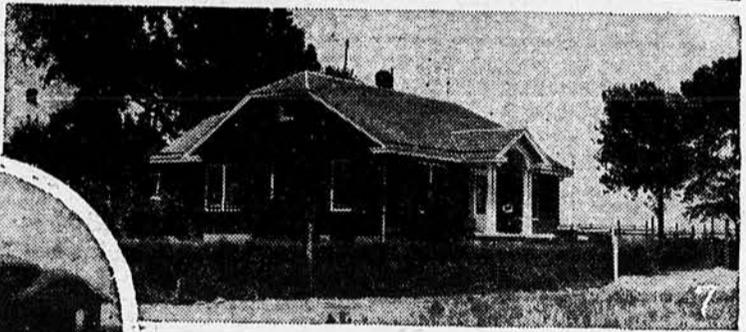
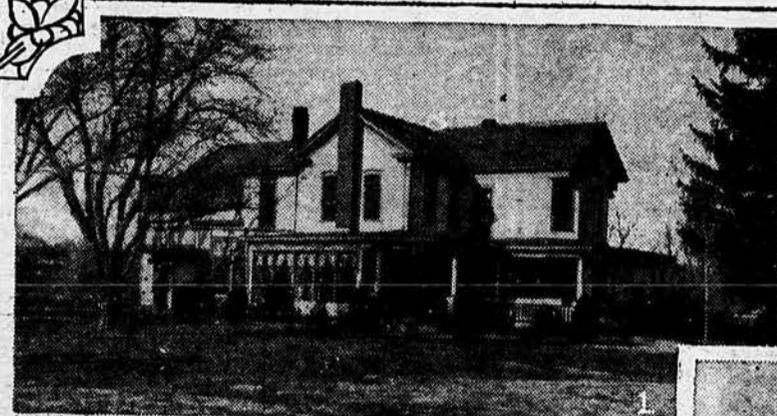


# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE



### A Kansas Standard of Living . . .

Ideas of farm homes are as varied and interesting as the many folks who build them. These nine fine examples picture a Kansas standard of living. One goal of every farm family is a modern home—running water, electric lights and power, built-in conveniences, refrigeration, good furniture and equipment thruout. Years ahead promise all of these and more. Farming methods will continue to improve. Farm folks and farm interests will wage a never-ending and fruitful battle for better markets and a full, round farm dollar.

Kansas farm homes pictured here belong to:

- 1—Harry White, Council Grove, Morris county. Note sun-porch and effective use of shrubbery.
- 2—O. F. McGonigle, Nickerson, Reno county. The house will still be like new when trees grow to shade it.
- 3—The Murphy home, Corbin, Sumner county. A livestock and pasture combination works.
- 4—G. W. Gelser, Beloit, Mitchell county. Proof of fertile acres farmed to protect their usefulness.
- 5—J. R. Henry, Delavan, Morris county. Located in a section of unlimited possibilities.
- 6—New Koontz home, Glade, Phillips county. A beautiful homestead in the making, with orchard and shade.
- 7—William Disney, Ellis, Ellis county. In a Wheat Belt setting surrounded by desirable landscaping.
- 8—George Mann home, Hoxie, Sheridan county. A fine outlay of farm buildings leaves little to be desired.
- 9—Sam Haynes farmstead, Shawnee county. Sturdy roominess outside and it appeals to all who pass.

**STANDARD OIL IS ABLE TO GIVE YOU MORE FOR YOUR MONEY... AND DOES!**



Farmers in the above picture, reading from left to right, front row, are: Wayne Sturm, Art Marshall, Billy Snow, Wayne Snow, Harold Crow, Jack Brooks; second row: Sidney Faucett, Herbert Byers, Emery Cross, Lee Clark, Fred Marshall, Wallace Rogers, Fred Booth, Merle Snow; third row: Albert Wilkerson, Orlando Furnish, Charles Clark, William Sheppard, Ralph Snow.

## Neighbors "Lend a Hand" IN EMERGENCY!

*Turn out in force to help the sons of J. D. Snow of Hunnewell, Kansas, start their spring farm work*

UPON the sudden loss of their father, the sons of J. D. Snow, popular Hunnewell farmer, were faced with a difficult problem. There was immediate work to be done, and help was needed. But there were good neighbors around ready to "lend a hand." The men met early one morning recently and in little less than seven hours finished ploughing and seeding 95 acres! All the equipment used was powered by Standard Oil Company's Standard Tractor Fuel and Stanolind gasoline. In addition the tractors and drills were lubricated with Standard greases and the crank-cases filled only with Iso-Vis "D" and Polarine motor oils! Later Standard Oil received an order from each farmer taking part in this "lend a hand" party for his entire summer's supply of lubricating oils and greases. Every farmer in the group is a prominent community leader as well as a 100% Standard Oil customer and booster for Standard Oil products and service!

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| <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERLA<br>SUMMER SPRAY OIL   | <input type="checkbox"/> NEW BOVINOL                        |
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Check your needs now—be ready when Smilin' Slim drives in

Smilin' Slim says—

"You can rely on my regular delivery service—rain or shine, stormy weather or fair—but that isn't all. Try me—when you need something in a pinch. A phone call anytime will get fast action."



Copy. 1936, Standard Oil Co.

## Natural Gas

We'd like to have your favorite story for this little column. Address Natural Gas, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

I WANT "a shave," said the disgruntled man as he climbed into the barber's chair. "No haircut, no shampoo, no rum, witchhazel, hair tonic, hot towels, or face massage. I don't want the manicurist to hold my hand, nor the bootblack to handle my feet.

"I don't want to be brushed off, and I'll put on my coat myself. I just want a plain shave, with no trimmings. Understand that?"

"Yes, sir," said the barber quietly. "Lather, sir?"—L. M. Smithers, Atchison Co.

### It Might Leak Out

A farmer visited his son's college. Watching students in a chemistry class, he was told they were looking for a universal solvent.

"What's that?" asked the farmer.

"A liquid that will dissolve anything."

"That's a great idea," agreed the farmer. "When you find it, what are you going to keep it in?"—The De Laval Monthly.

### No Honk Needed

An Englishman, out here visiting, decided to go horseback riding. "Do you prefer an English saddle or a Western?" he was asked.

"What's the difference?"

"The Western saddle has a horn," replied the attendant.

"I don't think I'll need the horn," said the Englishman. "I don't intend to ride in heavy traffic."—Y. M. C., Saline Co.

### Try It Again

Hubby—"The bank has returned that check."

Wife—"Isn't that splendid! What can we buy with it this time?"—Oliver Jonas, Atchison Co.

### More Light Needed

Father: "Why were you kissing my daughter in that dark corner last night?"

Youth: "Now that I've seen her in daylight I sort of wonder myself."—Eva King, Johnson Co.

### One Way to Tell It

Mose—"How fas' can yo'all go in dat new car?"

Rastus—"Ah could make 2 miles a minute 'ceptin foh one thing."

Mose—"What's dat, boy?"

Rastus—"Only jes' cause de distance is too long foh de shortness of de time."—Loren Bern, Johnson Co.

### Professor's Neighborliness

Professor—"Now this plant belongs to the begonia family."

Visitor—"Ah, yes, and you're looking after it for them while they're away on a holiday."—Katharine Losekamp, Clark Co.

### He Sows Them Early

She—"How do they get the water in the watermelon?"

He—"They plant the seeds in the spring."—Johnny Clark, Crawford Co.

### No Lime, No Sweet Clover

LAST spring, W. R. Coward, Centerville, seeded 8 acres of Sweet clover on unlimed ground. The clover came up but didn't amount to anything. His Sweet clover on limed ground always has made a big growth. This has convinced Mr. Coward that lime is necessary in growing upland Sweet clover. After liming, his Sweet clover has done well on ground that has been worn out by continuous cropping.

This experience is in line with results other farmers have obtained. Sweet clover makes a good growth on almost any kind of soil, once lime has been applied. Soil tests to determine lime requirements are easy to make. As a soil builder, Sweet clover holds number one rank, being equaled only by alfalfa. Seed is cheap and it is easy to get a stand. It can be seeded as late as May 1 this year.

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

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# KANSAS FARMER

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## Proving You Can— Raise Turkeys

TUDOR CHARLES

**T**URKEYS provide one of the big sources of income for Kansas. Growth in the business has been due to good profits, also to improved methods which make turkey raising simple. A few years ago folks looked on turkey production as a never-ending, and usually losing, battle against weather and disease. But today we have learned to raise a high per cent of the poults and get them on the market at proper weights not later than Thanksgiving. Production has grown rapidly in recent years until there is some danger of too many turkeys for relative prices of the last season to hold. That bears watching. But a new step in marketing, which will help solve the selling price problem, is to be established in Kansas this year.

The poultry department at Kansas State College has been largely responsible for improved turkey methods we are using. Prof. H. M. Scott has done some wonderful things with the college flock by using colored lights and special feed mixtures to obtain early laying. He has been able to get eggs from turkeys in January, which is going some. However, most of the turkeys raised in Kansas are from eggs laid between March 15 and June 1. Farmers usually are able to get their poults grown out for the Thanksgiving market if they are hatched before June. Early poults are considered best, if the grower is equipped to handle them. Expensive equipment isn't necessary, but heated brooders are needed in cool weather.

Something new in turkey raising is yours. The job has been simplified. Disease loses its hold. There's profit even at regular market prices; but co-op dressing and selling is starting this year. You can use the practical information given in this up-to-date turkey article. If you have questions about it, ask Kansas Farmer.



mometer should rest on a level with the top of the eggs. A temperature of 99 degrees in a forced-draft machine has given good results. M. A. Seaton, extension poultryman, said they found best in their observations to keep moisture in the pans from the first to the last day of incubation. He also remarked that as far as commercial production of market turkeys is concerned, he saw little advantage in producing and hatching one's own poults. Most producers of hatching eggs count on quite a business from sales of their eggs to hatcheries and people with home incubators.

Brooding methods recommended by the college poultry department, and those used by successful farm flock owners are generally the same as for artificial chick brooding. As soon as the poults are dry they are removed from the incubator and placed in a brooder house with a temperature of 95 degrees for the first 4 or 5 days. M. A. Seaton said success had been obtained by keeping poults on wire floors under the brooder or in a battery for 2 or 3 weeks, and then transferring them to a brooder house with outside wire platform until they are 8 to 10 weeks old. A good range shelter will take care of them from that time on. After the poults are half grown at about 12 weeks (Continued on Page 20)



The recommended scratch ration for breeding turkeys during the laying season is an equal mixture of corn and wheat. The laying mash will be satisfactory if it contains 100 pounds each of ground corn, wheat and oats; 75 pounds of meat scrap, and 25 pounds of alfalfa leaf meal. Oyster shell should be available at all times.

Turkey hatching eggs ought to be held at 55 degrees F. in storage, the college recommendations say. Where farmers wish to hatch their own eggs, the still-air incubator has given most satisfactory results when run at 100, 101, 102 and 103 degrees for the first, second, third and fourth weeks respectively. The bulb of the ther-



### The Pictures:

- 1—Nordstrom Brothers, Clay Center, keep 140 fine quality Bronze hens. They don't keep a chicken on the farm. This is feeding time at 5:00 P. M.
- 2—Bourbon Reds in Sadie B. Caldwell's flock, near Broughton. The pick from this large flock wins regularly at the big turkey shows.
- 3—Pen of special breeding birds in A. J. Brady's Franklin county flock. The tom in this pen came from a noted Texas flock.
- 4—Old barrels make good nests for turkey hens in A. J. Brady's flock, Ottawa. There are 245 hens in the flock, penned on clean ground.
- 5—Forty fine hens in V. A. Murphy's approved flock, Miami county. They are penned in the orchard, close to the house during laying season.

# I Pay Tribute to Real Courage

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

**I** TAKE off my hat to the people known in the aggregate as "the common man." The term does not seem to be very adequate but it seems to be the best we can use.

By the "common man" I mean that vast number of individuals, unknown to fame, only moderately supplied with property and without expectation of wealth, who are, with a courage which commands my admiration, and a cheerfulness and good nature which astonishes me, bearing what Hamlet calls the "slings of outrageous fortune," with little if any complaint and with a hope and faith in the future which passes understanding.

This "common man," in the aggregate, makes up what is known as the middle class in this country. I abominate the word class. There ought to be no such word here as "class" as it is known and always has been known in the countries of the Old World, since civilization began. But here again we have to recognize the fact that even in our republic the population gradually is being divided into classes.

This middle class or "common man" makes up the bulk of the producers. They pay the bulk of the taxes, either directly or indirectly. They no doubt observe the growth of the burden but do not complain very much about it.

For several years they have had to contend against not only a rising tide of cost of government and rising cost of living, but also the forces of nature have been against them. That is especially true of that part of the great Mississippi valley lying west of the "Father of Waters."

Drouth has followed drouth; storms have taken devastating toll, and to the usual unpleasant climatic conditions, has been added the dust storms unparalleled at least within the memory of any man now living and unrecorded in the history of this vast territory. And yet this "common man" sticks. He comes into our office apparently cheerful and undismayed. If he is worrying he has a most astonishing faculty of concealing his feelings.

To me he seems to be a most remarkable example of profound patience and quiet courage. Let me give an actual instance. A young intelligent farmer not very long ago came into my office. I asked him how times were in his locality.

I did not have a stenographic report of the conversation, but will give it as I recall it.

## More or Less Modern Fables

**A** KANSAS hen was cackling vociferously over a newlaid egg, when the woman of the house exclaimed in disgust: "Oh yes, you can make more noise now than a whole female sewing circle when eggs are only 6 cents a dozen. But last winter when eggs were 30 cents a dozen you never said a word, or laid an egg."

When Prometheus was chained to the rock and the birds were permitted to feed on his exposed liver, which grew as fast as it was devoured, a dog came by and was invited by the birds to have a bite. "No, thanks," said the dog. "My master runs a cheap boarding house where his boarders have cow's liver three times a day and I live on the scraps. If you have nothing but liver on the bill of fare you will have to excuse me."

A family of young rats, seeing a large, fat Thomas cat lying in the sun near their home, ran to their mother in great fear, saying: "Mother, there is a cat out there nearly as big as a dog. It will get the whole outfit of us sure if we don't move."

But the mother rat, after going out where she could take a look at the fat Thomas cat, said: "Children, don't worry yourselves about that cat. We can do business in this locality for a year so far as he is concerned. But if you happen to notice a lean, scrawny-looking female cat scouting round this neighborhood, let me know and we will get out of here so quick it will make your little heads swim. You can bank on it that she has a family to support and that she is looking for rats in dead earnest."

A playful pup, seeing a mule standing near by, quietly filling himself with hay and gazing about in a meditative manner, decided to have some fun by nipping at the mule's heels. A little while later the pup's mother, looking over the mangled remains of her deceased son, said: "If that son of mine had asked me, before he tried to spring his little joke, which end of that mule was loaded, he might have been alive and well at this writing."

"Been having some pretty bad dust storms out there?"

"Yes, pretty bad. Had dust storms four days last week and the other three were not very clear."

"How is the wheat?"

"Well, most of it isn't up yet, and the wind and dust have taken about half of what did come up."

"Cattle doing pretty well?"

"Had to sell our cattle last year on account of lack of feed."

"Not getting discouraged yet?"

"Oh no. That is a good country. I am going to

## Mud Pies

ED BLAIR

**W**HEN little Virginia was not very tall, Maybe four, maybe five, not old yet at all, She loved to make biscuits and, also mud pies And cakes without yeast, tho they never would rise.

It was just lots of fun to do work like that And use broken dishes, but sometimes the cat Would jump on the table that stood 'neath a tree

And leave horrid foot-prints for others to see! This was some years ago, now Virginia is ten Or maybe a bit more, and baking again. She's using flour now and what wonderful cake And pies and sweet cookies Virginia does make! And now mother smiles when she sits down to eat

And father is proud of her wonderful feat. And brother don't say yet he takes number two So Virginia knows well that her cooking will do.

So — — —

If making mud pies is the small daughter's wishes Give her plenty of mud and the discarded dishes!

stay with it. Good times and good seasons will come again."

And with a smile the rugged young chap bid me goodbye. Not a whimper, not a despairing note in his voice or manner.

Was it foolish optimism or was it the courage of a hero? I do not know, but I prefer to vote him, and thousands of others like him, unknown and unsung heroes. May their hopes be realized. I take off my hat to them severally and collectively. They have greater courage than I have.

## The Public Falls Again

**T**HE life of the American sucker seems just one grand scheme after another. It has not been long since the heyday of the chain-letter gag; and now lotteries under the guise of "sweepstakes" and "treasure hunts" are pulling the public leg for a new shakedown.

So far-reaching has the lottery game become in recent weeks, declares William Hodson, commissioner of public welfare of New York City, that "it appears potentially a more sinister racket than this country has before suffered." To put an end to this racket, Hodson suggests new legislation and intervention of the Federal authorities.

Because the American people do not mind being fooled if it is done under the guise of "chance," the Hodson proposals appear to be the only safe solution. It is too much to hope that the public ever will refuse outright to be hoodwinked.

## Trouble, Trouble Everywhere

**O**UT here in Kansas we have been afflicted with dust storms which in the west and southwest darkened the sun and made breathing difficult. Also the dust-filled wind was destructive to the sprouting wheat and carried away tons of fertile soil.

In the East, people in wide areas have been fleeing for their lives from the on-rushing waters. Johnstown, Pa., which nearly 50 years ago was almost washed away by the breaking of a great dirt dam,

was subjected to another flood disaster which did not, fortunately, destroy nearly so many lives, but which destroyed more property than the original Johnstown flood of the last century.

It must be said that great energy and heroism were shown by those who risked their lives in trying to rescue the sufferers from the flood areas and carry food and milk to the children in the flooded districts.

Producers and distributors using airplanes, power boats, row boats and canoes to deliver milk to children, invalids and people marooned on roofs made a heroic and dramatic record in the floods, according to first-hand reports from the stricken regions received by the Milk Industry Foundation.

In the Pittsburgh area deliveries were made by canoes, row boats, rafts, power boats and by baggage foot-trucks and any other available means. Milk was delivered in canoes to the Roosevelt Hotel, where they were breaking up the furniture for fuel to cook the meals. In many cases milk was the only food received for 3 days. All emergency requests for milk for babies' hospitals, invalids and the Red Cross were filled.

In the New England area milk distributors battled against equally hazardous conditions to keep up the milk supply. A glass lined tank truck carrying more than 10,000 quarts of milk got thru to Boston by crossing Willimansett Bridge, in Connecticut, and traversing highways covered by more than 3 feet of water. Trucks carrying sterilized milk cans reached country plants in New Hampshire and Vermont by circuitous routes.

In Springfield, Mass., despite almost insurmountable handicaps caused by the Connecticut river overflowing its banks and rendering 10,000 people homeless, uninterrupted deliveries were made. Getting milk in from the country seemed almost impossible and truckmen encountered the worst road conditions ever experienced. There were many acts of real heroism. Bridges were crossed which were almost under water and condemned by state police. Pure, fresh, pasteurized milk was supplied to refugees quartered in armories, schools and halls to insure proper nourishment for all babies and children.

In the flooded areas in Connecticut, milk deliveries were made under the most trying conditions of a generation. Producers and distributors in towns unaffected by the floods supplied milk for flooded districts and deliveries were made by boat under the greatest difficulties. Milk for babies, invalids and children was battled thru.

Deliveries for Hartford, Windsor, Wethersfield and East Hartford were made under seemingly impossible conditions. The breaking of a dam in New Hartford necessitated a trip of 250 miles each day to make deliveries in East Hartford—a distance of 3 miles. Trucks were forced to go about 200 miles further in order to get milk.

Now I never took a great deal of stock in the old saying that "misery loves company." It seems to imply that when one is in trouble he likes to see somebody else in trouble. However, it is well when we are feeling blue to consider that perhaps we are no worse off than a great many other people, and in fact have less to complain about than many other people. Nature seems to have been particularly unkind to this western country for the last 3 years, but nature also has been unkind to the people in other localities.

After all, these calamities do bring out the best there is in humanity. That is the reason I have published these stories about the great floods. Humanity is greatly mixed. The average human being has some noble traits and some that are far from noble. He is a mixture of generosity and selfishness; of courage and cowardice; of kindness and cruelty; of honesty and dishonesty; of brutality and tenderness. There is enough good in almost any man to make him a saint; enough badness to make him a criminal and a menace to society.

# Farm Matters as I See Them

## Necessary Regulation

FARMERS lost a battle to the packers in the Senate of the United States last week. But the packers did not win a complete victory.

The farm organizations and livestock organizations have been fighting for nearly 10 years now to plug a loophole in the Packers and Stockyards Act passed in 1920.

That loophole is the private packer-owned stockyards. Thru this device—the best example of which is the Mistletoe yards at Kansas City—the packers have escaped the regulation imposed upon their operations in the public stockyards in the act of 1921.

In the original act the Secretary of Agriculture was directed to "post" all stockyards having more than 20,000 square feet of yard space, designate them as public yards, and regulate and supervise them. The packers' manipulation of prices in the yards was largely responsible for the passage of the Act of 1921.

The Mistletoe Yards pointed the way for the other packers. The Mistletoe yards have about 19,990 square feet of floor space. Therefore, these yards are outside the regulation of the department. But they now handle from two-thirds to three-fourths of the hogs shipped to the Kansas City market.

The effect of these private packer-owned stockyards is more than simply to evade the regulation intended by the Packers and Stockyards Act. They are used by the packers to depress hog prices in the public yards, which register prices for the entire country.

It took several years for the livestock producers to realize this fact. Not all of them know it yet, but the great majority of the livestock associations and the general farm organizations do. That is why the National Farmers Union, the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Co-operative Council, the Kansas Livestock Association, and scores of other organizations, are back of the Capper-Hope bill to regulate these private yards the same as the public yards.

The effect of these private packer-owned yards is just this. A packer fills his private yards with hogs, bought on the promise—which so far as I know always is kept—to pay the public yards price for the hogs. The shipper thereby saves commission and some service charges. But having an adequate supply in his own yards, the packer does not have to compete in the public

yards. Removal of this competition tends to lower the price on the public market. The shippers lose the benefit of competition; the packer has to pay less because of the lack of competition.

There are other abuses, but the foregoing is the main objection to the private packer yards, unregulated.

In the Senate last week the packers were aided by senators from the "big cattlemen" states, and managed to defeat the bill to regulate the private packer yards, by a vote of 32 to 27.

They used a bill by Senator Murphy, of Iowa, to win that victory, substituting it for my bill. I must say that Senator Murphy voted for my bill in preference to his own, announcing on the floor of the Senate that his measure did not cover the ground that mine did. He also declared he considered the regulation proposed in my bill to be necessary. So he voted for my bill in preference to his own.

After the substitution the packers showed their hands, when Senator Connally, of Texas, moved to send the Murphy bill back to committee. The effect of such action would have been to kill the bill entirely for this session. The senators from the big cattlemen states, except Texas, however, refused to go with the packers on this proposition, and voted down the Connally motion. The Murphy bill was then passed, 32 to 18, and sent to the House for action.

The Murphy bill is a good bill, as far as it goes. It would give the Secretary of Agriculture access to the books and records of the packers, for the purpose of enforcing the Packers and Stockyards Act. That authority is necessary. I hope the House passes this measure. Information we believe the secretary will get from the packers' books, plus the growing realization by producers of what the private packer yards will do to the livestock price structure within a few years, will insure the passage of the regulatory bill within the next two sessions of Congress.

## Those Big AAA Checks

I BELIEVE Secretary Henry A. Wallace of Agriculture made a serious tactical blunder when he attempted to escape making public the names of those who have received more than \$10,000 in AAA benefit checks. The country is entitled to that information. It is going to get it. The secretary made a serious mistake in trying

to avoid giving it out. I say, all these matters should be made public record. The secretary probably was justified in not giving out the names of all recipients of checks to mercantile firms with things to sell. But to refuse to give out the big checks paid was an error.

## Twenty-Seven New Bureaus

SENATOR BYRD, of Virginia, has asked for and drawn a job. He is to head a committee which will tell the next Congress how to abolish needless bureaus and commissions, and how to consolidate those with overlapping functions. I hope his committee spends its \$50,000 to good advantage. From June, 1933, to December 31, 1935, there were 27 new bureaus and major agencies added to the Federal structure. The number on the Federal payroll increased from 572,000 to more than 815,000. These must be reduced, and I am hopeful that Senator Byrd's committee may point the way.

## The Great Hamburger Year

ONE of the big props of the home market for American beef, is the hamburger habit. Nineteen-thirty-five will go down in history as the great hamburger year. So says H. J. Gramlich of Nebraska's Agricultural College. He proves it by saying that with cornfed beef high in price there was a marked tendency for the meat consumer to nod toward the hamburger pan and indicate 2 pounds were desired. This took such a large amount of cow beef that few cow carcasses were put away in the coolers.

All the better for the market some months from now.

Dr. Gramlich tells of a packing plant in a Middle Western town that in 6 months in 1934, sold 200,000 pounds of beef trimmings to be used for hamburger manufacturer. During the same months last year this concern sold 600,000 pounds for this purpose.

I think the doctor is right in his prediction that the general beef market situation will have the effect of reducing the calf crop for several years to come.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

# Hog Prices at Seasonal Peak

## Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$ 9.40	\$ 9.75	\$11.50
Hogs.....	10.50	10.35	8.90
Lambs.....	11.00	9.85	9.50
Hens, Heavy.....	.19	.18	.18½
Eggs, Firsts.....	.16¾	.16½	.21½
Butterfat.....	.27	.28	.34
Wheat, Hard Winter..	1.04¾	1.13	1.01½
Corn, Yellow.....	.65	.67½	.95½
Oats.....	.29	.29	.59¾
Barley.....	.47	.49	.77
Alfalfa, Baled.....	21.00	14.50	22.00
Prairie.....	9.00	7.50	19.00

DESPITE some weakness at the first of April, the hog market was in a strong position and there seemed to be some chance for a slightly higher market up to April 15 or 20. The price of hogs rose considerably in March and therefore had an excuse to slip a little around April 1.

Hogs which weigh much more than 200 pounds certainly should be moved as fall pigs are expected to begin moving in larger numbers by late April. The fall crop of hogs was more than 30 per cent above the year before, and with present high levels it seems cer-

tain there will be a lower market until July.

There has been a big increase in the spring pig crop which has tended to hold many sows and gilts off the market now. But later in the summer these same breeding hogs may be a depressing factor as they begin to come to town.

## Expect Heavier Hog Slaughter

Hog slaughter probably will increase 30 to 35 per cent between now and next September as compared with the corresponding period a year ago, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Demand for pork products may increase somewhat, but not enough to offset the increased supply.

The hog-corn ratio has been favorable for increased hog breeding. In February it was 19.3, which at present prices represents handsome profits from hog feeding. The ratio means that it took 19.3 bushels of corn in the main Corn Belt to buy 100 pounds of live pork. The ratio is not quite so favorable right now, and varies in different sections with the price of corn.

## Not Much Corn Strength

The corn price situation has been a seesaw affair with local feeding situations governing the price. With futures at about the same level, there is not much to indicate strength. However, there is little likelihood of price loss, considering the length of time until the new crop is ready.

## Big Wheat Yield Increase

A total winter wheat harvest of around 61 million acres in the United States is pre-

dicted by G. A. Collier, Department of Agriculture observer. Last year it was 49,826,000 acres. Past relationships of March 1 condition to yield, indicate a winter wheat crop of 530 million bushels or about 100 million bushels above the 1935 yield. In Kansas the wheat acreage harvested may be in the neighborhood of 11 million acres from present prospects.

## Are There Too Many Cows?

Increased production of dairy products is taking place this spring since the ratio between prices of feeds and dairy products is favorable. Total milk production on March 1, was about 4 per cent greater than on March 1, 1935. There are about 25,622,000 milk cows on farms now, or 614,000 fewer than a year ago, and 1,437,000 fewer than 2 years earlier. But despite this decline, the number of milk cows per capita of population was slightly larger on January 1, than the average for the 15 years 1920 to 1934.

## Good Money in Lambs

Lamb prices have spelled profit for owners of market lambs the last few weeks. In Kansas there are a great many flocks from which fat lambs will go to market this month. Other farmers have a carload or two of fat Western lambs, and these also are due to pay for their feed at strong prices.

The California lamb crop this spring is expected to be the largest ever raised and quite a few of those lambs will come to Eastern markets. Arizona lambs are doing well, too, and will come in volume during April and May. However, the Colorado-Nebraska fed lamb supply is lower.

The March run of fed lambs from Kansas was only a fourth as large this year as in 1935, but from now on the supply will be nearer normal since the native lamb crop does not vary widely from year to year as

## Market Barometer

Cattle—Prospects for weaker prices soon, on both fat and stocker classes.

Hogs—Lower prices until mid-summer.

Sheep—Fat lambs strong this month.

Wheat—Weakness unless crop news is drastically bullish.

Corn—Only slight rise toward summer. . .

Butterfat—Somewhat lower prices this summer.

Eggs—Slightly lower until summer, then leveling out.

does the number of lambs fed on wheat pastures.

## It May Be the Bull's Fault

BY GETTING rid of bulls, as well as cows, which fail to keep up the dairy herd's level of milk flow, cow-testing association records are bringing greater benefits to the dairy industry. The best sign of a bull's value for breeding up a herd's production is not his pedigree but the records of his daughters. Some of the fancy pedigreed bulls can ruin the production level of the young cows in the herd before we know it.

## Hold County Meetings Next Week To Study New Farm Program

KANSAS has been busy figuring out details of the new AAA program, following a meeting of the Western region of the new set-up at Salt Lake City, attended by Dean H. Umberger, Kansas state director and several of his assistants. Farm organizations and county planning committees were represented at a state-wide meeting which began at Manhattan on March 30.

This week 15 meetings for groups of counties included in the state's 15 type-of-farming areas have been in session. County meetings will be held next week, Dean Umberger has announced, and community meetings immediately following. Filling in work sheets is scheduled to begin April 27.

One committee of Kansas farmers and extension men set to work on classification of crops and practices which would be eligible for payment in Kansas; and another reported the rate of payment recommended for the state. It seemed probable the average soil conserving payment for the state would be somewhat less than the \$10 average for the entire nation. The soil building payment is to range from \$1 an acre downward.

### Summer Fallow Is Included

George E. Farrell, director of the Western AAA region, cleared up numerous points in his speeches this week at Dodge City and Topeka. That cultivated summer fallow would be included as a soil conserving practice seemed assured upon notice from Washington that state committees would be authorized to do this upon approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. This is of primary importance to at least half the farming area of Kansas.

Another new ruling seemed likely to clear up the fear that farmers who had been practicing soil conservation to a high degree would not be eligible for maximum benefits under the new program. It provides that the soil depleting base shall include the soil depleting acreage for 1935; but shall have added to it the 1935 acreage of contracted acres under 1935 AAA contracts.

Also, where the 1935 acreage of soil depleting crops was less than the usual acreage for the farm, due to unusual weather conditions, the soil depleting base may be increased to the usual acreage for the farm.

After these adjustments have been made, if the soil depleting base still varies one way or the other from similar farms in the same community, it may be adjusted to fit the general run.

These provisions for adjusting the soil depleting base should make it possible for any farmer in Kansas to set his soil depleting base high enough so he will be able to make a reduction from his mythical acreage without disrupting his cropping system, or going too far into soil conserving crops or methods.

One provision of the soil program states that any person who has reason to believe he has not received an equitable base may request the county committee to reconsider its recommendation. If no agreement is reached, appeal may be made in accordance with the rules.

### Angus Breeders Invite You

ABERDEEN-ANGUS breeders of Geary and Dickinson counties will hold their 11th annual Better Livestock Day at the J. B. Hollinger farm, southwest of Junction City, on Thursday, April 16.

There will be judging contests for 4-H club members, vocational agricultural students and individuals during the morning; lunch featuring prime Aberdeen-Angus beef at noon, and an outstanding speaking program during the afternoon. The breeders have decided to charge 10 cents a person for lunch this year. This will not cover the cost of the lunch, but it was felt it would facilitate handling the crowd and help to defray the expenses. The usual display of outstanding Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle will be made again this year.

### On a Long Grass Hunt

A 9-MONTHS exploring expedition that may be of great benefit to Southwest Kansas left America March

11, for the hinterlands of Turkey, Iran and Angora. One of its heads was a former Kansan, Dr. Frederick L. Wellman. He is in the Department of Agriculture, bureau of plant pathology, and has been chosen as one of the scientists or an exploration force sent out by the U. S. Government to find plants, grasses and grains with a view of rebuilding the Southwest's grasslands.

### Kansas Co-ops Meet Soon

THE annual conference of co-operative leaders in Kansas will be held at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Thursday and Friday, April 16 and 17, 1936. Everyone interested is invited. The meetings will be held in room 331 of the west agricultural building. The Thursday meeting starts at 2 p. m. and will consist of short talks by outstanding leaders of co-operative endeavor in Kansas.

A banquet will be held at the college cafeteria at 6:15 p. m. Thursday evening. C. E. Huff, former Kansan and now president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, will be the speaker. H. E. Witham, manager of the Kansas City branch of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, will be toastmaster. A brief report will be made on the progress of 4-H club work in co-operative marketing in Kansas.

The session on Friday, April 17, will start at 9:30 a. m. with Howard Cowden, of the Consumers Co-operative Association, presiding. Mr. Cowden will give a brief report on the progress of consumers' co-operation in Kansas. Dr. Joseph G. Knapp, of the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., will give an address on "The relationship of agricultural co-operation to consumer co-operation." This is to be followed by a discussion on the same subject by W. E. Grimes, Kansas State College.

The final number on the program will be an address by Samuel S. Wyer, consulting engineer, of Columbus, O., on the subject "Contributions to a way out of today's economic muddle."

### We'll Ship Eggs East

CO-OPERATIVE marketing will gain new heights in Kansas this year with addition of a marketing specialist to the Kansas State College extension staff. His duties will concern all fields of co-operative marketing. Some of the products now sold in this manner in Kansas are milk and cream, wool, livestock, turkeys and fruit.

One important new venture will be co-operative turkey dressing plants. This work has been practiced in a small way in several counties by groups of farmers. But the new set-up is expected to give dressing and marketing service to turkey growers in 30 or more counties in Central Kansas.

A great step in farm marketing which is expected to be launched in Kansas this spring is co-operative shipping of eggs to Eastern markets. Under the plan proposed, eggs will be marked for the owner and shipped in

## Soil-Conserving Crops Include —

(In New Farm Plan)

**ANNUAL legumes**—vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover.

**Biennial legumes**—Sweet, Red, Alsike and Mammoth clovers.

**Perennial legumes**—alfalfa, kudzu, sericea and White clover; and annual lespedeza.

**Perennial grasses**—bluegrass, Dallis, timothy, redtop, orchard, Bermuda, carpet, brome, crested and slender wheat grass, or grass mixtures, when on plowable crop land and not classified as permanent pasture.

**Small grains**—wheat, oats, rye, barley or small grain mixtures, when seeded as a nurse crop, pastured or not, and clipped green; or when grown alone, pastured or not, and turned under in 1936 as a green manure crop.

iced cars to New York, where they will be sold direct to retailers. The price advantage under this system has been 7 cents or more a dozen in Indiana, since the practice was first begun in 1929. *Kansas Farmer* will bring you more news of this big co-operative step as the plan develops.

### A Crack at Bindweed

L. E. WILLOUGHBY

THE plow and duckfoot cultivator are the best implements for fighting bindweed. If you have a large acreage of the weed on your farm, lay off 10 to 15 acres each year and plow 6 or 7 inches deep early in the spring. Keep the weed from making any growth that season, using a plow when possible; a duckfoot cultivator or some implement with knife-like blades when the ground is too loose for plowing. The second year follow this same practice until July 1. Then use a very heavy seeding of some sorghum crop. Only one crop is lost by this method. The fallowed soil usually makes up for the missed crop in one year.

### Real Future for Soybeans

ALTHO soybean increase in Kansas in the near future is expected to be chiefly for hay purposes, W. J. Morse, soybean authority of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, believes as a whole, soybean acreage growth in the United States will be for commercial purposes. Soybeans are used in a wide variety of different products, ranging all the way from food to varnish.

At present about 35 American soybean mills and several cottonseed mills are crushing soybeans for oil and meal; 20 concerns are making soybean food products, 15 mills are making soybean flour and more than 50 factories are making various industrial products. When the soybean is called upon to fill commercial needs of this nation it is certain to fill the bill.

### Caddoa Reservoir Is O. K.

THE long-discussed Caddoa reservoir for irrigation and flood control, along the Arkansas river in Kansas and Colorado, has been given the approval of Maj. Gen. E. M. Markham, chief of army engineers, and is expected to be

included in the flood control bill of 1936.

If this project goes thru it will mean a lot to Southwestern Kansas agriculture. It will provide a stable supply of water for the 5 irrigation ditches already in use in the Arkansas Valley in Kansas. These ditches serve 40,000 acres of land. Congressman Clifford Hope of Kansas said, "If the Caddoa Reservoir goes thru, it will not bring any new land under cultivation, but will do more to stabilize agriculture in the Arkansas Valley of Kansas than anything else that can be done."

The Caddoa reservoir damsite is 18 miles west of Lamar, Colo. The dam would create a reservoir 15 miles long, extending up the river to Las Animas. It would submerge 15,000 acres and have a capacity of 680,000 acre-feet. An earth-fill dam 14,000 feet across at the crest and 120 feet high is proposed.

### Wants 3 Per Cent Interest

From Winfield, Kan., Courier

SENATOR CAPPER has introduced a bill in Congress calling for the reduction of interest rates on Federal farm loans to 3 per cent. This is an emergency measure that will have strong appeal to the agricultural section. This bill has nothing to do with the Frazier-Lemke bill providing for the issuance of currency to pay farm mortgages, altho that bill is reported to have large support in Congress.

Senator Capper's bill proposes to unify all Federal farm loan rates on the basis of 3 per cent, no matter what year they were made, and no matter whether they are bank loans or commissioner loans. Because of limited markets and payments on the principal, farmers in every section of the country are having difficulty in making payments on loans in full out of farm earnings. The Capper bill will have the merit of easing the load. It will have generous support in Cowley county and all over Kansas.

### Pasture 66 Per Cent Better

CARRYING capacity of a 60-acre pasture was increased 66 per cent on William Gulick's farm, Olathe, by mowing weeds when they were beginning to mature. Before a careful mowing program was started, the 60 acres carried only 24 head of cattle. Last summer it carried 40 head for 6 months.

The common pasture weeds and brush mature at various dates, but in general, May and late July or August mowing will catch most of the weeds before they mature. At this stage they are weakened most because a great deal of available food has been transferred to the stems. One season of mowing often will kill most of the weeds in a pasture.

### Corn Doesn't Get Buried

THERE is a simple way to save corn from being covered when weeding it with a disc cultivator or curler the first time over. George Koemig, Isabel, lays a light board across each pair of shovel arms, just in front of the shanks. He wires or bolts them so they will not move around. Then suspends the boxes from the middle of these boards, instead of from the metal arm which is raised and lowered by the disc lever. When the shovels, which throw dirt toward the corn, are set deeper, the boxes are lowered, too. When turning at the ends, the shovel lever raises the boxes and saves them from being bent. Mr. Koemig also has put extensions on the rear end of his boxes which prevent soil from catching stalks of corn or sorghum just behind the box. These extensions are about 8 inches long.

## Soil-Building Crops Include —

(In New Farm Plan)

**ANNUAL legumes**—vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover, when turned under in 1936 as a green manure crop. Acreage seeded to these crops in the fall of 1935, and turned under in 1936, will qualify.

**Biennial legumes**—Sweet, Red, Alsike and Mammoth clovers.

**Perennial legumes**—alfalfa, kudzu, sericea and White clover; and annual varieties of lespedeza, when seeded in 1936.

**Summer legumes**—soybeans, velvet beans, field beans, crotalaria, field peas and cowpeas, when turned under in 1936 as a green manure crop.

**Perennial grasses**—bluegrass, Dallis, timothy, redtop, orchard, Bermuda, carpet, brome, crested and slender wheat grass, or grass mixtures when seeded in 1936, with or immediately following a harvested crop.

**Small grains**—wheat, oats, barley, rye, or small grain mixtures, when grown as a winter cover crop, turned under as green manure in 1936, and followed in the summer of 1936 by an approved soil-conserving crop. Small grain acreage seeded in 1935, turned under in 1936 and followed in the summer of 1936 by a soil-conserving crop will qualify.

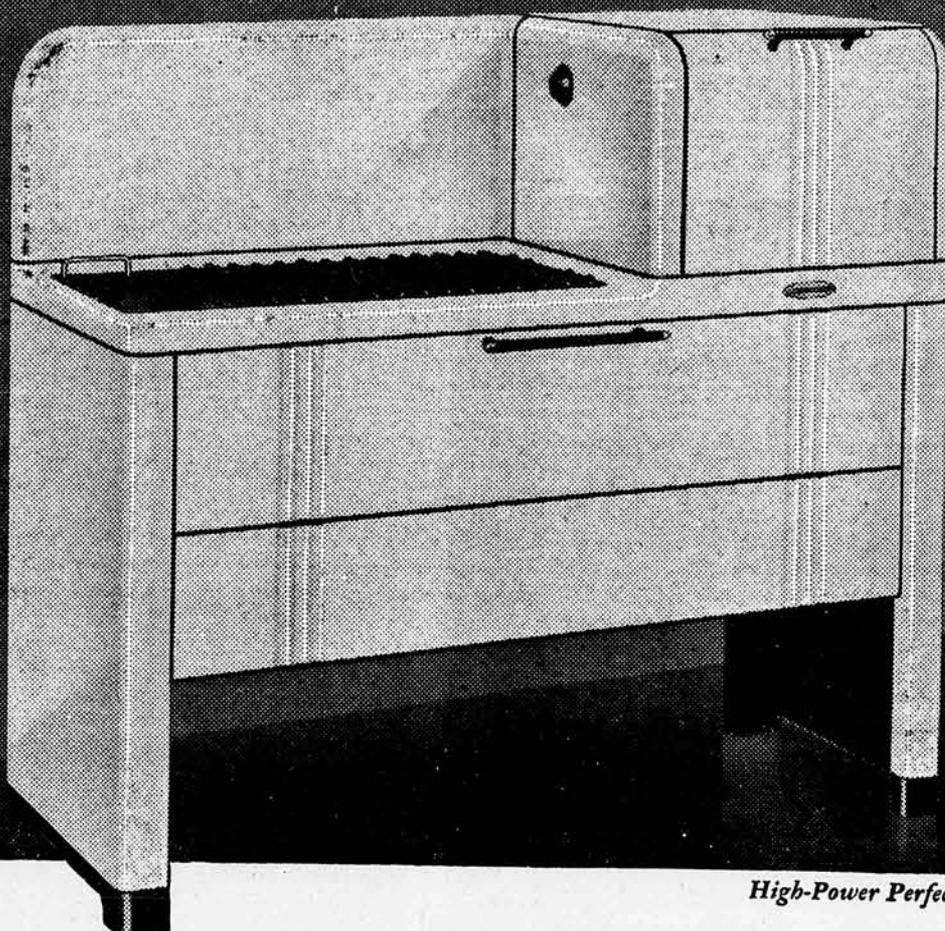
**Forest trees** planted on crop land in 1936.

(Additional soil-building practices that will be approved have not been finally determined.)

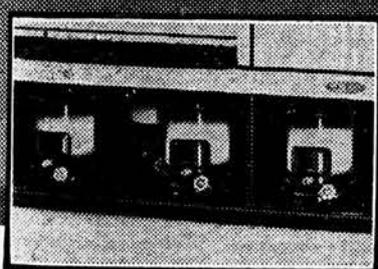
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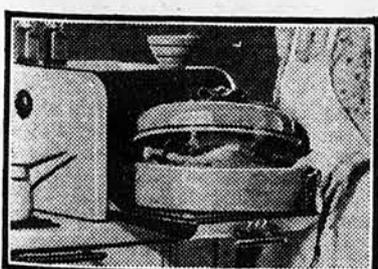
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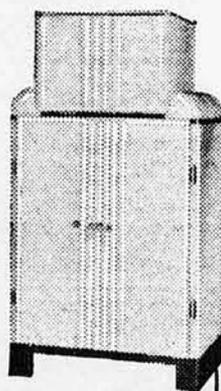
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## We Take a Look at Other States

And Find Several Interesting Things That Might Fit Us

BY THE EDITORS

### 7-Day Lard-Can Corn Test

**A** LEAKY lard can makes a fine seed corn tester, Indiana farmers have found. Testing seed corn usually is more serious business there than in many parts of Kansas. But this spring it is our problem, too. A wire frame is placed in the bottom to hold the "rag doll" testers out of moisture which drips down. The "rag doll" is made from heavy cardboard and muslin by placing the kernels between and rolling all into a tight roll. This is moistened and stood on end in the lard can along with a lot more of the same kind. The testers need to be kept moist and warm, about 75 degrees F. In 7 days they will tell whether the corn kernels will grow. This year it will pay to test every ear if you can find time. Corn for re-planting will be scarce as hens' teeth.

### A Clover Comes "No'th"

**B**UR CLOVER, a low-growing legume of the South, has made quite a record in Eastern Oklahoma counties. It grows on poor or thin land, and is noted for its early spring growth. In fact, it often will make pasture during much of the winter. If not grazed too heavily it will seed in the summer and start growth in the fall. Or it may be planted in the spring. There is plenty of room for bur clover in Southeast Kansas. The last few seasons farmers have been getting the seed from Southern states and planting it.

### They Like Cream Grading

**T**HREE-FOURTHS of Illinois is under a cream-grading program with payment of a price differential between first and second grade cream. This same program is under way in Kansas, too, and new counties are taking up cream grading with a difference in prices paid right along. Anything you can do to improve the quality of cream will show up in your pocketbook. If you wish information about this, please drop Kansas Farmer a line.

### Starlings Bother Cattle

**F**LOCKS of starlings, the European bird now spreading westward thru the United States, have been reported from several sections of Missouri. Complaint has been heard from at least one livestock producer that these birds are annoying his cattle by alighting on their backs and pecking them. It is the belief of Rudolf Bennett, zoology department, University of Missouri, that the birds may be after the warbles that usually emerge from the backs of cattle about this time of year. He suggested that more information on this subject will be highly useful, and ask

livestock men to report to him any observations they have made on these birds and their feeding habits.

### Without Harm to the Cow

**C**OWS giving up to 20 pounds of milk a day can be dried up merely by ceasing to milk them, and no abnormality of udder or undesirable effect on production in the next lactation results. Tests conducted at the Minnesota experiment station seem to prove this. Have you had any unusual experiences along this line. I. so, tell Kansas Farmer so they can be passed along to other farm folks.

### Going Back to Grass Roots

**I**DAHO is digging into a state-wide pasture improvement contest. The work is in 3 divisions, dealing with temporary pastures, improvement of permanent pastures, and establishment of permanent pastures. Too arly grazing of permanent pastures in the spring, and late fall grazing, are to be prevented by using temporary pastures. Sixty-two counties in Central and Western Kansas are helping Kansas Farmer work out the best pasture rotations for these sections. Better pasture is something the whole country needs or there wouldn't be so much interest in it.

### What a Shock to Livestock

**A**N ELECTRIC fence, which operates on a 6-volt battery, has been developed by Foster Buck, of North Dakota. This new "electric fence" is inexpensive. Only one or two ordinary barbed wires with small posts at intervals of 2 or 3 rods are necessary, Buck says. As a temporary fence for hogging-off pasture or corn, ranging sheep, horses or cattle, the electric fence appears practical. But the good old standbys can't be beat for permanent fence. Contact with the wires gives the animal a little electric shock. The fence has a special current controller and is harmless to man or animal. It will last many years with ordinary care, so Buck says. But imagine what would happen if the battery "went dead" and the bull got mad at the same time.

### Seed Comes From Dakota

**C**RESTED wheat grass seed, distributed by the Dickinson substation of the North Dakota experiment station, now accounts for more than half the production of this grass in the United States. Many Kansas farmers will buy seed from Dickinson this year to seed down small areas to Crested wheat. About a half million pounds of the seed have been raised annually in the states. But more soon will be grown as soil conservation work progresses.

## Foot High Sweet Clover Worth 12 Tons of Manure—if Turned Under

O. T. COLEMAN

**P**LOWING under Sweet clover in the spring sometimes is put off too long. The idea that it is best to wait until May 10, or after, to plow under the crop is not proved in recent tests. Also there may be a small amount of extra nitrogen gathered and some extra humus formed after the crop is around 1 foot high, it seems more practical to plow Sweet clover under as near this height as possible.

Where Sweet clover is allowed to grow taller than 1 foot, the soil may become too dry to plow well, and in dry seasons there might not be enough moisture in the soil to rot the plant well and settle the ground enough for the best crop of corn. At a foot high, the Sweet clover plant contains almost as much nitrogen as later.

Tests at the Missouri Experiment Station show that a good crop of second-year Sweet clover will contain around 150 pounds of nitrogen to the acre early in May. On poor soils the amount will be somewhat less than this, but on richer soils it will be more.

When it is recognized that fully half of this nitrogen is taken from the air, when the plant is well inoculated, and that each inch of growth turned under when the stand is good adds about the same amount of humus to the soil as does 1 ton of barnyard manure, we can readily see why it is so valuable as a soil builder.

## The Sorghums for Kansas

THESE sorghums fit Kansas. The time it takes them to mature, indicates pretty well the section of the state in which they will give satisfaction.

85 to 95 days:  
Sooner—grain.  
Day—grain.  
Two-foot milos—grain.

95 to 100 days:  
Black amber—forage.  
Freed—grain.  
Feterita—grain.  
Sudan grass—pasture and forage.

100 to 110 days:  
Red amber—forage.  
Early sumac—forage.  
Sumac—(Red Top)—forage.  
Leoti Red—forage.  
Western Blackhull—grain and forage.  
Wheatland—grain.  
Beaver—grain.

110 to 120 days:  
Standard Blackhull—grain and forage.  
Pink kafir—grain and forage.  
Red kafir—grain.  
Dwarf yellow milo—grain.  
Dawn—grain, some forage.  
Kansas Orange—forage in this time limit.  
Atlas sorgo—forage in this time limit.

120 to 130 days:  
Kansas Orange—forage and seed.  
Atlas sorgo—forage, grain and seed.

## Poor Hay Costs Most

E. O. POLLOCK

HAY, despite its importance to the farmer, has been referred to as one of the "loose ends" of agriculture, because of the slight attention given its improvement in comparison with other important farm crops. Losses which come from late cutting and improper curing are real, even if not as noticeable to the farmer who feeds his hay at home as to the man who makes hay a cash crop.

Early cut, well-cured alfalfa, has a lot of leaves and green color. The leaves contain more than 2/3 of the protein of the entire plant. Green hay contains vitamin A, important to livestock breeding. Vitamin A content is greatly reduced when hay is discolored from rain, sun bleach or improper storage.

## Uses Rough Feed Wisely

OSCAR E. REECE

ONE of the good storage silos built in Rice county last fall is on Charles Wilson's farm, Little River. The trench silo is 12 feet wide at the top and 10 feet at the base. It is 12 feet deep and 60 feet long. It is dug out of a side-hill of the sandstone formation so common in this section of Kansas. This makes a fine, durable wall. The bottom of the trench is on a rockbed with perfect natural drainage of about a quarter-inch to the foot.

Mr. Wilson is a successful cattle feeder. He buys about 50 head of good quality calves each fall. He has been feeding them the good silage he made from Atlas sorgo. In addition to Mr. Wilson's livestock methods he terraces his land as he can get to it, and caponizes his Leghorn roosters for fall and winter meat. Cockerels caponized May 30, weighed close to 5 pounds by November 1.

## Corn for Early Fall Feed

A FEW acres of early-maturing corn will be a big help to early spring pigs. To carry corn from 1935 until September of 1936 for finishing out spring pigs means quite a long investment. Maybe some farmers didn't produce corn enough last fall to have any left for this summer. Why not try one of the early-maturing varieties so it can be fed to spring pigs as they are finished for market in early fall?

It costs 4 cents in interest alone to carry a bushel of 50-cent corn a year. Storage expense, shrink, and other items probably will run the cost up to 10 cents in all. So a farmer can take several bushels less yield on a small acreage in order to have corn for September feeding. Corn worth 60 cents in September usually will bring only 50 cents by October. Sometimes the early-maturing corn out-yields regular varieties as it is drouth-resistant, and better yields may result from planting later in the spring.

# "I Picked Plymouth on Price and Performance"

CERTIFIED INTERVIEW WITH MR. FAY CRITES, R. F. D., TAFT, TEXAS



"WE ALL ARE DELIGHTED with the style, roominess and luxury of our new 1936 Plymouth."

## "I Studied 'All Three' and Found Plymouth gives More Value!"



"I FIND my Plymouth the most economical car I've ever owned."

"MY HOBBY is mechanics and automobiles . . . so naturally my farm is motorized," says Fay Crites of Taft, Texas. (His neighbors will all tell you that he's an expert mechanic.)

"I compared 'All Three' low-priced cars," he says, "feature for feature. This sold me a 1936 Plymouth, hands down, and I'm satisfied."

"Plymouth sure is engineered for economy, safety and comfort . . . built to stand up and take it the way a farm car has to."

"My daughter and wife drive a lot . . . so the safety of Plymouth's

Hydraulic brakes and Safety-Steel body counted. The car is easy and comfortable for them to drive, too!

"On every count, I got more value when I picked Plymouth!"

All over America, farm car owners know Mr. Crites made a wise decision . . . and got more value in the qualities a farm car needs . . . dependability . . . economy . . . safety!

Give this beautiful 1936 Plymouth a tryout! Get behind the wheel and drive it. Ask your Chrysler, Dodge or De Soto dealer.

PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORP.

Insist on the  
Official Chrysler Motors  
Commercial Credit Company  
6% TIME PAYMENT  
PLAN

Available through all PLYMOUTH Dealers  
You pay for credit accommodation only  
3/4 of 1% per month on your original un-  
paid balance. To arrive at your original  
unpaid balance: 1. Add cost of insurance  
to cost of car. \* 2. Deduct down payment  
—cash or trade-in.

Result is Original Unpaid Balance.  
\*In some states a small legal documentary fee is  
required.

PAY \$25 A MONTH—INCLUDING EVERYTHING

**\$510**

AND UP, LIST AT FACTORY, DETROIT  
Special Equipment Extra



"I CHECKED 'All Three,' on engines, frames, steering, brakes, bodies."



"I WANTED Hydraulic brakes and Safety-Steel body for my wife and daughter."

# PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

# "CHEAP" FUELS ARE FALSE ECONOMY

**SAYS MANAGER OF 180,000-TREE  
RANCH IN FULLERTON, CAL.**



**Maintenance costs on  
seven tractors kept  
extremely low by use  
of 70 octane gasoline**

**S**EVEN Allis-Chalmers tractors work the 2600-acre ranch under Mr. Phillips' management . . . and the average running time for each tractor is about 2000 hours a year. Like other big operators who have made close checks on fuel cost and operating expenses, Mr. Phillips has found he can save money by using regular-priced gasoline—instead of low-quality gasolines or so-called "cheap" fuels, such as distillate and kerosene, which so many tractor owners are finding to be cheap in first cost only.

Mr. Phillips says, "We use regular grade gasoline of the best quality. I have been operating tractors a number of years and have found that it is false economy to use cheap fuels. Our seven tractors are three years old and our maintenance costs have been extremely low, due in large measure, I believe, to the fact



*Grant K. Phillips, Ranch Manager, Sunny Hills Ranch, Fullerton, California—one of the hundreds of thousands of American farmers who have found that pennies spent for good gasoline save dollars in repair bills. (Above) Two of Mr. Phillips' seven tractors.*

that we use good gasoline exclusively as fuel."

On oil bills alone, good gasoline usually saves *two-thirds*. It stops the excessive crankcase dilution caused by low-grade fuels.

Leading oil companies in every state are now selling gasoline of 70 octane quality at the regular price. Most of these high octane quality gasolines contain tetraethyl lead. They give FULL power to EVERY tractor and good performance to modern cars and trucks.

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City, manufacturers of anti-knock fluids for premium and regular gasolines.

*It pays to buy* **GOOD GASOLINE**  
**FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS**

## Paint Brushes Have a Big Job To Do in Kansas This Spring

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

**C**ONSERVATION of our soil may be of first importance, since it is the base of all farm wealth. But conservation of several other things should not be forgotten. One of these is farm buildings. The buildings of many farms have missed at least one cycle of painting, and some more than that, all for a very good reason. In making a drive last week, I counted the buildings that apparently had been painted within the last year; one complete set of farm buildings painted recently, three houses were bright with new paint, also two barns. This drive was thru a very representative Eastern Kansas district, and this need of paint and repair stands out even as does the occasional gullied hillside or the crop-worn field. The \$1,000 or \$5,000 house going without paint and needed repairs may be losing as much to the owner by this necessary neglect of the depression period, as the lack of soil conservation on fields of equal value.

### Are Tenants Like This?

It sometimes is difficult to make a farm carpenter of the youngster not naturally inclined that way. But it always has seemed to me that enough of that type of skill should be "impounded" into every boy who is likely to remain on the farm, so he can keep in repair the buildings the previous generation put up for him. There is a growing complaint among landlords that each 10-year cycle finds it more difficult to get tenants who will keep in decent repair the buildings and fences of the farms. "During their odd moments," recently complained the owner of several tenant-operated farms, "I find my men think it more necessary to tinker their old flivvers into a state of repair, so they can go out and drive it into another repair job, than to nail back the board that is kicked off the barn or staple the fence that the breechy cow wrecked. I always give every new tenant \$2 worth of nails and \$1 worth of staples, and tell them when they are gone to call for more, but few do."

### Eight Inches of Soil Gone

Is the surface of our land being slowly but surely leveled? Soil experts, of which we now seem to have a great number, would have us believe that it is. The story is being told of a large rock in Allen county that was first struck by a plowman 20 odd years ago when he let his plow down to a depth of 8 inches. Today, that rock is an inch out of the ground. Did the surface of the soil wash, blow and otherwise erode away. Or did the rock become moved more and more out of the ground by the action of freezing and perhaps other forces of which we now know little about? On Grandfather Clark's old farm in Northern Vermont, so the story has been handed to me, he always harvested several hundred "stone boats" of rock from his fields that appeared as newcomers from below, every year. Their theory was that the deep freezing brought them up. Perhaps the temperature of our winter just past was sufficient to bring above the top the rock that was 8 inches below a few years ago, in Allen county.

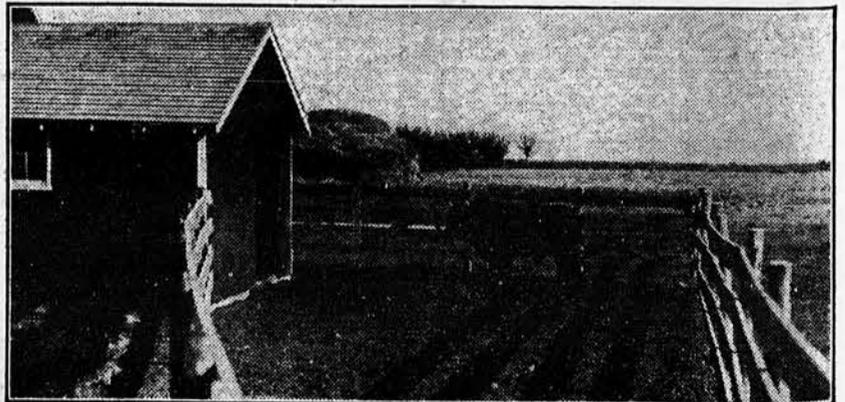
Anyhow, we do know our soil is more and more on the move each year, both by action of wind and water, and it's up to us to keep it at home as much as possible. In this end of the state, our soil is more inclined to be moved by the action of water than by wind, altho there are times when it goes both ways. As the natural humus goes from the soil, and nothing is done to put more back in, it readily becomes a solution when soaked by water to the saturation point, so it is inclined to float away and leave us, seeking a lower level almost as freely as water unless checked along the way. The most practical way we have found to keep this wandering, water-soaked soil at home is by terracing. Then to follow along with the growing of crops in a rotation that will build the needed humus back into the soil, making it a water-absorbing rather than a water-movable soil. We have some fields that are nearly level that we have terraced just to check sheet erosion, which loses us more soil than the average person imagines.

### Quick Work in Farm Shop

Instead of too little wind with which to pump the water, since the pipe lines thawed out, it has been a case of having almost too much. Altho governed to quite an extent, the gusty winds have been hard on the pump when the wheel spins almost uncontrolled for an instant, and the pressure of the water at such times finds the weak spots. Once it cracked the base of the casting that holds the packing barrel, and shortly after having this repaired with a weld, the bucket stripped its threads at the end of the pump rod. When all this happens just at chore time, at night, and more than a hundred head of cattle are without water, there is reason for doing some quick work in the farm shop. Not depending upon the weak threads, we screwed thru enough to hammer a head on the rod, and then drilled a small hole thru both bucket sleeve and rod and fastened with a rivet. Hastily made farm repairs sometimes are crude, but often they can be more substantial than the original, altho not so handy when wishing to make replacements.

### Our New Plow Shares

Having 20 acres of old alfalfa sod to plow, we tried the experiment of buying a new set of shares, having them drawn to a thin edge and then a layer of stellite welded all along the points and edges. It has proved very satisfactory. The entire 20 acres was plowed with the two shares, also 15 acres of other land, with the edge still in good condition. We bought the crucible steel shares, and a few hairline cracks have developed just back of the stellite edge, running up and down rather than parallel with the stellite. It does not appear that they will give any immediate trouble, but it is likely the soft center steel will hold the stellite better. The workman who welded this very hard steel on for us says he has had pairs of shares out that have turned 150 acres with little apparent wear or change in the cutting edge. We expect to have a set of shovels stellite for the tractor cultivator.



Harold Beam, McPherson county, built this bull shelter and pen after plans provided by the Kansas Extension service. The inside of the house is arranged so the bull can be cared for without danger to the man. At the front end of the pen is a water tank. Mr. Beam breeds high grade Jersey cattle. His bull hasn't shown any signs of meanness, but he won't get a chance to harm anyone if he does.

# Farm Plan Critics Cannot Agree

BY OUR READERS

Our readers may express their views, whether or not they agree with the Editor. Letters short and to the point will be given preference. Unsigned letters will not be considered. Names will be withheld from publication if requested. We reserve the privilege of condensing letters.

I AM VERY much amused at the ridiculous statement that the Triple A was patterned after European Serfdom. It seems as if the critics of the AAA cannot agree on what is wrong with it. I also have heard the charge that the AAA was patterned after European Communism. Now it is impossible for the AAA to resemble both of these philosophies at the same time, because the principles of Communism and the principles of Serfdom are entirely the opposite. I would suggest that some people make a study of the different philosophies of government, or go to Europe and live a few years before making such sweeping and absurd statements. — Francis Joseph, Sedgwick Co.

## The Steer Raises the Boy

IT WAS my very great pleasure to act as judge recently at the local 4-H club model meeting contest in which the various clubs competed for the right to represent this county at the district contest. This makes the fourth consecutive year that I have had the honor and the responsibility of selecting the winner, which, this time, happened to be the Wathena club. It was interesting to hear these boys and girls tell of the projects they had selected for their year's work, which included gardening, sewing, beekeeping, poultry breeding, hog and cattle feeding. With real ideals of service these young people go about their business enthusiastically and intelligently. One cannot help but experience a feeling of satisfaction in the realization that these youngsters are the builders of tomorrow's agriculture. At an age when most children are unthinkingly taking everything and giving nothing in return, these young people already have enrolled themselves among the producers, the givers of life. That they will grow into level-headed citizens cannot be doubted, for, while the boy thinks he is raising a steer, the steer is really raising the boy. — J. S. Brazelton, Troy.

## What My Mill Saves

A FEW years ago, I fed my roughage in the bundle, and there would be a waste of one-third or more of what I put out for stock. They would pull it out of racks and bunks and get it under their feet and into the dirt, then wouldn't eat it. I got tired of pulling out corn and cane stocks in cleaning out the barn and lots. So I made a study of the roughage mills, and bought one a year ago last March.

Now we cut up all our feed and blow it into a bin and then feed it out with bushel baskets into feed bunks and mangers. Have nothing left for bedding as the stock clean it all up slick and clean. That gives me a job to haul straw for bedding. Did not have any of my own, so have been buying wheat straw to bed down with, at \$1 a load. I figure it is well worth it.

We haul all our manure out in the spring and spread it on to our land. With what feed it took to winter 20 head of stock before we got the roughage mill, we now can winter 30 head and will come thru the winter in better condition. Even our bucket calves soon learn to eat roughage and soon store away quite a lot of it. Roughage mills surely save feed. The good ones are expensive, but soon pay for themselves in the feed they save, as it all goes thru your stock. — J. A. Kelley, McDonald.

## Only One Way to Help

FARMERS are fed up on farm legislation, such as we have been getting. What is the matter with any business that cannot be run on its own finances? Why do we farmers have to ask our grain dealers or our stock shipper, what our grain or livestock is worth? Who knows better what it costs to produce them than we do? Don't we raise them? Our legislators act as if they were afraid of the gamblers that live off of what we farmers should have.

I do not think anyone should be allowed to sell something he does not possess or cannot deliver. I think there is only one way to help the farmer, and that is for them to set the price on

their own products as all manufacturers do.

To do this, Congress should pass a law creating a Farmers' Congress consisting of four representatives from each state to be residents of farms; two to be elected by each of the two major political parties at the regular elections in each state. These representatives to meet once each year in Washington; the Secretary of Agriculture to be their chairman.

The representatives of states producing the major part of the different farm products should be on the committees to get the estimate on cost of production on the different products and report to the main body to discuss and amend, if they see fit, and pass. The Congress to set the price at cost of production, plus a small profit on all products sold on domestic market. Each farmer to market equal amounts until the domestic market is supplied, any surplus of products that could be held over to be exempt from taxation for 1 year.

Instead of the Government appropriating funds to pay cost of the Con-

gress, it should be collected as the farmer markets his crops; a small percent to be sent to the county treasurers by the dealer, taken out of the proceeds of the sale.

This will give you a brief outline of my idea and it would not cost 500 million dollars and would really help us farmers. — J. A. Snowbarger, Elbert, Colo.

## Every Other Row

I HAVE been reading some of your articles by H. C. Colglazier and others about Atlas sorgo, so thought I would write my experience. I had 13 acres last year planted every second row with a lister. Some seem to think their sorgo was dwarf or that their seed had run out. My sorgo was as high as a man's head standing on a tractor. I had more than 200 big shocks on 6½ acres. It took 4-inch lugs and a sack full of dirt on my binder to harvest it. I used four 8-pound balls of twine to tie it. The county agent, Mr. Pickett, and Mr. Parsons inspected the field and praised it highly. I threshed 50 bushels of good seed from this plot.

I have been a reader of Kansas Farmer for about 14 years. — R. Frank Rasm, Haviland, Kan.

## Coldest Spot on the Farm

IT TAKES less than 5 gallons of kerosene to keep the farm refrigerator going a week in hot weather in the

## Soybean Meal for Steers

TUDOR CHARLES

WE ARE trying soybean meal on our steers up in Republic county instead of cottonseed meal, to find out to our own satisfaction how it works. If we like it we want to feed it all the while. Cottonseed meal is hard to beat, but Corn Belt products are first with us. If we get the boost in soybean production in Kansas we expect to, it won't be long until more soybean meal than cottonseed will be fed. We expect to feed soybean meal to these steers while fattening this summer.

home of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Alden, Wellsville. Less than a half gallon a day is required in cooler weather. They report good results from their automatic icebox.

Visits to the farm homes of Frank Tomson, Wakarusa, and O. E. Winkler, Paxico, also found their refrigerators cooling well in the hottest July weather. Mrs. Winkler said she makes a sherbet or ice cream every morning in hot weather and serves it to callers to prove how her icebox works. The liquid is placed in a freezing pan and soon is frozen.





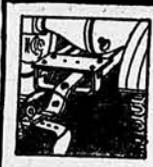
**50% MORE TRACTION**  
Due to wider tread with broader, flatter, thicker, deeper-cut diamond blocks and long lug-bars.



**100% MORE TREAD ON SHOULDERS**  
Thick lug-bars around shoulders, higher tread shape, deeper notches, mean better traction in ruts, on hills.



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



**30% MORE PULL AT DRAWBAR**  
because of increased non-skid depth, ground contact, faster, better cleaning.



**TRACTION ALL WAYS**  
Forward, backward or on hillsides. In mud. In sand. On highway.



**48% MORE RUBBER**  
in tread and body. Greater strength, longer life, more freedom from punctures.

# See this Great, New Tractor Tire . . . It's the Talk of Rural America



**IMPROVED HIGH PROFILE TRUCK TIRES ARE BIGGER, STURDIER, RUN MORE MILES**

Farmers everywhere know Goodyears for their unmatched range of types and sizes — for exceptionally long, dependable wear.

The improved High Profile Goodyear Truck Tires are showing big dollar savings on farm trucks — and running thousands of addi-

tional miles per tire. This improved tire is bigger, sturdier, tougher. It's more tire — more rubber, more cotton, more air space, more skid protection, more miles of wear.

In every way it's more for your money. Yet it costs no more.

**FOR YOUR CAR — GET GOODYEAR PATHFINDERS, WORLD'S FIRST CHOICE ECONOMY TIRES**

Goodyear Pathfinder automobile tires are famous around the world. Twenty-two million Pathfinders have been sold! That's how good they are . . . Truly the world's first choice economy tire.



Goodyear's big, new Tractor Type Farm tire is the talk of rural America. At hundreds of demonstrations — right out on the farms — this great tire is telling its own story more convincingly than any advertisement.

See it yourself. Watch it at work. We will be glad to arrange a demonstration.

The original Goodyear farm implement tires are amazing their owners with records of fuel saved, time saved, additional work done. The sketches above give you some idea how much better this new tractor tire is.

Be sure to specify Goodyears on any new tractor you buy. Or let the Goodyear dealer near you put Goodyears on your present tractor.

You pay no more for this great new tire. You can buy it on most liberal terms.

## LET US PROVE IT

If you want to see this great new tire in action just PRINT your name and address in the margin below, tear it off and mail it to Dept. B-19, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Inc., Akron, Ohio.

**GOOD YEAR**

**MONEY SAVERS ON THE FARM**



## A Bird of Another Feather

**A**UTOMOBILES are made by putting raw materials together; meat and its by-products are made by taking cattle, hogs, and lambs apart.

If tractors or dresses are not sold today, they can be sold months hence; meat, on the other hand, is highly perishable, and must be disposed of at once.

The miller buys only as much wheat as he needs; the meat packing industry is obliged to buy all livestock which comes to market, whether shipments be large or small.

Shoe-making is the sole objective of the shoe manufacturer; the meat packing industry is made up of scores of associated industries, each dealing with a different product.

Fundamental differences, every one of them. You will be interested in reading the informative article on "Peculiarities of the Meat Industry," in the Swift & Company 1935 Year Book. It tells how the meat industry differs from other basic industries of the nation.

Other articles of vital interest to meat users and livestock producers include "Livestock and Meat Prices," "How Purchasing Power Is Created," "The Taxation of Corporations," and "The Produce Business Must Be Flexible." Four full-page illustrations in color contrast methods of preparing meats in olden days with those in use today.

The book may be had — free. Write for your copy today. The coupon below, or a postcard, will do.

## Swift & Company

Swift & Company, 4213 Packers Avenue, Chicago, Illinois  
Please send me, without charge, a copy of the 1935 Year Book.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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## Will Use Stock Dip Spray Again

It Gave Michigan Growers Cleanest Apples, Pest Relief

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON  
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

**R**ETURNS on a questionnaire regarding use of stock dip as a fruit tree spray are of interest and importance to us. Seventeen Michigan growers wrote me from the following fruit districts: Bear Lake, Manistee, Traverse City, Paw Paw, Benton Harbor, Bailey, Sparta, Grand Rapids, Omena, Sutton's Bay, Lawton and Coloma. I shall not attempt to give a complete summary of the answers to all the 13 questions asked. But the one, "How does dip mix with other spray materials?" seems important enough to consider. Fifteen of the 17 users reported either, "Fine," "Good," "No trouble," "O. K." or "All right" for lead arsenate. Fourteen of them gave the same kind of report for lime-sulfur. Only 4 had used the dip with Bordeaux but they each reported, "Good." Twelve growers found it effective in controlling green aphids. Ten said it controlled woolly aphids. Eleven reported it helped in codling moth control. Other pests for which the dip was used included Pear Psylla, berry moth, Grape Leaf hopper and Rose Schafer.

### Used It for 20 Years

In answer to the question, "How does the percentage of clean apples compare with your last harvest?" one grower wrote, "Finest I ever raised." Another answered it this way: "Lot better apples and more of them." The most outstanding answer to this question it seems to me was this one: "I have used dip more than 20 years and grow a large percentage of clean apples every year." "Much better," was one grower's answer and another wrote, "Used dip last year, too." Next to the last question was, "Do you expect to use dip in 1936?" This was answered in the affirmative in every case.

### Wrong to "Dehorn" Peach Trees

After peach buds have winter-killed we always have been advised to "dehorn" or "head back" the trees. This practice has been followed quite religiously for years. However, a peach crop rarely hits here as often as one year in five. It remained for some grower, or several growers to discover simultaneously and by accident, that dehorning is a poor practice, at least in this section.

One grower who had 400 trees got 50 of them headed back when other work pressed for attention and the remainder never were finished. The following year those trees that had not been pruned bore a crop while the 50 that were pruned did not bear. It is explained that dehorning stimulates such excessive wood growth that it is too tender to withstand severe freezes.

Where such excessive pruning is not done the growth is slower and consequently shorter and more rugged.

In the South, where winters are not so severe, dehorning may be practiced with safety.

### He Was Fighting Borers

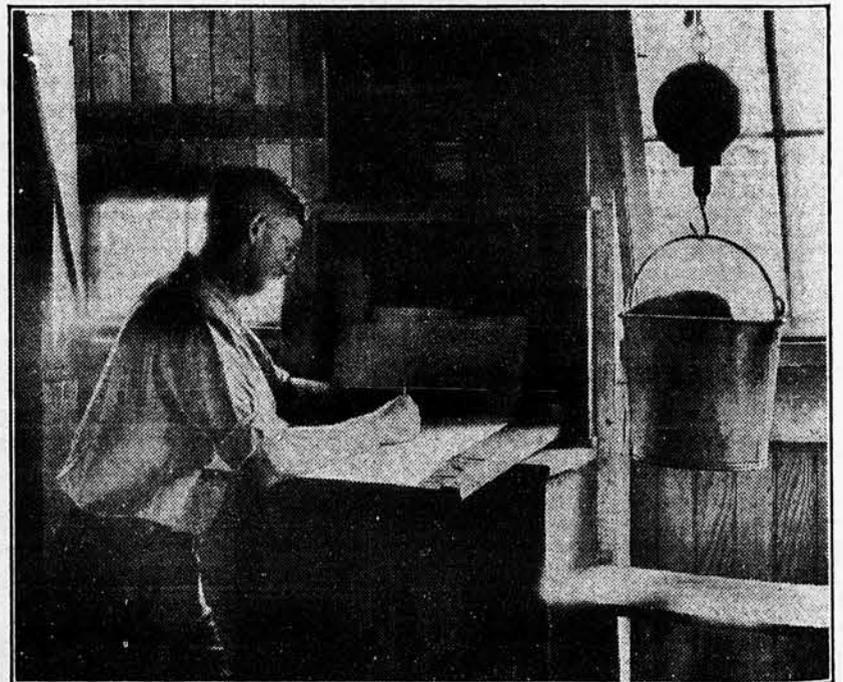
Too often we do things just like we see someone else doing them without questioning the reason why. A grower visiting a neighbor's peach orchard noticed that the soil was heaped up in a mound around the base of each tree. Thinking this the proper way to care for peach trees, the man went home and heaped up the soil around his own trees. Had he made inquiry he would have learned that his neighbor was fighting borers in his trees. He had first scattered paradichlorobenzene in a circular band on the ground around each tree, and covered it with soil so the fumes would kill the borers working at the base of the trees.

### Spray From April to September

Sprayers are being pulled out of their winter quarters now and are being overhauled, greased and put into ship-shape condition for the long and continuous battle that will last from April to September. By the time these lines are read the familiar chug chug of the sprayer engines may be heard all over these hills. This will be the pre-pink spray. Comparatively few growers this year have applied the dormant or delayed dormant sprays. Liquid lime-sulfur is the ingredient used in the pre-pink spray and is used at the rate of 3 gallons to 100 gallons of water. This lime-sulfur solution acts as a fungicide for control of scab.

Apple scab is a fungus which overwinters in the leaves on the ground. It spreads by means of spores which are released during rainy periods. The discharge of the first crop of spores may last from the time of full bloom to about a week after. After these spores, blown about by the wind, alight on plant tissue they take root and grow and very soon are able to produce other spores. These, however, are unlike the first crop in that they cannot be blown by the wind but must depend upon running water or mist for locomotion.

Cool days are no hindrance to the development of these scab spores, and during rainy weather there should be not more than 4-day intervals between sprays. Rainy weather during blooming time makes it important that the expanding flower parts and leaves be covered. In such a case spraying in full bloom becomes necessary, for if the fruit stems become infected, dropping of the fruit is sure to occur later.



A convenient, easily made cabinet in the dairy barn which includes shelf at right for milk buckets or other containers, scales for weighing milk, shelves for various dairy barn needs and a desk for the milk sheet so production records can be written down without delay.

## Ideas That May Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

### Tractor Pit in 30 Minutes

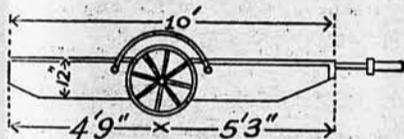
**D**ID you ever wish you had a raised platform to run the tractor upon, when working on the rods or bearings? Dig a hole in solid ground about 2 feet deep and 3 feet square. Slope the sides if you wish. This will make a good place to sit below the crankcase and work on the "insides" with comfort. It serves the same purpose for a car or truck, too.

### Quick Job With Oil

**O**IL may be made to flow more rapidly from steel drums if a little pressure is applied. A car tube valve inserted in a barrel plug can be changed from one barrel to another. Rubber washers keep it from leaking air. A tire pump is used to add pressure to the barrel, with the result that oil flows freely, even in cold weather.—R. W.

### Cart-Sled Handy on Farm

**I**T IS simple to make. Use 2 discarded wheels 16 inches high. Bore holes thru the runners of an old Ford drive-shaft and let the shaft extend clear thru. Slip the wheels on and it is ready to go. I use a wagon tire screwed on the runner. Let the wheel extend 2 inches



below the runner, and put wheels back a little off of center as shown in illustration, thus making a perfect balance when team pulls. A wagon bed may be put on and load will pull easily. When there is snow on the ground, remove wheels and use as a sled. Wheels with 2 to 3-inch tread are preferable.—C. J. R.

### Will Keep Food Cool

**I**F THE homekeeper has no refrigerator, I consider this an excellent substitute. Frame of refrigerator should be made of 4 pine upright pieces 1½ by 1½ by 49 inches; the top and two shelves, about 13 inches apart, or just far enough apart to allow a quart jar to be placed in the cooler. Cover sides and door with outing flannel, allowing an extension of cloth of 5 or 6 inches at top and bottom. On the top of cooler place a pan containing water, and in the pan lay the extended ends of cloth. As to whether you have the cooler standing in a pan to catch the dripping water is optional.—Mrs. M. B.

### Best Place for Feeders

**I**HAVE found it pays to make feeders in the sides of my chicken houses, instead of on racks as it gives more floor-space and light. Also the hens seem to eat more mash.—H. E.

### Time for Odd Jobs

**M**Y "MISTER" is behind with his work. He gets plenty of invitations to go to town with this neighbor or that. The last 2 months I put a cross on the calendar for each day he was away from home. Nineteen of 27 work days in January were checked. I baked his favorite choco-

late cake and showed him the record. There were only eight crosses on February's record, and a lot of odd jobs done. Those who cannot get their work done should budget their time. It works. Those who get things done, use time to advantage.—M. R. S.

### Tractor Wheel Stock Tank

**O**LD tractor wheels of the big, wide-rimmed variety are made into stock tanks by Frank Goernandt, Ames. He cuts out the spokes and puts in a concrete bottom, with the rim lying on its side. This kind of tank will last indefinitely. If it is desired to move the tank, a wire or steel-reinforced bottom will be best.

### Easy to Water Poultry

**T**AKE an old hot water pressure tank. Many are discarded in city homes each year, so they are easy to get. The tank has an opening at the top to pour the water in, and a faucet at the bottom to let it out. An old lid deep enough for a chicken to drink from may be used to catch the water. Fill the tank full in the morning. Turn the faucet so it drips slowly. This waters a large flock of chickens almost all day, and with it dripping constantly the water keeps cool. It is especially nice in the summer, but may be used in the winter if inside.—Mrs. H. E. A.

### A "Just Right" Gate

**W**IRE gates that are neither too tight nor too loose may be made by bolting an old car spring to the post at which the gate opens. The wire hoops which slip over the gate-stick are slipped over the ends of the spring and adjusted to proper lengths.—R. B. Cathcart, Kingman.

### If Machine Belt Slips

**I**NSTEAD of applying a sticky dressing to a sewing machine belt, which may soil the work, roughen the inside surface of the belt with medium grade sandpaper. This can be done by holding the paper against the belt while the machine is in motion.—B. H. Youngs, Linn Co.

### Easy to Change Mail Box

**M**Y MAIL BOX is easily moved when roads are graded. The post back next to my fence has a notch 2 inches deep and 4 inches high sawed in one side, with a board nailed outside the notch. The mail box is attached to an 8-foot 2 by 4, which slides into the notch in the post.—R. W.

### Save the Car Finish

**I**N NARROW garages it is difficult to get out of the car without banging a door against the wall of the garage, thus scarring the finish. This may be reduced to a minimum by tacking old inner tubing along the walls of the garage where the car doors strike.—B. H. Youngs, Linn Co.

### Wire Holds the Straw

**W**HEN hauling loose straw a long way, I put stakes up at the four corners of the hayrack. Woven wire is put around as high as desired. This permits hauling a much bigger load without scattering the straw.—R. W.

## Russell Herefords Challenge the State

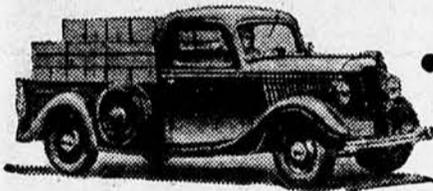
**T**HE RUSSELL County Hereford Show Herd includes cattle belonging to Charles Brown, Chester Fowler, Sam Craig, Lawrence Sutton, William Musselman and Joseph T. Dauber. These 10 cattle will represent Russell county at the state fairs next fall, in competition with other county herds.

The county herd plan makes showing practical for breeders who do not specialize in the show business. Many of them have cattle which are good enough to win money, but due to small size of herds or lack of time, the show circuit has not appealed to them. It is believed the county herd plan will tend to take the show business out of strictly professional hands and give all owners of purebreds a chance to exhibit their stock.

# BUILT TO HELP THE FARMER REDUCE HIS HAULING COSTS



● The Ford V-8 Platform Truck is made in two sizes . . . 157-inch and 131½-inch wheelbases. It is ideal for mounting grain sides, stock racks and fruit and beet bodies.



● Every farmer needs a Ford V-8 Pick-Up for those odd hauling jobs around the farm or for hauling light loads back and forth to town. Wheelbase is 112 inches.

FARM hauling costs can run up into money unless you use a truck that is built to stand up under the hardest kind of service. Being a farmer himself, Henry Ford knows the kind of truck that farmers need. And in the 1936 Ford V-8 Trucks and Commercial Cars, every part is built to match V-8 engine quality, economy, and reliability.

If you want to get the FACTS about the 1936 Ford V-8 Trucks and Commercial Cars, just ask your Ford dealer for an "on-the-job" test. He will be glad to let you try one on your own farm, with your own loads, so you can make your own tests of V-8 Economy and V-8 Performance.



● In every detail of construction, Ford V-8 Stake Trucks are built to stand up under the hardest kind of farm service. There are two wheelbases . . . 157-inch and 131½-inch.

Any new 112-inch wheelbase Ford V-8 Commercial Car can be purchased for \$25 a month, with usual low down-payment. Any new 131½-inch or 157-inch wheelbase Ford V-8 Truck can be purchased with the usual low down-payment on the new UCC ½% per month Finance Plans.

# FORD V-8 TRUCKS AND COMMERCIAL CARS

When you buy  
"hinge-joint fence"—ask for



Pittsburgh  
Hinge-Joint

and be SURE!

YOU can get hinge-joint farm fence in the well-known Pittsburgh brand, with its 35-year reputation for supremely fine quality in steel wire fence. Pittsburgh Hinge-Joint fence is made of the same high grade rust-resisting copper-bearing steel as the electric-welded Pittsburgh Stiff-Stay fence. Heavily zinc-coated as an additional protection against rust, it is made to give a lifetime of service. Both Hinge-Joint and Stiff-Stay types are made in all the standard heights and spacings. Pittsburgh Fence is sold only through reliable local dealers. Write for the name of the one nearest you. Don't just ask for "Hinge-Joint" or "Stiff-Stay" fence. Ask for Pittsburgh Hinge-Joint or Stiff-Stay fence and be sure you are getting maximum value.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CO., 709 Union Trust Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.



FREE FENCE TEXT BOOK  
"The Ready Reference Fence Guide"—a practical and impartial guide to fence buying. Tells how to erect fences, how to judge good fence—120 pages of useful farm information.

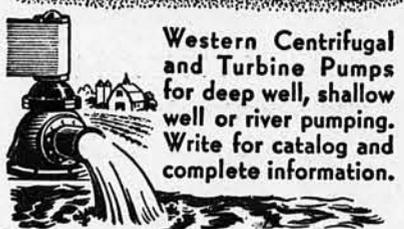
PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY  
709 Union Trust Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Gentlemen:

Please send me FREE a copy of your Fence Guide.

Name .....

Address .....

## 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.

## FREE ELECTRICITY

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Perpetual power and light for your whole farm with our new mogul wind-power light plant—operates as many as 60 different electric appliances for you. Costs less than a tractor and serves you a lifetime. No upkeep. Guaranteed by largest company of its kind in the world. Get Free light and power on YOUR farm. Free illustrated literature. Write today. Wind-Power Light Co., 200 Shore Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

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## Renewable TOOLS!



Now Every Farm and Garden Tool We Make Gives You 2 to 4 TIMES MORE SERVICE!!

Whenever you buy hand tools, look for the "Right Repair" Handle number stamped in the handle. It identifies "renewable" tools made exclusively by The Union Fork & Hoe Company and specifies the one repair handle that will duplicate the fit, feel, hang and balance of your original tool. You save money and get years of better service when you insist on these one-piece, forged steel tools with replaceable handles. The name UNION burned in the wood, identifies those of highest quality.



THE UNION FORK & HOE CO.  
COLUMBUS, OHIO  
Makers of "UNION" "Atlas" "Hickling" "Red Hawk" Tools

## YOU WILL FIND

on pages 28, 29, 30 and 31 some very interesting items about Baby Chicks, different kinds of Poultry, Farm Machinery and Supplies, all kinds of Cattle, Horses and Hogs.

Read the Classified and Livestock Section

## From a Marketing Viewpoint

HOMER J. HENNEY

1—I am going to grass with my well-wintered calves and expect to feed for 100 days starting July 15. Is that still all right?—E. H., Decatur Co.

About 9 chances out of 10 that your program will net more than selling now, selling without feed in August, or selling without feed in October.

2—I want to buy some shoats to feed since corn prices are low in relation to hogs. Won't there be a break in stock pigs in May?—P. L. P., Rice Co.

About 9 chances out of 10 that shoats will show a favorable feeding ratio all the time between April and November. Stock pig prices probably will decline less than fat hogs in May and June.

3—I have some shoats weighing 125 pounds. Shall I head for July or August?—R. B. B., Norton Co.

About 8 chances out of 10 that July or August will be better than June or September, and about 7 chances out of 10 that July this year will be better than August.

4—I am feeding my 650-pound good grade heifers for the June market. Is that the place to head for?—J. F., Chass Co.

About 8 chances out of 10 that they will show a profit above present value and the cost of corn until July. You may have to feed later than June to benefit from the seasonal fall rally which may not start until after May.

5—I have 40 medium to good reds and roans that I want to sell or put on grass. Which is better?—F. B., Cloud Co.

About 7 chances out of 10 that these cattle will net more if sold before May 1 than they will if sold off of \$5 to \$6 grass in October. It will take a big corn crop or inflation to show a profit by fall.

### What Is Your Problem?

YOUR questions on a feeding and marketing project will be answered promptly by letter, if mailed to Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Whether the chances are with or against you are the answers this market service gives.

Choice kinds might be fed in August and September, but it usually doesn't pay to corn feed medium quality steers for the fall market.

6—The local elevator man suggests that I buy now enough corn to finish out the steers that I will sell in August and September.—R. E. B., Clay Co.

About 7 chances out of 10 that one will profit by buying at least one-half the corn needed. Corn prices may be declining on the last end of the feeding period so that a hand-to-mouth buying program would be better.

7—I have about 30 red heifers on feed for April market but could feed on for May or June. Which is best?—E. W. E., Sumner Co.

Only about 5 chances out of 10 that May or June will be better than April, on that grade. Let feed costs and labor costs be the deciding factors.

### Better Hogs on Parade

THE National Swine Show will be held in connection with the Illinois State Fair, August 15 to 22. A feature of the show will be a sweepstakes class of 10 head of each breed, any age, either sex, which are bred, owned and shown by an exhibitor. The purpose of this class is to give recognition to those master breeders who are doing so much to improve the general quality of the various breeds of swine.

## Dairy Judging for Everybody

Winners Go to Kansas Free Fair to Compete for State Honors and Prizes Offered by Kansas Farmer

IF YOU are interested in the dairy breeding business, make plans to enter your district judging contest and try your hand at sizing up your favorite breed. As recently announced, each of the four breed associations holding spring district shows, will conduct a judging contest for farmers. This will include Ayrshire, Jersey, Holstein and Guernsey. Four winners will be selected from each district, to compete at the Kansas Dairy Judging Contest at Kansas Free Fair in September.

Prizes amounting to \$280 will be given by Kansas Farmer for winners in this state contest. In each of the 4 breeds, \$30 will go to first place individual, \$20 to second man, \$10 to third, and \$10 to the winning team. This is \$70 for each breed.

We now are able to announce the dates of the various shows. Remember, any farmer in Kansas is eligible. It costs nothing to enter. Pick your favorite breed. You need not be an exhibitor or a breeder. Only one breed may be judged by each contestant. See your county agent if you desire more information, or simply come to the most convenient district show. Whole families are welcome. Provisions will be made for eating basket dinners.

Dates of the shows are as follows:

### Holstein District Shows

North Central—Clay Center, April 21.  
Central Kansas—Lyons, April 22.  
South Central—Harper, April 23.  
Arkansas Valley—Newton, April 24.  
Capitol—Topeka, April 28.  
Southeast—Parsons, April 29.  
East Central—Lawrence, April 30.  
Northeast—Sabetha, May 1.

### Guernsey District Shows

Southeast—Parsons, May 4.  
Northeast—Topeka, May 5.  
Central Kansas—Sabetha, May 7.

### Jersey Parish Shows

South Central Parish—Conway Springs, May 11.  
Central Kansas Parish—St. John, May 12.  
North Central Parish—Clay Center, May 13.  
Sekan Parish—Oswego, May 14.  
Each Central Parish—Ottawa, May 15.  
Northeastern Parish—Holton, May 16.

### Ayrshire District Shows

Eastern district—Lawrence, May 19.  
South Central—Arkansas City, May 20.  
Central district—St. John, May 21.  
North Central—Abilene, May 22.

District Black and White shows of the Holstein breed are to be judged by H. W. Cave, of Kansas State College. Mr. Cave will place the cattle to get entries in the district herds which go to the state fairs. The system of placing the cattle will be the same as last year which is patterned after the Danish idea of grouping the winners into blue, red and white. Later the actual entries to go to the state shows are selected.

### New Hog Cholera Help

AS A FINAL contribution to the hog business, which he saved with his discovery of anti-hog-cholera serum, Dr. M. Dorset, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, left a new hog vaccine called "crystal-violet." It has made immune 99 per cent of the pigs vaccinated. Crystal-violet is a water-soluble dye. It destroys the deadly infective element of hog-cholera virus, but does not hinder the protective element which creates immunity. It is simpler to use than the present method. Dr. Dorset died last July after more than 30 years of service to the livestock business.

# Our Readers Wish to Know

Your Questions Will Be Answered Promptly

## You Can Test Beans

Will soybean seed 2 years old be safe to plant this spring?—J. L. I.

IT DEPENDS on the beans, and how they have been cared for. Usually 2-year-old beans are not extra sure. It is very little trouble to count out 100 beans, place them between two pieces of cloth and then place several thicknesses of paper under and over them. Wet them down thoroly, and keep them moistened. In a week you will be able to get a definite answer to your question, and one that will be more accurate than anybody's guess.

## These Hens Eat Eggs

My hens eat all the eggs. I feed them milk, chopped oats, wheat, boiled potatoes and other cooked vegetables; also hay leaves and sand. Can you tell me how to stop egg eating?—J. E. C.

GENERALLY the egg-eating habit develops from some faulty arrangement in the nests. Some of these are lack of enough nests for hens to lay in; lack of litter in the nest to prevent egg breakage; and often nest arrangement makes it possible for feed to be thrown in the nests accidentally.

In order to overcome the egg-eating habit, about all one can do is darken the nests. This can be done by having a cloth over the front of each nest or facing the nests to the wall, requiring the hens to go in back of the nests to get into them, the eggs being removed from a door at the front.

Sometimes the offending hens can be located. It may be only one or two hens in the flock and if they can be removed the trouble will stop. Another way is to clip the end of the bird's beak.

## Use a Cover for Them

How can I raise vine crops such as pumpkins and cucumbers? Bugs or something always get them before they have a chance to produce. What is good to exterminate the small striped beetles that are so numerous at that time?—M. A. K.

THERE are two common methods used for overcoming the difficulties caused by the striped beetles to the cucurbits. One of these is to plant 10 or 12 seeds in a hole, thinking that the beetles will get one-half or two-thirds of the plants, and in that way enough will survive to yield two or three plants to the hill to grow to maturity. Another way is to make little covers, about the size of a strawberry box, of cheese cloth. These are put over the hills when the seeds are sown and kept there until the three or four seeds which are sown crowd the box, and by that time the plants will be big enough to grow away from the striped beetles. There is another way and that is spraying the plants with a product called Dutox.

## Due to an Infection

My lambs seem to have a sore or scab that resembles a good-sized wart on their mouth and nose. I have been using olive oil to little effect. It seems to be catching.—J. L. R.

YOUR sheep may be affected with "Lip and Leg Ulceration." This disease is due to an infection. If at all possible you should remove all sheep that are not showing evidence of the disease to new lots. The mouths of affected sheep should be painted with tincture of iodine two

or three times a week and after the feet have been cleaned up, they may be treated with the same remedy. But if there are many sheep a better plan is to place a shallow trough in a gateway between two lots, and put in the shallow trough a ½ per cent water solution of copper sulfate to a depth of not more than 1 inch, and then drive the sheep from one lot to the other, so that they must walk thru the copper sulfate solution. This treatment should be repeated in 10 days.

## Cows Need More Mineral

I have two good cows that are down in their backs—can get only part way up. They have good appetites, chew the cud all right and will bawl for their feed.—F. H. R.

THE fact that your cattle are down in their backs indicates a lack of minerals in the food they are receiving. The section of the state in which you reside—Cherokee county—in various places is deficient especially in phosphorus. Suggest that you feed these cattle at the rate of a heaping table-spoonful of steamed bonemeal in the feed twice daily. This should be in addition to their regular ration.

## Corn Borers Doing Nicely

What became of the scare that had all of us bothered a few years back about the European corn borer coming to annihilate us?—C. S. D.

BE PATIENT, the borer will get here yet. In Ohio last year the infestation was twice as bad as in 1934 and 1933. Bad corn seasons are also bad borer seasons. The pest does best in good corn weather, with plenty of summer rains. And the pest also is spreading. When he gets to Kansas, we'll be plowing better to turn under all trash, and to do this we'll probably be using wider bottom plows. Clean plowing and 2 weeks later-than-usual planting have been found to help.

## Oil for the Termites?

Will coal oil kill termites?—G. R. H.

IF YOU can get coal oil on the termites it will kill them. That does not mean it will keep them from coming into the houses and attacking wood. The kerosene would kill only those that it touched, while there might be millions of the colony which did not come into contact with this oil.

## Set the Separator "Closer"

If Jersey milk and Holstein milk are skimmed in the same separator, set the same and turned at the same speed, will the Jersey cream test higher, provided it tested higher as milk?—R. O.

JERSEY cream will test higher in butterfat, because a separator set at a certain point gives the same ratio of cream and skimmilk, regardless of how rich the whole milk is. A separator will have to be set to skim closer when used with lower-test milk if the same test of cream is desired.

## To Register Cattle Brand

Could you inform me where to write in regard to a cattle brand in Kansas?—F. M. G.

IF IT IS for registration of brands in Kansas, write to J. H. Mercer, State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, Topeka, Kan., for information regarding this matter.

## Down-Grain Doesn't Stump This Combine

WITH increased buying of new farming equipment it looks certain more farmers will use light-weight, small-cut combines which harvest nearly every farm grain and seed crop. Some of these machines have a 5 to 6-foot cut, are equipped with rubber-tired wheels and run by power take-off. The latter feature reduces cost of manufacturing quite a bit.

Bert T. Shaft and son, Maize, bought a small 5-foot, air-tired combine last spring. After cutting 110 acres of their own oats and wheat, they combined 238 acres for neighbors. These were mainly fields that had not been harvested because of muddy ground, down grain and excess weeds. They said they harvested oats which were 100 per cent down. Clover and alfalfa seed, soybeans and cow peas, flax, and the usual grains are easily threshed in the field with these new combines.

## A SCOTCHMAN WOULD LOVE SILVERTOWNS

OL' MACDONALD HAD A FARM EE-I, EE-I, O-O-W-W-W-W-

HM! NEVER KNOWED A SCOTCHMAN 'LET A GUY OWE HIM ANYTHING

SO YOU ARE MACDONALD? AND YOU REALLY GOT A FARM?

SURE--AN' SAY-- WAIT'LL FIND ME A CIGAR BUTT--ILL TAKE A LIGHT OFF O' YER PIPE

OLD MACDONALD HAD A FARM, I HEAR MOST EV'RY DAY, AND IF HE DID, I HANA DOOT, THE SCOTS MAN MADE IT PAY

I MET OLD MAC THE OTHER MORN A SCOOTIN DOWN THE ROAD HIS RUBBER-TIRED TRACTOR HITCHED TO A HEAVY LOAD

LISTEN, MAC DO YOU REALLY MAKE YOUR FARM PAY?

AN' THEN SOME, LAD,--AN' THEN SOME MORE

WHAT DO YA MEAN AN' THEN SOME MORE?

THE FARM PAYS SOME--AND THESE HERE SILVERTOWN TIRES PAY MORE

SURE MY FARMIN PAYS, HE SAID, AND ADDED WITH A GRIN, SINCE I IMPROVED MY TRACTOR THE MUNEYS ROLLIN' IN

IT'S NAE A SECRET, HE EXPLAINED, I TELL YE HOW I DONE IT, MY TRACTOR NOW DOES TWICE THE WORK W' SILVERTOWNS UPON IT

## GEAR-TOOTH GRIP TIRE CUTS TRACTOR WORKING TIME

It's traction that counts in tractor tires! More traction means more power—higher speeds—lower fuel cost. So Goodrich engineers built a tire on a new principle. They know that in machinery it takes gear wheels to provide perfect traction. They went to work and designed a tractor tire that works just like a big gear! The drawing at the right shows how the lugs of the Farm Service Silvertown bite the soil. Between the heavy lugs, the soil is packed into an upright tooth meshing in with the teeth of the tread. The tire has a gear-tooth grip on the soil. You get the most out of your tractor only when you get that kind of traction. Silvertowns give you, in addition, a self-cleaning tread, oversize shoulders and long-wearing rubber. Now you can do jobs that steel wheels can't handle—save on fuel—and ride in comfort all day long. See any Goodrich dealer.

IN MACHINERY THEY GET TRACTION LIKE THIS

IN THE FIELD GOODRICH GETS TRACTION LIKE THIS

## Goodrich Farm Service Silvertowns

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS. IT IDENTIFIES YOU AND INSURES PROMPT SERVICE.

**COLUMBIAN Red Top GRAIN BINS**

You Pay for Them Once—They Pay for Themselves Over and Over Again

When you need rat-proof, weather-tight, fire-safe storage for grain, feed, harness, etc., remember that the Columbian Bin has proved the best on the market. See them at your dealers.

**COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.** 1513 West 12th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

**FREE CATALOG**

Write for new 1936 Farm Equipment Catalog showing other Columbian products for modernizing your farm at low cost. (F-G-3)

# New Curtains . . .

*Those Smart All-White Ones, So You Know They'll Wash  
But Who Would Dream of Using Bed Sheets to Make Them?*

RUTH GOODALL

HAVEN'T you been longing to try some of the lovely new white decorating touches in your living room? The stores are full of odd pieces of furniture—occasional chairs, coffee tables, bookcases, lamps, bric-a-brac, and even whole dining room sets—done in a smart bone-white finish. Of course, one can transform an old piece of furniture that has good lines with a coat or two of flat white paint and some Van Dyke brown rubbed in to give that soft, mellow, antique finish. But it's expensive to change everything at once, and much planning is necessary in order to have your decorating scheme really harmonize with a few pieces in white.

The best way I know to introduce this new use of white in your living room, or in a bedroom either, and still keep the cost down, is to use all-white curtains. Rather I should call them draperies, for a second set of glass curtains is unnecessary unless you need the utmost privacy. You'll be surprised how much lighter they will make your room, and delighted with the atmosphere of spaciousness they will create even in a room of small dimensions.

But—here's the happy surprise! You'd never dream, now would you, to look at these two window treatments that the beds had been robbed to make these charming draperies? Yet it's all too true, for they are made of unbleached muslin sheeting. You'll have no difficulty finding the material. At a cost of 35 cents or less a yard for an 81-inch width, your general store or your mail order house will be able to supply you with a good grade of sheeting. Mind tho, don't forget to ask for the unbleached variety.

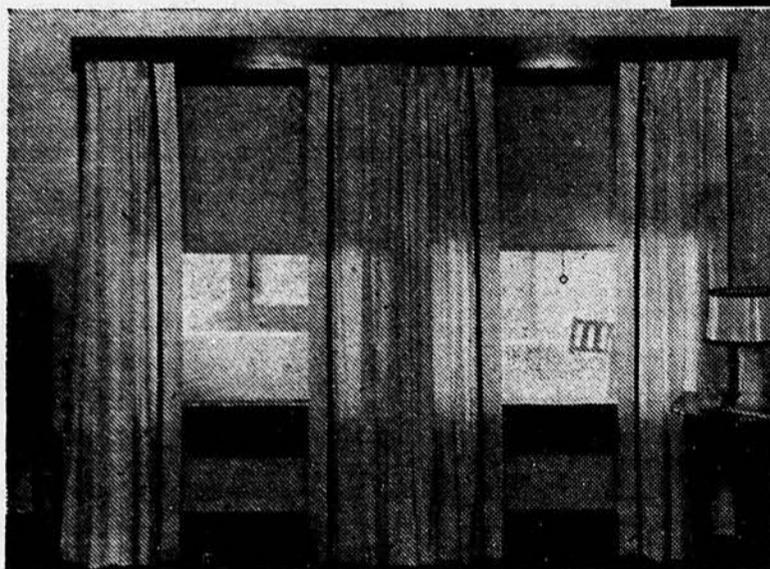
The secret of these lovely draperies is in the pre-shrinking no-ironing treatment which leaves the effect of a heavy, crinkly material similar to that found in the handmade candlewick bedspreads that are so popular. The material has a rich look, and so needs little trim. Simplicity being the keynote of the four walls I call "home sweet home," I finished off the new un-

bleached sheeting draperies just hung in our living room with a single stripe of brown moss fringe. Our comfy old taupe brown davenport stands right in the center of these two windows. It would have made a more pleasing picture to have "snapped it" there, but I wanted to give you a detailed view of the curtains themselves.

Using the same unbleached sheeting for bedroom curtains, I tried a different treatment, tying it at regular intervals with a soft brown yarn after the fashion that comforts are tied, so top, back and cotton filling stay put. Everyone who has seen them is "pleased as Punch" with the effect which "ties in" right well with the brown tufted candlewick bedspread on the maple four-poster. There's no limit to the ideas one may work out with these simple and inexpensive ma-



Unbleached muslin over-drapes, tied comfort fashion with soft brown yarn, "ties into" our bedroom color scheme.



Our living room is twice as light with its new draperies of unbleached sheeting. Straight of line, simply tailored, a strip of moss brown fringe is the only trim.

terials, and only the rainbow limits the use of colors.

And now, let us proceed with the making. Measure your windows from the curtain rod to the floor—all smart draperies being floor length these days. Then allow an extra 2 inches for the pleated heading, 4 inches to be turned under for the hem at the top, and as much as you care to allow for the hem at the bottom. I like a large hem, about 12 inches, but 6 or 8 is enough. Then it's a good idea to allow an extra 2 inches in each length. You'll find the material takes it up in the hanging. If you have a very wide window, or are treating a group of windows as one unit, hang the material full 81-inch width for each drapery. For windows of ordinary size, the width may be split.

First, shrink the muslin. Be sure it  
(Continued on Page 20)

## Hot Cross Buns an Old Easter "Sweet"

RUTH GOODALL

IF YOU remember your Mother Goose lore, and of course you do, you'll recall the lines she wrote about hot cross buns. But even long before that in the good old ancient days, these buns, if properly made, were supposed to keep for years. They took the place of a pagan sweetmeat, and history tells us, were served in honor of Eastre, a Saxon goddess of fertility whose feast was celebrated in the spring. The sign of the cross, of course, reveals that they were a Christian variety of cake.

Long, long ago the housewife used to put the sign of the cross on her

buns to keep the evil spirit from interfering with her baking. As Good Friday was considered the most unlucky day of the year, she naturally took every precaution to guard against evil influences. In many households hot cross buns are as much a part of the traditional Easter menu as are eggs. In others this bread is served every Friday during the Lenten season, and always on Good Friday and Easter morning.

### Short Process

There are two methods for making hot cross buns—a long and a short

process. This being a speedy age, the short method comes first.

One cup milk, 1 yeast cake, ¼ cup lukewarm water, ½ cup granulated sugar, 3 cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ cup butter, 1 egg, ½ cup currants.

Scald milk and cool to lukewarm temperature. Dissolve yeast cake in lukewarm water and add to milk. Add sugar, salt, cinnamon and egg well beaten. Add flour, currants, and softened butter and work until thoroughly blended. Knead to a smooth dough and let rise in a warm place until double in bulk. The temperature of this rising should be between 70 and 80 degrees F. It should take about 1 hour. Pinch off small pieces and shape in tiny balls. With a sharp knife cut two deep gashes, making a cross, on the top of each. Place in a buttered pan about an inch apart and let rise in a warm place until double in bulk. Bake 25 minutes in a hot oven (375 degrees F.) Brush over with a sirup made by boiling ¼ cup sugar with 2 tablespoons water for one minute.

### Long Process

One and ½ cups milk, ½ cup granulated sugar, 4 tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ yeast cake, 4 tablespoons lukewarm water, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 egg, ½ cup currants, flour.

Scald milk and add butter, salt and sugar. When lukewarm, add yeast cake dissolved in water. Add 2½ cups flour mixed and sifted with cinnamon. Beat hard and add egg well beaten. Mix thoroly and add currants and flour to knead, from ½ to 1 cup more. Knead until elastic. Cover with a cloth and let rise in a warm place over night. In the morning, shape as in preceding recipe. Let rise in a warm place for 30 minutes. Bake in a hot oven for 25 minutes. Brush buns with sirup when taken from oven.

### Spring Style News

SEW? You'll certainly want to, when you see the dazzling variety of styles in our Spring Pattern Book. Clever, foresighted designs—just as smart for the whole season as they are right now. You'll love the cheering effect of the trim house dresses, the feminine flattery of the dress-up frocks. You'll revel in the magic of the special slenderizing designs. And you should see the adorable little outfits you can make for your offspring—they are shown in this pattern book, too. It comes complete with the latest fabric and accessory news. The book costs 15 cents, or if you order it with any 15-cent pattern, the two are only 25 cents. Address: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

### Faith, We Must Have

MRS. G. R.

OH, GIVE me stronger faith. Faith is as necessary as bread. Without faith we have nothing. I know two sisters. One of them has faith in everybody and everything. She is mistaken now and then and as her sister says is always getting "stung." But she is happy, her husband and family are happy and she is a ray of sunshine in the community. She never says an unkind word about anyone. She still has faith in those who hurt her. But her sister is as unlike her as sunshine and darkness. She doubts everything and everybody. If someone tries to be especially nice to her, she thinks they are trying to work her. If her husband is late coming home, she doubts his explanation. She doubts her children and finds fault with everyone.

Faith is the one thing that has made these two lives so different. Oh, give me faith with each new day.

### What Is a Woman's First Duty?

WRITING me that she considers a home the most sacred thing on earth, a Kansas farm woman concludes her letter: "If every woman washed her own dishes, did her own housework, tried to be pleasant, and made her four walls a real home instead of just a place to stay, there would be better husbands, happier wives, finer children, and fewer divorces in this old world."

I quite agree with this friend who is more than half right, for most farm women do all of these things. But for the benefit of those to whom such a "set up" might not seem a satisfying adjustment of life, just what would it take to give you the mental content and the heart's desire essential to the pursuit of happiness, which is one of your constitutional rights. What do you consider a woman's first duty? Is it to keep a home nicely? Do a husband and children have first call on a woman's time and energy? Or, mayhaps, does she not have a duty first to herself—to retain her youthful outlook upon life if not her youthful beauty; to improve her mind and keep informed on what's going on in the world. She may even owe something to the community in which she lives.

Every woman has an opinion of her own on this duty problem. What is yours? Where does your first duty lie? Kansas Farmer will pay \$3 for the best letter received on this subject, \$2 for the second best; and \$1 each for the next five "runners-up." Address your letter: Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## You Must Be "Suited"

JANE ALDEN, Stylist



Jane Alden

IF YOU would be smart and very much in style for Easter and after . . . get a suit. No matter whether you're 15 or 50. If you're average or slim, choose either the new mannish short-jacketed one or a swagger type. If you are on the plumpish side, you'll look best in a swagger suit with fingertip length or longer

coat. The loose swinging swagger lines give you a newly graceful silhouette as brisk as spring itself.

Colored accessories and shorter skirts will make you feel as gay and carefree as the first Robin Redbreast that comes hobbin' along. Vari-colored accessories are so much fun, add such vigor to your outfits and make it possible to "change the face" of your suit for various occasions.

So let's take the four main suit colors for the season . . . navy, black,

gray, and tan or brown . . . and work out just one of the many possible sets of accessories for each.

For your navy suit: Red accents—hat, navy; scarf or blouse, red; shoes, navy; fabric gloves, red; bag, navy; hosiery, neutral grayish beige or navy; boutonniere, red.

For your black suit: Yellow and white accents—Hat, yellow; lace jabot blouse, white; shoes, black; fabric gloves, yellow; bag, black; hosiery, coppery shade. It would be smart, also, to wear white gloves with this outfit, suit coat or jacket open, and yellow artificial flowers at your waistline.

For your oxford or lighter gray suit: Violet and white accents—Hat, violet; scarf or blouse, white; shoes, gray or black; doeskin gloves, white; bag gray or black; hosiery, neutral grayish beige shade; boutonniere, violets.

For your tan or brown suit: Green and brown accents—Hat, green; scarf or blouse, brown, with a tan suit; or green, with a brown suit; shoes, brown; gloves, green; bag brown or green; hosiery, coppery or darker shade; boutonniere, green.

Now about dyeing those gloves in the gay new colors! Since telling you about it last time, I have heard from several readers who wanted to know how to avoid white lines at the glove seams where it is difficult for the color to penetrate. So I made further experiment in our laboratory with this result:

In dyeing your fabric gloves—add 1 teaspoon of pine oil and the salt required to hot water. Then dissolve dye by boiling in a separate pot with water. Strain into the first receptacle containing the pine oil, salt and hot water. Stir well, put in your gloves, which have been wet thoroly in hot water—and bring slowly to a boil, stirring constantly. The oil and salt helps the dye to penetrate thoroly and remain fast. However, these quantities are for a full package of dye—which will color a pound of material or more—so cut down the proportions according to the amount of fabric you intend to dye. I have found that cotton mesh fabric or mercerized mesh fabric gloves dye most satisfactorily. If you want a scarf, blouse or collar to match, treat it likewise!

Good luck in working out a gay spring outfit!

(Copyright, Edanell Features, 1936)

## Spring Fever Ramblings

A. D. M.

SIGNS of spring are numerous these days. Have an old hen that is anxious to settle down and raise a family . . . sure sign. You just can't fool a biddy's maternal instinct.

Frogs croaking . . . hundreds of wild geese and ducks flying over!

And woolly cunning lambs coming by the dozen. I never tire of watching the little bounders. They are as curious about the world and what is in it as children. And as they frolic about exploring, stumbling and growing stronger and rougher and wiser by the minute the old ewes look complacently on. Not even by an anxious look do they seem to say, "Don't fall down, darling . . . don't bump your head . . . don't skin your knees . . . don't get yourself all dirty!"

I'm thinking it is a right good lesson I could learn from the old ewes.

## Cleaning Cloth Holder

MRS. C. B. V.

IF YOU have very little drawer space and it is a problem to find space to keep the dusting and cleaning cloths, you can solve this problem by making a bag for them, fashioning it like a shoe bag. Use a long strip of oilcloth—or any material desired—with 4 pockets across the top and below. Attach 2 hangers in the top so you can hang it in a convenient place. The top row of pockets can be used for cloths and the bottom ones for such things as metal polish, shoe cleaner and furniture polish. This holder is not only pretty and neat, but convenient.

# This ADVERTISEMENT appeared in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN.

THE LEADING NATIONAL MEDICAL PUBLICATION



## TEN MILKS for INFANT FEEDING but KARO

is a **UNIVERSAL MODIFIER**

Milks	Indication
1 Whole Milk	Normal Feeding
2 Skimmed Milk	Infection Vomiting Diarrhea
3 Top Milk	Malnutrition Constipation
4 Soft Curd Milk	Intolerance Indigestion
5 Evaporated Milk	Prematurity Marasmus Eczema
6 Dried Milk	Intolerance Allergy Travelling
7 Acid Milk	Marasmus Diarrhea Cellulitis
8 Protein Milk	Diarrhea Cellulitis
9 Butter-Flour Mixture	Marasmus
10 Goat's Milk	Allergy

ARTIFICIAL feeding consists of cow's milk modified to the degree of adequacy of breast milk. The types of formulae devised appear different—but successful mixtures contain approximately the same distribution in protein, carbohydrate and fat. Two-thirds of the total calories are supplied in milk and one-third in added carbohydrate. The formulae contain 10-20% of the calories in protein, 20-30% in fat and 50-70% in carbohydrate.

Most infants tolerate whole milk. But those with irritable gastro-intestinal tracts, limited digestive capacities or allergic sensitivities, require milk adapted to their low tolerance. As a result, milk has been altered chemically in various ways to make it especially suitable for each type of infant feeding problem. The adjacent column reveals indications for various milks.

But the ten milks available for infant feeding can be safely modified with Karo. It is adapted to every type of formula devised. Karo consists of dextrins, maltose and dextrose (with a small percentage of sucrose added for flavor) practically free from protein, starch and minerals. Karo is a non-allergic carbohydrate, not readily fermentable, well tolerated and readily digested, effectively utilized and economical for both the baby and the budget.

Corn Products Consulting Service for Physicians is available for further clinical information regarding Karo. Please Address: Corn Products Sales Company, Dept. —, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

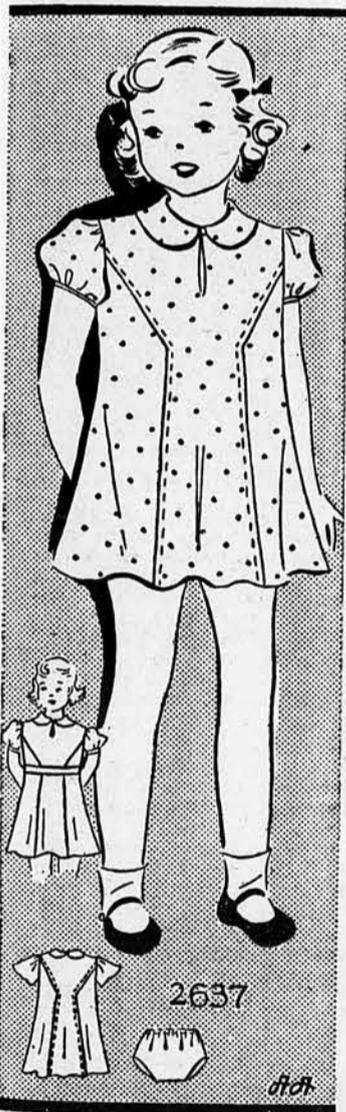


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## Girl's Princess Style

SCHOOL OR PARTY DRESS



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2637-KF—Every "would-be" little princess is sure to want this dream of a frock—youthfully lovely, and cut on simple, princess lines. Her mother's sure to see the double-duty possibilities in just such a pattern, for in challis or cotton print the belted version's ideal for school or playtime. Without a belt, it's a wee bit dressier, so make it up in dimity, or washable printed crepe for Sunday best or parties. Mother will find it whips into shape very quickly for front and back panels which fall straight and unbroken from young shoulders, are so easy to cut. Panties are included. Sizes 4 to 12. Size 6 requires 2½ yards 36-inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents in coin, or 18 cents in stamps. Our new Spring Fashion book filled from cover to cover with glamorous spring clothes, 10 cents extra. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## THE OLD WINDMILL ON GRANDDAD'S PLACE



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New and improved sail design that assures starting in the slightest breeze. Bearings that require less attention and last longer. These and many other new features make the "Eclipse" THE windmill to see before you buy.

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NO THRESHING • NO EXTRA MEN

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## RURAL HEALTH

### Many Cancer Cases Are Cured

Important Thing Is to Get After the Trouble Early

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M.D.

CANCER is close to the top in the death list for the United States. You will hear that doctors cannot cure it. That is a mistake for the doctor has three powerful cures: Surgery, radium and X-rays. Thousands of cases are cured every year. The great trouble is to get your case early. Cancer sneaks up on you with very little notice. It causes no pain in its early stages. It may not even cause a perceptible lump. Certain kinds of cancer, notably skin cancers of any kind, betray themselves by producing a sore that refuses to heal. Other cancers are discovered because of hemorrhage. But we readily admit that cancer deaths are likely to continue until our laboratories discover more certain ways of early diagnosis. We maintain, however, that doctors can and do cure cancer when discovered early.



Dr. Lerrigo

Nothing is gained by alarm, but we call attention to the fact that any sore that refuses to heal—especially if on lip, tongue, eye or nose—suggests cancer. Any unexplained hemorrhage from uterus or rectum is suggestive; and any lump in the breast, regardless of pain, should be examined.

Certainly we have sympathy with every honest attempt to fight cancer. But we must warn you against the multitude of quack cures claiming as their chief virtue that surgery is not used. One terrible danger confronts cancer patients who give attention to these faddists. It lies in the fact that cancer, once started, progressively grows worse. There is a curative time for cancer. It is in the earliest stages. While the anxious patient is delaying for experimentation with fads and theories, the cancer moves steadily on to the place where it is incurable. While arguing whether cancer "can be cured without an operation" the growth is likely to gain such headway that it no longer can be cured with or without operation.

Doctors can give relief to cancer patients even when too late for cure. They can prolong life, and make living more tolerable. They can ease pain, for cancer altho painless at first, grows exceedingly painful as it progresses. Those of you who have a case of advanced cancer in your families know what this means. Lately Dr. Edward H. Ochsner, of Chicago, has been advocating colloidal gold as a palliative in cancer cases that are too late for cure. It has worked well with many and is worth a trial.

#### A Mild Cream May Help

Can a physician or skin specialist do anything for a skin that has been badly bruised from squeezing blackheads and pimples; or will time alone help heal the skin?—R. C. T.

FORTUNATELY, nature is kind and even if foolish young people are continually abusing the skin in efforts at self treatment, there is no great danger of permanent scars unless they inflict upon themselves suppurating

sores that go deep and create thick scabs and scar tissue. Gentle massage with the application of a mild cream may give some help in promoting the restoration.

#### Operation Unnecessary

Can inflammation of gall bladder be cured without an operation? I was operated on 10 months ago for adhesions of the liver. The gall bladder pushed downward and has grown to the upper bowel. Inflammation set in. My liver hurts me clear thru to my back. My whole liver feels sore. Is there danger of turning to cancer?—S. R. T.

I DO NOT think you should contemplate anything further in the way of operation. Careful diet, rest and especial attention to elimination by bowels and kidneys will help you. I do not think there is danger of cancer, but it is wise for you to go back to your surgeon for examination.

#### May Be Worth While

Please say whether there is anything to be gained by a surgical operation in the matter of varicose veins. Our doctor is recommending it.—F. H. G.

IF YOU are an old person whose veins are in poor condition it is not likely to be worth while. But for a young patient in fair health the operation to cure varicose veins by the "injection method" is very promising. It can be done without anesthesia and does not lay the patient up.

#### Will Be of no Help

I am a woman 38 years old. Have given birth to three children. Wish to know whether castor oil is good to bathe the pelvic bones before childbirth to soften and make them give at birth, and how long should they be bathed.—Mrs. T. W. O.

IT IS of no value nor are any of the other oils. The trouble is that you do not reach the pelvic bones, and if they are rigid or contracted help will come only from a skillful doctor. This is a matter about which a woman should consult her physician quite early in the case, if she suspects trouble.

#### Only Safe Thing to Do

I get a horrible dizzy feeling as if being swung into space, and falling an illimitable distance. The senses get numb as in fainting, while wave after wave of awful sickness sweep over the whole body—not pain—followed by retching. I'd be glad for any help. I am 60.—A. K.

THERE are several things that might cause such distress, some serious and some simple. At your age the only safe thing to do is to have a thoro physical examination, making sure that condition of urine and blood pressure is included.

#### It Needs Skillful Surgery

Can anything be done safely and surely for a round pit on the forehead between the eyebrows, and smaller pits and oblong indented scars on the front cheek? Or is correction of scars on the face still rather risky? I am 24 years old now and have had the scars since I was quite young.—T. C. R.

THERE is no especial risk in correcting scars on the face, if the work is done by a surgeon who has skill in what is known as Cosmetic Surgery. These scars presumably are in the true skin, and skillful surgery is the only recourse.

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

### Sorghums Beat Corn by \$5.77 an Acre

IS PROOF lacking that grain sorghums are essential to Kansas farmers? J. C. Mohler, state secretary of agriculture, submits these figures: In 1934, the corn crop produced a value of \$9,183,968 from 5,019,000 acres, or an average of \$1.83 an acre. But grain sorghums averaged \$7.60 an acre at values then prevailing. With 2,187,000 acres in grain sorghums this summer, there will be nearly double that of the 5-year average for 1928-32, and only 12,000 acres less than the largest crop on record in 1923. Before planting is over, the 1936 crop may exceed any planted before. It has supplanted corn in many areas and supplements it in every county.

"QUICK, MOM...

CYCLONE'S COMING!"



FOLKS do need a hideout from Henry's dirty pipe and black tobacco! And Henry needs to have someone show him one of these little ads in which we preach that pipes should be regularly cleaned and fed nothing but mild, inoffensive Sir Walter Raleigh Smoking Tobacco. We searched every inch of Kentucky Burley territory and discovered a mixture that burns clean and cool while spreading a most delightful aroma. Sir Walter's well-aged and makes a nice cake. We even wrap this better blend in heavy gold foil for extra fresh-keeping. Try a tin. You'll cheer!

SWITCH TO THE BRAND OF GRAND AROMA



FREE booklet tells how to make your old pipe taste better, sweeten how to break in a new pipe. Write for copy today. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville, Kentucky, Dept. KF-64

# A Capper Club Mother Is Honored

Dozen Departments Open to Farm Boys and Girls

J. M. PARKS  
Manager, Capper Clubs



Winner of the 1935 Capper Club "Mother's Cup," Mrs. Ethel Gardner, Leoti, Wichita county, is shown here seated between Arthur Capper, donor of the cup, and her husband, O. A. Gardner. Her son, Clifton, 6, is counting the years until he is old enough to follow in the footsteps of his big brother, Merlin, and become a successful club member.

THE 1935 silver loving cup presented by Arthur Capper to the Kansas mother who renders the most help to Capper Club boys and girls has been awarded to Mrs. Ethel Gardner, Leoti, Wichita county.

For a good many years the boys and girls of Kansas have had the opportunity of becoming members of the Capper Clubs. Bands of young people join together in groups to study the best methods of growing and caring for baby chicks, pigs and calves. The Sewing Department, also, is becoming a popular feature of the Capper Clubs. The club members start off the year with a strong intent to be a winner of one of the prizes awarded for outstanding work. But, behind this resolution to be a winner, there must be a pushing force, which the members may not even know is there. That force is provided by the interest and co-operation of some older person who, altho in the background, is an essential factor in the success of the club.

### Made a Good Record

The "Wichita Hopper" Capper Club, in Wichita county, has had the guidance of Mrs. Gardner, winner of this Mother's Cup, for several years. Despite the hardships which had to be confronted, the Wichita Hoppers, with the able help of Mrs. Gardner, came thru with good marks.

A silver loving cup, similar to the one presented to Mrs. Gardner, has been awarded to a mother in some one of the Capper Clubs every year since it was first realized how much help could be given by a mother of one of the club members. Among the members who have received cups in years past are: Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, Marshall county; Mrs. G. A. Hammett, Marysville, Marshall county; Mrs. J. M. Nielson, Marysville, Marshall county; Mrs. J. C. Boose, Lecompton, Douglas county, and Mrs. L. D. Zirkle, Garden City, Finney county.

The Capper Clubs are embarking on another year's journey, and all indications are that they will have pleasant going. More and more boys and girls are becoming interested in the Capper Clubs. Wouldn't you like to be a member and make 1936 the largest Capper Club year ever known? You will get

much out of the group club meetings, and there are substantial prizes awarded for outstanding work in all departments. Fill out and return the application blank shown below, checking the department in which you would like to enter.

### Lively Contests Coming

THE 16th annual State High School Vocational Agricultural Judging Contest will be held at Kansas State College, Manhattan, April 27 and 28. Boys who enter the contest will judge beef cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, dairy cattle, grain and poultry. High school students from anywhere in Kansas are welcome. If a team of three boys cannot be entered, single students may take part. Entries close April 20, and should be sent to Prof. A. P. Davidson, K. S. C., Manhattan.

Another similar event of interest is the Farm Mechanics Contest. Entries may be made to it the same as for other events. Students who go to the contest may obtain lodging at the college gymnasium if they desire, by sending 50 cents to the K. S. C. Alumni Association not later than May 20. Students staying there must be accompanied by instructor. Money will be refunded if students are unable to come.

### Two Promising Grasses

THE grass that offers the best possibility for harvesting and use in re-seeding in the Great Plains is Western wheat grass, believes C. R. Enlow, Department of Agriculture. It is found in virtually every state west of the Mississippi. Nearly half a million pounds of the seed were harvested by the Soil Conservation Service in Nebraska and South Dakota last year. It can be harvested with a combine or grass stripper. The seed is fairly large which adds to its desirability for seeding on land with limited rainfall.

Fred Sykes, project manager of the soil conservation area at Liberal, is going to try Western wheat grass there this year. Blue grama grass is a companion to Buffalo grass, Mr. Enlow points out. It has more possibilities for reseeded than Buffalo, as the seed can be gathered with bluegrass strippers.

### Capper Clubs Application

I HEREBY make application as a representative of..... county in the Capper Clubs. I am interested in the department checked: Baby Chicks ( ) Small Pen ( ) Gilt ( ) Sow and Litter ( ) Beef Calf ( ) Dairy Calf ( ) Sewing—1st year ( ) 2nd year ( ) 3rd year ( ) 4th year ( ) Bee ( ) Farm Flock ( )

I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in Kansas Farmer and The Club News, and will make every effort to acquire information concerning my contest entry.

Name..... Age.....

Approved..... (Parent or Guardian)

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....

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

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De Laval would earn its own payments, from what their old separator was losing.

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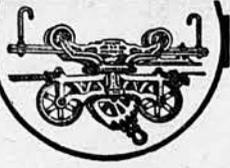
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# Proving You Can Raise Turkeys

(Continued from Page 3)

old, most growers place them in one flock for fattening. A. J. Brady & Son, Ottawa, put about 500 to each range house while brooding. V. A. Murphy, an approved flock owner near Wellsville, in Miami county, keeps his entire group of poults on a raised platform in connection with his brooder house until they are half grown, and then puts them on clean range. Mr. Seaton stressed the importance of using sand as litter, for poults will eat ordinary litter of peat or sawdust and the results are not good.

### Use Guineas as Teachers

The entire ration recommended by Kansas State College for brooding poults is water, mash, scratch grain, oyster shell and a small quantity of either rolled oats or hard-boiled eggs. The last item is fed for 3 or 4 days only as an appetizer. In this connection it is interesting that some turkey growers are using several young guineas, hatched with the poults, to teach them to eat, seek shelter and otherwise take care of themselves. As farmers know, the guinea is a resourceful bird and usually can show a young turkey poult a thing or two. The scratch grain ration for poults is 300 pounds shelled corn to 100 pounds wheat. The mash is made up of:

Ground yellow corn	20 pounds
Ground wheat	20 pounds
Ground oats	15 pounds
Wheat bran	15 pounds
Meat scrap	15 pounds
Dried buttermilk	10 pounds
Alfalfa leaf meal	5 pounds
Cod liver oil	2 pounds

With the 5th week, 4 pounds of tobacco powder, which can be purchased for 4 cents a pound, is added to each 100 pounds of mash. The dust should contain from 1 1/2 to 2 per cent nicotine, and be mixed into the mash fresh every third week. The tobacco dust will keep poults virtually free of roundworms and ceca worms. The cod liver oil may be eliminated as soon as the poults are running outside.

Dried buttermilk costs about \$10 a hundred at Kansas feed stores now. It is possible to use fishmeal as a substitute and it can be bought around \$3.25. Fishmeal may replace 50 per cent of the dried milk with good results without making any other changes. Or it can entirely replace the milk, by reducing the meat scrap to 10 pounds and increasing the alfalfa meal to 10, E. R. Halbrook, extension poultry specialist, said. Considerable saving may be made in the ration by this change, if fishmeal can be bought at the price mentioned. The market, of course, may fluctuate some.

Some breeders prefer to feed commercial pellets instead of mixing their own feeds. For instance, Brady & Son feed a commercial mix the year around because they handle a large number of birds and can make substantial savings by buying in large quantities. They would have to buy feed anyway. Their neighbor, V. A. Murphy, gets good results and keeps his costs down by mixing his mash from home-grown grains. His flock is smaller.

### These Two Don't Mix

Clean range is of chief importance with turkeys. It is more important than the amount of range. The turkey flock, growers say, always is better off where turkeys haven't been kept for several years. But the main time to be careful is when the poults are young. Keeping all ages of turkeys away from chicken range will just about control blackhead. Some growers do not even keep chickens when turkeys are raised. But the two will get along on the same farm if the turkeys don't cross the chickens' paths. Of course, they sometimes get along without trouble, but such cases are becoming rare, and it is not safe to take a chance with blackhead.

One of the interesting things about raising turkeys is the finishing process. It is quite a little like fattening any other farm livestock. They can be fattened by feeding shelled corn alone, or in combination with other grains in open hoppers several weeks before market. Another method is to feed liquid buttermilk and a mash by this formula:

White corn meal	300 pounds
Oats great meal	200 pounds
Shorts	100 pounds
Meat scrap	25 pounds
Alfalfa leaf meal	25 pounds

This fattening mash is fed 3 times a day in shallow V-shaped troughs. Just

enough milk is added to make the mash paste-like. It is fed 3 weeks.

Co-operative marketing of turkeys has been getting considerable attention. Many Kansas growers have been taking their fat turkeys to Holly, Colo., to have them dressed at the co-operative plant there. An additional 4 or 5 cents a pound usually is realized. The idea has been under way in Kansas, and this year two turkey selling co-operatives are going to be organized. At least 12 to 15 counties will be served by each, and the dressing plants will be located in North Central and in South Central Kansas. Far Western Kansas growers probably will continue to market thru Holly, Colo., for a time at least. Any grower is welcome to sell thru these dressing plants.

An advance will be made on the turkeys when they are weighed in and the remainder will come after the dressed birds are sold. This marketing step is one of the most forward to be made in Kansas co-operative work, and is almost assured of success before it starts operation. The dressing plants probably will be located at Pratt and Beloit in 1936.

### Poison Dusts for Insects

E. G. KELLY

Arsenate of lead—1 part to 5 parts of hydrated lime for: Rose slugs, June bugs, cabbage worms, Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles.

Calcium arsenate—1 part to 7 parts of hydrated lime for: Colorado potato beetle; 1 part to 20 parts of land plaster for striped cucumber beetle.

Paris green—1 part to 10 parts of hydrated lime for Colorado potato beetle.

Sulfur (finely ground)—Full strength for red spider and chiggers. Pyrethrum (Buhach)—Full strength for household pests.

Nicotine dust—2, 3 or 4 per cent. Sodium fluoride—Full strength for cockroaches and ants.

Hellebore—1 part to 5 parts of talc, hydrated lime or flour.

### New Curtains

(Continued from Page 16)

hangs straight on the line, and smooth out the heavy wrinkles. Give the selvage a good pull from time to time. When it is dry, it will have the lovely crinkly look that makes the material appear so heavy and expensive. After you have torn it into the desired lengths, turn a 4-inch hem along one side. Then sew the moss fringe on the edge, either by hand or on the machine. This fringe may be bought in any drapery department at from 10 to 15 cents a yard. Be sure to find out when you buy it whether the color is fast.

### Sew It on by Hand

It is better to sew it on by hand if you have to remove it when the curtains are laundered. Turn a 4-inch hem at the top, and for really professional results, put a strip of crinoline 3 to 4 inches wide in the hem as you sew it down. You can buy crinoline cut curtain heading width for a few cents a yard. Ordinary window shade fabric may be used in place of crinoline. When the hem is finished, make groups of 1-inch pleats about every 8 inches across the top of the curtain. Three pleats to a group is about right. Back of each group of pleats sew a hook which will slide over your curtain rod. Or, there is another hook which simply pins on the curtain—no sewing needed. I prefer the "pinning" kind, which may be stuck in and taken out with ease. Both varieties cost the same and you will be able to find them at the tent store, the hardware store, and the notion or drapery counter of any department store. Hang one of the draperies and turn up the hems at the bottom. Let them hang straight from the rods, as was done in both of the rooms pictured. Or, if you prefer to drape them, loop them back with a band of the muslin edged with moss fringe.

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types of farm repairing and maintenance long after you would have spent more money for old style files. Save money by buying Nicholson, Black Diamond or McCaffrey Files. Your hardware store can supply you. Nicholson File Company, Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

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It's time to go modern! Give up the hard work of washing by hand. Propose to your husband—ask for a new power washer with a famous Briggs & Stratton 4-cycle Gasoline Motor . . .

Modern washers do the heaviest farm wash easily. Their motors start instantly, are simple to operate, and absolutely dependable.

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## The New STOVER-SAMSON

A Lifetime Windmill GUARANTEED BY Stover Mfg. & Engine Co.

**Pumps More Water at Less Cost Than Any Other Method**

All working parts constantly run in a bath-of-oil. An especially fitted and packed hood protects from sand, dust and moisture. Wheelshaft, wrist pins, gears and pinions are extra heavy. Has two lengths of stroke. Governor protects and keeps mill running in stronger light winds. Automotive type brake band holds wheel still when pullout is applied. All galvanized parts are extra heavy. Wheel bats have double clips at each end and wheelarms are especially braced. Mounted upon a self-aligning run-in-oil turntable with graphite impregnated bronze ring. Towers are extra strong with double sets of girts and double sets of twisted cable braces with tighteners for keeping the tower taut at all times. See the New Stover-Samson before buying. Write for catalog describing this Wonderful Windmill. Old style mills can be converted to this type for a few dollars.

**STOVER MFG. & ENGINE CO.**  
FREE BOOK

# We'll Have Apples and Cherries

**C**OLD weather—the latest spell—was not expected to damage apples and cherries to any extent, George W. Kinkead, secretary of the state horticultural society said. Peaches, pears and apricots are in bad condition as a result of winter's untimely return, but like a cracked dish which is broken, prospects of these crops were virtually destroyed by February's cold.

Wheat in Central Kansas looks quite well. Compared to 1935, prospects are for a big crop. As soon as moisture falls reports of revived wheat come in from extreme Western counties. Wheat is making a great deal of pasture in Southern Kansas, but grazing will have to be stopped soon. There was little damage from heaving this spring.

Kansas Farmer's crop reporters say:

**Anderson**—Oats seeding completed, early sown up. Some plowing for corn. Early-sown wheat looks good, much of late-sown wheat winter killed. A light snow fell here. Quite a few baby chicks being hatched this spring. Pastures growing slowly, feed getting scarce. Eggs, 15c to 16c; butterfat, 27c.—G. W. Kiblinger.

**Barber**—Cold spell hard on fruit. We need rain. Livestock doing well and bringing good prices at community sales. Grass will be backward because of the hard freeze we got April 2, 18 above zero. We will have to feed the livestock longer. Quite a number will sell milk as they now get 40c; eggs steady, 14c; butterfat down again, 25c.—Albert Felton.

**Barton**—Had snow flurries with freezing temperatures. Wheat fields looking good despite dry weather. Folks buying baby chicks from hatcheries and will get them soon. Butterfat, 22c to 25c; eggs, 14c; wheat, 88c to 90c.—Miss Alice Everett.

**Bourbon**—Several have turned stock out to pasture. Corn ground mostly plowed. Lots of gardens are planted and I know of two small fields of corn that are planted. We need a good shower and some warm weather. Wheat still looks sorry. Lots of different ideas about what ails it, but it surely is sickly looking. Eggs, 15c; cream, 27c.—J. A. Strohm.

**Brown**—Oats sowing done, a large acreage, early oats coming up. Farmers getting corn ground ready, seed corn scarce. Wheat doing fairly well. Pastures slow. Rain needed. A few just finishing husking corn. Plenty of competition for milk and cream. Lambs, pigs and colts seen in pastures in large numbers.—E. E. Taylor.

**Chautauque**—Recent cold snap hard on oats and gardens that were up. Still need rain. Grass slow in starting due to cool, dry weather. Many baby chicks have made their arrival. Work horses scarce and in demand. Stock pigs high with good demand. Very little corn planted, sow flax sown. Scattered farm sales, items bring good prices. Prairie hay, \$5 to \$6, getting scarce. Cane, 26c; eggs, 13c; bran, \$1.05; shorts, \$1.25.—Cloy W. Brazile.

**Cherokee**—April began with light showers which were very much needed. Some gardens up and look very well. Most farmers have their corn ground plowed. Farmers' wives busy raising chicks. Mixed feed, \$1.15 cwt.; chick starter, \$2.65 cwt.; eggs, 14c; cream, 25c.—J. H. Van Horn.

**Clark**—Been having bad dust storms; hard on wheat. Had several quite hard freezes which were bad for early fruit. Not much garden out yet because of cold and dust. Eggs, 14c; cream, 25c.—G. R. Harvey.

**Coffey**—Windy weather has dried top soil badly and whipped it from around the roots of wheat and oats. Some drilling oats in their wheat where there is not much wheat coming up. Several having incubators hatch.—C. W. Carter.

**Dickinson**—A light snow fell April 1. Had a lot of wind lately and some wheat was ruined by blowing. Several tried harrowing, with good results. Oats were slow coming up, think late freeze killed some. All hatcheries booked ahead for 4 weeks. Stock has wintered well. Hens laying well, but prices



Time to get the bull in condition for the breeding season, which will start in April or May if you want early calves. Some grain is a good thing in his feed. This is Bruce Saunders' good herd sire at his farm near Holton.

not as good as a year ago. Not many little pigs and bred sows in good demand.—F. M. Lorson.

**Ellis**—We had a nice snow April 1, which was much appreciated, more is needed. Some barley and oats planted. Some wheat has blown out. With plenty of moisture we should raise a good crop. Cream, 28c; eggs, 13c; shorts, \$1.15; bran, 95c.—C. F. Erbert.

**Finney**—Have had the least moisture in years, but it has not been as dusty as last year. A \$50,000 grade school building is to be voted on at the city election, part of the funds to come from the Government. The hatcheries here have had a good season, turning out lots of baby chicks.—Cressie Zirkle.

**Ford**—Cold, dry weather hard on wheat. Too dry to sow oats or barley. Wheat must have some rain soon if it is going to make a crop. Some roads being sanded. Wheat, 94c; eggs, 14c; cream, 26c; hens, 17c.—John Zurbuchen.

**Franklin**—Oats sown early are up and looking fine. A big share of the peach trees are dead, occasionally we find a very few blossoms. Quite a lot of lespedeza has been seeded. Wheat looking quite a bit better. Implement dealers selling more tractors than they have for years. A lot of seed corn being sold at Ottawa market sales. Some demand for roughness. A little wood being trucked to market. A few farms still being advertised for rent. Apples selling cheaper. Corn, 60c; oats, 26c; kafir, \$1 cwt.; butterfat, 22c to 25c; eggs, 15c.—Ellas Blankenbeker.

**Geary**—Wheat looks good except where it has been hurt by wind. A little moisture, the first for several weeks. Not many pastures leaved. Prices scarcely set yet, altho asking about same as last year. County has about normal amount of cattle. Some feeding still going on, but few intend to feed the early summer.—L. J. Hoover.

**Graham**—Had light snows March 31 and April 1, good for growing wheat. Not much spring crops being planted. Everybody waiting for moisture. Top soil has been too dry. Snow not enough to help much. Dust storms have not done much damage. Soil doesn't drift like last year.—C. F. Welty.

**Harvey**—Weather quite unsettled and windy, which is bad on loose, sandy land where wheat has a short growth. Livestock doing well and prices good. Wheat, 90c; corn, 68c; kafir, 65c; oats, 26c; barley, 50c; cream, 28c; eggs, 14 to 16c; heavy hens, 15c; light, 12c; potatoes, \$1.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—Has been too dry for the oats. Most wheat looks bad. Plowing for corn has progressed rapidly. More tractors in use. Pastures look well despite dry weather. Hard to hire farm help.—J. B. Schenck.

**Jewell**—Have received only .32 inches of moisture since January 1. Last year received .99 for the same period, but subsoil has plenty of moisture this year. Most wheat looks fine, some being pastured but some fields have blown out. It seems most of the fields that have been blown out were fields that were plowed and planted late. Oats coming up, a large acreage seeded. The wind has ruined most of the fall-sown alfalfa, the

(Continued on Page 30)

# Our Largest Brown Swiss Herd

JESSE R. JOHNSON

**B**BROWN SWISS cattle are rapidly taking rank among the best dairy breeds in this country. The first specimens of this breed were imported to America in 1896. Thirteen years later the number had increased to about 200 head, scattered over the Northern and Middle Western states. The average size of a cow in milk is 1,400 pounds. In 1930, according to the United States census, there were 25,734 registered Brown Swiss cattle in the United States. Seventy-seven herd test records for 1934 averaged 8,445.8 pounds of milk and 354.49 pounds of fat. The average butterfat test was 4.2 per cent.



A typical Brown Swiss cow in the G. D. Sluss herd at El Dorado.

George D. Sluss, of El Dorado, has the largest herd of this breed in Kansas. His 1934, D. H. I. A. herd test record was 9,428 pounds of milk and 366 pounds of fat. The herd numbers about 100 head. His senior herd bull is a grandson of the world's champion 3-year-old over all breeds which finished an official record years test at 12 years old of 27,513.6 pounds of milk and 1,106.33 pounds of fat. Mr. Sluss recently purchased a young bull whose five nearest dams have average records of 19,934.50 pounds of milk and 814.46 pounds of fat in 1 year.

# NOW Is a Good Time to Check Up on Lister Cultivators



**T**HROUGHOUT the lister county try corn growers are preparing to take good care of their newly planted crops. Lister cultivators are being pulled out of the shed and looked over carefully to see if they'll do good work again this year. In many cases inspection will show up the urgent need of new equipment.

If such is the case on your farm, remember the McCormick-Deering dealer in your nearby trading center. His store is well stocked with the new McCormick-Deering horse-drawn and tractor-operated lister cultivators in sizes that will take care of

your fields. And he knows just what you need in the way of equipment.

Ask him to point out the advantages of the McCormick-Deering parallel gang construction and the gang stabilizing feature. It will pay you to get the McCormick-Deering dealer's recommendations when you want a new lister cultivator—or any other modern farm implement, for that matter. And his store is headquarters for genuine IHC Repairs—a point worth remembering when your McCormick-Deering Farm Machines need replacement parts.

Complete information concerning McCormick-Deering Lister Cultivators will be sent on request.

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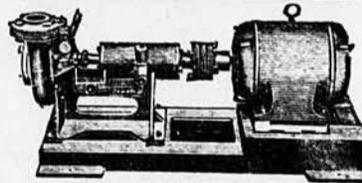
Simple in construction. "Off or on in five minutes." Easy to operate. Powerful compound leverage enables the operator to raise or lower teeth with full load. Gathers less dirt than other push rakes. It simply glides over the stubble. This new invention is to hay growers what the combine has been to the wheat growers. You will marvel at what you can accomplish. Price only \$60. Dealer's discount on first order. Write Stockwell Hay Tool Co., Larned, Kansas.

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# IRRIGATE Your Crops and Gardens!

You can have plenty of water for your land and crops all the time, despite rainless, dry weather. Just get a Dempster Centrifugal Pump and let it deliver great volumes of water to irrigate your land. Then you'll have water when your crops need it most.



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Rain is uncertain, but you can depend on a Dempster Centrifugal Pump. They lead the field because of their advanced design, superior construction and dependable performance.

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A Size for Every Need for every kind of general pumping service. Modern single suction type of Centrifugal Pumps built for belt drive or direct connection to electric motors and gasoline engines. Regardless

of your pumping needs, there's a Dempster Centrifugal Pump that will serve you efficiently and economically.

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**DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE IN YOUR LIST OF CHARITY GIVING, THE CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN**

There is not a more worthy philanthropy. You could do no finer thing. Fifteen years of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted service is behind this foundation. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully received. There are no salaries. Address: **CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN** 20-C Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

## Here's Real Help In Avoiding Many Miserable Colds

Unique Medication Designed  
to Aid Nature's Defenses  
in Nose and Throat, Where  
Most Colds Start.

PROVED IN USE BY MILLIONS



In the exclusive formula of Vicks Va-tro-nol has been found a unique and successful aid in preventing many colds—winter's threat to our comfort and health.

Va-tro-nol is especially designed for the nose and upper throat—where most colds start. It aids and stimulates the functions provided by Nature—in the nose—to prevent colds, and to throw off head colds in the early stages. Used in time—at the first nasal irritation, snuffle, or sneeze—just a few drops up each nostril—Va-tro-nol helps to avoid many colds.

Where irritation has led to a clogged-up nose (a stuffy head cold or nasal catarrh) Va-tro-nol reduces swollen membranes—clears clogging mucus—brings comforting relief.

### For Fewer and Shorter Colds

Note to mothers—who guard the family's health: Vicks has developed, especially for you, a practical Plan for Better Home Control of Colds. This guide to fewer and shorter colds has been clinically tested by practicing physicians and further proved in everyday home use by millions. Full details of Vicks Plan in each Va-tro-nol package.

Over  $\frac{53}{26}$  Million Vicks Aids Used Yearly  
for Better Control of Colds

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

## It PAYS TO PROTECT their HEALTH!



● Just as soon as you get your chicks this year, start putting Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets in their drinking water. Protecting their health in this manner pays you in several ways. It will give your chicks improved health, faster growth, greater vitality, and quicker development as early broilers or layers. And that means increased profits for you.

### DR. SALSBUARY'S PHEN-O-SAL TABLETS

#### Dr. Salsbury's CAM-PHO-SAL

● As an additional safeguard to their health, spray your chicks each night with Dr. Salsbury's Cam-Pho-Sal. Its soothing, medicated vapors help to relieve and prevent colds, bronchitis and pneumonia, clear up congestion, soothe and heal sore, inflamed air passages and lungs. The 250 chick size bottle is only \$1.00.

#### Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TONE

● Early worm control is important. Be sure to use Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tone to check round worm infestation. It is a 100 per cent medicine with tonic and conditioning ingredients that improve the appetite, aid digestion, and build up vitality. A 5-lb. package costs only \$1.75.

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES, CHARLES CITY, IOWA  
Directed by Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Veterinarian, Specialist in Poultry Diseases

Dr. Salsbury's  
POULTRY HEALTH  
SERVICE STATION

Take your poultry troubles to the Hatchery, Feed or Drug dealer who displays or advertises this emblem. He is well qualified to help you, for he is a member of our NATION-WIDE POULTRY HEALTH SERV. IOE. Watch your local newspaper for his announcements, or write us.

## The Big Thing in Pullet Success

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH



Mrs. Farnsworth

**I**N PLANNING the starting feed for chicks this year, we are taking into consideration the rapid growth and vitality we want our chicks to make. And we are looking ahead to next fall when as mature pullets they will be put

into the laying house. We want them to make a steady growth thru the summer, and come to maturity with strong bodies that can stand the strain of winter production without "going to pieces."

### Where Mash May Fail—

In years past we have used most of the leading brands of starting foods that are on the market. In virtually all cases the better grades of starting mashes gave good results. Our experiment station, and our state university, give us valuable formulas for feeding young chicks, growing ones and laying flocks, so it is not absolutely necessary to use the commercial mashes, altho it is more convenient. We like to experiment with mixing our feeds. One learns the effects of using different ingredients. In other words, it is an education along feeding lines to mix the ration and note different changes when certain ingredients are added or taken out of the mash. We have had excellent results with mashes we have worked out. Lack of thoro mixing is where many home-mixed rations fail. If one has no regular mixer and an electric mixer is available, it will save a lot of hard work and do a more thoro job. And a well-mixed feed will pay many times over a poorly-mixed one, because the ingredients must be carefully blended.

A mash mixture we like is one that can be used for growing chicks with slight changes. It is something like the all-mash methods of feeding, yet we use additional grain with it and it has given us good feathering, rapid growth and healthy chicks. Here's the original recipe for making the starting mash: Yellow corn meal, 40 pounds; bran, 15; shorts, 15; ground rolled oats, 10; meat scraps, 10; dried milk, 4; alfalfa leaf meal, 4; poultry mineral, 2; poultry yeast, 1; cod liver oil, 1 pint.

### Broilers Are Ready Early—

We have learned that if chicks are kept indoors and do not get the direct rays of the sun, that leg weakness and nutritional troubles sometimes will develop. Cod liver oil supplies vitamins A and D, while the yeast is strong in vitamins B and G. Altho it makes the mash come a little higher in price to the hundred pounds, the extra expense is taken care of by the rapid growth of the chicks and the good health they build. It gets the broilers to market sooner also, which is a saving of feed.

### Change to Ground Oats—

As chicks reach broiler size the feed may be cheapened a little by changing to ground oats and meat scrap. Along with this mash we use cracked corn and wheat for scratch grain. A practice we used last year was to see that the chicks from broiler size to maturity ate virtually as much hard grain as they did mash. We liked the results we got from this way of feeding.

### Our Patch of Rape—

Green feed is important for growing chicks and it is something we must plan for weeks in advance. In a few days we will be putting in our patch of rape. Last year we planted more than an acre of corn for range and shade for the young chickens, and altho we didn't get much corn due to the weather, the chicks had a lot of fun running over the plowed ground, chasing bugs and enjoying the shade.

### How Much Will Hens Make?

**H**ERE is a good estimate of profits to be made from 100 laying hens. The figures are based on feed cost of the standard Kansas State College laying ration; February egg prices at Manhattan; average production in Kansas demonstration farm flocks in February last year; and 7 pounds of feed to the bird for a month. Profits should not vary much from this level thruout the year, altho feed prices, production and egg prices will vary widely:

Average production for 100 hens (1 month)	1,611
Egg price per dozen	20c
Egg income each 100 hens	\$26.80
Feed cost 100 pounds (grain and mash)	\$1.53
Feed cost 100 hens (700 pounds)	\$11.06
Income above feed cost each 100 hens	\$15.74

### May Not Be as Good

**C**CROSS-BREEDING poultry does not always result in combined qualities of both parents and a certain amount of "hybrid vigor," poultry specialists at North Dakota Agricultural College report. "There is no consistent or well-established reason for the belief that

crossbred birds are superior to standardbred," they say. "In fact production and market evidence point to the reverse. Avenues for income from the flock are curtailed to market products with crossbred poultry, while growers of standardbred birds can sell hatching eggs, chicks and breeding stock."

### Try These on the Chicks

**I**DEAS coming into general use in brooding chicks mentioned by M. A. Seaton, extension poultryman, are: Ground corn cobs for litter on the brooder house floor; shades over windows or painting the glass red or blue to reduce possibility of cannibalism; dim lights all night to prevent crowding; care to prevent too much heat or too little moisture. The last can be done by keeping the whole brooder room at 90 degrees F. when starting chicks and setting a water container on the brooder stove.

### Save 3 Cents a Dozen

**A** SAVING of 50 cents a hundred in the cost of a laying ration means a saving of about 3 cents a dozen in the cost of producing eggs. Three cents a dozen in the cost of producing eggs would result in an increased income for Kansas demonstration flock workers, of about \$36 for each 100 hens annually.

### Clubs Plant Forest Trees

W. J. DALY

**L**INN county 4-H Clubs are going to do their part in the big national movement to conserve and protect our natural resources. This includes soil conservation, growing valuable timber trees, and wild game preservation. The county club council has asked each local club to sponsor at least one demonstration. Here in a farming area, soil conservation comes first in importance. In future years, many club youths will make their living from this soil and it certainly is to their interest that it be kept fertile and productive.

There is an opportunity to grow valuable timber trees. Why not grow walnut, bur oak, ash, hard maple, and take care of them so they will produce valuable logs. Much land which now grows worthless trees would produce walnut. Trees are among our greatest soil builders. A forest area protects the land from erosion and the rivers from floods.

### No Irish in Our Potatoes

ARTHUR MEYER

**P**OTATOES and petunias are relatives, and neither one is Irish. They belong to the Nightshade family which also includes tomatoes, tobacco, pepper, eggplant, and bittersweet, as well as the less desirable jimson weed, horse nettle, and yellow nettle.

The so-called Irish potato is a native of South America, where it was cultivated by the Indians long before Columbus was born. Early Spanish explorers took specimens of the plant to Europe, and introduced the crop there. The tubers became known in Continental Europe and in Virginia at about the same time. But whether they came to Virginia from Europe or from South America is not known.

The misleading name "Irish" potato probably originated because the tubers took a vital place in Irish farming and impressed the minds of English-speaking people particularly in that connection.

### Those "Delayed" AAA Checks Are Coming

**K**ANSAS farmers will soon receive final AAA payments totaling \$17,540,000 under farm adjustment programs in effect prior to January 6, 1936. The Secretary of Agriculture has been given power by Congress to make payments in connection with adjustment contracts entered into before January 6, provided there was compliance by the farmers. This will include "fair and equitable" payments to farmers who had applied for wheat contracts, made their reduction, but had not yet had an opportunity to sign contracts.

Compliance forms representing 41,000 corn-hog contracts from 75 Kansas counties were shipped to Washington by March 31. All such forms except those delayed because of irregularities were to have been shipped by April 1. Approval of the forms will release final payments to corn-hog contract signers.

## Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

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

### REMARKABLE SUCCESS In Raising Baby Chicks

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

### YOU RUN NO RISK

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

**WALKER REMEDY COMPANY**  
Dept. 20  
Waterloo, Iowa

For Sale by All Leading Druggists  
and Poultry Supply Dealers.

## SAYS A SUCCESSFUL POULTRYMAN

"I FIGURE a 200 egg a year hen will eat about 3½ lbs. of oyster shell a year at a total cost of 3½-cents. Without oyster shell her lay would drop to about 120 eggs or an 80 egg loss.

"With eggs at only 12-cents a dozen there would be an 80-cent loss. With a pen of 100 laying birds, the loss would be \$80.00.

"I always pay a little more and get top grade shell and I get about 30% less waste."

**PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL FLAKE** is slightly higher but always top-grade.



## 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 salaries, no salaries; supported by purely voluntary contributions. Address: CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, 20-A Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

## It Depends on the Feed

EMIL G. GLAZER

POULTRY feed is an investment, not an expense. A good feed will bring back in meat or eggs more than it cost. A lot of us thought of feed manufacturers several years ago as necessary evils, because they insisted on offering us balanced rations. But now we look on them differently. When chickens get feeds that will not make eggs or normal growth in chicks, then the cost of eggs becomes greater as the number of eggs becomes smaller.

Actual cost of the feed has nothing to do with the number of eggs laid. To make a large number of eggs the feed has to be balanced. A balanced feed cannot be mixed from farm raised grains alone. So, whether we use commercial feeds or mix our own, we will be better off with balanced rations.

### Keeps Clean Chicks Clean

FOR coccidiosis prevention, place the feeders and waterers on ½ to 1-inch mesh wire frames, supported by 1 by 6-inch boards laid on edge. This lets the droppings fall thru and helps keep them out of the troughs. Feeders and waterers which chicks can't get their feet into are the thing. Wire frames and feeding equipment are just right on the range, also.

Cleaning and scrubbing all equipment and shelter before using, and scrubbing the feeding equipment every few days will lessen danger. A deep litter of some fine material, such as ground corn cobs, sawdust or peat, will let the droppings work out of sight. Straw isn't so good. Draw a pitchfork thru the litter now and then to let the droppings down. It may not have to be changed for 8 or 10 weeks. If these steps prevent coccidiosis they will be worth all the bother.

### Egg Co-ops Made Money

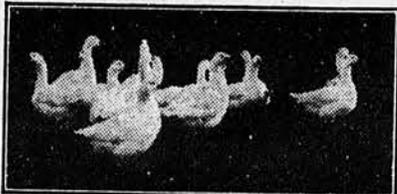
CO-OPERATIVE shippings of eggs by freight was started in Indiana in 1929, when one community of farmers organized an association for shipping eggs to New York City. These poultrymen were able to increase their returns \$16,300, or 7.8 cents a dozen, over the local market during 1929; with a volume of 26,200 cases. Several such associations are in operation there now, and even more successful than the first one in 1929. No stock is sold in the organization, and a farmer ships or not as he desires. But the regular shipper has first chance at shipping space in the co-op car, and it usually is at a premium. There is talk of trying such a system in Kansas. What do you say about it?

### Put Chicks on Wire Run

PROFITS from poultry next fall and winter depend on the manner in which pullets are raised this spring and summer. Chicks must be first-grade to begin with. Range which hasn't been used for 3 years is considered clean. Moving the brooder 150 yards from its previous location is satisfactory. If the brooder houses cannot be moved the brooder may be sterilized and a raised wire floor extended in front of the house as a run, until the chicks can get along without artificial heat. Then they can be moved to summer shelter on clean ground.

### A Scrubbing in Time

LYE water will kill germs in a brooder house and make it a fit place for little chicks. V. A. Murphy, Wellsville, recently gave his brooder house a good scrubbing. Around the house is a cultivated pen where the chicks will have green pasture by the time they are ready to run outside. Healthy chicks are the first necessity for pullets which will return a profit next fall and winter.



White geese against a dark creek bank on the Chester Spray farm, Lawrence. They also keep a nice flock of laying hens. These are sidelines to potato growing, cattle-feeding, and hog raising.

# THE FUL-O-PEP TWINS

THE COST OF A HAIR IS NOT DETERMINED BY THE PRICE TAG

YOU BET! IT'S THE NUMBER OF EGGS AND POUNDS OF MEAT IT PRODUCES

GOLLY! HAVEN'T WE GROWN FINE ON FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER?

YOU BET! JUST SIX WEEKS OLD AND LOOK HOW BIG WE ARE

YES! BUT THE BOSS IS CHANGING OUR FEED NOW

IS ZAT SO? WHAT'S HE GOING TO FEED US?

AH! FUL-O-PEP DEVELOPER—A LOW PROTEIN HIGH FIBER MASH FEED TO CONTINUE SOUND GROWTH

THAT'S OKAY. I WANT TO GROW RUGGED SO I WILL LIVE LONG AND LAY WELL

YOU WILL! IT RAISES BIGGER, BETTER PULLETS AT LESS FEED COST

SWELL! THERE IS THE BOSS FILLING THE RANGE HOPPERS NOW

RAISE a uniform, well developed flock of egg producing pullets for next fall. Begin now with your baby chicks. Feed them Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter—the Ful-O-Pep Way—for the first six weeks. They will surprise you with their husky growth and smooth feathering.

When you put them out on range, feed them Ful-O-Pep Developer with lots of Ful-O-Pep Coarse Chick Feed and oats. This low protein, high fiber feed develops good chicks into big, sound bodied birds with the constitutional vigor to lay well and live longer—at a material saving in feed costs.

Read how successful poultrykeepers do it—in the new book "Ful-O-Pep for Better Chicks" sent free for coupon or postcard.



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|  | Book—Ful-O-Pep for Better Chicks (page 23)  |

## Strange Place to Find a Saddle

J. M. PARKS  
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

THE man had been staying at our place and helping me a few days before my saddle was stolen," said A. W. Schenk, Wilmore, in telling about a theft committed on his potted farm. "He was well acquainted around our place," Mr. Schenk went on, "and knew where everything was. Two weeks before my saddle disappeared, this man, Floyd H. Brown, came to my farm about 4 o'clock one morning with 16 bushels of wheat. He ate breakfast and asked me to go with him to market the wheat. I didn't think, at the time, the wheat might have been stolen, but when my saddle disappeared, I recalled the wheat deal and suspected Brown." Officers, working with Mr. Schenk, picked up other clues, finally located the saddle in a plum bush on a farm where Brown had stayed. On being arrested, Brown pleaded guilty to stealing Schenk's saddle and now is serving a 1 to 5-year term in the state penitentiary. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer Protective Service, was distrib-

uted among Service Member Schenk, Earl Wright and F. W. Nickelson, of Wilmore, and Sheriff Jay Overocker, of Coldwater.

### Glad He Counted Them

BECAUSE poultry had been stolen from his farm earlier, Ray Smith, R. 3, Howard, took special precaution when he left home for a while on the night of November 9. He noted carefully the position of all his chickens and turkeys and counted them both before he left and after he returned. The second count showed two white turkeys missing. These turkeys had been given temporary marks with red paint. The comparison of tracks at the poultry house door with others made by a suspect, Mauris Rice, strengthened the clue.

On being questioned, Rice confessed his guilt. His punishment was an indeterminate sentence in the State Reformatory at Hutchinson. A \$25 re-

ward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was divided between Service Member Smith and Sheriff Houser, Elk county.

### Looked Like a Perfect Job

WHEN she unlocked her henhouse door on December 16, Mrs. Emma Darnell, R. 1, Galena, found some hens dead and noted others had been stolen. Thieves had entered thru a window, had torn net wire and window frames until the whole building looked like a wreck. There was evidence that chickens had been loaded into a truck.

For a while there seemed no way of clearing up the mystery. Perhaps the thieves decided this was the perfect crime. Then, neighbors began to talk. One had seen a suspicious car parked by the side of the road. Someone had observed the license number. Then, Frank Vallembois, a Columbus officer, took charge and arrested Edward Lockland Mishler and obtained a confession. The court's decision was that Mishler is to serve a penitentiary sentence. A Protective Service reward has been distributed among the owner of the stolen property, an arresting officer and a private citizen, who supplied an important clue.

☐ A broken word can never be mended, or made good.

### Use a Combination Drill

FINE lime is gaining favor over many counties of Kansas, and now is being tried on alfalfa fields that are not quite up to par. One trouble has been a lack of machinery to apply the lime. A combination grain and fertilizer drill will do the trick, and where fine lime works, it will reduce liming costs much more than the cost of the drill, and the user will have his drill left, in the bargain.

### Demand for Vitamin D Milk

IT IS wise for dairymen who enter into vitamin D milk production to make their intention known to local physicians and nurses, since there is a growing demand for milk of this sort. Milk with a high vitamin D content now is being distributed in many of our larger cities. The child receiving its natural food in this milk is protected from any vitamin D shortage, and the mother is spared the task of adding extra food to supply this highly important vitamin.

*Egg production Increased*

**15 TO 20%**

**WITH Hen-Dine**

## The Amazing New Iodized Calcium Product Which More Than Takes the Place of Oyster Shell

It's a fact! In test after test conducted by practical poultry raisers, Hen-Dine increased egg production from 15 to 20%! Each test was conducted under regular conditions, as follows: Two groups of hens of the same breed, age and thrift were used; one group received oyster shell, the other received Hen-Dine. And here are some other interesting facts:

### There Was No Mortality Among Hen-Dine-Fed Hens

Not a single chicken died in a Hen-Dine-fed pen. Not one soft or thin shell egg was produced in a Hen-Dine-fed pen. In every Hen-Dine-fed pen, the birds were more alert, active, and had better appetites than those which received oyster shell.

### Science Produced Hen-Dine for YOU

Hen-Dine . . . which combines instantly soluble calcium and iodine in proper balance . . . makes possible the easy feeding of iodine

to poultry in uniform amounts. Hen-Dine has been produced by Science to help you make poultry raising more profitable. You owe it to yourself to see what Hen-Dine will do for your flock.

Hen-Dine, which comes in 100-lb. white bags, can be identified by the red band around the top and bottom. Buy a bag of Hen-Dine and start feeding it to your chickens *now!* Your money back if you are not completely satisfied with Hen-Dine feeding results!

**Calcium Carbonate Company**  
43 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.



### Chick-Dine

For Baby Chicks

Start your baby chicks right by feeding Chick-Dine. It builds stronger chicks . . . assures greater livability. Chick-Dine is the same analysis as Hen-Dine but screened for baby chicks. Packed in 5 and 25-lb. bags. Full directions on each bag.

## Why It Pays to Feed HEN-DINE

A composite picture of actual feeding tests—conducted by practical poultrymen with HEN-DINE checked against identical lots fed Oyster Shell—show these startling results:

One 100-lb. bag of Hen-Dine (30-day supply for 300 hens) produced 72 additional eggs—  
at 20c dozen . . . . . \$1.20  
Improved shells (reduced cracks, etc.) 3 dozen eggs at 20c . . . . . .60  
The lives of 2 hens saved . . . . . 3.00  
\$4.80

Cost of 100-lb. bag of Hen-Dine over shells . . . . . .75  
Actual net cash profit from Hen-Dine . . . . . \$4.05

What Hen-Dine has done for others, it will do for you. Read our Money-Back guarantee on every bag.



## HEN-DINE DEALERS

DISTRIBUTORS: The Dannen Grain & Milling Co., St. Joseph, Missouri; Lawrence Mill and Elevator, Lawrence, Kansas; Kiger Produce Co., Washington, Kansas

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| Axtell, Kan.—<br>Farmers Union Coop. Bus. Assn.  | Clifton, Kan.—<br>Farmers Elevator   | Lawrence, Kan.—<br>Cadwell Hatchery<br>Grant's Hatchery & Supply<br>Gleed Bros. Produce<br>Sibley Elevator, R. No. 2<br>White's Produce Co. | Morrowville, Kan.—<br>Stanton Produce Co.                         | Rice, Kan.—<br>P. M. Chubbuck  |
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# If You Haven't Heard This Before

BY THE EDITORS

**M**AYBE this is what we've all been looking for. L. L. Vardell, over in Missouri, has invented a horse collar that is pumped up just like an automobile tire. It should at least be helpful in those cases where it is difficult to find a collar that fits. But patching a puncture—that might be the rub.

## Drainings for Hog Lice?

**T**ROUBLE has been reported in using crankcase drainings on hogs for killing lice. The reason seems to be that some of the anti-knock compounds used in gasoline have gotten into the drainings, and poisoned the hogs. This, as a rule, has been lead poisoning and shows up in various ways. Drainings from cars using low-grade motor fuels apparently are safe. If mange and lice are bothering hogs now, when they cannot be dipped or "doused," a mixture of kerosene and lard will be found good, when applied by hand to the affected parts.

## Seeds That Climb and Fly

**S**TRANGE seeds from many lands, ranging from orchid seed which is a dust so fine it can scarcely be felt, to the double coconut which is a foot in diameter and weighs up to 50 pounds, have been collected by the Department of Agriculture. Of the 289 different seed families in the world, 219 are represented in the collection. The seeds of the traveler's tree of Madagascar are about the size of a coffee kernel and are covered with a silky-fringed coat of bright green. The seed of the bird of paradise flower is black, but half of it is covered with a brilliant scarlet plume. It makes us wonder why. The Australian eucalyptus has small, brown seeds, shaped like tiny boomerangs. Watermelon seeds from Russia have a broken pattern on the outside which often resembles the face of a monkey. A queer tree seed from China has five

## Means Something to Hogs

**S**OYBEANS will be found in many Kansas cornfields this year, as usual, growing where weeds might otherwise be thriving. On fair to good land the soybeans will make no difference to the corn. But they will make a difference to the hogs that may clean up the fields.

wings on the body and three small wings and two large ones growing from the top.

One of the most interesting of the seeds is from Java. It is the seed of a sort of squash which climbs to the top of the tallest trees. The fruits open and scatter seeds an inch in diameter with a crescent-shaped wing 6 inches long and 2 inches wide. The seeds are so shaped that when released they sail down to the ground in a spiral about 20 feet in diameter, resembling tiny airplanes.

## A Peach That Is Shaved

**T**HE nectarine, a home garden fruit rarely found on the market, simply is a peach that has lost the fuzz from the skin. Nectarines originate occasionally as sports on peach trees and can be continued by budding. Seedlings from nectarines usually bear normal peaches.—R. J. Barnett.

## Quite a Bug Bite!

**L**EVYING an insect toll of 2 billion dollars a year is what the bugs are doing to us, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. And if this doesn't make you feel worse, perhaps you can stand the additional information: There are 700,000 kinds of insects in the world that are known, and no doubt several that are not known. In North America there are 50,000 kinds of insects, and of these there are 6,500 kinds being consistently destructive year after year—not counting all the fleas we had last summer.

## More Comfort for Cattle

**A**PPLYING fly spray to dairy cattle in the milking herd, or purebred cattle which are stalled always has been fairly simple. But to use a fly chaser on feeder cattle, a breeding herd, or young stock has been almost impossible. There is a new way to do it, however. A device which applies spray as the animal walks thru a door or narrow gate has been invented and used for several years. This simple outfit is said to save considerable on fly spray, too, because it applies it evenly and without any waste. A method of keeping flies off feeding or breeding cattle will save cattlemen money.

## Five Muskrats to the Acre

**S**WAMPS and marshes—havens for muskrats and other fur animals as well as for waterfowl—grow no farm crops but will produce as much or more from wildlife. Some tidal and inland marsh areas are capable of producing five or more muskrats a year to the acre, in addition to other wildlife. At present market prices, muskrat pelts alone may thus yield \$7 to \$14 an acre each season.

## Less Guess to Grain Test

**A** NEW contraption for grading and sifting grain for dockage has been perfected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It will separate dockage materials from wheat, rye, barley, grain sorghums and flaxseed, as well as remove broken kernels from corn. It also will size barley and oats.

## Be Sure of Your Photos

**T**HE picture you see with your eyes is not so good when you get the prints back from the man who develops them. Even if you use a focusing camera, often the print is not half as good as what you saw on the ground glass. To get an accurate idea of whether your landscape or view will appear in the print as it appears to

you, close one eye and take a look at the view. If it still holds up as a pleasing sight, you may be sure it will be attractive on paper. This is a test I've made for 15 years of picture taking, and altho not an expert, I do better to squint one eye at a scene than to pass on a prospective view with two eyes. Try it.—G. F. J.

## "Auto Bug" Has Lights

**T**HE West Indies have a beetle which has two large spots on its head, and these show up like auto headlights in the dark. When the beetle flies a spot on its belly is exposed and this throws a large brilliant light on the ground. This insect preys on white grubs and is considered quite a friend of the sugar cane grower. Maybe we will need it in the United States if we get to growing more sugar cane.

## Too Much Straw for Pigs

**S**TRAW will help save early spring pigs. But very little is needed inside the farrowing pens. It does the most good banked around small farrowing houses. A farrowing hut can be made out of several "tepee" poles with straw dumped over the top. If colony houses aren't perfectly airtight and the walls seem thin, they are warm enough when banked with straw. If too much straw is put inside the house the sow may make a deep bed and over-ly the pigs. Small pigs can't walk in deep straw and are unable to get out from under the sow's feet.

## Calves That Cost Too Much

**K**NOCKING a heifer calf in the head seems like a waste of at least some good veal. But in too many cases the calf we start to raise doesn't make veal but is kept on, finally to reach the status of a cow. If a good calf from good producing ancestors, that is all right. But we are talking about poor calves.

It requires from \$75 to \$100, mainly feed, to produce a cow from heifer calf

## Doesn't Keep You Out

**T**HOSE who may wish to get into the soil conservation program, but who have sown oats as a nurse crop for clover, may cut the oats for hay. And for the first time many may learn that not only will the yield be good, but the hay exceptionally fine and palatable, and early cutting may, in turn, save the clover.

to her first calf. Looking around at the cattle one generally sees, we find the cows would be pushed to bring \$50 as milkers, and even less as beef. Someone has, apparently, been keeping too many poor calves, and raising them to cowhood at a cost that is twice their worth.

## More Grass for Hogs

**P**ASTURE is the cheapest feed a farmer can provide for his pigs—several different kinds of grass so there will be something seasonal every month. Barley, rye and oats are fine in early spring. Then alfalfa, clover or bluegrass. In July and August, a little field of Sudan grass will help put on pounds while alfalfa or clover is getting started again after cutting.

## BUY SEEDS NOW

Asparagus Roots, doz.....	15c
Rhubarb Roots, doz.....	50c
Senator Dunlap Strawberry Plants, Kansas Grown—hundred.....	50c
Alfalfa Seed, bu.....	\$9.00
Brome Grass.....	14c
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	15c
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State Inspected Atlas Sorgo.....	13c
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**Coe Seed Company**  
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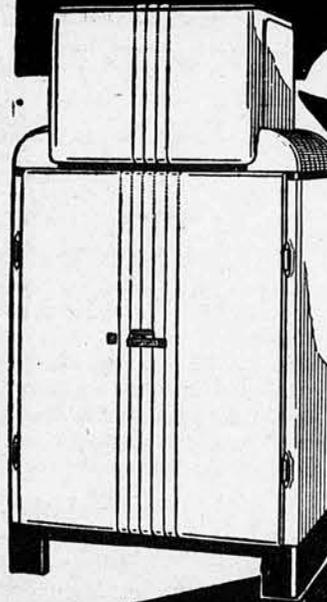
## Do You Want Real ECONOMY?

If you want to balance your work clothing budget insist on FITZ. Fitz work clothes have been a standard of value since 1906. They are built up to meet this standard and not to fit only a set price. You'll never find any skimmed garments in FITZ work clothing. Fitz overalls are built full where roominess is needed for comfort. Reinforcements are placed at every point of strain. They fit not only at first but as long as you wear them. They are double stitched with thread tested for extra long wear. Suspenders are wider and longer and the button holes are made with care; pockets are especially designed.

If you really want to economize just say to your dealer "I want FITZ."

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OVERALLS  
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## DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR COUNTRY HOMES



This exclusive Super Condenser Top means efficient and economical operation

## SUPERFEX MAKES COLD BY BURNING KEROSENE

**S**UPERFEX is the refrigerator that brings the delights and conveniences of city refrigeration to country homes. It keeps foods fresh, freezes ice cubes and makes frozen desserts by burning kerosene—just a few cents worth a day.

All you have to do is light the burners. The rest is automatic. At the end of two hours the burners go out. But Superfex keeps right on working. The burners don't have to be lighted again for 24 hours... or even longer!

Superfex gives you modern refrigeration in its most economical form. Send coupon for complete information.



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SUPERFEX IS A PRODUCT OF PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY

**Pioneer Hardware & Music Co.**

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For information write or 'phone nearest office

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I would like to know more about the SUPERFEX Oil Burning Refrigerator. Please send booklet and name of nearest dealer.

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County..... Street or R.F.D.....

# The First Payment of Blackmail

HOW long have you been here?" Derek demanded. "You pad around like a cat." De Mara smiled imperturbably. "Not long. I don't wear hobnailed boots, and your rugs are thick." He dropped into a comfortable chair and stretched out lazily. "What have you been doing with yourself all day?"

"Nothing much. Hanging around here, mostly." De Mara grinned. "Not a bad place to hang around. I wonder whether you know how lucky you are?" "Oh, it's all right," said Derek indifferently. "I'm not kicking."

He wished de Mara wouldn't harp on that string. People who were used to the right things took them for granted. It occurred to him that he really ought to ease off a little with de Mara. He was all right for a bachelor knocking around town, but a married man had to be more particular about his wife's invitation lists.

De Mara may have felt the chill of caution. "Don't let me detain you if you have anything else on. I just dropped in. Meant to come earlier, but I got in a little game and it kept up all the afternoon. Rotten luck, too." He yawned in a bored way. "I dropped six hundred before we quit."

"I thought you never lost." "Never?" A black flash came into the narrowed eyes. "That's nasty." "Oh, you know what I mean. The luck usually runs your way."

NOT always." De Mara's mouth drew into a thin line and relaxed again. "Sorry you feel so edgy," he added blandly. "I was going to ask you to advance me the six hundred, but I seem to have struck a bad time."

There was a perceptible moment of hesitation. Derek was suddenly realizing that de Mara already owed him a lot of money. He really did not know how much. The man had a genius for the casual touch. And Derek was in debt himself. He had lavish tastes and a careless hand.

"Sorry," he said curtly, "but I can't this time. I got in a hole the last quarter, and as soon as my allowance came in the sharks got me. In fact, I was going to ask if you could let me have something on that last loan."

The lift of de Mara's brows was deliberately unpleasant. "You're not half as broke as you might be if old Denny Bryce got on to a few things."

"Aren't you making a little free with my personal affairs?"

The tone was arrogant, but Derek's throat was suddenly dry. De Mara only smiled as he arose from his chair.

"Perhaps," he said coolly, "I've found them interesting."

He turned as if to go, but first took a few steps to the chair where Mavis had sat. He stooped and picked up a tiny trifle, and laid it on the table. A woman's handkerchief.

"At least," he added deliberately, "I haven't any deserted wife running around the country with another man. Charming girl, Derek, but you really shouldn't have her visit you here."

Derek stared at him with flaming eyes and nervously twitching lips. Sick apprehension caught at the pit of his stomach. Loss, humiliation, hideous scandal! They rose in grimacing shapes and gibbered at him. How had de Mara found it out? How long had he known?

From the door de Mara looked back jauntily. "I suppose it's all right for me to borrow that six hundred from Denny Bryce?"

"You blackmailing swine! So that's the way you make your filthy living!"

A rush of fury throbbed in Derek's head. He raised a threatening fist.

"Prove it!" he demanded thickly, and de Mara laughed, very softly.

DON'T you think you'd better can the melodrama? The point is that you'd have to do some proving, and that might be awkward."

Derek's face had gone grey. He did not answer, and de Mara's manner changed suddenly. The insolent assurance dropped from him; he came back and gave Derek a friendly slap on the shoulder.

"See here, old man, we don't want to fight. I like you and I want to be your friend. I've known this thing for months, and I haven't said a thing about it, have I? Only you were so nasty about that little loan that it got my back up."

There was no response to the familiar hand on his shoulder. Derek's face was coldly sullen. Something came out of his pocket and slapped viciously on the table. It was a check book. A pen ran swiftly; there was a sharp sound of tearing paper.

"There!" said Derek in a hard voice. "Hold it for a day or two until I can deposit against it."

"Thanks awfully. I knew you'd be a good fellow about it." George folded the check carefully and turned once more to take his departure.

"And no offense about that other business. I'm your friend, if you only knew it. I don't want to see you lose everything to dear Cousin Peter."

It was the truest thing that de Mara had yet said. He did not want Peter Craig to get Derek's inheritance. Peter would be no easy man to blackmail. He had a sudden, swift vision—steel fingers on his throat

## 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. Next day Derek tries to see Mavis—and succeeds. Later Peter takes a strange trip. And returns to find Mavis in Derek's apartment—and in his arms.

## HONEYMOON WIFE By AGNES LOUISE PROVOST (Copyright. All Rights Reserved.)

—a hard contemptuous face above his. No mercy in it. Ugh!

Once more he stopped at the door.

"I suppose the big idea is that Peter will do the noble thing and step aside when the time comes? Great stuff, if it works. But perhaps you haven't noticed that Peter and the lady are on pretty good terms. Keep your eyes open, old man."

With a significant lift of brow de Mara was gone. On the table Derek's check book lay, still open at a partly filled stub. His first payment of blackmail. Even Derek knew that it had only begun.

The long train from the north pulled into Fairfield station. Peter Craig had come home at last, bringing the wife whom nobody in Fairfield had seen—except Monty Bates—and with them that sharp-tongued old lady, Miss Anne Craig, who had made an eccentric third in Peter's protracted honeymoon.

A young Negro in a very new uniform hurried forward to meet them with an expansive grin, and some

first miserable hours had gone. Mavis also was watching familiar streets slip by, and Peter knew it. Not so familiar as they were to him, since she had seen them only two or three times a year, but they were the only ones she had known, and had been graven on a child's memory. A child in an ugly cotton dress, sitting beside Anse Culver on the seat of a creaking farm wagon, behind plodding mules. Now she wore a smart Patou model of deceiving simplicity, and was humming softly thru Fairfield's streets in Peter Craig's car, behind a uniformed chauffeur. She seemed calm enough, but Peter guessed that taut nerves twitched beneath the composure. So much could happen in Fairfield to Mavis Craig, born a Culver, of the queer and despised Hill Road.

They were out of the town. A little river glistened, wide fields and pleasant country places slipped by. They were dignified Colonial houses, pillared and white, but one far ahead was quaintly different, a cluster of red gables above a wall of green.

"Look!" said Peter.

THE car swung into a sharply remembered drive, doors were flung open, with a glimpse of a hallway showing dark gleams of polished wood; an old colored man was bowing there—another stabbing memory. All that was needed to complete the picture was a dumbly suffering child, plumbing the depths of misery.

"Welcome home," said Peter's voice, and brought her back to life again.

The rest was a dream. She heard Peter laughing and asking interested questions; she answered greetings from the old Negro, whose deep bow gave no hint that Jim Tait remembered, and from a large, richly smiling Negress who overflowed a doorway with ample flesh and answered to the slender name of Petunia.

The rooms were piercingly familiar. She had been in this friendly gabled house only a few hours, months before, but every detail stood out clearly. There was the large room where Derek had first taken her in his hot headed fury, the smaller one where he had curtly ordered her to wait while he saw his cousin, the out-of-door breakfast room beyond, red tiled and flush with the ground, where she had choked down her first breakfast with a strange, kind man whose name was Peter. She made her escape as soon as she could and went out there.

It was welcoming and calm, just as she remembered it. Beyond it was the garden that Peter loved, a place of serene spaces and massed fragrance, of pleasant, green bordered alleys and the long slope to the little river. Peter's garden. Peter's home. Hers also for a few months, and then there would be the end.

For now she knew that it must be the end. Not a real ending, since one had to live on, but a sharp cutting of ties, and then silence. It had to be that. No more long, beautiful days in the dear companionship that had grown and grown; no reason nor excuse for her to stay on in Peter's house after Derek was master of his inheritance and free to acknowledge a wife. And Derek wanted to acknowledge her. At last.

Love was dead and she was shackled to it. And Derek was waiting impatiently for the toy he had thrown away. How could life be so twisted and illogical? Rebellion surged over her. The only answer now was to get away, somewhere—anywhere—as far as she could, and begin again . . . leaving Peter here in the friendly gabled house . . . and the garden.

"Do you like it?" That was Peter, at her shoulder.

"It's heavenly, Peter." He had caught her at a poignant moment. Peter looked at her quickly.

"I HOPE you will be happy here," he said quietly. "It is your home, as long as you will stay. No matter what happens—"

He broke off abruptly, and his manner changed as quickly as his speech. "Oh—here's Derek."

A tall figure in flannels was sauntering up from the boat landing. "Lo," said Derek calmly. "Just get in?"

"Yes," Peter was equally laconic. "I thought you were in New York."

"Not immovably. I decided that there were attractions here."

He caught Mavis's hand in a careless gesture that was a caress. She said, "Hello, Derek," and withdrew the hand, and he looked at her attentively, and then at Peter. Mavis felt suddenly that she must put an

end to it or scream.

"You two may amuse each other; I am going to my room. Sorry to be inhospitable, Derek, but we've just come in."

Peter stood aside to let her pass. Derek frowned; that eternal "we" irritated him, but she made her escape with a breath of relief. The thought of Derek and Peter quarreling over her was shameful.

Derek, already back at Bellaire, a new Derek, moody, demanding and jealous. Were there to be no last few months of Paradise after all?

Whatever the undercurrents might be, the surface of life moved along smoothly enough in the Craig household. Fairfield had set the seal of its approval (Continued on Page 27)

## Your Help Is Appreciated

I surely like the stories in Kansas Farmer and this one, "Honeymoon Wife," above all I have read so far. I would like another as good as this one is, and of the same type. If I couldn't get that, I would prefer a good ranch story.

I like the stories you have been running so far, but would appreciate some wild west stories next. That would please a lot of us.

I like the stories in Kansas Farmer very much. Would suggest "Ma Cinderella" by Harold Bell Wright, for the next story.

I am a constant reader of Kansas Farmer and I would like very much to tell you exactly the kind of story I think the Kansas folks would like best to see in print. That is a settlers' story; stories of the days when Kansas was young. Not blood and thunder varieties that most early day writers seem to think was the way things were, but common ordinary tales like we listen to the old folks tell. I have been privileged to read a story written by one who was born here shortly after the railroad was built, and would like very much to see such tales in print.

I think your serial, "Honeymoon Wife" is real thrilling.

As you have given everyone a chance to help select the next story, I am glad to have an opportunity to give my selection. My choice would be "Light of the Western Stars," or "Rainbow Trail" by Zane Grey.

I think a Western romance would be just fine.

loiterers on the platform turned for a second look. Fairfield was a small town, and Peter's marriage had made a wide ripple of excitement in it.

The car whisked them away and sped thru sleepy streets. Familiar streets they were, shady and intimate, with square, dignified old houses set back in deep yards, small neighborly stores, several ambitious business blocks and the white Court House facing its pleasant square. Home. There was an oddly contented look in Peter's eyes as he looked out, noting each minute change.

Now and then he glanced at Mavis. They had not been on quite the same comradely terms since the night when he had interrupted that close embrace in Derek's rooms, but at least the constraint of those

on Peter's wife. Monty Bates, who came first of all, voiced a general view. "Charming girl, and extraordinarily pretty. With a manner. Remarkable how one can be deceived—I thought her extraordinarily shy the first time I met her. But, of course, I dashed in on them unexpectedly, and it must have been embarrassing. I was frightfully bowled over myself to find a strange girl in Peter's house."

Thus Monty chattered, going his garrulous way.

Another early visitor was Nancy Wingate, the impish little blonde whom Mavis had met, very briefly, at the Racquet Club, and later in town. She dropped in, as Nancy usually did, with lively informality, quite early and on horseback, in a hard-used riding suit. Peter had already told Mavis that Nancy was a Fairfield girl, who had been visiting friends up North.

"I love her," said Mavis after the irrepressible Nancy had gone. "She's so real."

#### New Friends for Mavis

Nancy came again a day or two later, this time in a pert little roadster with another girl, dark and languidly graceful, and proffered one of her off-hand introductions.

"This is Vee Armitage, darling, a vampish creature, but not bad when you know her. Vee, this is the wretch who got Peter away from us. Hello, Peter, you needn't look conceited about it. 'Lo, Derek, you too? Just look at the bad pennies rolling in!"

"Nancy, darling, you're outrageous." This in Vee's sweetly drawing voice. "I've wanted to meet you, Mrs. Craig. I hope you are going to stay in Fairfield now. You've been away so long."

"I hope so," said Mavis. "I love Fairfield." She knew that both Derek and Peter were listening to that trifling social commonplace and wondering how much meaning it held.

She liked Vee Armitage, too, altho in quite a different way. Vee was serene and lovely. The Armitage women had a tradition of beauty; the Armitage men had been personages, far beyond the limits of little Fairfield.

#### Will Someone Recognize Her?

Sometimes a little cold feeling crept over Mavis as she wondered what these people would think and say if they should suddenly find out who she was . . . what a sham she was. It seemed impossible that someone, some day, should not look at Mrs. Peter Craig with some faint stir of recognition, and awake abruptly to the recollection of a queer looking little girl, staring round-eyed from the seat of a farm wagon.

Peter watched her thoughtfully in these days, at least when he was home, but he was away a great deal, driving around the country on business that he did not definitely explain. Mavis watched him go with a tight feeling around her heart. A month ago they would have gone together, making a picnic of it, but everything has been changed since that wretched night in Derek's rooms. Even Peter.

Only Aunt Anne guessed that Peter was deliberately denying himself the things he most wanted, perhaps to leave her free to see as much of Derek as she wished; perhaps because daily and hourly companionship with the one woman, under his own roof and yet so far away, was a little more than a human man could bear.

Derek made good use of Peter's absences, altho the frequent presence of others gave him small chance for monopoly, and Peter always returned in time to act as escort.

#### Eight Times More Moisture

GEORGE S. KNAPP  
State Board of Agriculture

GROUND water supplies on our Kansas upland can be increased only if loss by evaporation can be reduced. Evaporation takes more than 96 per cent of the rainfall on the High Plains before it can escape either as surface runoff or by deep percolation. If tillage methods can be devised or conservation measures carried out which will add only 1 inch more of the rainfall to the ground water supply annually, it will increase the supply of our ground water reservoir 8 times. The importance of this cannot be over-estimated.

#### Brome Stands Dry Weather

TWO head of livestock to the acre was the carrying capacity of W. W. Sondker's Brome grass pasture, near Holton, last summer. Even that much grazing didn't keep it down during the favorable part of the season. Mr. Sondker seeded the Brome grass on summer-fallow land in the fall. However, most Eastern Kansas soils will be carrying enough moisture this spring to bring tame grass seedlings thru the summer, unless the soil is rough or very poor. Brome grass makes a heavy sod which withstands dry weather and keeps soil from washing.

Derek was frequently on edge of late. Little things irritated him. Sometimes he was coaxing and tender, as in those first days; often he was difficult and demanding, and sulky because she held him literally at arm's length. There were no more passionate embraces.

"I am supposed to be Peter's wife," she flashed at him. "You were glad of that once, and so long as I stay in his house you must act as if I were."

She had him there. He sulked again, coaxed, muttered something about putting an end to that business pretty soon, and then gave a grudging promise. But always the devil of jealousy lurked in his eyes when Peter was there.

#### An Unwelcome Guest

Three weeks had gone by with no word from de Mara and Derek, with his usual easy optimism, was congratulating himself that the thing wouldn't be half as bad as he had thought. He came in from The Gables in a more cheerful mood one afternoon, and paused in the hall to look over some letters.

"Hello, Derek."

He looked up with a jerk of surprise to see de Mara, cool and assured, coming down the stairs. A wave of helpless fury swept over him.

"When did you get here?" he demanded coldly.

George's face was bland. The sense of power was pleasant, but he was not the man to crowd an advantage too far. "I just arrived an hour ago," he said politely. "I hope I haven't come at an awkward time. Jackson said you were out, so I took the liberty of having my things sent up."

For a moment the hall blurred red before Derek's eyes. Not content with blackmailing him for money, de Mara was calmly quartering himself in his home.

De Mara was watching him thru slitted lids.

"Of course," he said softly, "if I intrude—"

Derek pulled himself together. "Oh, it's all right." He muttered it ungraciously. "It's pretty slow down here, that's all. I'll get a crowd together before long."

#### More Trouble for Derek

Once established, de Mara proved diplomatic. There was no mention of Derek's private affairs nor Peter Craig's, and when money passed between them it was still a "loan." Derek had an uneasy feeling that this was merely small change, and that as soon as he became master of his own money de Mara would come down on him for a lump sum. He mentioned de Mara's arrival to Peter with rather elaborate indifference.

"He's yours if you want him," said Peter bluntly. "But don't go out of your way to bring him here. How long is he going to stay?"

"How do I know? He just happened along." Derek did not look Peter squarely in the eye. "I know you don't like him," he broke out irritably, "but since he is here, I wish you'd be decent to him."

"I usually am decent to other people's guests. I merely don't feel inclined to include him as one of mine."

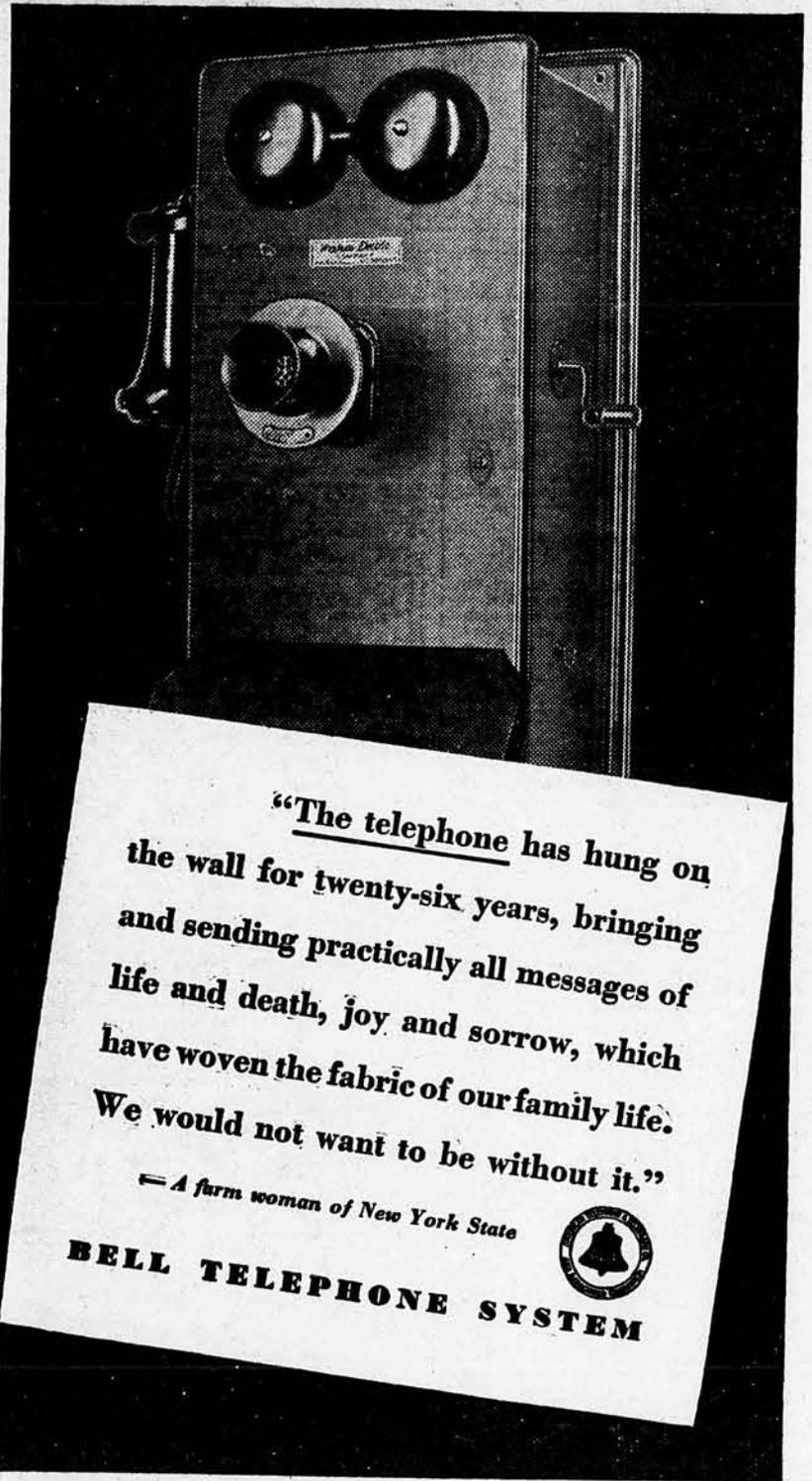
"But suppose he wants to come over here?"

Peter looked at him attentively. "What's the matter? Are you in any trouble with de Mara?"

Derek ought to tell Peter, but the very crispness of that tone was a warning.

"There's nothing the matter," he said impatiently.

(To Be Continued)



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SEEDS, PLANTS, NURSERY STOCK

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SEEDS, PLANTS, NURSERY STOCK

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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. Write American Technical Institute, Box 59, Airport, Des Moines, Iowa.

WORK FOR UNCLE SAM. START \$105-\$175 month. Men-women. Try next examinations. Sample coaching free. Write today sure. Franklin Institute, Dept. K30, Rochester, N. Y.

AUTO MECHANICS, DIESEL, BODY-FENDER repairing, welding, electric refrigeration. Low rates. Stevinson's 2008-L Main, Kansas City, Mo.

### PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS SECURED. REASONABLE TERMS. 72-page book and advice free. Registered Patent Attorney, L. F. Randolph, Dept. 720, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St. Washington, D. C.

### TANNING

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

### LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

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

### TREE KILLERS

ENOUGH TO KILL OVER 200 SPROUTS OR trees \$2.40. Bo-Ko Company, Jonestown, Miss.

### WANT TO BUY

WANTED, COMMON WEEDS BY STEADY Buyers. Details with magazine opportunities, 10c. International Agency, KF-1, Cincinnati.

### 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.

### AUCTION SCHOOLS

BE AN AUCTIONEER A PLEASANT PROFITABLE occupation. Send for catalog. Also how to receive home study course, free. Fred Reppert School of Auctioneering, Box KF, Decatur, Ind.

### MALE HELP WANTED

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

### MISCELLANEOUS

STAMPS FROM OLD LETTERS VALUABLE. Cash paid for stamps and collections. Enclose 10c for detailed catalog. Cedar Stamp Co., C-74, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

SPARROW TRAP—GET RID OF THESE pests. Any boy can make one. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A West St., Topeka, Kan.

TRUCK COVERS FACTORY TO YOU. Beatrice Tent & Awning Co., 114 N. 3rd Street, Beatrice, Nebr.

### REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

### LAND—COLORADO

LOCATE WHERE POSSIBILITIES ARE only limited by your own ability. Crop failures unknown. Write M. G. Kimsey, Hayden, Colo.

### LAND—KANSAS

GEO. W. FINNUP HAS SOME GOOD FARMS for sale in Finney, Barber and Greenwood counties. See him at once for prices and terms. Established 1870. Garden City, Kan.

400 ACRES, IMPROVED TRACTOR LAND. Well, windmill. Hard road, 3 1/2 miles town. Want smaller farm. Difference easy terms. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

80 ACRES, ALL BOTTOM, 6 ROOMS, 2 BARNs, on slab, electricity, 3 miles Emporia. To close an estate, \$75.00 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

TRADE CHOICE INCOME BUSINESS PROPERTY in Kansas City for wheat or cattle ranch. C. S. Lips, 609 Minnesota, Kansas City, Kan.

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

###

**LAND—MISCELLANEOUS**

111 ACRES, EQUIPPED WITH 13 CATTLE, 3 mares, 2 sows, 12 hogs, 80 poultry, growing crops; just 1/4 mile state highway, 1/2 mile village; part creek bottom, grows alfalfa, red clover, other crops; good frame house, 50-ft. barn, 2 tenant houses; possession now, \$2300, part cash. Free April catalog. United Farm Agency, KF-428 B. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**DO YOU WANT A HOME AMONG AMERICAN people, beautifully forested hills, lakes, rivers, fish, game, 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.**

**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.

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

**FREE BOOK ON MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, MONTANA, IDAHO, WASHINGTON, OREGON FARMS.** Low rates. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 402, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

**Our Heavy Moisture Users**

**ALFALFA** dried out the soil in the last 2 years to a depth of 18 feet, H. E. Myers, Kansas State College, found. Sweet clover, also growing 2 seasons, reduced soil moisture 14 to 15 feet. In one season Sweet clover took out moisture to 10 feet below ground. Native sod, soybeans or annual grains such as corn, oats and wheat didn't produce a dry layer below 7 feet. Depth and degree of drying with all crops depends on rainfall. With heavy rainfall, even alfalfa didn't reduce the moisture so far into the soil.

Sweet clover has been recommended as an excellent crop to grow ahead of alfalfa. Since it may dry the soil to a depth of 9 to 14 feet, it is doubtful whether alfalfa will be able to make use of deep soil moisture in clover ground unless the land is fallowed in between the crops. Alfalfa should be able to make use of deep moisture in order to give its best results. But its roots can't go thru dry soil to get to deeper water.

**Too Rough for Alfalfa**

**WHEN** stacking hay in new fields of alfalfa a lot of care needs to be used so as not to harm plants around the stacks, or in paths between the stack and outer edges of the field. Tractor wheels with heavy lugs harm stands most when the tractor is used for sweeping. A low-cost way to prevent this is to buy road-rims to bolt on the wheels. Another which can be used with success where large acreages are to be handled, is to take off the lugs. Probably the best kind of wheels for tractors on alfalfa fields are rubber-tired. They give highest grade traction, without damaging the stand in the least.

**Kansas Crops and Outlook**

(Continued from Page 21)

alfalfa never got big enough to protect the ground, so many plan to sow this spring. Many new tractors have been purchased during the last month, about 1/4 of them are small size. Horses high and scarce. Livestock in good demand. Hatcheries doing a rushing business. Some farmers getting low on water for livestock. Plenty of seed corn for sale. Some farm land has not been rented. Eggs, 14c; cream, 28c; corn, 75c; oats, 40c.—Lester Broyles.

**Kiowa**—Lots of gardens put out. Almost everyone has potatoes planted. Wheat surely looks nice but needs rain. We are having lots of dust. Eggs, 13c to 14c; cream, 28c; flour, \$1.50 for 48 lbs.; alfalfa, 95c cwt.; prairie hay, 45c a bale.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

**Leavenworth**—Oats going in ground in nice condition. Very cold and dry, vegetation making very little growth. Feed so scarce not as many early chicks as usual. Hogs very scarce in country. Eggs too cheap, everything considered. Not many hens on farm. Eggs, 15c.—Mrs. Ray Long-acre.

**Lincoln**—Wheat nearly covers the ground and looks pretty good, generally speaking. While we have moisture in the ground, high winds have damaged some wheat to quite an extent. Oats have suffered more than wheat. Late freezes, wind and dry weather have hurt the crop considerably. Alfalfa slow in starting.—R. W. Greene.

**Linn**—We are having some dry weather. Oats and flax will be poor stands unless we get rain soon. Grass seed that was seeded last fall all right yet, but too dry for spring seeding. Farmers get a good price for produce they sell but grain is so high it cuts the profit down. Some good wheat, but a lot should be plowed up as a poor crop scarcely pays expenses. Corn, 80c; oats, 35c; eggs, 15c; cream, 28c.—W. E. Rigdon.

**Lyon**—More cold, freezing weather was hard on wheat and gardens. Most farmers have enough feed for stock until grass comes. Don't know yet whether peaches are killed.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marshall**—Wheat doesn't look so good. It seems the cold weather killed a lot of it. Plenty of hay for sale, not much market for it. Many baby chicks. Sheep shearing is in order at present. Farmers disking ground

for corn. Seed corn, \$1.50 to \$2; millet seed, 75c; corn, 65c; wheat, 95c; oats, 35c; seed potatoes, \$1.50 to \$2.—J. D. Stosz.

**Ness**—Most wheat in our county is in very fair condition, but needs moisture. Pastures showing a little green, feed getting short and being stretched to the limit.—James Mc-Hill.

**Osage**—A good acreage of oats has been planted and the crop showing up fine. Most wheat looks good, a few spots frozen out and will be plenty thin. Some is being pastured. Cattle went thru winter in fine condition. A good many tractors have been sold. Much plowing to be done. Surface soil very dry. Some oats blew out, and we need top moisture badly. Seed potatoes \$1.90 cwt., and every farmer put out a large patch. Lots of baby chicks.—James Farr.

**Rawlins**—Having some stormy weather, had some snow, but it blew into a blizzard and didn't do much good for crops. We need a good, general rain. Wheat winter killed quite a little. Ground very dry in wheat fields. Some farm sales, stuff brings good prices. Scarcely any farming being done, too dry.—J. A. Kelley.

**Republic**—Had an April Fool snow storm which may do a little good. More moisture is badly needed. A few oats were up before this freeze. Cattlemen are feeding more hay now than last winter. However, hay is cheap. Much road and highway work going on in this county. Many farmers interested in new farm program.—W. R. Snapp.

**Rice**—Recent freezes have damaged early vegetation and fruit considerably. Wheat generally looking good. Livestock in good condition. Plenty of activity in oil fields and many new wells being staked. Farm Bureau and 4-H clubs starting out for a big year of intensive work. A few sales being held. Wheat, 91c; hens, 16c; eggs, 14c; cream, 28c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Rooks**—Oats and barley being seeded, some sprouted. Many are listing fields to keep from blowing. County commissioners requiring some land to be listed, but most farmers co-operating. At a sale here one cow got a lone bid of \$20. Hatcheries cannot supply the demand for baby chicks. Bran, \$1; seed corn, \$2.50; oats, 65c; barley, 62c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Winter wheat holding on remarkably well considering dry weather. March yielded only 2 per cent of normal precipitation, and the first 3 months of the year only 15 per cent of normal. Oats and barley coming up to very poor stands. Pastures not doing much yet. Livestock quite thin. Some fields in the county blowing considerably. Dust storms frequent but not as numerous or as severe as last year.—Wm. Crotinger.

**Smith**—A few dust storms but not much damage. Early wheat all O. K., a little or the very late blew out. Large acreage of oats and barley seeded. Disking corn ground in full swing. Plenty of feed and plenty of home-grown seed corn and sorghums. Cattle doing well. Hogs very scarce, any number of farmers without a hog. Cream, 27c; eggs, 15c; corn, 70c.—Harry Saunders.

**Sumner**—We need rain for spring crops and pastures. Wheat in most parts unhurt from lack of moisture. Oats in some fields have not come up, some poor stands. Only 11 of an inch moisture since January 31.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

**Wallace**—We had fairly good weather for March—only not much moisture until March 31 when it began snowing and blowing, and continued snowing on April 1. Hoping for more needed moisture to begin farming operations.—E. B. Kuhn.

**Washington**—A light snow fell April 1, more moisture badly needed. Wheat outlook not very good. Oats all seeded but none up. There is a scarcity of adapted seed corn for sale, also kafir and sorgo seed. Lots of feed on hand and there will be some to carry over. There is a big demand for small chicks. Butterfat, 28c; eggs, 13c; hens, 15c.—Ralph B. Cole.

**Wyandotte**—A real good rain would be appreciated. Wheat frozen out some on ridges, especially late seeded. Most fields, however, greening up nicely. New alfalfa looks very bad, scarcely worth leaving. Large oats acreage seeded. About usual acreage will be planted to corn. Seed corn scarce and high. Smallest pig crop for many years. Baby chicks beginning to appear. Most farmers will have enough feed to carry them until grass. Potato planting virtually finished. Nearly impossible to hire help as so many are on relief. Eggs, 16c; corn, 70c; oats, 35c.—Warren Scott.

**IN THE FIELD**

Jesse E. Johnson  
John W. Johnson  
Capper Farm Press  
Topeka, Kansas

R. E. Cobb, Wilson, Kan., is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer, 50 good Hereford cows and 40 Hereford calves.

Leonard O. Fowler, breeder of registered Poland China hogs, Russell, Kan., offers for sale some early January pigs out of nice litters. Pure bred and papers furnished.

Clarence Shane reports a big demand for Chester White pigs. The gilts are all sold but he still has a few boars. Because he can't use him longer to advantage he will sell his 18 months old registered herd boar.

You can surely pick the registered Polled Shorthorn future herd bull out of bulls of serviceable ages that J. C. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan., are offering for sale this spring. Write them for descriptions and prices.

Mora Gideon, Emmett, Kan., 12 miles north of St. Marys, Kan., on Highway 40, offers for sale some nice registered Percherons, a three year old stallion and some mares. Also choice registered Hereford yearling bulls.

The Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown, Kan., change copy in their advertisement this week and offer for sale some nice, well bred fall Hampshire boars. You will find the breeding and quality of the best and prices that are in line.

C. G. Steele & Sons of Barnes, Kan., will sell one or two choice heifers in their April 25th sale, bred to their new herd bull Royal Prince Domino

21st. One of the Intense Domino bulls now in service, his full brothers have sold up to \$1,000.

T. I. Brown, Arlington, Kan., is advertising in the Jersey cattle of Kansas Farmer this issue 100 Jerseys, mostly purebred and 50 of them in milk. He offers cows, route, crop and lease and the dairy has an income of \$25 per day right now. Better write him if you need cows.

Ober Lichlyter of Augusta, offers high grade Guernsey and Brown Swiss cows and heifers, fresh, and heavy springers, open heifers and young bulls. This appears to be a very good time to locate and buy dairy cows. Smaller farms and more intense methods make it necessary to depend more on cows than formerly.

Monday, May 11, is the date of the annual Krotz stock farm Aberdeen-Angus sale at Odell, Neb. Odell is just a short distance over the state line from Washington county, Kansas. In the sale will be 50 splendid cattle, of the richest breeding. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer, but you can write today for the catalog and be sure of receiving it in plenty of time.

A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kan., breeder and exhibitor at leading fairs every fall, and who conducts a registered Jersey cattle dairy, is advertising some young bulls sired by his Oxford Zenia Volunteer, and out of dams with records of 643.65 pounds of fat and 11,393 pounds of milk. Some of these bulls are old enough for service, others are youngsters that will make their mark finally in the Jersey world.

We are beginning to get reports from breeders about their spring crop of pigs. Here is a good one from Clarence Rowe, Scranton, Kan., Osage county: "Just a line this evening to let you know we have some wonderful pigs, (Poland Chinas) already farrowed, 70 of them and they are sure nice. Wish you and Jesse could drive down and see them." Mr. Rowe is offering some gilts bred to Cavalier for May litters. Also some fall boar pigs.

Locust Dell Milking Shorthorns, Bloomington, Kan., Osborne county, owned and bred by Walter S. Mischner, owner, represent real registered Milking Shorthorn breeding. In his advertisement in Kansas Farmer this issue he offers for sale imported Pencoyd Cardinal and some nice sons of this good bull that are out of daughters of General Clay 4th, the great bull that had 12 record of merit daughters. Write for descriptions and prices.

L. E. Conger, Yates Center, Kan.; D. C. Diver, Chanute, and Frank Stone of Chanute, all Kansas Utility Co. officers at Chanute, have purchased the old Paint Creek Farm, Hiattville, Kan., and are stocking it with registered Shorthorn cattle. They have purchased so far 43 head, not including several they bought at the J. H. Taylor sale at Chapman, Kan., March 18. They are running around 700 sheep on the farm now. There is 800 acres in the ranch.

Polled Herefords, bred on four farms in Dickinson by The Riffels, are attracting favorable attention far and near. Not long ago Jess Riffel sold a bull to go to Australia that was grown and developed on his farm. His father, Isaac Riffel, Enterprise, also breeds the best and two other sons bred them at Hope, Kan., all within a radius of 25 miles of Abilene. They are advertising at the present time in Kansas Farmer. Address, Riffels, at either Enterprise, Woodbine or Hope, Kan.

The stock sale held on the Grant Engle farm in Dickinson county recently was another evidence of the better general conditions that have come to the farmers of Kansas. A bunch of nice utility grade Shorthorns, some grade bred sows and grade sheep together with a little farm machinery sold for a total of over \$3,700. The sale was advertised in Kansas Farmer and buyers came from many sections of Dickinson and adjoining counties. The high integrity of Mr. Engle and his father was a big factor in the prices the stock brought.

The many friends of the late E. W. Obitts, Holstein breeder of Herington, Kan., will be glad to know that the fine herd he so carefully founded has remained intact. Mrs. Obitts moved to the farm soon after her husband's death and the work of breeding better Holsteins is going forward as always. The second bull from the Maytag farm is now in service. He is from a dam with a thousand pound record. The present calf crop is mostly from the bull that preceded this one. Milk is being weighed and individual records being made at present.

It is always a real pleasure to start an advertisement for a breeder like Clarence Miller of Alma, Kan., a young man that breeds Durocs of the very best. In a letter just received from him he requests that we start his advertisement again in this issue of Kansas Farmer offering last fall boars for sale, registered, immuned and shipped on approval. Mr. Miller's statement means just what it says. These boars are excellently bred, well grown and of a type that will suit you. He will send you a good boar if you favor him with your order. He reports over 100 spring pigs this spring.

For more than 20 years G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., has unselfishly spent his time and money in the interests of the great breed of hogs, Durocs, and during the years that the hog business was on the rocks "Mel" Shepherd was one of the staunch breeders who stood by the ship and breeders all over the country will be glad to know that he weathered the storm.

**BELGIAN HORSES**

**Reg. Belgian Stallions**

20 head of sorrel 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**

**STALLIONS AND JACKS**

**50 Jacks Ready for Service**

A few registered Percheron, Belgian and Morgan Stallions for sale.

**HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, DIGHTON, KAN.**

**AUCTIONEERS**

**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. Mculloch, Clay Center, Kan.

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

**BROWN SWISS CATTLE**

**Young Brown Swiss Bulls**

Choice individuals and good breeding. Out of cows with D. H. I. A. records. Inspection invited.

**G. D. SLUSS, ELDORADO, KAN.**

**GUERNSEY CATTLE**

**Fresh and Heavy Springers**

Young cows, high grade Guernseys and Brown Swiss. A number of bred and open heifers. One yearling Guernsey bull, one yearling Brown Swiss bull—both registered and richly bred. Tb. and blood tested.

**Ober Lichlyter, Box 223, Augusta, Kan.**

**HEREFORD CATTLE**

**18 Reg. Hereford Bulls**

Yearlings. Bright Stanway and Benu Mischief breeding. Good individuals. Federal tested for abortion and Tb.

**WM. J. OLSEN, ALTA VISTA, KAN.**

**For Immediate Sale**

50 good Hereford cows; 40 good Hereford calves.

**R. E. COBB, WILSON, KAN.**

**POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE**

**Now Offering Choice Bulls**

**Ready For Service**

Harmon, Worthmore, Mischief, Domino bloodlines. Write your wants or see the herd at your convenience.

**GOERNANDT BROS.**  
Aurora - Kansas  
(Cloud county) Worthmore

**Riffel's Polled Herefords**

For Sale: 15 bulls 10 to 24 months old. Plato, Hermon, Ion, Worthmore, Mischief and Domino breeding. Also some females of different ages. Address,

**Riffel Bros., Enterprise or Hope, Kan.**

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

**Dressler's Record Bulls**

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

**H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.**

**SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS**

We have for sale three extra nice young bulls, 8 months old. Sired by our All American Junior herd sire. These youngsters are out of cows with nice records.

**Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.**

**JERSEY CATTLE**

**100 Jerseys Excellent Breeding**

Mostly pure bred, 50 milking. With route, crop and lease. \$25 daily income.

**T. I. BROWN, ARLINGTON, KAN.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**Highland Farms Shorthorns**

For Sale: 5 bulls, from 10 to 15 months old. Reds and roans. Best of quality and breeding. Priced reasonable.

**E. C. Lacy & Sons, Miltonvale (Cloud Co.), Kan.**

**POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**Clippers and Brown dales**

Choice bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls. Some show type. Halter broke.

**J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.**

**CHESTER WHITE HOGS**

**REGISTERED CHESTER WHITES**

Sows and gilts to farrow March and April. Weaning pigs, either sex. Cholera immuned. Moved from Waldo to Russell on Sutton Ranch.

**Martin Claussen, Russell, Kan.**

**DUROC HOGS**

**100 HIGH CLASS SOWS AND GILTS**

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

**W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.**

**EASY FEEDING DUROCS**

We offer fancy, registered fall boars of the early maturing type. Broad, deep bodies, short legs, smooth and sound. Immuned, shipped on approval.

**Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.**

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS**

**Quigley Hampshire Boars**

A few choice, well grown Fall boars ready for service for your fall breeding.

**QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARM**  
Williamstown, Kan.

**Livestock Advertising Copy**

Should Be Addressed to

**Kansas Farmer**  
Livestock Advertising Dept.,  
Topeka, Kansas

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

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

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

**SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE**

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

pretty well and in this issue of the Kansas Farmer he is advertising gilts for April farrow bred to his new boar, Streamline Ace. He also has boars for sale of all ages. Write him for full particulars about what he has for sale at once.

Up in Brown county, on his farm near Everest, Tonnes Torkelson, a well known breeder of registered Holsteins, is holding a reduction sale of 35 pure bred cattle Tuesday, April 21. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer and anyone interested in good Holsteins will not be disappointed if they attend this sale. There are 28 females and seven bulls. The D. H. I. A. record for this herd is a good one, 348 pounds of fat average. For the sale catalog write to the owner, Tonnes Torkelson, Everest, Kan. You will find it interesting. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Kansas Hereford breeders have always appreciated Colorado grown Herefords and will be interested in the big Hereford show and sale, an annual event, to be held at Greeley, Colo., Tuesday, May 12. We have some very interesting information about this sale from Stow L. Witwer, sale manager, Greeley, for the Northern Colorado Hereford breeders' association, 12 members herds of which are consigning to the sale. There will be 50 great bulls, 40 great females listed in the catalog and you are invited to write Mr. Witwer for it at once. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer but send him your name today.

B. M. Hook & Sons, Silver Lake, Kan., 10 miles west of Topeka on Highway 40, are owners of as well bred Durocs as will be found in the state. On Thursday, April 30 they will sell in the school pavilion, Silver Lake, 40 Durocs, 30 gilts and 10 boars, last September farrow, that have been carefully grown and developed. They were sired by Supreme Anchor 3rd., by Wave Ace, grand champion Iowa and others by Sunbeam Pattern, grandson of Wavemaster Stitts. The dams of the offering are by Suberba, Supreme Anchor and other noted sires. The sale catalog is ready to mail and you should write for it at once. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer.

Following the association sale held at the Stockyards on April first, the Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders held their annual meeting in the Exchange building. W. A. Young was re-elected president and Hans Regier, secretary and sale manager. It was decided to continue the association as a non-dues organization and to urge all members to become dues-paying mem-

#### KANSAS FARMER 1936 Publication Dates

April	11-25
May	9-23
June	6-20
July	4-18
August	1-15-29
September	12-28
October	10-24
November	7-21
December	5-19

Copy for livestock advertising must be in the office one week in advance of these dates.

bers of the State Shorthorn Breeders' association. CHIEF Aibel of Manhattan is the present secretary and Hans Regier president of the above organization. The president was instructed to appoint a committee with full powers to locate and name date, prepare programs, etc., for the annual Shorthorn picnic and field day.

Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan., owners of the Shungavally Holstein dairy and breeding farm, and one of the strongest herds of registered Holsteins in the country, are continuing another year in the Herd Improvement registry test (the Red book) and have made some excellent records during the past year. The Holstein-Friesian herd test is a test of the entire herd. For the past year 258 Holstein herds have averaged 11,338 pounds of milk and 391 pounds of butterfat. The Romig Shungavally herd of registered Holsteins is one of the best places right now to look for a young bull with plenty of backing and show records back of him and more to follow. They are advertising all the time in Kansas Farmer.

In reporting sales of Jerseys to the Jersey Bulletin in the March issue, the Shelby County Penal farm, Memphis, Tenn., reported this important sale: "Volunteer Bravo Volunteer goes romancing in Kansas. To the most active breeder and one of the best herds, goes a fine son of the highest indexed imported sire of the breed—Mr. A. Lewis Oswald, Hutchinson, Kan. Mr. Oswald wired, receiving preference as the first inquirer after reading the Bulletin announcement of the birth of this little son of Afterglow's Observer, from a high testing, good looking daughter of Estella's Volunteer. You will see him in Rotherwood's show herd this fall." Rotherwood is the name of Mr. A. Louis Oswald's fine herd of Jerseys located at the edge of Hutchinson, Kan. Mr. Oswald is a frequent advertiser in Kansas Farmer.

The Montie Martin Farms, Paola, Kan., authorize Kansas Farmer to claim May 21, as the date for their registered Jersey cattle dispersion sale. On the above date about 70 head of choice individuals will be sold. Including a great lot of cows in milk, open and bred heifers, two herd bulls and some young bulls. Montie Martin well known to many readers of this paper as a successful breeder of registered Jersey cattle and Duroc hogs, founded his Jersey herd many years ago with breeding animals from many of the best herds in the country. He has persisted in buying only the best in herd bulls. The herd has been on D. H. I. A. test for several years and high records are to its credit. Mr. Martin is one of the most progressive farmers and stockmen in the entire state and there will be few if any better opportunities to buy the best in registered Jerseys. For more information about the offering write Mr. Martin at Paola, Kan.

Bulls sold up to \$172.50 in the Morris County Hereford Breeders' Annual Association sale at Council Grove, April 3. The top bull was Domino Lad 20th, from the Shields consignment. He was led into the ring by Duane Shields, the eleven year old son of the late S. P. Shields, former secretary of the association. The bull was purchased by Donald McCollum of Matfield Green, Kan. Although most of them were young bulls, prices averaged around \$100 or better. Kansas furnished most of the buyers except a Mr. McKenzie of Oklahoma, who bought more than a

third of the bulls sold. Prices on females were very uneven, owing to difference in ages and condition. Jerry Moxley's cow, Miss Advance 129th sold for \$102.50 and was the highest priced female sold. The offering as a whole was not well broke to halter and liked fitting. But the interest in the sale as a whole was very encouraging from the standpoint of future sales at this point. Many of the best herds in Kansas are located in this part of the state.

A raw, cold day kept many buyers away from the Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders sale held at Wichita on April 1. But the unusually fine selection of breeding animals made up for the absence of a big crowd. Thirty-one bulls averaged \$90 per head, 18 females averaged \$101, with a general average on 47 head of \$94. As always there were few quite young and poorly conditioned animals, especially bulls, which made it appear that too many bulls were offered for the crowd. The fact that the females outsold the bulls indicates the fast growing demand for more and better Shorthorns. D. H. Clark of Douglass, Kan., took the second top bull at \$200 for A. L. Bachelor. This bull was bred and sold by John Regier & Sons, Whitewater, Kan. The third top, Cumberland County, consigned by Ed Markee, went to R. E. Walker & Son of Osborne, Kan. Mr. Glenn of Sherman, Texas, bought the top bull at \$255 for Archer's Victor, consigned by Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan. Mr. Glenn also was a heavy buyer of females. Boyd Newcom was in unusually good form and did excellent work on the block, assisted by Charley Cole in the ring.

C. G. "Guy" Steele & Sons will hold a sale of registered deeply bred Anxiety calves on the Steele farm near Barnes, Kan., Saturday, April 25. This will be one of the really important sales to be held in Kansas this year. Registered Hereford cattle have been bred on this farm for over 50 years. Mr. Guy Steele's father founded the herd that long ago by the purchase of an importation consisting of two heifers and a bull. During the years that have passed nothing but the very best Anxiety bulls have been purchased. The cow herd has grown stronger each year because of close culling. For the past several years nearly all of the yearly accumulation of males and the less perfect females have been fed out for market. The offering of 45 head is one of the most uniform and best conditioned offerings of young cattle that has gone into any Kansas sale for years. There will be a few coming 2-year-olds in both bulls and females but nearly everything selling will be in the yearling class. Forty head by one bull and out of cows of uniform breeding insures the attractiveness of the offering. The catalog gives complete information concerning the sale. Write for it at once to the owners, C. G. Steele & Sons, Barnes, Kan.

Shorthorn breeders, both Horned and Polled, who live in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado should be interested in the combination sale to be held at the fair grounds, McDonald, Kan., Rawlins county, Thursday, April 23. The offering is one that will appeal to anyone wanting to add something to their herd or start a new herd. The consignors, whose names appear in the advertisement of the sale in this issue of Kansas Farmer, are in a large part, men who have spent years in building up their herds and have good cattle. There are a number of bulls in the sale large enough for service. Several cows will be sold with calves at foot and there will be a number of nice heifers, both bred and open. To the man that wants good cattle and don't feel he can pay too much, no better place can be found than right here. Due to conditions over much of Western Kansas cattle of equal value can be bought for much less than farther east. Bert Powell, who is managing the sale, in sending in the copy to us says: "A good lot of well developed cattle, that will go on and make good and sold by men who have played a very important part in making the breed better over Southwest Nebraska and Northwest Kansas." If you live in Northwest or North Central Kansas or Eastern Colorado you can attend this sale with very little expense. The roads are good. Highway 38 from Belleville west to McDonald. But write to Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan., right away for the sale catalog.

#### Public Sales of Livestock

- Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**  
May 11—Krotz Stock Farms, Odell, Nebr.
- Hereford Cattle**  
April 25—C. G. Steele & Sons, Barnes, Kan.  
May 12—Northern Colorado Hereford Breeders, Greeley, Colo. Stow Witwer, manager.
- Holstein Cattle**  
April 21—Tonnes Torkelson, Everest, Kan.
- Jersey Cattle**  
May 21—Montie Martin Farms, Paola, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle**  
April 23—Northwest Kansas breeders sale, McDonald, Kan. Bert Powell, McDonald, sale manager.
- Duroc Hogs**  
April 30—B. M. Hook & Sons, Silver Lake, Kan.

#### DAIRY CATTLE SPRING SHOWS

- Holsteins**  
April 21—North Central Kansas Assn., Clay Center.  
April 22—Central Kansas Assn., Lyons.  
April 23—South Central Assn., Harper.  
April 24—Arkansas Valley Assn., Newton.  
April 28—Capitol Assn., Topeka.  
April 29—Southeast Kansas Assn., Parsons.  
April 30—East Central Kansas Assn., Lawrence.  
May 1—Northeast Kansas Assn., Sabetha.
- Guernseys**  
May 4—Southeast Kansas Assn., Parsons.  
May 5—Northeast Kansas Assn., Topeka.  
May 6—Central Kansas Assn., Salina.
- Jerseys**  
May 11—South Central Kansas Parish, Conway Springs.  
May 12—Central Kansas Parish, Stafford.  
May 13—North Central Kansas Parish, Clay Center.  
May 14—Sekan Parish, Oswego.  
May 15—East Central Kansas Parish, Ottawa.  
May 16—Northeast Kansas Parish, Holton.
- Ayrshires**  
May 19—Eastern Kansas Assn., Lawrence.  
May 20—South Central Kansas Assn., Arkansas City.  
May 21—Central Kansas Assn., St. John.  
May 22—North Central Assn., Abilene.

# Steeles' Annual Sale Of Anxiety Bred Hereford Calves

will be held at BANNER FAIR GROUNDS one-half mile from farm, a few miles southeast of Barnes, 22 miles southeast of Washington, and 22 miles southwest of Marysville, Kan.



## Sat., April 25

### 45 Head, The Result Of 50 Years Of Constructive Breeding

20 BULLS, 3 high quality coming 2-year-olds, rest yearlings.

25 Heifers—a few 2-year-olds, remainder yearlings.

40 Head sired by ASTRA'S DOMINO and out of daughters and granddaughters of PRINCE DOMINO. For many years only a small per cent of each year's calf crop has been retained as breeders. Our cows have been selected from tops out of each season's calf crop. Only deeply bred Anxiety bred bulls have been used in the herd.

I have known this great Hereford breeding plant for over 30 years. It was established by Guy's father over 50 years ago with imported animals. Nothing but the best Anxiety bulls have been used during the years. The bulls and heifers that go in this sale are good enough in breeding and individual merit to find homes in any herd anywhere.—JESSE E. JOHNSON.

For Catalog Address the Owners

### C. G. "Guy" Steele & Sons Barnes (Washington County) Kansas

Col. Fred Ruppert, Auctioneer  
Jesse Howell and Wilson  
Jesse E. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer

Write for This Catalog at Once

## The Northwest Kansas--Southwest Nebraska Shorthorn Cattle Breeders Sale



Sale at the Fair Grounds, Starting at 1:30 p. m.

McDonald, Kan., Thursday, April 23

40 head of good cattle, well bred and not too highly fitted.

Registered Horned and Polled Shorthorns.

Consignors of Horned Cattle: Henry Harper, Binkleman, Nebr.; J. W. Taplin, Palisade, Nebr.; Alvin T. Warrington, Leoti, Kan.; Glen V. Johnson, Brewster, Kan.; Henry Halste, Ludell, Kan.

Consignors of Polled Cattle: R. P. Randel, Cedar Bluff, Kan.; Johnson Bros., Brewster, Kan.; N. A. Davis, Trenton, Nebr.

The majority of the bulls, both horned and polled, are large enough for service. Several choice bull calves under one year. Cows with calves at foot, bred heifers and several good ones under one year. For the sale catalog write to

### Bert Powell, Sales Manager, McDonald, Kan.

Aucts.: Bert Powell, Jas. T. McCulloch  
Note: Due to short crops in Western Kansas the past few years, these good cattle will sell reasonably. A real opportunity to add new blood or start a herd.

## Semi-Dispersal Holsteins Sale

At the Farm, 1/2 Mile West and 2 1/2 North on Gravel Road—Sale Starts 11 A. M.  
Everest, Kan., (Brown Co.) Tuesday, April 21

Negative test for Bang's disease and mastitis within the last 30 days. Can ship to any state.

35 pure bred Holstein cattle. 28 females—seven bulls. Fresh cows, heifers and calves. D. H. I. A.—three-year average of 348 pounds of fat.

Reference sire A. Prince Berylwood Hello Leda. Six nearest dams average butter, 365 days, 934.46 lbs. Dam all-American 2 and 3 years old. Reference sire B, Springrock Ona Pieve Posh, one of Grover Meyer's herd sires, dam average two years, over 800 pounds of butter. Reference sire C, a young sire from Wisconsin board of control. Above sires were splendid individuals. Herd established over 20 years. All cattle born on this farm.

For Catalog Write Owner

### TONNES TORKELSON, R. 1, Everest, Kansas

Auctioneers: McCulloch, Foster and Dickinson

POLAND CHINA HOGS

#### January First Litters

Pure bred Poland pigs, either sex. Very choice breeding. Also some gilts.  
Leonard O. Fowler, Route 3, Russell, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

#### September and October Boars

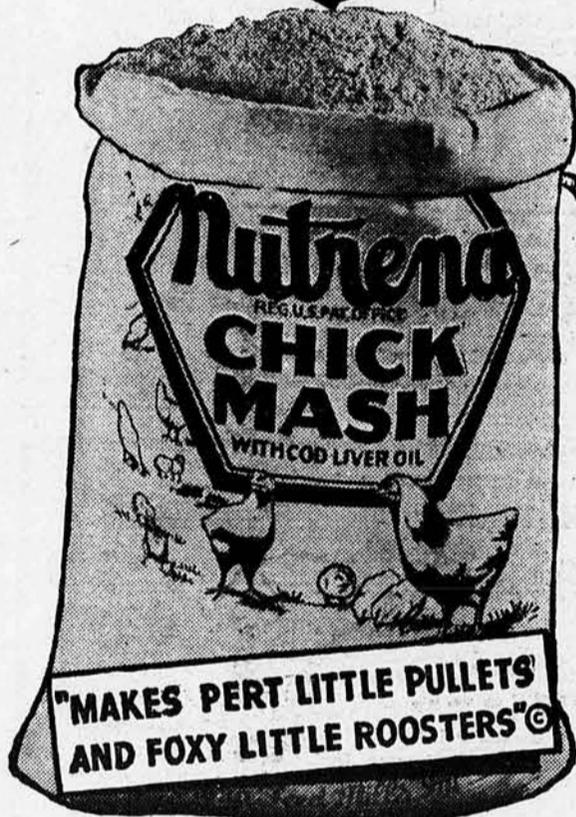
Farmers' type, short legged, easy feeding quality with plenty of size. Reasonable prices.  
F. E. WITTUM & SONS, CALDWELL, KAN.



**IT'S THE SAFEST  
FEED TO USE FOLKS!**

# Nutrena

## CHICK MASH

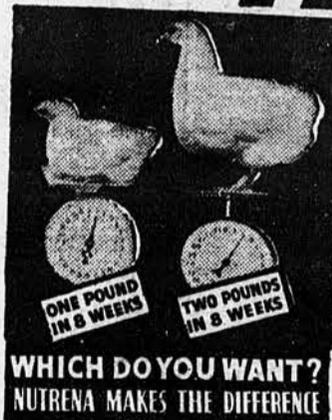


**THIS YEAR-  
ANY YEAR-  
EVERY YEAR**

**Not an Ounce of Doubt in a Ton of Feed  
It doesn't Cost to Feed Nutrena-  
IT PAYS!**

Dead chicks are a total loss. Weak, puny, disease-ridden chicks are not much better. Poultry authorities agree that chicks, to grow rapidly and make a profit, **MUST** have a scientific ration of **PROVED** nutritional value.

**NUTRENA**, because it is the biologically nutritious chick mash, makes more money for you—raises **MORE** and **BETTER** chicks on **LESS** Feed at **LESS** Expense. It gives the added vigor, health and growth which you *do not* get from ordinary grains or cheap feeds. It enables you to market broilers earlier—makes them weigh heavier—makes pullets grow into good layers, not loafers.



**WHICH DO YOU WANT?  
NUTRENA MAKES THE DIFFERENCE**

Nothing else equals **NUTRENA** in bringing chicks over the critical first 8 weeks' period. It saves loss—helps prevent leg weakness—diarrhoea—coccidiosis—cannibalism and other fatal diseases. It **INSURES** rapid growth, greater resistance to disease and lowers mortality to a minimum. Get on the big profit-making basis today, by using **NUTRENA** Chick Mash. Thousands of successful poultry raisers have proved **NUTRENA** the **SAFEST** and **MOST ECONOMICAL** Chick Mash to use. It will pay you to feed **NUTRENA**.



### Safe, Sure, Economical

**NUTRENA** Chick Mash is built to an **EXACTING** biological standard. Each sack is full of wholesome, nutritious food that is rich in blood, bone, flesh and feather-making materials. **NUTRENA** Chick Mash contains an excess of life-giving vitamins, which means that it will grow **MORE** chicks into steady profit makers.

The value of **NUTRENA** Chick Mash will be doubly proved when you see your broilers go to market earlier with good flesh and feather. Critical poultry raisers know that **NUTRENA** fed chicks average 25% more eggs by December 1st, than chicks fed on unbalanced rations.

### NUTRENA MADE MONEY FOR THESE FOLKS... IT WILL FOR YOU!

#### 2½ Pounds at 9 Weeks

"We only lost 2 chicks out of 520 and they weigh 2¼ to 2½ pounds at 9 weeks. We are starting 400 chicks tomorrow on Nutrena."—Clarence Fajen, Palmer, Kas.

#### Nebraskan Endorses Nutrena

"I bought 375 Leghorn chicks and have lost only 6. They are only 4 weeks old and most of them weigh 1 pound each."—Edward B. Von Dane, Lincoln, Neb.

#### Nutrena Feed is the Best

"My cockrels weigh 2 pounds at 8 weeks—pullets 1¾ pounds. My 6-week-old chicks weigh 1½ pounds. You can't get better feed than Nutrena."—Geo. H. Hirsch, Mt. Grove, Missouri.

#### Never Lost a Chick

"I haven't lost a chick since I started them off on Nutrena Chick Mash."—Mrs. T. A. Evans, Gurdon, Arkansas.

**Nutrena Mills, Inc. COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS, KANSAS CITY, KANSAS**

**BUILT TO AN EXACTING NUTRITIONAL STANDARD-NEVER DOWN TO A PRICE**