



# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING  
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 74

July 4, 1936

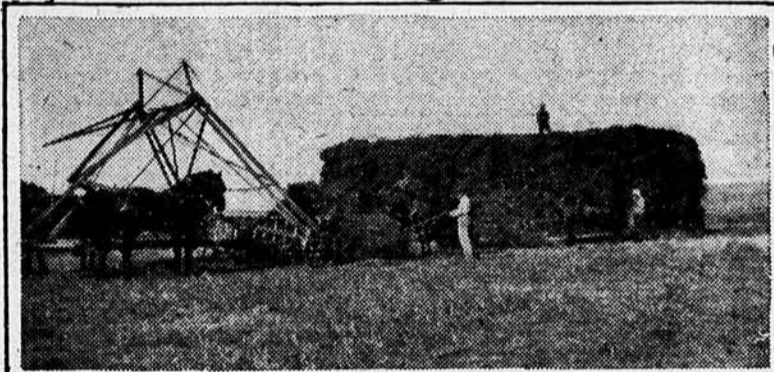
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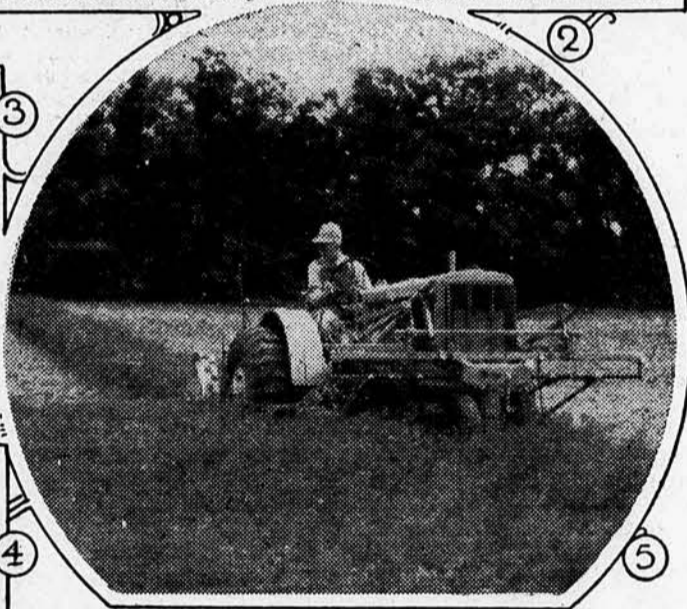
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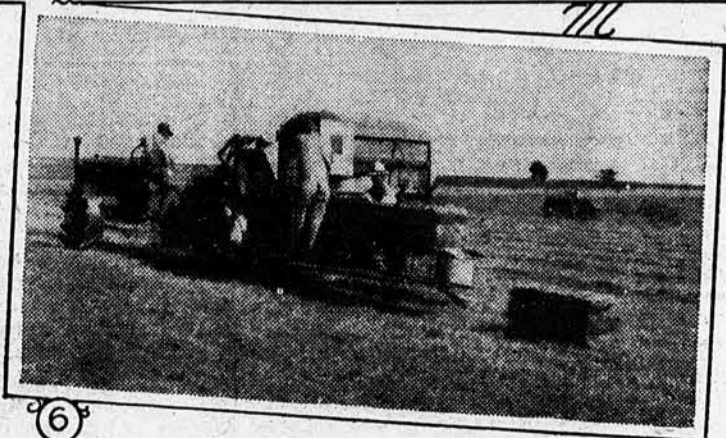
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## Alfalfa—Our Fourth Most Important Crop

- 1—H. B. Miller, Sycamore, uses a side-delivery rake to turn over the windrows of alfalfa. He rakes the hay when it is freshly cut and then turns it. This system is called "curing in the shade."
- 2—It takes about 10 minutes to put on a load of hay with the modern hay-loader. It is the ideal way to handle hay which goes into the barn, believes G. W. Forbes, Cherryvale. Seated on the load is Mr. Forbes, with his two helpers, just before they hauled another load away.
- 3—On Mrs. Pauline Kuhrt and Sons farm, Edson, the haying is done with Percheron horses. Haying is one job in which horses can compete with tractor power when enough horse power is available.
- 4—The first crop got wet, but the last of it is going into the bale, in Will Lamb's field, Farmdale. It was stored for sale or feeding later.
- 5—Here the tractor mower, fresh from a job of cultivating, lays down the hay. Equipped with rubber tires the modern tractor is ideal in the hay field.
- 6—If you wish to handle hay in the most modern way, do it with a side-delivery rake and a pick-up baler. It will cut the costs of hay production.

**Morris County Takes Soil Saving Seriously—See Page 3**

## HINT TO WIVES WITH TENDER NOSES



If he won't clean his pipe and give up that coal-gas tobacco, clip this ad and lay it beside his easy chair along with a pack of pipe cleaners and a tin of Sir Walter Raleigh. 'Tis thus many a loving wife has freed her home from tobacco far too strong and odorous for this sensitive world. Sir Walter Raleigh is a fascinating blend of extra-mild and extra-fragrant Kentucky Burleys. Smoked regularly in a well-kept briar, it makes the air clearer and sweeter, and your curtains stay fresher. Sir Walter is a sure cure for nose-bite and tongue-bite. And how men are buying it at only 15¢ a tin! Now it's your move!

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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-67

# Wheat Will Pay Better Than Expected

FREE-LANCE estimates on the 1936 Kansas wheat crop now run all the way from 100 to 150 million bushels. In scattered sections where heat damaged the later wheat there is a feeling the total yield will be shorter. Some farmers who have started to harvest know their crop was cut some. Maybe the final result will depend largely on the way the fine fields of Northwestern Kansas come thru, for they were still green when the few hot days began. Yet those fields which had a good reserve of moisture withstood the heat regardless of green condition.

One thing sure, Kansas will get a lot more money for the 1936 crop than we expected a month ago. For wheat is 20 cents a bushel higher in many points than anyone thought it would be, and farmers are freely predicting "dollar wheat." At the expense of the Northwestern Spring Wheat Area, Kansas farmers are going to cash their wheat in at somewhere near a dollar a bushel. The price is about the same in extreme western counties as it is closer to Eastern markets, for a half dozen Kansas counties, and perhaps more in Colorado, Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma are going to want this wheat for seed. At Ulysses, Booker Hawes, who has 600 acres, said a 10-cent premium is being offered for good seed wheat.

The harvest now is largely over in South Central counties. G. D. Hammond, St. John, had "30-bushel" Tenmarq wheat on his fallow land, but that on "wheat after wheat" made much less. H. L. Cudney, Trousdale, was well into his 570 acres of harvest on June 22. His wheat on summer-fallow land was making 20 bushels to the acre, while the average for the whole farm looked as if it would be about 12 bushels.

In Barber county, Henry Abt was starting the best harvest since 1931. He said it would equal all of the last 3 years. Everywhere farmers are trying the Tenmarq variety. Frank Dale, Coldwater, had some of this on summer-fallow land which yielded 16 bushels to the acre, and Turkey wheat ran from 15 to 20, while his average on all of his 600 acres was about 12.

### Twenty Acres of Clarkan

There is some very good wheat in Meade county. The wheat on summer-fallow land is the best in all cases. W. J. Coates, Plains, had some wheat on land he had summer-fallowed with a duckfoot up to last July 15, and then used a rod weeder. A curiosity was 20 acres of Clarkan, a variety of soft, beardless wheat which is recommended for similar conditions as for Harvest Queen in Southeastern Kansas. This wheat looked as if it was every bit as good as adapted varieties in the same field and the yield was estimated at close to 15 bushels. It is likely, however, that the quality will be lower and millers may object to buying wheat from a hard wheat territory where much of this soft variety is grown. However, the sample shelled out before harvest appeared much harder under the tooth test than when grown in Eastern Kansas.

Everywhere in Western Kansas are examples of good fields of wheat as a result of careful tillage and summer-fallow. A new-comer to Dodge City said he made a practice of asking his customers about their wheat, a question which is, of course, the main topic of conversation in the wheat country at harvest time. He said he had noticed that nearly every farmer who had good wheat had summer-fallowed carefully. Farmers whose wheat your editors happened to see on a swing thru this territory, and which was outstanding because of fallow-stored moisture, were Roy A. Jackson and W. H. McClellan, Richfield; Ray and Don Trostle, Johnson; J. N. Martin, Dan Ray, and Guy Hume, Ulysses; James Winkleman and Harold McCune, Bloom; and Robert and Ralph Essmiller, sons of Mrs. Helena Essmiller, Great Bend.

Kansas Farmer's crop reporters say:

Barton—Grasshoppers have done great damage to gardens and potatoes. Harvest in full swing, new wheat being marketed. Preparations made for a big Fourth of July celebration at Great Bend. Pastures need rain. Butterfat, 23c to 26c; eggs, 17c; wheat 87c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Harvest on in full swing. A large number of combines have been sold. Two

dollars a day and board for shocking. Corn good and needs rain. A larger number of mares bred for colts than usual. Early lambs being sent to market.—E. E. Taylor.

Brown—Everybody making hay or helping neighbors, the best crop of clover I ever have seen. 3 big loads to the acre is the average, and that's almost 3 tons of dry hay for winter. Corn making up for late planting and some is laid by, has a good color and is clean, so it's up to a higher power if we have bulging cribs this fall. Wheat harvest on in full swing, 2 weeks ahead of our late harvest last year. Wheat looks good but oats and barley only fair to poor. Flies very bad for this early and grasshoppers were thick a month ago, also other bugs more numerous than for years. Gardens look good but need rain. Cream is creeping back to 30c; eggs, 19c; corn, 66c; barley, 40c.—L. H. Shannon.

Cheyenne—Nearly a week of blistering sun and hot winds ripening small grains prematurely. Most corn fields show good

### Final Sign-up Was Heavy

As many as 88,500 farmers signed work sheets for the 1936 soil conservation program before the deadline June 15, it is estimated by Dean H. Umberger, state director of the program. Considerably more than one-half the cultivated land in Kansas is subject to the soil improvement plan.

Signing of work sheets is not binding, but it is expected most of those giving the required information will wish to go ahead. Last minute signing before June 15, was heavy as farmers saw the opportunity to draw payments for improving their soil or storing up moisture. The lessons taught by soil conservation methods followed this summer will have a lasting effect on farming methods used on Kansas farms.

stands with few weeds and the crop is making rapid growth. Pastures drying up but a good shower would revive them. Livestock brings high prices at community sales.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Altho we have had plenty of moisture all spring, we now need rain. Oats in shock and will make a good yield, good quality. Wheat promises a good yield of excellent quality. Corn doing well. Grasshoppers bad, threaten to take corn and feed crops. Alfalfa not making much growth. Pastures good.—Ralph L. Macy.

Coffey—Chinch bugs and grasshoppers numerous, doing lots of damage. Many making barriers to stop the bugs. A good share of the grain is cut, some too poor to cut. Some threshing but yield is low, as oats and wheat were thin on ground. Rain badly needed. Stock water getting scarce, some hauling to pasture. Corn standing dry weather well.—C. W. Carter.

Dickinson—Harvest in full swing, binders thru and combines have started. Wheat that showed a good stand after the spring blow is turning out fairly well, making from 10 to 20 bushels an acre. Some real good oats despite smut. Ground hard and binder and tractor wheels come out of fields shining. Corn still looks good in morning but wilts on hot days. Plenty to eat in pasture but grass getting dry. Wheat starting out about 10 cents higher than last year. Hoppers doing a lot of damage to alfalfa and gardens.—F. M. Lorson.

Franklin—Dry and hot, pastures falling, chinch bugs taking corn. Grasshoppers eating garden stuff, also eating head of oats and have destroyed new sowing of alfalfa. Wheat and most of oats have been har-

vested. Some wild hay was cut and baled as early as June 15, a good crop and fine quality. Some wheat threshed tested 60 and made from 20 to 25 bushels an acre. Some corn ground badly baked and certainly hard on cultivator shovels. Potato crop not much good because of weather. Several new combines have been bought in the county. Wheat, 88c; butterfat, 23c to 26c; eggs, 16c; hens, 11c to 14c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Geary—Harvest in full swing. Wheat will make an exceptionally heavy yield, high quality grain except where fields blew badly in the spring. Most bottom fields lodged badly. Grasshoppers doing a great deal of damage, also quite a heavy infestation of chinch bugs, especially on uplands. Corn and cane making rapid growth, most fields clean of weeds.—L. J. Hoover.

Greenwood—Rain badly needed, chinch bugs and grasshoppers doing considerable damage. Farmers making oil barriers against chinch bugs. Corn looks good and about all laid by. Potato crop cut, Colorado beetle working on it. Harvesting nearly completed.—A. H. Brothers.

Gove and Sheridan—Very dry, wheat yields will be 50 per cent less than June 1 prospects. Several new combines ordered. Even if wheat is cut down, there will be a great deal of good straw if saved. Need rain badly for corn, feed crops and pastures. Hoppers getting plentiful. Livestock in fair condition.—John I. Aldrich.

Harvey—Harvest going forward in fine condition, yield and quality good. Grasshoppers quite numerous. Wheat, 85c; corn, 70c; oats, 28c; cream, 24c to 27c; eggs, 17c to 20c; heavy hens, 13c; springs, 17c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—We had fair weather for harvest but need rain now for the corn, which is rapidly approaching the critical stage. Threshing is in progress. Most yields satisfactory. Some damage by grasshoppers. Pastures getting dry. Flies very bad.—J. B. Schenck.

Jewell—Most of the wheat cut, yield and quality hurt by dry weather. Need rain. Pastures dried up. Production of milk has fallen off. Flies have been very bad, but are not so thick as they were. Corn looks fine and is clean, has not been hurt by dry weather. Grasshoppers are doing much damage to many fields. Oats have made a poor crop. Second cutting of alfalfa will scarcely pay to cut. Eggs, 17c; cream, 25c; wheat, 85c; corn, 75c; heavy springs, 16c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—All crops need moisture. Pastures which have been surprisingly good considering drouths of recent years, are very dry. Gardens have little to offer. Potato harvest is on with a below-average yield of good quality. Price at first high now is dropping. Wheat and oats harvest completed; some poor yields and some smutty, but much good grain. One yield of 25 bushels an acre reported. Numerous combines at work. Chinch bugs a strong threat with grasshoppers also doing much damage. Milk and egg production falling off. Some cattle lost from eating sorghums which poisoned them. Melon crops promise well after much spraying, if they escape the ravages of grasshoppers.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kiowa—Harvest in full swing. Wheat is estimated to go 20 bushels an acre. Spring crops look good but need rain. There is a scarcity of harvest hands. Hens laying well. Cows falling in milk because of so many flies. There is a good crop of potatoes. Wheat, 73c to 84c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 25c; poultry, 9c to 16c; new potatoes, 50c a peck.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Lane—Our fine rains followed by hot winds that have severely damaged wheat and taken much moisture from weedy and unworked fields. Row crops have lots of moisture. Pastures in good condition. Harvest well started.—A. R. Bentley.

Lincoln—Combining well under way, generally speaking, yields satisfactory, quality of wheat excellent. Row crops need rain. Grasshoppers stripping gardens, corn and row crops. Blister beetles exceptionally bad. Second crop alfalfa slow to start because of dry, hot weather, and in many fields grasshoppers keeping it down. Pastures dry. Potato crop short. Flies worrying stock. County supplying poisoned bait for fighting grasshopper.—R. W. Greene. (Continued on Page 19)

### Our Fourth Most Important Crop

ALFALFA is the fourth most important crop in Kansas from the standpoint of money value. It is exceeded by wheat, corn and the various grain and forage sorghums, but runs the latter a close race. In 1934, alfalfa hay and seed almost tied with sorghums for second place in income, because of big demand for it as winter roughage. Its value that year, according to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, was \$18,159,823.

In 1934, Washington county led in alfalfa income with Republic county second. Other counties high up in the column were Dickinson, Finney, Lyon, Marshall, Nemaha, Reno, Shawnee and Smith. All produced more than \$400,000 worth. The banner seed producing county of 1934 was Republic, with Pottawatomie second.

Our methods of handling hay have changed slowly but steadily since alfalfa first came into Kansas. Present-day power sweep-rakes and self-lift stackers, windrow balers, wide-cut mowers which run in an oil bath, and tractor-operated windrow balers, are a long jump from the day of plain pitchfork and wagon. Many of the old tools are the same but in the whole process of haying, there has been improvement.

# KANSAS FARMER

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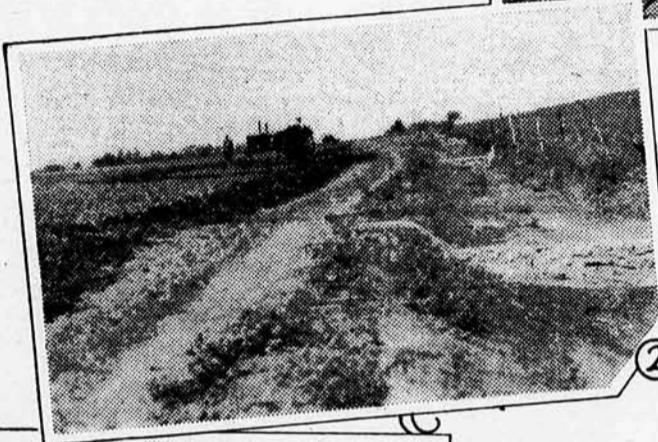
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## Morris County Shows— What Can Be Done

TUDOR CHARLES

**F**ARMING to hold the soil by means of contours and cover crops is getting widespread attention. A great deal of land slopes only moderately, and doesn't need terraces half as badly as it needs contour rows, and crops which cover the ground more months of the year. Contour furrowing would have held most of the heavy rains that fell during May. It's a cinch, where we need terraces, we need contours and cover, too. Strip crops of hay or grass will fit on the terrace ridges and where point rows come.

We took Morris county as a typical example of need for a soil conserving program, and progress farmers are making in getting the work done. Farm after farm tells the story of what can be done, at low cost, to hold the soil and increase yields and profits.

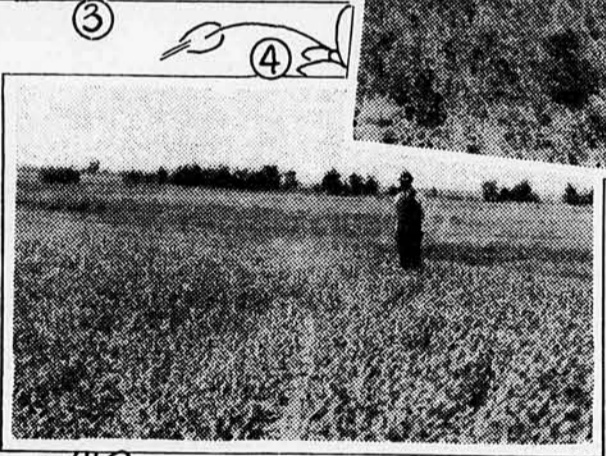


land which was pioneered by his father, Frank York. Only 88 acres are in cultivation, all terraced. The first terraces were built 8 years ago with a plow and V-drag, and have been maintained by plowing toward the top. One of the oldest terraced fields now is growing alfalfa. When it was seeded in 1932, two heavy rains fell on the land before the stand was established. Mr. York figured the terraces were paid for in the excellent stand he obtained—instead of losing his seed and soil.

A weed is a plant out of place, and buckbrush comes in this list when it grows at random in pastures. But in gullies and low places where the water flows, it is proving a good stabilizer. Like many other farmers who are members of

the Morris County Soil Conservation Association, Mr. York is using buckbrush to hold the soil where needed, for example, in outlet channels.

Members of county soil conservation associations must do their own terracing work. The question last winter was whether farmers would spend the money to do terracing this year. The answer is "yes." They are building mile after mile of terrace.



On a 542-acre farm with 172 acres in cultivation, J. B. Pritchard, Dunlap, is restoring 30 acres of land to grass. The field is badly eroded and has been farmed for 75 years. It is terraced now. The Soil Conservation Service has built ditches at the top of the field to carry water from the upland out onto sod. Mr. Pritchard will summer-fallow the land and seed it next fall to brome, orchard grass, (Continued on Page 13)

You will be interested in the Soil Conservation Service survey which shows the following condition of land in Morris county:

Little or no erosion.....	66,536 acres	14.7%
Slight sheet erosion, occasional gullies.....	34,080 "	7.6%
Moderate sheet erosion, occasional gullies.....	339,132 "	75.5%
Severe sheet erosion, occasional gullies.....	9,762 "	2.2%

It is all the more impressive that this condition exists in a county where 40 per cent of the land is in pasture and native hay, 29 per cent is not classed as farm land, and only 19.5 per cent is in row crops. Eight per cent is classed for wheat and oats and 3 per cent for alfalfa and clover.

Edgar York farms 520 acres of Morris county



### The Pictures:

- 1—Splitting the ridges on an 80-acre contoured field, farmed by C. A. Roswurm, Wilsey. Mr. Roswurm said contours are next best to terraces. Water can't get away.
- 2—Where a terraced field empties into an outlet channel, crossed by 6 rock dams. The base is 6 feet wide and is seeded to grass. Edgar York, Council Grove, is on the tractor.
- 3—Weeding corn on a contoured field on L. G. Olson's farm, Dwight. These contours saved the stand during a 3-inch rain.
- 4—Wheat drilled on the contour and looking like a real crop. Dale Allen, assistant county agent, Morris county, stands on the terrace ridge in C. A. Roswurm's field.
- 5—Buckbrush, or almost any vegetation, is a good stabilizer in a gully. This scene in John L. Goms' pasture, Morris county, shows how the brush will grow in a low point. It needs to be mowed back around the edges.
- 6—Terracing couldn't wait for a wheat crop on J. L. Olson's 60-acre field, near Dwight. The ridges were thrown up and made level across the gullies. This formed ponds when a heavy rain fell, 8 inches in all. The low places will "silt in."

# "Knew It Was Wrong Thing to Do"

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

**A** SUBSCRIBER, Mrs. M. H. Steele, of Grigston, Scott county, takes me to task as follows: "I have never written to a newspaper before, but in your Passing Comment I saw something which seems to express a prevalent idea and I am going to write about it. The following is the paragraph referred to:

I am in favor of experimenting with grass until a grass can either be found or developed that will flourish out in the region called the Dust Bowl. We know that nearly all of that country once was covered with Buffalo grass, and so long as that was true there were no dust storms such as have devastated that region during the last 2 years. There was just as much wind then as now, but the Buffalo grass was a perfect soil binder and protector. I believe that a grass can be developed that will be just as hardy as the Buffalo grass, but which will grow taller and make hay as well as pasture.

One trouble with the people of far Western Kansas is that they do not seem able to wean themselves away from the wheat habit. If the rains continue the probability is that next fall they will sow that whole country in wheat again, and then when the drouth comes again they will see worse dust storms, if that is possible, than they have experienced during the last 2 years. Western Kansas ought to be a grazing and stock raising country. I thought the people who have suffered from the dust storms would learn from experience but I am afraid they will not.

"I have lived here in Scott county 48 years. I know and all the old settlers know and knew when the land was broken up for farming that it was the wrong thing to do. Not many of the old settlers did it either. It was eastern men or men of means in Scott City who saw a chance to make money, and rented land belonging to non-residents, broke the sod and planted the land in wheat. They worked the ground at their convenience in season and out of season and when the dust began to blow, abandoned it and left the native landowners to take the dust. Most of us who had stock had to sell it; some all, and some are left destitute.

"I believe you are sincere in what you write and that the people who have your idea are well-meaning. But in just plain, common language it makes me mad to hear outsiders say such things.

"You did at one time make several trips out this way. Why not make another now and get the facts before you write about it. If you do come, take the road west of Grigston, 10 miles east of Scott City, and drive south about 8 or 9 miles and then drive east a mile or two and see what you will see. I drove down that way 2 weeks ago and it simply makes one's heart ache. Five years ago it was a sea of waving grain, but now—Mrs. M. H. Steele, Grigston, Kan.

Mrs. Steele may be right. She states a fact which I had not thought of before—had not known that it was a fact. I knew, of course, that there is a good deal of Western Kansas land owned by non-residents, perhaps a good deal of it held by mortgage companies taken in foreclosure. But I did not suppose that there is so large an amount as her letter would indicate. However, I still am of the opinion that comparatively few of the resident owners of land in that part of Kansas were as wise as Mrs.

## More or Less Modern Fables

**A** CAREFUL man who was operating a Kansas stone quarry one winter day uncovered a den of rattlesnakes. Not a snake showed any signs of life, but the quarryman carefully proceeded to cut off the heads of every snake.

"Why do you do that?" asked a bystander. "Those snakes seem to be dead already."

"It may be that they are," replied the careful quarryman, "but I always feel a lot safer when there is a dead rattlesnake lying around if it has no head to bite with."

A lush who was visiting a show, was much interested in the giraffe. In fact he came around several times and gazed at the animal in a sort of entranced way.

Another visitor noticed this and asked the lush why he was so interested. "Of course, I know that the giraffe is a very interesting animal but I have seen you standing around its cage off and on for the last 2 hours. Why is that?"

"My fren," said the lush thickly, "I'm not lookin' at thash giraffe becaush he is a queer lookin' animalsh, but I'm just thinkin' how much enjoyment I could get out of a fifteen cent drink, if I had a neck like that."

## Saving the Crop on July 4th, 1935

As told by Uncle Roy 50 Years Later, 1985

ED BLAIR  
Spring Hill, Kansas

**F**IFTY years back," said Old Uncle Roy May seem a long time to one now, a boy; I was one then, on the farm, too, was I. At the busiest season, the 4th of July. That was the year of a washout and flood Binders and tractors stuck deep in the mud! Corn, then, knee-high and the crabgrass the same

No fault o' ours though, no one to blame. But Dad had no thought of giving up yet "T wasn't his makeup to worry or fret. "We're celebratin' this 4th of July" Said he, "At home, so don't whimper or cry And, then tonight, when the day's work is done Maybe we'll have some excitement and fun." We wondered what, but we said not a word Hustling to work as if we hadn't heard. Two, cultivated in mud. Sister Sue Handled a tractor the whole day through Saving the wheat that we, long feared was lost. While father shocked, and other times, bossed And Mother, all day, her work was a winner, Caring for babies, and getting the dinner! And drink of all drinks, she kept in the shade, You guessed it right! "Ice Cold Lemonade!" Doing it over again, for a rest!

Just as the sun went down in the west. Then came firecrackers, ice cream and cake. That, up to 9 o'clock, kept us awake. I've been at many a picnic since then Where they had big crowds of people, but then The picnic we had then, while saving that crop Working like trojans, still stands at the top!

Steele. I do not think they foresaw the results of breaking up the prairie and sowing it in wheat, year after year.

Western Kansas was favored for 3 or 4 years with at least comparatively favorable weather, enormous wheat yields and good prices. It was the easiest money ever made in farming. By using the most modern machinery the time occupied in planting and harvesting the crop did not much exceed a couple of months. I knew men to garner a comfortable fortune on a single crop.

I am not blaming them. No doubt if I had owned land in Western Kansas I would have done the same thing.

What I fear is that a great many of the owners of land in that section have not learned the evident lesson yet and that if there come a few favorable years and if the price of wheat keeps up they will repeat the mistakes of the big wheat era.

Several years ago I visited the home of H. C. Steele, a brother-in-law of Mrs. M. H. Steele. He had a small irrigation plant where there was cool running water, delightful shade, a garden where many kinds of vegetables grew in great abundance. As there was plenty of shade, fish sported in the pool created by the erection of a small dam. Mr. Steele had a small herd of cattle which grazed on the surrounding prairie but the delight of his life was his irrigated Eden. He had the right idea, but even then I do not think the majority of his neighbors agreed with him.

## What We Get Out of Life

**I** SOMETIMES wonder whether the really lucky person is the one who was never born. That seems, of course, like an illogical statement, and perhaps it is. That is, the critic will say it is impossible to be a person until one is born. There are those, however, who dispute this statement; they say that one is born a number of times and claim to have recollections of previous lives lived by themselves here on earth. While I do not pretend to know whether this is true, it seems entirely unreasonable to me. The idea I am trying to convey is that a vast

number of human beings have gotten nothing out of life but trouble and misfortune.

Of course, there are many fortunate human beings who seem to have a very joyous existence; all of their wants are supplied without any apparent exertion on their part. Figuratively they are carried thru life on flowery beds of ease. There is a much larger number who on the whole get a great deal of satisfaction and pleasure out of life, but have to work for what they get and meet a good many disappointments and some pretty severe trials. And that seems to apply especially to the farmer. The forces of nature are frequently alligned against him. Weather conditions blast his hopes. Insects wage war upon his crops. It is with him an almost continual fight and apparently a never-ending battle.

Just now parts of Kansas are threatened by grasshoppers. News comes to me that a new and unusually voracious kind of caterpillar is stripping the trees up in Nebraska and is heading this way.

Now all this seems very discouraging, but there are compensations. In the unceasing battle between human and insect life the intellectual powers of the human animal, man, are challenged. There are those who predict that the insects finally will conquer. I do not believe that at all. On the contrary, I fully believe that the intelligence of man eventually will not only destroy harmful insect life, but that in time it will learn how to either control the weather or at least defeat drouths and untimely frosts by developing plants with drouth and frost-resisting powers so that they will not be seriously affected by either drouths or frosts.

At any rate there is some satisfaction in facing these adverse conditions and trying to overcome them even if we fail to accomplish all that we hope for.

"The brave man dies but once," says one of Shakespeare's characters, "but the coward suffers death many times." What he meant was that the coward and weakling are continually plagued by their fears. They frequently suffer what is worse than death to the brave fighter. So far as death is concerned, while, of course, I never have tried it, my guess is that it is not very dreadful when it actually comes, but many people suffer torment in anticipation of what they fear it will be. Drouths, chinch-bugs, grasshoppers, caterpillars, untimely frosts; they are marshaled against the sturdy farmer but they will not get him. He has whipped them before and will do it again. However, he has my profound sympathy, altho sympathy seems like a mighty futile thing when the 'hoppers have cleaned up the growing crop; when the caterpillars have stripped the leaves from the trees; when the hail has destroyed the crop just when it was ready for the harvest.

## If a Man Dies Without a Will

A man dies without a will leaving a widow and nine children all under age. What can the widow get for the care of these children? Can the widow marry again without a settlement with the children? Can her second husband get some of this property? How long is a testament good which a man made ten or twelve years ago?—Reader.

If the husband dies without will leaving nine children and a widow, the widow inherits one-half of all of his personal and real property. She and the minor children together are entitled also to all of his exempt personal property to be held until all of the minor children become of age or until the widow marries again.

The widow would be entitled to use the property inherited by these minor children, or the income therefrom, so far as it is necessary to provide for them, furnish their schooling, etc. If she marries again, in the event of her death before the death of her second husband, unless she had a prenuptial agreement with him by which he waived his statutory rights, he in turn would inherit one-half of all of her property. He would not inherit any part of the children's half.

I presume you mean by testament a written agreement of some kind. A written agreement to pay money outlaws in Kansas in five years from the date of the maturity of such agreement, unless something is paid subsequent to the maturity in the way of interest or principal.

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

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

# Farm Matters as I See Them

## Congress and Farming

AGRICULTURE as a national industry and the farm problem as a national problem, were recognized as such in three important places this year:

1. By the Congress of the United States.
2. By the Republican national convention.
3. By the Democratic national convention.

It is not my purpose at this time to discuss the farm planks of the two major party platforms. Later we will discuss these planks briefly, but I hope fairly and thoroly.

But I believe you are interested in a short, concise statement of what the late session of the 74th Congress did that affects primarily agriculture and farmers.

The recent session of Congress provided for:

1. A continuation of the highway building program, including specific provision for work on rural roads to a greater extent than ever before. The policy inaugurated means that as time goes on more and more emphasis, and that means a larger and larger share of the Federal appropriations for highway construction, will be placed on providing farmers with all year roads to local markets, and to the federal highways leading to more distant markets.

Briefly, the new highway act, for the fiscal years 1933 and 1934, provides 125 million dollars annually of federal highway aid, which has to be matched by the states; 25 million dollars annually for rural roads, including school bus routes, which has to be matched; elimination of grade crossings, 50 millions annually, which does not have to be matched; miscellaneous purposes bring the total to 220 million dollars a year.

Kansas draws \$3,315,000 a year straight highway aid, and \$660,000 rural road aid, both of which must be matched; also \$1,310,000 for elimination of grade crossings, which does not have to be matched.

I intend, if I am honored by serving the people of Kansas another 6 years in the Senate, to work for a larger proportion of these highway funds for work on rural roads. Money expended on the highways has come as close to getting 100 per cent return on investment as any Uncle Sam has expended in recent years. The time has come to build up the local roads leading to and from the farms, and we must press for action along this line.

2. Regulation of futures trading on the commodity exchanges. We from the Farm Belt have

been fighting for restriction of gambling in farm products on these exchanges for many years. The bill passed this session does not go as far toward eliminating grain gambling as some desire, but it does provide a reasonable regulation of futures trading. It allows legitimate hedging by farmers and millers, and that is all right.

The act gives to the Secretary of Agriculture—under supervision of a board—power to limit trading in futures on any day or longer period, by any dealer in any market. This is an extension of the powers granted the grain futures administration in the original Capper-Tincher act, which was the opening wedge in the campaign to eliminate grain gambling. I believe the new act, known as the Jones-Capper act, is a long step in the right direction. We are making progress.

3. The beginning of a permanent and worthwhile national soil conservation program, thru the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act passed by Congress after the Supreme Court had killed the Agricultural Adjustment Act. This act still has to stand the test of the courts. It undoubtedly will have to be amended. Its administration will have to be kept free of politics and political propaganda.

But on the whole, passage of this act, in my judgment, is a real victory for agriculture, and down the road holds much of real value to farmers and to the welfare of the entire nation. Also its passage is another recognition that agriculture is a national industry. It is a recognition that national prosperity rests upon a prosperous agriculture, and it is a recognition also of the national interest in a prosperous agriculture.

4. It was a great regret to me that both the House and the Senate decisively rejected the Frazier-Lemke bill. This bill provided for the refinancing of distress farm mortgages at 1½ per cent interest, plus 1½ per cent to be paid on the principal yearly. Under its provisions the mortgages would be retired in 47 years by total payments of 3 per cent of the principal annually.

One of the real needs of agriculture is adequate farm credit at low rates of interest. I shall continue my fight to get lower interest rates, as well as for a sounder and less political soil conservation program.

Before the summer is over, I hope to discuss briefly in the Kansas Farmer other highlights of the recent session of Congress, as well as the farm planks and programs outlined by the political parties in their recent national conventions.

## We Must Stand Together

SPEAKING not long ago to Nebraska farmers, President O'Neal, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, deplored the lack of farm organization. Other industries are organized in all their branches.

We in the Farm Belt must stand together. I have often said that to the degree men work together for a common purpose, or purposes, are they strong. For hundreds of years nations have sometimes co-operated in war time to survive. Now men are learning they must co-operate in peace time for the same reason. Unity has become the law of survival; the one great law of progress.

If every man's clock, or watch, kept different time, it would be impossible to do business on a modern scale. So we have Standard Time, which is merely time co-operation, and everything ruled by time moves systematically. In fact, co-operation—unity—is effective wherever it is applied.

## My Invitation to Children

RIGHT now I have something special to say to all the boys and girls in Kansas. And here it is: I shall expect to see them at my birthday party in Topeka on July 14. This is my special invitation to every Kansas farm boy and girl who can be in Topeka and come to Garfield park on Tuesday, July 14.

I can promise you a good time with swimming pool, merry-go-round, ferris wheel and other things for entertainment. We will have ice cream cones by the thousand, plenty of contests, and, of course, band music. It will be a happy day for all of us.

I have a deep affection for children and place their happiness and welfare above everything else in the world. The greatest satisfaction of my life is being able to help restore our little cripples—boys and girls—to normal health. Many of these children who have been restored thru the aid of the Capper Crippled Children fund, to which many of you have contributed, will be there to greet me on my birthday. They always come. And I hope you mothers and fathers who read this will bring your children to my party. No matter where you live in Kansas, you will be welcome and I will deem it a great favor if you come.

Arthur Capper

# "Chance for Higher Prices" Came True

## 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.....	\$ 8.50	\$ 8.15	10.00
Hogs.....	10.40	9.95	9.40
Lambs.....	11.50	11.00	8.60
Hens, Heavy.....	.16	.15½	.12
Eggs, Firsts.....	.20½	.18	.21
Butterfat.....	.28	.24	.19
Wheat, Hard Winter..	1.05½	.92	.96½
Corn, Yellow.....	.70	.62½	.86
Oats.....	.88¾	.27½	.41½
Barley.....	.53	.48	.60
Alfalfa, Baled.....	13.00	11.00	12.00
Prairie.....	9.50	6.00	5.00

WIDESPREAD and serious damage to the spring wheat crop from continued drought was the outstanding feature in the domestic wheat situation during June. High temperatures and hot winds added to drought injury and made recovery impossible by late June even if rains fell. The result has been higher instead of

lower wheat prices for the Kansas crop. Two weeks ago we pointed to this as a possibility and the swing happened to be in that direction. No market price is affected so quickly by weather as that of wheat, and when one section gains, another often loses.

## U. S. on Import Basis

Prospects for spring wheat in Canada are much more favorable than in the United States, but Canadian wheat has to pass over a tariff barrier before it can come into competition with Kansas wheat. Crop prospects in Europe showed no important changes during June, but reduced yields were indicated at the close of the month in several countries. Winter wheat seedings in Argentina were well along at the close of June under conditions which are reported to be excellent in most sections. Since the United States apparently will be on an import basis with wheat again this year, the crops in other countries are of less consequence. However, a big Argentine crop might carry over and threaten world wheat prices in 1937.

## Stronger Corn Price Now

Records indicate the Kansas corn market usually is stronger in early July than in late June, and that it usually is even stronger in the middle 10 days of July than in the first part of the month. Because this is the critical time of year for the growing crop, most feeders have preferred to purchase their corn ahead. Corn prices are not expected to show the usual strength this year, according to Vance Rucker, market economist.

Plenty of moisture in the Corn Belt and a large crop in the ground indicate a large corn crop may be in the making. A hand-to-mouth feed buying program from July 15, until livestock is finished likely will be the cheapest unless crop damage becomes severe. The reverse is true for the man who has corn for sale. The next 20 days probably will be the most favorable opportunity for moving corn out of his bins.

## A Mid-Summer Hog Peak

The hog market seems to be working toward a mid-summer peak. We are likely to see highest hog prices by late July. There still are a large number of hogs to come to market but they have been moving under control and this has helped the market.

Lambs still are bringing a satisfactory price but unfinished lights are due for lower levels from all signs.

The cattle market is beginning to show signs of life. Fed offerings have been a little stronger, and at the same time lower

## Market Barometer

Cattle—Fed cattle will show some strength, with grass offerings lower.

Hogs—Market men are optimistic about hog prices again.

Lambs—Prices ordinarily are due for a slide by now.

Wheat—There is a good chance for "dollar" wheat.

Corn—Some strength now but the trend toward fall is likely to be lower.

Flax—Prospects are good in view of a short crop.

Butterfat—We can expect better prices this summer.

Eggs—Should be some higher for good quality.

grades have slipped some which tends to bring the price spread more nearly normal.

Heavy or fleshy feeders can be bought now at a price which should turn a profit this fall, if the top price comes back about 2 cents. This is likely to happen as cattle have not been moving into feedlots very briskly the last month. Cattle started on feed have been below normal all this year.



One of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Riffel's young sons, Ed, Rooks county, just brought in the herd of high producing Holsteins and posed for this picture. The pony wants her oats and the dog says he's tired.

### Raises Unusual Hay Crop



N. B. Scribner in his record crop.

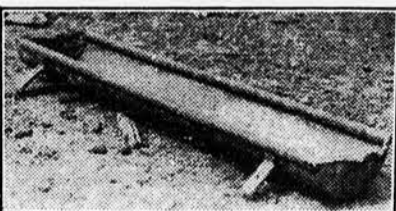
A record in alfalfa production was made by N. B. Scribner, Saffordville, who grew 300 tons of hay on 80 acres in 2 crops last summer. Mr. Scribner uses certified seed and re-seeds his fields when they begin to get thin. All of his hay land is on bottom ground. Dean McCammon, Chase county, believes Ladak alfalfa will be a coming variety of hay and that certified seed is going to be more important. Crop yields in Chase county are high because only the bottom lands are farmed.

### Kansas Horse-Power



In every Kansas county are a few farmers who stick to horses for farm power and make it pay by producing good quality colts. This is a team of 5-year-old Percheron geldings driven by Ed Riffel, Stockton, the owner. Mr. Riffel keeps a number of purebred mares and a stallion and raises registered stock. He hires tractor work done.

### A Handy Hog Trough



Hog trough made from old water tank.

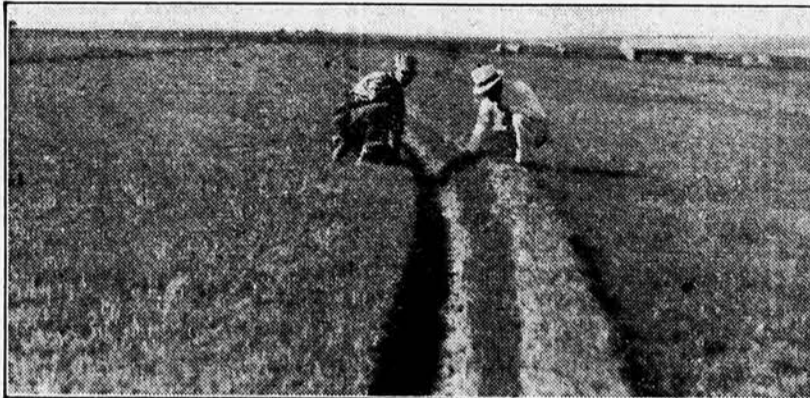
This hog trough was made of an old water pressure tank cut in half. G. W. Forbes, Cherryvale, has several of them. To prevent sharp edges from cutting the hogs' throats, lengths of galvanized pipe are split and welded over the edges of the trough. Then scrap iron is bent into shape and welded under the troughs to hold them right side up and steady. Mr. Forbes said this is one trough his hogs don't ruin in a season's use.

## Sod Strips Catch and Hold Rain

PASTURE contouring to catch and hold rain is capturing the eye of farmers in the buffalo grass regions of Kansas. A furrowing machine lays the strip of sod just below the ditch where the grass roots soon bind the strip to the earth. This scene in Fremont Sleffel's pasture, Norton county, shows John Bell, county agent and Mr. Sleffel examining the stolons which already have crept across the ditch

in many places. The work was done in late spring. By fall the furrow will be covered by buffalo grass "creepers."

The grass on either side of this furrow already is twice as high as elsewhere. Mr. Sleffel expects to make the furrows twice as often, or about every 20 feet, so that rain water will be held from one furrow to the next sod strip above. Norton county is building a furrowing machine to do this work.

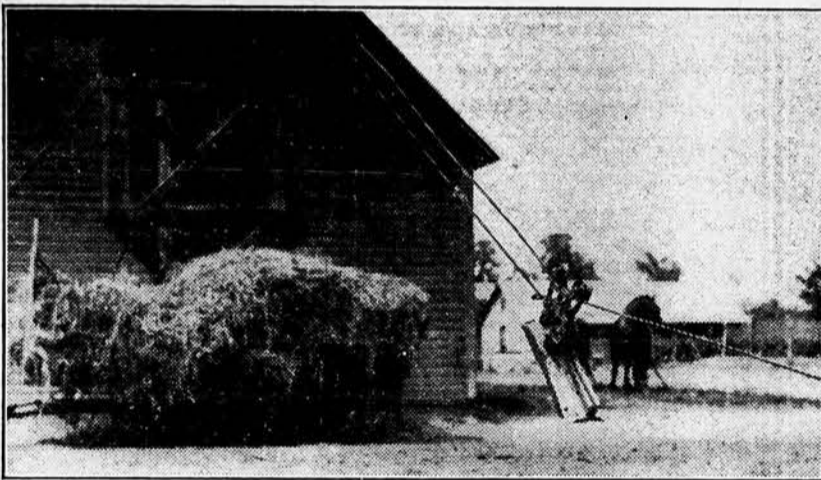


Level contour furrow in Fremont Sleffel's pasture, Norton county.

## A Hay-Making Labor Saver

THIS device helps pull the hay fork back to the wagon at G. W. Forbes barn, Cherryvale. A small cable runs from the front gable of the barn to the ground about 100 feet from the barn. An old pulley with a heavy iron weight runs on this cable and a rope of proper length connects it with the main pulley on the hay track. When the load goes into the barn it pulls the

weight up toward the barn gable. The weight then exerts a steady pull on the fork and pulley, which aids the operator on the hay wagon to pull the fork back. Mr. Forbes arranges all his work to save labor, and this is just a handy little device which saves having someone to pull the fork back, or saves Mr. Forbes getting on and off the rack when handling the fork.



## Plenty of Pasture "Out West"

A PRACTICAL pasture plan is followed by R. E. Getty, Lenora. He has a small herd of beef cattle and very little permanent or native grass. Mr. Getty is a co-operator in Kansas Farmer's pasture rotation contest, and is adding his experience to that of hundreds of other Kansas farmers who have worked out pasture ideas. Rye pasture planted along creek land made pasture from April until June. The cattle were still grazing here on June 9. A sloping field which once was cultivated, but which Mr. Getty terraced and returned to pasture, provides feed for which Mr. Getty may be slightly apologetic but still defends. It is Russian thistles. Mr.

Getty said a certain degree of care is necessary "to maintain a good stand of thistles." He grazes them when they are small. Buffalo grass probably will restore itself in this pasture which is protected from gullying by terraces.

Sudan grass is planted in rows in mid-June. Getty plants it late because he finds this makes better pasture just before frost time when he always needs it. It merely is a principle of storing the moisture and using it when needed. Early-sown grass will make earlier pasture but may fail later. Planted thin in rows, the Sudan has less carrying capacity at any one time, but has more staying power. Native grass is used by Getty for an emergency only.



A small beef herd on rye pasture on June 9, at the R. E. Getty farm, Norton county.



W. V. Stutz, Utica, standing by his oil and fuel storage house. Underground are 4 storage tanks which hold 2,000 gallons of tractor fuel. Stutz and several neighbors buy gasoline wholesale.

### Wheat on Fallow Land



Moisture was saved here by fallowing.

At seeding time last fall there were 36 inches of moisture in this field which was seeded to wheat. The land had been fallowed by Ted Bourquin, Colby, and now is producing a bumper crop of grain, which M. M. Taylor, Colby, is examining while green. Across the field, Bourquin plowed down weeds on a rented field and seeded wheat where the soil was almost dry. This grain did not compare with wheat on fallow.

### Easy Way to Stretch Fence



Some time ago I read your description of stretching woven wire fencing with a tractor. I have stretched fencing with tractor, block-tackle and fence stretchers, but think I have a more simple way. The picture shows view of same. Most any farm has the makings of this simple stretcher—a piece of pipe and some binder chain. First bore holes for cables and lock pin, use pipe wrench for winding up, lock with pin.

If fence gets loose, give 1/2 or 1 turn, stick pin in and it's tight. Sure beats stapling up after pulling up with tractor. It is easy to take up, too, if you wish to take implements thru where gates are not wide enough.—Fred E. Babcock, Rice Co.



This is the latest addition to the William Shaffer, Cherokee county, Shorthorn herd. The cow is A. L. Princess 10th, top female at Regier and Son's sale last spring.

### Extra Quarter for Lambs

Ninety-three graded lambs from Linn county brought the extreme top at the Kansas City market. Every lamb brought \$11.50 a hundred while the practical top was quoted at \$11.25. These lambs brought a quarter above the top because they were all sold in one lot. Every lamb graded good or choice; not a cull or medium in the bunch.

The packer buyer was glad to pay extra to get 93 good lambs without having to buy some thin or light lambs for which there is little demand. These Linn county farmers made extra money by selling their product the way the buyers like to get it. Before going to market these lambs were graded on the farm, and the thin ones were left behind. These thin lambs were fed and in 2 or 3 weeks most of them were ready to top the market.

The following Linn county men had lambs in the June 9 shipment; Lee Calvin, Virgil Patterson, Lloyd Dalton and Martin Strode of LaCygne; Ralph Ross, Elmer Calvin and Lee Smith of Boicourt; C. O. Dixon, Pleasanton; Roy Dalton, Ralph Augur, M. E. Hawkins and A. Peterson of Mound City; and Leslie Harold and Leslie Bottrell of Parker.

### Way to Better Sorghums

Because of an increasing knowledge of genetics—the comparatively new science of inheritance in plants and animals—sorghums may be improved more in the next 20 years than in the last 20 centuries, is the opinion of plant breeders in the Department of Agriculture. Improved varieties are developed by careful selection from new types produced by natural crossing in the field, by artificial crossing in the hands of the plant breeders, from introduced varieties, and often by chance.

Genetics give the breeder an understanding of how different combinations of inherited characters produce new types and point the way to easier work in the future. More than 80 distinct varieties of grain and forage sorghums are grown commercially in the United States. Probably all of them can be improved by the plant breeder and certainly with more ease by the man who knows something of their inherited characters.

### Partial Strip Cropping

To protect 200 acres of land, C. O. Thomas, Zurich, planted in 1935, 24 rows of corn and then alternated with 24 rows of blank listing. The whole field was drilled to wheat last fall as the corn made only a small amount of fodder. The wheat was 6 inches taller at harvest on the fallowed strips and, of course, yielded better. The strips of corn land which helped to hold the soil from blowing, protected the fallow strips. A complete program of strip-cropping would call for row crops again on the corn land, or a year of fallow before planting wheat.

### Beans Can Follow Grain

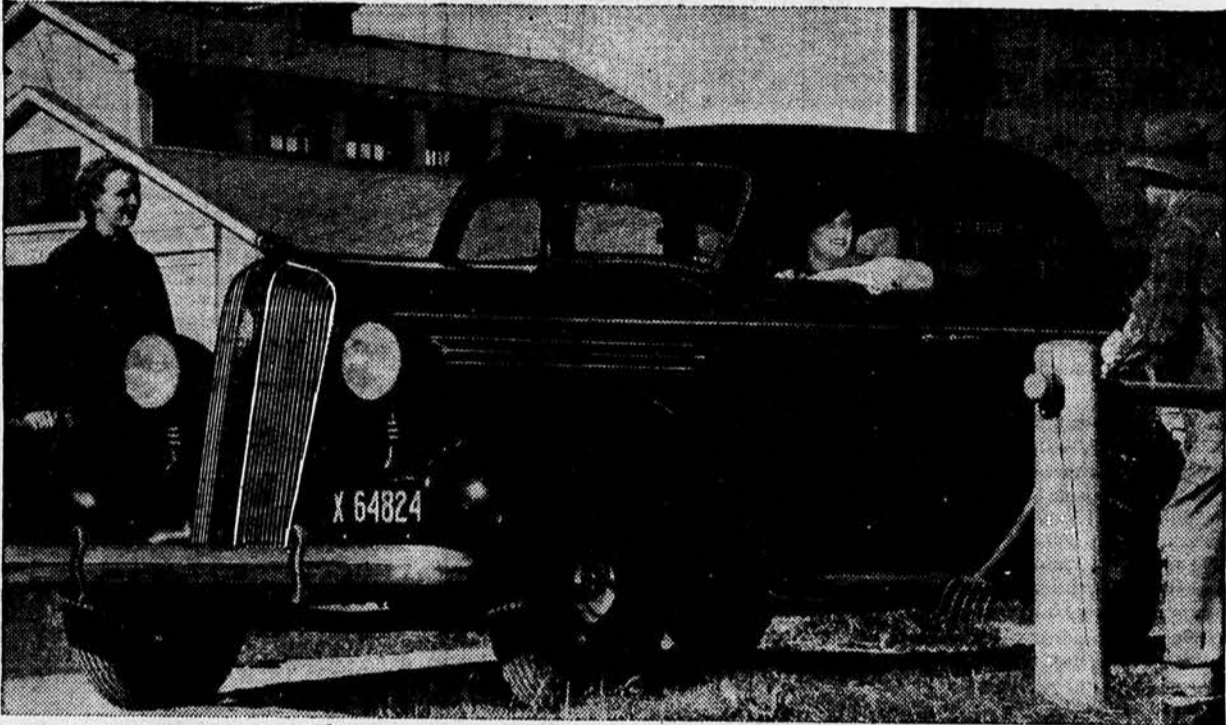
Soybeans make a good crop to sow for hay after a small grain crop is taken off, believes A. W. Knott, county agent of Montgomery. He said they would make a good hay crop before frost. But it isn't a good idea to reseed wheat again after the soybeans for this succession of crops dries out the soil too much. If soybeans are grown on sloping land, some protection such as contour listing needs to be given the soil during fall, winter and spring for it will wash badly otherwise, after the beans are taken off.

### Results From Wheat Tests

Results of the co-operative wheat improvement program agreed upon a few years ago by the Department of Agriculture and agricultural experiment stations in the wheat states, are now becoming evident. Growers will harvest thousands of acres of new and better varieties developed by a pooling of efforts. Estimated acreages are: Tenmarq, a high-yielding Kansas wheat of excellent quality, 200,000 acres; Kawvale, a semi-hard winter variety quite resistant to Hessian fly and leaf rust, 50,000 acres; Cheyenne, a Nebraska wheat noted for its winter hardiness and for its stiff straw, about 75,000 acres.

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**"Seeing Rutland waterproof a handkerchief showed me which roof coating to buy"**



**Says Wallace G. Hamilton, P. O. 84, R. F. D., Washington, Pa.**

"This test sure showed me what a good roof a man has with Rutland No-Tar-In Roof Coating," states Mr. Hamilton. "The handkerchief you see in this picture had been coated with Rutland—just like you'd put Rutland on a roof. Then water was poured over it. I put my hand underneath to see if any water leaked through. It was dry as a bone. I'm going to use Rutland on all my roofs."

**25% More Material Stays on When You Use Rutland**

Whether you get your money's worth from a roof coating depends largely on how much material stays on when the job sets. Actual tests show that evaporation robs ordinary roof coatings of one-third of their weight within a few hours. One-third of your money disappears into thin air! Of course all roof coatings contain some oil that later evaporates. Otherwise they would be so hard and stiff you couldn't

apply them. But Rutland contains just enough oil to make it flow evenly. It's not artificially "loaded" with oil. When the oil dries out, you have a heavy, tough film of pure asphalt bound together with asbestos fibres. Every gallon of Rutland leaves 25% more material on your roof than ordinary products. Also, there's no tar in Rutland. It does not crawl, crack or peel.

You may pay a trifle more per gallon for Rutland—but far less per year of service. 1½¢ to 2¢ a square foot is all it costs to Rutlandize your roof.

Rutland No-Tar-In Roof Coating is ideally suited for all roofs except shingles. If your local dealer does not handle Rutland products, mail coupon below. Rutland Fire Clay Co., Rutland, Vermont. Also makers of Rutland Patching Plaster, Asphalt Paint, Furnace Cement, Stove Lining and other Rutland Repair Products.

★ For Badly Worn Holes—Around Flashings, etc. Use Rutland No. 4 Plastic Cement. ★

Buy the 5-gal. can. Economical. Convenient. Apply right from can to roof.

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Please send full information on how I can obtain Rutland Roof Coating.

Name..... R. F. D.....  
Town..... State.....  
Approximate number of square feet to be covered.....  
Name of dealer.....



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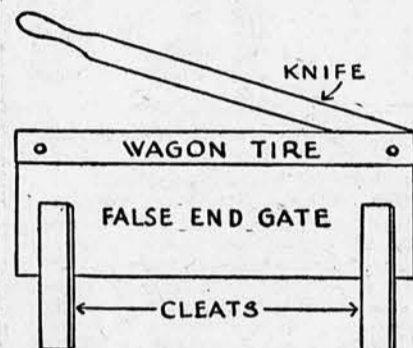
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**Ideas That May Come in Handy**

BY FARM FOLKS

**Handy Endgate Header**

Heading kafir by hand from the shock is slow and tedious. A header that will do the work can be made at little cost in the farm shop, or by your local blacksmith, and will last for years. Make a false endgate with cleats to drop down over the wagon endgate or side of the wagon box. Cut two pieces of old wagon tire the length of the false endgate—these do not need to be sharpened—and drill holes in each end so they can be bolted to the false endgate. Make a knife as shown in the drawing with a hole thru the end. Slip a bolt



thru the two pieces of wagon tire with knife between, and bolt securely to the false endgate. Put a large tap between the irons at the opposite end so the knife will slip down properly. To operate, gather up an armful of fodder, slip the heads under the knife and pull down on the handle. The heads will drop in the wagon box.—C. S. K.

**A Tin Can Waterer**

Easy way to water plants in dry weather, is to take an old quart can and put a small nail hole in at the bottom, just big enough to let the water drip freely. Bury can in ground just a little above the roots of the plant, press dirt around it tightly. Two tablespoons of lime added to each can of water helps the plant. The can full of water will last 2 or 3 days.—A. H.

**Easier Weeding Job**

Several plies from about 2-foot square carton boxes, sewed together roughly, make an excellent pad to kneel on when weeding onions and working in flower beds. The pad should be kept in dry place when not in use.—L. W. B.

**Dummy Scares Hawks**

I live on the river bottoms where the hawks and crows are pretty bad. I tried out everything anyone suggested and finally found this, the best suggestion for scaring crows and hawks, which also keeps wolves away from my chicken runs.

Nail a board 4 by 18 inches securely on the top of a fence post. Stuff a gunny sack full of hay and tie it with a generous piece of binder twine. Put a dress on it as lifelike as possible, stuff the sleeves with hay and pin a couple of pieces or strips of cloth on it, so they will wave out from the dummy when the wind blows. Then tie it well out on the end of the board and when the wind blows, the twine al-

lows it to twist and untwist slightly. It turns from one side and turns back.

I nail boards on several posts and never let the dummy stay longer than one day in one place. I have tied the dummy to the lower limbs of trees which moves it up and down with the wind.—Mrs. W. M. D.

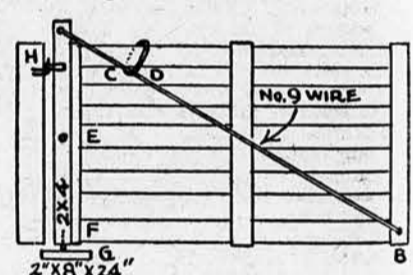
**Old Cans Help the Trees**

One of the finest young windbreaks seen in Kansas is planted on a curve north and northwest of Fremont Slef-fel's home, Norton. On close terraced land, the trees seem to be doing fine. There are pine, red cedar, Russian olives, Chinese and American elm, and mulberry. Slef-fel tried putting large cans around the little seedlings last summer to protect them from the wind and heat. These trees grew nearly twice as much as others. Now he has old tin cans and buckets around all the small trees.

**Hoe Killed Bindweed**

I have noticed many articles in Kansas Farmer about bindweed. Perhaps my experience with it will be of some interest. I had two spots in my field, each about the size of a city lot, badly infested with bindweed. I did not know what it was until in the spring of 1934. Then I chose the worst of the two, and hoed it each week thru the entire growing season. Last year there was no bindweed on this spot, so I treated the other spot in the same way, thru the entire season last year. So far this year, I have not seen a half-dozen plants in both of these spots. If thoro-ly done, this plan is all right on small areas. Of course, it would be too big a job in large fields of bindweed.—J. D. Mitchell, Douglas Co.

**My Sagless Gate**



This gate is the same as any other board gate, but is swung differently. Take a 2 by 4, 6 inches higher than gate and bore ½-inch hole in top. Bolt same to gate at E, ½-inch bolt. Screw a strap hinge into post at H. Place ½-inch pin in bottom end of 2 by 4, at F. Let 2 by 4 rest on block G, 2 by 8 by 24-inches. A piece of strap iron formed like a clevis to go around strap hinge screw at H, ¾-inch bolt to hold it. No. 9 wire from top to B and back to top, and fasten both ends. Take No. 9 wire and make a loop to go across top of gate from C to D. Move wire forward to adjust gate height wanted. Drive stake at each end of 2 by 8 at G and one in front center to hold block in place. Place 2 by 4 on side you want to open gate.—O. M.

□ A chain hung between closet walls, is better than a rod as the hangers do not slip.—Mrs. J. S. McLeod.



This fine field of wheat grew on land which had Sweet clover turned under last summer. It belongs to Will Lamb, Farmdale. The Lamb farm is one of the most fertile in Wilson county, lying along the Verdigris river. Standing in the picture is Tudor Charles, associate editor of Kansas Farmer.



# There Is Talk of \$2 Apples

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON  
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

THE most important factor in producing clean, sound, worm-free fruit is to effectively control insect pests. And this year it looks as if high percentages of grade 1, are going to be profitably important. Every apple promises to be a "golden apple," for already they are beginning to talk \$2 a bushel for Transparent and Duchess and the early varieties. Surely this is one year when the grower who has been able to produce clean fruit is going to make some real money at harvest time.

But there's the rub—the production of clean fruit. To this end the selection of dependable spray materials is of great importance. One grower may get effective control while his neighbor who sprays just as conscientiously brings his crop to maturity with a high percentage of "stung" fruit. The difference may lie in the kind or brand of poison used. Another important factor is timeliness in spray applications. Material that is applied too late is wasted. Then, of course, thoroughness of application is a momentous matter for the best of materials, altho put on at the proper time, if slovenly applied will not give good protection.

## Not a One Man Battle

The orchardist, however, is not alone in his battle against the insects. Every class of farmer has these pests to fight. Perhaps the boll weevil ranks first in crop destruction. The total loss in cotton fields caused by this insect is terrific. For a long time warfare has been waged against him with every weapon science could think of but results have been nothing to brag about. The Hessian fly is another familiar enemy. His first recorded appearance in this country was in 1776. He came here during the Revolutionary War when the word Hessian was anything but popular. The corn borer is a more recent arrival but in some parts has become a serious problem. The gypsy moth is another which has proved quite difficult to combat. Every indication points to another grasshopper plague here in Kansas this summer. And the chinch bug cannot be overlooked.

The combat is world wide. Just recently we read that 60,000 acres of cotton had been invaded in Argentine by vast swarms of ravenous locusts. The ministry of agriculture announces 10,000 tons of cotton devoured. Argentine farmers fight the locusts by erecting walls of sheet iron or digging ditches into which the insects swarm, to be sprayed with gasoline and burned. Altho tons of the pests have been destroyed, victory still is with the locusts.

## One-Tenth for Insects

The war between insects and man is the greatest conflict in the history of the world and it has been going on since time began. The contest is grow-

ing fiercer all the time and some authorities believe the human race is getting licked. Insects constitute the largest group of living creatures and they are getting one-tenth of everything we grow. Nothing with foliage is free from their attacks. It is time we realized the importance of the scientists' frequent warnings that some day man's most dangerous enemies, the insect tribes, might wipe us out. Nature's dreadful ability to reproduce in great numbers might make useless all that man could do.

It is estimated that the annual loss to the Nation's agriculture due to crop destroying insects is not less than 6 billion dollars. As one step in their efforts at suppression, the American Nature Association is organizing a "rogues' gallery of insects" in Washington, D. C., thru which the nation's public enemies of the insect world may be identified and their habits studied.

One of the most dreaded insects, as far as the fruit grower is concerned, is the Japanese beetle, which recently has been reported in certain counties in Missouri. Under direction of the entomological department of Kansas State College, the Kansas Entomological Commission and the Federal Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, a survey will be made here this season to determine whether the Japanese beetle has invaded Doniphan county.

## Electrocute These Pests

There recently has been put on the market a patented, automatic, electrical device which the manufacturers claim is the modern solution to the insect problem. It should be of especial interest to orchardists because it attracts and electrocutes codling moth, day and night. It operates on a "no work-no pay" basis, because it uses only current during the instant of killing the insect. When a codling moth settles on one of the grids, an arc passes thru its body to the next grid, causing instant death. The grids produce definite vibrations, not audible to the human ear, which attract insects in great numbers. So strong is this drawing power that insects are lured to it without bait of any kind. A light bulb within provides an additional night attraction. A built-in transformer steps up the ordinary 110 volt A. C. to 3,500 volts on the grid wires. This voltage, altho fatal to insects, is of such low amperage that there is no danger to humans.

It may be plugged in any place just as you would plug in an electric fan or iron. It has no moving parts to care for and the manufacturers claim it will not short-circuit or burn out even if left outdoors in a heavy rain. It is economical to operate, they say, for the current flows only during the instant the codling moth is being electrocuted.

# Why K. S. C. Needs a Chemistry Building

KENNEY L. FORD

TWO years ago Denison Hall, the chemistry and physics building at Kansas State College, Manhattan, was destroyed by fire and as yet the Kansas legislature has made no appropriation to care for replacement.

Every boy who enrolls in agriculture at Kansas State College should be thoroughly trained in chemistry. Chemistry is the foundation of scientific agriculture. Much research in agriculture is carried on in the chemistry laboratory. Likewise the student in veterinary medicine, home economics, general science and engineering must know the chemistry of drugs, medicines, foods, building materials and many other products used daily by every citizen in Kansas.

## The Work Is Badly Scattered

Enrollment of students in chemistry classes during the first semester of 1935-36, was 1,406 and that in physics was 796. Since the fire which destroyed Denison Hall, the classes of 38 teachers required to give instruction to these

students, has been carried on temporarily in seven different buildings.

"The state does not permit its institutions to carry fire insurance," President F. D. Farrell, of Kansas State College, recently declared. "The state carries its own fire risks. Hence it has a moral obligation, as well as obligations of efficiency, to replace Denison Hall. This obligation was recognized by the state senate at the 1935 session of the legislature. By a vote of 36 to 3 the senate passed a bill providing an appropriation for replacing Denison Hall. The bill was allowed to die in house committee.

"Efficiency in the operation of the college, the importance of enabling the college to maintain its usual high grade of service, and the state's moral obligation to replace an important state-owned building when it is destroyed—these considerations require the replacement of Denison Hall at the earliest possible date. Adequate provision for this work should be made at the forthcoming special session of the legislature."

# WHAT CHARLIE LEARNED FROM ED ABOUT SAVING FUEL



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If you cut a section through one of these tires, the side view would look like the drawing at

the left. It's a regular gear wheel!

As this tire rolls over the ground these "teeth" press into the soil. Between each two lugs the dirt is formed into an upright "tooth" meshing with the rubber teeth of the tire! The tire forms its own track as it travels! It has a gear-tooth grip! And it provides super-traction!

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Here's the toughest truck tire made... the Goodrich Triple Protected Silvertown. An amazing invention in the sidewall provides 3-way protection against blow-outs and costly premature failures!

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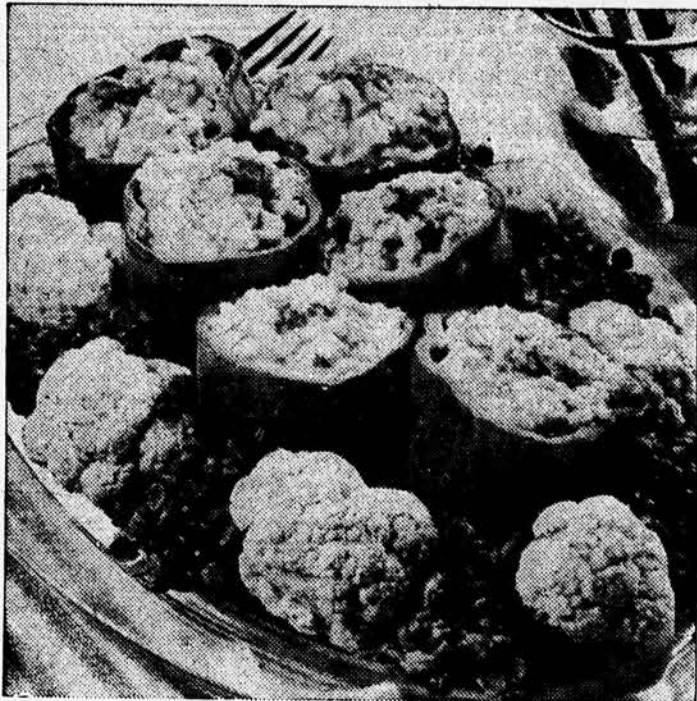
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# Hot Weather Vegetable Dinners

RUTH GOODALL



Who minds a meatless meal? Surely no family who has set before them such a tempting platter of vegetables all green and white.

VEGETABLES, picked fresh, right from your own backdoor garden—is any other food so delicious in the good old summertime or so satisfying as to body needs, minerals and vitamins taken into consideration? Yet vegetable meals have fallen into disrepute, the reason, I believe, for this lack of appeal being that we cooks fail to include the ingredient of "imagination" into their preparation. One vegetable is cooked to taste more or less like another, until it is little wonder that thumbs have been turned down on these health-giving foods.

A bit of seasoning will improve the blandest vegetables. The French use at least a whiff or suspicion of onion in every vegetable dish they cook. Cheese is another seasoning that transforms any common garden variety of food into a casserole dish with a fancy French-sounding name.

The great common fault of most vegetable dinners, however, is that they are served at that insipid lukewarm stage that makes any food as unpalatable as dishwater. It is part of my kitchen "creed and gospel" that hot dishes must be served direct from oven or open flame piping hot; that cold foods be taken from the ice box at the very minute they are to go to the table. Vegetables may be arranged on any heat-resistant dish or platter and the cooking finished in a slow oven. Served from the same dish they will be hot even for second helpings—and you may be sure "seconds" will be asked for if you give to the cooking of vegetables this little extra attention. This does away, too, with all that last minute seasoning and watching which is so important when vegetables are cooked on top of the stove.

I am sure your family will decide that a meatless meal is no sacrifice if you serve them a green and white vegetable platter of rice and cheese stuffed green peppers, cauliflower and garden peas, for it has both eye and palate appeal. Of course, being a versatile cook you will vary your vegetable meals to utilize the things from your particular garden that are best and most abundant, and the color scheme, too, may vary any way you wish, from the cooking of yellow carrots and red beets to purple eggplant. The combinations and methods of preparing such dishes are

## Have a Summer Party

Why not entertain at a lawn party this summer? We have a 4-page leaflet, "Games for a Garden Party," which contains usable material for an entertainment of this sort, also suggesting refreshments. Price 3c. Address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, please.

almost without end. A hearty dish—using a vegetable or two—and adding cheese, eggs, milk—served with bread and butter, salad and dessert, is ample food and a well-balanced meal for warm weather. And what is more to the housewife's interest, is easily prepared and will reduce to a minimum the time she must spend in the kitchen.

### Stuffed Green Peppers

6 Peppers	1 Teaspoon salt
¼ Cup rice	2 Tablespoons butter
4 Cups boiling water	4 Tablespoons milk
½ Pound cheese	1 Teaspoon mustard
½ Teaspoon salt	
1 Small onion	

Wash the peppers and cut a slice from the stem end of each one, then remove the seeds and white membrane. Cover with cold water, bring to the boiling point and boil 5 minutes. Drain and rub off thin outside covering. Add the teaspoon of salt to boiling water and drop well washed rice slowly into the water. Boil rapidly for 30 minutes and drain. Pour several quarts of boiling water thru the rice to separate kernels. Melt butter in a sauce pan, add onion, milk, cheese which has been grated or cut in small pieces, add the extra half teaspoon of salt and the teaspoon of mustard. Cook and stir

## Shower Gifts March in Parade

MABEL WORTH

NEW plans and hints for the party that honors the engaged girl always interest us women folk no matter in which of the two classes of women—those who are already married, and those who want to be married—we happen to fall. And this being the "open season" for weddings, let me tell you of an informal party with a lot of merriment mixed in, one where the guests supply the fun by "wearing" their gifts as they present them. Here is the way:

Have 10 or a dozen of the girl guests who are clever at acting parts dress up in their household and kitchen gifts in some such manner as this: Long trains and flowing robes devised of tea towels, bath towels, table cloths, scarves, and the like, deftly pinned and draped over simple dresses that act as the foundation.

At one such party a "Queen" appeared in regal robes consisting of a complicated head-dress of kitchen tea strainers, long-handled forks, ladles, and that type of kitchen gadgets; the result became one of startling magnificence, dazzle and much tinkling.

Another such party had both a Queen and a King both marvelously garbed with their attendants wearing large aluminum pans and other utensils on their heads. Large flat pans made excellent shields such as a

over a low flame until smooth. Remove onions and mix the cheese sauce with the rice. Fill the peppers with this mixture and sprinkle with minced parsley. Place in the center of a large baking dish and surround with flowerets of cauliflower which have been cooked in boiling salted water for 15 minutes and dipped in melted butter. Arrange a border of cooked buttered peas between the cauliflower and put the platter into a slow oven—325 degrees—for 30 minutes. Send the baking platter direct to the table.

### Snow Pudding

A delicious cooling dessert that fits in well after a vegetable dinner because it is so very nourishing and supplies the food elements lacking in vegetables is snow pudding.

1 Tablespoon granulated gelatin	1 Cup boiling water
4 Tablespoons cold water	¾ Cup sugar
	½ Cup lemon juice
	3 Egg whites

Soak the gelatine in cold water for 5 minutes. Dissolve this in the boiling water. Add sugar and stir until dissolved. When cool add lemon juice. Put in a large pan of very cold water and stir occasionally until the jelly begins to thicken. Then beat with a rotary beater until frothy. Add the stiffly beaten egg whites and continue beating until the mixture is stiff enough to hold its shape. Mold and chill. Serve with a custard sauce using egg yolks.

### What's a "Name" Anyway

MRS. C. E. B.

The Smiths, who are wealthy city folks used to eating caviar and oysters and out-of-season fruits, visited us last week. Now, as our menu seldom includes anything fancier than potatoes and cottage cheese, I was at my wits' end trying to think of foods to serve that would be appetizing to them, yet inexpensive. Oh, well, I'd just do the best I could. Maybe they wouldn't mind "roughing it" for a day or two.

They didn't mind it, in fact they ate with gusto everything I put before them. As for me, I learned things. I learned that we'd been having Potatoes Delmonico nearly every day, and had called them just plain buttered potatoes. We'd had Chocolate Mousse for dinner every Sunday, tho we'd always thought it was chocolate ice cream. The simple sauce I'd thought was my own invention was pronounced, "the most delicious Hollandaise I ever tasted, my dear!"

On leaving, Mrs. Smith asked me for the name of "that lovely salad—I can never get anything that tastes like it in town!" I gave her the recipe—not mentioning that its lowly common name was cabbage slaw with sour cream dressing, which I'd varied with chopped red and green peppers.

### "Happiest Days"

Everybody has 'em—or has had 'em—altho seldom are we wise enough to realize how precious they are at the time. The happiest time in a young girl's life may be a school honor or her graduation. Many a woman will assure you it was her wedding day. A grandmother, looking back, is likely to say, and with much emphasis, that the happiest days of her life were those busy ones when the children were little and their demands many.

Just what was the happiest time in your life? Write me a letter telling about it. There'll be a dollar for every one we can find room to print on the home page. Address your letter Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

### Tasted Like New Peas

MRS. MARY W. CRAMER

We were out to dinner the other evening—one of those informal add-another-plate sort of dinners, and I had believed we were eating new peas. Our hostess smiled and told me they were canned peas. She had been quite pressed for time, so down came a can from her shelf, and this is what she did to them:

1 Can peas
Same amount fresh diced carrots
1 Tablespoon sugar
1 Generous dash ginger
1½ Teaspoons butter

Drain the can of peas into a stew pan. To this juice add the diced carrots, sugar and ginger. Cover, and cook until tender. Then add the drained peas and butter. Let them steam up until hot. Mix lightly together and serve. It's a pleasing combination.

### The First 4-H Club Girl



The first girl to enroll for 4-H club work has not only lived to see the movement become national, but still takes an active interest in the farm home development program of her community. She is Mrs. Edgar Hankinson of Aiken county, South Carolina, and now a successful farm wife. It was in 1910 when she was little Katie Owens that she was a student at Tlatha school presided over by Mrs. Cecil H. Seigler, recognized as the mother of farm club work for girls. When Mrs. Seigler proposed formation of a tomato club to give girls the benefit of farm club work which the boys had pioneered, Katie Owens was the first to enroll.

"We organized a tomato club," recalled Mrs. Hankinson, smart, fashionably dressed and alert as she told of the beginning of the movement, "because tomatoes were easy to grow and to can. I retained membership after I left the county. Thru the home demonstration clubs, conducted for adults, I am still in touch with the work."

## Here's the New Quaker Cap

NO WONDER IT'S POPULAR



A tremendous craze and fad for the wearing of Dutch bonnets or Quaker caps—you may take your choice of names—has swept the East, and we here in Kansas with the political spotlight turned on us are not to be outdone even in so simple a matter as hats. You can see what a jaunty saucy little affair it is, and it can't help being cool for it's crown-less, yet it keeps the hair neatly in place, and tying on as it does may be made to fit any size head. Just ready to tie in place and made of a fine grade of waffle weave pique it is yours for just 30 cents. With this white one as a pattern you can easily cut and sew up others to match all your dresses. One young lady here in Kansas Farmer's office,

who is soon to officiate at a wedding, pounced upon the idea and is adapting it to a bridesmaid's hat to wear with her frilly peach organdie frock. Made up in the white waffle weave material only, this little cap may be obtained from Kansas Farmer's Needlework Service, Topeka, Kan.

## Cool Drinks for a Hot Day

MRS. L. F. R.

When dad and the boys, toiling out in the field or garden, call for a long cold drink they need one that is really thirst quenching. A pitcher of spiced ice-tea will do the trick. Brew the tea with a few whole cloves added. Ginger Sour is another drink that hits the spot on a stifling day. To make it, mix thoroughly 5 tablespoons powdered ginger, 1 cup vinegar,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup lemon juice and 2 cups sugar. When the sugar is dissolved pour over the mixture 2 quarts of ice cold water.

## Brighter Pots and Pans

VIOLA MEINTS

Kitchen equipment may be kept clean and bright more easily if the housewife knows the proper cleansers to use for each surface. Yet do not forget that the improper use of cleansers may ruin the surface which is being cleaned.

To remove slight discolorations from aluminum boil a weak vinegar solution or an acid food such as tomato, rhubarb, buttermilk or sour milk in the kettle. Then wash it in hot soapy water, rinse and dry. If the aluminum is badly discolored a fine abrasive like whiting or a friction cleaner like fine steel wool may be used.

Zinc should be cleaned with a fine

## Never-Fail Raspberry Jelly

As a prelude to the celebration of National Jelly Making Week, July 6 to 13, why not start the jelling festivities with this sure-fire recipe for raspberry jelly. It is a fruit that is almost universally made into jam. I'm sure you'll enjoy this seedless variation. Either black or red raspberries may be used.

4 cups (2 pounds) juice  
7 $\frac{1}{2}$  cups (3 $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds) sugar  
1 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare juice, crush thoroly or grind about 3 quarts fully ripe berries. Place in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice.

Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard  $\frac{1}{2}$  minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 11 glasses.

abrasive such as fine wood ashes or a commercial abrasive. If badly stained or discolored, apply hot vinegar. Then wash well with water and dry. Or it may be rubbed with a flannel cloth dampened with kerosene. Another method is to rub hard with whiting moistened with water or kerosene. Wash well, rinse and dry.

Enamel may be cleaned by rubbing with a dampened cloth dipped in whiting paste. Javelle water may also be used. Apply to spot or entire surface. Wash well, rinse and dry.

Give your kitchen utensils this extra care along with the daily dishwashing.

James Hegarty, Easton; Mrs. B. H. Hewett, Coldwater; Mrs. Orpha Hennessey, Tecumseh; Mrs. Earl Hinn, Liberal; Mrs. J. C. Hoath, Anthony; Mrs. W. C. Hogge, Independence; Iva Holladay, home demonstration agent, Farm Bureau office, Leavenworth; Mrs. Mary Hollis, Newton; Mrs. Earl Hollingsworth, Emporia; Mrs. N. F. Holman, Leavenworth.

Mrs. Ray Johnson, Potwin; Mrs. Frank R. Jones, Arcadia; Mrs. F. R. Jones, Simpson; Mrs. Bertha Jordon, Geneseo.

Mrs. Ed Kaiser, Paola; Mrs. Daisy B. Kaufman, Liberty; Mrs. Jack Kelsey, Lawrence; Mrs. Fern Kent, Topeka; Mrs. Herbert Kihn, Leavenworth; Mrs. Clarence King, El Dorado; Grace Kozak, Silver Lake; Mrs. H. M. Lamborn, Leavenworth; Mrs. Ben Lantis, Newton; Mrs. John Line, Burdett; Mrs. John Losh, Richland.

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Mrs. O. W. Page, Kansas City; Mrs. C. C. Pardee, Effingham; Mrs. S. E. Parisa, Leavenworth; Mrs. John Parry, Linwood; Minnie Belle Peebler, home demonstration agent, Farm Bureau office, Dodge City; Mrs. Earl Porter, Overland Park; Mrs. John Porter, Harper; Mrs. Jay B. Pounds, Coldwater; Mrs. H. F. Povenmire, Gridley; Mrs. Harry Powell, Sedgwick; Mrs. M. G. Powell, Anthony; Mrs. John Powelson, Stafford; Mrs. C. B. Price, Latham.

Mrs. M. W. Reece, Goddard; Mrs. Clifford Reusch, Lawrence; Mrs. R. J. Reyer, Saffordville; Mrs. A. P. Richardson, Wichita; Dorothy Richardson, Wichita; Mrs. Valtos Richardson, Wilmore.

Mrs. Herman Sackse, Lowmont; Mrs. O. W. Samuelson, Topeka; Mrs. W. H. Seward, Topeka; Mrs. Naomi Sexton, Solomon; Mrs. May D. Shafer, Silver Lake; Mrs. J. E. Sharrock, Augusta; Mrs. E. J. Sheldon, Paola; Mrs. Christine Shriwise, Hoisington; Mrs. W. E. Simon, Girard; Mrs. Catherine Slater, Muncie; Mrs. Carrie Small, Kansas City; Mrs. J. A. Small, Rosedale; Mrs. C. D. Smith, Pawnee Rock; Mrs. Ernest N. Smith, Topeka; Mrs. Julia King Smith, Kansas State Farm Bureau, Manhattan; Georgiana H. Smurthwaite, district home demonstration agent leader, K. S. C.; Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Leavenworth; Josephine Spencer, Emporia; Mrs. Verda Stanfield, Coffeyville; Mrs. Guy Steele, Barnes; Mrs. C. W. Stehley, Simpson; Mrs. Clarence Steffe, Sedgwick; Mrs. E. D. Stout, Emporia; Mrs. A. B. Symms, Bendena.

Mrs. Ray Taylor, Parsons; Mrs. W. E. Teichgraeber, Reece; Mrs. C. A. Thomas, Coffeyville; Mrs. Elmer Thompson, Harper; Mrs. J. M. Timmons, Bonner Springs; Ida Tressin, Gypsum; Mrs. Frank Trude, Concordia.

Mrs. E. Vidite, Coffeyville; Mrs. George Walton, Pratt; Mrs. S. A. Warden, Easton; Mrs. Elroy Warner, Douglass; Mrs. George Washburn, Newton; Mrs. Irene Weed, Fort Dodge; Mrs. T. E. Westbrook, Augusta; Mrs. D. B. White, Overbrook; Mrs. Walter Wickey, Leavenworth; Mrs. Blake Wilson, El Dorado; Mrs. Harry Winters, Independence; Mrs. Walter Wiskey, Jarbalo; Mrs. Maggie Witter, Rossville; Mrs. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; Mrs. Dan Wood, Shawnee; Mrs. Mary D. Ziegler, home demonstration agent, Farm Bureau office, Topeka.

# Kansas' Largest Group of Women Visit Washington

THE largest group of Kansas women ever to visit Washington, D. C., attended the triennial meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World, held recently in Washington. The Kansas delegation were guests of Senator Arthur Capper when this photograph was taken in front of Constitutional hall. Senator Capper is the fifth from the right in the front row.

The purpose of the Associated Country Women of the World is to bring a better understanding among rural women. Membership includes more than 40 large nationally-organized associations in 30 countries.

Kansas women who attended the meeting included:

Mrs. J. E. Ackert, Manhattan; Mrs. C. J. Allen, Liberty; Mrs. M. Attebury, Rossville;

Mrs. Charles M. Baird, Arkansas City; Mrs. G. A. Baker, Pratt; Mrs. T. W. Baker, Pratt; Mrs. G. T. Balch, Chanute; Nora E. Bare, home demonstration agent, Farm Bureau office, El Dorado; Ellen M. Batchelor, acting state home demonstration leader, K. S. C., Manhattan; Mrs. Edith Bauer, Radium; Mrs. Lena Baumgartner, Olathe; Mrs. C. H. Beckett, El Dorado; Mrs. Stacy Bell, Burns; Mrs. Curt Benninghoven, Strong City; Mrs. Cora Berkeble, Rantoul; Mrs. H. Biskie, Ottawa; Edith Bowman, Chanute; Mrs. Thomas Bruner, Auburn; Mrs. W. C. Bryant, Fort Scott; Mrs. Dan Braum, Iola; Mrs. Richard L. Brock, Glasco; Mrs. Harry Bullock, Berryton; Mrs. E. M. Burke, Little River.

Mrs. S. U. Case, Girard; Mrs. O. M. Coble, Sedgwick; Mrs. R. E. Coe, Coats; Mrs. J. D. Colt, sr., Manhattan; Mrs. C. E. Conner, Valley Center; Mrs. Mary Cook, Eudora; Mrs. H. L. Cudney, Trousdale.

Mrs. Frank Dale, Coldwater; Mrs. Betty Danielson, Great Bend; Ethyl Danielson, Great Bend; Mrs. A. H. Darroch, Coldwater; Mrs. Joe Davidson, Plevna; Mrs. L. F. Davidson, Glasco; Mrs. Carl Davis, Oakley;

Mrs. Aetna Davis, Oakley; Mrs. Harlan Deaver, Sabetha; Mrs. William Dennett, Gordon; Mrs. William Dennis, Dodge City; Mrs. Ednie DeFries, Muncie; Mrs. Lucille DeFries, Muncie; Mrs. John Ditto, Bonner Springs; Mrs. Anna Doubek, Newton; Mrs. Arthur Drummond, Elmdale.

Mrs. Paul Edgar, Topeka; Mrs. Roy Enright, El Dorado; Mrs. Charles Eplee, Parsons.

Lorne Fairbairn, Lawrence; Vernetta Fairbairn, home demonstration agent, Farm Bureau office, Independence; Mrs. H. Fancher, Leavenworth; Mrs. A. G. Franklin, Gordon; Mrs. Max Flinner, Leavenworth; Mrs. C. E. Furgason, Bucyrus.

Mrs. Harry Gaggelman, Great Bend; Mrs. C. C. Gerstenberger, Eudora; Mrs. Karl Bigson, Cherryvale; Mrs. Ernest Gillen, Independence; Mrs. Ralph Gilmore, Paola; Mrs. Lois Giffin, Muncie; Mrs. George Gress, Tonganoxie; Mrs. S. R. Gardner, Hartford; Mrs. T. F. Guthrie, Saffordville. Mrs. Otto Habinger, Bushton; Mrs. Howard Hadley, Coldwater; Mrs. Sebastian Hahn, Coffeyville; Mrs. G. D. Hammond, St. John; Mrs. E. M. Hasley, Bronson; Mrs.



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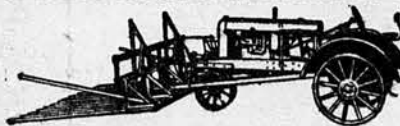
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Please send me complete literature on the tractors I have checked:  
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IN THE ORANGE COLORED CARTON, \$2.00  
SCHNABEL MEDICINE CO., New York  
**CAUSTIC BALSAM**

# Many Kinds of Hay Fever

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

**W**HAT type of Hay Fever do you have? You know, of course, there are endless varieties. The season of year helps you decide. For instance, if yours comes early in the year—March or April—it likely is from a tree pollen, such as oak, beech, birch, hickory or black walnut. If your heavy date is for May, June and early July, suspect the pollens of various grasses. But if you are safe enough excepting from mid-August to October, the hay fever detective would look darkly upon ragweed. As a matter of fact, one need not be much of a detective to guess at ragweed as a cause for pollen hay fever in the Middle West.



Dr. Lerrigo

More than a million of our people are all too familiar with the symptoms of hay fever. Its itching of nose, eyes, mouth and throat; eyes inflamed and watery; its sneezing and coughing; its sensation that a good, clear, deep breath without interruption by sneeze or cough would be worth a million dollars. These symptoms all too well-known in hay fever season need no description to that million of regular sufferers. Little wonder if they run from one so-called cure to another.

Running away to a climate free from the aggravating pollen is the commonest form of relief. But the treatment is expensive and, too, there are busy men and women who simply cannot leave their work. Of late some are finding relief by working in the upper stories of air conditioned buildings. It helps certain cases but offers nothing to the man who must do his work in the open fields. A device after the order of a respirator is advertised to exclude pollen from the inspired air that is breathed in thru the nose. It is experimental. Cutting obnoxious weeds and grasses before they pollenate has merit.

But the most sensible line of treatment is to seek a physician who has given the subject special study, find out by his helps the particular pollen or pollens responsible for your trouble and take treatment for desensitization. All of this comes under the head of Allergy. There are doctors who give this line of work special attention and virtually every up-to-date physician does some of it. The treatment is best begun several months in advance. If, therefore, your hay fever always begins on August 16, you already are late for this year. However, the doctor also has palliative medicines that will help the late cases, and his observation of your distress this year will help him to decide what you need for a cure against later attacks.

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.

## May Leave No Scar

Would you recommend the use of Acetic acid for removal of warts? Is the application of this painful and does it leave a scar?  
—M. R. W.

You may buy "Glacial Acetic acid" of any druggist. It is the safest application for removal of warts. The removal of a large wart requires repeated applications over several weeks. It is not painful and, if properly used, leaves no scar.

## Not So Serious to Child

Is Bright's disease in children just the same disease as the one which carries off so many old people?  
D. F. R.

Acute Bright's disease in children is not so serious as when it comes in adult life. It is an infection of the kidney and generally is accompanied by fever. Examination of the urine shows it to contain albumen, sometimes in large quantities, so there is actual destruction of tissue. Quite often it follows scarlet fever or diphtheria, but may come without being preceded by any contagious disease, perhaps origi-

nating from accident, strain or a severe cold. The child must stay strictly in bed and the course of the disease should be carefully watched by a competent physician until the urine indicates a return to normal. I would say that for at least a year following the attack the young patient should be carefully guarded against any form of exposure or strain, be given unusually long hours of sleep and follow a diet laid out by the physician in charge of the case.

## Seldom Any Danger

Following an abdominal operation I have much trouble with adhesions. What can I do?—S. M. B.

Pay as little attention to adhesions as possible. When disturbing sensations come tell yourself, "Nothing but the adhesions," and go on with your work. Adhesions seldom are dangerous.

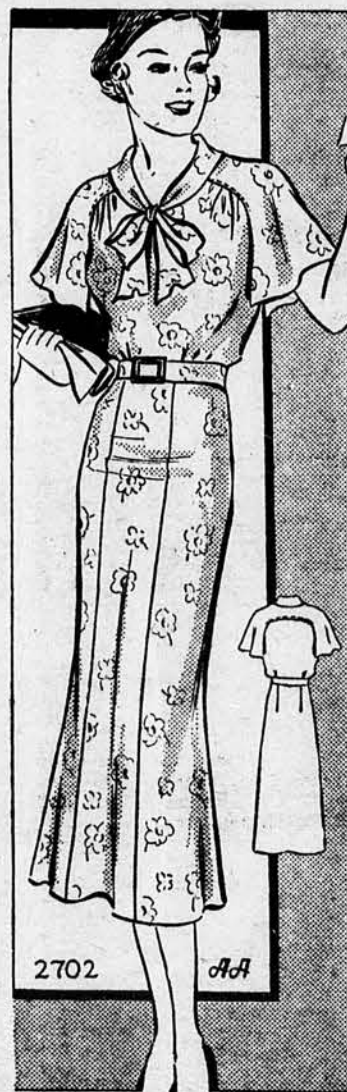
## Use More if Desired

Please say whether boric acid and boracic acid are the same. How much should one use in making a wash for the eyes?—R. J. P.

They are the same. A level teaspoonful of the powder in a pint of warm water is about the right strength, but there is no danger in using a stronger solution if desired.

## This Frock Lends Charm

TO SUMMER WARDROBE



Pattern KF-2802—Before you've had this frock finished a day, you'll agree that it's sure to be the backbone of your wardrobe, sure to accompany you everywhere! See the way this one-piece frock plays "Gay Deceiver," in combining a softly tied collar with pretty capelet sleeves to suggest a cape? Thus you've a cool bit of coverage for your shoulders, because you will find cape-sleeves just twice as cool, thrice as flattering as any other kind. Printed crepe and figured voile are equally smart suggestions. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 44. Size 16 requires 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents in coin, or 16 cents in stamps. Our new Summer Fashion book filled from cover to cover with glamorous summer clothes, 10 cents extra. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



Maxine Shoffner

## Wins \$100 Scholarship

To Maxine Shoffner, 17, member of the Kipp Wide-Awake 4-H club, such membership means ceaseless activity and excellence in club work. Perhaps that's why honors have been showered upon her almost thruout her 8 years of 4-H experience.

She was president of her club 1 year, song leader 3 years, music appreciation leader 3 years, county health champion 4 years, recreation leader 2 years, member of the county 4-H chorus 2 years, and a junior leader.

She was a member of Saline county model club in 1935 and 1936. She won baking and canning honors in open class at the Central Kansas Free fair at Abilene in 1935, also judging honors on livestock. She entered her Short-horn calf at the county fair and won first; entered the same calf at 4-H Club Fat Stock show at Wichita. It placed ninth there.

Maxine is pianist for the Saline County 4-H council, has been in the county 4-H style show for 1934 and 1935, won the best-groomed girl contest in county in 1934 and is a member of the state Who's Who. She has presented many 4-H demonstrations.

Besides her 4-H work, Miss Shoffner has taken part in many outside activities, such as band, orchestra, and all school activities.

Miss Shoffner's latest achievement was winning one of the Union Pacific railroad scholarships, which provides \$100 toward her college expenses at Kansas State College next fall. Carl R. Gray, U. P. president, announced the award, which is made on the basis of excellence in 4-H Club activities.

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Why put up with the extra burden of washing grimy work clothes by hand during harvest month? Let a modern washer, powered with a Briggs & Stratton 4-Cycle Gasoline Motor do this back-breaking work. Instant starting, easy to operate, dependable. A half million farm women know this famous motor. See your dealer for demonstration.

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Amarillo — Kansas City — Wichita

## Shows What Can Be Done

(Continued from Page 3)

meadow fescue and lespedeza or clover. On fairly level farm land, he is using strip-cropping in limited degree; running fields of wheat, corn and alfalfa the whole length of a half mile where the slope is less than 2 per cent. Two terraces will be built here to protect 20 acres, where the slope is more than 2 per cent.

Walter Olson has a 320-acre farm on which he has terraced all the farm land that needs it. He bought a 40 horse-power crawler tractor and a 12-foot blade. It costs him about \$25 to build a mile of terrace, all costs included. A mile of terrace will protect 20 acres, so the cost is \$1.25 an acre.

A fine field of wheat, drilled on the contour on steep sloping land on C. A. Roswurm's farm, demonstrates the advisability of planting small grains in this fashion. Each drill furrow is a little terrace. Mr. Roswurm is farming corn on the contour on 80 acres of upland. The field is gullied some. He said running the rows at right angles with the sides of the field simply meant that a lot of the corn would wash out and every time a rain fell soil was lost. The land was blank-listed in early spring to hold moisture and stop washing and blowing. Then he split the ridges. Roswurm rents this "eighty." He can farm it on the contour without extra cost to himself or the landlord, but terracing would require co-operation of the owner, plus a cash outlay. He gets real enjoyment from "working" a contoured slope, and seeing how the rows run in different directions all across the field.

### Uses Brome and Terraces

Brome grass seeded on terraced land to hold the soil is the doctrine of W. P. Tischhauser, Wilsey. He did his first terracing 4 years ago and believes they can be built cheaper with big equipment—a heavy tractor and wide blade. He is following a piece of worn farm land to reseed to grass.

From all appearances, J. L. Goms, Wilsey, is going to stop soil erosion on his 480-acre farm. He is planting all the farm land to close-seeded crops—wheat, oats, alfalfa, barley and native sod. He handles considerable livestock.

A county contour farming day was held at O. L. Edwards farm this spring. A wide ridge runs across the 480-acre farm. Contouring and strip farming is being started on this layout. Alfalfa will be seeded in long fields running parallel to the ridge. Dale Allen, assistant county agent, working with the soil association, believes if a small amount of money is expended to show how much can be done at low cost, farmers will continue to take up control methods by the hundreds.

Co-operation is evident between V. O. Moore and J. W. Richards, in Morris county. They are joining their terraces on the line fence and running the water down one outlet channel a half-mile long. Mr. Moore was listing corn on the contour on newly broken alfalfa land. He said he had the fertility in that land and is going to keep it there. Mr. Richards is secretary of the local association which makes Federal Land Bank loans. He said it was

becoming evident loans couldn't and wouldn't be made for long time periods on land which is washing away quicker than the loan is retired. What is more important to the future of our farming than credit for purchase of farms?

Ralph Felton has been growing Sweet clover since 1903, on a 90-acre field which lies on a divide. He has tried to control erosion and hold fertility by crop rotation, and now is including strip-cropping and contours. He has strips of cane clear across this field. If this doesn't fill the bill he expects to terrace.

L. G. Olson is sold on contouring. He has done considerable terracing this spring and seeded the land down to alfalfa. On an 18-acre contoured field a 3-inch rain fell and filled the furrows with water. He believes the contours saved replanting at least a third. He likes it so well he contour-listed another 60 acres.

J. E. Olson hired a 25-acre field terraced so he could seed it to Sweet clover. The finished job looked so good he went in and terraced 60 acres of standing wheat. There were gullies and it took some big fills to cross them. Small lakes stood there after a rain, but these will "silt in." The terraces

## A Crop Every Other Year

A surer crop plan is going to be used by Lowell Foley, Dellvale, from now on. He expects to till the Norton county land which he leases every year, but is going to raise a crop on it only every other year. He expects to fallow for every important crop except sorghums, and probably will fallow a small acreage for them as a test. He now has nearly half his farm blank-listed for fallowing. He raises wheat, barley, corn, and sorghums.

from this field empty on a pasture sod. After rains totaling 8 inches there was no sediment where the outlets emptied.

In Morris county, all three commissioners are members of the soil association. They are L. C. Meyers, H. C. Blythe and J. M. Brown. C. V. Fisher has 840 acres in farms. He is using brush dams and is contouring between the terraces on 40 acres. Because he heard that CCC camps were going to start doing soil conservation work, Mr. Fisher got busy, obtained the interest of officials and leaders in the county and started the ball rolling. The CCC camp has set out 60,000 trees this year. A local co-operative supply company expects to buy several terracing graders and rent them to farmers for maintenance work, and building new terraces, too.

First terraces were laid out on Ross Joy's farm years ago "with his eye." These did a pretty good job. Eight years ago he built one with the aid of a level and the instruction of John Glass, extension engineer. Today every acre is farmed on the contour and all except two small fields is terraced.

## Try Selling Kansas Eggs Direct

THREE shipments of eggs were sent out of Linn in June, direct from the farmers who produced them to the retailers in New York. This is the beginning of an attempt to market Kansas eggs direct, reported several weeks ago by Kansas Farmer.

Because of the facilities for handling eggs at the Linn Co-operative Creamery, direct marketing is being tried first among the members of that organization. The creamery truck drivers grade and pick up the eggs right on the farm. Then they are held in cold storage for a few days until a shipment is ready. The eggs are shipped in iced cars along with the Washington county butter. Each farmer's eggs are sold under his name or brand in the New York market.

C. E. Dominy, employed in the Kansas Extension Service to work with marketing of dairy and poultry products, will spend considerable time improving the marketing outlets for eggs and poultry. Mr. Dominy was born and reared on a Rawlins county farm and was graduated from Kansas State College in 1926. He spent 9 years in the employ of one of the large packers where he obtained a good knowledge of the methods of handling farm poultry and dairy products.

Both Mr. Dominy and B. W. Roepke, manager of the Linn creamery, said the direct shipment of eggs from Kansas had not progressed far enough to tell whether it is practical.

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Last year Zenith first introduced the Farm Radio with Frepower from the air... for unwired homes. Today homes without power lines all over America are enjoying their Zenith Radios... many of these sets have been in use for over a year. Their owners know all about Zenith performance.

## 50c A YEAR POWER OPERATING COST

has proven itself. Folks right in your section can tell you the facts right out of their own Zenith experience.

As a result of Zenith's unparalleled success in this field, numerous imitations are on the market... claiming of course to be "just as good."

Today they offer you "experiments"... Zenith offers you "experience"... the experience of your own neighbors—your friends.

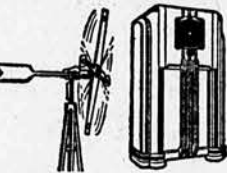
## Europe, South America or the Orient every day or your money back

The above simple guarantee has appeared in Zenith national advertisements for over two years—and to date Zenith has not been called upon to return a single penny.

Get city performance with the Zenith Farm Radio... and never forget—you can run your Zenith Farm Radio day and night, year in and year out, without sending the battery out for recharging. 50c a year is a high estimate of power operating cost.

Make sure of the genuine... look for and insist upon the name Zenith on the radio set you buy... they don't cost more but they do give you more for your money.

SEE THE ZENITH DEALER IN YOUR LOCALITY  
... or ... mail the coupon below for prices, information and dealer's name



Utility Wincharger if purchased with Zenith Radio \$10.00  
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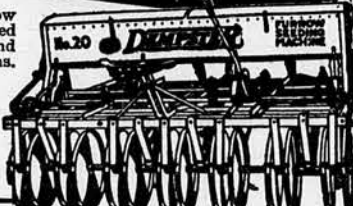
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Sow wheat to withstand winter-kill, soil-blowing and droughts! Plant seeds the safe, correct way—down next to the firm and moist soil. Do it with the remarkable

## DEMPESTER LISTER TYPE No. 20 FURROW SEEDING MACHINE

This dependable machine is a genuine deep furrow drill. It is equipped with 9-in. lister-type shoes, spaced 14-inches apart, which open up a deep furrow and scatter the seeds uniform over the flat furrow bottoms. It can also be used to prepare seed beds or when equipped with 16-in. duck foot sweep, makes a very satisfactory summer fallow tool. It can be equipped with 9-in. standard lister bottoms for seeding a row crop 28 inches apart, or a side row crop attachment may be had to seed a row of row crop the width of the drill in summer fallow land. Don't overlook its many uses.



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## Party Line Gardener

Here's Lorie Ellis, of "The Monticello Party Line" radio program, shown in the Ellis Garden, Monticello, Ill., with some of the flowers grown from "Party Line" seeds. Thousands of similar "Party Line" gardens are in bloom now, and many radio listeners are entering the cash prize snapshot contest in connection with the "Monticello Party Line" heard over WIBW every weekday morning from 10:45 to 11. Ninety-eight cash prizes will be given for snapshots taken of flowers or gardens grown from these seeds. Get out your kodak today and enter the contest.



Lorie Ellis

## Promotes No. 1 Song Hits of Nation



Freddie Rich

Two hundred thirty thousand and seventy-nine entries in the Lucky Strike Sweepstakes contest to pick the nation's No. 1 song hit of the week, is a record set by this program featuring the music of Freddie Rich's Orchestra, which plays the fifteen leading song hits of the week each Saturday night from 8 to 9. Full cartons of Lucky Strike Cigarettes are given for those picking the No. 1, 2 and 3 song hits of the week, in the order of their popularity. A record has been set during the past few weeks with "Is It True What They Say About Dixie," which has headed the list for four consecutive weeks.

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"THANK YOU, STUSIA"  
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Hen-Dine is a poultry-feeding sensation because it consistently produces amazing results during all seasons of the year!

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Every sack of Hen-Dine is sold under a rigid money-back guarantee. So, don't wait—give your flock the advantage of Hen-Dine at once. Your dealer carries

Hen-Dine or can get it for you quickly.



Calcium Carbonate Co.  
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## Chick-Dine

Chick-Dine fed from birth for eight weeks helps build bone and quickens flesh and feather growth. Chick-Dine enables pullets to lay sooner and hastens growth of cockerels for market. 15c buys enough Chick-Dine for 100 chicks. At your dealer's.

## Take a Look at Co-op Creameries

TUDOR CHARLES

KANSAS co-op creameries are worth visiting. Recently the Kansas State Board of Agriculture conducted a Good Will Co-operative Dairy Tour stopping first at Sabetha. There we visited with Jack McClanahan, chairman of the executive board of the Nemaha Creamery and local dairyman; Bert Eichelberger, butter-maker, who is going to Everest to manage the new co-op creamery; and several other local farmers who dropped into the office. Mr. Meyerton, the Sabetha manager, was in his native state of Minnesota in quest of vacation fishing. Representing the board of agriculture were Secretary J. C. Mohler, Harry Dodge, state dairy commissioner, and George Hine, secretary of the Kansas Cream Improvement campaign.

This Nemaha creamery has 150 more members than a year ago, but volume is slightly lower. The peak of production was passed there about June 1. Like every other creamery visited they were having some trouble with pepper grass flavor in the butter. This is serious as there seems to be no practical way to remove it. However, the grass matures early and then cows don't eat it. Mr. Eichelberger said the present volume of butter being made by the creamery was about all they could market. They follow a practice of shipping every other day and not taking a chance on a falling market. Farmers who patronize the Sabetha creamery seemed confident of improving conditions.

### Expect a Fall Pick-up

At the Linn Co-operative Creamery volume of the spring had not yet reached its peak, said B. W. Roepke, manager and local farmer. Because 1935 was a relatively poor year they expect a better year and greater fall volume this season. The Linn creamery is one of the finest in the state and its product is known far and wide. A new activity about which Mr. Roepke told us, is shipping eggs to the New York market for individual farmers. This also is done on a co-operative scale.

Because considerable Kansas cream moves to creameries in Nebraska, J. C. Mohler thought it would be well to pay them a good will call and discuss current matters with them. Therefore our next stop was at the Farmer's Union Creamery in Fairbury. This concern, managed by P. D. Peterson, is doing a fine business and making money for its patrons. Twenty per cent of their volume of cream comes from Kansas and in 1935, they made 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds of butter. One Kansas point which sends in considerable cream, shipped only one can of No. 2 cream since January 1. There is virtually no No. 2 cream coming from Kansas now, Mr. Peterson told us, since the successful campaign for Kansas cream improvement by the board of agriculture and Kansas creameries.

The Farmer's Union Creamery in Superior, on the Kansas-Nebraska line, gets as high as 40 per cent of its cream from Kansas. James Norgaard, the manager, has general supervision over all Farmer's Union creameries in Nebraska.

### 50 Million Pounds of Butter

The largest co-operative creamery in the world, the Equity Union at Orleans, Neb., has as its president H. Z. Baker, of Atwood, Kan. Mr. Baker has been active in the management of this creamery since its beginning in 1917. The Equity Creamery has made more than 50 million pounds of butter in that time. In 1917, it had a farmer membership of 300. By 1934, it had 35,000. Ole Hanson, manager, told us that Kansas cream has improved remarkably over Nebraska cream, where the cream improvement work has not yet gone far. Local cream stations in Nebraska had a price of 24 cents a pound for butterfat posted as we drove thru. In Kansas the prices were 25 and 22 cents, showing the 3-cent differential between No. 1 and No. 2 cream, and 1 cent more for the best grade.

The last leg of the good will tour was St. Francis, where J. C. Mohler appeared on the annual program of the Equity Union Creamery Co. About 1,500 farm people from Kansas, Ne-

### Grind the First 4 Bushels

"Had I followed the practice years ago of sacking the first 4 bushels threshed every year, my farm would be worth several hundred dollars more today than it is," says E. M. Richards, of Coffey county. Seed of bindweed was brought to Mr. Richards' farm many years ago in the threshing machine, and he did not know what it was or how difficult it is to get off the place until it had spread over many acres. To avoid getting any more on the farm, he now sacks the first 4 bushels that come from the machine, then he grinds it very fine for feed, thus making sure of no bad weed seed being brought to the farm by the threshing machine. Not a bad thing for everyone to do every year.

braska and Colorado attended this meeting. Free ice cream attracted the youngsters, and cool weather made the day delightful. Governor Ed Johnson, of Colorado, came in by plane and made a brief address. The Equity Union has a wide following in Northwest Kansas, where it has extensive grain elevator, retail grocery, farm implement agency, and creamery station holdings. St. Francis was an ideal location for the annual meeting of this large group of co-operating farmers.

### The Best Dairy Yardstick

Dairy stock increases rapidly in a farm herd when culling isn't very close. The best yardstick is herd improvement testing. But without it a personal check can be kept and low producers sold. Often a cow which isn't good enough for a family that milks one or two cows. The time to sell surplus stock of this caliber is when prices are high and demand is good. Sales of surplus stock from a dairy herd are hard enough to make at a fair price, without holding out too long. The best stock is

## Hog Production Is Picking Up

EXPANSION of the hog industry this year may result in a total of nearly 50 million hogs on farms next January 1, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

On January 1, 1936, there were about 43 million hogs on farms, as compared with 39 million at the beginning of 1935, the smallest number in more than 50 years.

This chart shows that the peak of the hog population was 69 million in 1923. Production decreased sharply in the next few years, but later recov-

needed to replace cows which must be taken out. Robert Romig, dairyman in Shawnee county, said it takes every high quality heifer they raise to keep their herd up to the production level necessary to supply their fresh milk trade. But the culls can well be sold whenever there are willing buyers.

### Fly Spray Can Blister

Altho milk doesn't increase so much when fly sprays are used on cows, the comfort to cow and milker is reason enough for using a good spray. Apply it lightly so a fine mist clings to the end of the hairs and does not reach the skin. If the cow's hide is soaked, blistering is likely to result. Commercial fly sprays usually are better than homemade mixtures and are cheaper. Flies may be killed in the barn by using a kerosene spray when the cows are not in. Use 1 pound of pyrethum to a gallon of kerosene.

### Wrong Way to Wean Calves

Dairy calves are weaned when at about 6 months old, under average conditions. By this time they are used to eating hay and grain. A practice, too common, is that of eliminating grain from the ration at the same time skim milk feeding is stopped. From 6 to 12 months old, dairy heifers need some grain in addition to rough feed. A good rule to follow is to feed all the roughage they will eat, and in addition  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of grain for each 100 pounds of body weight. For heifers under 10 months old, this will amount to about 2 pounds of grain daily.

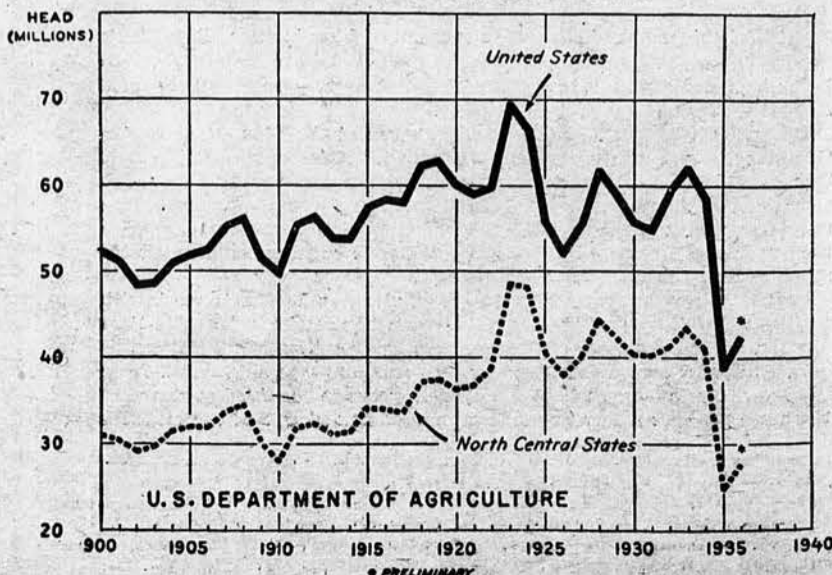
The type of grain mixture needed will depend on the kind of roughage. If a good legume hay such as alfalfa, clover, soybeans or lespedeza is provided, a grain mixture consisting of equal parts by weight of corn and oats is quite suitable. Oats alone is fairly good as a supplement to legume hays. A mixture made up of 3 parts, by weight, of corn and 1 part wheat bran also is good.

### Helps Crop Every Time

Sometimes inoculation seems to do alfalfa and Sweet clover little good. But when part of the field is inoculated and another part isn't, the difference usually is easily seen. It costs little to inoculate alfalfa and clover. Especially will it pay to inoculate fields which haven't been in the same crop recently.

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# Beef Costs too Much in Town

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhaecker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

CONSUMERS are paying as much for beef now as when producers were getting \$3 and \$4 a hundred-weight more than at present. Each week sees a decided weakening in market strength and price for all classes of cattle at every one of the great central markets. But all shops still are asking "high time price" for every cut of beef sold over their counters. This situation is putting the cattlemen "more in the hole" every day. Apparently with no chance to do anything about it, we seem to be at the mercy of a merchandising system that works for the immediate benefit of the retailer alone, rather than for the long-time good of all branches of the meat industry, from the initial producer to the final consumer. When the cattleman meets his city beef-consuming cousin on the street, he is informed that business must be good with him, since beef prices are so high. But the cattleman who goes to market today finds it to the contrary.

## But This Would Help

Apparently there is only one way to remedy the bad situation into which the beef producer is drifting—to drastically reduce cost of beef to the consumer so consumption will be speeded up. It is the only way open to pull us out of the bad situation of having ready for the markets of the next few months, more beef than the present consumption demand is taking. The retailer who sits back satisfied with his system of selling a minimum at a high profit, rather than a maximum at a moderate profit, is the present monkey-wrench in the machine when smooth running means so much to everyone connected with the meat industry. Figures that are as accurate as any figures can be indicate that we are now within 3 per cent of reaching the all-time high in beef production. This should be pleasing to those who believe in the theory that in plenty there is prosperity. But when demand lacks 30 per cent of being normal the "plenty and prosperity" theory is knocked into a cocked hat with prices below cost of production.

## We Need a Stable Market

On this farm we have a very good bunch of rather high grade Hereford yearlings of our growing. At one time last winter they could have been sold at a price that would have left us a fair return for their production. But there was feed in the silos to continue their feeding to grass, and without them we would have had nothing in one pasture. Considering the present trend of the market, it seems probable these cattle will bring no more to the head anytime this summer or fall than they would have brought last mid-winter. It is quite likely we will get nothing for our feed and labor of feeding

it from February to May and nothing for the pasture. In the meantime, what will happen to the fellow who obligated himself in the purchase of cattle at the higher price? Cattle handlers have ever been too eager to bid cattle prices too high in regular cycles. They are too often eager to buy only when prices are high, so go into the market slumps with heavy purchases. What we who actually produce cattle would like better is the stable market, free from the erratic influence of the speculator, and a system of retailing meat that will not slow up consumption by demanding the present wide margin between cost and selling price.

## Dust Mulch Saved Moisture

The last two cultivations of our corn was done with miniature harrows tied to trail between the rows. These were made "A" shape, out of bars from the beater of an old junked manure spreader. It did not take long to fashion these wood bars into three little harrows to be used behind the two-row tractor cultivator. The spike teeth were left in each bar, and they proved just the right length and shape to make a fine mulch behind the shovels.

# It Simply Rubs Out the Grain

GEORGE F. JORDAN

EVERY new idea that makes farm work easier or allows a farmer to do a better job is welcome. Consequently, the new advance in threshing cylinder design, necessitated by the increasing use of the combine in harvesting various crops, has brought on the type of cylinder that rubs out the grain rather than beating it out as is done by the present day separator.

Nor can it be denied that the combine is with us to stay, being improved each year, not only by allowing less chaff and fewer weeds in the threshed grain, but in being constructed so it will work with power available in two-pow tractor and also work on rolling or hilly ground.

Somehow, when a person sees the new type of cylinder construction he marvels that no one thought of it before. No wheat grower but who has tested the ripeness of his grain by rubbing a few heads in the palms of his hands. Then he blew out the chaff, and like as not chewed a handful into a wad of gum. But it took many years to adapt the idea that not only threshed clean, but doesn't break or chop the weeds and straw, that eliminates much of the cracked grain problem, a big factor in soybean harvest, and which does not beat the juice out of green weeds in the wheat field. In this latter respect the manufacturers

A little experimenting soon showed where and at what length to chain them so they would trail nicely between the rows. The mulched soil left by the little harrows has proved a moisture saver during the dry weather. Days after rain, moisture still could be found just below the fine harrowed surface, while soil cultivated in the regular way had evaporated its moisture for several inches from the top.

## Even a Little Irrigation Helps

Gardening always has been one of my hobbies. Henry Field, of Shenandoah, and I could "chum" for hours on this subject, and I get pleasure listening to his gardening talks on the air. If more good gardens were found out on the farms there would be more of the egg and cream money left for other necessities after paying the grocery bill, because the grocery bill would be reduced by one-half. We are using water on our garden again this season, and it is surprising what a difference a little water run occasionally between the rows will make in speeding up growth and increasing production. The windmill pumps the water from the pond, so all there is to it is to "turn 'er on and watch it run," providing the wind blows, which it usually does. However, we aim always to have a supply in the 50-barrel storage tank, which can be used if some watering is needed when there is no wind. Watering made us plenty of large cabbages and fine head lettuce by mid-June.

of combines had a problem to solve that never gave much trouble with the use of binder and separator. The weeds were always dry.

Hence when we see the new type cylinder, we think of the fellow who put a few crimps in hair pins and made the pins stay in. We think of the inventor who punched holes in a pancake turner to keep the flapjacks from sticking. And the rubbing cylinder is just about as simple.

Making combines available to hill farmers also is on the way to solution, in fact already is here. Shoes are made so as to keep them level. Straw racks are arranged in a manner that doesn't allow the straw to pile up on the downhill side. Easier handling of the sickle and header make it possible on some machines to cut as low as 2 inches from the ground, which means that such combines can harvest down grain as well as standing grain; it means they can harvest the second crop of clover, cutting the crop and hulling the seed at the same time. And what a boon will they be to the grower of lespedeza seed!

## Will Handle Many Jobs

After all, the test of a machine is not alone in the work it does, but in its adaptation to handling of many jobs. A one-crop machine often proves expensive. For the use it gets, a corn planter probably is one of the highest-priced machines that farmers buy. Many planters get used only a few days a year. But a machine that can be kept busy from late spring until snow flies is likely to turn the user into a contented as well as a more prosperous farmer.

Adaptation of the combines, both large and small, that make them available for almost any seed crop, that make them available for both large and small farmers, that require power that usually is handy and needed for other farm jobs, and to eliminate troubles caused by green weeds, is making this newest of machines many friends. Improvements are eliminating just about every objection to the idea of combining. As a farmer, about the only objection I can conceive to combine harvesting is that it leaves me no straw pile. But the straw can be raked or if that doesn't suit, then the saving by a combine over the old method of binding and separating will buy more straw than a fellow would have from his fields anyway. In short, the new combines will go a long way toward putting a threshing outfit at nearly every farmer's door, and for the extensive grower with a big threshing bill each year there's a likelihood of the combine paying for itself in 2 years at the very most. It has been done in shorter time.

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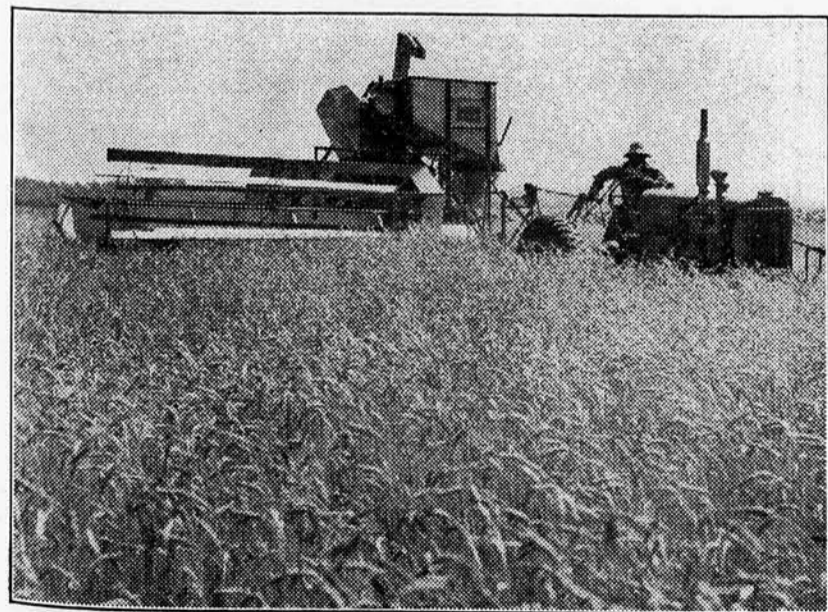
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Pretty good for a city wheat field? John Filger and his brother, F. F. Filger, have a 400-acre wheat field in the Missouri river bottoms inside the city limits of Kansas City. The yield was 40 bushels an acre, the straw heavy and the going tough. But the Minneapolis-Moline combine, pulled by a two-pow tractor, went after the task and finished it with a record of 40 acres threshed a day, getting the down wheat as handily as the standing wheat, with only a slight slowing down in traveling speed to take care of the extra straw.

# Taming Fierce Elton

## Second Installment

By KATHARINE EGGLESTON  
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ELTON wondered what it could be that would drive a girl with Dorothy's beauty, with her brain, into a place where every one of her longings for the luxuries of civilization was certain to go unappeased.

The camps about were full of men who had come West to make a start, or to correct a false start somewhere else. But there were no women like Dorothy. A few devoted wives, a larger number of the women who wanted to reap the carelessly guarded spoils acquired by lonely men, were in and about Lockwood. But Dorothy was alone and utterly different. She had come to make her way for herself. He felt sure that some powerful motive must underlie her effort.

There was one woman in the town who might be Dorothy's kind, but he did not know her. She was the wife of a young engineer who had come out to direct a big mining construction. Elton judged her to be a woman of refinement largely by a rose that grew in her window.

It was like Dorothy, or Dorothy was like it. Its stem was too delicate to take the wild wind of the country; its petals were too waxlike to withstand the wreck and twist of the gales that blew thru the canon.

And here he was, like an idiot, taking a girl as used to luxury and protection as that flower, into the rudest of mining camps. His chivalry rose and upbraided him. Then he told himself that it was her own fault; but the excuse was unsatisfactory to his conscience. She insisted thru ignorance; he ought to have refused.

"Where are my saddle-bags?" Dorothy suddenly exclaimed, tearing her eyes from the rugged beauty of the canon.

"Bags?" Elton repeated, remembering that he had noticed something lying beside her on the steps.

"I left them on the veranda. I—I thought you would bring them."

She did not say "of course"; but Elton heard it nevertheless. He knew, by one of the flashes of insight which frequently served him when actual knowledge was lacking, that the escort of a lady should look after her belongings. His awkwardness and his ignorance made him red in the face.

THEN his rage with himself that he continually sacrificed his independence to her culture turned his eyes to glowering lights that startled Dorothy. Not knowing how to get away from her and his own thoughts or to make quicker amends than by going after the bags, he whirled his horse and galloped back.

"He's a cave man—a real cave man!" Dorothy thought.

He was an amazingly good-looking one, too, she reflected. Large as he was, he had the light, easy carriage of the trained athlete. His hair was very black and rather long; his grey eyes shone with a somewhat surprising contrast.

He had a good firm jaw and the kind of shoulders a woman loves—broad, strong, and firmly squared. And he was brown and hard and sure in his motions—as sure physically as he was uncertain in speech till his temper was stirred, she thought. And enough of it he had! She could see that.

Back he came, the bags flung over his saddle-horn, bouncing and pounding as his horse plunged along. "Oh, mercy! Do be careful! You'll break every bottle and my mirror—"

"Take care of them yourself!" Elton retorted. "I haven't done a darned thing right since I met you! I ain't no lady's man, an' I don't want to be if I've got to be made over!"

Dorothy took the saddle-bags. When they were safely bestowed and she had convinced herself by feeling that nothing was seriously injured, she turned her critically haughty face toward Elton.

"You might not need to be completely made over; but certainly there are some changes that might be beneficial," she said, bringing the lash of her scorn down sharply on his self-approval.

Elton had no reply. There was a finality about the way she turned her head and gazed raptly into the wonderful crevices and the glooming crannies of the rocks.

HE was angry with himself, angry with her. She made him so uncomfortably conscious of his shortcomings. She robbed him of the satisfaction of self-approval which had grown steadily in the years that had as steadily brought him greater and greater success.

She punctured his pride in himself as a self-made man. She infused thru him a disagreeable sense that, after all, the job he had turned out might be open to criticism. His naturally dominant nature, his ready use of tongue and gun, and wonderful energy, had established him in a supremacy so rarely questioned in his hearing that he had begun to believe himself as satisfactory to others as to himself.

The cool, appraising glance of her clear eyes seemed to measure him by a new standard.

Dorothy did not speak to him again. Half repentant tho he was, he did not know how to open

up the conversation. They rode on silently. The cool of the night grew to a chill. The four miles up the stage-road was comparatively easy, altho Dorothy had not been in the saddle for months and naturally felt the strain.

The man beside her on the big horse that towered above her and her pony seemed like some cold, cruel being, composed of the hardness of the rocks between which they rode. The stars that came out to look down at her between the two cliffs that enclosed the road seemed far and unfamiliar for all their wonderful brightness. She felt alone and depressed and miserable.

Four miles of riding brought them to the foot of a trail that struggled away thru the rocks to the camp. Elton silently rode in ahead, and Dorothy let the pony take its own time and way to follow.

It seemed to her that every step threatened a spill. The horses' feet gripped and slipped on the rocks. The loose stones clattered down behind them with a noise quite out of proportion to their size and importance.

THE night made its very deepest shadows to cower in the narrow route along which they moved, and Dorothy's tortured body and straining eyes ached with every onward step of her pony.

Elton never suspected what the lady doctor was enduring. He could not know that a short, bracing gallop over the soft roads in Central Park or a race across some hunting-field on Long Island was the kind of riding to which she was accustomed.

She did not know the art of relaxing, of slouching easily in the saddle while a horse picked its discreet way over stones. Every muscle in her body seemed to shriek with pain.

At last Elton pulled his bay about the shouldering mass of a big rock that crowded close to the trail. She followed. Two lights shone out ahead.

"Jake!"

Elton's voice boomed in a dozen echoes about the rock-surrounded plateau. They had reached the camp. Dorothy could have cried with relief. But she would not, lest the big man discover her weakness.

Someone came shambling toward them, carrying a lantern.

"Take the horses. Look out 'bout waterin' them; they're purty hot. How's things?"

"Same," the man responded.

Dorothy had kept her seat. Elton started away, then turned suddenly when he heard no sound from her. Jake lifted his lantern, and Dorothy saw his amazed face as he discovered her.

Elton came toward her and lifted the saddle-bags off. He stood waiting for her to dismount. Her lips trembled. But the lantern was illuminating her face, and she repressed her misery and anger.

"Even if you're not a ladies' man, I must ask you to help me down," she said.

"I ain't makin' no claims to bein' a gentleman, but I don't mind helpin' you down," he replied.

He put his arm around her waist and lifted her off the pony.

She tried to straighten up, to push him away resentfully. But her physical disability overcame her pride. She could not stand; she swayed against him.

"Oh—I'm so stiff!" she exclaimed wretchedly.

He had bent as he set her on the ground. When she toppled forward her face touched his, and the fragrance of her hair teased his nostrils.

"You ain't been ridin' much lately," he said, holding her by the elbows while she gained control of her stiff limbs.

"N-o," she answered, and the lantern in Jake's hand showed Elton that her lips were trembling and her face was white.

Elton was not given to analysis. He never could have told what prompted him, what thrilled thru him like courage. He took her in his arms and bore her toward the shack where Ferguson tossed in delirium.

Dorothy, with a sigh of physical relief, relaxed in the strength of his arms.

Elton set Dorothy down on the door-sill of the shack where Ferguson lay ill. She looked at the crude, uncomfortable place in silent wonder. Dis-

couragement rushed over her as she saw with what meagre facilities she must make her first fight.

Someone, in mistaken concern or carelessness, had closed the wooden shutter before the one window in the little building. The air was close and hot in spite of the chill outside.

"Open the window," she ordered, with quiet authority.

It seemed to Elton that the exquisite woman creature he had carried in his arms was elbowed aside by a bold, capable being who took her place. As he obeyed her his old quarrel with her began again in his mind.

On a bed that outraged her professional sense and wrung her woman's heart Ferguson was lying unconscious. Dorothy took his wrist in her cool fingers. He muttered hoarsely.

HE evidently had thrown himself down dressed as he had been at work. He had managed to get out of the high boots which straddled in awkward emptiness beside the bunk. Grey army blankets rasped his fevered skin and a pillow covered with striped ticking was crowded uncomfortably under his head.

"How long has he been sick?" she asked sharply.

"Since noon," Elton replied, resenting her manner.

"Get my bags," she said.

Elton hesitated for a perceptible moment, then he turned and went toward the place where they had dismounted. He was the victim of more complex sensations than he had ever known.

He disliked her ordering him. Yet he had the sense to see that she did it in her professional capacity, that his failure to do his utmost to further her efforts for Ferguson would be petty and undignified.

But his blood was singing in his veins and the faint fragrance of her hair seemed still to linger in his nostrils.

He gathered up the saddle-bags as if he were again carrying the woman herself in his arms. He had never before been close to a woman whose hair was perfumed delicately. That faint, illusive fragrance took subtle hold upon his imagination.

He thought of one woman, draped, haloed, misted about with sweetness; he knew there was another in the shack. One held him by the strong-weak tie that binds a man to the first woman who wakes his imagination, startles the poetry of him to singing; the other angered him because she was so capable, so authoritative, so apparently eager to be as much of a man as a very feminine woman could be.

It was a confusing line of thought for Fierce Elton. Dorothy's orders when he returned to the shack did not help to untangle him from the web of his thoughts and his feelings.

"Here is a list of things we must have at once," she said, handing him a bit of paper.

Elton turned it over. She had torn off the corner of a blue-print. Some extremely important figures—specifications at which both Ferguson and he had worked—were set down carefully on the paper.

Elton wanted to swear at her for her absorption in her own work that so utterly destroyed, or might have destroyed, his own and his engineer's. But he did not. The woman with the fragrant hair secured his toleration of the irritating lady doctor.

"Do you mean that you want me to send down tonight?" he asked.

"Yes. Send someone or go yourself. I must have them," she answered.

"I reckon I'll send—if it's all the same to you," he observed, with a curious deference which made her look at him sharply.

He started off.

"I shall need you," she called.

Elton turned quickly; he told her that he was accustomed to command about the Phoenix camp and she would do well to keep it in mind.

But she stood on the door-sill, the dim light from the lamp in the shack turning the dishevelled hair about her face into a halo. He did not speak.

She went back to her patient, and it seemed to the mine-owner that she was about as impersonal as if she had floated down from some rarefied mountain height instead of entering the shack in his arms.

He went to find a man to go on her errand, while Dorothy sat down by the bunk to study her case. With the barbarous pillow more comfortably arranged, she could see that her patient was a young man. Her woman's intuition reached conclusions even while her professional judgment was at work.

This engineer was smaller than the mine-owner, but his frame was strong and his proportions good. Indeed, despite his corduroys and flannel shirt, there was an air of elegance about him, and his skin,

## In the First Installment

*Elton, a western mine owner, had been hard at work on a dam—a power project of great importance to him and the whole community—when his engineer fell sick of fever. And the engineer couldn't be spared. So Elton rode into town for a doctor and found a new arrival—a woman doctor, Dorothy Mills, young and really beautiful. This angered him. Anyway Elton had an unconquerable fear of women. So he blurted out, "Guess I better telegraph for a real doctor." A heated argument followed, with Dorothy the victor. But what was that she had said about seeking a new country in order to forget or live down something? Mounted on good horses they headed for Phoenix camp.*



where it was protected from the sun, was unusually fine and fair.

A light brown beard covered the lower part of his face; his lips parted over strong, even, well-kept teeth. She noticed that he had taken the precaution to wear gloves and that his nails were carefully manicured.

Altho there was nothing about the shack to give her proof of the idea, she took him to be a man more used to her world, more of a gentleman, than his employer.

But he was very sick. The camp was comfortless; but she determined to fight despite disadvantages for the health of her first patient.

This was the chance she sought. Here was the place to begin the new life. Now was the time to fight down haunting spectres of luxury and of pleasure.

Right here at the bedside of this stranger, and in the company of the other man whose rudeness and dominance she resented, she was to make the beginning upon which she had decided.

Elton reappeared. "You can undress him and get him into something more comfortable while I—where am I to stay?"

"Over yonder," he replied, with a nod over his shoulder.

#### A Name That Fits

"This is going to be a hard fight, Mr.—" Dorothy paused, realizing suddenly that she did not know the boor's name.

"Elton's my name—Fierce Elton," he said.

"Fierce Elton! What an extraordinary name! It is appropriate, I imagine," she said, turning toward the door.

"That's how I come by it—because it fit!" he replied as independently as if he were not touched by the scorn in her words.

She went out of the shack. A light shone from a building just opposite. She made her way thru the chill, light air with a feeling that flying would be easy. But she thought how much she disliked the mine-owner.

"Lord!" Elton ejaculated, as if a weight had been lifted from him with her departure.

Then he set to work at the task assigned him. It was a revelation to see with what gentleness he got Ferguson out of his shirt and corduroys.

Between himself and his consulting engineer there was no congeniality except that of work. Ferguson was amazingly clever in his calculations and so resourceful that his help had been of inestimable service to Elton.

Yet there was something about him which disagreed with the franker, less complex character of the miner.

Now, however, Elton was honestly and deeply concerned about Ferguson. He was so terribly sick.

Elton realized that the flannel shirt was not the best garment for the invalid. But he was at a loss how to supply a cooler, softer one. His own wardrobe consisted of what he had on his back and two other sets of the same kind. There was not a man in the camp who possessed a nightshirt.

Glancing about the bare room, his eyes fell on the small trunk in the corner. He had never visited Ferguson in his own shack but once, and then the trunk had figured largely in the experience. He had started to pull it

#### Must Farm Better

We are on the threshold of a new era in agriculture in which economical production is the key-word. Better use of commercial fertilizers is destined to play an important part in this new regime.—Dr. H. H. Zimmerman, Virginia Experiment Station.

out from the wall and use it for a seat. Ferguson had protested with peppery disapproval.

Now Ferguson was unconscious apparently, but Elton went toward the trunk with a backward glance at the invalid to see whether his action was noticed. It was not. Ferguson's staring eyes did not follow him. He had to kick at the lock and break it off in order to open the trunk.

Nothing white or soft appeared as he flung back the lid. A suit of dark clothes was on top. Elton bent over and went rummaging about underneath. He pulled a white edge of something to the surface and reached under to secure a better hold.

#### A Trunkful of Gold

Then he stopped rummaging suddenly. He crouched over the innocent-looking trunk as if his hands had touched something that paralyzed him. Natural curiosity gradually reanimated him. He made exploring pushes and pinches underneath the clothes. Finally he drew out his right hand. The light from the lamp shone on five gold coins.

Elton's wonder increased. There was more in the innocent-looking trunk than appeared. For his exploring resulted in a find that almost took his breath. There were six bags of gold coin concealed there.

"Ferg! Ferg!" he exclaimed, striding toward the bunk. "Where did you get all this coin?"

But Ferguson made no reply; he took no notice of Elton.

Elton returned to the trunk. He drew the clothing carefully over the gold after he had replaced the five coins. He was at a loss to imagine why Ferguson kept such an amount of money in such an insecure place.

Then Elton fell to wondering how Ferguson had acquired the money. He tried to remember whether the engineer had actually said anything to give him the impression that he was hard up or whether he had just inferred as much.

He knew Ferguson had asked for an advance on his first month's wages in order to settle an account with Callahan, with whom he had lodged for a few days.

Finally, however, Elton characteristically concluded that it was the engineer's own affair, and set about getting the soft white shirt he had taken from the trunk on to the invalid.

"Lucky you had this," he confided to the unconscious man. "She looks like white shirts."

Which was equivalent, according to Elton's code, to saying that Dorothy Mills stood in his mind for all of the inconveniences and discomforts of too much civilization.

(To Be Continued)

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### Will Control Market Gambling

THE Jones-Capper act to control grain, cotton, rice, mill feeds, potato, butter and egg markets became law on June 16, with the signature of President Roosevelt.

Drawn up to curb short selling and excessive speculation, the act will be administered by the present Grain Futures Administration under the new title of Commodity Exchange Commission.

All commodity exchanges will be licensed and floor brokers and commission merchants will be required to register.

The commission will have authority to impose trading limits on contract markets, but legitimate hedging operations will not be prohibited.

Fictitious transactions, including wash sales, accommodation for cross trades, and trading in indemnities are outlawed, as well as use of customer's margin money by commission merchants for extension of credit to other customers.

J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the Grain Futures Administration, said administration of the act should result in substantial benefits to producers as well as consumers. Regulations will take effect within 90 days.

## SUMMER SALE Lumber and Building Material

An exceptional opportunity to buy new, bright first class materials at an unusual saving!

167 Pound Hex. Shingles, per sq. \$3.50	1x12 Y. P. Barn Boards.....\$3.25
Block edge Asphalt Roofing, per sq. \$2.25	White Pine Boxng.....\$2.50
Roll Roofing, per roll......65	Y. P. Car Siding.....\$2.75
Red Cedar Wood Shingles, per sq. \$2.80	Y. P. Drop Siding.....\$2.50
6-inch W. P. Lapsiding.....\$1.95	Oak Flooring.....\$3.40
Y. P. 2x4s to 2x8s.....\$2.75	Garage Doors, per pair.....\$7.50
Windows 24x24.....\$1.40	Screen Doors.....\$1.20

House Paint—Guaranteed quality, per gallon.....\$1.30  
Good Barn Paint in 5 gallon cans, per gallon......90  
Used Lumber—Boxing \$1 up; Flooring \$1 up; Dimension \$1.50 up; Siding \$1.25; Sash and Doors 25¢ up.

We also carry a complete stock of mill work and cement, lime, and plaster at correspondingly LOW PRICES. Everything to Build Anything.

### ALEXANDER FUEL & LUMBER COMPANY

4806 East 50 Highway Kansas City, Mo. Wa. 1181  
(Construction work on Highway No. 50 BUT OPEN TO OUR YARD)  
We are conveniently located on the East Side of Kansas City on Highway 50. No congested traffic—come in or write today.





# The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants

## The Busy Season for Men and Machines



**New Alloyed Oil a Help in Getting Field Work Done Quicker and on Less Money**

**H**ARVESTING, threshing, plowing, cutting alfalfa—July and August hold plenty of work for men and machinery on the farm.

Tractors especially will get heavy use these months. Some of them will be run 24 hours a day at times. Many will run in broiling hot weather.



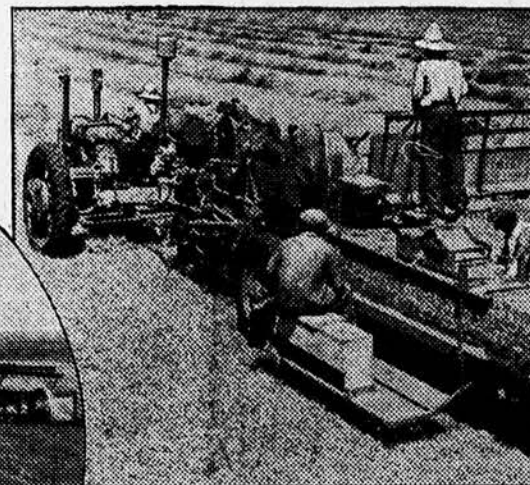
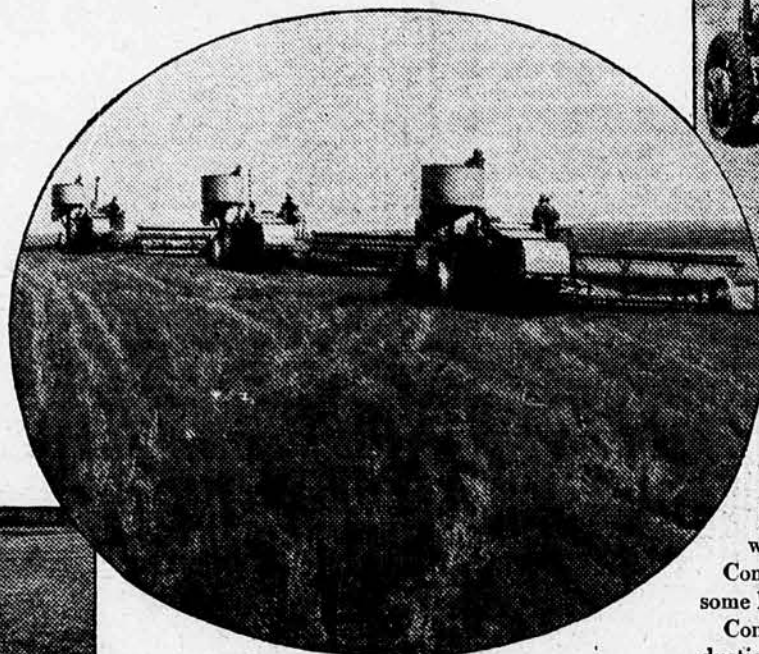
So your Conoco Agent wants to call your attention right now to a new alloyed oil that may save you a time-killing breakdown and will certainly make your machinery run better and at less expense. This oil—Conoco Germ Processed Oil—is a new kind of oil, made by a patented process that gives it lubricating qualities you do not find in plain mineral motor oils.

First and most important, Germ Processed Oil cuts down wear and saves you money on repairs and new parts. It clings to working parts so tightly that it actually oil-plates every working surface. This oil-plating will not drain down or rub off, no matter how hot the weather gets or how hard the job of pulling the tractor is doing. That is the kind of protection that makes a real dollars-and-cents difference when you overhaul.

You will find that your operating expenses are lower with Germ Processed Oil. Farmers tell us they can run it more hours than other oils and with less make-up oil. Besides the money saving, that means less stops in the field for drains. Some farmers have written us, too, that their machinery runs smoother and uses less fuel with this oil.

Oil made by the Continental Germ Process is slipperier than ordinary oil, too. And that, together with the stronger ring-seal the oil-plating gives you, means more power at the draw bar and less lost in the motor.

Your Conoco Agent supplies Conoco Germ Processed Oil in barrels, handy 5-gallon buckets and in dust-proof 1 and 5-quart cans.



### Combines Run Best on Good Lubricants

These lubricants, supplied by Conoco Agents, will keep your combine running at its best: Conoco Germ Processed Oil—Crankcase and some hand-oiled bearings.

Conoco Transmission Oil 160 EP or 250 EP—Reduction-gear and oil-tight Pittman gear cases. For leaky gear cases, use Conoco Transmission Grease (Summer).

Conoco Pressure Lubricant—Bearings lubricated by pressure gun, such as idler, feeder-beater, cylinder, tumbler, drag shaft, elevator, fan, conveyor and other bearings.

Conoco Cup Grease No. 3—Bearings lubricated by grease cups.

Conoco Racelube—Hand-packed truck-wheel bearings and clutch collar bearings.

Conoco Summer Black Oil—Hand-oiled turntable, open gears, chains.

### Kansas Farmer Cuts Repair, Oil and Fuel Expenses

**TO THE TANK TRUCK:** I have been using Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil in my John Deere Tractor, Holt Combine, truck and automobile for the past five years and find it superior to any other motor oil that I have used. In using this oil I find that I have reduced the amount of oil used, get better performance out of my machinery and have had considerable reduction in the cost of repairs for my machinery. I also find that I reduce the amount of tractor fuel used each year by using this oil, figuring that the machinery runs easier on account of this oil.

Geo. W. Gray, Lyons, Kansas.



AT LEFT—The spacious, handsome farm home of Mr. George W. Gray, Lyons, Kansas. Mr. Gray farms 320 acres

### TO OUR FARM CUSTOMERS

We try to anticipate your needs in fuels and lubricants, especially at this time of year. And we will do our best to get around and see how everybody is getting along with the season's work. If you need something in a hurry, though, just remember we are at the other end of the telephone and can get a truck out to your place double quick. Call on us.

YOUR CONOCO AGENT

## CONOCO PRODUCTS

HELP KEEP FARM EXPENSES DOWN

MOTOR OILS  
MOTOR FUELS



LUBRICANTS  
FOR FARM USES

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY • Est. 1875

Before your next car trip, write Conoco Travel Bureau, Denver, Colorado, for free marked road maps and helpful travel information.