Our Readers Wish to Know

Your Questions Will Be Answered Promptly.

Trouble With Good Cow

I would like advice about a fine, registered Jersey cow that is not bred after receiving service from seven different animals. We have just had her tested for contagious abortion, and she was found to be free. She is 7 years old.—J. B. D.

DOUBTLESS this cow has a diseased condition of some portion of the genital tract. Giving medicines by the mouth seldom does any good. Late in winter or early in spring, cattle frequently are barren because they have not received in their ration enough vitamin E. If your local veterinarian cannot handle this situation, load the animal in a truck and take her to the Kansas State College veterinary hospital. There is no charge for the examination; if expensive medicine is used there is a charge for this.—R. R. D.

Paralysis Common in Pigs

We have hogs that are down in their loins. What can we do for them?—L. E. H.

PARALYSIS of the hind parts in pigs is common, due to pigs not getting a properly balanced ration. As a general rule yellow corn, raised on the right kind of soil; skim milk, pasture and a limited amount of tankage, make a good, balanced ration for pigs. In addition, they should have plenty of sunlight. Sometimes the disease develops simply because pigs are kept in a small pen on the north side of a barn so they seldom have sunlight. I do not know whether it is possible to cure your pigs now affected, but I am reasonably certain that proper treatment will prevent development of the disease in animals not now affected.

You can feed these pigs the balanced ration recommended above. In addition, give the pigs in the feed some cod liver oil at the rate of about a tablespoon a day for each pig. You may put the cod liver oil in the feed and each animal will get the correct amount.

A mineral mixture the pigs need is: Ground wood charcoal, 12 parts; ground limestone, 4 parts; salt, 1 part. Finally, if at the end of 2 weeks treatment you notice no improvement in the affected ones, I believe it will be as well to discontinue the cod liver oil dosage, altho the balanced ration and the mineral mixture should be kept up to prevent future trouble.—D. D. D.

Not So Good for Calves

Is it wise to milk out the udders of dairy cows before freshening?—G. R. C.

INFLAMED udders before calving can be prevented by emptying the udder. This always seems to reduce congestion and make the "bag" soft and pliable. For the well-being of the calf, however, this practice is not so desirable. First milk is important to the newly-born calf. It protects the calf from diseases which may enter its stomach in the first few days. When the cow is milked for some time before calving the milk loses these protective properties.

If the cow has to be milked to protect her udder it is the best thing to do, but the calf needs the colostrum milk. If no other cow is freshening at the same time, it will pay to watch the calf closely and keep the feed especially clean for a few days to avoid a serious stomach disorder.—E. P. R.

These Hens Get Lame

My chickens get lame in one leg and limp around for quite awhile, but usually make a die of it. Might that be caused by worms? Would tobacco be good to give in mash, and what proportion?—T. R. W.

SOMETIMES intestinal worms may be associated with difficulty of this kind, but the disease known as fowl paralysis usually is responsible for lameness and paralysis of this nature in chickens. There is no cure, so the flock should be culled carefully as often as once every 3 weeks to remove birds which are weak, lame, paralyzed, blind or otherwise abnormal; burn the carcasses.

Any improvements in sanitation, including use of an antiseptic such as potassium permanganate at the rate of 1 level teaspoonful for each 11 gallons of water, and frequent cleaning and disinfection should not be overlooked.

Culling may not seem to give immediate results but if continued it

should materially reduce losses over the entire season. This situation may be accounted for by the fact that the disease spreads slowly, exposed individuals seldom show symptoms until 2 months or longer after they have been exposed.

If the birds are infested with round worms, as determined by examination of several of the specimens, the dry tobacco dust treatment may be used to advantage.—C. A. B.

May Have Tuberculosis

My hens go moping around, comb and wattles begin to get a dull look. They eat heartily, but keep getting poor, and finally die with a full crop. I opened one that was full of blood. Liver was 4 or 5 times as large as ought to be, packed full of little yellowish chunks size of rice and up to as large as navy beans. The liver fairly crumbled.—G. W. B.

DESCRIPTION suggests tuberculosis. However, other diseases, particularly leukosis, may cause changes of the liver which resemble those of tuberculosis. Careful culling and any improvements in sanitation, together with continuous use of an antiseptic such as potassium permanganate in the drinking water, are good steps.

In cases of tuberculosis the flock

often is heavily infected before the disease is detected. For this reason affected flocks, particularly birds that are 18 months old or more, should be sold. Visibly affected birds should be destroyed and burned. The balance may be sold on the market for immediate slaughter. The following year it will perhaps be necessary to dispose of the new flock which has been raised on the same premises. Young birds may be kept until the end of the laying season. Thus by removing and disposing of affected birds before they give off a great deal of infection, will eliminate the disease from the premises.—C. A. B.

Safe if Treated Early

What are the symptoms of impaction in horses and mules?—L. R.

THEY are many and varied, depending on how bad the impaction is, and in which part of the digestive tract. In the most common type of impaction, the only symptom noticed in the beginning is a retarded passage of feces. Where animals are running in cornstalk fields this first important symptom, which may last several days, is not noticed. The next symptom is failure to pass feces. Symptoms of colic appear next, with pains at first of mild type, 5 to 6 hours apart. Restlessness later on becomes more noticeable, altho the animal does not become violent as in acute colic.

Appetite may remain good, even

Salt for a Good Calf Crop

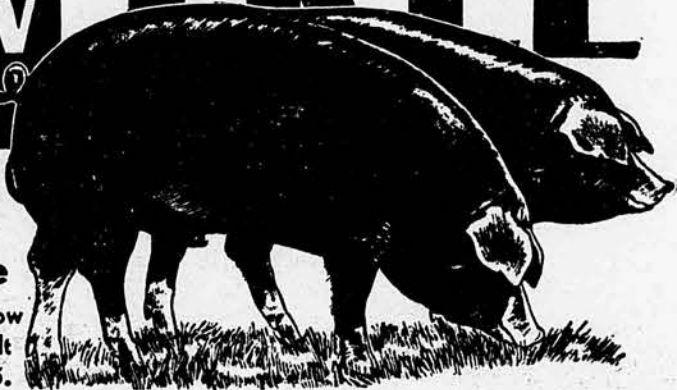
PLENTY of salt for all livestock eating an abundance of roughage is necessary to carrying them thru winter in good health. The practice of feeding beef cows a mineral mixture of salt and ground limestone, used as generously as on dairy farms, is one means in addition to ample feed, of getting and saving a 100 per cent calf crop this spring.

after first symptoms of colic. After appetite is lost the animal appears very dull, standing with its feet out in front and behind. It turns its head often and gazes at its sides. The temperature rises about this time, denoting that complications are setting in. If treatment has not been started before temperature shows up, the case usually ends fatally. But if treatment is started in time, a majority of cases recover. The longer treatment is delayed, the firmer become the stagnating intestinal contents, with less chance of removing the obstruction and effecting a cure. In the early stages of the disease, a change of feed, with any of the common laxatives such as oil or an aloes capsule, will effect a cure. Treatment in the later stages requires a veterinarian.

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1st Prize—Registered Poland China Boar and Sow
2nd to 6th prizes, One Pure Bred Poland China Gilt each.
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Every farmer will welcome this chance to start a new herd of the finest pure bred Poland China stock possible to buy in America. Also a further chance to improve his herd by the addition of a pure bred Poland China gilt of equal breeding.

Experts have selected these hogs and they will be delivered to the nearest express stations of the winners, FREE.

It's easy to enter this contest—and everyone has an equal chance to win. Here's a suggestion: Send for the new free lye book and read it thoroughly. Then select a subject from the box at the left and write your letter.

Lewis' Lye now comes in a new improved form. Try some and note its greater efficiency. Yet the new Lewis' Lye costs only 10c a can—no more than ordinary lye.

You'll find the contest lots of fun and who knows but what you'll win the Grand Prize! Don't delay—get started on your letter today!

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Here's the proven way to control roundworms: Clean and scrub farrowing houses, hog houses, feeding troughs—also soak all ground not plowed—with a solution of 1 can of Lewis' Lye to 10 gallons of water.



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FREE BOOK

To help you write your letter and to help you run your farm and home with less labor and expense, send for valuable Lewis' Lye book today.

*Pedigree of Poland China Hogs

BOAR
SIR LEWIS' LYE. Bought from J. M. West & Sons, Hillsboro, Ohio. Farrowed Sept. 23, 1935. Sire, BIG MASTER A, 92167, Grandson of the World's Grand Champion Poland China Boar, Grand Master, and traces directly to the Messenger World Grand Champion Poland China Boar, 1935.
Dam, MISS ARISTOCRAT A, 219406. Granddaughter of two World Champion Boars, Broad Cloth and The Aristocrat.

SOW
LADY LEWIS' LYE. Bought from O. J. Hess, Worthington, Iowa. Farrowed Sept. 10, 1935. Sire, BLACKSTONE A, 90677, First Prize Junior Yearling Poland China Boar, Iowa State Fair, 1935, who was sire of Gladstone Jr., Champion Boar of Iowa, that sold for \$1070.00. Dam, BRILLIANT GIRL A, 212398, whose sire is Master's Equal, First Prize Boar at Iowa and whose dam, Model Queen Grand Champion Poland China sow of Iowa.

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



RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. Write a letter of 300 words or less on any one of four subjects listed in the box at upper left.
2. Write your letter on a sheet of plain paper, with your name and address. Don't worry about correct spelling or punctuation. The story is what counts.
3. All members of your family are eligible for prizes.
4. Write as many letters as you wish, but you need write only one letter on any one subject to be eligible for prizes.
5. The red circle and Quaker from a Lewis' Lye Label must be attached to every letter submitted. Leave rest of label on can for identification.
6. All entries become property of Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. to be used for publicity if desired.
7. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties and decisions of judges will be final.
8. Anyone eligible to enter contest except employees of Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. or their families.
9. Contest closes March 31, 1936, and all entries must be mailed by that date. Winners will be notified by mail after contest closes. Send entries to Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Dept. B-2, 20 N. Wacker, Chicago, Ill.

COLUMBIAN RED BOTTOM TANKS

HEAVY TUBE TOP



Two of the features that have given Columbian Tanks world leadership.

WARRANTED For 5 YEARS

Made of finest quality heavy gauge galvanized copper bearing steel. Triple swedges around tank for extra strength. All seams sealed with patented solder gun that forces molten solder through every joint. Bottom, inside and out, is coated with preservative red paint.

Buy Red Bottom Tanks From Your Dealer. Write for your copy of New 1936 Farm Equipment Catalog showing Red Top Bins, Automat Feeders, troughs, casing and equipment for modernizing your farm at low cost. (P.T.-1)

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK COMPANY
1809 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

Name Ten New Master Farmers

They Farm From 160 to 5,880 Acres; All Well Diversified

TEN Kansas farmers were honored at Farm and Home Week banquet, held at Kansas State College, February 7. These men were chosen Master Farmers thru Kansas Farmer. Success in farming and service to family and community were the primary things considered by the judges. The new class of Master Farmers were the honor guests of the evening, along with individual winners in poultry raising, pasture work, corn growing and other phases of farming. They occupied seats at the honor table. Nearly all of them were accompanied by their wives.

President F. D. Farrell, of the college, was toastmaster of the evening's program. T. A. McNeal, widely-known editor of Kansas Farmer, presented gold medals to the Master Farmers with Senator Arthur Capper's compliments. Each man was introduced by Tudor Charles of the Kansas Farmer editorial staff. There now are 92 members of the Kansas Master Farmer group. They have their own organization and meet twice a year to visit and discuss farm matters.

The 1935 Master Farmers farm an average of 1,087 acres of good Kansas land. However, only 2 handle more than 1,000 acres. One lives on a 5,880-

acre ranch. Another farms 160 acres. All of them have found livestock profitable. Even those who name wheat their most important crop, operate either a dairy or a profitable poultry flock. To place credit where it belongs, 9 of these men said their wives are responsible for their success. One man is not married. We are happy to introduce these new Master Farmers:

W. D. Essmiller, Barton county, handles 780 acres. Wheat is the principal grain crop, but alfalfa and Sweet clover are grown, too. A herd of 65 Shorthorns produces milk and cream. The home is new and modern.

H. W. Hickert, Cheyenne county, follows livestock farming on 1,280 acres, all fenced sheep-tight. He has a breeding flock of 1,200 ewes. He follows part of the land regularly and follows with wheat. Two children are in college. Labor-saving machinery is used to a large extent on the Hickert farm.

Charles Lagasse, Cloud county, has been farming for 53 years. He bought the place where the Lagasse family now lives in 1894. It is a 480-acre tract with 350 acres in cultivation. Wheat, alfalfa and beef cattle have been the most profitable parts of the business.

Master Farmers of 1935

Selected Thru Kansas Farmer

W. D. Essmiller Great Bend
H. W. Hickert Bird City
Charles Lagasse Rice
Sylvester Baringer Westphalia
John W. Briggs Protection
M. E. Rohrer Abilene
Chester A. Spray Lawrence
Herman L. Cudney Trousdale
Ralf E. Hockens Arrington
Harold Pennington Hutchinson

One son farms in partnership with Mr. Lagasse.

Sylvester Baringer, Coffey county, farms 160 acres which he calls Green Braes Farm. One hundred acres are in pasture and meadow. He has found seed treatment, co-operative marketing, and adapted seed, three valuable aids to farming. Dairy and egg production have been most consistently profitable. Beef and pork are raised too, but the market fluctuates more.

John W. Briggs, Comanche county, with his father and brother, operates the 5,880-acre Sunflower Livestock Farm, of which 750 acres are in cultivation. Purebred cattle and poultry have been the most profitable features of the business, together with early seedbed preparation, pure seed, seed treatment and careful cost accounting.

M. E. Rohrer, Dickinson county, has found on his 480-acre farm, that raising alfalfa and feeding it to sheep have been most profitable. Poultry and hogs have done well, too. Mr. Rohrer follows careful accounting practices and knows whether he is making a profit.

Chester Spray, Douglas county, handles 240 acres, 190 of which are in cultivation. In addition to potatoes, he grows wheat, corn, alfalfa and clover. He prefers a variety of crops and a steady income. Good hogs and good cattle help.

Herman L. Cudney, Edwards county, farms 790 acres, nearly all in cultivation. He practices strip-cropping to prevent soil blowing and gets the benefits of fallow. "Since we are located in the heart of the Wheat Belt," Mr. Cudney said, "wheat is our leading money crop, but the dairy herd and Leghorn hens always show a profit."

Ralf E. Hockens, Jefferson county, owns 480 acres. He has practiced flood control measures on the lowlands and run-off erosion control on the slopes. He has a good herd of Shorthorns. Chickens have returned the highest profit for money invested. Threshing and silo-filling bring in considerable cash. Clover and alfalfa are considered important and pure seed is a specialty.

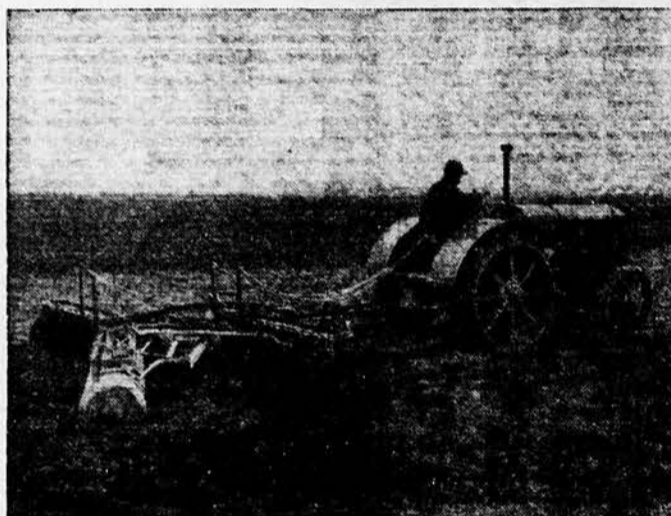
Harold Pennington, Reno county, farms 300 acres which are named The Sycamores. Fruit, potatoes, wheat, corn, sorghum, alfalfa, clover, chickens, beef cattle and hogs all are important in the farm business. Of these, alfalfa hay and seed, hogs, eggs, and until the last 3 years, potatoes, have returned the most profit.

No Kansas Hybrid Yet

HYBRID seed corn has given excellent results in Illinois, Indiana and other sections of the Eastern Corn Belt. So far no hybrid seed corn has been produced for sale in Kansas—but will be some day. Kansas State College has been experimenting with hybrid varieties but has had poor results in such years as 1934 and 1935. Our adapted, open-pollinated kinds stand drouth much better. The college hopes eventually to produce a series of Kansas hybrids, and is working on them. Since hybrid corn usually sells for close to \$10 a bushel, and must be purchased each year from a commercial seed breeder, the seed expense is about \$1 an acre. Farmers cannot afford to pay this much for seed unless they are reasonably sure of getting a high yield.

In treating horses for bots we shouldn't overlook the fact that colts born earlier than last fall are likely to be infested.

With supplies of wool in the United States below average for this time of year, prices should be steady to higher until around April 1, 1936.



McCormick-Deering "No. 9" Disk Harrow pulled by a McCormick-Deering W-30 Tractor. The "No. 9" Harrow is noted for its quick angling, accurate trailing, and strength to stand hard conditions.

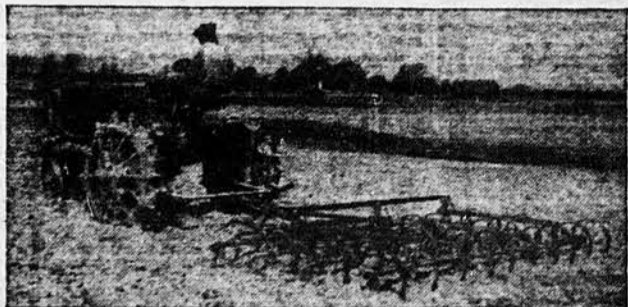
● The right tool for every tillage job is available at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store. From the McCormick-Deering line, he can provide a wide variety of types and sizes of disk, spring-tooth, and peg-tooth harrows; field cultivators; rod weeders; soil pulverizers; rotary hoes; tractor cultivators that work to a depth of 9 inches; land packers; plow packers; and harrow plows.

Good farmers know the importance of good tillage tools. Don't go into your spring work with worn-out machines. New McCormick-Deering equipment, representing the best in tillage-tool design, will pay for itself by working the soil thoroughly and uniformly to assure quick germination of seed and a healthy, vigorous stand. See the McCormick-Deering dealer now and be prepared for spring.

The McCormick-Deering dealer also provides the most efficient horse-drawn tillage tools.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. (INCORPORATED) Chicago, Illinois

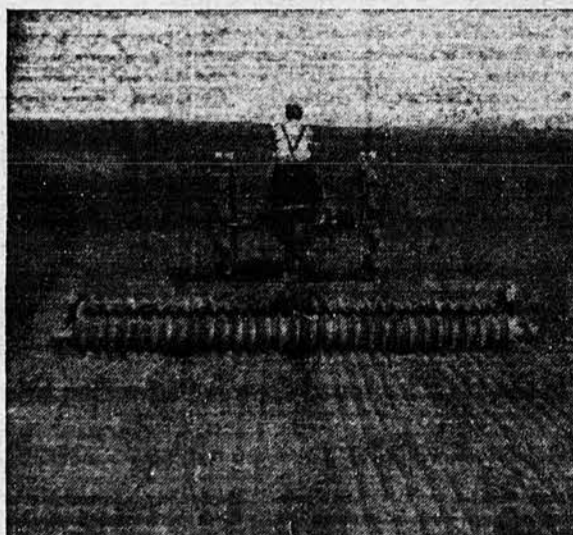


The Farmall Tractor pulling a McCormick-Deering Self-Clearing Spring-Tooth Harrow. This harrow is built strong for tractor work and is controlled from the tractor seat by a rope.

Select Your Tillage Tools from this Famous Line



The McCormick-Deering Rotary Hoe, shown above with the Farmall 12 Tractor, provides the big advantage of breaking the crust and killing weeds while they are young—before it is possible to use shovel cultivators.



McCormick-Deering Soil Pulverizers break clods and form a mulch valuable in retaining sub-surface moisture. The double-gang pulverizer is shown above with the Farmall 12.

McCORMICK-DEERING TILLAGE TOOLS

Not All Insects Are Crop Pests

Some Eat Bugs That Bother—Others Kill Out Weeds

GEORGE A. DEAN
Kansas State College

PROBABLY the greatest thing in keeping insects from overwhelming the world is that they eat one another. Man probably never will be able to do as much in controlling insect enemies as his insect friends do for him.

In 1889, the orange and lemon groves of California were threatened with extinction by the fluted or cottony cushion scale. It had been imported from Australia or New Zealand. Entomologists decided it was controlled or held in check in Australia by parasites. Dr. C. V. Riley, of the Department of Agriculture, sent Albert Koebele to Australia to obtain parasites and predators. Koebele first sent over a parasite, but while doing this he also found the famous little ladybird beetle, then known as the Vedalia ladybird. Between the last of November, 1889, and January 24, 1890, 139 of the beetles had been received in California. These increased rapidly. By June, about 11,000 specimens were sent out to 208 orchardists, and by the end of the year, the scale insect was virtually no longer a factor in production of oranges and lemons in California. Even up to the present time it is held under control by the ladybird beetle.

Not only has this ladybird beetle proved a very extraordinary insect in California, but also in many other citrus districts of the world. In fact, it has been introduced into 45 different countries and states and it is interesting to note that in 36 of these, the same speedy and perfect success has been obtained.

Control of Noxious Weeds

During the last few years, insects also have been used for control of noxious weeds and plants. Weeds or plants frequently become pests in a country in which they accidentally have been introduced, because their insect enemies did not accompany them at the time they were introduced.

The lantana, a plant growing wild along the west coast of Mexico, was introduced into Hawaii and soon spread rapidly and became a noxious weed. In searching for the enemies of the lantana in Mexico, insect enemies were found. These were introduced into Hawaii, soon became established and became the controlling factor of the lantana in that country.

The most striking example is the control of the prickly pear, which many years ago was introduced into Australia. The plants soon became established and since the insect enemies in the native home of the cactus plants did not accompany them, they grew and spread so rapidly that by 1924 or 1925, they had taken millions of acres of grass and farm land in Australia. The Australian government found in South America a caterpillar that fed within the stalk and leaves of the cactus. They also found in Mexico and Texas, mealy bugs, scale insects and a wood borer that fed on the cactus. These insects were taken to Australia.

Three Classes of Seed for Sale

A. L. CLAPP

THE seed situation is serious in many sections of the state. There will be three classes of seed offered for sale in Kansas this spring. These are "Certified," "Approved" and "Tested." On the average, certified seed is of higher quality than approved, and approved of higher quality than tested seed.

Tested seed meets the requirements of the state seed law, but nothing is known about it as to field purity.

Certified seed is grown by a member of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. It has been field inspected before harvest by a representative of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. The inspector has certified as to its varietal purity, freedom from noxious weeds, distance from other crops with which it is likely to cross-pollinate, and freedom from disease. The field purity standards of the association require that the fields of all crops must be at least 99.9 per cent pure and that any mixture, even as little as a few plants in a 40-acre field, be re-

His Best-Paying Crop

FLAX has been the best-paying crop 3 years out of 4 on O. S. Taylor's farm, near Coffeyville. There is a good chance for making money from flax in South-eastern Kansas. Allen county farmers have found it profitable. They shipped 93 carloads of flax in 1935. There is considerable interest in flax this year. It needs to be planted on an extremely firm seedbed, as early in March as possible.

Large insectaries were erected for breeding these insects. The moth eggs which produced the caterpillars were introduced by the millions into the fields covered with the cactus. Nearly all of the cactus plants where the insects were introduced, were killed within 1 year.

However, a few remnant plants were left. The mealy bugs then were brought in and by the end of the second year the cactus plants were completely killed. Up to the present, something like 10 or 12 million acres of cactus-covered land in Australia have been reclaimed. Beyond any doubt, this is the most spectacular weed control by insects that has taken place anywhere in the world.

The Cocklebur Has Enemies

Another plant which has become a serious pest in the sheep raising districts of Australia, is the American cocklebur. In 1929, the Australian government employed at Manhattan, Sam G. Kelly, to study the insect enemies of the cocklebur in North America. Mr. Kelly has found a large number of insects infesting the cocklebur, and beyond any doubt these natural enemies are important in preventing the cocklebur from becoming a more serious weed pest than it is. Mr. Kelly has found in Central and Western Kansas, cocklebur fields where from 25 per cent to 75 per cent of the plants or the seeds of the plants are infested with insects. Some of the insects have been sent to Australia to be reared and bred in the insectaries.

It is very important, in the introduction of insects, to avoid introducing an insect that might become a pest upon a valuable plant, and also to avoid introducing any enemy of the insect along with it. One species of the insects which have been introduced into America and which belongs to a little fly, has now been liberated in Australia. What success will be obtained from the introduction of this insect and other introductions that will be made, no one can tell. At present Mr. Kelly is in Mexico investigating insects not only infesting the cocklebur, but also other weeds that are serious pests in Australia. Mr. Kelly has made investigations in many states.

ported. Certified seed can be distinguished by the certificate held by the grower, or by the Kansas Certified Seed tag on the bag.

Approved seed has been field inspected before harvest by a representative of Kansas State College and declared to be reasonably pure as to variety. Fields which have a high per cent of smut or other diseases are not approved for seed.

All seed sold to a planter, according to the Kansas State Seed Law, must be tested for both germination and purity and properly labeled. The only exception is with respect to corn, wheat, rye, kafir and other sorghums sold by the grower to a planter on the premises of the grower, and then only if both the grower and the planter know that the seed is free from weeds. This law applies to "Certified," "Approved," or any other seed. In this article the term "tested" seed refers to seed which has met the requirements of the law but has not been field inspected.

Proved BY THE PAST
Improved FOR THE FUTURE



The new 1936 Ford V-8 Stake Truck on the 157-inch wheelbase

The greatest line of farm trucks Ford has ever built

IN THE old four-cylinder days, farmers relied upon their Ford trucks as their most dependable farm implements. With the coming of the V-8, farmers soon found out that here was a powerful, rugged modern truck as easy on the pocketbook as the old four-cylinder Ford.

The 1936 Ford V-8 Trucks are the greatest farm trucks that ever bore the Ford name. There are no experiments, no untried features in them. They have been PROVED BY THE PAST in millions of miles of farm hauling, over all kinds of roads, in all kinds of weather. And farmers now

acknowledge them outstanding in economy and reliability, as well as in performance.

This year, they have been IMPROVED FOR THE FUTURE. See the 1936 Ford V-8 Trucks. Accept your Ford dealer's invitation for an "on-the-job" test on your own farm, with your own loads . . . and find out what V-8 Performance and V-8 Economy will do for you. That's the test that tells the tale.

• A special farmer credit service is available through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of Universal Credit Company.

THE 1936

FORD V-8
TRUCKS AND COMMERCIAL CARS



THERE'S CHEER IN CHORES ON CONCRETE FARMS

Concrete speeds the chores for everybody. Saves barn and yard work by making milking, feeding, watering, stable cleaning and all the odd jobs easier. Your place looks better, pays better. Housework is easier because there's less mud tracked in when clean concrete is on the job.

It's simple and inexpensive to

put concrete to work—and it'll serve for generations. You can do the work yourself. Or get a concrete contractor. Your cement dealer can put you in touch with a good concrete builder.

The check list below will help you decide what improvements you need most. We'll gladly send free plans and suggestions.

Paste this list on a postal and mail today

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dept. G2b-2, Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

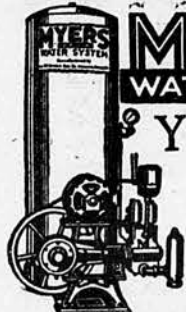
Name.....

Street or R. R. No.....

City..... State.....

Dairy Barns Floors General Purpose Barns Foundations, Walls Storage Cellars Hog Houses Grain Bins Milk Houses Poultry Houses Tanks and Troughs Concrete Making.

Real Economy with MYERS WATER SYSTEMS



YOU may find some other water system whose price is less than that of a MYERS—but you will never find any which delivers water at a lower cost per gallon or gives you more years of trouble free service. The owner of a reliable MYERS Water System enjoys both perfect performance and real economy. Take advantage of MYERS present low prices. Write today for free Water System Booklet and name of our nearest dealer.



MYERS Water Systems, motor or engine powered, are made in both deep and shallow well models. Styles and sizes to suit all needs.

THE F. E. MYERS & BRO. CO.
720 Fourth Street Ashland, Ohio
"Pump Builders Since 1870" [W-11]

See page 20-21 for bargains in Baby Chicks, Eggs, Seeds, Plants and Nursery Stock.

IRRIGATION PUMPS



Western Centrifugal and Turbine Pumps for deep well, shallow well or river pumping. Write for catalog and complete information.

Western Land Roller Co., Box 16, Hastings, Nebr.

Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing to Advertisers. It Identifies You and Helps Kansas Farmer.



YES, SIR!... It fights both surface and deep rust

Blazing sun... burning wind... parched crops. Droughts take a terrible toll. So do fires, storms, diseases. Yet RUST is still more costly. For it is always at work.

Red Brand Fence is doubly protected from rust. It leads in fighting surface rust with a Galvannealed (heat treated) zinc coating MUCH THICKER than on ordinary galvanized fence wire. Leads in fighting deep rust, too. Its real copper bearing steel lasts at least TWICE as long as steel without copper. Outstanding value!

"Know Your Soil" FREE! New booklet tells how farmers "grow" their own humus and nitrogen, speed up bacterial action in soil, increase yields. Interesting! Authoritative! Illustrated! Write for copy, free; also Red Brand Fence Catalog.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
2196 Industrial St.; Peoria, Illinois



Farm and Home Week a Winner

Co-op Egg Marketing Plan Looks Good to Poultrymen

TUDOR CHARLES

FOLKS who knew the condition of Kansas roads early last week didn't expect farmers and their wives to turn out for Farm and Home Week by the hundreds regardless. County agents came in from nearly every county. The most noticeable thing was the larger loads of farmers in most automobiles. This indicates help from local leaders in extension work.

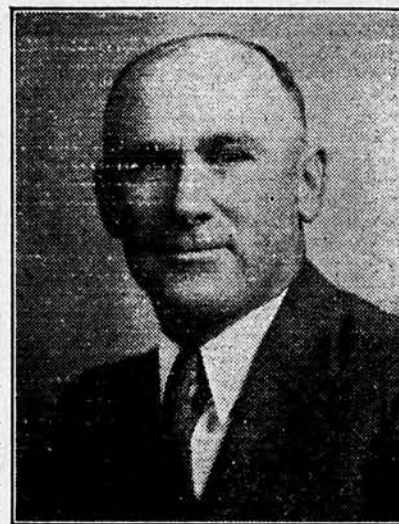
Recognized leaders in the field of experiment and research were brought from other states to tell farmers their findings on certain subjects. It is impossible to do justice to this week of meetings in one short article. Kansas Farmer will bring you the major portion of the information from time to time throughout the year.

There was a generous sprinkling of entertaining or humorous talks. For instance, C. L. Burlingham, director of the National Dairy Association, told of days when cattle brought thousands of dollars and their real value was in the "hundreds." He said he knew of a man who bid thousands on a bull calf whose pedigreed name he didn't even know. Proved sires and tested cows was the dairy keynote.

A New Livestock Demonstration

An entertaining and brief description on merchandising of beef by W. H. Burke, Little River, president of the Kansas Livestock Association, brought forth whistling and feet-stamping from livestock men. Mr. Burke referred to beef marketing costs, prices, processing tax refunds, and the future of the cattle industry in terms which pleased the rank and file of farmers. A valuable addition to the program is the livestock selection demonstration held in the judging pavilion by F. W. Bell. Farmers watch this practical discussion eagerly.

A guest of the poultry department was E. R. Menefee, marketing specialist, Purdue University, Indiana. He brought to Kansas farmers the story of co-operative marketing of eggs on the New York market from Indiana farms. The set-up in Indiana is not used anywhere else, but it is extremely successful there where it was developed. A co-operative egg selling plan which requires no membership or stock purchase, no written contract, and allows the farmer to sell his eggs thru any one of a dozen different egg commission firms which he may decide on from week to week, is worthy of study in any state. It is getting attention in Kansas right now by groups of farmers who have been getting above the average price for



Walter A. Claassen, Whitewater, owner-operator of 1,400 acre Butler county farm. Awarded Premier Seed Grower's medal at Kansas Crop Improvement Association banquet, Kansas State College, in connection with the recent Farm and Home Week.

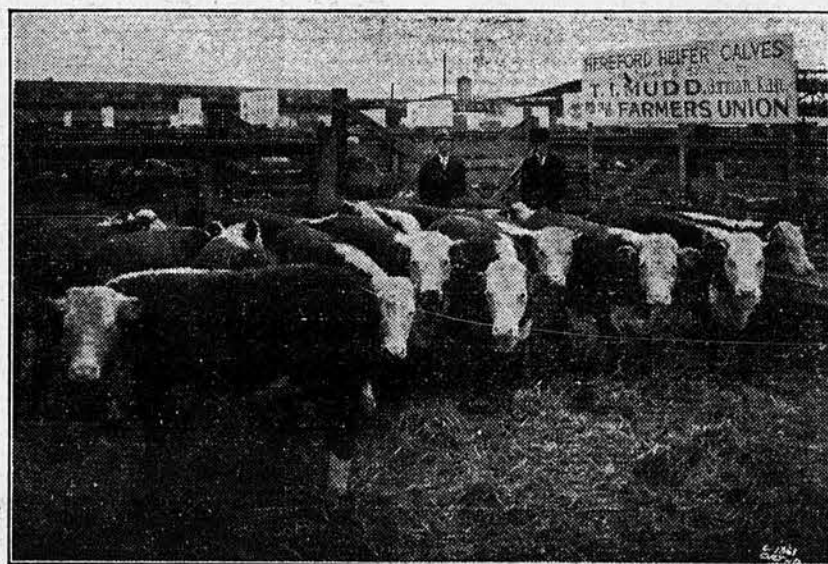
all of their various farm products sold.

Announcements of winners in contests always is made Farm and Home week. In the pasture improvement contest, conducted by the extension division and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, Henry Hatesohl, Washington county, won the grass improvement division; C. E. Dennon, Shawnee county, the reseeded award; and Charles Moore, Brown, the new seeding. Others who placed in the "money" were George Wilkens, Washington; T. J. Van Sickle, Bourbon; Wm. T. Blincoe, Bourbon; Lester D. Pence, Shawnee; Mrs. Mary Martin, Douglas; Clarence Day, Miami; and Joseph G. O'Bryan, Bourbon.

Kansas poultry champions for 1935 were Claus Bergner, Pratt county, Approved Flock work; Earl M. Cook, Dickinson, Certified Flock group; W. D. Marriott, Jackson, Record of Performance flocks; J. F. Komarek, Saline, brooding work; and J. E. Combest, Ness, flock management.

Following T. I. Mudd and Son, Russell county, in beef production work, were George McCallum, Chase county, with Herefords; Emmett Bechtold, Brown, with a Shorthorn-Hereford cross; Ed Chase, Butler county, on 80 head of Angus; and C. L. England, Comanche, on his 90 Hereford stock calves.

These Creep-Feds Won Beef Contest



HERE are the creep-fed calves that won the 1935 Kansas Beef Production Contest for T. I. Mudd and Son, Russell county. It is the second consecutive year Mr. Mudd has won. There were 58 calves entered, representing a 99 per cent calf crop. They weighed 739 pounds at 11 months and

8 days old, and sold for \$12.35 a hundred. Three carload lots of 15 head each, won first in the carlot class for creep-feds, first for heifers, and second for creep-fed steers at the 1935 American Royal. With corn at \$1 a bushel, each calf returned \$45.67 to pay the cost of keeping the cow and expenses.

What Will Farming Cost This Year?

Young Folks Prove They Are Eager to Own Land and Homes

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

THE first of March, not only the moving day for the renter and the date for placing a valuation on property for the purpose of assessment, is likewise a good time to make the farm inventory. It is better to do it at this time than on the first day of the year, since assessment takes place on this date and a correct gauge can be had on farm property prices at the very beginning of the work of a new cropping season. A budget of the cost of farming for the coming season can be made at this date with considerable accuracy. For the most part, it is going to indicate increased cost of production for 1936.

The main increase in cost of producing 1936 crops is going to be in power, whether that power be horses or tractor. An inventory of horses now on hand indicates a general increase of at least \$50 a head over a year ago, and more in some classes. Since this enters into the "overhead" cost of the 1936 crop, it must be taken into account. The farmer doing his work with 8 horses must add from \$400 to \$500 to his "capital stock" on which to charge off interest. Harness cost remains about the same, with feed costs slightly reduced over a year ago, the greatest reduction of all being in cost of hay. In the machinery line, there is no reduction. Most farm machinery has been improved in construction and durability, which in practical operation means letting down the cost to the acre of use a little, altho the first cost of the machine remains the same. In tractors, there has been constant improvement, not alone in durability and practical ease of operation but in fuel consumption. While tractor fuel is higher than a year ago, the man with the new tractor can do his work at about the same cost of a year ago.

The \$50 estimated advance in the price of horses is given as an average. In many cases it has been many times more, especially in well matched teams. It would seem in some cases that buyer's judgment temporarily has left them when bidding teams up to and even above the \$500 line. Five hundred dollar teams cannot be made to pay their way out by farm work alone; prices received for crops produced simply cannot be visioned as being that high when marketed. Besides, for actual work accomplished, with a great saving of time in the field, the modern tractor has the team of this cost beaten a mile from the economical standpoint.

One dealer in my home county sold 10 new tractors in 8 days, nearly all of the general purpose type. There was a let-down for a few days following the AAA decision, but now many seem to believe the lid is off controlled production to stay off, and that he who reaps most this year is going to fare best.

It seems whenever immediate prospects for the prices of farm products looks good, folks go hog wild to produce as quickly as possible as much as they can, and the goose that lays the golden egg soon loses its head. Every day the argument continues, as to what or what not may be constitutional concerning farm crop control, adds millions of units to the crop surplus we will have of certain crops next fall, if the season is favorable. We of the farm organizations appear to be waiting for Congress and the politicians to do something for us, when we should be out doing for ourselves as other organizations do.

Deep freezing is just what our rather heavy soil of this section of the state needs, and is exactly what it has been getting. We have lacked the snowfall had in some sections, so the frost line has sunk deeper and deeper into the soil. One investigator reports it having reached a depth of 17 inches, deep enough to do a little subsoiling for the benefit of the summer crops. But just what it means for the wheat remains to be seen, with a likelihood that all is not for the best with the surface bare thru it all.

The mistake made a few weeks ago in stating the rate necessary to carry

interest and retire the principal of the 33-year Federal farm loan, brought to me more letters than I thought there were folks interested in buying farms this spring. More than 100 wrote me within 2 weeks, and getting a corrected answer back to all was some job for the farmer operated typewriter. But now the correction has been made I am glad for one thing that it occurred, as it proved to me that the honest-to-goodness desire to own a home has not gone from the minds of all our folks on the farms. Given a fair chance to make their way, the contents of these letters indicate there now are plenty who are ready to go; who are ready to deny themselves the things that must be denied when the job of paying for a farm is going on. Many of the letters came from renters who have seen years of service behind the plow, honest folks who have paid an honest rent to their landlords, but who now would like a chance to own a home. God speed any plan that will enable them to realize the fulfillment of this nation-strengthening desire.

For the man still under 40 years old,

the long term plan of repaying a farm loan offers the best chance. By either the 20 or 33-year payment plan, the amount necessary to raise in any one year is not excessive. And with the rate of interest low, the farm purchaser has a chance for living a decent life and reaching the end of his more active days in possession of a home that will keep him in moderate comfort, which is the most we of the farms expect—with accent on the word, moderate. Getting so many letters from folks who have the desire to make the initial start towards owning a farm home, should give anyone new courage in looking into the future. When young folks cannot see the owning of a home before the ending of their more active years, it means that all is not well for the future—that the dead level of wrestling but a mere existence is all there is to life. But when so many can see brightening the sky a coming day of opportunity, and all they ask is the chance to try, hope for the future revives. It is a wise nation that gives to all possible this desired opportunity.

The Government has been criticised for embarking in the farm loan business, but if you'll notice closely the most bitter criticism has come from those who were reaping a high rate of interest from the 3 and 5 year farm loans. No government needs criticism for making it possible for more and more of its citizenry to own homes.

JACOBS

is the ONLY PROVEN, COMPLETELY AUTOMATIC, wind electric farm lighting plant on the American market



With Byrd at the South Pole

No Other Plant Has All These Advantages

An 8 year performance record; the largest generator, never burned out, guaranteed against burnout, slower speed, 30 amperes at only 170 R.P.M.; nearly 14 ft. propeller, generates far more electricity in medium and light winds with the 3 blades giving perfect balance; patented flyball governor turns propeller blades edgewise to the wind for speed control; automatic charging rate control and voltage regulator.

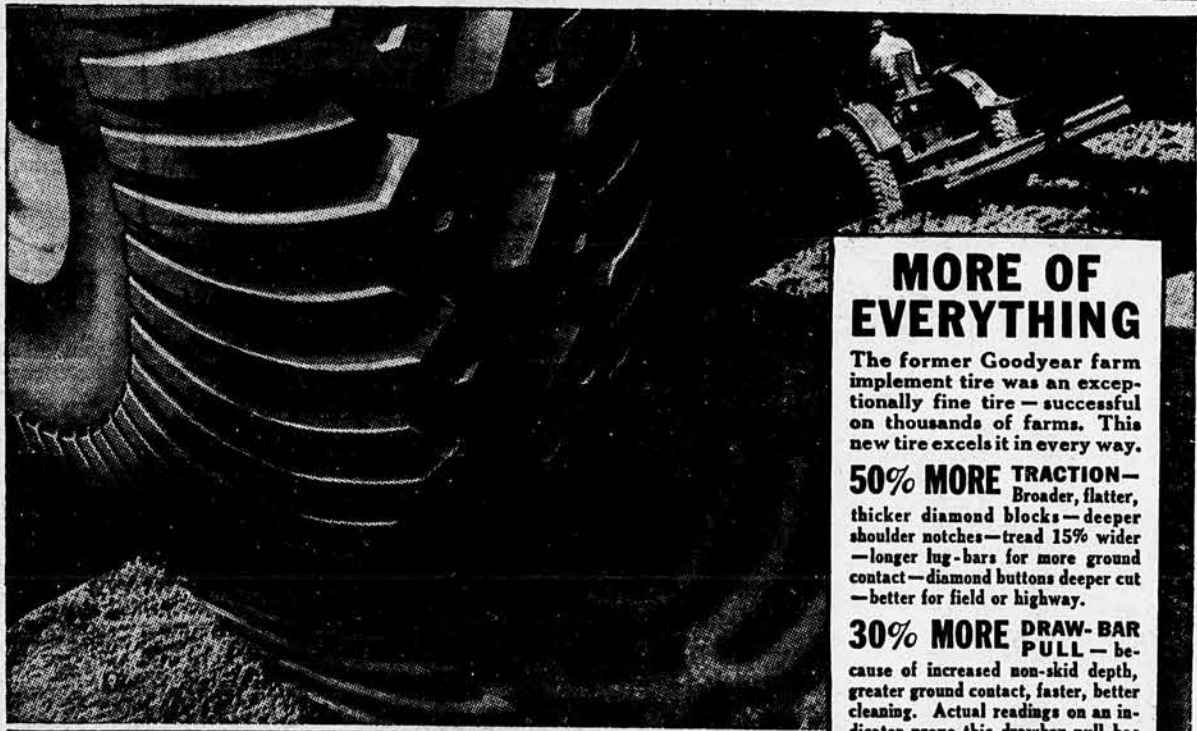
This Super-Powered (1500 to 2000 watt), entirely automatic and attention free wind driven plant, can cost you as low as \$450.00, plus trade in of your present plant through your local dealer. Tower and battery extra, according to height and size.

Investigate the JACOBS before you invest in any electric system. Write for free literature and name of nearest authorized JACOBS dealer.

COME TO WICHITA, KANS.,
Feb. 25, 26, 27, 28
SEE THIS PLANT ON DISPLAY
at the Southwest Road Show

Jacobs Wind Electric Co., Inc.
2111 Washington Ave. No.
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

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



New All-Traction Tire Wins Farmers' OK.

FARMERS are enthusiastic about the new Goodyear Tractor Type Tire.

Announced only last month, it is already making staunch friends wherever it is shown.

Farmers like the deep lug bars down the sides. They appreciate the diamonds that grip like spade lugs. They can fairly see the dirt slipping and dropping out of the deep, self-cleaning grooves.

Farmers are quick to recognize that this new Goodyear is an All-Traction tire designed

for sure traction forward, backwards, sideways.

See it yourself. Any Goodyear dealer or farm implement dealer can show it to you.

It is an astonishing time, labor and fuel saver. You pay no premium for it. You can buy it on most liberal terms.

LET US PROVE IT

Goodyear has put this new tire to every test. But we will be glad to arrange a demonstration for you. Just PRINT your name and address in the margin below, tear it off and mail it to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Inc., Akron, Ohio.

MORE OF EVERYTHING

The former Goodyear farm implement tire was an exceptionally fine tire — successful on thousands of farms. This new tire excels it in every way.

50% MORE TRACTION — Broader, flatter, thicker diamond blocks — deeper shoulder notches — tread 15% wider — longer lug-bars for more ground contact — diamond buttons deeper cut — better for field or highway.

30% MORE DRAW-BAR PULL — because of increased non-skid depth, greater ground contact, faster, better cleaning. Actual readings on an indicator prove this drawbar pull has been stepped up, on the average, 30% — more in many operations.

100% MORE SHOULDER TREAD — Twice as many lug-bars around the shoulders — higher tread shape — deeper notches — thicker side bars — better on side hills — prevents slip.

48% MORE RUBBER — More rubber in tread and body — greater strength, longer life, more freedom from punctures.

30% BETTER CLEANING — Greater space between diamonds — wider channels force out mud — does not throw dust.

FOR MUD OR SNOW

Goodyear Studded Tires will pull your car or light truck through toughest going without chains. Gripping studs are 22 percent higher than ordinary non-skid designs. They taper outward from the base. Self cleaning.



TRACTION ALL WAYS

Here's sure traction — forward, backward or on hillsides. In mud. In sand. On highway.

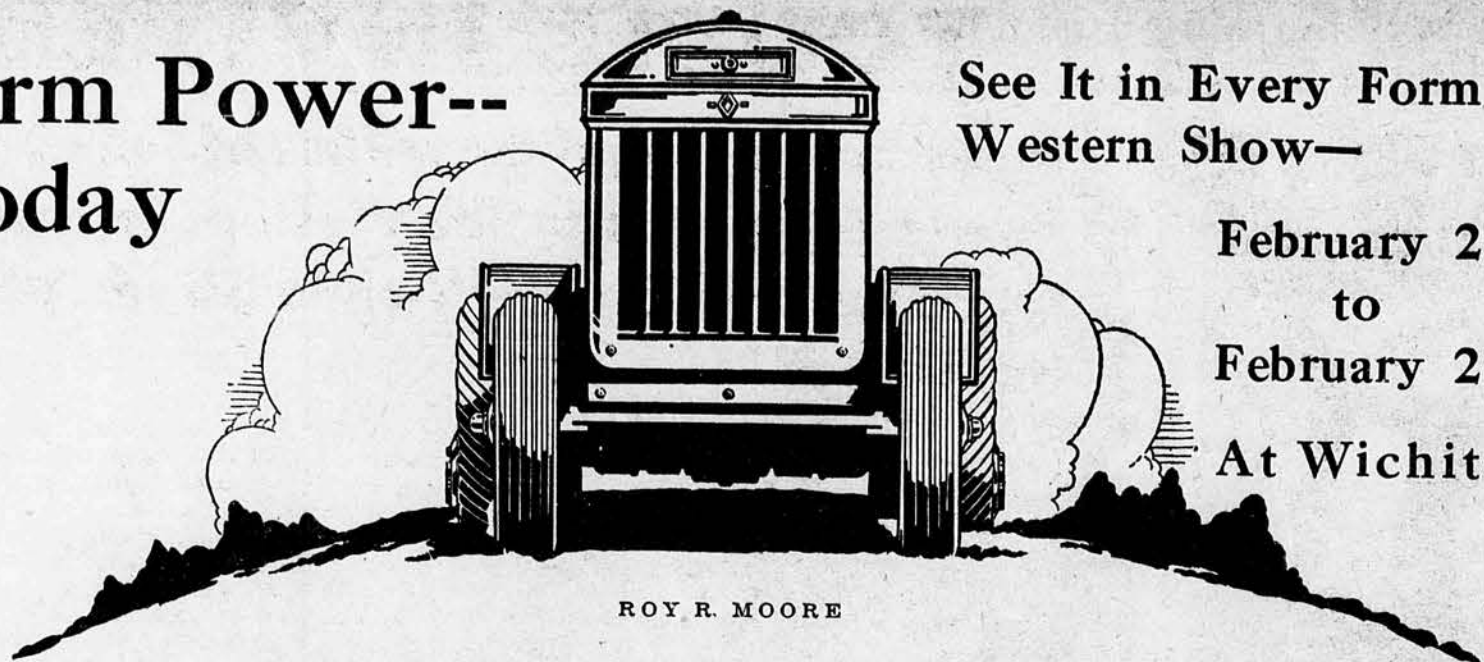
GOOD YEAR

All-Traction TRACTOR TYPE TIRE

Farm Power-- Today

See It in Every Form
Western Show—

February 25
to
February 28
At Wichita



ROY R. MOORE

WHETHER or not you are going to buy a tractor this spring, you are going to be interested in the big Western Power Show scheduled in Wichita the week of February 25 to 28. During that time the hustling metropolis of Southern Kansas is going to be host to about the biggest crowd of farmers it ever entertained.

Of course, Wichita is accustomed to doing things in a big way, and there isn't a chance that visitors will lack for entertainment. As a matter of fact, the 60 or more companies that are co-operating to make the affair a success will take particular pains to see that every moment of your time is taken up, once you get inside the city, so you likely will not need much entertainment of a social nature.

Most every one within a radius of 100 miles of Wichita knows what it takes to make a good "tractor show." There must be tractors, of course, and there will be dozens of 'em snorting and barking on tractor row with such a din that one likely will think he's right under a dozen airplanes. And while on the subject of tractors, it is well to dwell on the advantages Wichita possesses in exhibiting them.

Years and years ago, the implement companies gravitated to Wichita avenue and occupied about 3 blocks of this street directly south of Douglas avenue, the main street of the town. Implement companies have been there ever since, and when an exhibition of any character was necessary or advisable, the machinery was moved out into the street and the visitors were invited to go over everything with a fine-tooth comb.

Forum Full of Implements

But of late years, a lot of concerns have become interested in the show, but were not lucky enough to own property on the "row." That might have worked a considerable hardship on them, had it not been for the Forum, Wichita's fine municipal auditorium located only one block from "Tractor Row," and admirably situated for every exhibitor. Of course, this building always is full to overflowing of farm implements of all kinds, road machinery—for this is a road show, too—wares of oil companies, electrical exhibits and almost every conceivable exhibit one would expect to find at a state fair.

And best of all, there are no admission charges! From the description of the surroundings, one would gather that the whole affair is long removed from a so-called tractor show. Yet thru it all runs the suggestion of power farming which is responsible for the liberation of the horse from hard work, as well as the increased cultivated acreage in Kansas, with the resultant heavy wheat crops which some of our economists claim is the cause of low prices.

So much for economics, which is not the purpose of this article.

Wichita's show probably is the most important one in the country as far as the exhibition of tractors and power farming tillage tools is concerned. It really bears about the same relative importance to the implement manufacturers as does the New York and Chicago auto shows to the motor car industry. For here will come dealers from all over the Southwest, and in addition there will be factory experts on hand to explain everything. Naturally a lot of officials from the factory will be present, too.

Reverting to history, Fred Weiland, secretary of the show, is largely responsible for its present importance altho he has had the whole-hearted co-operation of every company. Going back 30 years, Mr. Weiland recalls that the first shows were largely of the threshing machine variety. In those days, "Tractor Row" was absolutely full to overflowing with the cumbersome machines as well as the steam engines which pulled them and supplied power for their operation.

Short Time Soil Building

SWEET clover is the best soil-building crop for his farm, believes M. L. Mortimer, Cherryvale. It will make a big top growth in a hurry. This puts more nitrogen in the soil in a shorter time than any other crop. White Sweet clover usually is best as it grows bigger and makes more pasture. Mr. Mortimer also has used some alfalfa and lespedeza; the latter is satisfactory only where the others will not grow. He uses phosphorus on his soil and finds it helps alfalfa and small grain crops.

It is likely that mention of the threshing machine will bring back gruesome memories to some of the older farm women of the state, who will recall that the arrival of the threshing machine on the farm with its crew of two score or more meant almost nervous distraction in getting meals and washing dishes, not to mention the expense.

Of course, the tractor has done away with all that. You do not have to be very old in years to remember that the first tractors did not show many signs of being able to displace the steam engine in all-around utility. In fence corners today, a few of these original pioneers may be found, bearing faint resemblance to the machines of today that will do about everything but climb trees.

Of course, there have been many improvements the last few years, not the least of which is the adoption of rubber tires for almost every make of tractor. There's a suspicion that originally this was the smart idea of the tire companies who wanted a fresh world to conquer. But in any case they have been far developed past the experimental stage. Those who have operated rubber-tired tractors swear by them—not at them.

It is predicted that in time, combines will have rubber tires. In fact the Allis-Chalmers company manufactures one now which has had a ready sale the last 2 years. While it cuts a narrow swath of grain, it goes more rapidly, due to its tires, and so

after all gets as much done as one of its bigger brothers.

So far as I know, none of the implement manufacturers are featuring "streamlining" which seems to be the popular sales appeal for motor cars and railroads. It is my guess that the manufacturer who will perfect an air-conditioned cab for a tractor will earn a lot of thanks from farmers who hate to swelter in a 100 degree temperature.

Without trying further to describe the show in its entirety, it is suggested that you load the missus and the youngsters into the car and drive over to Wichita. You will enjoy every moment of your visit.

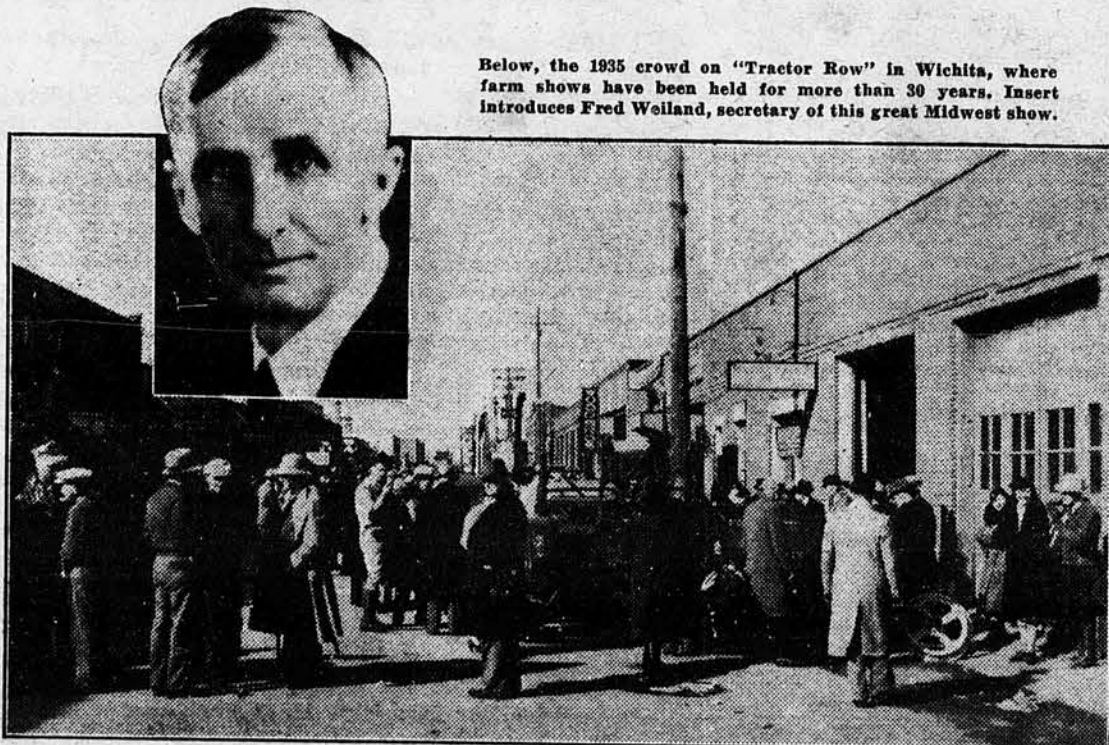
Who's Who at Wichita

DEERE & COMPANY, as usual, will exhibit in the Forum under the personal direction of M. J. Healey, vice president of the company and general manager of the Kansas City division. Many executives from Moline, Ill., are expected to be present. A full line of tillage tools, as well as tractors and combines, will be on display.

A feature of the Oliver exhibit will be the new Oliver Row Crop Number "70," in addition to this company's complete line. The usual complement of sales executives will arrive from Chicago, headquarters of the company. The new "70" now is selling so rapidly, according to the sales manager, that the main problem ahead of the company is one of production.

The Caterpillar Tractor Company is featuring two displays in Wichita. One exhibit will occupy 2,400 square feet of space in the Forum and the other the showrooms of the G. C. Dunn Tractor Company, on Tractor Row. Virtually the entire line of the Caterpillar Tractor and road machines will be shown. This company will feature Diesel engines on some models. Representatives attending the show include: L. J. Fletcher, manager, Agricultural Sales Division; A. C. Jenvey, Eastern Division Agriculture. (Continued on Page 17)

Below, the 1935 crowd on "Tractor Row" in Wichita, where farm shows have been held for more than 30 years. Insert introduces Fred Weiland, secretary of this great Midwest show.





YOU'RE INVITED

to see our exhibit of the full line of John Deere Power Equipment at The Western Implement Company, 429 South Wichita Street, Wichita, Kansas.

Put a red string on your finger so that you'll be sure to remember to spend a few hours with us while you're at the Wichita Tractor Show, February 25 to 28.

It'll be a couple of hours well spent to be with us at the Western Implement Company. We're going to have a full line of John Deere Tractors and Power Equipment on display.

You'll learn of new and better ways to farm . . . new ways to save money . . . new machines to cut your costs . . . new methods to increase your yields.

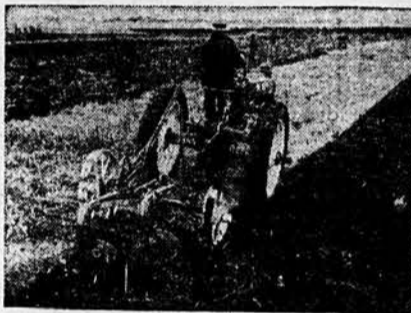
You'll see the new John Deere Tractors

that burn the low-cost fuels successfully, in a size and type for every farm—the most complete line of wheel-type tractors available anywhere—new plows, disk tillers, disk harrows, combines, threshers, listers, corn pickers, windrow pick-up presses, mowers, lister drills, manure spreaders, farm trucks—the full John Deere line.

So plan to spend a little time with us while at the Wichita Tractor Show, February 25 to 28th. Come any time—the latch string's always out. If you can't come, we'll be glad to send you complete information about any equipment by mail.

John Deere Plow Co., Kansas City, Mo.

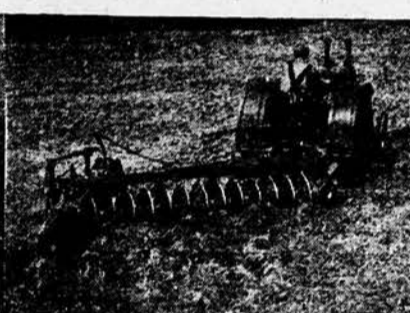
Here are a few of the implements to see



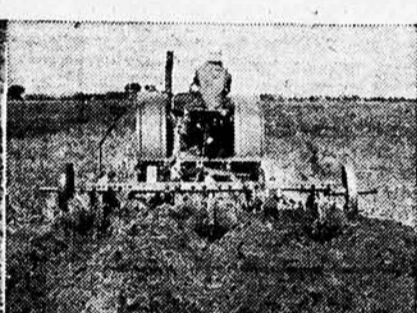
Excellent is the job of plowing that this John Deere No. 52 Plow and Model A Tractor are doing. Note center hitch of plow behind tractor.



A heavy-duty tractor, able to handle a three- or four-bottom plow, depending upon conditions is the three-speed Model D Tractor.



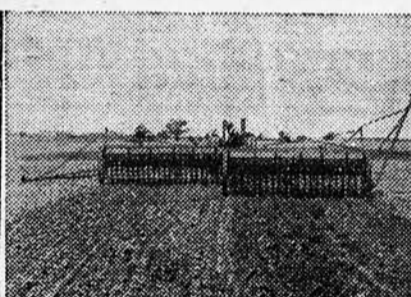
Built for big capacity, excellent work, and long life is the John Deere Disk Tiller. There is a size for every job. Tractor is a Model AR.



A daily capacity of 25 to 40 acres a day in wheatland preparation has this farmer with his John Deere Model D Tractor and 3-bottom Lister Plow.



This cotton grower, with a John Deere Model A Tractor and John Deere Lister, lists 2½ acres an hour with 2 gallons of low-cost fuel.



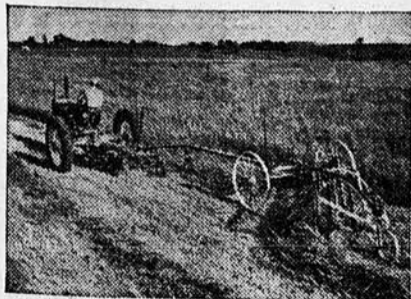
Perfectly drilled fields and greater yields are the natural results of owning a John Deere-Van Brunt Grain Drill. Tractor is a Model D.



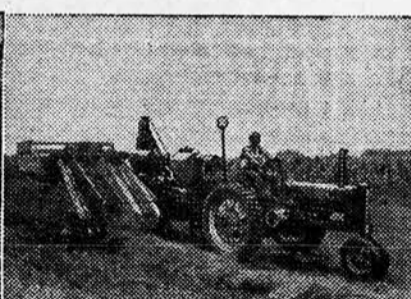
A cost-cutting outfit is this John Deere four-row planter and Model A Tractor that can handle from 35 to 50 acres a day.



The Models A and B Tractors are adaptable to all the jobs on the farm—from plowing to harvesting. Scene shows a Model B in small cotton.



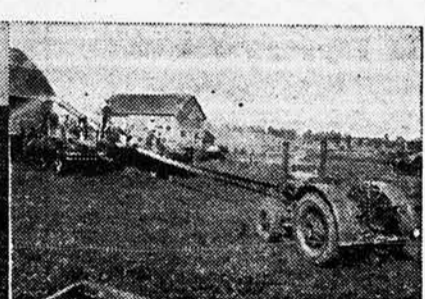
This John Deere Power-Driven Mower and Side-Delivery Rake will handle 25 to 35 acres a day—a real time and labor-saving outfit.



New is this John Deere Windrow Pick-Up Press that gathers and bales the hay in one operation without its being touched by a pitchfork.



A John Deere Model D Tractor and No. 5 Combine. There's plenty of power in the 3-4 Plow Model D . . . lots of capacity in the No. 5 Combine.



A John Deere Thresher and John Deere Tractor is the ideal combination for smoother threshing, better separation, and lower costs.

JOHN DEERE



THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Power Farm Equipment Show Beats All Previous Records

G. R. HOWARD

WHEN thousands of Kansans gather in Wichita the week of February 25 to 28, the Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show will have more than 60 exhibitors, the largest list in the 33 years the big show has been held.

Of course, in the beginning, it wasn't much of a show. In those days, the dealers simply pulled their threshing machines out into the street, now known as "Tractor Row," and exhibited their wares in hap-hazard fashion. Naturally, the crowds were rather small, confined mainly to Sedgwick county.

This year "Tractor Row" will be as busy as ever. But added to the available floor space is every foot of the Forum, Wichita's magnificent auditorium. In this gigantic structure will be every phase of road building equipment, exhibits by several implement companies, silo companies, grain bins, and whatnot. Most of the machinery will be in operation—that is, theoretically. You can't very well turn loose a lot of snorting tractors inside a building without seriously damaging

Standard Sure-Stop Traffic Sign Co., Wichita, Kan.
Shaw Manufacturing Co., Galesburg, Kan.
United American Bosch Corp., Springfield, Mass.
Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co., Wichita, Kan.
Gar Wood Industries, Inc., Detroit, Mich.
Milsco Products Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
L. C. Smith Bearings Co., Chicago, Ill.
Universal Motor Oils Co., Wichita, Kan.
Massey-Harris Co., Kansas City, Mo., Wichita, Kan.
J. I. Case Co., Kansas City, Mo., Wichita, Kan.
John Deere Plow Co., Kansas City, Mo., Wichita, Kan.
Chase Plow Co., Lincoln, Neb., Wichita, Kan.
Smid Tractor Guide Co., Wichita, Kan.
Wichita Avery Co., Wichita, Kan.
Smythe Implement Co., Wichita, Kan.
Graber Supply Co., Wichita, Kan.
Rock Island Plow Co., Kansas City, Mo., Wichita, Kan.
Western Implement Co., Wichita, Kan.
W-W Feed Grinder Corp., Wichita, Kan.
Oliver Farm Equipment Sales Co., Kansas City, Mo., Wichita, Kan.
Wood Bros. Thresher Co., Des Moines, Ia., Wichita, Kan.
Gleaner Harvester Corp., Independence, Mo.
Molz Implement Co., Wichita, Kan.
Minneapolis-Moline Power Imp. Co., Kansas City, Mo., Wichita, Kan.
Air Electric Machine Co., Wichita, Kan.
Universal Products Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
McPherson Concrete Products Co., McPherson, Kan.
Western Iron & Foundry Co., Wichita, Kan.
Victor L. Phillips Co., Wichita, Kan.
Jacob Wind Electric Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Fertility Lasts 12 Years

A FIELD of corn on alfalfa sod made 35 bushels an acre of sound, yellow grain, despite the drouth, on J. A. Martin's farm, Mound City. This is good upland soil, but it had to be limed and fertilized before alfalfa would grow. Mr. Martin found the alfalfa very profitable and now is cashing in on improved soil fertility by bigger grain yields. The effect of alfalfa on soil fertility will last for at least 12 years. It makes a big difference in crop yields for this long time in any section of relatively heavy rainfall.

the air as far as breathing purposes are concerned, hence electricity will supply the motive power.

The list of exhibitors include several Kansas concerns, but most of the space has been allotted to the big implement concerns whose wares are seen everywhere in the state. In most instances, the exhibits will be directed by factory experts and on top of it all, there will be a lot of executives from the home offices on hand, to see that the experts do it right.

Over on "Tractor Row," where the machinery will be out doors, there will be no restrictions on operating tractors. The noise in that vicinity probably will resemble a dozen airplanes in operation. A list of exhibitors follows:

The New Departure Mfg. Co., Bristol, Conn.
Chevrolet Motor Co., Wichita, Kan.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Wichita, Kan.
Ford Motor Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Hercules Motor Co., Canton, O.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Newark, N. J.
E. S. Cowie Electric Co., Wichita, Kan.
Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, O.
International Harvester Co. of America, Wichita, Kan.
The Sam H. Denny Road Machinery Co., Wichita, Kan.
J. D. Adams Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Phillips & Easton Supply Co., Wichita, Kan.
Scintilla Magneto Co. Inc., Sidney, N. Y.
D. A. Lubricant Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
T. G. C. Dunn Tractor Co., Wichita, Kan.
Concrete Surfacing Machinery Co., Cincinnati, O.
Dodson Mfg. Company, Wichita, Kan.
Truck Parts Co., Wichita, Kan.
Derby Oil Co., Wichita, Kan.
Galion Iron Works & Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Four Wheel Drive Sales Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Western Road Supply Co., Wichita, Kan.
Columbian Steel Tank Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Papec Machine Co., Shortsville, N. Y.
French & Hecht, Inc., Davenport, Ia.
Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.
Rogers Iron Works Co., Joplin, Mo.
Whitlock Specialized Service Co., Wichita, Kan.
O. J. Watson Distributing & Storage Co., Wichita, Kan.
Northfield Iron Co., Northfield, Minn.
Dempster Mill Mfg. Co., Beatrice, Neb.
Productive Equipment Corp., Chicago, Ill.

Kansas Goes in for Power

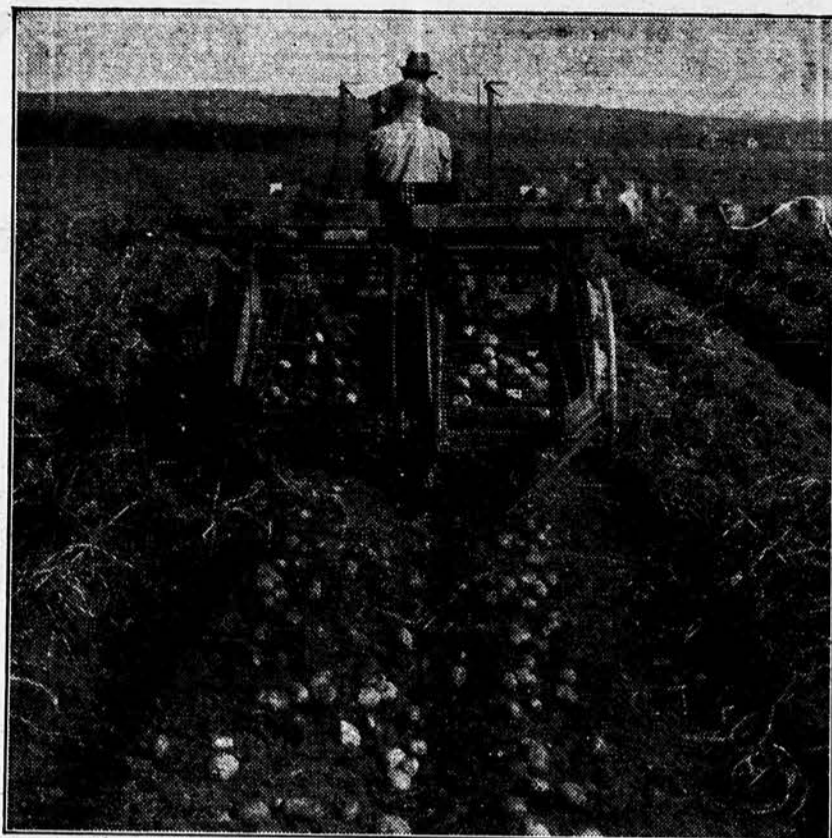
UNTIL county assessors file their figures this spring in Topeka, it probably will not be known how many tractors are in Kansas. The same is true of combines, trucks and cars.

In the tabulation below, figures for 1933 are given, which probably are fully 5,000 short of the number in actual operation. Combines probably will show some gain when a new count is taken this spring, but threshers likely will show a decrease.

South Central Kansas apparently leads the state in tractors and combines. The distinction of being first belongs to Reno county with 1,756 tractors. Other leading counties are: Sedgwick, McPherson, Marion, Sumner, Barton and Ford.

Most of the combines are in the western two-thirds of the state; Reno county alone has 1,173. Wyandotte county represents the other extreme with only 1, unless other sales were made during the last year. The count:

Kansas Counties	Tractors	Combines	Threshers
Allen	443	25	48
Anderson	302	19	33
Atchison	342	37	47
Barber	575	429	12
Barton	1,260	1,004	15

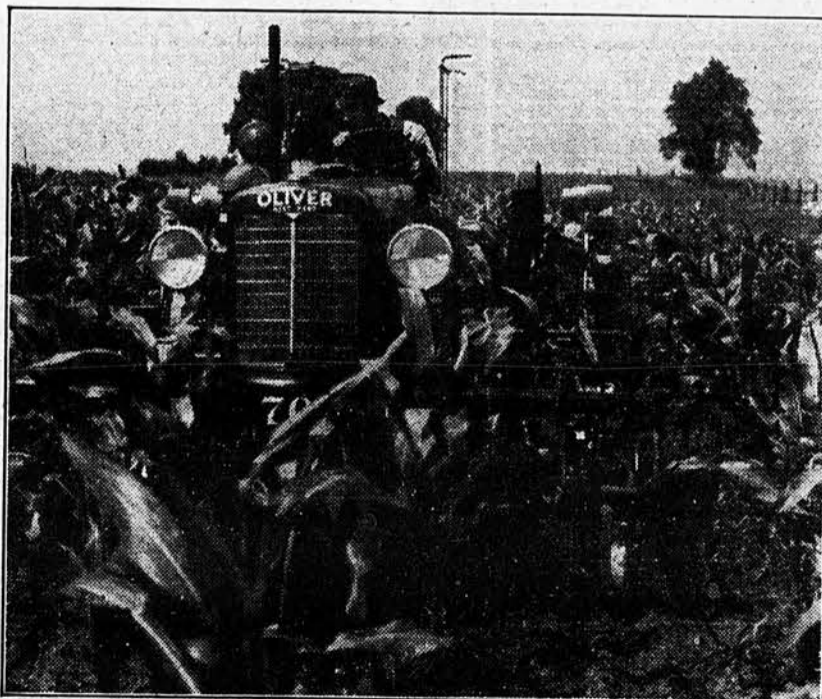


International Harvester Company's Farmall pulling a potato digger. This equipment has helped cut the cost of growing our Kansas crop, because it gets the job done without delay.

Bourbon	291	30	17	Lane	461	342	12
Brown	545	114	62	Leavenworth	280	31	38
Butler	775	186	89	Lincoln	675	416	44
Chase	219	35	13	Linn	302	33	21
Chautauqua	120	18	12	Logan	348	212	14
Cherokee	394	45	37	Lyon	494	37	68
Cheyenne	540	237	33	Marion	1,306	211	238
Clark	511	365	5	Marshall	682	79	158
Clay	642	176	111	McPherson	1,483	547	161
Cloud	578	322	50	Meade	725	503	3
Coffey	405	28	41	Miami	477	141	53
Comanche	443	227	4	Mitchell	757	603	19
Cowley	640	260	92	Montgomery	449	90	46
Crawford	370	37	33	Morris	412	13	51
Decatur	455	268	41	Morton	238	43	12
Dickinson	1,239	466	200	Nemaha	513	58	64
Doniphan	303	41	21	Neosho	376	49	37
Douglas	542	61	49	Ness	943	662	6
Edwards	719	541	3	Norton	296	142	19
Elk	163	9	19	Osage	386	41	29
Ellis	770	553	37	Osborne	633	439	53
Ellsworth	725	466	32	Ottawa	686	404	33
Finney	682	425	13				
Ford	1,118	823	10				
Franklin	353	41	30				
Geary	248	39	45				
Gove	517	353	19				
Graham	368	208	48				
Grant	418	257	1				
Gray	791	631	4				
Greeley	249	148	1				
Greenwood	257	8	20				
Hamilton	309	200	8				
Harper	937	687	41				
Harvey	876	272	113				
Haskell	466	386	1				
Hodgeman	643	477	8				
Jackson	621	35	46				
Jefferson	420	27	69				
Jewell	493	230	41				
Johnson	344	60	31				
Kearny	354	181	2				
Kingman	888	647	41				
Kiowa	545	428	3				
Labette	460	33	79				

No Longer Is Poor Soil

BUILDING one of the poorest farms in the community up to the best from standpoint of yields in 20 years, is the record of Frank S. Smerchek, Garnett. He has used phosphate fertilizer consistently over that time. Every year he leaves a check strip to show how much difference fertilizer makes. This drives home the lesson of plant food every time a crop is taken off the land. A moving picture of Mr. Smerchek's fields has been made, showing him and County Agent Hendriks walking thru the grain. The check strip is plainly visible. Fertilizer increases tillering, hastens maturity, and results in final higher yields.



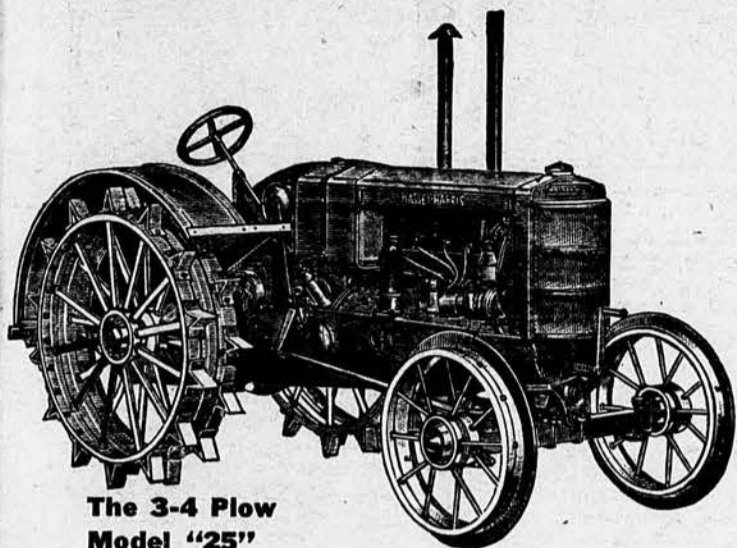
Oliver's general purpose tractor is seen cultivating in waist-high corn. The owner proves this handy outfit will do a clean job at low cost, two very important points on any farm.

Pawnee	1,031	760	12
Phillips	341	133	28
Pottawatomie	410	8	82
Pratt	911	676	5
Rawlins	569	377	28
Reno	1,756	1,173	73
Republic	545	93	135
Rice	1,004	678	14
Riley	482	58	51
Rooks	481	268	47
Rush	966	772	16
Russell	910	630	20
Saline	868	420	70
Scott	400	236	10
Sedgwick	1,329	540	176
Seward	460	334	9
Shawnee	482	92	36
Sheridan	548	379	28
Sherman	555	285	26
Smith	345	176	48
Stafford	986	623	28
Stanton	392	261	3
Stevens	455	274	7
Sumner	1,325	689	170
Thomas	745	509	18
Trego	645	379	36
Wabaunsee	388	30	69
Wallace	174	73	6
Washington	763	71	143
Wichita	352	207	13
Wilson	306	53	18
Woodson	203	27	14
Wyandotte	111	1	3
Totals	60,881	28,976	4,445

IF YOU'RE GOING TO THE WICHITA POWER FARM EQUIPMENT SHOW

Drop in at THE MASSEY-HARRIS EXHIBIT

On Tractor Row



The 3-4 Plow
Model "25"

● Come to the Wichita Show—you'll never have a better opportunity to compare the new 1936 power farming equipment and decide for yourself which implements will do your work at less cost and with the least amount of labor.

While you're here, we especially want you to see the New Massey-Harris Row-Crop Type CHALLENGER designed to give you more power for every job at less cost—the famous No. 11 Reaper-Thresher redesigned for 1936 with a removable platform that can be attached or detached in a few minutes time—and the tractor that is a popular favorite with wheat growers everywhere: The 3-4 Plow Model "25." Each of these machines has extra features — extra advantages — extra value. You needn't take our word for it—**MAKE YOUR OWN COMPARISONS AT THE SHOW.**



The New Massey-Harris No. 11
Reaper - Thresher With Quick-
Detachable Platform

The New Row-Crop Type Challenger
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Rubber Tires Speed Up Crop Work As Much as 18 Per Cent

F. A. MECKEL

IF ONE were to enumerate all of the improvements which have been made on farm tractors within the last few years, he certainly would assume a task that would require considerable time.

However, it would seem that the two most important and drastic changes and important improvements made in mechanical farm equipment recently have been the development of the General Purpose tractor and the advent of rubber tires.

The first of these developments is a matter of mechanical improvement on the machine itself; but development of the rubber tire for tractor use is an achievement of the rubber industry which has only begun to make itself felt upon American agriculture.

Just as the motor car really began to receive general acceptance when the rubber industry developed a tire that would give satisfactory service, so it may be predicted that farm tractors will come into even greater popular favor as more and more tractors are rubber-equipped.

Good Work on Plowed Ground

There are several decided advantages in having the farm tractor shod with rubber. The early skeptics who visualized heavy tractors bogged down on wet ground with wheels slipping and skidding, have come to scoff but have gone home muttering to themselves that it just doesn't seem to work that way, for numerous experiments at various agricultural colleges have proved beyond a doubt that rubber tires not only afford as good traction as did the steel-wheeled tractor with long spade lugs, but the rubber tires actually afford better traction and less slippage—particularly in plowed ground.

By providing better traction and less slippage, it has been shown that rubber tires enable the tractor to operate more efficiently; that is, to get the most out of every gallon of fuel in the tank and to transmit more revolutions of the crankshaft into revolutions of the drive wheels, and thus keep the tractor rolling along more minutes a day—more days a year—than it has rolled before on steel wheels.

Big Saving in Time

In Ohio, a number of eminent agricultural engineers conducted a series of experiments on a crop of corn using two identical tractors—one equipped with steel wheels, the other equipped with rubber tires. These tests were not for one or two days. Instead, they were carried on thruout an entire season, and at the end of that time it was discovered that there was a decided difference in favor of the rubber tire equipped tractor. In fact, the difference was something like 18 per cent or nearly one-fifth. Now the speeding up by 18 per cent of the production of a crop is something which can not be laughed off.

The rubber tires enable an operator to run his tractor at a considerably higher speed in the field without any damage to the machine for the shocks and bumps and vibrations are absorbed by the resilient rubber and the air cushion which it carries.

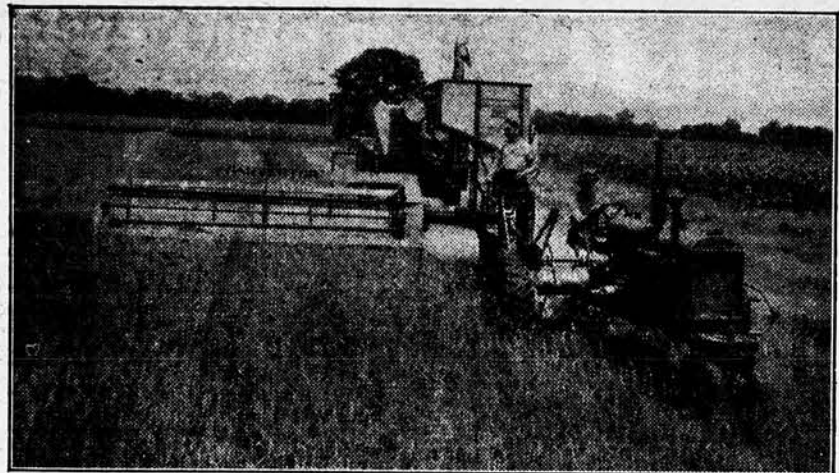
Still another great advantage in the rubber-equipped machine is that it can be taken right out on the paved highway without any removal of lugs or any adjustments of any sort. Its higher speed, due to the rubber tires, now makes the farm tractor an ideal power

unit for motor transport and many are the farmers who now are hauling several heavy trailers behind their tractors and doing the job in quick time.

More Machines on Rubber

Rubber tires now are being adapted to farm machinery of all kinds to go right along with the rubber-tired tractor. We find rubber-equipped combines, manure spreaders, binders, mowers and other machines. The rubber tires will lengthen the life of any farm machine by absorbing the shocks and vibrations which formerly have been shaking the machines to pieces within a relatively short time, and contrary to the fears that were expressed at the first inception of this equipment, the cost of rubber equipment on tractors and other farm machinery is far from prohibitive. In fact, it is quite low when only a few of the actual advantages are considered.

Agriculture can feel deeply indebted to the rubber industry for having pioneered this new field. And while there is not now, nor will there soon be, any need for a farm tractor which will travel 65 miles an hour on the highway, still it is interesting to note that such a speed has been attained by a farm tractor equipped with rubber tires. It



Minneapolis-Moline's new Harvester takes a wide swath in a Kansas wheat field. Around and around she goes, without a single stop, as the owner is quite willing to tell you.

income or profit, \$1,234 and \$1,161. Virtually the same relationships held true in 1932. The study indicates that any decision as to the value of a tractor on a particular farm, must rest on a study of the whole farm business rather than on a direct comparison of horse and tractor costs.

Work Is Done on Time

POWER machinery has helped George Whitcomb, of Cedar Point. He has 320 acres in cultivation and has been building up this land from a general

tractor pulley. A tilting table works directly in front of the tractor. The operator of the saw faces the radiator as he works.

We never have to take the saw off the tractor during winter as it is not in the way for belt work. It can be removed in less than 5 minutes for field work. If the neighbors wish us to saw for them, we can run up the road and be ready as soon as we get there. No driving of stakes in frozen ground or lifting a heavy saw frame around.—T. C., Republic Co.

Combine Gets Down Grain

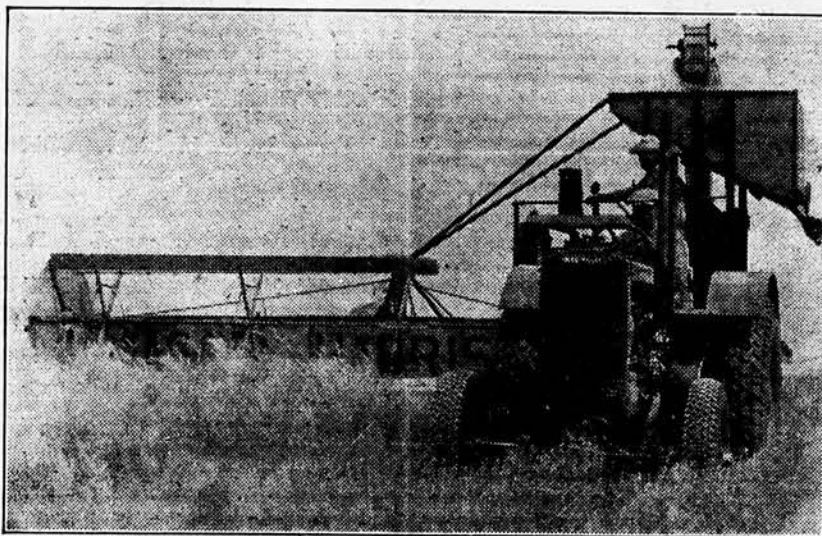
WHEN the footing is heavy and harvest time is right here, there are two methods of cutting with a binder. One is to use a tractor-pulled-and-driven outfit. This is sure, cheap power. A. M. Reiter, extensive farmer near Liberty, in Labette county, has had success with a 10-foot power binder. It has saved a lot of crops. Another way is to put a small auxiliary gasoline engine on the binder and pull it with horses or tractor. Fred Kidd, Fredonia, has done this when necessary. A combine will get "down" wheat which has ripened where the ground was wet and binding has not been possible. This is recognized by farmers as the best way of harvesting good wheat which is down so badly that it can't be cut any other way. Ralf Hockens, Arrington, combined wheat on flooded land in 1935.

Tractors Did the Job

A TEST for farm power came last year. Spring dust storms made field work with horses impossible, and men got their tractors out and took necessary steps to check the soil by listing, chiseling and cultivating. By June 15, thousands of farmers were frantic because they had been kept out of fields by flood and rain. Tractors came to the rescue with long hours. No sooner had the soil dried than the sun pushed daily temperatures up to the century mark. Horses had a difficult time keeping up with the game. A siege of biting flies in September made field work with horses impossible at times. Many farmers never could have farmed their land without tractor power.

Handy Way With Gas

A HANDY way to fill the tractor fuel tank is with a few feet of rubber hose. Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa, have an elevated tank for fuel. A piece of rubber hose can be slipped over the faucet and then into the fuel tank of the tractor or car.



One of the new Massey-Harris outfits pulling a combine. Equipment like this makes a person wonder what improvements the future can possibly bring—but there will be many.

does show that a tractor can operate at a speed of 20 miles an hour and do it safely and without damage to the machine. Rubber tires are going to lead the way to greater farm efficiency in the days to come. A vote of thanks to the rubber industry.

These Farms Earned More

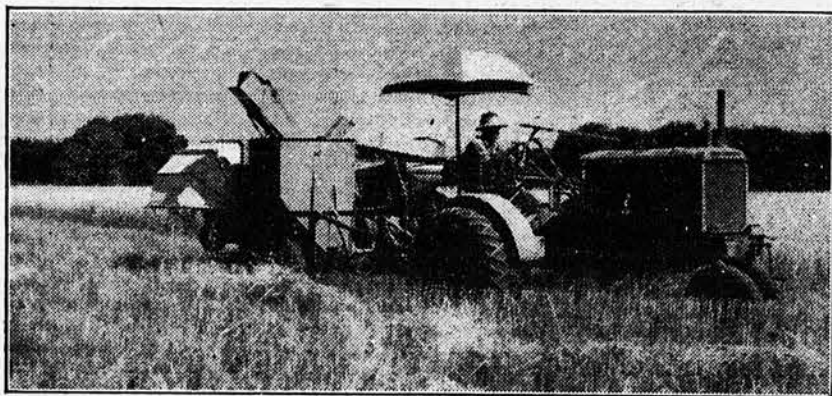
COST studies in 1933, in the Northern Kansas Farm Bureau—Farm Management Association, showed on 60 farms ranging in size from 101 to 200 acres, tractor-operated farms had the larger net income. There were 40 tractor farms, 20 non-tractor. Livestock receipts, total receipts, total expenses, and net farm income were larger on the tractor farms than on non-tractor farms. Showing figures for tractor farms first, the items were as follows:

Livestock receipts, \$2,028 and \$1,620; total receipts, \$2,993 and \$2,255; total expenses, \$1,759 and \$1,094; net farm

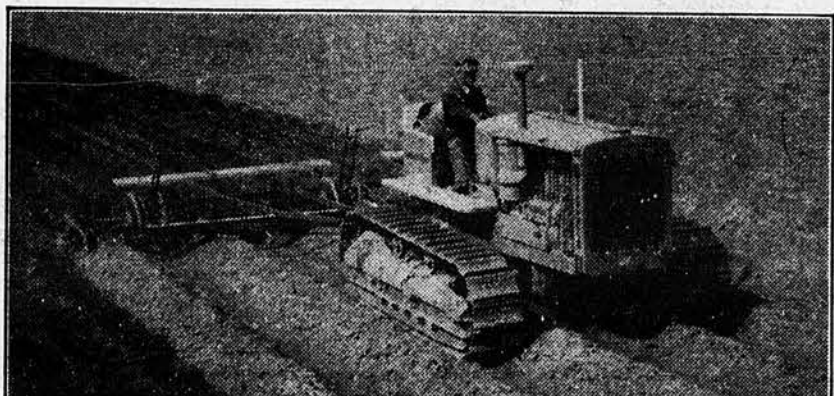
rundown condition. He uses good equipment and improved methods. When the soil needs tillage it gets it. Crop rotations, terraces and legumes play a major part in his system. He used phosphate fertilizer on his alfalfa and had good results. County Agent McCammon said neighbors bought 11 tons of phosphate this year on the strength of Whitcomb's success with it. Tractor power helps him to get crop work done right.

Buzz Saw on Our Tractor

ONE of the most convenient pieces of equipment we ever have had on the farm is a portable buzz saw. This was made by a blacksmith from scrap iron and lumber. It is carried on the front of the tractor and bolts on quickly where field tools made by the manufacturer fasten. We use a special short belt which runs from a pulley on the left side of the saw back to the



The new rubber-tired combine of the Allis-Chalmers Co., drawn by a tractor of the same make. Nothing short of an expert job of harvesting will be turned out by this equipment.



"Ridge busting" just a mere trifle for this Caterpillar tractor. This 6-row outfit works more than 100 acres a day with no trouble, at Hays Experiment Station—with very low fuel cost.

See

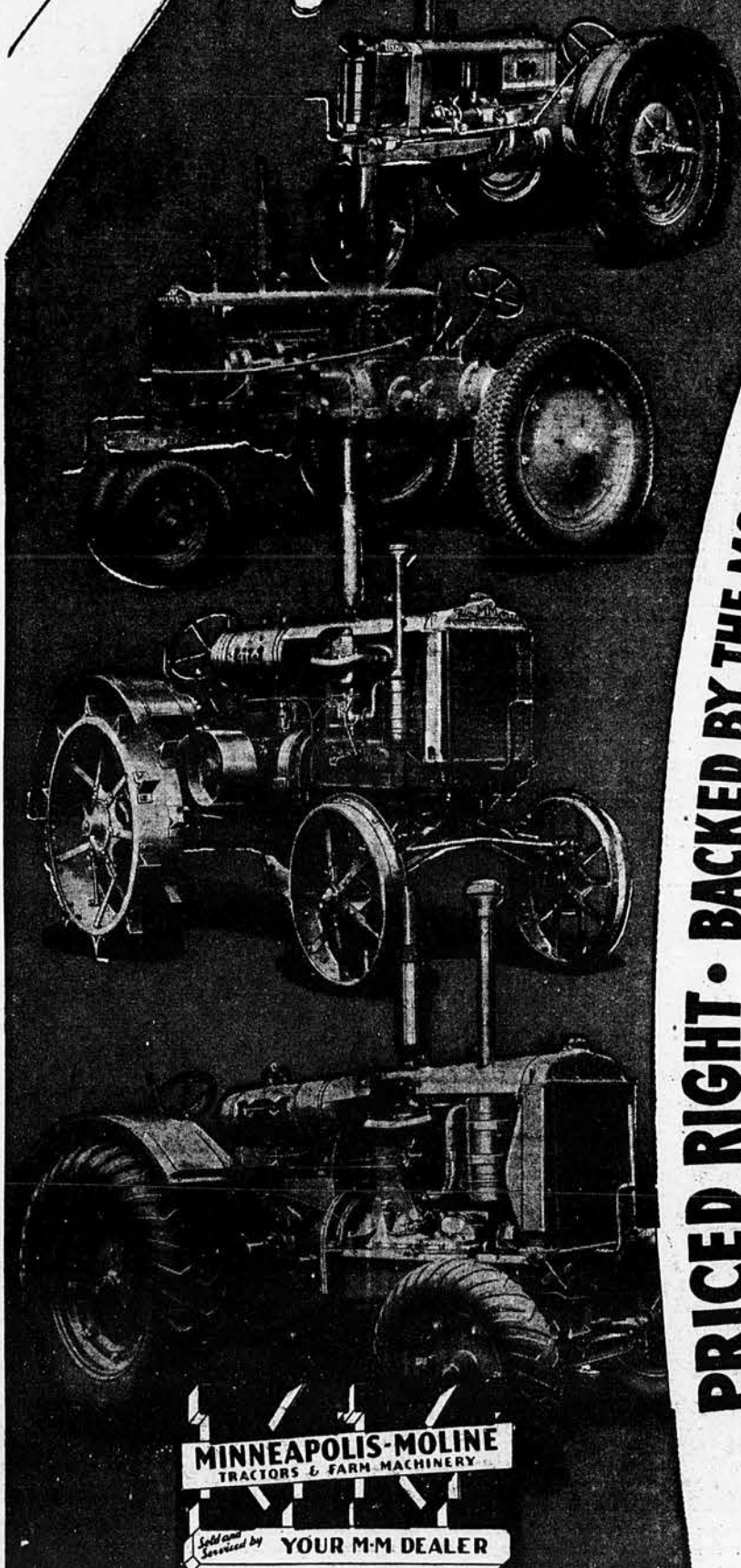
our exhibit at the Wichita Show February 25-28.
The parade of New M-M Machines — the
HARVESTOR, the most popular combine
in 1935, which definitely proved its
superiority in its toughest
harvest in a decade.

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No greater proof of tractor dependability and economy was ever recorded than Del Monte's operation of 178 Twin City Tractors on its Midwest Farms. The first purchase was made 17 years ago. Since then they have reordered 11 times and each time specified M-M Tractors. Here is amazing proof for Twin City dependability, power, fuel and repair economy! When 178 M-M Twin City Tractors demonstrate such service to ONE owner over a period of 17 years, and these results are backed by identical experiences of thousands and thousands of individual owners, then you can be sure that any M-M Tractor you choose will do the same on your farm.

Last year many who wanted M-M Tractors could not get them and had to take a second choice or do without. Therefore, PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY and have your Twin City when spring work starts.

Twin City 4 cylinder Tractors are modern in every detail with many exclusive features. The M-M patented hot spot manifold permits the use of the fuel that is cheapest—distillate, kerosene or gasoline—and delivers top power. M-M Tractors are positively sealed from dust and dirt—the latest, large-capacity oil wash type air cleaners are used. The QUALITY M-M Tractors are priced right for easy buying.

The new UNIVERSAL "J" is lighter, has 5 forward speeds, a 7-foot turning radius, adjustable tread and there's a complete line of "Quick-on-Quick-off" POWER-LIFT implements specially made for it. New Standard "J" with 5 forward speeds. Ask for the complete story on any M-M Tractor. The new, more powerful "KT" with standard tread and high clearance; the new 3-plow Universal "M" wide tread with POWER-LIFT "Quick-on-Quick-off" row crop machines; the new FTA 4 plow Tractor and new powerful 27-44—steel, rubber tire or open type wheels.

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I am interested in BUYING a Twin City Tractor this year. Please send illustrated folder describing the type and size checked below:

- Universal "J," 2 plow size
- Universal "M," 3 plow size
- Standard "J," 2 plow size
- New "KT," 3 plow size
- New FT-A, 4 plow
- Modern 27-44

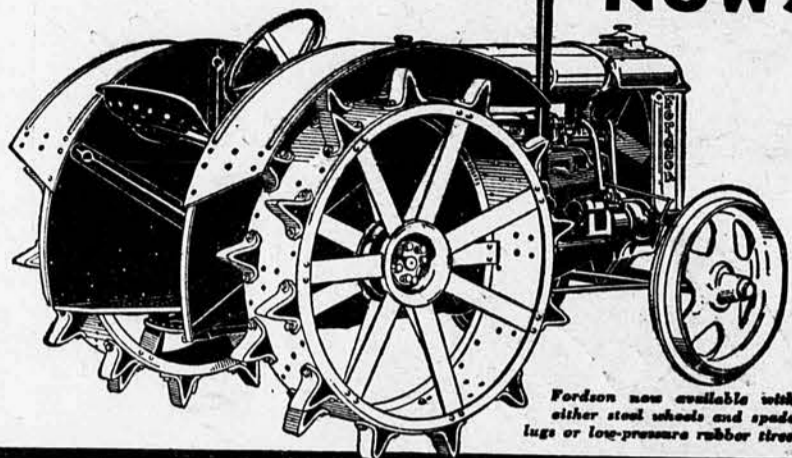
Also send me free copy of your 1936 Yearbook containing a description of the complete M-M line and an attractive 12-page calendar.

Also Del Monte Folder giving the complete story of the world's largest tractor fleet.

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GET THAT FORDSON NOW!



Fordson now available with either steel wheels and spade lugs or low-pressure rubber tires.

SPRING is just around the corner—now's the time to get a Fordson. It's a tractor that's made for just one place—the farm. Made to do year-round farm work and give year-round service at low cost.

Write for complete information on the improved Fordson. And drop in and have a look at it the next time you're in town.

NOTE: Fordson parts always available on all models of Fordsons through your Ford or Fordson dealer. Make sure you get Genuine Fordson Parts.

1936 Will Be a Fordson Tractor Year!

Thousands of farmers are again looking to Henry Ford to give them the most up-to-date, efficient and easiest handling tractor made.

This is the sixth year this larger Fordson has been in service—they have been tested in every state in the union.

The experimenting has all been done by the factory; you take no chances.

Many improvements on our 1936 model. This is a 3 bottom tractor. Furnished on either steel or rubber tired wheels.

The Fordson is now available in the regular 4 wheel or Row Crop type—same motor in either.

See the latest Fordson at Wichita Tractor Show and in our own building opposite Broadview Hotel.

O. J. WATSON COMPANY
321 W. Douglas Wichita, Kansas

Storing Feed in Smaller Space

F. E. CHESTER

CHOPPING hay from the field into the mow is a better, more profitable way to prepare and store the hay crops, say experiment stations. Many Kansas farmers now use a new type roughage mill with a grain separator to also chop and blow into their mows, an acreage of cured shock fodder. Where fodder is cured enough to shred, this new method seems to offer important advantages.

These new type mills just chop the stalks, leaves and husks. The separator removes the grain. In the same operation, any part of the separated grain may be ground and mixed back in with the chopped roughage. The balance of the grain may be sacked separately, then stored as shelled corn.

Many farmers who chop and store 25 to 75 acres of shock fodder at a time, like this new method and the results from the feed so well, they have made it a regular farm practice.

Some farmers chop half bundle fodder and half coarse legume hay thru the mill, at the same time. The picture at bottom of page shows a chopping scene of this kind.

Besides chopping hay and fodder, this new type roughage mill separates beans and peas, fills the silo, grinds grain and makes molasses feeds.

On all stock farms, the feed problem is the big one. This new type mill offers much in reducing feed preparation, feed storage and feed handling costs, as well as reducing the investment in feed preparing machines. By increasing profits from livestock, such equipment often makes possible the purchase of modern tractor equipment and still further cost reduction.

Ants Eat the Kafir Seed

E. G. KELLY

KAFIR ants may eat kafir, corn or millet seed shortly after planting. Sometimes there are a dozen or more of the tiny ants to a single grain, and they eat the entire inside of the seed. The best way to control them is to till the soil with a cultivator or disk before planting, and then put the seed in the ground at once so the ants will not have time to get reorganized after cultivation has torn up their nests. They build close to the surface in the spring and if they are present, tiny mounds of soil will be seen. Seed treatment is not recommended because most ant repellants hinder germination.

Making the Rain Behave

PLANTING row crops on the contour, or around a slope, has several advantages over running rows down the slope. Rows on the contour reduce runoff and washing. This reduction in runoff increases the amount of water absorbed by the soil. Because the rows are nearly level, water does not run rapidly in them and wash out young

corn or sorghum. Farming is easier and lighter on horses because of level ground. All these points are worthwhile.

Good Bins Protect Wheat

AFARM storage elevator makes a good place to treat seed wheat against weevil if the bins are tight. G. E. Blasdel, Sylvia, had several years' crops stored in his bins. Weevil showed up and he treated by setting pans of carbon bisulphide on top of the wheat and closing the bins up as tightly as possible around the top. The gas from this liquid is heavier than air and goes down thru the grain, killing all insects. It will work best if there is no draft passing thru the bin, and the bin must be tight at the bottom or the gas will escape before it kills the insects. It is highly inflammable and is dangerous if inhaled in large quantities. Mr. Blasdel stores his wheat if it doesn't bring a reasonable price. His elevator and good bins protect it. Last season Mr. Blasdel harvested 300 acres of Tenmarq wheat, a new variety in Kansas, which is quite popular.

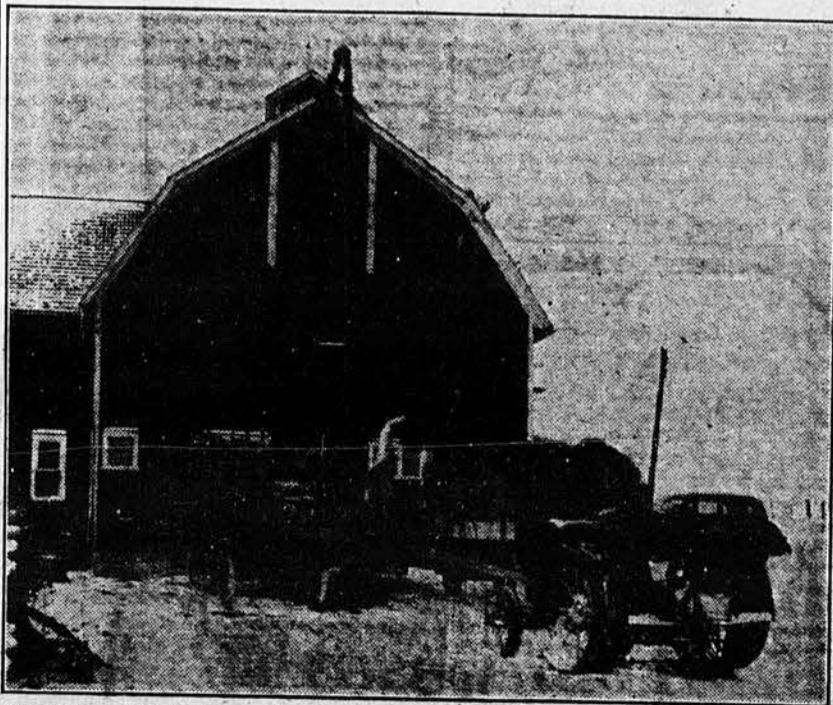
Good Binder Saves Beans

E. T. LEAVITT

TRACTOR driven binders are made to operate at a higher rate of speed than when drawn by horses, and have the additional advantage of having all parts steadily moving, regardless of wet, loose or sandy ground. When cutting is difficult, as in weedy parts of the field or unripened grain, the tractor can be slowed down without affecting the operating rate of the binder mechanism. Even the lighter powered tractors have no difficulty in operating these machines. If grain is cut 4 to 6 days before maturity, yields may be reduced by as much as 10 per cent. It is worthwhile to have a binder which will get over the ground quickly after the grain is fully ripe and before it goes down. Altho hay tools often are used in cutting and curing soybean hay, there are advantages in cutting with the binder and curing in long narrow shocks, particularly if the weather is uncertain as it often is during that season.

So Water Can't Dig In

CONCRETE spillways protect outlets of terraces on several Washington county farms. Louis Fisher, Mike Schroll and Lyle Fraser are the first to use this method of protecting and improving the value of their land. The spillways prevent water which empties from a terrace over a steep bank from cutting a bad gully back into the field. On the average it required 2½ sacks of cement, ½ yard of sand, 2 rods of woven wire and the work of three men for about three hours to make the spillway.



Chopping bundle fodder and coarse legume hay—a half and half mixture—and storing it in the hayloft. This roughage mill also handles several other cost-cutting jobs.

Kansas Is Biggest Power Field

G. R. HOWARD

TRACTORS have continued to make rapid advances in every part of Kansas, where they found their first farm stronghold in the wheat expansion days. Western Kansas farmers are thinking in terms of Diesel tractors in many cases now. They have seen that the fuel cost can be cut to a third of the former figure. On big farms this is important enough to begin thinking about the Diesel. Farther east where smaller tractors are used, owners of new models are talking about saving in fuel, too. Without exception, men who used rubber tires on their tractors in 1935 said they saved fuel. This included every make of tractor.

A. T. Hoover, Dickinson county, got a saving of 15 per cent up to 25 per cent in fuel. Charles Lagasse, Cloud county, cut 15 acres of oats with an 8-foot binder and used only 6 gallons of gas in his rubber-shod tractor. He drove 4 miles to get to and from the field, too. There is no doubt that rubber tires are the coming thing. They were used far more widely in 1935 than folks in general expected. There is additional expense in the first cost but it is a good investment. A rubber-tired tractor moves more rapidly. It is great on an alfalfa field. If the footing does get too slippery, a set of heavy chains will send the outfit along.

The tractor motor as a power unit, instead of automotive power alone, still has an unlimited field. A step on a clutch will raise or lower the heaviest tools for field work. Combine, binder, baler, mower and a number of other common farm machines soon will be driven by power take-off more commonly than by tractor or auxiliary engine.

Mud Didn't Stop 'Em

VISITORS at the National Corn Husking Contest, to be held this year near Marshall, Mo., will see a real tractor show. At the 1935 contest a number of new ideas were shown. A small, self-starting, high-compression tractor motor, which ran as quietly as a car. Diesels of every make were there, and one drew a big crowd as a couple of mechanics got it warmed up, atop a large truck, and then drove it off on two planks which bowed clear to the ground. There was a lot of speculation on whether the tractors could pull heavy loads of corn thru the muddy field with continual stops and starts. The Kansas huskers drew a pair of tractors without any chains—just the

heavy rubber tires. But both tractors pulled thru easily. It was a real demonstration for rubber tires.

Wide Spacing Makes Crop

LATE planting and a thin stand of Wheatland milo seem to be the reasons for W. H. Homewood's success with the crop last year, on his farm near Luray. Planting every other row, Mr. Homewood used only 1 1/4 pounds of seed to the acre. Planting was done about June 15. The land between the rows was kept free of weeds. Another Russell county farmer, L. C. Walbridge, raised good forage and some grain from sorghums planted late in June.

A good way to protect the soil in winter is to leave occasional rows of fodder across the field. Many farmers are doing it this year and we no doubt will see considerable reduction of blowing on such fields if there should be any tendency to blow.

Soybeans That Do Best

A. L. CLAPP

PRINCIPAL soybean varieties have grown side by side on farms in the eastern third of Kansas to obtain information on their relative yields of hay and grain. The seed for these tests was supplied by Kansas State College and planted by farmers. A. K., Manchu, Laredo, Peking (Sable) and Virginia, have been tested. A. K. has made the highest grain yield, 11.2 bushels to the acre, followed closely by Manchu. Both of these have a yellow bean which is more desirable for feeding than the black bean of Laredo or Peking. Peking and Virginia have averaged from 1 to 2 bushels less than A. K. and Manchu, and Laredo somewhat lower.

Laredo makes the highest hay yield. In all these tests, Laredo averaged 2.23 tons of cured hay to the acre; Peking was second with 1.49 tons; A. K., 1.45 tons; Virginia, 1.31 tons and Manchu, 1.24 tons.

A. K. probably is the best all-purpose variety now available for Kansas. Manchu is early, makes a good grain yield but produces relatively low in hay. The Laredo variety is at the top when forage is desired. It is rather late maturing and is best adapted to the eastern section of the state, south of the Kansas river.



YOU CAN COUNT ON A CASE

... It's been "through the mill"

"We like the Case because we get by cheaper than with other combines, and it saves more grain," says a Southwestern farmer. He knows what he is talking about, for he has used his combine for nine years. After seven years another says, "I never saw any combine that would do as good a job cleaning the grain, or in saving down or heavy wheat or short straw."

That's what makes a truly low-cost combine! Money saved thru a stretch of years... more grain saved every year, good and bad alike... grain really cleaned, so it grades high and keeps safely. With nearly a century of threshing experience, CASE KNOWS HOW TO BUILD THE SIMPLEST COMBINE THAT WILL DO A COMPLETE JOB AND DO IT



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77 MODERN FARM MACHINES



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J. I. CASE COMPANY,
Dept. B-59, Racine, Wis.

Please send me without obligation
your big combine book, also other items marked.

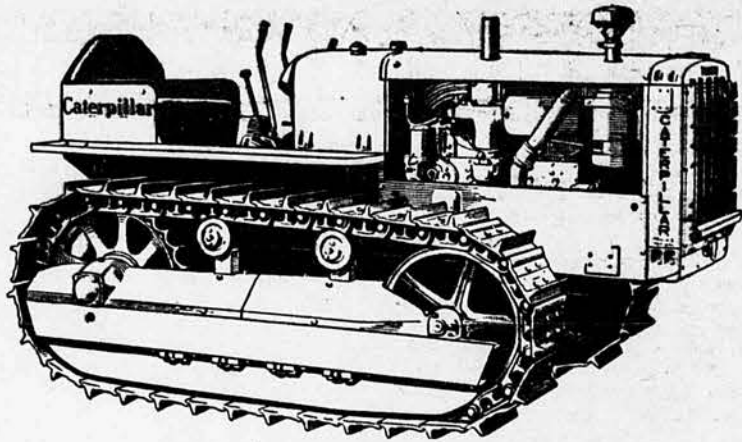
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We farm _____ acres.



A new Case tractor—rubber tires and everything—plowing for spring planting. Farmers who use rubber tires report excellent service, less wear-and-tear on machinery and operator.



A "Caterpillar" of Course!

Simple and dependable, the "Caterpillar" provides that economy of operation that ought to delight the heart of every farmer.

The new "Caterpillar" Diesel Forty in a test has pulled five 16-inch bottoms with a trailing 7 foot double disc at a cost of only 7½ cents per acre for fuel.

All over America, the non-slipping light-treading Caterpillar tractors are delivering such sensational savings.

When in Wichita, call at our display and investigate every model. There's a size for every farm.

The G. C. Dunn Tractor Co.
Wichita, Kansas

MORE SILO FOR LESS MONEY

**Lock-Joint
Concrete
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**GEHL ENSILAGE
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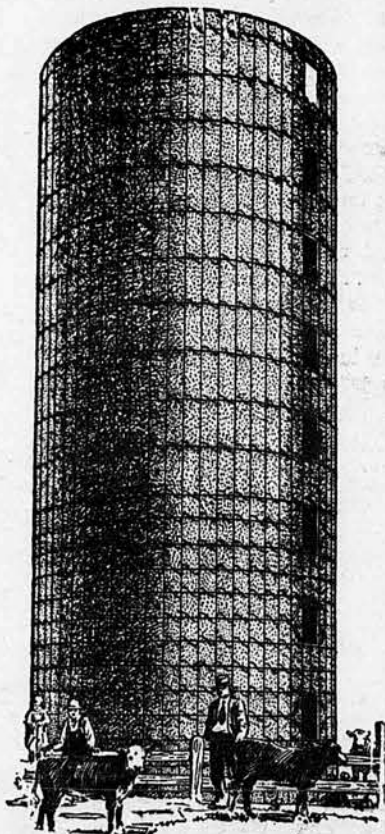
MAKES SATISFIED OWNERS

Over **FOUR THOUSAND**, testify to the popularity this **SILO** enjoys in the **SOUTHWEST**.

Attractive discounts for early orders.

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General Office—**WICHITA**
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Good Breeding Paid in Feedlot

FRANK D. TOMSON
Wakarusa, Kansas

AS A RESULT of the drouth in Texas, the Lovings of that famed grazing state, marketed several hundred calves at Kansas City in the fall of 1934. They were reds chiefly with a few roans mixed in, sired by registered Shorthorn bulls and out of dams also by Shorthorn sires, with one or two crosses back of that.

These calves, nearly all heifers in rather thin condition, showed up at Kansas City at the lowest ebb of market values. Bellows Brothers, of Maryville, Mo., bought all of the heifers, nearly 300 of them, weighing considerably under 400 pounds on the average, and at an average price near \$3.75 a hundredweight. They carried them thru the fall and winter on roughage, gradually increasing the grain ration and silage and adding a quantity of molasses. They were on full feed by April 1.

Shipments to market began in mid-summer, and the entire lot had been marketed by early August. The weight ranged from 700 pounds to a little more than 750 pounds, which showed a gain of 100 per cent in weight, and the price ranged from \$9.40 upward to \$10.10 and \$10.35 on the last two shipments.

Reason for Price Gain

Here was, as stated, a gain of 100 per cent in weight and of 200 per cent in price a pound. Part of this price gain was due to the improved market demand, but only part. The quality of the calves due to good breeding which became evident as soon as the feeding period began, accounts for the other part of the price gain. This good breeding also played a part in the gain in weight. The added weight included a liberal per cent of growth pounds that represented a very small outlay in rationing, but they sold high when they reached the market.

Had the heifers lacked this good breeding that came thru registered sires, there would not have been such a considerable increase in weight. Neither would the demand for them have been so keen when they appeared in fattened form at the market. Either advantage—growth or price—would have put these heifers in the profit column, but when the two were combined it is evident there was real money in the deal—and there was. That is what good breeding does in the feedlot.

Did the Grower Lose?

Now then, the natural question is, how about the grower of these heifers? Did good breeding help him? The answer is that if his heifers had lacked this good breeding they would have sold for considerably less than they did to the pound when he landed them in Kansas City from his Texas ranch, and at the same time they would have weighed much less. He would have lacked both size and quality. As it was, he was caught in a drouth, and a fallen market caused by the runs from the drouth sections—an adverse condition over which he had no control. He was lucky to have as many pounds and as much quality to offer.

This experience, interesting as it is, compares to many that occur thru the years—every year—differing only in

the percentages and the market price trends. But in every situation, quality and feed gains, results of using purebred sires, have the advantage. One thing is certain—good breeding pays in the feedlot.

First Aid to Wheat Yields

MACHINERY is the farmer's best help in the busy season, believes A. M. Reiter, Montgomery county. He used a tractor to keep ahead with heavy tillage last spring. He said he could go out and do his plowing in a short time by running the tractor all night if necessary. Mr. Reiter has found that early plowing, good tillage with a disk or harrow, and careful drainage of flat land, will increase wheat yields. He lays small surface ditches with a plow where it is necessary to get some extra rainfall off the fields. Red Sea has been his variety of wheat for many years, but Kawvale is coming in and he expects to change if it proves successful among farmers there. A binder with 10-foot cut, driven by the tractor take-off, is used on Mr. Reiter's farm. It enables him to bind wheat when it would be impossible with a ground-drive outfit. He has used the binder several years with excellent results.

Thick Stand Cuts Yield

A DUCKFOOT weeder leaves the ground rough so it takes up moisture and doesn't tend to blow, Arthur White, Coldwater, former wheat champion of Kansas, has found. He uses this tool for summer fallowing. He also finds the rod-weeder satisfactory, particularly after the land has been plowed. It will keep the weeds down, but pulverizes the soil. Mr. White uses his wheat machinery to handle grain sorghums, too. He plants Wheatland in 28-inch rows with the grain drill. This year the stand was too thick so he harrowed crosswise of the rows to cover some of it. Too thick a stand of sorghum will reduce the yield of grain altho it may make finer quality forage. With Wheatland, grain is the big thing. Sometimes cattle or sheep are allowed to harvest the stalks after the crop is combined.

He Will Farm on the Level

CONTOUR farming on a field he is terracing will be tried by William Byerley, of Centerville. This field is on a steep slope where it would be difficult to cross the terraces with implements. Other farmers in Linn county who follow the terraces when they farm to row crops, are Tom Arrand, of Mound City, and L. M. Hewitt, of Pleasanton, whose fields have been handled this way for the last 4 years.

"On most terraced fields in Linn county, contour farming is not necessary," said County Agent Daly. "But it always makes terraces more effective and easier to maintain. Contour farming means to follow the terrace lines in planting, plowing and cultivation."

Farm Water Systems Increase

H. G. HOWARD

KANSAS has a high per cent of modern farm homes, even if a relatively small share have highline service available. Electricity is part of the backbone of modern homes, but running water and up-to-date heating plants can be installed without it. Modern dwellings are found in greater numbers where electric power runs by the door, but farm light plants are numerous. The Federal Government's rural electrification project is taking power to many country homes. Three farm homes to the mile are considered almost necessary for a power company or co-operative association to take its lines to the farm and in many counties this many houses are not available.

McPherson has obtained approval on a Federal rural electrification loan. The loan is \$45,000 and the city will raise the remainder necessary. The project calls for building 70 to 80 miles of elec-

tric lines radiating in every direction from town. Between 400 and 500 rural users will make connections. In Kingman county, the Farm Bureau circulated petitions asking for an expression of opinion on a project for farm electricity, and found a great deal of interest.

Running water is one of the first points in modernizing a home. It improves sanitation and can be used day and night, every day in the year. One farm home in every 16 in Kansas has running water in the kitchen. Only one in 25 has water in the bathroom, as this necessitates a more elaborate sewage disposal system. This represents a high per cent of farms having water systems, altho not nearly the number which can have them. In comparison with other states, and considering the availability of electric power, Kansas homes are among the leaders.



"YOU SAY

MINK

I SAY 'SKUNK'!"

Good Grass Story

THERE is one boy who knows what it is all about. The story originated in New England, where they have peculiarities of pronunciation.

Instructor in physical education: And what should one do to have a good posture?

Farm boy: Keep the stock off and let it grow a while.

Soil Saving Spreads

(Continued from Page 3)

He said the solution to field ditches is terracing. Check dams will stop the trouble for a while, but run-off water eventually will cut around the dams and make a new gully. The history of terraced fields in Northeast Kansas, showed them to be 7 to 10 bushels an acre higher in corn production than unterraced, sloping fields.

Garfield Shirley, Perry, just had his pasture cleared of brush by the CCC workers. They cut it off on a day when the mercury stood at zero. He said they worked pretty lively, but wondered whether the brush was cut close enough for weed-mowing, as there were several inches of snow on the ground. Mr. Shirley said he was sure the plan would be worth while to him. He is hauling rock cleared from the pasture to his bottom land and having it crushed into soil limestone. In that form it will be mighty useful.

All Believe in Terracing

An interested member of the Jefferson county association is Ross Ferguson. He said farmers would do only what work they could afford in the way of terracing. A few years ago they would have borrowed money for such improvement and hoped to pay it back by increased profit, but they spend only as they earn now. He said field after field, broken out on too-rough land, should go back to grass. Farmers in that section have believed in terracing for years, and will cooperate as well as they can afford.

Farmers are doing this sort of work on their own hook, too. In Linn county, George Horttor has a ditch along a line fence to keep water from draining off another farm across his fields. On this particular farm, W. J. Daly, the county agent, has noted the land below the ditch doesn't need to be terraced as it is fairly level. This is an unusual case—terraces usually are needed. Another Linn county man, Paul McGrew, is making a hillside ditch with one terrace below it, to carry out exactly the same purpose.

We operated at high speed for a few years, Charles Hamon, Valley Falls, observed. Now we need to cut down on grain crops, grow more pasture, save on labor. He finds good labor isn't as easy to hire as it used to be. He is a director of the local soil association and believes it will do a lot of good. He also thinks farmers should take an active part in direction of the soil-saving plan.

This Land Didn't Wash

E. E. Ferguson, Jefferson county, said his land still is in good condition because the sloping part had been left in grass most of the time by his father. Farmers whose land is more rough have not been so fortunate. At the M. I. Hurley farm, the engineer and crops man were looking over the farm with Mr. Hurley to plan fields, terraces and ditches. Mrs. Hurley was watching the layout closely to be sure alfalfa close to the house would fit in with her poultry range plans. She has an R. O. P. flock of Barred Rocks. County Agent Hall remarked it is important to make the cropping plan fit the farm business first.

Harry Wellman, McLouth, said terracing is the only practical way to handle rolling farm land. Ben Cleavinger, Nortonville, reported his corn yield at 30 bushels on terraced land and 20 bushels on unterraced. Alfalfa yielded 3 tons to the acre on terraced, as against 1½ tons on unterraced slopes.

When soil conservation associations are set up in counties of Western Kansas, the soil work will include more strip-cropping, re-sodding and re-seeding to help hold the soil from blowing.

WHY blame a tiny striped polecat when bad, smelly tobacco in a soggy pipe is the real offender? Sluice the corn-cob thoroughly, friend. Run a pipe cleaner through the stem. Pack the reamed-out bowl with Sir Walter Raleigh, and the fragrance of Kentucky springtime will fill the winter air. Sir Walter is a cleaner, sweeter-smelling smoke that makes a pipe more enjoyable to you and more fun to others. Wrapped in heavy gold foil, it stays fresher longer. Try a tin—There's not a mean sniff in a barn full. (Only 15¢.)

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FREE booklet tells how to make your old pipe taste better, sweeter, how to break in a new pipe. Write for copy today. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville, Kentucky. Dept. KF-62

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Save wire. Save posts, use stakes. No gates, use snap. No up-keep cost except about 10¢ monthly for electricity for one to 200 acres. 30 day trial. Write **THE PRIME MFG. CO.** 1870 So. First St., Milwaukee, Wis. **WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG**

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HORSE POWER

DO YOU have horsepower when you need it most — in the spring when everything has to be done at once? Do your teams get right into the collar or are they soft and run-down? Do they have to stop and blow every round or two?

It is common practice to rough work stock through the winter when they are idle. Nothing wrong with this—but they're bound to be a little "rusty" in the spring. Their blood becomes impoverished, they're subject to constipation, stocking of the legs, etc. They need toning up, just as the implements they pull need oiling and scouring and sharpening.

A few feeds of grain just before they go into the harness can never make up for the months they've been on hay and fodder. They need Dr.

Hess Stock Tonic. They need it to act as a gentle laxative, supply iron for the blood, diuretics to keep the kidneys active, and build up the mineral supply that has been depleted.

Get your horses ready for spring, as well as your implements. Give them Stock Tonic now. When the time comes to work early and late, you'll have horsepower to do the job. See your Dr. Hess dealer. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

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Electric Brooding Produces Sturdier Chicks

Experience of practical poultry men has shown that electric brooders produce stronger, healthier chicks with very little labor and at low operating cost.

An electric brooder has automatic heat control that provides uniform temperature without constant attention. There are no fire hazards to worry about. There are no gas fumes or excessive heat to cause crowding or smothering of chicks.

And the cost of operating an electric brooder is no greater and, in many cases less, than the cost of other fuels.



A New Kind of Dairy Contest

All Farmers Eligible; \$280 Offered in Cash Prizes

TO CREATE greater interest in selecting and breeding high class dairy cattle, Kansas Farmer is working with the state breed associations in conducting a state-wide, farmers' dairy judging contest. It will be open to all farmers interested in Jerseys, Holsteins, Guernseys or Ayrshires, located any place in Kansas. The college extension service, with the help of officers of the breed associations and leaders in district shows, will conduct the event.

First place individual winners in each of the 4 breeds will receive \$30, second place, \$20, and third, \$10. In addition, the leading team of three in each breed will win \$10. This makes a total of \$280 in prize money offered by Kansas Farmer.

Contesting teams will win their right to compete in the state contest by placing high in the contest held in various district shows this spring. Any farmer may enter the district judging meet for his district. These districts cover the entire state.

Not Limited to Breeders

Entrants need not be exhibitors at the district show or at the Kansas Free Fair, where the final contest will be held in 1936. They need not even be breeders of dairy cattle. Each contestant will indicate the breed in which he wishes to judge by entering in the district show of that breed. Those who are planning the contest believe it will be best to limit each contestant to one breed. While purebred dairy breeders will be most interested, a number of farmers who are thinking of going into the dairy breeding business may wish to enter and they are entirely welcome.

Because this is a contest for farmers and the space for judging will be limited, it was decided best to limit 4-H and Vocational Agriculture contestants to their own departments.

A group of farmers and breed association leaders who laid plans for the contest agreed that each district would send a judging team of three, plus one alternate. A portion of the time assigned to judging each breed at the fair will be given over to the state breeders' contest. In most cases regular classes within the breed will be placed just prior to their official placing by

the fair judge. A brief set of reasons may be required by contestants in case of ties. This would be pointing out the virtues of various animals in regard to type, constitution and quality for that breed.

Farmers, young and old, who would like to enter this contest may get in by speaking to the county agent, by writing to Kansas Farmer, or by writing to Dwight Seath, Kansas State College, who will handle many of the details. Every man or boy who is a farmer or active in handling dairy cattle may enter. It is a dairyman's contest, planned for those who spend their time farming and handling cattle.

Will Exchange Good Bulls

RECORDS of all bulls which have been proved in Kansas since herd testing work began, show those used on cows with records of less than 300 pounds of butterfat, raised herd production 8 times as often as they lowered it. J. W. Linn, extension dairyman, said at the recent Kansas dairy breeders' school. Bulls bred to cows of 300 to 400-pound ability raised fat production of the daughters 5 times to 1, while crosses on better-than-400-pound cows boosted herd averages half the time. Therefore it takes a proved bull to keep a good herd even or getting better.

The Kansas Bull Exchange was explained by Mr. Linn. Every Kansas farmer with a used dairy bull will be asked to fill out a blank: telling about his bull. Then the dairy department and co-operating groups will print a hand book of Kansas bulls, bringing it up to date every 2 months. More exchange of good bulls is expected with this free plan.

A Little Silage Helps

WHEN cows are getting coarse, dry roughage as a winter feed, plenty of water and salt are important. These will stimulate the appetite and aid digestion. This goes for cows grazing in stalk fields, too. Nothing helps a cow on such feed any more than a little silage or green hay daily. This often will prevent compaction or "clog" in the cow's stomach or intestines.

My 20 Per Cent Increase in Oats

ELLIS STACKFLETH
Harper County

OATS I had been seeding from year to year became badly polluted with smut, and I was faced with the necessity of obtaining other seed. I decided to try treating my own seed with the formaldehyde mist method. Before treating, however, I ran the seed thru the fanning mill to remove weed seed, light oats and trash, and found the oats ran thru the drill much more evenly and that consequently I had a more even stand. When the oats headed out I was agreeably surprised to find I had to do considerable walking thru the field to find a head of smut, while the crop the year before was 20 per cent smut.

The treatment is easy and simple. A pint of formaldehyde, which can be purchased at any drug store for about 50 cents, is mixed with 1 pint of water. This is sufficient to treat 50 bushels of oats. Have some member of the family, armed with an ordinary fly sprayer con-

taining the solution, stand on the side of the wagon as the oats are scooped in. Of course, this treatment must be applied in the fresh air as the fumes are disagreeable and must not be inhaled. As each shovelful goes into the wagon, have him hold the sprayer about a foot from the seed and give 3 or 4 strokes of the handle. In this manner the seed is treated evenly and as quickly as scooped. When the seed is all in the wagon, cover well with a tarpaulin or a lot of gunny sacks to prevent the escape of the gas which goes all thru the oats and kills the smut spores on them. Remove the cover in 3 or 4 hours so the germination will not be injured.

I have been using this treatment regularly since that time and only occasionally do I find a smut head. I believe that cleaning and treating has increased my oats yield from 5 per cent to 20 per cent every year since.

Kansas Beef Makes Record

KANSAS ranked fourth among all states in the number of times cattle from this state sold at the extreme top of the Chicago livestock market during 1935. Corpstein Brothers, well known feeders of Jefferson county, share with Fred M. Attebery, of Nebraska, the honor of contributing market topping shipments, each having received the highest price of the day on 15 different occasions, and each sold steers that realized the highest price of the year, \$16.25 a hundredweight, which also was the highest priced cattle sold on any market in the country during the last 5 years. Three Kansas counties, Doniphan, Atchison and Jefferson, contributed the 18 market-topping sales of cattle last year that ranked Kansas fourth among the 11 different states from which market toppers were received.

My Way of Raising Turkeys

MRS. CLARENCE WILLIAMS
Grinnell, Kansas

OTHERS may be interested in knowing how I raise turkeys to bring a real profit. First, when turkeys are small, I start them on oatmeal. Then when they are 2 weeks old, I start them on cheese sprinkled with black pepper; I have real good success using pepper. My turkeys never get the cholera. Most everyone who lives on the farm milks cows and always has plenty of milk for making cheese. I make 5 gallons at a time.

I feed them their cheese every morning allowing them plenty of time to clean it up, and then open up their building, and what a beautiful sight to see them flutter their wings and start for the field to hunt insects and eat the green.

I always keep their building clean, sweep it every morning and it is all screened in front. The front faces the south and there always is plenty of fresh air circulating. There always is plenty of fresh drinking water in clean water vessels, feeders are thoroly cleaned, as well as everything around the premises. I do not believe in doctoring a sick turkey—always keep things clean to avoid disease.

There are plenty of roosts so the turkeys learn to roost at a young age. This prevents crooked breastbones that a poultry dealer objects to when it comes to marketing time.

If I have late-hatched turkeys and they are not heavy enough to sell on the market at Thanksgiving, I dress them nicely and lay on a plate, decorating with green parsley. I then take them to the meat market to be sold. You'd be surprised at the price you get for dressed turkeys that are too small for the Thanksgiving market.

When my turkeys are 4½ months old, I start feeding a variety of cracked grains. Then they are really heavy and ready for market. I bought 4 bushels of grain and 20 pounds of bulk oatmeal for 250 turkeys, the rest was profit.

Buy Pullets or Cockerels

SEXING baby chicks has met with favor on the Pacific coast. In the Middle West, the department of agriculture finds only about 5 per cent of chicks sold by hatcheries are sexed. Baby cockerels are sold to poultrymen who wish to make broilers of them. Breeders also have found it profitable to sell cockerels from high-laying, trapnested strains. Owners of laying flocks who are short on space can obtain straight pullets by buying sexed chicks. Hatcheries which sell sexed chicks guarantee that a high per cent of the chicks must be of the sex selected, and pay a rebate if this isn't the case.

Easier Way to Kill Lice

A NEW way to spread "Black Leaf 40" on poultry roosts to kill body lice is with the cap-brush, which simply lets the full strength liquid trickle out in a fine stream as the bottle is moved along bottom side up. Then when the birds are locked in at night, the windows need to be closed and everything made as tight as practical. This makes the fumes from the "Black Leaf 40" more effective.

Proved Poultry, Also

POULTRY birds once were judged by their pedigrees. Now the individual breeding bird is judged by its offspring. The term used in referring to the newer practice is "progeny test." This is the same principle as using a proved bull instead of judging him by his pedigree.

Now It's Approved Flock

L. F. PAYNE

THE word "approved" has been substituted for "accredited" which has been used for the last 10 years in Kansas Poultry Improvement work. An approved flock, which is the first stage in such work, consists of vigorous males and females, the latter rigidly selected for egg production once a year. All flocks are inspected by an official state inspector at least once during the breeding season. Birds that qualify are marked with a sealed leg

band, and others must be removed from the breeding flock not less than 20 days before eggs are saved for hatching.

Try This New Chick Ration

THIS new ration is recommended for starting and growing chicks in 1936: Thirty pounds yellow cornmeal, 16 pounds ground wheat or shorts, 16 pounds bran, 16 pounds finely ground oats, 10 pounds meat scrap, 5 pounds dried buttermilk, 5 pounds alfalfa leaf meal, 1 pound salt, 1 pound cod liver or sardine oil. This is fed as an all-mash ration until the chicks are 4 weeks old, after which it is fed in connection with a scratch grain mixture composed of equal parts cracked corn and wheat.

Save Chicks From Worms

BROODING on clean ground is the best known method for controlling round worms and coccidiosis, which cause heavy losses in chicks and decrease egg production during the pullet year. The portable brooder house is the best way of getting chicks on clean ground, in the opinion of E. R. Halbrook, Kansas State College. One can be built for small cost, depending upon whether any old material is available. Blue prints may be obtained from the Farm Bureau office, or the Extension Architect, Kansas State College, Manhattan, at a small cost.

40 EGGS MORE COST 3 CENTS

To make egg shell, the average hen eats 3-lbs. of oyster shell a year at a cost around 3-cents per hen.

She lays about 40 more eggs—so with a 3-cent cost with eggs at 18-cts. a dozen, she makes 60-cts. more—100 hens \$60.00 more.

To insure this result keep Pilot Brand Oyster Shell Flake before your flock at all times.

No waste—no odor—no poisonous matter.



Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. This feeder really takes in loose roughage, bundles or bale flakes and no monkey business about it. Large capacity guaranteed with ordinary farm tractor. Grinds grain, ear or snapped corn with roughage or separate. Has cutter head and swing hammers. Get full information on this real honest-to-goodness grinder. Write Western Land Roller Co., Box 135, Hastings, Neb.



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Good teams, well equipped, are a source of pride for every true farmer. Good teams bespeak a thoughtful farmer who manages his farm efficiently and economically—one who is farming for greater profits.

Horses and mules are a sound investment. They have a ready market and are always acceptable collateral when cash is needed.

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See, for the first time on the screen, how to judge horses and mules . . . the world's champion pulling team out-pull a four-ton elephant . . . how to hitch nine horses in one team and plow twelve acres a day. Don't miss it. Your county agent, vocational teacher, harness dealer or bank can arrange for you to see this interesting picture. Ask them about it.



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KILLS LICE AND FEATHER MITES You use the full strength "Black Leaf 40" but less of it. "Black Leaf 40" has plenty of reserve strength, and the "Cap-Brush" employs it economically.

For individual bird treatment use "Cap-Brush" to place a drop in feathers two inches below vent for body lice—on back of birds' necks for head lice.

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HA! GETTING MORE CHICKS THIS YEAR?

SURE! I'M CERTAIN THERE'S A REAL PROFIT IN EGGS AND POULTRY AND I WANT SOME OF IT

BUT YOU HAD SUCH BAD LUCK RAISING CHICKS LAST YEAR!

I KNOW, SEEMS LIKE THE CHICKS TO DAY ARE NOT AS RUGGED AS THEY USED TO BE. THEY LIVED AND GREW BETTER THEN, RAISED MORE, TOO

WELL, AREN'T YOU AFRAID YOU'LL LOSE THEM AGAIN THE SAME WAY!

I'M TAKING NO CHANCES THIS YEAR. I'VE FOUND A WAY TO RAISE THEM THAT'S MORE LIKE OLD TIMES. IT GROWS THEM BIGGER AND STRONGER—LIKE OUR HENS USED TO BE

THAT'S GREAT! I HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR SOMETHING LIKE THAT MYSELF!

YOU CAN USE IT, TOO. IT'S THE WAY SUCCESSFUL POULTRYMEN PRODUCE SOUND, WELL REARED PULLETS FOR THEIR LAYING FLOCKS

WHAT'S THE SECRET?

NO SECRET! IT'S THE FUL-O-PEP WAY OF FEEDING. IT STARTS THE CHICKS OFF RIGHT. THEY FEATHER OUT EVENLY AND GROW INTO BIG, SOUND PULLETS THAT HAVE CAPACITY FOR BIG EGG PRODUCTION

I'M GOING TO RAISE OUR CHICKS THAT WAY THIS YEAR TOO.

GOOD! FEED FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER TO THE PEEPS, THEN GROW THEM INTO FINE, BIG PULLETS ON FUL-O-PEP DEVELOPER AND FARM RAISED GRAIN. THAT'S THE FUL-O-PEP WAY OF PROFITABLY MANAGING THE FARM FLOCK

YOU can have better success this year raising your chicks into fine, big pullets. From the time they arrive feed them Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, fed the Ful-O-Pep Way. Our new 32-page book "Ful-O-Pep For Better Chicks" tells you how thousands of farmers have made a success by following this feeding plan. A postcard or this coupon will bring it FREE.



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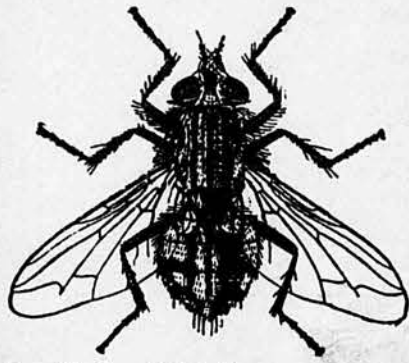
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Seems to Be a Hopper Fight Ahead

JAMES R. RIDGE

GRASSHOPPERS will strike hard next summer in Kansas. There were more hopper eggs laid here in 1935 than in 1934. The severity of hopper numbers will depend on the weather when the eggs hatch next May and June, and the effort everybody makes to get rid of the eggs and those that hatch. The number of eggs now present in Kansas can cause severe infestation in 17 counties, the Department of Agriculture reports. A good way to destroy the eggs is to disk or plow headlands, fence-rows, sod pastures, and even pastures in early spring. The eggs are in the top 2 inches of soil, and exposure will kill them. The little hoppers can be killed by following the usual practice of poisoning them.

There are several natural enemies of the grasshopper. George A. Dean and Roger C. Smith, Kansas State College, in their work have found that 100 species of birds feed on hoppers. Mites often infest the females and weaken them so they can't develop their eggs. There are several kinds of flies too, which are parasitic to hoppers. The adult flies lay their eggs on the hoppers, and the young, on hatching, bur-



Parasitic fly which destroys grasshoppers, much enlarged. No beauty but a great help.

row into the insect, where they feed and grow and kill it. Blister-beetles, which also are harmful to alfalfa, deposit their eggs on the ground. The larvae when they hatch destroy the eggs of hoppers.

Fungous disease sometimes kills hoppers in great numbers. Before they die they crawl to the top of weeds or grass and cling there, where they turn dark in color and then crumble. With the aid of all these hopper enemies, we can control the pest if we use our own methods which always are more or less effective.

Sure Profit From Sheep

FOR his first 4-H Club project Floyd Timmons, Fredonia, bought a \$5 ewe. She dropped 2 lambs in late winter. The ewe and lambs were allowed to run about the orchard and house and eat grass and weeds which otherwise would have had no value. The lambs were sold in May for \$13.70, and they had eaten about 70 cents worth of grain. So the profit on this little enterprise was \$13, plus the wool clip. Now Floyd has 5 more ewes of good grade quality and has a flock started. County Agent John Hamon believes a band of 30 to 40 ewes on the ordinary quarter to half-section farm is a sure source of profit, bringing in usually about \$150. This comes in early summer and pays the harvest and threshing bill. Docking, castrating and good feeding make good, early lambs.

Boys Own Poultry Business

THE Fredonia Vocational Agriculture Department has a successful poultry project. There are 25 members in the local Future Farmers organization, led by J. A. Watson, instructor. The group bought eggs and hatched them on last March 26. An old brooder house was used with a hail screen porch so the chicks never got on the ground. The boys took turns caring for the chicks. They take their responsibility seriously. After school closed a few culls were taken out, the cockerels fattened, and the pullets taken out on a farm for summer range. There now are 70 pullets in the made-over laying house which the group bought for \$50. It is a small 2-room house made over into a suitable straw-loft, open front building. The make-over work and materials cost \$14. The birds are trap-

nested in home-made nests. They have been laying 50 per cent since early November.

The laying mash the boys mix is 100 pounds bran, 200 pounds shorts, 200 pounds yellow corn meal, 75 pounds meat meal, 50 pounds alfalfa meal, 25 pounds linseed meal, 6 pounds each of charcoal and ground limestone, 6.5 pounds codliver oil, and 4 pounds salt. This costs \$1.75 a hundred pounds now. Yellow corn is fed as a scratch grain in the evening—a gallon to 70 pullets. Loren McDonald is president of the Future Farmers organization.

A Steady 4-H Winner

STARTING and finishing 27 projects valued at \$715.20, is quite an achievement. But in addition Elsie Stout, Sheridan county, has won prizes valued at \$152.95, also 9 championships. She has been county canning champion for 2 years and was baking champion for 1934. She was a member of the county demonstration and judging teams, and was delegated to the Roundup in 1933. In 1935, Elsie was a member of the Who's Who club at Manhattan. She has won specials on purebred heifer, canning and poultry, and was a winner in the Kerr Jar contest.

Extra Price for Pelts

MANY farm trappers have discovered there is a decided difference in prices brought by furs correctly skinned, stretched and dried, and those not properly handled. Every year more people are realizing that careless skinning and stretching wastes countless dollars which should and could go into trappers' pockets. Remember that cuts in the hide, over-scrapping, under-scrapping or improper stretching all are reasons which force buyers to bid a lower price than the normal, full value of a pelt. By preparing pelts correctly, you not only avoid giving the buyer the need for bidding below the full market price—but actually enable him to pay a premium price for well-handled furs.

Start Contest Any Time

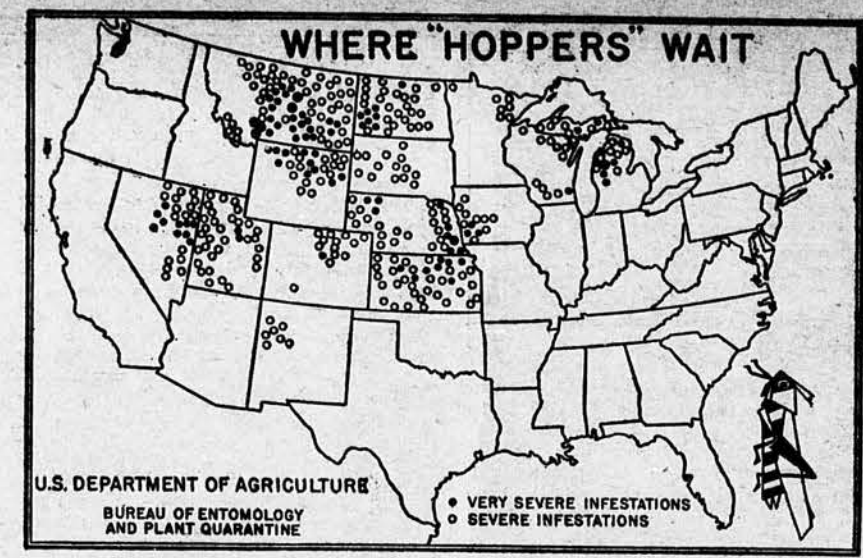
AN ENTRANT in the 4-H dairy production contest in Kansas, Clifford T. Claar, Rexford, had some experience with a caked udder. He tried hot applications and other things, but didn't clear it up. He said he had almost despaired of ever getting the cake from his heifer's udder, when a neighbor advised him to apply raw linseed oil. This gave quick results and the young cow gained a pound of milk a day as her ration was increased. Before freshening she was grazing on wheat stubble, and getting bran and Atlas sorgho fodder.

The dairy contest helps many boys

Last Call for Pasture Contest

TUDOR CHARLES

A PASTURE budget, explained by E. A. Cleavinger, extension crops man, gives some good ideas for planning your rotation for Kansas Farmer's pasture contest. Figured on the basis of 1 acre of permanent pasture for each livestock unit—a mature horse, mule or cow; 2 young animals; or seven sheep or hogs make a unit—Mr. Cleavinger recommends that a farm carrying 30 head of livestock needs 30 acres of native or permanent pasture, 15 acres of Sweet clover seeded each year, and 15 acres of Sudan grass. In drier areas than Central Kansas, more acres would be needed. In addition, at least 15 acres of alfalfa or 20 acres of soybeans are needed for hay.



This map shows where grasshopper eggs are waiting to hatch out in the spring. Weather, disking or plowing, mites, parasitic flies and poison will go far in beating serious damage.

and girls who enter. The best 10 months of the year are considered in the rating. Two cows may be entered. Under the new rules, 4-H members may enter any month in the year.

We Must Fight Termites

OSCAR E. REECE

TERMITES are plentiful on many farms in Kansas. You might be paid well for your time by giving your home a thoro inspection. The time is coming when every house which is not well protected will be infested unless some effort is made toward controlling termites. They have gained in population and increased damages to buildings the last few years. Termites work in the dark under your house. You know nothing about them until the floor begins to sag or the building starts settling because the sills and joints are crumbling. A very good practice to control termites is to crawl under the house and inspect the foundation for small mud tunnels running up to the wood. The wood will be softened until you can easily stick a knife blade into it.

Records Prevent Mistake

FOUR important items are included in a complete entry in a farm account book. The first is the title, for instance wheat, corn, cattle or whatever it is. Then the amount bought or sold in pounds, bushels, numbers or whatever is convenient. The third point is the price paid for each unit—by the bushel, pound or head. Then with whom the deal was made. This makes a complete entry after the space for date and the total money column are filled. A complete entry often will come in handy.

Recently a Republic county farmer received a bill for hardware bought some time before and paid for 2 years past, according to the entry in his 1933 account book. This was proof of the hardware dealer's mistake.

Raise Pheasants for Sport

A 4-H CLUB pheasant conservation project is being planned by county agents and local leaders of Graham, Sheridan, Norton and surrounding counties. The plan is to ask local organizations to supply settings of pheasant eggs to a limited number of club members. In Hill City, the Rotary club is going to do it. The young birds will be raised and then freed. There is considerable interest among club members in wild life work of this kind. The birds when they once become plentiful provide great sport for hunting and are a colorful addition to the local game supply. Pheasants and quail stay in the same haunts the year around.

How Bad Is a Crow?

IF THE Government can pay men to shoot jackrabbits, it could much better spend the money helping finance a crow extermination scheme, believes John C. Heyen, farmer near Stafford. Last year Mr. Heyen gathered some first prize sorghum seed samples for

Per Cent of Edible Meat* To Dressed Weight**

Bird	Per Cent
Roasting chickens (fattened)	63.07
Roasting chickens (unfattened)	56.86
Broilers (fattened)	60.73
Broilers (unfattened)	54.27
Capons (fattened)	67.46
Hens (fattened)	64.22
Ducks	60.17
Geese	65.07
Turkeys	66.53
Squab pigeons	73.94
Squab Guineas	60.25

*Edible meat means all of the drawn bird including heart, liver, and gizzard, but with the bones removed.

**Dressed weight is of bird plucked and bled but not drawn. —Consumers' Guide.

the county fair. But before he had a chance to harvest any more for a seed supply the crows took all of it. He feels there should at least be a bounty in every county which will pay for the ammunition it takes to kill crows. He may have company in this.

There has been a bounty in many counties in the past. The U. S. Department of Agriculture made a study of crow's habits, and found that while the harm done by crows was rarely over-estimated, the good they do is not appreciated. Crows feed on many insects such as grasshoppers, white grubs and caterpillars, which do much harm. So we find again there is some good in the worst. Kansas farmers probably will continue to shoot crows which get too friendly with their chickens or hoglots.

Pasture Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

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

Name Address

County



A John Deere tractor takes the place of a team of horses in the hay field. Heat, flies or just plain cussedness cannot bother this very efficient outfit. Time is saved for other rush jobs.

Who's Who at Wichita

(Continued From Page 12)

ral Sales manager; A. L. Robertson, Southwestern agricultural supervisor; E. R. Galvin, sales manager; C. M. Burdette, assistant sales manager; C. A. Spears, supervisor of special representatives; I. J. Howald, Exhibit Bureau; Agricultural Representatives F. V. Wilson, James Herrick, F. D. Haberkorn, and District Representatives H. A. Harding and J. Newton Barnes.

E. F. Schiele, Sales Manager; Ed Everett, harvesting tool engineer; Clem Michaels, tillage tool engineer; will represent the Massey-Harris Company, coming direct from Racine, Wis., where the factory is located. They will be joined by Alexander Checkla, Division Manager from Kansas City. The usual full line of equipment will be shown with particular attention to the Row Crop Tractor.

The J. I. Case Company, Racine, will have several men from the Home Office in attendance. The list includes: C. G. Pearce, Assistant Sales Manager; H. G. Kornwolf, field representative, tractor works; A. G. Kellam, field representative, main works; F. A. Wirt, Advertising Manager. Ellis Chadwick, branch manager from Kansas City, will be present as well as other executives from that office. The company is featuring "B" Tractor Plow; Case Motor-Lift Tractor with Easy-On Easy-Off Implements; New Thresher.

The O. J. Watson Company, of Wichita, distributors of Fordson Tractors and equipment which goes with the Fordson, will have an extensive display in the regular sales headquarters located at 321 West Douglas Avenue, just across the street from the Broadview Hotel. In addition to tractors and power farming equipment, there will be shown a variety of motor truck trailers and farm truck bodies, which will be of interest to every farmer who may have any hauling to do.

The International Harvester Company of America will, as usual, show a complete line of McCormick-Deering and Farmall Tractors, along with power farming equipment of all types and sizes. Anyone who has attended any of the shows held at Wichita in the past will remember what a complete exhibit the International folks

Lamb Feeders' Day

TESTS in lamb feeding, comparing different feeds and ways of feeding, will be explained at the third Lamb Feeders' Day, Garden City, Saturday, February 29. Folks in Kansas and surrounding states are invited. Tests have been going on at the Garden City Experiment Station for 3 years.

The afternoon program in the Garden City high school auditorium, will begin at 1 o'clock. Members of the experiment station staff and W. G. Nicholson, lamb feeder of Great Bend, will give a series of talks on lamb feeding; production, harvesting and preparation of feeds, followed by an open discussion of questions and problems of feeders and others.

always have on display on this occasion. They can be found again this year right back at the old stand in the Forum. In the road section of the show, this company will exhibit some of their crawler type as well as their more recent Diesel Powered Tractors.

The Minneapolis-Moline Company in their exhibit at the Wichita Show is featuring a regular parade of new M-M Machines. Included in this list is the Harvester, an unusually popular combine if sales is any criterion. At least four different types of tractors will be shown. Added to this, of course, will be plows, harrows, cultivators and other tillage tools. Sales representatives will attend from Minneapolis and factory branches located in the Southwest.

Kent Merry, proprietor of the Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Company, will have an exhibit. His display will demonstrate the advantages of cement staves over other types of silos. The Company's Home Office is in Wichita, altho there are several branches in Kansas and Oklahoma.

The Allis-Chalmers Company always has been a leading exhibitor at the Wichita Show, and this year will be no exception. H. C. Merritt, Sales Manager, will head a big delegation from Milwaukee, the company's factory. The usual line of tractors, farm machinery and road equipment will be shown. E. L. Kirkpatrick, Manager of the Wichita Branch, as well as other local representatives will be in attendance.

"I Want to See You Alone"

(Continued from Page 6)

out for a walk. It is quite as well. It must be awkward for you to have to meet her, after all that has happened. . . . Sit down, my dear Derek. I dislike to see people fidget around a room. Now tell me what you hear from Fairfield.

The call was not a great success. Derek talked rapidly and was politely concerned about Aunt Anne's health, but he seemed restless, and got in a surreptitious glance or two at the watch just under his cuff.

"Awfully sorry, but I've got a date and I must run. I'll drop in again before you leave. Sorry I missed the others."

Out in the corridor he gave a grimace of relief. That was over. He stopped beside the doorman.

"Do you know Mr. and Mrs. Peter Craig?"

"Yes, sir."

"They have gone out and I want to locate them. Do you remember which direction they took?"

The man turned an unhurried eye on his questioner. He saw a good looking, well dressed young man with a pleasant manner.

"Mr. Craig left about three and took a taxi south. Mrs. Craig came out about three forty-five and went uptown. She was walking. Straight up the avenue. I happened to notice."

There wasn't a chance in a thousand of meeting her, but Derek was accustomed to acting on impulse. He swung along cheerfully, lightly scanning the faces of pretty girls on both sides of the street. For half a dozen blocks the prick of this new curiosity sent him on, but it began to be less amusing as nothing happened. He went another block more with a growing sense of irritation. He was making a fool of himself. What was the use of getting mixed up with her again?

And then he saw her. He crossed the pavement to intercept her. He stood fairly in her path. (To Be Continued)



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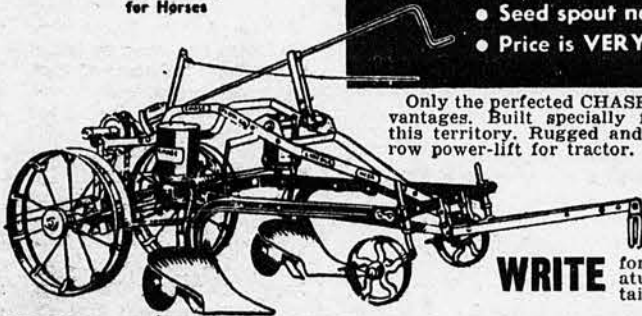
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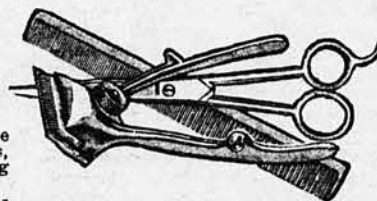
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"Tricks" in Cooking Vegetables

RUTH GOODALL



Season beets with butter, sugar, lemon and raisins, and bake them in a glass baking dish, then they can go right from oven to table. That makes speedy work of dish doing.

EVERY person who ever has lived on a farm is familiar with that old saying, "You can lead a horse to water but you cannot make him drink," and knows only too well how true it is. In college days we paraphrased it to: "You may ride a 'Latin pony' but you cannot make him think." And now that I am married and have a house and a family of my own, I have learned that I can put vegetables on the table but I cannot make my men-folks eat them until I resort to some neat trick of the home-making trade.

The root vegetables, those good old standbys that are the housewife's best bet during winter months, not to mention the cheapest, need an especial lot of dressing up to make them go over. Take beets. If they are not favorites in your home, try baking them. We like them especially with fish, but they are good with any meat or fowl you may choose to serve. You'll like the "surprise flavor" lemon imparts.

Baked Beets

Three cups sliced par-boiled beets, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 lemon, 1/2-cup raisins, 1/2-teaspoon salt. Scrub the beets and boil them about an hour. Drain and dip in cold water. Slip off the skins and cut in slices. Arrange in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with sugar and salt and dot with bits of butter. Sprinkle raisins over beets, likewise the grated rind and juice of lemon. Cover and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven, 375 degrees F.

Then there's turnips. I never liked them myself until my small son had a bumper crop—they're one of the easiest vegetables to raise—and after all his weeding and hoeing it didn't seem fair not to use them. They are very good cubed and served in a mock Hollandaise sauce. Peel the turnips, dice them evenly, and cook uncovered in boiling salted water until tender. Drain thoroughly and serve in the following sauce:

Mock Hollandaise Sauce

Use four tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 cup milk, 2 egg yolks, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 1/2-teaspoon salt, 1/8-teaspoon pepper. Melt 2 tablespoons butter in a small sauce pan. Add flour and cook and stir until bubbly. Slowly add milk, stirring constantly. Bring to the boiling point and place sauce pan over hot water. Beat egg yolks slightly and stir in 4 tablespoons of the sauce. Add this to the rest of the sauce and stir in butter and lemon juice. Heat thoroughly but do not let boil and pour over hot cooked turnips. Prepared this way turnips are a fine accompaniment for mutton, and just as good served with roast pork. The sauce is fine to serve with many other vegetables—broccoli, brussels sprouts and asparagus tips.

Parsnips were a drug on the market at our house until I tried making

them into little flat cakes and browning them in butter.

Parsnip Patties

To 4 or 5 good-sized parsnips, add 1 egg and 1 cup cracker crumbs. First scrub the parsnips and cook in boiling salted water until tender. Drain, scrape and mash. Add cracker crumbs and egg well beaten. Mix well and form into round flat cakes. Brown first on one side and then on the other in melted butter or bacon fat in a frying pan. These patties are delicious to serve with fricasseed chicken, or a beef pot roast.

If you never have served baked onions you have a surprise in store. They're as simple to do as baked potatoes. Rub off the loose husks but do not peel. Place them on a baking pan and bake an hour in a moderately hot oven, 400 degrees F. When ready to serve pull out the center and sprinkle with salt and pepper and fill with butter. All of these vegetables are at their best just now and add pleasing variety to winter meals.

Farm Women Alchemists

VERA B. SCHUTTLER ★

ALCHEMY, the process of turning the baser metals, common materials, into gold, has thru the ages been a fascinating pursuit. Men have dedicated their lives to it, sold their souls for it and never did they attain. But every farm woman can be an alchemist.

She can take peas and spinach and carrots and transmute them into the rosy cheeks and sturdy limbs of little children. She can take an hour of her time and turn it into a jeweled memory precious beyond words for some

Let Us Hang an "Indoor Garden"

MABEL WORTH

DURING long winter months when few of us can have fresh flowers it is interesting to have a bit of greenery in our living rooms.

Many of you have tried the rather short-lived but refreshing greenery provided by cutting a carrot or similar root vegetable in half, putting a little water on it in a flat bowl or vase, and watching the delicate, feathery greens come out and flourish.

Did you ever use a sweet potato to give a bit of pretty green in winter? It grows rapidly and is quite hardy.

Of course, we have all put a piece of ivy from the garden in a bowl and watched it grow for weeks.

Those pretty, inexpensive glass bubble bowls one may buy in the dime store are easily suspended under a shelf making a very attractive "indoor garden."

Some one has said the disadvantage to these growing plants is the neces-

shut-in, or some one whom the infirmities of age have shackled.

She can take milk and sugar and eggs and a bit of this and a bit of that and make what to the uninitiated looks like a custard pie. But she also can transmute it into a declaration of undying love and affection for John who may move thru the days more or less stolidly, but who none the less appreciates and needs the bits of gold his household alchemist makes from the routine of daily living and the common things of life.

The farm woman can take a rather unpromising little house and by the diligence of her hands and the alchemy of her love, make of it a home embowered in trees and vines and flowers that will draw the hearts of her children thru the years, altho oceans roll between.

She can make of love and smiles and laughter, of patience and understanding, of kindness and neighborliness, of a lot of work and a bit of play, of courage and forbearance, of contentment and of striving that wonderful jewel, a fine, a lovely life. The alchemy wrought daily by the farm women of the world leaves the world richer, infinitely richer, with each setting sun.

Our Style Chat

JANE ALDEN, Stylist



Jane Alden

wearing a suit is changing its "face" for various days and occasions . . . so plan some bright new "fixin's" early and have them all ready, come spring.

First of all, blouses! There is a smart new silk crash that comes in dark as well as pastel shades and white. This makes up into the "slickest" looking, most practical blouses imaginable. You can tailor them in shirtwaist style or make little ruffy collars and beruffled self-material scarf ties. Then, there are air-cooled materials in lace-cloth that may be tailored high, with cool-looking glass buttons down the front, or made with a "frothed-up" jabot that gives a feminine touch to your tailored suit. Of course, there are silks in all shades and designs for dress-up blouses—and the ever popular white pique or waffle cloth.

Smartest fashion magazines are talking about the "weskit" . . . a jolly vest that adds no end of dash to a suit. Choose a wool or cotton material in plaid, solid color, or polka dots; or a plain white waffle cloth or pique, and make it up into a snappy, 4-pocketed vest. Saw one at a style show the last time I was in New York. The model wore a short-jacketed navy blue wool suit with a red plaid vest over a white blouse. Black and white checked woolen ones are popular with gray or black suits.

sity for changing the water frequently.

But did you ever try peat moss in such a vase or bowl? Just place a teaspoon of it in a small size container and it automatically keeps the water fresh and sweet, and all that is necessary is to add a bit more water from time to time to replenish the bowl.

A 5-cent bag of this moss is sufficient for all the growing gardens you will have at one time. Ask your seedman or flower store for it. But don't make the embarrassing mistake a friend did. She went in and asked whether they had peat. The proprietor who was a bit deaf replied, "Yes, he's here!" and turning called toward the rear, "Pete, come here, lady to see you!" Before my friend could make herself understood, a tall, red-haired young man emerged, and asked if he could be of service.

Cool little gilets or vestee fronts may be made ahead of time. Saw one the other day in a fine white voile with tiny little rows of val lace, trimming the round, boyish collar and making quadruple rows down each side of the center-buttoned front.

If you haven't taken up knitting, yet, better get going right away. It's quite the smartest thing to do these days and results in lots of colorful sweaters, gloves, scarves, bags . . . and whole frocks, if you're ambitious. My brother insists that knitting is popular with women because it doesn't interfere with their conversation. But whatever it is, it's a good habit to develop.

Besides knitting scarves, try making big silk squares in favorite colors and designs . . . with neat, hand-rolled hems. These may be tied so many different ways to add spice to jaded winter outfits, as well as being in style for spring suits. Might try your hand at fresh white and colored collars, too. They'll cheer up any winter-worn frock.

Jumpers are back in style. So if you have an old dress that is worn under the arms, just take out the sleeves, cut out the arm-holes and a deep yoke in front and back—bind with matching or contrasting braid and wear over blouses or sweaters.

Thousands of my 4-H club friends have enjoyed and found extremely helpful a booklet called "Dressmaking at Home." It has all the facts on everything connected with learning to sew or getting new ideas on sewing—from darning to remodeling. Too, there are some fascinating pages, in the back, on beauty secrets, complexion care and etiquette. I have several hundred of these booklets on hand and will be glad to send them to my readers free of charge while they last. Just write: Jane Alden, Missouri Ruralist, 2206 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

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¶ I surely enjoy the home page of Kansas Farmer, and have received much help from it.—Mrs. E. M. Graham, Webber, Kan.

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Just like owning another cow without feed cost or trouble. Extra cream soon pays for a new Iowa Separator... the BIGGEST money-making piece of equipment any farmer can buy right now.



NEW IOWA SEPARATOR
World's champion skimmer. Famous "Curved Disc Bowl" auto-type force feed lubrication. "American made." Write for FREE booklet "The Truth About Cream Separators." ASSOCIATED MANUFACTURERS CORPORATION Mullan Avenue Waterloo, Iowa

THIS GENUINE JUNIOR GUITAR FOR YOU!

Get this handsome instrument NOW. Here's how. Just send your name and address (SEND NO MONEY). WE TRUST YOU with 24 packs of Garden Seeds to sell at 10¢ a pack. When sold send \$2.40 collected and WE WILL SEND this marvelous Junior guitar and Five Minute Instruction Book absolutely FREE. Write for seeds NOW. A post card will do. Address: LANCASTER COUNTY SEED COMPANY Paradise, Pennsylvania Station 205.

THE CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Founded in 1920 by Arthur Copper

A most worthy and effective philanthropy. Work limited by no boundary lines and discriminating in favor of no race or creed. No solicitors, no salaries; supported by purely voluntary contributions. Address: CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 20-A Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Have You Tried This Soap?

MRS. K. G. ALLEN

YOUR scraps of fat and waste grease—don't throw them away! Save them, and you can, with little trouble or expense, make enough soap to last several months. Try this recipe:

Empty 1 can of powdered lye into a kettle containing 1 quart of water; stir with spoon or stick. The lye will become quite hot—allow it to cool. Now take 5 pounds of clear grease, tallow or lard; melt it until lukewarm; then pour the cool lye solution into the melted grease gradually, in a small stream and stir slowly until it is thoroughly mixed and drops from the stirrer the thickness of honey. To be properly done, stirring should continue about 10 minutes. It then is ready to pour into moulds.

Soap can be made from any grease, but the clearer the grease, the whiter and more satisfactory the soap will be. Grease which has been rendered or "tried out" makes better soap.

It is easy to render grease. Put scraps of fat or old cooking grease into a pan or kettle over a fire, just hot enough to draw out the grease. Pour off or dip out the grease as rapidly as it becomes liquid. This will prevent scorching. Keep this up until all the fat is rendered. Throw away sediment, and strain grease thru a fine sieve or cloth, to take out any other small particles of sediment that may be present.

Smart, One-Piece Model

FOR SIZE FORTY AND UP



3030—An attractive and useful little dress of linen-like weave cotton print. It's a one-piece model with brief kimono sleeves. A gathered ruffle frill accents the cunning round yoke that rolls to form revers. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35-inch material with 1/4 yard of 35-inch contrasting.

3240—One-piece model with simple, becoming lines for those whose figures are a little above normal. Dots, tiny checks, flowery designs and stripes in cottons are lovely for this model. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material.

2549—Won't daughter be proud to have a dress for dolly exactly like hers? Note the brief bodice, the cute sleeves and the two box-plaits at the front of the skirt. Sturdy or dainty sheer cottons are equally suitable for this simple-to-sew dress. Pattern includes a dress for 19-inch doll. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yards of 39-inch material for girls' dress; 3/4 yard of 35-inch material for doll's dress.

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



Do your children CATCH COLD easily?

Do their colds HANG ON and on?

These simple steps can help your family have FEWER COLDS—SHORTER COLDS

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

2. To help PREVENT Many Colds—At the first warning nasal irritation, snuffle or sneeze, use Vicks Va-tro-nol—just a few drops up each nostril. Va-tro-nol is especially designed for the nose and upper throat—where most colds start. Used in time, Va-tro-nol helps to prevent many colds—and to throw off head colds in the early stages.

3. To help END a Cold Sooner If a cold has developed, or strikes

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



These three steps form the basis of Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds—a practical home guide to fewer and shorter colds. Developed by Vicks Chemists and Medical Consultants; tested in extensive clinics by practicing physicians; further proved in everyday home use by millions. Full description of the Plan in each Vicks package—or write for details of Plan and trial samples of Vicks Colds-Control Aids. Address: Vicks, 231 Milton Street, Greensboro, N. C.

53/36 Over 17 Million Vicks Aids Used Yearly for Better Control of Colds

★ Vicks Open House: with Grace Moore every Monday 9:30 P. M. (E. S. T.) NBC coast-to-coast

PILES DON'T BE CUT UNTIL YOU TRY THIS WONDERFUL TREATMENT

for pile suffering. If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of Page's Pile Tablets and you will bless the day that you read this. Write today. E. R. Page Co., 318-A6 Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Remedy at Home

No Cooking! No Work! Real Saving!

You'll never know how quickly a bad winter cough can be relieved, until you try this famous recipe. It is used in more homes than any other cough remedy, because it gives more prompt, positive results. It's no trouble at all to mix and costs but a trifle. Into a pint bottle, pour 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex; then add granulated sugar syrup to make a full pint. Syrup is easily made with 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. This gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money, and it's a much better remedy. It never spoils, and tastes fine.

Instantly you feel its penetrating effect. It loosens the phlegm, helps clear the air passages, and soothes the irritated membranes. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick relief in distressing coughs.

Pinex is a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its soothing effect on throat membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

COMPLETE NEWS SERVICE

DAILY

6 a. m. 2:00 p. m.
7 a. m. 5:45 p. m.
12 noon 9:30 p. m.
11 p. m.

SUNDAY

9:30 a. m. 5:45 p. m.
10:30 p. m.

ED WYNN

THURSDAYS

8:30 p. m.

THE VOICE OF KANSAS

WIBW

CAPPER PUBLICATIONS

TOPEKA • 580 KILOCYCLES

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

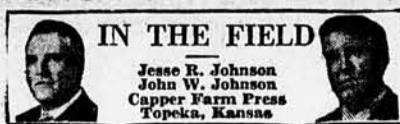
ROCKHILL EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY. Big, delicious, full crop first year. A money-maker. A table delight. Investigate. S. E. Fish, Eugene, Ore.

KODAK FINISHING

TWO BEAUTIFUL MASTERPRINT ENLARGEMENTS included with roll developed, printed 25c. Reprints 3c each. Beautiful Oil-colored professional enlargement included with 25c reprint order. Guaranteed quality finishing. Brown Photo Company, 2209-8 Lowry, Minneapolis, Minn.

EDUCATIONAL

No school advertising under this heading has any connection with the government. DIESEL OPERATORS SHORT COURSE \$35. New Diesel engines. Training includes operation of Caterpillar tractor. Also aviation home study and practical mechanical course. Flight training. Also combination home study and practical Diesel engineering course.



Wednesday, February 26, B. E. Hughes, Clay Center, Kan., will sell jacks and jennets and stallions at the Geo. Walker sale barn, Clay Center. If you want a good jack or stallion you are invited to be at this sale.

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

This is the last call for the Wm. C. Mueller Polled Hereford sale at Hanover, Kan. In the sale are 20 cows, 18 of the bred and two with calves at foot; 12 bulls, yearlings and 2 year olds; 10 heifer calves and 10 steer calves.

Mora Gideon, Emmett, Kan., for years has bred a few splendid Percherons each year and has also maintained a small herd of Herefords, about 30 registered breeding cows and always a good herd bull. His Percherons are all registered and right now he is advertising in Kansas Farmer a splendid 3-year-old stallion, some yearling and 2-year-old stallion colts and a few good mares for sale.

This is the last opportunity we will have to remind you of the W. A. Gladfelter Duroc bred gilt sale at the Gladfelter farm, one mile north of Emporia, Kan., on highway 11, Thursday, February 27. There are 61 big, well conditioned spring gilts in the sale. They are excellently bred and it is a great chance to buy from an outstanding herd, gilts that are bred for spring farrow to good sires and themselves sired by a splendid son of the great Streamline. Write for the catalog today and at this sale if you like the best in Durocs.

W. G. Buffington & Son of Geuda Springs, Sumner county, Kansas, have made 34 sales of registered Shorthorn cattle and will hold their annual spring sale on the farm on Tuesday, March 17. This year's offering will probably be the best offering they have so far had for one of their sales. Eight head of their 1925 show herd goes in, the Buffington herd won over 30 prizes during the fall shows, others in strong competition. Another attraction will be the Polled herd bull Oakland Royal Leader and five or six Polled bulls and heifers. Serviceable grade bulls are quite scarce this spring and the 14 head that sell here are of extra good quality and more than half of them ready for service. Readers just starting herds will be

TOBACCO

SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO. BUY DIRECT from our factory "Kentucky Pride" manufactured chewing, 30 big twists, sweet or natural, \$1.00 for 30 and size sacks smoking, extra mild or natural, \$1.00. 24 full size sweet, plugs, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Co., Murray, Ky.

BUILDING MATERIAL

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

INSURANCE

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

TRACTOR-AUTO PARTS

FOR SALE: COMPLETE LINE FORDSON tractor repairs, new and used. Claud Hansen, Concordia, Kan.

SILOS

RIBSTONE CONCRETE STAVE SILOS. A PERMANENT and superior silo priced reasonable. Big discount for early orders. Write for circular. The Hutchinson Concrete Co. Hutchinson Kan

WANT TO BUY

SEED CORN WANTED: AM IN MARKET for carlots good sound dry seed corn; Pride of Saline, Sunflower, Yellow Dent. What have you? David G. Page, Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

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

TANNING

HIDES TANNED FOR HARNESS LEATHER, mount animals, make fur chokers \$5.00. Alma Tannery, Alma, Neb.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

MILKING MACHINES, NEW AND REBUILT. Rubbers for all milkers. Write for low prices. Milker Exchange, Box 14, Mankato, Minn.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

\$25.00-\$200 DAY AUCTIONEERING. CATALOG free. American Auction College, Austin, Minn.

HAY AND FEED

TRUCKERS AND FEEDERS ATTENTION. All grades prairie hay, priced reasonable. Write L. C. Briggs, Colony, Kan.

BUTCHER KNIVES

HANDMADE: NONE BETTER AT ANY price. 7 inch \$1.00; 8 inch \$1.25; Skinning, 4 inch \$1.00. Henry Cordrey, Cambridge, Ill.

FOR THE TABLE

PRUNES GRADED TARTSWEET, NONE better. 50-60's, 25 lb. boxes, \$3.60 hundred; 60-70's, \$3.10. Red Hill Orchard, Salem, Oregon, Rt. 4.

HOME DRIED APPLES. BETTER QUALITY for less money. Write Harlan Smith, Farmington, Ark.

QUILT PIECES

BEAUTIFUL COLORFAST PRINTS; 2 BIG bargain packages 99c postpaid; trial package 25c. Free patterns. Money-back guarantee. Rees Davis, T. Capitol Bldg., Chicago.

INTEREST TO WOMEN

BEAUTIFUL SILK HOSIERY, 5 PAIRS \$1. Sample 25c. Directco, KT-221, West Broad, Savannah, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE MONEY SELLING SEEDS. YOU KEEP half. Order twenty, 5c packages today. Pay when sold. Daniels Seed Farms, Grantsburg, Wis.

MAKE PRODUCTS YOURSELF. FORMULA catalog free. Kemilo, 43 Parkridge, Ill.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED: SALESMEN TO SELL FARM TRACTOR tires. Write Kansas Farmer, Box 100.

FROG RAISING

FROG RAISERS WANTED: START BACKYARD. Big profit opportunity. Write American Frog Raising Co., (141) New Orleans, La.

MISCELLANEOUS

A BEST GIFT TO HOME IS CLEAN CISTERN water. The U. S. Cistern Filter, strainers and pipes sold by hardware jobbers, town dealers. For free description, write Cistern Filter Mfg. Co., Bloomington, Ill.

FOR SALE-PRAIRIE HAY; HEDGE POSTS. Carlots or delivered by truck. Write for delivered prices. George Brothers, Earlton, Kan.

HOW WILL GOD PUNISH THE SINNERS. Send dime for copy. Elsie Mae Carr, Glazen, Indiana.

LAND-ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS: A BRIGHT SPOT. LAND OF opportunity; mild, healthful climate, low taxes. Send \$c for list farms for sale. Buy now before inflation advances prices. Ware, Greenwood, Ark.

LAND-COLORADO

8,000 ACRE STOCK RANCH, 3,640 DEEDED well improved, well watered, \$20,000, good terms. J. F. Huggins, Kit Carson, Colo.

LAND-KANSAS

200 ACRES, CREEK BOTTOM, 110 PLOWED, 90 blue stem, plenty of water and timber, on all weather road near Emporia; \$28 an acre. Easy terms. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

CHOICE FARMS IN ONE OF THE BEST counties in the state. B. W. Stewart, Auctioneer-Realtor, Abilene, Kan. Office with Dickinson County Title Co.

MONEY SAFEST IN REAL ESTATE. BUY good, unimproved, clear, western Kansas land at \$5.00 to \$7.50 acre. Write Jas. H. Little, Realtor, LaCrosse, Kan.

IMPROVED 40, FENCED HOG TIGHT. ROCK road. Close school. Price \$2,000.00; \$500.00 cash, remainder terms. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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

WRITE TODAY FOR LIST OF LAND BARGAINS. Lee Klesner, Garden City, Kan.

FOR SALE: IMPROVED FARM NEAR DIGHTON. Lock Box 25, Amy, Kan.

LAND-MISSOURI

WELL KEPT 159 ACRES, \$1200. PART CASH; includes 2 cows, 2 hogs, 25 poultry, few tools; 120 acres good wooded pasture, spring water, 50 nice peach trees; beautifully situated cottage, 4 rooms, small barn, poultry house, machine shed. Free monthly catalog. United Farm Agency, KF-428 B. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LAND-MISCELLANEOUS

DO YOU WANT A HOME AMONG AMERICAN people, beautifully forested hills, lakes, rivers, highways, schools, markets, wood pure water, 4 railroads, mild climate, ample rainfall, level fertile valleys, cut-over land that pays to clear. Price \$1.00 to \$15.00. 15 years at 6%. Descriptive maps. Humbird Lumber Company, Box E, Sandpoint, Idaho.

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

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

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

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

Here is another good letter from G. R. Sewell, reporting the Collins-Sewell-Bechtelheimer Registered Holstein sale at Sabetha, Kan., January 15:

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

Dear Friends: I thought you might be interested in a summary of our sale which we advertised in Kansas Farmer. Twenty cows averaged \$124.88; eight heifers, between one and two years old, \$82.81; 12 heifers under one year old, including baby calves, \$44.98; four bulls, serviceable age, \$68.12; three baby bull calves, \$31.67 and our four-year-old herd sire sold for \$150. Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, sold 48 head one at a time in two and one-half hours. We were well pleased with the way he presented our cattle and we never saw him do better. There were breeders from as far away as Garnett, Kan. and from Nebraska and Missouri. We were well pleased with our advertisement in Kansas Farmer and believe it brought buyers from the longest distance. We appreciate the way you handled our advertising. With kind personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly, G. R. SEWELL, Sabetha, Kan. Jan. 18, 1936.

YOUR HARNESS WEARS LONGER COSTS LESS when it's THE BOYT HARNESS "The Standard Work Harness of America"

Don't risk using old worn-out harness another season. And don't waste money on cheap harness, when you can make a double saving by buying new Boyt harness now. 1. Boyt prices are low (see FREE catalog). 2. Boyt dependability cuts cost of delays and breakdowns, so common with worn-out harness. Today, as for 35 years, Boyt is still making the strongest work harness in America. In cost per year Boyt Harness is most economical because it outwears ordinary harness 2-to-1. Get Boyt's Harness and Collar Book. Sent FREE. Write today to Boyt Harness Co. at Des Moines, Iowa.

YOUR HORSES work as never before with the extra comfort of BOYT AIR-CUSHION COLLAR

THE STOVER HAMMER MILL Cuts Feeding Cost 35% By Avoiding Waste and Converting Roughage and Stalks Into More Meat, Milk and Eggs

STALLIONS AND JACKS



Jacks and Jennets and Stallions

At Auction in the Walkers Sale Barn
Clay Center, Kansas,

Wednesday, Feb. 26

Real Jacks that are worth while. Stallions, one a 3-year-old sorrel with flax mane and tall, very choice. If you are in the market for a good Jack or Stallion, attend this sale.

B. E. Hughes, Clay Center, Kan.

50 Jacks Ready for Service

A few registered Percheron, Belgian and Morgan Stallions for sale.
HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, DIGHTON, KAN.

GRADE BELGIAN STALLION

Silver Roan, foaled June, 1932. Can't be beat and colts to prove it. Harness broke—priced right. Also roan colt, get of above, suitable for stallion, weight 900 lbs.
H. S. Miller, Morrill, Kan.

PERCHERON HORSES

Draft Horses

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

Black Reg. Stallion

Weight 1,650; not fat. Five years old; sound, sure and gentle. Broke to work, well bred, black and good. \$400. Also 4-year-old mare, weight, mature, 2,000 lbs. With foal. Price \$300.
EDGAR HARTMAN, GREAT BEND, KAN.

Reg. Percheron Stallion

Foaled May 15, 1930. Black. Sire: Burnap by Glacis by Bibi. Dam: Constance by Christi by Carnot. Good breeder as colts will show. Well broke to work in harness. Price reasonable.
FRANK L. YOUNG, CHENEY, KAN.

Stallions for Sale or Exchange

All colors, all ages, popular breeding. 12 head to select from. Also a few mares and fillies. Would consider a few good jacks.
A. J. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

Reg. Stallions and Mares

One stallion coming 3 years old. Also yearling and 2-year-olds. Some nice mares for sale. All blacks. Also some choice year old Hereford Bulls.
MORA AIDEON, EMMETT, KAN.
12 miles north of St. Marys.

A Good Stallion For Sale

Reg., black grey, wt. 2,050, coming seven years old. A good one, good disposition.
E. O. STEWART, LYNDON, KAN.

Black Reg. Stallion

weight 1,450 lbs., foaled April 1934. Breeding sire, Largo's Gallop, Dam, Glacis Gallop. Price \$250.
GEO. V. COOKE, FREEPORT, KAN.

Reg. Percheron Stallion

for sale. Dapple gray, weight 2000 pounds. Six years old.
JESS WHITSON, BENTON, KAN.

4-Year-Old Black Stallion

for sale. Descendant of Caseno. I only raise a few but good ones. Farm, half mile south of Gage Park, Topeka, Kan.
D. F. McALISTER, TOPEKA, KAN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

400 to 700 Pounds Fat

D. H. I. A. records on twice a day milkings. Bulls serviceable age and bull calves, sired by our proven sire, 20 heifers, bred to freshen next fall, bred to the same bull. H. J. Meierkord, Owner, G. K. Appelman, Mgr., Linn (Washington Co.), Kan.

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 658 lbs. fat.
H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

Purebred Cows and Bred Heifers

for sale. Also choice bull calves sired by proved bulls. Prices right. Accredited herd.
THE ST. MARYS COLLEGE, ST. MARYS, KAN.

SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS

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

BULLS FROM HIGH RECORD DAMS

6 typey bulls, in age from 2 to 10 months. The best of blood lines and from dams with records up to 450 lbs. fat. Herd Tb. and blood tested. Priced right.
Frank Hoffman, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Bred Gilts for April farrow
Also a few weanling pigs, either sex. Double Inmanned and priced reasonable.
MARTIN CLAUSSEN, WALDO, KAN.

Interested in the heifer division 20 head all selling open ranging up to 20 months old. It should be stated that the Polled herd bull that sells was sired by the International grand champion in 1930 and that his half brother was champion in 1935. Thirty-five head of registered Durocs and 5 purebred Shropshire bucks also sell. The cattle are nicely bred and one of the good useful offerings of the season. They sell in usual nice breeding conditions. The catalog is free for the asking.

This will be our last opportunity to call your attention to L. A. Poe's Jersey cattle sale at his farm on the Kansas-Oklahoma state line a few miles east of Hunneywell, Kan. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer and the date is Wednesday, February 26. It is a reduction sale and some mighty nice cattle have been cataloged. The breeding is all that could be desired and you will not be disappointed if you go to this sale looking for good, useful money making Jerseys. Look up the advertisement in this issue right now.

A line from Bert Powell says the Dr. W. E. Stewart Poland China sale at Stratton, Nebr., Saturday, February 8, was badly handicapped because of the extreme cold weather. He says it was 30 below the morning of the sale and the Burlington train from the east was blocked. H. S. Duncan, auctioneer, failed to reach there and Bert Powell did the selling. Thirty-seven out of 45 cataloged sold for an average of \$71.50. The top was \$200, paid by an Illinois breeder. The heaviest buyer was Bart Aldridge, Wewoka, Okla., who bought nine gilts and a boar. Quite a number went to Kansas buyers.

Frank B. Graham, Florence, Kan., executor of the O. B. Stovall estate, is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer, a big public sale to be held on the O. B. Stovall estate farm near Florence, Kan., Tuesday, February 18. In the sale are 58 registered Hereford cattle, about half of them Polled registered Herefords and the rest registered horned Herefords. Eighteen are cows, some with calves and others bred to Rollo Chief from the Lewis herd at Larned. He is included in the sale and there will be seven 2-year-old bulls and nine yearlings, all sired by Rollo Chief. One hundred tons of insilage and other feed and farm machinery. The sale is next Tuesday, February 18.

Concerning his sale of January 22, E. G. Hartner, Clay Center, Kan., writes Kansas Farmer as follows: "A threatening blizzard and extreme temperatures kept many away from the sale that would otherwise have attended. C. M. Howard and Son, Hammond, Kan., bought Pride's Royal, consigned by Jos. Baxter & Son, for \$140; he was the top of the sale. Geo. Stottenberg, Hollywood, Kan., secured the 10 months old Sandy's Prince, a grandson of Flossie Arvilla at \$107.50. The top on females was \$87.00 for Secret Sultana 8th. She went to W. Carl Johnson, Salina, Kan. I want to thank you for your service in advertising this sale and after February 5 my address will be Tyrone, Mo." Mr. Hartner will be on another farm and will continue breeding Shorthorns.

Erickson Bros., of Herndon, Rawlins county, Kansas, well known breeders of registered Hereford cattle and Poland China hogs, will make a reduction sale on their farm Thursday, February 27. The brothers have bred pure bred livestock for many years and have always purchased the very best sires from leading breeders of Kansas and other states. The bulls that go in this sale were sired by bulls from Foster Farms and Mousel Brothers. Their present herd boar was bred by Chris Lineberger of Humbolt, Nebr. The Polands are the large weighty kind without that coarseness so often attending extreme size. So far as we now know this will be the only sale of registered Poland China bred sows to be held in Northwestern Kansas this winter.

This is the last time Kansas Farmer can remind you of the J. A. Engle Holstein sale at Talmage, Dickinson county, Kansas. The sale is next Wednesday, February 19, and will be held under cover at the farm joining Talmage. Sixty head are in the dispersal. As we told you last week and as everyone knows that knows about Kansas Holstein herds, this is one of the valuable herds in the state and has always made money for Mr. Engle. There are 30 cows in the sale, in their prime, with D. H. I. A. records up to 500 pounds fat and more and many of them out of 500 pound dams themselves. Fifteen 1 and 2 year old heifers and four nice yearling bulls. Just go to the sale and be convinced; seven miles north and three west of Abilene on gravel road. Listen on KFBI, Abilene station, at 7:45 as follows: February 5, 7, 12 and 19 for information about the sale.

C. F. Waldo's Duroc bred gilt sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer. We believe that about every Kansas breeder of Durocs would like to buy a bred gilt or two or three, this winter and they could not do better than attend the Waldo sale at De Witt, Nebr., Saturday, February 22, which is a week from today. Fifty gilts have been cataloged for this sale by Cliff Waldo, one of the best known Duroc breeders in Nebraska, a state noted for good Durocs for years. His winnings in the show ring, in the past and in the future will insure you against any unknown breeding. His public sales and private sales and show herds is worth something to the Kansas breeder who owns some of his Durocs. You will always be glad to show something good for your herd and say, that's Waldo breeding. You have time to secure the catalog if you write at once; but go anyway. Look up the advertisement in this issue.

Kansas Hereford breeders have an opportunity to buy W. H. R. Herefords right here at Will Condell's farm near El Dorado, Kan. Advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement of an auction at Mr. Condell's farm March 4 in which 40 spring of 1935 W. H. R. calves will be sold; 20 bulls and 20 heifers. Nothing better in Herefords will be sold in Kansas this spring and it is a rare opportunity to buy of the very best and most popular Hereford breeding and calves of real individual merit. Will Condell, associated with the Robert Hazlett Hereford herd for years, is well and favorably known all over the country as one of the outstanding Hereford authorities in the west. W. H. R. Herefords are right at the top in popularity right now and Hereford breeders all over the west and especially in Kansas should be at this sale. It will be a great opportunity to buy foundation cattle, especially future herd bull material and foundation females as well. Write today to Will Condell, El Dorado, Kan., for

Buffington's 34th Shorthorn Cattle Sale

will be held on the farm 7 miles west and ¼ mile south of Arkansas City; 4 south and 1 west of Geuda Springs, Kansas.



Tuesday, March 17

40 HEAD.

14 red and roan bulls, from 6 to 14 months old. More than half of them ready for service.

20 selected open heifers, 6 to 20 months old, some outstanding individuals. The offering includes 8 head of bulls and heifers that were in our 1935 show herd. 2 polled bulls and 3 polled bulls sell, including our polled herd bull OAKLAND ROYAL LEADER (a son of the international grand champion, Oakland Royal King). Some cows sell with calves at foot or bred to the above bull. Much of offering sired by CUMBERLAND BOY, Claras, Augustas, Brownades, Lavenders, Victorias and other good families represented. Guaranteed free from Tb. and abortion. We also sell 35 registered Durocs—6 bred sows and herd boar, rest last fall boars and gilts.

5 registered Shropshire bucks. Write for catalog to

W. G. Buffington & Son Geuda Springs, (Sumner County) Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer

Wible's Reduction Shorthorn Sale

35 real Dual Purpose Shorthorns. Herd established 25 years.

Sale at the farm, near Corbin, 7 miles north of Caldwell, 22 miles east and 1 south of Anthony.

Corbin, Kansas, Thursday, March 12

SUMNER COUNTY

Good quality, plenty of milk and breeding to match. 20 bred cows and heifers with many nice calves at foot. 10 choice heifers, six to 10 months old. A few young bulls. Grover Murphy is consigning four yearling Polled Shorthorn bulls. Sons of Modern Stamp, a Thieman bred bull. Write for catalog to

H. M. WIBLE, Corbin, Kansas, Owner

Auctioneer: C. W. Cole

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Five Ormsby Bred Herd Sires

The 60 Registered Holsteins in this dispersal sale are descendants of five intensely bred Ormsby bred herd sires, carefully selected and backed by 1,000 pound butter records. The sale will be held under cover on the farm adjoining Talmage, 7 miles north and 3 west of Abilene (gravel road), 24 miles west of Junction City, 18 miles east of Bennington (Highway 18).

Talmage, Kansas, Wednesday, February 19

This herd was raised and developed on J. A. Engle's farm under his personal supervision and has always been a money making herd. Every animal in the sale is worthy a place in any herd. 30 cows fresh or due to freshen soon. Some have D. H. I. A. records up to 500 pounds of fat and over and others are daughters and granddaughters of 500 pound dams. 15 heifers, 1 and 2 years old, some are bred. Four bulls, good type and size, 12 months old. Our herd sire, W. L. S. Royal Aristocrat out of 1,030 pound butterfat dam at four years old. For the catalog, write to

J. A. ENGLE, Talmage, Kansas

or HOSTETTER ENGLE, ABILENE, KAN., SALE MANAGER

Aucts.: Jas. T. McCulloch, B. W. Stewart Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer
NOTE: For information about the sale tune in on KFBI, Abilene, as follows: 7:45 a. m. on these dates—February 5, 7, 12 and 19.

Poland and Hereford Sale



On farm 12 miles southwest of Herndon and about 17 miles southwest of Oberlin, Kansas



Thursday, February 27

20 REGISTERED GILTS, bred for spring farrow to our outstanding good boar bred by a leading Nebraska breeder. They are the big medium type. They will farrow March and April litters. We also sell a few last fall boars. Everything cholera immune.

10 REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, coming yearlings. Sired by Mousel and Foster farms bulls. They are of good quality and type and sell without fitting. For catalog write

Erickson Bros., Herndon, (Rawlins County) Kan.

Col. Bert Powell, Auctioneer

KANSAS DUROC BREEDERS TAKE NOTICE

50 Best 1936 Duroc Bred Gilts

Just Selections from Nebraska's Premier Duroc Herd. Sale at C. F. Waldo's Farm Adjoining
De Witt, Nebraska, Saturday, February 22

These splendid gilts are good size, well bred and carefully fed and handled with their future usefulness always in mind. By Pathfinder Flash, Safe Anchor by Duke Anchor, and big Col. First. They are mated to Nebraska Wonder, the great Nebraska state fair first prize junior yearling winner, 1935. A few to Nebraska Flash. Write for the catalog to

C. F. WALDO, De Witt, Nebraska

Auctioneer: H. O. Waldo

J. W. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

50 Hampshire Bred Sows and Gilts—Outstanding Breeding and Show Yard Winnings

Burton's Hampshire Sow Sale

SALE AT THE FARM NEAR BARTLEY

Bartley, Nebraska, Saturday, Feb. 22

50 bred sows and gilts, sired by Cavalier, half brother to the 1935 World's champion sow; others to Gosnell, Colorado grand champion 1935 and others. They are bred to Cavalier, HI News, Morning Star first senior yearling and grand champion sow. Utah state fair 1935, bred for March 1st litter, is in this sale. Also fall boars at private sale.
For the catalog write

LEVI BURTON, Bartley, Nebraska

Bert Powell, Auctioneer. Send buying order to Bert Powell in my care. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

AMCOATS BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

5 bulls, 12 to 16 months old, nice reds and red roans. Best of Scotch breeding. Sired by Sni-A-Bar Red Robin. Federal tested for Tb. and abortion.

Prospect Park Farm Shorthorns

For sale: one mature herd bull, 15 yearling bulls, 10 8-year-old heifers, bred, and 20 2-year-olds. Tb. and abortion tested. J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.

Highland Farms Bulls

of serviceable age. The thick, short legged easy feeding type. Sired by Grett Farms Victorious or Scottish Major. E. C. LACY & SONS, MILTONVALE, KAN.

SHORTHORN ROAN BULL FOR SALE

a choice individual, sired by THE ARISTOCRAT, about 18 months old and in nice breeding form. Already recorded. ED VISSER, R. F. D. 1, RILEY, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MARKET FARM CROPS

in milkcan and on hoof. Information about Milk-ing Shorthorns, profitable for beef and milk in Milk-ing Shorthorn Journal. 6 months' trial sub-scription 25c. MILKING SHORTHORN SO-CIETY, BOX 424, INDEPENDENCE, IOWA.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Browndales

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

Why Raise Horns?

Polled Shorthorn Bulls and females for sale. In the business 20 years. 14 miles south of McCook, Nebr. RALPH BANDEL, CEDAR BLUFFS, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Some Outstanding Bulls

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

Reg. Polled Herefords

Choice Bred Bulls. HARRY & MANUEL RIFFEL, HOPE, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

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

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

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

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

the sale catalog. The sale is Wednesday, March 4, and will be held on the fair grounds at El Dorado. The roads are in splendid condition all directions from El Dorado.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle

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

Polled Hereford Cattle

Feb. 26—Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

Feb. 26—L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

March 17—W. G. Buffington & Son, Geuda Springs, Kan.
March 18—J. H. Taylor & Sons, Prospect Park Farms, Chapman, Kan.
April 1—Southern Kansas Shorthorn breeders association, Wichita, Kan. Hans Regier, Whitewater, Kan., sale manager.
April 10—Kansas breeders sale, Manhattan, Kan. Livestock judging pavilion. Clinton K. Tomson, sale manager, Wakarusa, Kan.
April 23—Northwest Kansas breeders sale, McDonald, Kan. Bert Powell, McDonald, sale manager.

Angus Cattle

Feb. 15—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

Feb. 22—Levi Burton, Bartley, Nebr.

Poland China Hogs

Feb. 15—Lee Bolton, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 26—Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan.
Feb. 27—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Feb. 15—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 22—C. F. Waldo, DeWitt, Nebr.
Feb. 27—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
March 17—W. G. Buffington & Son, Geuda Springs, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire Gilts

40 head—choice—well grown Registered Gilts. Bred for March and April farrowing. QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARMS, St. Marys, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

100 HIGH CLASS SOWS AND GILTS
Bred to our 10 Big Herd sows. Not equalled in America. 30 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, easy feeding medium type Durocs. Top bears, all ages. Literature, photos. Shipped on approval. Immunized. pedigreed. Come or write me. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

DISPERSON AT PRIVATE SALE

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

Buy W. H. R. Prince Dominos in Kansas!

**The MOST POPULAR
MOST RELIABLE
MOST SATISFACTORY
YOU CAN FIND TODAY**

**W. H. R. Prince Domino Herefords
Wyoming Hereford Ranch**

Kansas breeders and farmers will welcome this opportunity of buying some of the best of these good cattle in one of the greatest Hereford centers in the state of Kansas, at

Eldorado, Wednesday, March 4, 1 p.m.

Sale to be held at the Rodeo and Fair Grounds in town. With good roads in all directions everyone can get there.

**40 Head Spring 1935 Calves
20 Bulls—20 Heifers**

from the herd of

WILL CONDELL, ELDORADO, KANSAS

(As all Kansas people know, Mr. Conde has long been identified with outstanding Herefords, as manager for the world famous herd of Robt. H. Hazlett. In addition to operating Mr. Hazlett's herd, he has a high quality herd of Wyoming Hereford Prince Dominos on his own farm adjoining Mr. Hazlett, from which cows he is selling the entire spring 1935 calf crop.)

ROBERT W. LAZEAR, Cheyenne, Wyo.

A. W. Thompson, Boyd Newcom, Aucts. Jesse R. Johnson, Kansas Farmer

Important Public Sale Announcement

Wm. C. Mueller Polled Herefords

in auction, on the farm, about 15 miles northeast of Washington, 17 miles northwest of Marysville, three miles out of Hanover.

Sale starts at 11 a. m.

Hanover, Kan. Wed., Feb. 26

These registered Polled Herefords have been grown and developed by Mr. Mueller on his farm and are being sold without special fitting. Splendid sires have been used and it is an excellently bred offering.

20 cows, 18 of them bred, two have calves at foot; 12 bulls, yearlings and two-year-olds; 10 heifer calves; also 10 steer calves.

A part of the older bulls and some of the cows were sired by a grandson of Polled Success.

A herd bull, Polled Ute, a Worthmore bred bull that we have used with good success, is included in the sale. We are also selling in this sale 20 Poland China gilts bred for March and April farrow. For the sale catalog, write at once to

Wm. C. MUELLER, Hanover, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Bert Powell Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



Executor's Sale Reg. Herefords

Public sale at the O. B. Stovall Farm, four miles west and two miles south of Florence and five miles east and two south of Peabody.

Sale Starts at 11 a. m.

**Florence, Kansas, Tuesday, Feb. 18th
56 Registered Hereford Cattle**

A part of these cattle are registered Polled Herefords and the balance are registered Horned Herefords.

The 56 registered Herefords consist of the following:

18 cows, 3 to 6 years old, some with calves at side. 10 heifers, 3 years old; two heifers two years old. 9 heifer calves. 7 2-year-old bulls and 9 yearlings, all sired by Rolla Chief (1744126), double registered and from the famous Lewis herd at Larned, Kan. Cows and heifers old enough bred to Rolla Chief.

Feed—100 tons of Silage, Oats, Baled Oat Straw, etc. Other farm equipment.

O. B. STOVALL ESTATE

Frank B. Graham, Executor, Florence, Kansas

Auctioneers: John J. McLinden and Fred Williams

Lunch served by Florence M. E. Ladies

Remember the sale is next Tuesday, Feb. 18, starting at 11 a. m.

Poe's Reduction Sale of Reg. Jerseys

Will be held on the farm 2½ miles east of HUNNEWELL, KANSAS. On the Kansas-Oklahoma state line—Highway 177.

Wednesday, Feb. 26

40 HEAD. Registered and a few high grade cattle.
25 cows and heifers in milk or heavy springers by sale day.
12 very choice heifers from calves to breeding ages.
2 bull calves and the herd bull BRAVOS DREAMING SAM IMP., sired by Bravo, one of the noted bulls on The Island; his dam was an own daughter of the great bull DREAMING SULTAN. The cows with one exception, are young and have sound udders. Federal accredited for Tb. and have had three blood tests under federal supervision.

The catalog gives all information and is free for the asking.

L. A. POE, Hunnewell, Kansas

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, Kansas Farmer



Kansas' Greatest Bred Gilt Opportunity carefully selected and bred for this sale.

61 Gladfelter Duroc Spring Gilts

SALE AT THE FARM, 1 MILE NORTH OF EMPORIA ON HIGHWAY 11

Emporia, Kansas, Thursday, Feb. 27

An offering of 61 gilts that has been carefully selected, bred and conditioned for this sale.

They were sired by Pilot King and are bred for spring litters to Proud Sensation by Streamline and others to The Kansas, a sire rich in the blood of Superba. Everything immunized.

An attractive offering, rich in bloodlines, easy feeding type, good size and quality. For the sale catalog, address

W. A. GLADFELTER, Emporia, Kansas

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer

Troubles for Everybody

JUST as Corn Belt farmers are wondering whether less cotton and more crops and livestock down South will ruin the Corn Belt farmer, E. L. Potter, economist of the Oregon Agricultural College, declares the increase of hay and pasture land here spells hard times for the cattleman of the range states. There's a lot of toe tramping committed in the name of crop control and soil conservation.

Fertilized Wheat Is Best

W. J. DALY
Linn County

THIS has been a hard winter on wheat, but where fertilized it is standing it much better than wheat seeded without fertilizer. A wet soil along with freezing and thawing weather makes it difficult for any plant to live thru winter. In a winter like this, wheat on dry land also is coming thru in much better condition. It looks as if most wheat on wet land may kill out.

Strip Cropping Aids Yield

WHEAT planted on fallow and strip-cropped land made 15.5 bushels an acre on H. L. Cudney's big farm, in Edwards county, last summer. This was a high yield for that section. Mr. Cudney fallows or strip-crops all his land for wheat. In strip-cropping he plants 2 rows of corn and then leaves 2 blank. He keeps the weeds down. In addition to having a partially-fallow seedbed for wheat in the fall of 1935 on such land, he also had a nice yield of corn on the 2-row strips.

Cheap Seedbed for Flax

CROP rotation used by Merle Lathrop, Allen county, is flax and clover, soybeans, oats, wheat and corn. The clover seeded with flax is plowed under for soybeans. He has found the seedbed for flax must be smooth and firm. If it is ridged from disking some of the seed will be planted too deep. However, he finds disking several times for flax to be cheaper than plowing and just as satisfactory. Flax is seeded as soon after oats as possible. The most common delay in planting is because the seedbed can't be prepared due to wet weather.

Kill Smut—Then Feed Oats

FIRST thing after getting oats seed for spring is to treat it for smut. Formaldehyde in equal parts with water, sprayed on the oats as they are scooped from one place to another, will kill the smut spores if the oats are covered over for 5 hours or more. Fertilizer may pay too, if it can be placed with the seed by a fertilizer grain drill. Broadcast fertilizer doesn't give such good results. Increased yields of 6 to 10 bushels can be expected from use of fertilizer on oats. Oats may be seeded at the rate of 3 bushels to the acre if fertilized.

Home-Grown Seed Best

GOOD seed corn promises to be more scarce this year than ever before. We would prefer to use local nubbins for seed in lieu of fine, large ears shipped in from any great distance. If forced to use shipped-in corn, get it from north or west—not east or south. You can't beat locally-grown corn, but this one precaution on foreign seed may mean a difference of several bushels to the acre. In any event, one will do well to use seed of an adapted variety: In North Central Kansas, Pride of Saline, Hays Golden and Freed's White are good.—Penn Thompson, Cloud Co.

This Mill Stays Put

A SMALL feed grinder may be fastened down by bolting it to 2 railroad ties or timbers. This is the way M. L. Mortimer, Labette county, keeps his small hammer mill from moving around. He lays the ties in the ground far enough so they cannot shift. Mr. Mortimer grinds all kinds of grain for his cows, horses and chickens. The mill is set inside a machine shed where it is protected from the weather.



FARMERS everywhere are enthusiastic in their praises of the Firestone Ground Grip Tire — they say it's the greatest traction tire ever built, and so economical. How was it possible for Firestone to build such a remarkable tire? Firestone patented construction features are the answer. Gum-Dipping, a process that soaks every cotton fiber in every cord with pure liquid rubber, prevents internal friction and heat and gives the cord body greater strength to withstand the stresses and strains of heavy pulling at low air pressures.

The patented feature of two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread locks the massive super traction tread securely to the body of the tire. This patented Ground Grip tread is made wider, heavier and deeper, with scientific spacing between the bars so that the tire is self-cleaning, yet rides smoothly on improved roads. These patented construction features are used only in Firestone Tires. This is why you get greatest traction, longest life and outstanding performance in Ground Grip Tires. They are the best investment a farmer can make.

Equip your car, truck, tractor and farm implements with new Firestone Ground Grip Tires and save yourself time, money and hard work. See this remarkable tire at your nearby Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store, at your Tire Dealer, or at your Implement Dealer. Remember, when buying farm equipment specify Firestone Ground Grip Tires for greatest efficiency and economy.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone featuring Richard Crooks or Nelson Eddy—with Margaret Speaks, Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C.—WEAF Network

Firestone

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On your tractor, Firestone Ground Grip Tires will save you time and fuel and give you more drawbar pull

With Firestone Ground Grip Tires on your truck you can go through snow, mud, sand, gravel or over unimproved roads. You save the cost and bother of chains

On your car, Firestone Ground Grip Tires will enable you to go through road or no road, regardless of weather

Ground Grip Tires on farm implements reduce shocks and vibration; you save on repair bills