

We Always Find Kansas Farmer Helpful in Time of Need

—D. Murphy, Caldwell, Kansas

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

* * * *

*Kansas Farmer's
72nd Year*

February 5, 1934

Published on the
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1934



Farmers to Win

HENRY A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture

Secretary Wallace made a most interesting statement in regard to the agricultural recovery program before the Senate committee on agriculture. It was convincing and complete and created a fine impression. He predicted an increase of 2 billion dollars in farm income this year. He declared the acreage cut a success, the farmers signing contracts carrying thru "almost 100 per cent." He warned, however, that livestock prices would depend to a large extent upon the revival of the purchasing power of the cities. The situation would begin to correct itself within a year or two.

IF CORN AND HOG PRODUCERS co-operate strongly in the campaign to restore a balance of production, the Farm Adjustment Administration program will prove the gateway to a major upturn in the income of Corn Belt agriculture.

Corn and hog producers will profit greatly from the production control program. Advance estimates show that for the period from November, 1933, to May, 1934, the income of the corn and the hog growers will exceed their income of the similar period a year ago by more than 50 per cent, or well above 100 million dollars. This estimate includes the first benefit payment to be made out of processing tax receipts this spring and the effect of corn loans on farm income, but it does not include the benefit payment to be made next November, for which 40 million dollars more will be available on the basis of a 100 per cent sign-up.

There are two chief causes for the situation affecting the recent market price of hogs. First, the glut of hog markets has forced excessive supplies of hog products into trade channels. Second, a lack of improvement in consumer purchasing power in the last 3 months has prevented consumers from absorbing the supplies at any increase in price. So far, the hog processing tax has been reflected somewhat more in the farm price of hogs than in either the spread or in the consumer price of pork. Apparently there has been a slight increase in the packers' margins and a material decrease in retailers' margins, so that that part of the tax has been absorbed in the total marketing spread.

Soon, however, an improved situation should develop. The low point in seasonal hog price movement already appears to have been passed. Between now and May 1 the pig buying campaign will be reflected in materially reduced receipts of hogs. Continued improvement in business activity also is anticipated and this will mean increased consumer purchasing power.

The combined effect of smaller receipts of hogs at the market, due to the emergency hog buying operation, and the increased ability of consumers to buy, is expected to be reflected in advancing hog prices, so that a larger proportion of the processing tax will be passed on to the consumer.

For the corn and hog industry as a whole, averaging out the winter and spring prices, it seems probable that the price of hogs will be about as high as it would have averaged if no processing tax had been levied.

None of the tax, even during the last few weeks, will affect the income of the farmer co-operating in our corn and hog production adjustment campaign. On the contrary, the money which is being collected will go to a fund to be paid to co-operating farmers as a direct contribution to their income.

Our Busy Neighbors

FOR the 63rd consecutive year, W. L. Clark of Ray county, Missouri, has paid taxes on the same farm. That is a record hard to beat, whatever the times.

Almost Old-Time Prices

AT a public sale on Vern Farlee's place near Belleville, a smooth-mouth team of horses brought \$230, a 4-year-old mule sold for \$147, a black gelding for \$195 and some 2-year-old heifers went for \$24 apiece. Good prices for good stuff.

Snake Bite Killed Cow

IT may not be news if a rattlesnake bites a cow, but when it happens in January, it is news. One of J. F. Edward's cows in Rawlins county, came up with a badly swollen head. It had been bitten by a rattlesnake and lived only a few hours.

Started With a Yearling

THREE years ago L. E. Wood, near Springhill, bought one yearling heifer for \$15. He now has one 4-year-old cow, one 2-year-old heifer, one yearling heifer and one calf, and has been selling butterfat almost continuously for 3 years. He believes in dairy cattle as a depression chaser.

Dead on Top of a Truck

A RECENT morning the body of Frank L. Stout was found on top of a truck loaded with feed in his pasture, by two mule buyers who had gone to his home near Beeler. Apparently Stout had died the night before while driving out to feed his stock. A good way to go—in the harness.

May Prove a Lake of Oil

WHILE the crew of a transient camp were drilling a well on the site of the Wabaunsee county state lake, they struck a strong flow of gas at 100 feet. The supply is enough to heat and light the camp, furthermore it tests considerably hotter than the average run of natural gas. And where there is gas there is likely to be oil.

WIBW in the Capper Home

BY the time you read this WIBW, the Capper Publications' radio station at Topeka, will have moved into Senator Capper's former home and probably will have the classiest radio studio in the country. It is surprising how the home Senator Capper occupied as governor, lends itself to treatment for a radio studio. We believe you will say so, too, when you visit it to see how a big radio station is conducted.

Then the Truck Ran Away

MANY a farmer can remember how it felt in the old days when a horse jerked loose from him and ran away. Don Troutman had such an experience with a truck at Parker. He cranked it while it was in gear and the truck promptly started off down the street heading for a filling station. The owner was barely able to overtake it in time to prevent it from crashing the pumps head-on. Then it usually happens, that a spark sets fire to the gasoline and a worse disaster ensues.

Farmer's Desperate Fight

LIVING for 58 years on his home farm in Adair county, Missouri, George Young had added acres from time to time until he had more than 200. Young carried a \$7,000 loan with an Eastern insurance company. Unable to pay tax and interest in 1933 the company foreclosed. The Land Bank offered but \$4,000. Young appealed to President Roosevelt. The sale was stopped. A new appraisal increased the offer to \$4,500. Unable to raise the additional amount this aged farmer had the sale of his farm stopped three times by request of the President and a fourth appeal again brought a wire asking more

time be given. But this time the company refused and the farm sold. Now Young is trying to raise the money to buy his farm back. We hope he makes it. Such pluck should win.

Eggs for Our Pictures

THE albumen from more than 1,000 absolutely fresh eggs is used in a year by the Capper Engraving Company which makes cuts for Kansas Farmer and other Capper publications. The white of the egg is used as a base for the negatives and printing solution in making engravings. The older the egg the poorer the quality of the engraving.

Not a Good Anti-Heat Mix

SOMEBODY told O. M. Williamson, Tonganoxie, that strained honey was a good anti-freeze mixture for motor cars. So he put some in the radiator of his car, mixed with water, and started home. When heat and expansion reached the limit, the radiator cap was blown skyward and the car

was smeared with honey from stem to stern. Williamson managed to get home, but it took hours to get the honey coating off as it stuck like glue.

Sold for \$50 an Acre

IN Southern Clay county a 163-acre farm sold at auction at \$50.75 an acre, or a total of \$8,272.25, and the bidding was spirited. The land was homesteaded by Jacob Brust, the patent bearing the signature of President Rutherford B. Hayes, the first president who didn't serve liquor in the White House. Which was something in those days.

Bad News for Chinch Bugs

ABOUT 4,000 to 10,000 birds are to be produced annually at the quail hatchery and quail farm to be established near Pittsburg, by the Kansas Fish and Game Commission. By spring the birds will be paired. As the open season for quail in Kansas is short, Kansas farmers will be benefited most by the increase in the number of these voracious bug-eating birds. They do for chinch bugs and the like, what the robins do for worms and slugs.

Blessing in Time of Need

THE team of a fine young farmer in Dickinson county ran away and turned the hayrack over on him, killing him. He leaves a widow who is expecting a child. She will receive \$750 immediately, the full amount of his Capper Accident policy, a real help at such a time and in such times as these. Scarcely a farmer goes thru the year without meeting with some kind of an accident and Capper Accident insurance is proving a blessing every day on some Kansas farm.

Vicious Act of a Hunter

AFINE young horse was found dead in his cornfield by Alphonso Rechte in Nemaha county. It was the victim of a shotgun shell fired at such close range that the entire charge had entered the body. What a vicious thing to do. Hunters have always been welcome, or at least tolerated, on the Rechte farm. Now every trespasser will be prosecuted. How else may a farmer protect his premises from town hooligans?



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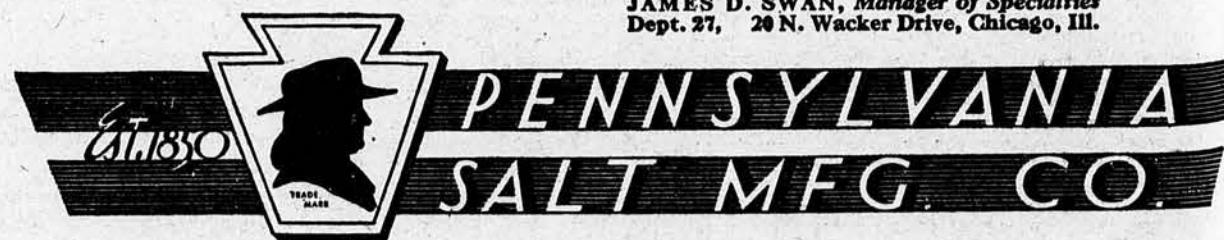
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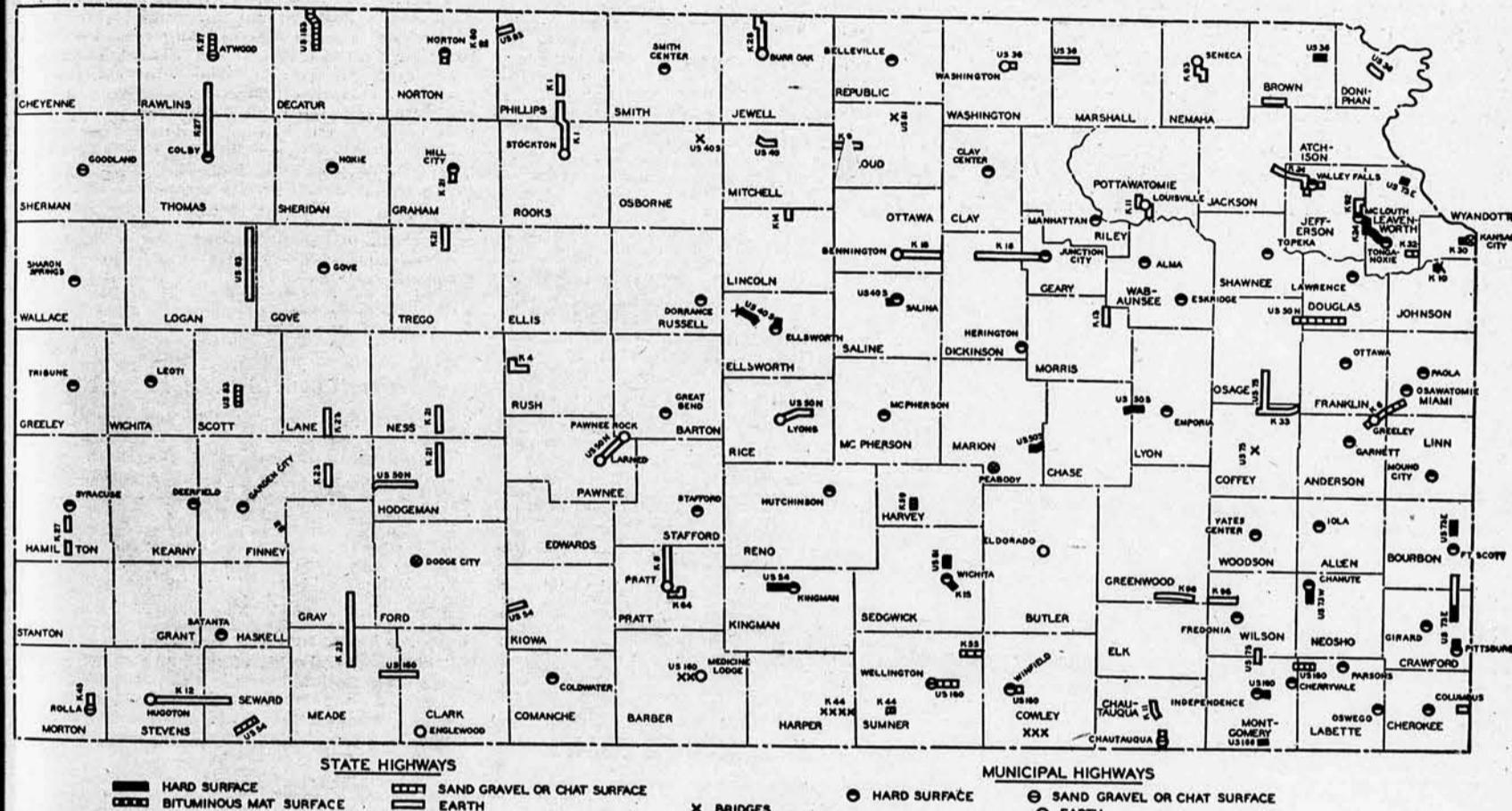
H. S. BLAKE,
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Adding the Missing Links



THIS map that looks like an old-time crazy quilt, shows the wide spread of relief work offered thru \$10,089,604 worth of highway projects in Kansas under the National Recovery program. The Kansas highway department is on its toes in using this means of adding many missing links that will make our road system far better, as well as provide jobs for many unemployed.

Every mark on the map, outside of county lines and titles, represents a project. Circles show work in towns. Line markings mean projects on the state highway system outside of towns. Ninety-eight counties get in on this, yet the National Recovery Act required that only 75 per cent of the counties had to be on the list. The big job includes 482 miles of grading and culverts, 86 miles of light

surfacing, 86 miles of hard-surface pavement, 3 miles of bituminous mat, a total of 657 miles of highway work, also 130 bridges. Only the larger structures and those let as individual projects are shown here. Kansas was the first state to complete the contracting of the National Recovery highway program. It was done 5 months after Kansas was invited to submit such projects.

HAVING a farm light plant we save labor by using electricity for lights, ironing, cleaning and washing. I expect to use a pressure water system next summer to irrigate lawn, flowers, garden and try to grow two crops on much of the land there.

We use a gasoline 4 h. p. motor to run the buzzsaw and to grind our corn chop and corn meal, also to crush cobs and corn for cow feed and to crush cobs for litter for brooder house floors. We use a horse to cultivate the garden which is planted in long rows. Much hand labor is saved by planning ahead and using a horse or a car to do the carrying. Our 25-quart pressure cooker makes cooking and meat canning an easy job. If prosperity visits us again many more labor-saving devices may be bought, but we are truly thankful for these.

Easier and Better Farm Work

As soon as the lambs come, make a creep where they can slip in and eat without the ewes. Shelled corn is the ideal grain to keep before lambs. Keep the creep very clean at all times. A little bran and cracked corn often is helpful in getting the lambs started to eating. They will not eat much, but the grain does a lot of good.

Walter J. Daly.

A Bean Boost for Wheat

SOYBEANS leave the ground in fine condition for wheat, says Harlan Conrad, Linn county. However, they drain out the moisture and unless there is plenty of rain the wheat will make a small fall growth. Usually this light fall growth does not affect the yield, as the wheat makes up for lost time in the spring. Conrad finds the beans make good legume hay and also build up the soil. This year he had oats on a field, part of which was in soybeans last year. The oats were much better on the soybean ground. This is a common experience. Soybeans are a good soil-builder, altho they do not add as much nitrogen as alfalfa and Sweet clover.

Old Tire a Butchering Aid

WHEN butchering hogs we use an old steel oil barrel set on three stones, high enough to allow for a draft. We put in sufficient water, build a cob fire under it, and cut an old tire and slip down

over it; several may be required for fuel if the weather is very cold. Cover with an old blanket or sacks. Erect your scaffold and scraping platform near and when the water is ready, two men can easily slide the barrel over to where the hog may be swung up and scalded. If more than one is to be killed, set the barrel back on the fire while dressing the first, as it will save fuel and fire tending, and there is not the danger of someone being burned as when water must be dipped up and carried in pails. The water heats much quicker with the tire burning entirely around the barrel than if it depends on a fire underneath.

Greenwood Co.

J. L. W.

Kansas Man "Millet King"

AN AXTELL farmer, W. B. Gallagher, is this country's millet king. He has bought and sold 105 carloads of the grain the last 2 years, enough to make a freight train nearly a mile long. Gallagher has been buying and selling millet from boyhood. But finding there were some things he could learn about it, 15 years ago he took 2-years' training in buying and selling the grain under Kansas City experts. The peak season is from October 15 to June 1. During that time he runs night and day shifts and grain men say buys and sells more millet than any man in the U. S.

Marshall, Nemaha and Pottawatomie counties grow the second best German millet in the U. S. because of their suitable soil. Franklin county Kentucky, ranks first.

While the depression affected the price bushel, Gallagher says he has never been able to supply the demand.

B. O. Williams.

Lambs Look Mighty Good

THE lamb market is a bright spot in the farm picture. The wise sheep raiser now is caring for his flock so as to get big, fat lambs off to an early market. At this writing top lambs at Kansas City are \$8.25. A year ago they were \$5.75 and we did not think that was so bad. They usually go higher as spring approaches and should this year. The wool market also is strong with prices above last year's.

Right now see that the ewes are well fed. There is no other way to get thrifty lambs that will grow big and fat. A well-fed ewe also shears more and better wool. If the ewes are thin, feed some grain before they lamb. It will pay to feed all ewes a little grain after lambing. Nothing is better for ewes than some legume hay, clover, alfalfa or soybean. If you cannot get this, feed a half pound a day of cottonseed or linseed meal with the grain.

M. L. P.

Kansas' First Income Tax Law

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

I HAVE BEEN ASKED by a number of readers to explain the new state income tax law. The law is too long to find space for all of it in one page, or two, so I shall endeavor to condense it, giving the essentials as briefly as possible.

The income tax is levied on the net incomes of individuals and corporations.

The "taxable net income" is what is left of your total income after certain deductions allowed by the law, are made.

On this net income up to \$2,000 a year, you will be required to pay an income tax to the state of \$1 for every hundred dollars. So that if your taxable net income is \$2,000, your state income tax will be \$20 a year.

If your net taxable income exceeds \$2,000 you will be required to pay \$2 for each hundred dollars in excess of \$2,000 up to \$3,000. In other words if your net taxable income is \$3,000 your tax will be \$40 a year.

If your taxable income exceeds \$3,000 but does not exceed \$5,000; on all over \$3,000 you will be taxed at the rate of \$2.50 a hundred. So that if your total taxable income is \$5,000, your state income tax will be \$90.

If your taxable income exceeds \$5,000, you will have to pay \$3 on each hundred dollars in excess of \$5,000 to \$7,000.

On a taxable income of \$7,000 you will have to pay a tax of \$150 a year.

If your taxable income exceeds \$7,000 a year you will have to pay a tax of \$4 for every additional hundred dollars.

You May Deduct These

OUT of your total income from all sources you are allowed to make the following deductions: each single person resident of the State of Kansas is allowed a flat exemption of \$750 and each married person, head of a family is allowed an exemption of \$1,500.

In addition to the exemption of \$1,500 the head of the family is allowed a further exemption of \$200 for each dependent under 21 years of age, or one who is incapable of self-support by reason of mental or physical defect. In addition to these the following items are not taxable as income:

1. Amounts received under a life insurance contract paid by reason of the death of the insured.

2. The amount received by the insured as a return of premiums paid by him under life insurance, endowment or annuity contracts, either during the term or at the maturity of the term mentioned in the contract, or upon the surrender of the contract.

3. The value of property acquired by gift, devise, or inheritance, but the income from such property shall be included in the gross income.

4. Interest on obligations of the United States, such as Government bonds.

5. Amounts received thru accident or health insurance, or under workmen's compensation acts.

6. The rental value of a house furnished to a minister of the gospel as part of his compensation.

7. Stock dividends and dividends received by a corporation doing business in this state, from a subsidiary, if at least 95 per cent of the subsidiary's capital stock is owned by such corporation doing business in this state, and if the subsidiary itself is not engaged in doing business within this state.

Can't Tax the Mail Carrier

THE eighth exemption covers the salaries, wages, or compensation paid by the United States to its officials or employes. This is followed by



these further exemptions for corporations and the general public:

9. Dividends from corporations which pay a tax under the provisions of this law, if at least 50 per cent of their net income is derived from sources within this state.

10. All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid during the year in carrying on your business.

11. Traveling expenses while away from home on business unless such expenses have been reimbursed to the taxpayer.

12. A professional man may deduct from his gross income the cost of supplies used in his profession and dues paid to professional societies, subscriptions to professional journals, office rent, fuel, lights, etc.

13. All interest paid during the taxable year on indebtedness.

14. All taxes paid during the taxable year, including Federal income taxes and excess profits tax, and all state and local taxes except income taxes paid to the state.

15. Losses sustained during the taxable year, not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, if said losses were incurred in carrying on a trade or business.

16. Losses incurred from fires, storms or other casualties, or from theft, if not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

not exceed 50 per cent of the taxpayer's net income from the property, except that that in no case shall the depletion allowance be less than it would be if computed without reference to percentage depletion.

In the case of coal mines and metal mines or deposits, the allowance for depletion shall be 5 per cent, and 15 per cent respectively, of the gross income of the property during the taxable year, excluding from such gross income an amount equal to any rents or royalties paid by the taxpayer in respect to the property.

Gifts or Charities Exempt

IN THE CASE of an individual he or she is allowed to deduct from the gross income contributions or gifts made during the taxable year to or for the use of the United States, any state or territory or political subdivision thereof, for public purposes. This also applies to:

A corporation, trust or community chest fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, provided no part of the earnings of such organization inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

Posts, or organizations of war veterans or auxiliary units or societies, if no part of their net earnings inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

Or to a fraternal society, order or association, if such contributions are used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes.

In all the foregoing cases combined, the deductions shall not exceed 15 per cent of the taxpayer's net income.

Deductions Not Allowed

IN COMPUTING your net income you are not allowed to deduct:

1. Your personal or family living expenses.

2. Any amount paid out for new buildings or permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of your property.

3. Amounts expended in restoring property beyond the amount allowed for the depreciation or destruction of said property.

4. Premiums paid on a life insurance policy covering the life of any officer, or employee (employee) or any person financially interested in any trade or business carried on by the taxpayer, when the taxpayer is directly or indirectly a beneficiary under such policy.

This may need a bit of explanation. For example while a professional man is allowed a deduction for office rent he is not allowed a deduction for rent of dwelling house for himself and family. Payments made by a parent to a minor child, even when made for services rendered are not deductible. Nor are:

5. Doctor bills or nurse hire for services rendered to an individual or his family, expenses of transportation between residence and place of employment, expenses of teachers and professional men attending school, traveling expenses not connected with business; election and campaign expenses or contribution to the campaign funds of any political party or candidate, dues to fraternal orders, social clubs, lodges or similar organizations, wages of servants employed for household work, and charges made by a corporation against its income or surplus concerning expenses incurred for personal purposes of its officers, stockholders or employees.

Inventories of Farmers

BECAUSE of the difficulty of ascertaining the true net income of a farmer on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements, the tax commission requires every farmer to compute his net income by the use of inventories as prescribed by the



A N AGENT with a wooden leg called at a house which was guarded by a large mastiff of unfriendly disposition. The dog rushed out and grabbed the agent's wooden leg. Then a look of surprise and mortification came over the face of the mastiff, who tucked his tail between his legs and crawled under the porch as he said, "If these durned inventors have got to the point where they are making men out of wood it is about time for watchdogs to go out of business."

There was a discontented man who was always complaining that he had been kept down by the capitalists and never had a chance to rise in the world. His temporary habitation was a cellar where were stored a couple of kegs of powder. The discontented man was sitting on one of the kegs, not knowing about its contents, smoking a "fag" and accidentally dropped a spark into the powder. The building and the discontented man were blown into the air. As he rose the discontented man let out a yell of fear. Thereupon a bystander who had been "touched" by the discontented man a number of times and had received no thanks for his contribution, remarked as he heard the discontented man let out his yell, "There it is; that man has been complaining for the last 20 years that he had no chance to rise in the world and now when he gets a lift he roars about it."

A lean, ill-favored Arkansas hazel-splitter, which had not enough meat in its hams to make the filling for a railroad sandwich, nor fat enough in its entire system to grease the running gears of a katydid, happened to be rooting for grub worms nearby where a fat and shapely Kansas hog was filling his interior with corn and tankage. The Kansas hog began to laugh and make derisive remarks about the Arkansas swine, but the hazel-splitter simply observed as he rammed his long rooter into the subsoil and dug up another grub, "You may laugh and snicker at my appearance now, my beaut, but I will be here doing business a year from now, while, if I am not mistaken, when that man I see coming with the knife, gets here he won't do a thing to you." Moral: Poverty has some compensations.

act in order to clearly reflect the net income. I assume the tax commission will furnish the blank forms for making these inventories on application.

The collection of the state income tax is under the general direction of the tax commission. All such taxes shall be paid in full or in part on or before April 15, following the close of the taxable year, which is the preceding calendar year.

The taxpayer is required to pay half of his annual income tax at the time of filing his return. He may pay half on or before April 15 and the other half on or before October 15.

The tax commission may in its discretion, extend the time for the payment of the tax or any installment thereof for a period of not to exceed 3 months.

The tax commission having full power to administer the law will presumably designate the places where and the persons to whom the taxes may be paid.

Those Logs—An Apology

Can you give me the number of feet in these logs: (1) Log 15 feet long, 15 inches in diameter; (2) Log 14 feet long, 18 inches in diameter; (3) Log 16 feet long, 14 inches in diameter; (4) Log 14 feet long, 14 inches in diameter; (5) Log 14 feet long, 12 inches in diameter? I was to receive \$5 a 1,000 feet for getting the logs out to where they could load them on the truck. How much should I have received? Where could I get a U. S. log scale?—O. R. S.

The above question appeared in the last issue of this paper. My answer to the question was so far wrong that it was absurd. That it was manifestly an error probably saved anyone from being deceived by it. I have no excuses to make, for it was inexcusable. Evidently in figuring the content of the logs I figured in feet instead of inches, which of course was simply dumb on my part and shows again what hasty calculation without revision will do. I am not

an expert on measuring lumber but my understanding is that it is usually measured by the board-foot, a board-foot being a square board 1 inch in thickness and 1 foot square. Also my understanding is that the lumber is measured after the log is squared, that is, the slabs sawed off. If my understanding is correct the board measure of a log 15 feet long and 15 inches in diameter would be the number of feet of board-feet that could be sawed out of it, each board 1 inch in thickness. Again if my figures are correct a log of that size would square approximately 10.6 inches and would contain approximately 132 board-feet.

A log 14 feet long and 13 inches in diameter would by the same system of measurement square approximately 9 inches and measure 95 board-feet.

The log 16 feet long and 14 inches in diameter would square approximately 10 inches and would yield approximately 133 board-feet.

A log 14 feet long and 14 inches in diameter would also square approximately 10 inches and would yield approximately 116 board-feet of lumber.

A log 14 feet long and 12 inches in diameter would square 8.5 inches and would yield approximately 73 board-feet.

Adding these measurements together makes a total of 549 board-feet. If O. R. S. was paid by the number of board-feet in the lumber at the rate of \$5 a thousand his compensation would be \$2.75.

In Case Of a Tax Deed

1. Next September I will be 3 years in arrears in my taxes. If someone pays these taxes and gets a tax deed to my place, can he take the crop away from me and put me out? 2. How long can I stay here after they get a tax deed? If the crop was mortgaged, can they take it?—One Who Has Tried Hard and Lost.

1. At its regular session last winter the legisla-

ture amended the law, so that in counties where the property is bid in by the county, which is the case in almost all counties now, the time of issuing a deed is extended from 3 years to 4 years. Furthermore, either the holder of the title or the holder of a mortgage on the property has the privilege now of coming in and paying the taxes for the first year in which event the time for issuing the deed is extended 1 year. Or he can pay for 2 years and have the time for issuing the deed extended 2 years. So that the deed would not be issued in that case for 6 years after the land was sold.

2. Holder of the title has right of possession up to the time deed is issued. He has all the rights of the crops so long as he has possession. Suppose possession of the property is given in September at the end of the period provided under the present law. The holder of the title would be entitled to all of the crops for that year. Altho some of them might not have been harvested in September, the court would hold that they had matured and that the holder of the title was entitled to harvest them. Further, if he had given a mortgage on those crops, the holder of the tax deed, unless he happened to be also the mortgagor, would not have any right to the crops mortgaged.

May He Harvest Crop?

I rented a place last spring and put in 80 acres of wheat this fall. I am leaving this place March 1. Can I return and harvest this crop?—Reader.

Yes, if the wheat was put in with the knowledge and consent of the landowner.

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.

What the Money Program Will Do

This was written before the passage of the money bill in the Senate by a vote of 66 to 23, Senator Capper voting for the bill. As passed the bill gives the President authority to devalue the dollar by cutting the gold content from the present level of 0.22 grains to somewhere between 11.61 and 13.93 grains, or from 50 to 60 per cent of its present gold content. It also provides for creating a 2-billion-dollar stabilization fund to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to stabilize the value of American currency and the market price of Government securities. The Treasury takes title to all gold including almost 4 billion dollars of gold owned by the Federal Reserve system. Devaluation of the dollar will nearly double the value of the gold, giving the Government a profit from which the stabilization fund will be created. Important amendments limit the life of the measure to 3 years as advocated by Senator Capper. An effort to put the billion-dollar stabilization fund in charge of a board, was defeated. The President was authorized, in his discretion, to issue currency against silver bought from domestic miners, held in the treasury.

THE SENATE of the United States has before it one of the most important pieces of legislation that has come before it in years.

I refer to President Roosevelt's monetary control bill, passed by the House with only 3 hours of consideration.

I am strongly in favor of the principles of the monetary program as set forth in President Roosevelt's recent message. But I am not so enthusiastic about several provisions of the monetary measure to us by the House for consideration. However, that does not mean I am going to vote against the measure if all the changes I have in mind are not adopted.

Whenever money becomes a commodity, first and foremost, then we have trouble. Whenever money is controlled by those who deal in it as a commodity—bankers or bankers—they inevitably divert money from its primary uses of serving as a medium of exchange and of representing those accumulations of wealth which we call capital.

In other words, money is a good servant, but a bad master. Money should serve, not rule. Money's proper place is as a servant of trade and industry, a servant of production, and of distribution.

A good monetary system is one so balanced that money is plentiful enough to facilitate the exchange of commodities and services, and at the same time we enough of value itself to be accepted as representing that accumulated or stored up wealth which we call capital.

As I see it that is what President Roosevelt meant when he said what we need is sound money, and an adequate supply.

When soundness and an adequate supply are in balance we have a money of fairly constant purchasing power—a stable money, in other words.

By a stable money I mean a dollar which will purchase 100 units of commodities in 1933 as well as 1929, let us say.

This is what we have not had under the Federal Reserve system as it has been managed. For in-

stance, where one dollar would purchase 100 units of commodities in 1929, it would purchase 175 in 1933.

That condition, instead of facilitating the exchange of commodities, services and labor, practically shut off such exchanges. It killed business, stifled trade, stagnated industry, and brought on unemployment. There are other factors, of course, in our economic system which tend to do these things, but the unstable and unbalanced monetary system was one of the biggest factors.

Two extreme groups had plans for ending this unfortunate situation.

The deflationists wanted to retain the old gold dollar of fixed weight of gold, regardless of the fact that the 175-cent dollar ruined owners of things, producers of things, distributors of things, labor, agriculture, industry.

At the other end were the inflationists who were so set on cheapening the dollar that they wanted to just print dollars until the value of money would almost disappear.

The deflationist wanted what he called a "sound dollar" whether the supply of currency and credit was adequate as a medium of exchange or not. To him the dollar was a commodity, not a medium of exchange.

The uncertainty as to which group would predominate still further retarded business recovery.

The program outlined to Congress by President Roosevelt seemed to me one well calculated to do away with the uncertainty that is retarding business recovery.

The President said briefly that he wanted to cut the gold content of the dollar somewhere between 40 and 50 per cent. It had become painfully evident the debtors of the country could not ever hope to pay—and of course that means the creditors could never hope to collect—the debts of the country on the basis of the old gold dollar.

To end the uncertainty as to whether the gold content of the dollar should be 50 per cent or nearly 100 per cent of the old dollar, he suggested that Congress fix its low limit at 50 per cent, its high limit at 60 per cent, and leave it to the executive department to place the exact figure. Of course, if the gold content were placed at 60 per cent, that meant a 40 per cent reduction; if the gold content were placed at 50 per cent, that meant a 50 per cent reduction.

President Roosevelt suggested also in his message that as gold—perhaps later silver also—will be doubled in value when the gold content is reduced 50 per cent, that this increase in the value of gold should go to the people as a whole, not to those who had been allowed to get possession of the gold as the basis of the medium of exchange we call money.

The profit from cutting the gold content of the dollar in fixing the new dollar will be run from \$3,400,000,000 to a little over 4 billions of the new dollars.

Under the administration program, which I have no doubt Congress is going to approve, that profit goes to the Government itself, and not to the Federal Reserve banking system. And that is just and proper. In fact, all monetary gold is to become the property of the U. S. Government, by enforced purchase from other holders.

More than that, the regulation of the content and value of the dollar is to be taken from the Federal Reserve system, and returned to the government itself. And that also is proper. Money, the medium of exchange, should be the servant of agriculture, industry and labor—not the master. And the monetary system should be controlled by Government, not by those who live by making a profit on handling money, which is the lifeblood of our economic structure.

Allowing the Government to vary the gold content of the dollar between 50 and 60 per cent of the present content as fixed by statute, means that we are going on a managed currency.

That is not as new as it sounds, however. We have been on a managed currency basis ever since the Federal Reserve Act was passed—but it has been managed by banking interests instead of the Government representing the people.

I am for returning the management of the monetary system to the Government of the United States, where it belongs under the constitution and under all rules of economic justice and fair play.

Wall Street's management of the monetary system has been in fact mismanagement, so far as the interest of the whole people is concerned.

Particularly the West and the interests of the West have suffered thru manipulation of the money markets and the monetary system by Wall Street and banking interests.

It is my belief that this measure and the program for which this measure is the big beginning, will go a long way toward correcting that injustice.

I have pointed out for years that we have had too much of Wall Street, and of financial interest dominated by Wall Street. Here seems a chance to get rid of it.

This managed currency proposal is more or less of an experiment designed to meet an emergency. Therefore, I am inclined to believe that it would be better to place a limit on the life of the proposed law—say 3 years. That would require affirmative action by Congress to change it to permanent legislation.

Using the 3-year limit would allow the people themselves to say in the 1936 election whether they want it continued or not. And the provisions of the bill should receive careful consideration.

I am for the plan. I intend to support the President. But I hope the administration forces will modify it sufficiently, and allow enough time for its consideration in the Senate, to justify its being called legislation instead of dictation.

For myself I am willing to vote dictatorial powers temporarily, during the emergency. But I am opposed to granting dictatorial powers permanently, under the whip and lash administered in the name of an emergency.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Senator Capper will discuss national affairs over WIBW and the Columbia chain Tuesday, February 6 at 9:15 a. m. and Tuesday evening February 13, of the following week at 7:30 p. m.

Answering Corn-Hog Questions

What a Farmer May or May Not Do Who Signs the Contract

Can a contract be signed if a farmer does not intend to plant corn or raise hogs in 1934?—A. C. W.

HE MAY REDUCE his corn acreage in 1934 as much as he wishes, but he cannot receive payment for any reduction in excess of 30 per cent without special permission from Secretary Wallace. He also may reduce hog production as much as he wishes, but will receive benefit payment only for the 25 per cent reduction.

The signer agrees that the farm under contract will be operated throughout 1934.

May a contract be signed by a cash tenant without the signature of the landlord?—T. O. L.

Yes.

Can a contract be signed by a stock-share tenant if the landlord refuses to sign?—I. E. H.

No.

Can a contract signer buy feeder pigs in 1934?—D. G.

Yes, but not in excess of the average number of feeder pigs bought by him in 1932-33.

Signing for Hogs Only

Can a contract be signed by a farmer for corn or hogs alone?—D. E. R.

NO, EXCEPT under these rulings:

If his 1932-33 litters were less than 4, he does not have to reduce hog production, and does not receive hog payment. If there were fewer than 3 litters the farmer is not eligible to receive a payment even if he desires to reduce hog production.

If his 1932-33 average corn acreage is less than 10 acres, he does not have to reduce corn production, and he is not eligible for corn payment. If average corn acreage is more than 10 acres and average number of hog litters more than three, a producer must reduce both to receive benefit payments.

May Sign for One or All

Is a farmer who owns, operates or controls more than one farm required to sign contracts covering all such farming units?—A. K. W.

NO. He may sign a contract or contracts for one or more farming units, but no more than one farming unit may be covered by any one contract. He agrees, however: Not to increase in 1934 the aggregate corn acreage on his land not under contract above the aggregate averages for 1932-33. Not to increase the aggregate of 1934 litters and the number of hogs produced for market on land not under contract, owned and operated by him, over annual averages for 1932-33 for such land.

Has No Tenant for 1934

Who signs the corn-hog contract if I don't yet have a tenant for 1934?—J. R. T.

THE landlord may sign the contract.

The contract then will be kept on file in the county committee's office until a tenant has been obtained. No contract shall be recommended by the county allotment committee for acceptance by the Secretary if it appears that no tenant was obtained for 1934 in order to deprive the actual producer on the farm of a share of payments under the contract; or if it appears that the owner or landlord has adopted any device of depriving the actual producer on the farm in 1934 of his share of such payments.

How Corn Program Works

Just how does the corn part of the Government's corn-hog adjustment program work?—D. O. W.

ACORN farmer who planted 130 acres in 1932 and 140 in 1933 has an average for the 2 years of 135 acres. He is asked to reduce his acreage of corn planted in 1934 to 108 acres, or 80 per cent of this average. He will receive a cash rental of 30 cents a bushel for his average yield of corn on the 27 contracted acres. If his average yield has been 60 bushels an acre, his cash rental would total \$486, or \$18 an acre, less local administration costs. A farmer may leave out of corn

as much as 30 per cent of his average acreage and receive rental payments of 30 cents a bushel. Half the cash payment, or 15 cents a bushel, will be paid as soon as possible after government acceptance of the contract. The remainder, less local administration costs, will be paid about November 15, 1934. Landlords and tenants share in all corn-hog payments in proportion to lease terms.

May He Count Sows Sold?

Can I count the sows I sold during the emergency pig-sow marketing campaign when figuring my average number of litters?—B. E. R.

PRODUCERS who sold sows due to farrow during the emergency hog marketing program last fall may add 4 pigs to their average number of hogs produced for market, upon supplying satisfactory evidence that the market premiums actually were paid.

How Does Hog Plan Work?

R. H. G.

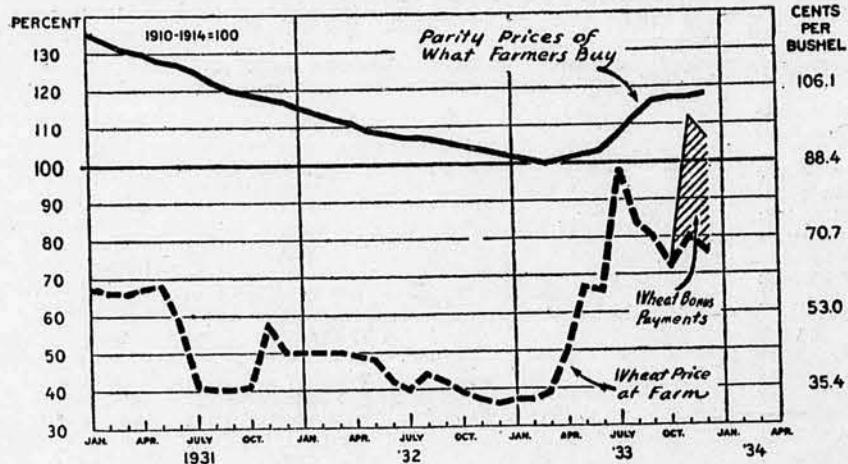
How does the hog end of the corn-hog program work?—G. H. R.

AFARMER farrowed 20 litters in 1932 and marketed from these (above those slaughtered for home use) 120 head of hogs. In 1933 he farrowed 12 litters and marketed or will market 72 head. His average number of litters for the 2 years would be 16 and the average number of hogs produced for market, 96.

The farmer would agree not to farrow in 1934 more than three-fourths of the average number of 1932-1933 litters which is 12, and not to market more than three-fourths of the average number marketed in the 2 years, or 72.

For reducing the number of hogs, he will receive \$5 a head on the 72 hogs produced for market, or \$360, minus administrative expense. He will receive \$2 a head or \$144, as soon as possible after approval of his contract; \$1 a head or \$72 about November 1, 1934, upon proof that he has lived up to the contract, and \$2 a head about February 1, 1935, less any deduction due to difference in numbers.

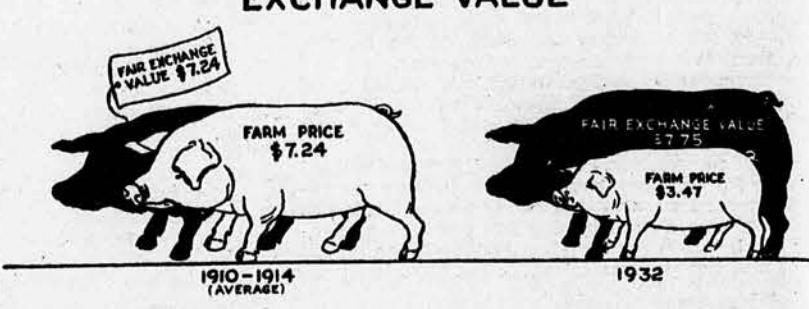
What Wheat Bonus Did for the Wheat Dollar



THIS chart shows how wheat bonus payments to farmers have lifted 1933 returns for each bushel close to parity. That is, they made the farmer's wheat dollar worth nearly as much as the industrial dollar. Farmers who signed-up to cut acreage are the winners. The heavy, broken line at the bottom of the chart shows the average farm price all growers received until the wheat bonus came along. After that those who didn't sign up to reduce acreage had to stick to that same low line. But when the 28-cent bonus that most growers are getting is added to that broken black line, you can see how the price of wheat rose nearly to parity.

In 1932, the farm price of wheat fell to 35 cents or less a bushel on to less than 30 per cent of the parity price. The general depression, decline in prices, shrinking international trade, increased world production of wheat

FARM PRICE OF HOGS AND FAIR EXCHANGE VALUE



THE BLACK pigs represent what hogs have to bring to reach a fair exchange value with respect to prices for goods that farmers buy, and this price represents the hog's pre-war purchasing power from 1910 to 1914. Largely because of lack of balance between supply and demand, hog prices since the World War have averaged the fair exchange value only in one year, 1926, when the hog crop had de-

creased considerably. In 1932 the farm price of hogs averaged only \$3.47 a hundredweight, but the goods farmers bought that year averaged a little more than their pre-war level. That made the fair exchange value of a hog in 1932 proportionately higher, or \$7.75 a hundredweight—\$4.28 more than the market price. The corn-hog program this year will help to wipe out this disparity and restore hog prices to the fair exchange value.

If he raised more than the number of hogs contracted, he would be fined \$20 a head on all hogs marketed in excess of his contract, or they may be disposed of at the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Filed a Hog-Tax Protest

SENATOR CAPPER has presented to the Senate committee on agriculture a petition from the farmers of Smith county, asking that the processing tax on hogs be rescinded. The petitioners asserted that in the case of hogs the processing tax to the extent of \$1 a hundred pounds was being passed to the producer instead of to the consumer. The protest caused much discussion of measures that might be employed to prevent this. The subject is being studied by the AAA. Secretary Wallace said no determination had been reached of the extent to which the hog tax was taken out of the price received by the producer, and he knew of no way to stop it. Senator Capper added that the farmers of Kansas were reaching the

conclusion the processing taxes were being deducted from the price they received for their products. "Hog prices go down while the profits of the packers go up," said the senator. "The Kansas farmers do not believe they are getting a square deal."

Fifty Counties Are Ready

FIIFTY Kansas counties already are organized to sign up for control of corn and hog production. Harry Umlberger, Manhattan, director of the work for Kansas, sent this telegram to Washington: "District supervisors setting up county campaign committees. Fifty of 105 counties ready. Growers very interested in and sympathetic to program. Exceeding our expectations."

Those who sign up are asked to reduce corn acreage 20 per cent and hog production 25 per cent. It is estimated a 100 per cent sign-up in Kansas would result in benefit payments of 8 1/4 million dollars for hog reduction and almost 12 million dollars for corn acreage cut.

Sells Where He Pleases

If I sign a corn-hog contract am I at liberty to sell my corn and hogs where I wish?—G. H.

YES, if you have lived up to your contract.

Must Reduce Both Crops

Can a farmer sign to reduce hog production and receive any benefits without also signing to reduce corn production, or the other way around?—G. H.

IF A FARMER produces both corn and hogs he will be required to sign up the reduction contract covering both commodities.

For Corn Bonus Acres

FROM 30 to 40 million acres will be taken out of cotton, corn, wheat and tobacco under its acreage reduction programs in 1934, the Farm Adjustment Administration estimates. In the corn-hog reduction contract, recently announced, it is required that unless otherwise prescribed, such acreage shall not be used except for planting additional permanent pasture for soil improving and erosion-preventing crops not to be harvested, or for restocking or fallowing the land, for weed eradication, or for planting woodland.

Wheat Plan Is Paying Off

THE wheat allotment plan isn't going broke because processing collections are running well ahead of bonus payments to growers. Farm Adjustment officials say that up to January 25, farmers had received \$38,295,590 in return for agreeing to reduce their 1934 wheat acreage. Processing tax collections of 30 cents a bushel amounted to \$50,721,631 to December 31. This includes about 13 million dollars flour stock tax.

Wheat May Be Lower Next Fall

If It Is the Bonus Will be Increased, Says Wallace

UNLESS President Roosevelt's monetary policy results in a quick and very decided upturn in prices, cash prices of wheat threaten to be lower next fall than now, Secretary Wallace has told the Senate committee on agriculture. But wheat growers who signed control agreements with the AAA will not suffer from the lower wheat prices, if these should come, Secretary Wallace continued. "Lower market prices will result in heavier processing taxes and in larger benefit payments to those growers who have signed up to reduce acreage."

The Wallace statement was the result of a question by Senator Capper while Wallace was testifying before the Senate committee on the bill providing for compulsory control of cotton acreage.

Secretary Wallace does not approve of the Government attempting to control acreage by compulsion. "Compulsory control of acreage would simplify the problem," he said, "but the country would not stand for it. I do not believe in practice it would work."

Then Senator Capper asked the Secretary whether he believed in or would recommend compulsory government control for wheat. The Secretary did not recommend it. He prefers the voluntary domestic allotment plan. Talking directly to Senator Capper, of the committee, Wallace added:

"The Wheat Belt is not going to realize the full benefit of the domestic allotment plan and of the benefit payments until next season, or possibly the one following. The fact is that with a normal crop this year, indications all point to lower prices for wheat, instead of better prices. That is, of course, unless the President's monetary plan results in an early and decided raise in prices and that price increase reaches to wheat in the world market."

If wheat prices are lower, that means the benefits paid wheat growers who have signed to reduce acreage will be increased sufficiently to give these the pre-war parity of purchasing power contemplated in the AAA. Farmers who have not entered into contracts to co-operate in acreage control under such conditions will receive lower prices for their wheat, naturally."

Wheat Plan No Failure

R. H. G.

THE reported 23 per cent increase in winter wheat seedings in 11 principal states over the expected total, is no evidence of failure of the wheat program, Farm Administration officials say, but does show the need of curbing non-co-operating farmers.

They had expected a decrease of 4,263,000 acres. Instead the decrease was actually only 3,267,000 acres, or within 77 per cent of the mark set. This is due, they say, not to failure of farmers who signed acreage reduction contracts, but to an increase in plantings by non-signers who hoped to raise a crop which they could sell at higher prices.

One official points out that acres being retired from production are in

Advantage of a Cattle Set-Up

C. S.

SECRETARY WALLACE has indicated what the cattlemen may look for if they do not get behind the department program to have cattle included as a basic commodity. "We would much rather take care of beef cattle as a basic commodity than under the compensatory tax provisions of the act," said Wallace.

What that means is just this: Under the law, Wallace, after a hearing, would find that the processing tax on hogs was causing a shift in consumption toward beef. Then he also could find that such a shift was destroying the purpose of the tax on hogs. Holding down hog consumption and prices, his next step would be to levy processing tax on cattle, but it would not be accompanied by any benefits for the cattle grower.

On the other hand, if cattle were included as a basic commodity, the cattle growers would get the benefit.

No Miracle for Cattle

SECRETARY WALLACE has asked for legislation to enable the Farm Adjustment Administration to go ahead with a program for cattle, but warns cattlemen they need not expect anything "sudden or miraculous." He told the House agricultural committee, "there is no use kidding ourselves about bringing cattle back thru a processing tax. If cattle had been included as a basic commodity last spring, when the law was passed applying that status to hogs, cotton and other farm products, the cattle situation would have been no better than it is now."

general the most highly productive, while new seedings must necessarily be made on marginal or submarginal land that will produce only a fraction of the crop possible on good land. This check will have a marked effect on any efforts to increase production.

Spring Wheat Cut Is Next

THE Department of Agriculture reports winter wheat planting for 1934 was 23 per cent above the acreage expected under the crop reduction program of the farm administration; net reduction in the 11 principal producing states was 77 per cent of the reduction expected. However, this is not as bad as it sounds. The actual reduction in acreage is estimated at 3,267,000 as compared with the 4,263,000 expected. The greatest differences were in Oregon and South Dakota, where both spring and winter wheat are important crops. The administration believes farmers in these states may be planning to make their reductions in their spring plantings.

License Wheat Raisers

TWO bills to give the Secretary of Agriculture power to prevent expansion of wheat acreage have been introduced in the House by Representative Kathryn O'Loughlin McCarthy of the Sixth Kansas district. One is for a licensing system for wheat growers, to prevent expansion of wheat acreage. The other bill would allow the Secretary to levy a tax of \$5 an acre on land sown to wheat in excess of the acreage of that grower during the base period.

Editor's Note—Secretary Wallace says compulsory plans for farm production control suggested in Congress must have strong public opinion behind them if they are to work.

Loans for Crop Season

ASSOCIATIONS to make short term production loans to farmers have been organized in localities covering half the country, says S. M. Garwood, production credit commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. The administration plans "to make loans covering any kind of farm production in any agricultural locality in the U. S. when the 1934 crop season arrives. So far 460 of these associations have been organized to make loans in as many localities. They cover 18 states. These loans may be obtained as conveniently as from any carefully managed bank, the loans running from 3 to 12 months."

The Land Banks Are Busy

IN THE 7 months of the National Farm Credit Act, 64 times as many loans have been applied for by farmers than the total of all loans made in the preceding year. Since May 12, land banks have received 433,037 applications for loans totaling \$1,724,363,809. Besides saving farms from foreclosure, the Farm Credit Act is laying the foundation for a co-operative credit system, to serve every credit need of agriculture for years.

WHAT FENCE CAN SHOW SUCH RECORDS?



WHEN THE BOYS WENT OFF TO CUBA THIS FENCE WAS ONE YEAR OLD

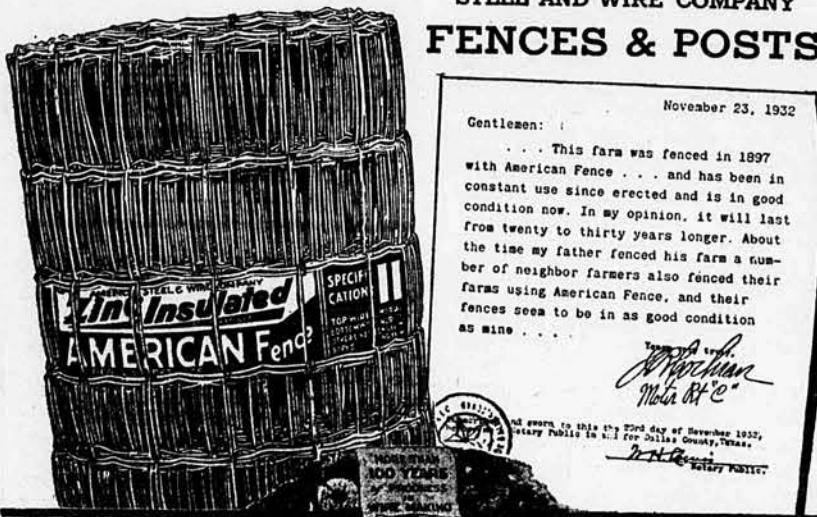
In '98, when the boys marched away to War, the farm of J. R. Cochran was protected by an American Fence 1 year old. In those "gay '90's" time alone was the true measure of fence service. And, to this moment, there has been no better test devised.

Throughout 36 passing years—the fence erected by Mr. Cochran has been subjected to all of the varied ravages of nature—and to the hardest kind of farm service. Although it has paid for itself many times over—"it will," says its owner, "last from 20 to 30 years more." Read his letter.

There are many similar instances, remarkable records for service that no other make of fence can equal. Because American Fence is always full weight, full gauge, full length per roll as labeled, made from the finest material, and so heavily insulated against rust that it has many records of more than thirty years of actual field service—because of these facts and other features, American Fence is used by more farmers than any other brand.

At the very first opportunity—go to the American Fence dealer in your vicinity—ask him to explain in detail the many superior features of this product.

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Where Flax Isn't So Good

L. L. LONGSDORF
Kansas State College

FARMERS who attempt to grow flax in Central and Western Kansas are likely to find it unprofitable. The main trouble lies in the warm, dry weather that usually comes just when the crop is blooming, filling and ripening. First of all, flax needs an excellent seedbed, free of clods and having enough moisture for quick germination. Otherwise, weeds will come into thin stands and interfere with growth.

Certain precautions may be taken. Plant flax nearly as early in the spring as oats or barley, and use 40 to 45 pounds of seed to the acre. But even then, yields of flax cannot be compared with oats or barley.

From 1930 to 1933, Linota flax grown at Kansas State College averaged 13.1 bushels an acre, compared with 67.3 bushels for Kanota oats. Near Wichita, flax made an average of 7.8 bushels for 1932 and 1933; Kanota oats, 28.5 bushels. At Kingman flax averaged 3.7 bushels and Kanota oats 26.1.

From 1925 to 1933, flax yields at the Hays experiment station ranged from zero to 20.5 bushels an acre. The average was 9.3. Kanota oats averaged 41.4 bushels and Stavropol barley 29.2 bushels.

At Colby for 1931 to 1933, flax failed twice, with only one good yield. Barley and oats failed once and made about normal yields the other two years. Flax was planted each year from 1924 to 1927 and from 1931 to 1933 at Garden City. In these 7 years, a total of 24 seedings were made. Crops from 15 of them, or 62 per cent, were complete failures. The average yield of the other nine seedings was 4.84 bushels an acre. For all 24 plantings, the average was only 1.81 bushels.

Another thing that farmers do not overlook in making a choice between flax and oats or barley, is that barley may be harvested for hay and fed to livestock, altho it does not mature. But flax has little value unless the seed is matured for a cash market. The acre cost of seed for planting flax is higher than for oats and barley.

Treat Clover Seed Rough

SWEET clover seeding depends on high germination and a hard seedbed. Germination tests are considered unnecessary by many if "the seed looks fine!" but even good Sweet clover may be slow to germinate due to a natural coating that keeps moisture from reaching the germ. This is called hard seed. Many fine-looking Sweet clover samples germinate as low as 25 per cent. This seed can be improved by putting it thru a feed grinder to scratch the seed coat. A hard seedbed should be the aim in Sweet clover seeding. Firm is not a good description of the ideal bed. Ninety per cent of the good stands that fail in dry, hot weather or that winter-kill do so because of a loose seedbed.

Lime Made a 6-Ton Gain

SEVEN cuttings of alfalfa made 7 tons of hay on half of Ed Meyers' field, Troy. Just as many cuttings on the other half made only a ton. Both sides were tended and seeded the same except for liming. In 1929, half of the field was limed, then the whole thing seeded to alfalfa. An excellent stand showed up all over, the following spring. It was some trouble to tell which half had been limed. But as the season advanced the unlimed half got poorer and poorer, while the other showed steady improvement. In 1931, the limed land produced four good crops. The unlimed part was too poor

Sold Corn to England

STRAWS sometimes indicate the way that tradewinds blow. The Farmers National Grain Corporation has sold 25,000 bushels of corn to Great Britain. The sale was made possible by the more favorable position of pound and dollar exchange as a result of the President's new gold policy.

to rake. Last year the limed field had one of the best stands in the state and the other was done for. Meyers says liming alfalfa has proved a 7 to 1 gain.

Rust Proof Fencing Now

READERS of Kansas Farmer will be interested in learning that the Keystone folks now have a two-way, rust-protected fence. It fights off rust with a patented galvanized outer coating. It also is a rust-fighter inside because the steel in the fence contains 20 to 30 points copper, which authorities say resists rust at least twice as long as steel without copper. You can get the new catalog showing hog, poultry, field and non-climbable protective fence by writing the Keystone Steel & Wire Company, 2100 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.

The Best Flax to Plant

LINOTA is the best variety of flax for Southeastern Kansas. Altho it resists flax wilt, it is not advisable to grow it more than two years straight on the same land. In tests on Southeast Kansas experiment fields, Linota has made a little more than any other variety, and in co-operative tests on farms for 3 years it has been superior to other varieties.

Best Yielding Sorghum

KALO, a cross between kafir and milo, made the highest yield in the sorghum variety test last season on the farm of Will Deneke, Mitchell county. The season was very dry, especially at planting time. Some varieties did not come up as well as others. Kalo with a yield of 18.6 bushels an acre was more than 3 bushels above the next high yield of 15 bushels for Red kafir. Pink made 14.4 bushels and Blackhull made 13.1.

Cheap Seed Costs Most

ALFALFA seed sold at about one-half the price of good-quality seed was found by the Department of Agriculture, to contain less than 42 per cent alfalfa seed that would grow. Sweet clover seed sold at about three-fourths the price of good-quality seed, was found to contain less than 40 per cent of Sweet clover seed that would grow. To get a stand with such seed it would be necessary to plant about twice the normal amount. This also would double the amount of weed seeds. Test your seed or have it tested.

How Farm Fires Start

FIRE cost U. S. farmers nearly 150 million dollars every year, insurance officials report. Three main causes are lightning, defective flues and chimneys, and sparks falling on roofs. These can be eliminated or made harmless. Metal rods properly grounded are protection from lightning. Flues and chimneys built from the ground up with fire-resistant mortar end flue fires. Roofs of cement tile or cement-asbestos shingles are safe from sparks. Check up on your farm this fall.

Lets Farmer Company In

NOW that the United States Supreme Court has compelled it to, the Chicago Board of Trade has admitted the Farmers National Grain Corporation to membership in the board without any strings attached that might interfere with the farmer concern's market operations. At one time the Chicago Board of Trade was threatened with suspension because of its refusal to admit the farmer company to trading privileges. Yet the board always poses as the farmer's friend.

I have read Kansas Farmer for years and am always greatly interested in its contents.—Joe Armstrong, Stockton, Kan.

Many Farms May Be Saved

ABOUT half the farmers of the nation have managed with difficulty to keep their heads above the flood of debt which has engulfed the world, says John Fields, former president of the Wichita Federal Land Bank. About 25 per cent of those in debt can pull thru with assistance from governmental agencies. The remaining 25 per cent present a real problem. Ten per cent are so helplessly in debt that foreclosure or bankruptcy is their only solution. About 15 per cent will be able to pull thru if their creditors scale down their loans and make possible FCA assistance. Fields scored farm creditors who refuse to co-operate with the debt-adjustment committees and declared if they continue to refuse they stand to lose more than thru scaling down their loans.

A Double Trap for Rain

MOST of the rain that fell on Henry Bentrup's cornfield, in Lincoln county, this year is being held. Mr. Bentrup had terraced the field. Then, in listing his corn, he followed the contour of the land. The corn rows run parallel to the terraces. In this way, each lister ridge acts as a small terrace, reinforcing the main ones, and prevents the rainfall from dashed down the hill. While the curving rows may be less convenient to farm, experiments over 8 years show row crops planted in this way out-yield crops planted in any other direction of the land. Fall is a good time to terrace.



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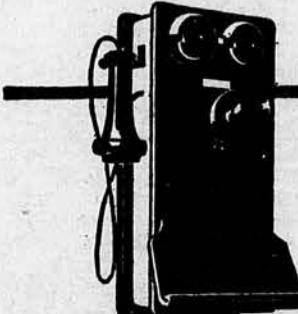
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Profitable ways to use the telephone



RECENTLY, a great many farmers were asked how they used the telephone. Here are some of the answers:

From Greenville, Illinois

— I use the telephone to find

a market for my produce before I leave home with it.

From near Oklahoma City — I sold on the highest hog market in thirty days because I inquired about the market before I shipped.

From Conneaut, Ohio — I use the telephone to keep close tab on the spray schedule.

From Yakima, Wash. — I use the telephone to call the weather bureau when there is danger of frost.

From Birmingham, Ala. — I telephone the county agent when I'm in need of some special information.

And many of them said: We wouldn't think of trying to get along without the telephone. It is useful in so many ways and at times so vitally necessary.



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

Strong Support on Packer Bill**How Their Yards Automatically Affect Prices**

PETITIONS signed by more than 3,000 members of Kansas Farmers' Unions in Riley, Dickinson, McPherson, Marshall, Nemaha, Stafford, Cowley and Bourbon counties, have been made part of the congressional record by Senator Capper. Each one including the resolutions of the American Farm Bureau Federation at its recent convention which Senator Capper also had placed in the record—urged favorable action on the pending bill to prevent direct buying of livestock by packers.

"The present system makes it too easy to manipulate the market," Senator Capper said. "These petitions from Kansas show the support the measure has." Addressing the Senate in support of this legislation, he said:

"Mr. President, it is time Congress took action to curb the abuses of direct buying of livestock by packers. Some 5 years ago, when the packers were just starting their private stock-yards, I introduced a bill to place these under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture, to the same extent that the public terminal yards are under control and regulation.

"It was plain to many of us then that the private packer-owned yards, plus the concentration points that have since been developed, could and would be used to manipulate prices on the public markets, where prices are made, and that is just what has happened. Packers have hogs shipped to them direct. These supplies in their own private yards allow the packers to

stay off the market entirely, or to limit their purchases, in the public markets, thereby depressing the market price. Then the hogs held in their own yards are paid for at the lower market price which the use of the private packer-owned yards have helped to create.

"It is my intention to press for action on S2133, introduced by me, which directs the Secretary of Agriculture to designate as terminal livestock markets all such yards which have been determined to have an effect upon market prices."

Set Royal for October 20

THE American Royal Livestock Show, at Kansas City, will be held this year October 20 to 27, instead of in November as formerly. F. H. Servatius, secretary, said this is being done so it will tie-in better with the wind-up of the Mid-West fair circuit, and because better weather can be expected in October than in November. It is likely to suit exhibitors better, too.

Cholera on the Next Farm

MANY cases are known where tenants, when moving away, have left dead cholera hogs unburned or unburied on the farm. The new tenant should make careful inquiry to find whether hog cholera has recently existed there. He should look carefully over the property to see that no carcasses of dead animals are lying above

ground. If he finds any he should have his hogs immunized at once. Precautions well worth time and effort are the cleaning and disinfecting of sheds, inside pens, and other shelters in which the sun does not shine, boarding up runs under buildings, destroying old straw stacks and filling up or draining old wallows.

Turn Turnips Into Milk

Do turnips have any feed value for dairy cows? How do they compare with corn?—G. H. R.

TURNIPS, like all root crops, contain much water, but the dry matter is as good a feed as dry matter in grain or roughage. Root crops, such as turnips, in the dairy ration provide succulence and variety, comparing well with corn silage. It takes about 150 pounds of turnips to equal 100 pounds of silage from well-eared corn.

Because of their watery make-up turnips are not comparable with corn. It is better to say that about 20 pounds of corn and cob meal supply as much protein as 100 pounds of turnips. Only 10 pounds of corn and cob, however, are needed to equal 100 pounds of turnips in total food value. The big value of turnips as a feed lies in their succulence. They add variety and taste where a great deal of dry feed is used. They should be fed as soon as possible as they do not store well. They have been known to cause off-flavors in milk, but this can be avoided by feeding the turnips just after milking.—H. A. H.

Freezing Spoils Cream

MILK and cream should not be allowed to freeze as this changes the taste and properties. Cream will not rise to the surface in a normal way, and butter made from frozen cream will have a mealy texture.

To Get Free Stock Feed

FARMERS in 28 Southwest Kansas counties who cannot buy feed for their livestock can get it free. Apply to your county agent or to the commissioner of the poor at your county seat. All requests for this aid are sent to E. L. Kirkpatrick, of the Federal Surplus Relief Corps, Washington, and he says whether the feed shall be wheat, corn or some other surplus feed crop. This is bought in the county needing the feed, when possible. Counties eligible for this help include:

Barber, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Grant, Greeley, Gray, Hamilton, Harper, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kearny, Kiowa, Lane, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pratt, Seward, Stanton, Stevens, Wichita, Kingman, Stafford, Pawnee and Scott.

Half Ton of Ice to Cow

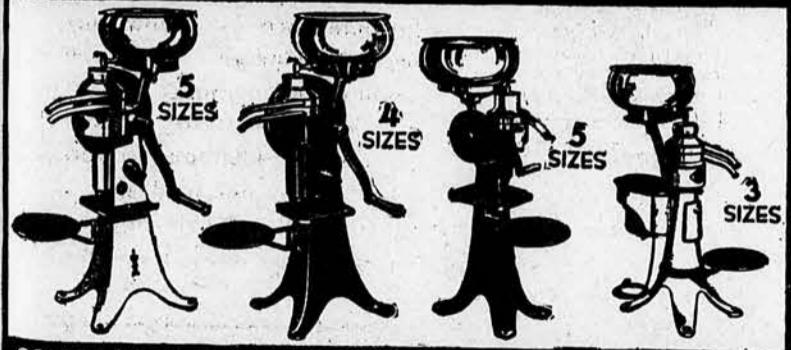
IF THE ice house is moderately good and shrinkage from melting is not more than 30 per cent, half a ton of ice to the cow is enough to cool the cream and hold it at a low temperature for delivery two or three times a week if suitable cooling tanks are used. If whole milk is to be cooled, the amount of ice stored should be increased to 1½ tons to the cow, so says the Department of Agriculture. For the average family on a general farm at least 5 tons of ice are necessary for the season, and because of melting losses, this is about the minimum, even for a well-insulated ice house.

I am a regular subscriber to Kansas Farmer and think it a good farm paper.—L. H. Shannon, Hiawatha, Kan.

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WIBW

The Capper Publications
Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Power and Light "Varieties"

A small group of entertainers, hoping to threaten radio's big time with comedy, clever vocal modulations, and special instrumental arrangements, has made its debut over WIBW, under the name of Kansas Power and Light "Varieties."

This feature grew out of a recent series of late DX programs, presented by the station from midnight to 3 a.m. on Saturday nights and reflects the informality and fun of a station frolic.

A special music act, "The Music Box," featuring old and new melodies with a pleasing interchange of voices and instruments is the highlight of the presentation.

The personnel of this versatile cast includes Pauline Gleason, equally at ease with "hot fiddle" and concert piano; Herb Conard, guitar and banjo specialists; Lou Fulton, rhythm man, whose song interpretations range from the tuneful whisper of Jack Smith to the shouting hey-de-hey of Cab Calloway and Harlem. Julius Leib, Bob Leib, and Maudie Shreffler, support the cast with cello, violin, and piano interpolations. The programs are arranged and directed by Edmund Platt of the WIBW Staff.

The Kansas Power and Light Company is a long-time client of WIBW having entered their 5th year of sponsoring interesting musical programs over the Capper station.



PAULINE GLEASON

WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS

SUNDAY

- 9:45 A. M. PEPTO MANGAN presents The Playboys—30 flying fingers on 3 pianos.
- 12:30 P. M. Chimes of Topeka—from the tower of Topeka's beautiful 2-million dollar high school.
- 1:00 P. M. BISODOL presents Helen Morgan, star of stage and screen, and Jerry Freeman with his twelve music-makers.
- 6:30 P. M. KANSAS POWER AND LIGHT "Varieties."
- 7:30 P. M. FORD MOTOR CO. presents Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians.

MONDAY

- 7:45 P. M. Topeka High School Musicals.
- 8:15 P. M. BUICK MOTOR CO. presents Mary Eastman, soprano, with Howard Marsh, tenor star of "Showboat," and Andre Kostelanetz's orchestra with a large male chorus.

TUESDAY

- 9:15 A. M. Senator Arthur Capper "Current Questions Before Congress" speaks from Washington, Feb. 6 and 20th.
- 10:30 A. M. S. C. JOHNSON CO. makes a series of Johnson Wax, friendly philosopher, with the piano music of Keenan and Phillips.
- 8:15 P. M. OLDSMOBILE MOTOR CO. presents Ruth Etting and Johnny Green's Orchestra.
- 9:00 P. M. CAMEL CARAVAN, with Irene Taylor, comely blues singer; Do Re Mi Girls Trio and the music of Glen Gray's Casa Loma orchestra.



TONY WONS

WEDNESDAY

- 10:45 A. M. BERKSON BROS. "FORMFIT" program starring Irene Castle McLaughlin, famous dancer and posse of the world's most beautiful figure, in the thrilling story of her life.
- 7:30 P. M. CENTAUR CO., Albert Spalding, violinist.
- 9:00 P. M. OLD GOLD replaces Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians with the music of Ted Fiorito and his orchestra.

THURSDAY

- 10:30 A. M. JOHNSON WAX COMPANY—Tony Wons, reads from his famous Scrapbook.
- 8:15 P. M. BUICK MOTOR COMPANY presents Andre Kostelanetz's orchestra and male chorus; Mary Eastman, soprano and Howard Marsh, tenor.
- 8:30 P. M. FORD MOTOR COMPANY presents Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; Foley (Frog-Voice) McClintock; Babs and her Brothers, and The Lane Sisters.
- 9:00 P. M. CAMEL CARAVAN, with Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra.

FRIDAY

- 8:15 P. M. OLDSMOBILE MOTOR CO. presents Ruth Etting, song star of radio, stage and screen in her first microphone appearance in six months, with Johnny Green's orchestra, recently returned from Music Hall appearances in England.
- 8:30 P. M. Powder Box Revue: Richard Hudnut Company presents Jeannie Lang and her Rascals; with Jack Whiting and Jack Denny's orchestra.

SATURDAY

- 9:00 A. M. MUSICAL CLOCK with George Horne at the console of the giant Jayhawk Theatre organ.
- 8:30 P. M. PONTIAC MOTOR CO. presents Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.
- 9:00 P. M. GENERAL FOODS "GRAPE-NUTS," broadcasting activities of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, accompanied by details of the many thrilling adventures of this hardy crew of men, in the longest remote control broadcast of history.
- DAILY (Except Sunday)**
- 6:00 A. M. Alarm Clock Club with news and weather reports by the Farm Hand.
- 7:00 A. M. Around the Radio Altar, with Dr. W. Ernest Collins conducting.
- 7:15 A. M. News from the Final Edition of The Topeka Daily Capital.
- 9:00 A. M. Chicago and Kansas City Livestock Receipts.
- 9:02 A. M. Musical Clock with George Horne at the organ.
- 9:30 A. M. Johnson Hatchery presents the Lonesome Cowboy.
- 11:00 A. M. Those McKay Sisters.
- 11:30 A. M. Dinner Hour with the Farm Hand.
- 11:45 A. M. Weather report and Market reports as follows: Chicago Potato mar-

Notes by the Farm Hand

The new Poultry Program at 9:30 every week-day morning seems to be striking a responsive chord in the hearts of all you folks. Roy Faulkner, the Lonesome Cowboy, is getting a world of requests for his songs, and we're hearing from a world of folks who have poultry problems they want help on. Keep them coming, folks. We'll do our best to put more profits into the chicken and egg money this year.

—WIBW—

Getting lots of help on the Poultry Problems from J. L. Johnson of Johnson's Hatchery. J. L. and his good wife are wonderful folks. And they've got a fine hatchery. Write them for their baby chick price list and when you get to Topeka stop in and visit them.

—WIBW—

The farm program every afternoon at 3:15 except Saturdays and Sundays has developed into a real race for votes. Aunt Ada Jerry and Eddie are each asking you to vote for them so they can win, which wants to be voted the best singer. And you should see the long lists of voters that come in every day from all parts of the country. It's a program that just puts a little fun and frolic into the middle of the afternoon.

—WIBW—

The manufacturers of Sendol, the good cold remedy, have had some splendid pictures of Aunt Ada and The Old Timers made and are giving them away to anybody who will send in the direction sheet taken from a box of Sendol. Thousands of families are getting the picture, and it's one of the best I've seen in a long time.

—WIBW—

One of our most enthusiastic listeners is Mrs. Fay Price of Fairland, Oklahoma. She often writes us good letters. Not long ago she said she heartily agreed in what I'd been saying about the opportunities for young men and women in the field of Beauty Culture. The Capital Beauty School of Omaha is making a special offer to WIBW listeners, and many are taking advantage of it.

—WIBW—

The McCleary Sanitarium is offering a free book to all sufferers from rectal troubles. The book was written by Dr. T. G. McCleary and clearly describes the dangers that arise when rectal troubles are neglected. If you'll write Dr. McCleary in care of WIBW the book will be mailed to you free, and the Doctor will also answer your questions personally without charge.

—WIBW—

There have been many requests for information on the Topeka produce markets. With the cooperation of the Seymour Packing Company we're going to be able to give that information on our Poultry Program every morning. If you appreciate that service tell your nearest Seymour produce buyer about it.

—WIBW—

Suggestions for the farm programs are always welcome. Several new features have been added just because some of you folks wrote in for them. Always glad to hear from you. And don't forget to come see us in our new studios—the former home of Senator Capper, 11th and Topeka Blvd. The latch-string's always out.

—Adam Reinemund, The Farm Hand.

Women's Club of the Air

Beginning Monday, February 5, the WOMEN'S CLUB OF THE AIR programs will be presented from 2:00-2:15 each afternoon. We hope you will find this time convenient—and will tune in for each of our broadcasts.

Here are a few programs we are planning that will interest you:

"Have You Ever Listened to Yourself Talk?" by Ida Migliaro, Editor of The Household Magazine—Tuesday, February 6.

On Wednesday, February 7, Adeline Attrim Crawford, Editor-in-Chief, The Household Magazine will talk on "My Friend, the Cat"—the second of a series on pets.

"Food Conservation in Farm Homes," by Mrs. Harry T. Forbes, should be of interest to farm women since Mrs. Forbes lives on a farm and speaks from experience.

She is scheduled for Thursday, February 15.

Louise Fowler Root, Woman's Editor of Captain's Weekly, will tell "What Women Are Doing"—Friday, February 16.

Remember to tune in the WOMEN'S CLUB OF THE AIR each afternoon at 2 o'clock. And when you come to Topeka, plan to drop in and see us at our new studio, 11th and Topeka.

—Bernice Chandler, Director.

Oil Sprays Best for Scale

E. G. KELLY

OL emulsions for spraying fruit trees, vegetable gardens and shrubbery are becoming popular. They can be bought ready mixed or made at home. The principle of all is the same; the oil forms a film about the insect, cuts off the oxygen and suffocates it. It also enters the blood and body fluids, and the insect is killed. Kerosene emulsion is readily made at home. It may be used on tender foliage in very dilute strengths to kill aphids and other soft-bodied insects.

To make it, heat 1 gallon of water to the boiling point. Dissolve in it 1 pound of potash-vegetable oil soap. Pour 2 gallons of kerosene into the hot soap-water, and churn for 8 to 10 minutes. This will be the stock mixture and must be diluted as follows before spraying on trees or foliage:

Use Strong Spray for Winter

For summer spraying of tender foliage use about 2, 3 or 4 per cent strength, and for winter or dormant spraying, use at about 20 per cent strength. To make proper strengths use:

3 gallons mixture in 100 gallons water for 2 per cent.

4½ gallons mixture in 100 gallons water for 3 per cent.

6 gallons mixture in 100 gallons water for 4 per cent.

7½ gallons mixture in 100 gallons water for 5 per cent.

9 gallons mixture in 100 gallons water for 6 per cent.

30 gallons mixture in 100 gallons water for 20 per cent.

Lubricating oil emulsions are taking the place of the kerosene emulsions as they seem to give a better kill of the scale insects. These may be made at home as follows: Bring 1 gallon water to the boiling point. Add 2 pounds of potash-vegetable oil soap—more soap for hard water—and stir until the soap is dissolved. Heat to the boiling point and add 2 gallons of lubricating oil—red engine oil seems to be preferable. While hot, pour into a churn and stir for 5 to 10 minutes.

Good for All Scale Insects

This emulsion is used mostly for dormant spraying for San Jose scale and other scale insects. The dormant-spray strength should be 5 or 6 per cent. The dilution table as given for the kerosene emulsion may be applied to this insecticide.

The engine oil emulsions are being generally used in very dilute strengths with arsenate of lead in spraying orchards for codling moth. They are also being used with nicotine sulfate for spraying tender foliage for soft-bodied insects, such as aphids and young squash bugs.

They Got More Potatoes

THIS year again shows the value of using certified seed potatoes. Yields were increased 30 to 50 bushels an acre over ordinary potatoes by the use of certified seed, and many diseases were almost eliminated. Winter is a good time for growers to co-operate with their neighbors and place orders for good, certified seed.

To Stop Peach Leaf Curl

PEACH leaf curl causes leaves on your peach trees to curl up and become enlarged and discolored. This is controlled by using the dormant strength lime-sulfur spray, before the buds open in the spring. If your trees have been affected, be sure to apply this spray in time.

Take Off the Limb Stubs

Will you give me some information about pruning large limbs from apple trees?—L. J. W.

IT IS a good rule always to make close, clean, smooth cuts, even if it takes more time. By "close" we mean the cut should be made close to the point from which the branch arises. It is never well to leave stubs. They do not heal over readily and there is a chance for fungus disease to get a start. To remove large limbs from 5 to 8 or more inches in diameter, a cut should be made on the lower side 10

to 12 inches from the trunk of the tree, and the limb sawed off from above. This prevents splitting down. When the large limb has been removed a second cut is necessary to make the wound close to the trunk or branch.—T. J. T.

Hot Water on Cabbage Seed

R. H. G.

TREATING cabbage seed by the hot-water method is so simple and inexpensive no grower should fail to do it, advises the Department of Agriculture. Carefully done it will kill the germs of two common, but serious, diseases of cabbage known as black-leg and black rot. On one Mid-West farm last summer, 4 acres were planted with cabbage seed treated this way and produced 75 tons of cabbage. A nearby field planted with untreated seed produced only 8 tons.

The water should be kept at 122 degrees for the 25 minutes in use. Place the seed loose in a cheesecloth bag and dip the bag in the water, wetting all the seed thoroughly. Keep the temperature at 122 degrees by adding hotter water from time to time. This will kill the disease germ and will not seriously injure the germination of good, plump cabbage seed. It may hurt old, shriveled seed. If the seed is too shriveled to endure the hot-water treatment, soak it for 25 minutes in a solution of 1 ounce of mercuric chloride to 7½ gallons of water, or one standard tablet to a pint. Rinse the seeds after the treatment and let them dry.

Get the Best Spud Seed

T. J. T.

Will it pay to use northern-grown certified seed potatoes?—B. E. T.

MOST commercial growers in Missouri are using northern-grown certified seed, but there still is a large acreage being planted annually with home-grown potatoes. The main objection to northern seed is the cost, but the increased returns will make up for that.

The low quality of home-grown seed is not only shown in low yields but in the large per cent of cull potatoes. Profitable yields cannot be obtained from continued use of home-grown seed.

Even for certified northern-grown seed, it usually will be profitable to use a treatment. The two methods recommended are cold corrosive sublimate and hot formaldehyde. For the farmer who plants only a few bushels of seed, the corrosive sublimate is more practical. For the commercial grower who treats large quantities of seed, hot formaldehyde should be used.

Trim Cherry Trees Also

THE idea that cherry trees do not respond to proper trimming. The thick, bushy tops of unpruned cherry trees should be thinned out, and broken or diseased branches and branches that rub each other should be removed. Burn the pruned wood.

Better Way With Cabbage

CABBAGE yellows cause heavy losses every year. Best methods of control are use of clean ground and resistant varieties. Several good varieties of cabbage are almost entirely resistant to this disease.

Try Dodging Tomato Wilt

TOMATO wilt often causes heavy losses in fields and gardens planted to tomatoes year after year. The two best ways of reducing losses from tomato wilt are by crop rotation and use of resistant varieties.

Did you ever notice that when a woman criticizes you and you promptly admit she's right, she gets still madder and says you're not serious?

The simplest way is usually the best way.

WIBW
Wants to Please Kansas Farmers

Eat Your Cake and Have It

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

THERE is something pleasant "just around the corner"—warmer weather and springtime. Of course it can be a few weeks off yet, nevertheless the arrival of a barrage of seed catalogs, the talk of the women over the phone about setting incubators and the inquiries about seed that are of daily occurrence all foretell the coming of spring. With spring always comes new hope.

The one pleasant thing in the life of the farmer is hope; in fact, some are beginning to believe that is all there is left in farming which is pleasant—just hope. If this is the case, then there is certainly a plenty of that, for I do not now know of an unrented piece of land in the neighborhood nor an empty house that is habitable. Evidently the folks in general think so much of farming as compared with anything else they are willing to stay with it. Hope is a wonderful incentive—hope for a good crop and a fair price.

What to do with the acres contracted to the Government in the corn-hog reduction plan is probably the biggest problem of the present. Since the Government is paying us the value of the average crop we could produce on this land, we do not even have to "strike a furrow in it" if we do not want to in order to collect the cash. We can let the land remain crop idle all thru the season if we so desire, agreeing only to mow the weeds at the proper time to keep them from seeding. The better plan, however, is to put the contracted acres into a soil-improving crop.

No chance as this has ever been offered the farmer of the United States before, a chance to grow a soil-improving crop on as much as 30 per cent of his average corn land of the last two years, and still get paid in addition the equal of the corn he could grow on the land at 30 cents a bushel. We are jumping at the chance to do it on this farm. It matches right in with our system of farming, to rotate crops and grow something that will add to the fertility of the soil, but I never expected to see it come to pass that my government would pay me in cash for doing this. It is almost too good to be true.

And now the question is, how shall I handle these contracted acres? Here in this section of the state there are but two crops to be considered—alfalfa or Sweet clover. It has been ruled that the contracted acres may be sown to alfalfa, either in the spring or fall, just so no crop is harvested from it during 1934 and fed for hay. So you can go ahead and make a seeding of alfalfa on your corn reduction acres and get you cash for reducing your corn acreage, providing you also reduce your hog growing operations by 25 per cent. If you do not wish to trust a spring seeding of alfalfa, you can summer fallow the land and sow in the early fall, a little safer way to be assured of a good stand here in this locality than to sow in the spring. We are going to sow some of our contracted acres both ways.

Where a person wants some special soil-improving crop, something that will pump more fertility into the soil in the same length of time than will any other crop on earth, you cannot beat Sweet clover. Just sow it this spring on a hard seedbed, lightly scratch it in, and forget about it until May, 1935. Then plow under the green crop, that should be from 6 inches to a foot tall, by setting the plow down to a depth of 8 inches and keeping it there. That is all there is to the growing of a Sweet clover soil-improving crop—mighty little work during 1934, only the cost of 15 pounds of seed to the acre, and the Government pays you the equal of the value of the corn crop you didn't grow on the land. Ever since old enough to understand things, I have been told that I could not have my cake and

Cash in advance for putting in a soil-improving crop of alfalfa or Sweet clover—Burning chinch-bug harbors daily—County or township road control—which would you prefer?

eat it too, but now the Government is offering the corn-hog grower of the United States that kind of an opportunity, figuratively speaking. Our contracted acres not sown to alfalfa shall be sown to Sweet clover.

Weather at this season of the year can change overnight, but to the date of writing this has been a wonderful winter. Folks who cannot enjoy a good thing when having it for thinking of something bad that could follow, now fear a winter in the spring since we are having so much spring-like weather now. But a letter just recently received from the folks "back in old Vermont" speak of a 40 below zero temperature the night the letter was written, with lots of snow and cold weather ever since early November. They naturally think it is an awful winter, and here we think it no winter at all.

Really, a few deeper freezes than any we have had would benefit the soil and help to kill some of the bugs and insects that may be a menace thru 1934. The probability of an increased chinch bug damage the coming summer is in prospect. We are burning chinch bug harbors now every day the stuff is burnable, so the alternate freezing and thawing can get in its work. A chinch bug cannot stand too many thaw-outs and freeze-ups after his blanket has been burned from the place he picked for his winter home, and he is too dormant now to move to new quarters if the blanket is burned from above.

A friend in Sherman county wants to know what the sentiment is in this end of the state about county control of all roads, and he asks what I, personally, think of the idea. I assume he means all roads except those now controlled by the state. In Pierce county, Nebraska, where father homesteaded and I "grew up," they have no such a thing as a township road and never have had—the county controls all except those main lines taken over by the state. I believe they are able to build and maintain their roads cheaper to the mile by such control than we can by township control. They have less invested in high-priced road building equipment, but build and maintain about the same mileage with it by keeping it more constantly in use . . . However, there is some criticism in some far corners of the county about neglect of the lesser important roads where controlled by a board of three county commissioners. Where the men in control live just a little closer, as would the members of a township board, those who live on a county-neglected road think a complaint might be looked into sooner and a more equal distribution of road improvement be the result.

Here where we have all but the limited mileage of state and county roads under township control, there still are just about as many miles of neglected roads and just as many folks complaining about it, so there may be little difference on this angle of the road question no matter who controls. Just so long as there is not money available to improve all the roads of a county to a certain standard in a certain period of time, some mileage is sure to be neglected, no matter who is in control. But to stretch the road tax money so it will build and maintain for us the most miles of good roads—who can do that, better, the county or the township? I am sure Kansas Farmer would welcome and print letters from readers in all sections of the state on this subject. What we all are after is the cheapest good road possible to procure for the money we can now afford to spend for this purpose.



End this drudgery with Two-Way protected fence!

Rusted-out fence is a burden on the entire family. It wastes time, ruins temper, brings endless trouble and expense. That's why so many farmers are turning to Red Brand Fence. Its double weather protection resists rust years longer.

Fights rust 2 ways

First, Red Brand's patented Galvanized outer coating is two to three times heavier than on some ordinary galvanized fence. Second, its

Profitable Farming Methods
Tune in Sat. Even. 7:30 WLS BARN DANCE

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
2160 Industrial Street, Peoria, Ill.

RED BRAND FENCE
GALVANNEALED Copper Bearing

Fights rust 2 Ways!

Red Brand Fence wire enlarged to show heavy Galvanized outer coating.

Red Brand Fence wire enlarged to show the real copper bearing inner section.

DEMPSTER FARM EQUIPMENT

Saves Time, Money, Labor!

Dempster Farm Equipment has every modern improvement to enable you to do more work, better and faster, and at lowest operating cost.

1. Dempster Hay Stacker pitches hay like a crew of farm hands. Swings load into place quick and easy. A brute for strength.
2. Dempster 2-Row Lister assures better planting, bigger crops. Complete control from the driver's seat.
3. Dempster 3-Row Listed Corn Cultivator enables you to cultivate your corn better in half the time. Thorough in any kind of ground.
4. Dempster No. 16 Rake with positive unloading device—quick and sure.
5. Dempster Deep Well Pump for dependable water supply system.
6. Dempster Tanks, better built for longer service.



Shipments made from Branch Offices: Omaha, Nebr., Sioux Falls, S. D., Denver, Colo., Kansas City, Mo., Oklahoma City, Okla., Amarillo and San Antonio, Texas.
DEMPSSTER MILL MFG. CO., 719 South 6th Street, Beatrice, Nebr.

Please send me further facts about the equipment I have checked below
 Hay Tools Listers Listed Corn Cultivators Shovel Cultivators Water Supply Systems Windmills Stock Tanks Pumps Towers
 Also Send Information About Your ALL Cash Proposition

Name.....

Address.....

HIDES - FURS

No. 1	No. 2
7c	8c
6c	5c
\$1.50 to \$2.50	\$1.00 to \$2.00

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

T. J. BROWN

"I Read Your Advertisement in Kansas Farmer"—That's what you should say when writing to advertisers. It gets quick action and helps Kansas Farmer.

WIN \$1000...or one of the other

383 CASH PRIZES TO TRY FOR IN THIS AIR-CELL RADIO PRIZE LETTER CONTEST

You do not have to own an Air-Cell Set, or any radio set to enter this contest. All you need to do to win one of these prizes is to tell what features of an Air-Cell Radio Set appeal to you most, and why.

Your reasons may be the same as the points given in this advertisement, or they may be different. If the former, you should of course express them differently. The important thing is to state why the Air-Cell Radio appeals to you

— what there is about your situation which makes, or would make, an Air-Cell Radio the best kind of set for your home.

Read the high spot details of these radios on this page. Go to your dealer and get him to help you . . . have him show you an Air-Cell Set and explain why it is the best radio ever made for the home without electricity. Be sure that he gives you—FREE—a leaflet describing these new radios.

HERE ARE THE PRIZES—\$6,750 in Cash—for the 383 best letters

\$1000 as first prize
\$ 500 as second prize
\$ 250 as third prize
\$ 100 each for the next 10 prizes

\$50 each for the next 20 prizes
\$20 each for the next 50 prizes
\$10 each for the next 100 prizes
\$ 5 each for the next 200 prizes

Try now! For one of these magnificent prizes . . . they're FREE . . . nothing to buy or sell. Contest closes midnight, February 20, 1934

IMAGINE IT! . . . a single sentence or a letter may win you the first prize of \$1000 . . . or one of the other 382 big cash prizes! Remember, we're not asking you to write a college essay. No, sir! The prize winners will be chosen solely on the soundness and originality of their statements as to what features of an Air-Cell Radio appeal to them most, and the way they express those statements.

What kind of sentence should you write? Well, one like this, for instance:

Although we are forced to count the pennies in our home, we can't get along without a radio; an Air-Cell Radio is not only better but much more economical than the old-fashioned kinds.

What kind of letter? Well, for example, something like this:

AIR-CELL RADIO CONTEST EDITOR—

In my opinion Air-Cell Radio Sets for the rural home have all other battery sets "beat a mile." Here's why. I live 12 miles from my radio dealer. And so naturally if I had an old type battery set I would have to make a 24 mile trip to get the storage battery charged. If I had an Air-Cell Set those trips would be out . . . Air-Cell "A" Batteries last 1,000 hours and DO NOT need recharging. And I know I could get better reception on an Air-Cell Set—The Jones Radio Store gave me a demonstration of how it brings in programs as clear as a bell.

Couldn't you write a letter or a sentence of that kind? Of course you could. And say! after you've seen, and heard, these Air-Cell Radio Sets at your dealer's you'll be as enthusiastic about them as he is. The first 100,000 of these sets—produced by 18 of the world's largest radio manufacturers—sold like hot cakes. And no wonder! *These are the sets for which 10 million unwired homes have waited 10 long years.*

Think of it! Now, for the first time, in many cases, 30 to 35 million people can enjoy the world's finest entertainment, market reports, and Washington news—all coming in "as clear as a bell."

Do you wonder we ask you and are willing to pay you big money . . . to help us tell everyone what the coming of Air-Cell Radio Sets means to the unwired home?

Get out pen and paper . . . write now, while the news of this important event is fresh in your mind. Your letter may bring you as much as \$1000 . . . \$500, \$250, \$100, \$50, \$20 . . . or one of the other cash prizes.

Here are the Rules of the Contest

Write your reason for preferring an Air-Cell

Radio Set above all other types of Battery Sets, in a single sentence or a letter. Sign your name and address. And if you consult a radio dealer, write his name and address at the bottom of your letter. Mail to Air-Cell Radio Contest Editor, Dept. J, 30 East 42nd Street, New York City. All comers have an equal chance to win solely by the soundness of the reasons they give for preferring an Air-Cell Radio Set above all other Battery Sets and the way in which those reasons are expressed.

Contest open to everyone living in United States and Canada. Employees of the National Carbon Company (or any other companies affiliated with the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation) and their immediate families are *not* eligible. Employees of Radio Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers and their immediate families also are *not* eligible. The full amount will be paid to contestants in case of any ties. The judges, whose decision will be final, are: Senator Arthur Capper; John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American National Red Cross; and Federal Radio Commissioner Harold Lafount. To be eligible for a prize your letter must be mailed before midnight, February 20, 1934. Winners will be announced as soon as possible after the close of the contest.

B82 BIG CASH PRIZES



Folders to help you win—see your dealer—get one and enter your letter TODAY

This contest is announced in rural publications only. As other help to you, we have provided radio dealers with a supply of these folders. Ask your dealer for a FREE COPY. It will be of tremendous help to you in winning a prize. If supply is exhausted tell him to write to us and we will forward folders at once. Get your copy today. Study it...have the family study it...decide what in your opinion is the soundest reason for owning an Air-Cell Radio. Then send in your entry today. Send in as many entries as you like but each in a separate envelope. Remember you may win \$1000—the first prize, or one of the other 382 big cash prizes in the Air-Cell Radio Prize Letter Contest.



Eveready Air-Cell "A" Batteries are the heart of these new radios

Eveready Air-Cell...the heart of these new radios...is unlike any "A" battery you've ever seen. It "breathes" oxygen out of the air to sustain its voltage. It needs no recharging...no attention other than to add a little water occasionally to each of its two cells. It will last for 1000 hours, gives a steady flow of current, won't blow out tubes in an Air-Cell receiver.

Go to your dealer. See...hear one of these marvelous new Air-Cell Radios. And when you do, prepare for a surprise...and unbounded delight. Are they expensive? No!...models running all the way from table models to large elaborate consoles are available.

These famous Radio Manufacturers offer you NOW... AIR-CELL RADIO SETS

ATWATER KENT MFG. CO.	R.C.A. VICTOR COMPANY
AUDIOOLA RADIO CO.	RUDOLPH WURLITZER MFG. CO., (<i>Lyric</i>)
CROSLEY RADIO CORP.	SENTINEL RADIO CORPORATION
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.	SIMPLEX RADIO CO.
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES CO. (<i>Grunow</i>)	SPARKS WITHERINGTON CO., (<i>Sparton</i>)
GRIGSBY-GRUNOW CO. (<i>Majestic</i>)	TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA (<i>Clarion</i>)
GULBRANSEN CO.	UNITED AMERICAN BOSCH CORP.
HOWARD RADIO CORP.	ZENITH RADIO MFG. CO.
J. MATHESON BELL	
PIERCE-AIRO INC. (<i>De Wald</i>)	

9 POINTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT AIR-CELL RADIOS

- 1 The heart of all Air-Cell Radio sets is the Eveready Air-Cell "A" Battery. That is why these sets are called Air-Cell sets.
- 2 In these new radio sets, the "A" current is supplied by the Eveready Air-Cell, instead of by a storage battery or a set of Dry-Cells.
- 3 This is a vast improvement because the Eveready Air-Cell lasts at least one thousand hours without recharging, and furthermore is much more economical.
- 4 The Eveready Air-Cell's long life (1000 hours—almost a year's service in the average household) is made possible by the fact that this battery "breathes" oxygen from the air to keep its voltage constant. Hence the name Air-Cell.
- 5 Eveready Air-Cell Batteries provide a steady flow of current—cannot blow out tubes in an Air-Cell receiver.
- 6 Air-Cell Radios are actually more selective and sensitive than the average city set.
- 7 Air-Cell Radios snap "on" and "off" like an electric set...have simple dials; no complicated adjustments to make.
- 8 Air-Cell Radios are made by 18 of the world's largest manufacturers (see above list).
- 9 You can buy Air-Cell Radio models of all types from table models to large consoles in a wide range of prices.

Get into this contest...now while you've got the facts about it fresh in your mind. Remember...contest closes midnight, February 20th...get busy now.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC.
General Offices: New York, N. Y.

Unit of Union Carbide  and Carbon Corporation

Farm Radios Have Improved

HOMER HATCH

Note—For years Homer Hatch has conducted a short-wave radio station that he built himself on the Hatch farm in Coffey county when radio was new. He is a son and partner of Henry Hatch and a nephew of the late Harley Hatch, also much beloved in Kansas for his writings in *Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze*.

YOU may be interested in my 12 years of experience with radios and the servicing of them. Most radio troubles that I look after are on the farm and I do this work as a side-line to my own farm work, sometimes making a few dollars. As farmers are unable to stand a big price for repair work I charge on most jobs a dollar for my work. Sometimes it is soldering a loose connection or maybe just cleaning out dust and dirt from the delicate parts. Other times I work all afternoon putting in new parts and re-adjusting the set and speaker.

Common Causes of Trouble

In the older types of radios transformers and by-pass condensers are common causes of trouble. Most everyone has had a new transformer put in his radio. The farm radios of the past were good workable machines. I have watched them grow from the first 1-tube sets with headphones, to sets with 3 tubes and a speaker. If you were real quiet and listened closely you could hear the 1-tube set "as clear as a bell." Those old sets were a wonder to your friends and neighbors who must have thought you were a genius to operate all those dials and knobs that were on the front of those machines. Then radios came out with single dial control and more simple. Anyone could tune them in.

How Sets Were Bettered

The tubes were improved so they took only a fourth as much "A" battery to run them and henceforth were not as expensive to operate as far as the "A" battery was concerned, but were just as bad on "B" batteries. The "A" battery consisted of a storage battery similar to the battery in your car and had to be recharged every so often. Some of these radios were made with the parts such as transformers, etc., sealed in wax. For the manufacturers had found that moisture getting into the tiny wires with which the transformers are wound, was causing burnouts and "shorts" and even swelling the paper insulation, so that it broke those tiny wires. Sealing them in wax in a metal can kept the moisture out while the can kept the currents from mixing up and resulted in better reception and service. Only one of those radios that I have serviced gave any transformer trouble.

Old Sets Use Much Current

Just about three years ago radio manufacturers began making radios using a dynamic speaker for farm use. These dynamic speakers used current from the storage "A" battery and used plenty, in some cases almost as much as the tubes in the set. That meant more expense than ever to the farmer for his radio, but he of course wanted as good a radio as his city cousin had. Those dynamics really worked fine with good tones and volumes but were rather expensive to operate. During the last year radio has seen the biggest change, and a big help for the farmer. All the new farm, battery operated, radios use the new 2-volt tubes which are not only more economical on "A" battery current but also on "B" batteries as well.

Big Saving in Batteries

Most of the old radios used from two to four sets of "B" batteries a year. These new sets use only one set a year, making a big saving. But the biggest saving is in the "A" battery. One of the leading battery manufacturers is putting out an air cell battery that is guaranteed for 1,000 hours of service. That is, figuring you use the radio 3 hours a day, the battery will last a year. I know of several air cell batteries on sets in my territory that have given well over their year of service, with a saving of over half in operating costs of the

old storage battery. Also it saves one the trouble and labor of taking the storage battery to town for a charge. Lots of clothes and rugs have been damaged by the acid from the storage battery.

The New "Breathing" Battery

The air cell is known as a breathing battery, using the oxygen out of the air to revitalize itself. It breathes similarly to a person. It needs no recharging and gives a smooth steady flow of current at all times. The only care required is to fill with water occasionally if needed. Another manufacturer is putting out a radio with a large single cell storage battery that is just as economical to operate as the air cell battery but the storage battery must be charged every 3 months. This manufacturer also is combining the "B" and "C" batteries in one block and connections are made by a plug, like plugging a tube into the socket in your radio set. Lots of radio tubes have been ruined by getting the wires wrongly connected to the batteries. This will eliminate that, as it is impossible to connect them up the wrong way.

These new type tubes and air cell batteries may be installed in your present radio for a sum that will soon pay for itself in battery savings. If you are going to use your old set this winter your tubes are probably more than a year old, no doubt, and old tubes spoil reception and tone. Perhaps your old "A" battery also is "dead." If so, I advise the new air cell and 2-volt tubes. Your radio dealer or service man can fix you up for a big saving in batteries this winter. For best results I advise the new 1934 radios that are built for the new tubes and the air cell battery. They work as well and in some cases even better than the AC city radios. They snap "on" and "off" like an electric set, always ready to tune in. Also they give sharper tuning, better tone, more volume, greater distance and less interference than ever before in radio history. But best of all is the real economy in operation.

All leading manufacturers are using the air cell in their farm radios this winter and the prices are low ranging from \$35 on up and most dealers are offering good trade-in prices for your old radio.

Tune in Farm Week Windup

THE Achievement banquet and official Master Farmer presentation at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Friday evening, February 9, makes a fitting end for annual Farm and Home Week which starts February 6. The college and Kansas Farmer want you there. But if that can't be, we hope you will tune in on the WIBW-KSAC hook-up, 8 to 9:30 the evening of February 9.

Tom McNeal, editor of Kansas Farmer, will introduce the class of Master Farmers selected thru Kansas Farmer for 1933, and all 10 of them will have something to say over the radio. This is the seventh class selected in Kansas since 1927. A number of champion farmers also will be introduced.

Four days packed with interest will be your reward for going to Manhattan Farm and Home Week. Poultry Day is February 6, Dairy Day, February 7, Livestock Day, February 8 and Crops Day, February 9.

Burning Poor Grass Seed

DOWN in Kentucky they will burn 200,000 bushels of poor grade bluegrass seed to increase the value of the better grades, for even good grass seed has become too low in price for the producer. The burning is being done under agreement between the Farm Credit Administration and the Kentucky bluegrass seed co-operative association.

¶ The man who deserves the most credit now pays cash.

Just One Sure Way to Lighten Taxes

WITH the old year, Illinois abolished real estate and property taxes from state assessment. The counties, cities and other local taxing bodies will continue to tax real and personal property, but abolishing the state's tax will save property owners from 7 to 19 per cent—apparently. Illinois has a 2 per cent tax on retail sales which began last summer and now is collecting an average of 2 million dollars a month from the people. The new liquor taxes are expected to increase this and take the place of 35 million dollars levied by the state in recent years on general property. There is just one sure way to lighten taxes. That is to reduce the cost of government by making it more efficient instead of running it as a political machine to furnish jobs for the faithful.

Why a Wheat Diet Is Good

JOHN W. SUMMERS, M. D.

BEFORE the outer covering or bran is removed, wheat contains the following properties:

Iron, for rich blood and rosy cheeks.

Fluorine, for clear vision and bright eyes, but especially for the armor plate that protects the teeth from decay.

Calcium for sound teeth and good digestion, together with strong bones.

Silicon, for the nerves and luxuriant hair.

Phosphorus, that repairs and builds nerve tissue.

Potassium, that keeps the tissues young and elastic.

Sodium, that destroys poisons and is absolutely essential to health.

Magnesium, that combines with phosphorus, silicon and fluorine to develop teeth and bones.

Sulfur that works with silicon to make fine hair and nails that will not break easily.

Iodine, that defends the body against disease.

Manganese, that works with iron to keep the healthy red in the blood and to burn up poisons dangerous to the body.

Chlorine, that helps to make up the gastric juice, without which there can be no "good digestion."

Oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen and carbon which make breathing.

These 16 elements that make for the joy of living are all found in wheat.

Medal for Heroine Aged 6

LITTLE Lula Babcock, aged 6, of Fredonia, is to have a Carnegie hero medal for saving the lives of her brother, 4, and twin sisters, 2, from the fire in which their mother Mrs. Paul Babcock, lost her life. An explosion followed when the mother used kerosene to hurry the kitchen fire. The

mother, covered with flame, dashed from the house, which took fire and burned down, but not before little Lula had led to safety her 4-year-old brother. Then she returned for one twin sister and left her in care of the little brother she had seated on the ground. The other twin was 16 pounds heavier and Lula only saved her by dragging her out of the house, which then was a mass of flames. She was the oldest and was ready to meet her responsibilities when they came. The father was away from home.

Need More Water Pipes

ALTHO plumbing makes work easier for the farm housewife and probably does more for convenience and comfort in the home than most other equipment, only 944,202 farms have water piped into the house. These U. S. D. A. figures represent 16 per cent of the total number of farms. The remaining 5,294,446 farms have little or no plumbing. Kansas farm homes are well ahead with this.

Uncle Jerry Says

Nobody can dispute the greatness of the United States. Other countries look with envy and awe on a nation that can run up a deficit of 7 billion dollars 1 year.

In Chicago, as well as in Massachusetts, the new saloons are legally known as "taverns." Not only are the taverns, saloons, but the Chicago City Council, running true to form, have made them all-night as well as all-day saloons.

David Lawrence says Congress is going back in taxation to the soak-the-rich formula of 10 years ago, which is not unlikely. Great propaganda in favor of the formula of soaking the poor has been launched meantime, but with only minor success. Besides, soaking the poor is not very satisfactory producing revenue.

Play for the Whole Family

MRS. W. H. UTLEY

A GLOWING fire, a well-lighted room and comfortable seats for all! An intriguing picture, isn't it? Sometimes being worn with the day's toil, we like to sit quietly and enjoy the peace of our fireside. Other times we need action, entertainment—especially the children.

Find out whether a child may have some unfinished school work. If so, help him a bit, particularly if he is discouraged. It is twice as much fun if every member of the family is trying to find an elusive place on the map. A wall map can be made the center of interest for enjoyable travel games. Mother may lead out like this: "I am going to the World's Fair. What states will I pass thru?" Then each in turn may take a trip, even to the tiny tot, who will need help, of course. Invite grandparents to help, too. Before this game becomes tiresome, start something else. If there is a child learning the multiplication tables, sing them together. The states and their capitals also can be sung to a pleasing little tune, and once learned are never forgotten.

For a quieter period, have a few guessing games. Let a child describe a tree and the others guess its identity. The one who guesses correctly may

then be "it." Children like to play "Heads and Tails." Jack will spell word—say Thanksgiving. Then Betty must spell one beginning with the last letter of Jack's word. If the game sends the children to the dictionary, much the better.

Do not fail to read aloud, different members taking turns. There are many books that are interesting to the entire family. Once a week or let the children act out some scene incident in the story. Children like to act. Occasionally, as a special treat, it be done in costume, rummaging in the attic beforehand for clothes.

Do not forget the eats. Bring in a basket of apples, or popcorn, or roast a pan of peanuts, and occasions to make taffy. While eating, is a good time for old-fashioned riddles. And there is singing—nothing so draws a family together as a rousing song-fest. One evening a week study the Sunday school lesson. If parents will enter in the children's activities with real interest they will find themselves feeling young again, and they will be making of their family a real co-operative enterprise. Fathers, mothers, have you any happy memories of your childhood? Then help your children create some also for their later years.

POULTRY

Chick Code's Effect in Kansas**It Includes More Than 100,000 Who Sell Baby Chicks**

Who comes under the new baby chick code?—L. J. W.

EVERYONE who produces chicks for sale, does custom hatching, or deals in or sells chicks—with this exception: Farmers who use eggs produced on their farms and hatch them in incubators on their farms, to sell less than 500 chicks in a calendar year, are exempt. However, everyone doing custom hatching, regardless of number of chicks hatched, comes under the code. Everyone hatches eggs other than those produced on his farm, regardless of the number of chicks produced, comes under the code. It affects more than 100,000 Kansas baby chick producers.

No Cut-Rate Baby Chicks

Will the baby chick code have any effect on prices?—J. H.

BABY chicks cannot be sold below cost of production. The Government has tentatively fixed the cost of producing baby chicks at \$6.30 a hundred; the cost of custom hatching at \$5 a hundred eggs. Anyone quoting prices below these amounts will have to prove that his costs are under these figures.

More Eggs Will Hatch

Is there anything the poultry raiser can do to improve the hatchability of eggs?—H. R.

ME kind of green feed in the hen's ration will increase hatchability. Slightly cured alfalfa hay or soybean meal may be fed in low racks. A meal or alfalfa leaf meal often used in mash as a substitute for green feed. The leaf meal is considered better than alfalfa meal because it contains only half as much cellulose fiber. These products may be added in the mash to the extent of 5 to 10 per cent by weight. Also hatchability of eggs seems greatly improved if the hens are exposed to direct sunlight, so the breeding flock should be allowed to range when weather conditions permit. If it is necessary to confine the breeding flock for a long time cod liver oil can be fed to supply Vitamin D. The oil usually is fed by mixing it with the mash or grain at a rate of 1 or 2 pints for each 100 pounds of feed.—B. W.

The Best Hatching Time

PULLETS that will lay the most profitable eggs next fall will be hatched in March and April. There is reason for hatching pullets just as there are seasons for sowing wheat and drilling corn. Pullets hatched before the first part of March are likely to begin laying early and molt. Those hatched after May 1, will be stunted growth and will not mature in time to begin laying before January, when the high price of eggs usually is past.

Start Right This Year

THE kind of chicks you produce or buy in the spring may determine your success with layers next fall and 1935. One can scarcely expect to make a reasonable income from ordinary pullets. Select the best females and mate them with vigorous males. Come from trapnested hens with records of more than 200 eggs. Male birds should come from hens that lay large eggs, or eggs that weigh more than 2 ounces apiece.

Grain Keeps Hens Warmest

GRAVY grain feeding is necessary in winter for the birds to hold their weight. Layers depend on their heat and grain supplies the carbohydrates that are turned into body heat. Nearly all farm grains can be used, but corn is in supplying heat. About 12 to 15 pounds of scratch grain to 100 hens daily in litter. It is good for the birds to go to roost with full crops, so two-thirds of the daily scratch ration is fed late in the afternoon, the other one-third being thrown into the litter in the morning. Some poultrys hopper-feed the grain as well

as mash to pullets. Then each bird is its own judge as to the amount it eats, and usually the right amount is eaten.

Hatch 'Em Right Side Up

R. H. G.

ABOUT half the losses from fertile eggs failing to hatch are due to wrong positions of the chicks in the shell and to some extent can be prevented. The normal position of the chick before hatching is with the head near the air sac at the large end of the egg, the Department of Agriculture tells us. The chick breathes the air in the sac before it pips the shell, but in an abnormal position the chick may die from suffocation.

The main cause of abnormal position of chicks in the shell is believed to be improper tilting of the eggs in the tray from the 5th to the 15th days of incubation. Eggs incubated with the small end up show the highest percentage of abnormal positions, and the Department recommends that eggs never be allowed to stand in this position. Eggs in many commercial incubators are tilted at a 45-degree angle, with the large end up, which is believed to give fewer abnormal positions among the chicks than incubating them horizontally.

Start Chicks on Milk

SKIMMILK, either sweet or sour, is the best first feed and drink for baby chicks. When only a small amount is available, feed it to the chickens in the forenoon. After this is used up water should be kept before them. When there is plenty of milk the young birds should be given all they can drink, but don't feed both milk and water at the same time to starting chicks. Some are likely to form the habit of drinking only milk while others may never drink it. That might result in a lack of uniform growth.—F. E. M.

A Gas Attack on Mites

ABABY chick's life isn't worth much if it comes in contact with lice or mites. To free the mother hen and brooding equipment from lice and mites before the chicks hatch, apply Black Leaf 40 to the roosts about one-half hour before roosting time. Paint this on top of the roosts with a small brush or in a thin stream with an oil can. When the birds go to roost the Black Leaf 40 gives off fumes that kill the lice while the birds are roosting. It costs less than 1 cent a bird. Hens can't lay at top speed if lousy.

Stoves Too Dry for Chicks

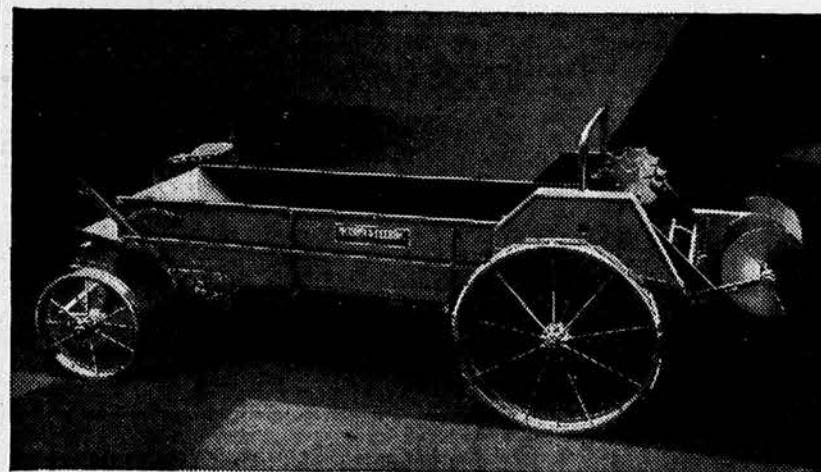
DRY, warm air we get by ordinary operating of brooder stoves is too dry for chicks. Slow feathering, particularly over the backs of the chicks, results. Gains also are slowed up. Dry air most likely has something to do with feather pulling and cannibalism with early chicks. A pail of water set on the hover, or the stove, or hung against the stovepipe, will remedy this.

The Winter Season Molt

IT IS KNOWN there is a marked relation between plumage molt and egg production. Pauses in egg production during the winter may be of varying lengths and usually are accompanied by a neck molt of similar proportions. Mismanagement contributes to the winter season molt, but there also is some evidence that this tendency is inherited.—D. C. Warren.

Don't Miss a Good Bet

POUSTRY and egg prices are discouraging now, but in all probability the farmer whose laying houses are full next fall will be fortunate. Best results are obtained with March and April hatched pullets.

The NEW McCormick-Deering Spreader Features an ALL-STEEL Box

THE NEW McCORMICK-DEERING No. 4-A *all-steel* spreader is convenient, low to the ground, simple, and compact. It features a galvanized, rust-resisting, copperized, non-warping, heavy-gauge steel box of 60 to 70-bushel capacity. Eight roller bearings and Zerk lubrication, combined with perfect alignment of all parts, make this new *all-steel* spreader unusually light in draft. Two horses can haul capacity loads in it all day long.

The new No. 4-A turns in a circle with a 9-ft. 6-in. radius and is narrow enough to pass readily through all average barn doors and field gates.

Five spreading speeds are provided, permitting the use of just the right amount of manure at all times. The manure is torn and shredded by a saw-tooth upper beater, a spike-tooth lower beater, and a wide-spiral spreader before it is spread in an even layer over the soil. A special endgate can be provided for use when liquid manure is to be hauled. Also, there is a lime-spreading attachment which changes the No. 4-A into an efficient lime spreader.

Investigate this new *all-steel* spreader at the nearby McCormick-Deering dealer's store...or ask us to send complete information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING**Who Is Who in Kansas**

The Pawnee Rock Nursery has operated under the leadership of W. M. Zieber for 50 years. He is 75 years old, hale and hardy as a man half that age. They do business all over Kansas and surrounding states and are always on the job, treating customers in the most cordial manner and sending them away extremely well pleased. Have sold to the same families 25 to 30 times, and many people have no trees on their premises except those bought from the Pawnee Rock Nurseries. They have a full line of nursery stock and you will be pleased if you patronize them.

The Pawnee Rock Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kansas



W. M. ZIEBER, Proprietor

Practical People Study Advertisements—Make It Your Habit

You should make it a habit to read the advertisements as consistently and carefully as you read any other part of your paper. Make it a habit. Read with an inquiring and receptive mind. It will pay you.

The man who consistently reads all parts of his paper keeps in the van of today's grand march of progress. He becomes a wise buyer. He knows what new things are suitable to his needs, and what they are worth. He is not easily imposed upon, and he never makes purchases at random. Read the advertisements.

Valuable Booklets for the Asking

Many of our advertisers have prepared valuable educational booklets at considerable expense which are available to our readers without charge. In order to save you expense in writing for such booklets, we are listing below a number of the important ones. If you will check the ones you want and send us the list, we will see that the booklets are sent to you.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Profitable Farming Methods | <input type="checkbox"/> Chase Plow Folder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20 Years Progress in Scientific Poultry | <input type="checkbox"/> Allis-Chalmers Catalog |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Feeding | <input type="checkbox"/> Separator Catalogs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Meat Canning Booklet | <input type="checkbox"/> Harness at Low Prices |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dempster Farm Equipment Booklet | <input type="checkbox"/> New Power for a New Age |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water System Catalog | <input type="checkbox"/> Guide to Better Sausage Making |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Truth About a Lye | <input type="checkbox"/> Farm Equipment Chart |

KANSAS FARMER, Dept. R. R. M., Topeka, Kansas.
Please send me free copies of the ones I have checked.

Name State

Town

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

Got a Good One on Sister

Mrs. E. H.

MY BIG sister is no professor and I'll have to admit she is scarcely ever absent-minded, but the other evening a man stopped to see dad for a few minutes. Neither dad nor mother were home, so my sister had to entertain him. He had his nephew with him and, of course, introduced him. When they started to leave, the nephew shook hands with my sister and said he was glad to have met her and a lot of polite stuff like that.

After they had gone, we got the milk buckets and started out to do up the chores. It was getting dark so we took a lantern. My sister walked into the cow stall, hung her milk bucket on a nail, pushed the old cow over, sat down on a stool and placed the lantern directly under the cow's udder. She sat there a few minutes with an absent-minded grin on her face, staring into space and brushing the dirt off the cow. Finally she said, "Gosh, but this milk bucket is hot."

Then she discovered she had the brightly shining lantern where the milk bucket should have been. How we laughed.

We're still wondering if she gets absent-minded when she is introduced to a niece. She wouldn't tell us when we asked her.

Our Charity Valentines

MOTHER

LAST year at St. Valentine's day instead of the fancy box for a valentine party, each room of our school had a large wooden box placed in a corner. For a week or more the children tried to see which box would hold the most packages on Valentine's day. They had been asked not to spend any money, but they could give money in an envelope if they cared to.

The boxes contained used clothing, and farm produce. Each of the seven teachers listed the contents of her box and the superintendent awarded a banner to the room giving the most.

The teachers served as a committee to apportion the food and clothing to needy families in the community.

My children, and I believe most of the others, enjoyed it more than the usual Valentine party.

New Spring Fashion Book

WHAT WE WILL WEAR



STOP, look—and feast your eyes. Spring fashion in all her glory is on parade in our new style magazine. No matter what is happening to the rest of the disturbing elements of the world, clothes are improving. The 48 pages of our spring style book prove it. Besides the general fashions for all ages and types, there are suggestions for the spring bride and her attendant; a beauty article on "The

Secret of Make-up" that every woman would do well to read and heed; interesting facts about new spring fabrics; a chart of dressmaking lessons that will be invaluable to the beginner. You'll simply have to see the book to appreciate its real worth. Send for your copy and be ready for the parade—for spring's not far away. It is 15 cents unless ordered with one of our 15-cent patterns, then it is only 10 cents. Address your order: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

How to Prevent a Cold

ARNOLD H. KEGEL, M. D.

ALL means of building up bodily strength and resistance aid in preventing colds. Study these prevention measures and apply them to yourself in as reasonable a way as possible:

What to Avoid

Overeating.
Overheating.
Chilling, especially after a meal.
Associating with one who has a cold.
Crowds in which there may be coughers and sneezers.
Raising unnecessary dust.
The use of alcoholic stimulants. They produce an acid condition.

What to Do

Form regular habits of body elimination. Breathe thru the nose. Inhale plenty of pure fresh air. Sleep in a well-ventilated room. Drink plenty of water (at least 6 glasses a day between meals.) Get plenty of rest; sleep at least 8 hours during the 24. Prevent fatigue, but take light regular exercise, preferably in the open air. Maintain an alkaline rather than acid condition of the system. Correct such physical defects as diseased tonsils, defective teeth, etc. Dress warmly, but do not wrap up too much. Keep the feet dry. Keep the home well ventilated. Always keep the air moist in the home. Pans of water on radiators or one on the back of the stove will aid greatly. Admit as much sunshine as possible thru open windows. Maintain a 68 degree temperature in the home.

If You Catch a Cold

See a doctor, even tho the symptoms are slight.

Rest (in bed, if possible). Warmth, rest, fluids and alkalis are most important in increasing and restoring immunity.

Remain in bed if there is a fever. Eat lightly of cereals, vegetables and fruit. Drink plenty of hot lemonade, orangeade and hot water.

Have fresh moist air in the home day and night.

Keep a uniform temperature. Sudden or even slight changes often cause one to add a new cold to the one already existing.

Under no conditions should a person with a cold go from a hot bath into the cold or the out-of-doors in less than 4 to 6 hours. Wrap up in a blanket and keep warm after a hot bath.

New Blooms for the Garden

MRS. C. J. PAGE

THIS year let us plant some newer and more unusual flowers, in addition to the old favorites.

If you have ever seen the Chinese for-get-me-not or cynoglossum, I know that you admired the dainty, beautiful flower, which such a vivid blue. You will never regret the dime spent for a package of seeds. It is an annual, but self-sows readily.

The linaria is a lovely, snapdragon like, yellow flower. It is a perennial, but will always bloom the first year. It propagates by self-sowing also.

The exquisite blue of the ageratum tones in so well in a mixed bouquet. You will find it here and there next year, thru your garden, where the wind carried the seeds.

You won't have to wait a year for the perennial flax or linum to bloom. It will surely bloom the first year if the seeds are sown early. I know of no flower so airy and graceful in the border.

No bed in my garden is more admired than my balcony blue petunias. A spot of one color is much more striking than one of mixed colors. If you

prefer pink, then plant Rosy Morn or Rose of Heaven. I have found that the following year seedlings will come fairly true to color.

The annual centaurea or basket flower is strikingly beautiful in its lavender color and large size. It blooms during July and August, not minding the heat or dryness at all. While it does not self-sow as readily as some annuals, seeds may be saved for the following year.

Lilliput (little) zinnias are much the fashion now, and are much daintier and more gracefully arranged for bouquets than the huge blossoms of other varieties.

The double nasturtiums are gorgeous and bloom so freely. The catalogs have not exaggerated their claims for them, nor for the new marigold, Guinea gold, which does not have the unpleasant odor of the old-fashioned marigolds.

Try something new in your garden this spring. You will be happier and more interested.

Celebrated With a Dinner

VERNETTA FAIRBAIRN
Home Demonstration Agent

A BOUT 300 of Montgomery county's 4-H club boys and girls, were tendered a sixth annual achievement dinner January 12 by the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce. The guests had completed projects in 1933 and had been on a demonstration team some time during the year. The 34 4-H club leaders of the county were honored by a candle-lighting ceremony. The theme of the ceremony was "Trees." Pine cones served as candle holders for tiny green candles at each plate. There was a "4-H Kaleidoscope" which in eight episodes depicted the achievements of 4-H club work. And preceding the banquet, 250 club members took part in a contest in which they demonstrated that they knew how to play together as well as work together.

The toastmistress was Minnie Reynolds, the Montgomery county 4-H club girl who won the state health championship last year and scored second in the national health contest. Achievement pins were awarded to 24 members, special medals to three girls, charters to three clubs, gold seals to five clubs, and state chorus certificates to 30 boys and girls.

My Way of Canning Meat

MRS. W. L.

I FIND my canned meat to be my best source of varying the menu. Roasts, hashes, soups and stews served with noodles or dumplings, all are delicious as well as economical.

My way of preparation is to wipe the meat with a damp cloth instead of washing after meat has cooled. Cut up and pack loosely in jars to allow for heat penetration.

If meat is partly roasted or seared in hot fat before canning, allow enough liquid for gravy. If meat is packed raw, no liquid is needed. Allow 2 level teaspoons of salt to the quart. Seal jars nearly tight, process 3 hours in hot water, or 1½ hours in pressure cooker at 10 pounds pressure; for oven canning, 3½ hours at 275 degrees. Seal.

This Improves Gravy Flavor

TO improve the flavor of your meat gravies, add the water in which the potatoes have been boiled—or any other vegetable water. If the water contains salt, your gravy will not need to be salted again.—R. G.

Try This With Turnips

WHEN cooking turnips, add a potato or two. The turnips will be milder and better flavored.—Minnie Burgin, Lone Jack, Mo.

If you have patience, you can accomplish almost anything.

Schools Gained on Milk

UNDERWEIGHT children in Washington county schools gained an average of 2 pounds apiece in 10 days on half a pint of milk served twice a day. This was in a district that provides milk for those unable to buy it and charges others 2 cents a glass for the milk. Which shows how important the milk ration is for children in particular, and little less so for grown folks.

Spring Is Suit Season

SCHOOLGIRL JUMPER



429—This charming dress has been specially thought out for matrons. For instance the cross-over bodice with its rather wide rever and slimming bias lines. The skirt seaming, too, cuts under hip breadth. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust.

584—Small daughter can have two or three guimpe changes for this small jumper dress to make it look new every time she wears it. The extra cost will be small for the smart variety. It will give daughter's wardrobe. The original model was carried out in dark blue wool jersey jumper, the guimpe in light blue cotton plaid in dark blue. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/4 yards of 35-inch material for dress with 1/4 yard of 35-inch material for guimpe and 1/4 yard of 35-inch contrasting for blouse.

644—Smart women are ever on the search for this sort of suit. Its individual coat is just the thing for town, church or sports wear. The dress is exceedingly youthful and becoming and would grace any afternoon affair. In the original, black wool was chosen and the trims, very pliable black satin crepe which made a sash, tiny buttons, pleated frill and belt. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3 1/4 yards of 35-inch material with 1/4 yard of 35-inch contrasting for dress; with 2 1/2 yards of 54-inch material and 2 1/2 yards of 35-inch lining for coat.

Patterns 15c. Our Spring Fashion Magazine 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Address Pattern Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



FARM women prefer Old Hickory because it cures their hams and bacon with that delicious appetizing hickory smoke flavor which their menfolk like.

Old Hickory Smoked Salt is pure salt actually smoked with genuine hickory wood smoke. With Old Hickory, you cure and smoke in one operation; eliminate the smokehouse; help prevent spoilage and shrinkage; conserve the natural juices of fresh meat.

Refuse Substitutes

Demand Old Hickory from your dealer. It is the only curing salt actually smoked with genuine hickory wood smoke. Approved by Good Housekeeping Bureau of Foods. Buy Old Hickory today!



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SMOKED SALT

SUGAR CURE
OR PLAIN
Write for free book
on meat curing to
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.
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or GENERAL LABORATORIES, Inc.
Widener Building Philadelphia, Pa.

For COUGHS
due to COLDS
Simple Bronchitis
Use this great DOUBLE TREATMENT
LEEMULSION AND VAPO-SPRAY

Simply spray Vapo-Spray in the air of the poultry house at night. Soothing germicidal oils, in vapor form, work down through head, throat and windpipe. Leemulsion fed in the mash allays cough and reduces temperature. ONE WORKS FROM THE INSIDE OUT AND THE OTHER WORKS IN FROM THE OUTSIDE. Either alone is often sufficient, but together they are doubly effective. Vapo-Spray—quart can, 75c. Leemulsion—12 oz. bottle, \$1.00. (Rky. Mt. states, \$1.25). At your Lee dealer or postpaid. SEO. H. LEE CO. 30 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

FREE!
FARMERS HANDBOOK
Free copy, "Guide To Better Sausage Making and Home Meat Curing" with package Legg's Old Plantation Seasoning, sufficient for 25 pounds of meat... makes pork sausage more delicious and keep longer. Send 25¢ in stamps or money to cover postage and packing.
A. C. LEGG PACKING CO., Inc.
Dept. 58, Birmingham, Ala., U.S.A.

Legg's OLD PLANTATION SAUSAGE SEASONING

5 DRESS GOODS
BARGAIN! THIS MONTH 97¢
SPECIAL YARDS OFFER 5 EXTRA
Gingham, Percales, Prints, Volles,
Chambrays, Shirtings, Crepes, etc.
New clean goods direct to you at a big saving. Latest
assorted colors, 7 yards of each more. The very
best quality materials. Our prices are very low.
SEND NO MONEY Pay Postman
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HARD OF HEARING?
SEND FOR THIS 30-DAY TRIAL TREATMENT
Which has restored the hearing, removed
head noises and eliminated catarrh of the
head for so many people. This treatment
has been used by over 1,157,000 sufferers
in the past 34 years. Write for full information
about this ethical treatment used
by a prominent ear specialist in his office
practice, now simplified for home use.
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299 St. James Bldg. Davenport, Iowa

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Buy Kansas Farmer when writing to
advertisers. It identifies you and helps
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RURAL HEALTH

Better "Backyard Bungalows"

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

DO YOU KNOW about the Community Sanitation Project of the U. S. Public Health Service? It is a plan whereby Civil Works Administration funds may be used to supply free labor for farm homes in our country lacking such conveniences. But the point of this offer is that the work now being done is under the supervision of sanitary engineers who will see that these structures, built of concrete, are really sanitary and fly-proof, qualities sadly lacking in many of our "backyard bungalows."

The owner of the property must deposit \$6 to guarantee cost of material for concrete platform, riser, complete seat cover and metal vent pipe. In most localities there will be a refund of a dollar or more but in no case will the cost be more than \$6. The construction crew will also supply free labor to build the sheltering outhouse, if you provide the material.

Your county CWA officer knows all about this work, and in many counties is giving it active promotion. It is an excellent project for any farm home or school unable to finance the still better project of indoor sanitary plumbing.

It is reported that good progress has been made with this work in Douglas, Miami, Franklin, Johnson, Leavenworth, Reno, Harvey, Sedgwick, Harper, Linn, Bourbon, Crawford, Allen, Wilson, Geary, Lyon, Greenwood, Butler and Grant counties.

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.

Rabbit Disease Unlikely

After reading your article about tularemia I want to know about handling tame rabbits. I raise them for the market. Is there any danger to me or my customers? —Anxious.

NOT the least. Tularemia only spreads by contact. Since there is no way for your rabbits to make contact with infected animals, they are perfectly safe.

Nose Bleeds Frequently

My nose bleeds easily ever since I had a bad cold about 6 months ago. If I stoop over it bleeds, or even if I get warm about the face. Can anything be done? —W. D. M.

IT IS quite probable that you have an ulcerated spot in the nasal mucous membrane, perhaps caused by catarrh, which breaks open afresh from the pressure of stooping, or the flushing of the face in excitement. A doctor will cauterize the sensitive spot with nitrate of silver or give it such other treatment as is needed.

This Mother Doing Too Much

Will working hard before a baby is born make it impossible to nurse it? We have three children. The oldest is 3. He was a nice fat baby. The other two weighed 9 pounds at birth but never did well and had to be put on the bottle first thing. The youngest is a year old now, and there will be another baby in about 2 months. I do all my own work and it seems as if I can hardly stand it. I don't do any more than necessary but I am exhausted at the end of the day. We can never go anywhere and the sameness of every day is just getting me.—Mrs. T.

I AM GLAD to have a letter like this instead of one asking how to get rid of babies. But I must tell you that you are not giving yourself a square deal, nor are the babies getting one. A mother who bears so many children should have no other responsibility. No wonder that you could not nurse Numbers 2 and 3 with all that you had to do. I think it is a fine thing when a healthy young couple can go ahead and have babies in a natural way in the early years of their married life. But the woman who is bearing children in that way should be relieved of hard work. In countries where it is common

for women to work in factories, laws are being passed forbidding their employment while carrying or nursing their babies. And the care of a home and several children is harder than 8 hours in a factory. If your husband spends all his surplus income hiring help to do your housework at this time, it is well spent. And if you are relieved of the work you will be able to nurse your baby.

Across Kansas

Horses don't often choke on feed but Mike Trump, Smith county, lost a good one that ate oats too hurriedly.

Garnett has paid off more than \$100,000 in bonds and is that much closer to being a tax-free city.

To save the fine elms that shade its streets, the city of Lawrence, is spraying all of them for canker worm.

Cornstalk poisoning took 20 head of June Parker's cattle in Sherman county. Can't be too careful it seems.

Twenty-two years ago this winter Kansas women were excited over paper-bag cookery. Remember the craze?

While dragging wood out of the creek Charles H. Graham, Mankato, broke a leg. Many accidents this winter.

Highway No. 27, south, brings three times as many cars into Goodland in a month, as 40-N, and that means business.

Museums take notice. A petrified turtle, weight about 100 pounds, has been found on the farm of A. D. Dusenberry, Ionia.

Jewel county farmers received \$100,000 last year for 1,400 mules shipped mostly to East St. Louis, and no kick coming.

Farmers can't be such bad customers. A Goodland hardware store has 250,000 kinds of merchandise in its inventory.

The official sealer sealed 4,000 bushels of corn for Gilbert King, first Marshall county farmer to take out a corn loan.

A stone caught up by a fast moving auto, struck Clarence Ely, a Goodland CWA worker, in the right eye and he will lose it.

Tampa cows may have to wear tail lights at night, three have recently been hit, damaging cars, truck and themselves.

Two giant hogs butchered on Sedgewick county farms, weighed 820 and 570 pounds respectively—more lard than sausage.

Two hundred Chase county hunters rounded up 10 coyotes, but 8 slipped thru their lines, proving the coyote knows his stuff.

For 32,816 pounds of wool, shipped thru the wool marketing association, Sumner county farmers got \$7,976, or 21½ cents net a pound.

The champion steer at the Utah livestock show, was a Kansas steer from the Foster farms near Rexford. No Mormon stock as good.

Kansas 4-H clubs began the new year with a larger total membership than ever before—19,352 of the best young farmers in Kansas.

Kansas has cut taxes 31 million dollars in 5 years, the state tax commission tells us, 7½ millions last year. Perhaps you hadn't noticed it.

More than \$90,000 was paid for grain and merchandise thru the Farmers Cooperative Association at Sabetha last year, helping the members going and coming.

In the 30 years that Walter Griesel was a rural mail carrier in Ottawa county, he used up 25 horses and 14 automobiles. Now a horse couldn't carry the route.

For the fifth consecutive year, A. H. Schmidt, Wyandotte county, won the grand championship at the National Western Stock Show, Denver, with the best carload of fat cattle.



The Grandpa's Jar Way!

Cow, hog, poultry and barn odors belong in the barn. Before you go to the table or to bed, wash with GRANDPA'S WONDER PINE TAR SOAP, the family's favorite shampoo, bath and skin soap for 55 years. Lathers freely in hardest water. Penetrates the pores. Gives the skin that northern pine freshness.



At all stores.
Or send
10¢ for
large
size cake

Well Nourished "Babies" Become Profitable Hens

Woman Takes "Guess-Work" Out of 30 Years Poultry Raising

AS everyone knows who has raised a baby chicks, the great task is to maintain the vitality of the flock during the early stages of growth. NOPCO XX has lowered my losses to less than 3%.

"At eight weeks cockerels are fat and ready for market—some with large topped combs—all better than average size. Pullets at eight weeks are all good sized and fully developed—look like little hens ready to lay.

"The benefit to my laying hens from the NOPCO XX feeding is incalculable. My hens are laying bigger eggs over longer periods of time than I have ever been able to get from any flock before. And I have been in the business over 30 years. And as I have said in the outline, every egg is fertile for hatching, producing strong healthy chicks. And for eating purposes superior to the extent that I have been able to get from 5 to 10 cents above market price from special orders that many times exceeded my ability to supply.

"Every poultry raiser I know is deeply impressed with the results of the regular NOPCO XX feedings and is planning to use it exclusively for these purposes."

NOPCO, 54 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.



When Your Cough Hangs On, Mix This at Home

Saves Good Money! No Cooking!

If you want the best cough remedy that money can buy, mix it at home. It costs very little, yet it's the most reliable, quick-acting medicine you ever used. The way it takes hold of stubborn coughs, giving immediate relief, is astonishing.

Any druggist can supply you with 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add granulated sugar syrup to make full pint. To make syrup, use 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. It's no trouble at all, and gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money—a real family supply. Keeps perfectly and tastes fine.

It is surprising how quickly this loosens the germ-laden phlegm, soothes and heals the inflamed membranes, clears the air passages, and thus ends a severe cough in a hurry.

Pinex is a compound of Norway Pine, in concentrated form, the most reliable healing agent for severe coughs. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

Every Move Watched

IT WAS the candle-light that dragged Howland quickly back into consciousness and pain. He knew he was no longer in the snow. His fingers dug into damp earth as he made an effort to raise himself, and with that effort it seemed as tho a red-hot knife had cleft him from the top of his skull to his chest. The agony of that instant's pain drew a sharp cry from him and he clutched both hands to his head, waiting and fearing. It did not come again and he sat up. A hundred candles danced and blinked before him like so many taunting eyes and turned him dizzy with a sickening nausea. One by one the lights faded away after that until there was left only the steady glow of the real candle.

The fingers of Howland's right hand were sticky when he drew them away from his head, and he shivered. The tongue of flame leaping out of the night, the thunderous report, the deluge of fire that had filled his brain, all bore their meaning for him now. It had been a close call, so close that shivering chills ran up and down his spine as he struggled little by little to lift himself to his knees. His enemy's shot had grazed his head. A quarter of an inch more, an eighth of an inch even, and there would have been no awakening. He closed his eyes for a few moments, and when he opened them his vision had gained distance. About him he made out indistinctly the black encompassing walls of his prison.

It seemed an interminable time before he could rise and stand on his feet and reach the candle. Slowly he felt his way along the wall until he came to a low, heavy door, barred from the outside, and just beyond this door he found a narrow aperture cut thru the decaying logs. It was a yard in length and barely wide enough for him to thrust thru an arm. Three more of these narrow slits in his prison walls he found before he came back again to the door. They reminded him of the hole thru which he had looked out on the plague-stricken cabin at the House of the Red Death, and he guessed that thru them came what little fresh air found its way into the dungeon.

NEAR the table on which he replaced the candle was a stool, and he sat down. Carefully he went thru his pockets. His belt and revolver were gone. He had been stripped of letters and papers. Not so much as a match had been left him by his captors.

He stopped in his search and listened. Faintly there came to him the ticking of his watch. He felt in his watch pocket. It was empty. Again he listened. This time he was sure that the sound came from his feet and he lowered the candle until the light of it glistened on something yellow an arm's distance away. It was his watch, and close beside it lay his leather wallet. What money he had carried in the pocketbook was untouched, but his personal cards and half a dozen papers that it had contained were gone.

He looked at the time. The hour hand pointed to 4. Was it possible that he had been unconscious for more than 6 hours? He had left Jean on the mountain top soon after nightfall—it was not later than 9 o'clock when he had seen Meleese. Seven hours! Again he lifted his hands to his head. His hair was stiff and matted with blood. It had congealed thickly on his cheek and neck and had soaked the top of his coat. He had bled a great deal, so much that he wondered he was alive, and yet during those hours his captors had given him no assistance, had not even bound a cloth about his head.

Did they believe that the shot had killed him, that he was already dead when they flung him into the dungeon? Or was this only one other instance of the barbaric brutishness of those who so insistently sought his life? The fighting blood rose in him with returning strength. If they had left him a weapon, even the small knife they had taken from his pocket, he would still make an effort to settle a last score or two. But now he was helpless.

THREE was a ray of hope in the possibility that they believed him dead. If they who had flung him into the dungeon believed this, then he was safe for several hours. No one would come for his body until broad day, and possibly not until the following night, when a grave could be dug and he could be carried out with some secrecy. In that time, if he could escape from his prison, he would be well on his way to the Wekusko. He had no doubt that Jean was still a prisoner on the mountain top. The dogs and sledge were there and both rifles were where he had concealed them. It would be a hard race—a running fight perhaps—but he would win, and after a time Meleese would come to him, away down at the little hotel on the Saskatchewan.

He rose to his feet, his blood growing warm, his eyes shining in the candle-light. The thought of the girl as she had come to him out in the night put back into him all of his old fighting strength, all of his unconquerable hope and confidence. She had followed him when the dog yelped at his heels, as the first shots had been fired; she had knelt beside him in the snow as he lay bleeding at the feet of his enemies. He had heard her voice calling to him, had felt the thrilling touch of her arms, the terror and love of her lips as she thought him dying. She had given herself to him; and she would come to him—his lady of the snows—if he could escape.

He went to the door and shoved against it with his shoulder. It was immovable. Again he thrust his hand and arm thru the first of the narrow ventila-

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Opening of the Story

Jack Howland, sent North to build a railroad, wonders why a pretty woman is looking at him so intently. He offers her his protection. She leads him toward a lonely camp where he is suddenly attacked. The intervention of Jean Croisset, a halfbreed, saves his life. During the struggle he hears the woman pleading for him. Howland receives mysterious warnings to cease work on the line. His first night in camp, Meleese, the woman of his dreams, comes to his door to plead with him to advance no farther. Within a few hours Howland again falls in the hands of his enemies. Escaping once more, Howland compels Croisset at the point of a revolver to guide him to Meleese. Howland has an interview with Meleese. On his way back he is intercepted by her brothers. There is a flash of fire and the young engineer falls unconscious in the snow.

ing apertures. The wood with which his fingers came in contact was rotting from moisture and age and he found that he could tear out handfuls of it. He fell to work, digging with the fierce eagerness of an animal. At the rate the soft pulpy wood gave way he could win his freedom long before the earliest risers at the post were awake.

ASOUND stopped him, a hollow cough from out of the blackness beyond the dungeon wall. It was followed an instant later by a gleam of light and Howland darted quickly back to the table. He heard the slipping of a bolt outside the door and it flashed on him then that he should have thrown himself back into his old position on the floor. It was too late for this action now. The door swung open and a shaft of light shot into the chamber. For a space Howland was blinded by it and it was not until the bearer of the lamp had advanced half-way to the table that he recognized his visitor as Jean Croisset. The Frenchman's face was wild and haggard. His eyes gleamed red and bloodshot as he stared at the engineer.

"Mon Dieu, I had hoped to find you dead," he whispered huskily.

He reached up to hang the big oil lamp he carried to a hook in the log ceiling, and Howland sat amazed

February

By JAY B. IDEN

February seems to me
So deceivin' like, and sly.
First it's warm as it can be,
Sun a-smilin' from the sky,
Then it changes 'round and, oh,
How them old north winds do blow!
Cold? So cold it takes your breath,
Purt nigh freeze a man to death.
Then, just when he's froze and done
Nigh to death and glad to die,
Whiff! she'll change, and there's the sun
Smilin' at you from the sky.
Smilin' at you tenderly,
Tricks you into dreams of spring
And the bluebirds twitter-twee
Makes you kinda want to sing
Little love-sick songs, you know.
That you used to, long ago,
Sing to her, so throatywise,
With a calf look in your eyes.
But before you've pitched your tune,
W'y the wind'll change and lo,
There's your little dream of June
Buried in a foot of snow!

at the expression on his face. Jean's great eyes gleamed like living coals from out of a death-mask. Either fear or pain had wrought deep lines in his face. His hands trembled as he steadied the lamp. The few hours that had passed since Howland had left him a prisoner on the mountain top had transformed him into an old man. Even his shoulders were hunched forward with an air of weakness and despair as he turned from the lamp to the engineer.

"I had hoped to find you dead, M'seur," he repeated in a voice so low it could not have been heard beyond the door. "That is why I did not bind your wound and give you water when they turned you over to my care. I wanted you to bleed to death. It would have been easier—for both of us."

From under the table he drew forth a second stool and sat down opposite Howland. The two men stared at each other over the sputtering remnant of the candle.

BEFORE the engineer had recovered from his astonishment at the sudden appearance of the man whom he believed to be safely imprisoned

The Danger Trail

By James Oliver Curwood

in the old cabin, Croisset's shifting eyes fell on the mass of torn wood under the aperture.

"Too late, M'seur," he said meaningly. "They are waiting up there now. It is impossible for you to escape."

"That is what I thought about you," replied Howland, forcing himself to speak coolly. "How do you manage it?"

"They came up to free me soon after they got you, M'seur. I am grateful to you for thinking of me, for if you had not told them I might have stayed there and starved like a beast in a trap."

"It was Meleese," said Howland. "I told her."

Jean dropped his head in his hands.

"I have just come from Meleese," he whispered softly. "She sends you her love, M'seur, and tells you not to give up hope. The great God, if she only knew—if she only knew what is about to happen! No one has told her. She is a prisoner in her room, and after that—after that out on the plain—when she came to you and fought like one gone mad to save you—the will not give her freedom until all is over. What time is it, M'seur?"

A clammy chill passed over Howland as he realized the time.

"Half-past 4."

The Frenchman shivered; his fingers clasped and unclasped nervously as he leaned nearer his companion.

"The Virgin bear me witness that I wish I might strike 10 years off my life and give you freedom," he breathed quickly. "I would do it this instant, M'seur. I would help you to escape if it were in any way possible. But they are in the room at the head of the stair—waiting. At 6—"

Something seemed to choke him and he stopped.

"At 6—what then?" urged Howland. "My God, man, what makes you look so? What is to happen at 6?"

JEAN stiffened. A flash of the old fire gleamed in his eyes, and his voice was steady and clear when he spoke again.

"I have no time to lose in further talk like this, M'seur," he said almost harshly. "They know now that it was I who fought for you and for Meleese on the Great North Trail. They know that it is I who saved you at Wekusko. Meleese can no more save you than she can save you, and to make my task a little harder they have made me their messenger, and—

Again he stopped, choking for words.

"What?" insisted Howland, leaning toward his face as white as the tallow in the little dish on the table.

"Their executioner, M'seur."

With his hands gripped tightly on the table in front of him Jack Howland sat as rigid as the electric shock had passed thru him.

"Great God!" he gasped.

"First I am to tell you a story, M'seur," continued Croisset, leveling his reddened eyes to the engineer's. "It will not be long, and I pray the Virgin make you understand it as we people of the North understand it. It begins 16 years ago."

"I shall understand, Jean," whispered Howland. "Go on."

"It was at one of the company's posts that it happened," Jean began, "and the story has to do with Le M'seur, the Factor, and his wife, L'Ange Blanche, that is what she was called, M'seur—the White Angel. Mon Dieu, how we loved her! Not with a wicked love, M'seur, but with something very near to the which we give our Blessed Virgin."

AND "when the little Meleese came," continued Croisset—"she was the first white girl baby that any of us had ever seen—our love for the two became almost a sacrifice to our dear Lady God. That is how we love her memory still."

"She is dead," uttered Howland, forgetting these tense moments the significance Jean's story might hold for him.

"Yes; she is dead. M'seur, shall I tell you how she died?"

Croisset sprang to his feet, his eyes flashing, his lithe body twitching like a wolf's as he stood for a instant half leaning over the engineer.

"Shall I tell you how she died, M'seur?" he repeated, falling back on his stool, his long arm stretched over the table. "It happened like this, 16 years ago, the little Meleese was 4 years old and the oldest of the three sons was 14. That winter a man and his boy came up from Churchill. He had letters from the Factor at the Bay, and our Factor and his wife opened their doors to him and to his son, and gave them all that it was in their power to give."

"Mon Dieu, this man was from that glorious civilization of yours, M'seur—from that land to the south where they say that Christ's temples stand at every four corners. For months he had been away from the companionship of women, and in this great wilderness the Factor's wife came into his life with the flower blossoms in the desert. Ah, M'seur, I can see now how his wicked heart strove to accomplish the things, and how he failed because the glory of our womanhood up here has come straight down from Heaven. And in failing he went mad, mad with that passion of the race I have seen in Montreal, and then—ah, the Great God, M'seur, do you understand what happened next? That man's name was John Howland!"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

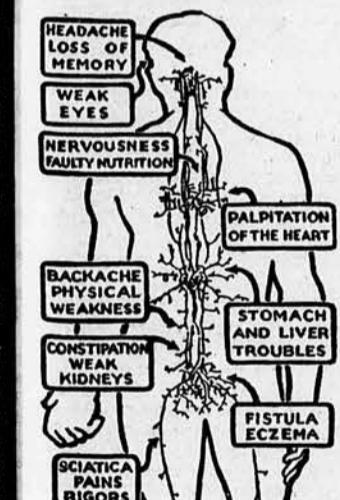
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Kansas Crop Prices Doubled

Smaller Harvests Increased Market Values

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices here given are tops for best quality offered.

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.	\$ 7.00	\$ 4.50	\$ 5.00
Hogs	3.45	3.45	3.05
Lambs	9.10	7.60	5.25
Hens, Heavy	.08	.09	.08
Eggs, Firsts	.17½	.16	.09
Butterfat	.15	.12	.12
Wheat,			
Hard Winter	.86	.82½	.44½
Corn, Yellow	.46½	.45½	.21½
Oats	.37½	.36½	.17
Barley	.48	.43½	.24
Alfalfa, Baled	14.00	11.50	11.00
Prairie	8.75	8.50	6.00

A Dairy-Beef Program

EMERGENCY aid of 200 million dollars was suggested Monday by Secretary Wallace, in a plan laid before spokesmen for the beef and the dairy industries. A bill to include beef as a basic commodity in the Farm Act now is pending in Congress, so details of the beef plan were not discussed. Western cattlemen proposed an 8-point beef program without a processing tax. Wallace said the dairy industry would be offered a 250 million dollar fund—150 million from processing taxes and 100 million from the emergency appropriation, the tax, perhaps 5 cents a pound on butterfat, also one on oleomargarine. Most of the dairy fund would be paid to farmers who signs contracts to reduce production.

A Hog Price Pick-Up

SECRETARY WALLACE believes hog prices will be better in February or March, but that cattle prices cannot improve much until city payrolls increase, unless some quick and drastic control measures are applied, and even these will take time. He believes unless the price level of all commodities shoots up before next summer, wheat is going to be very, very low next fall.

Prospects Are Brighter

PROSPECTS are brighter in 1934 for growers of wheat, corn, hogs and sheep. The outlook for beef cattle, dairy products, poultry and eggs is less hopeful, except as these may be affected by control measures, and by any improvement in demand as a result of possible improvements in business conditions.—W. E. Grimes.

horses brought \$218. Wheat, 74c; cream, 16c; eggs, 17c; fat hogs, 3c.—Albert Felton.

Barton—Farmers cutting trees for firewood, large number of men on relief work. Butterfat, 15c; wheat, 74c; corn, 45c; eggs, 15c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Ground well soaked, wheat nice and green, considerable plowing, quite a bit of road work being done, plenty of extravagance and waste with it, good supply of feed, surplus hay, some corn going to market at 35c. Eggs, 17c; cream, 16c.—J. A. Strohm.

Brown—Farmers have been busy butchering, plowing, also cutting wood, moisture needed for wheat, many closing-out farm sales, horses and mules scarce, selling high, all property offered for sale brings good price. Corn, 36c; wheat, 73c; cream, 16c; eggs, 14c.—E. E. Taylor.

Clay—Need rain, wheat looking bad, some preparing thin oats ground, stock doing well, horses in demand at good prices, farmers much pleased to get allotment checks. Eggs, 16c; cream, 15c; wheat, 71c; corn, 37c; oats, 25c; hogs, \$2.85 to \$3.—Ralph L. Macy.

Coffey—Cattle doing well, plenty of feed, cutting wood and threshing kafir have been main jobs, horses and mules bring good prices at public sales, all other stock cheap, eggs getting plentiful and are fair price. 17c; wheat, 67c; corn, 38c; kafir, 30c; butterfat, 16c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Cowley—Much interest in corn-hog plan, some fall and winter plowing done, wheat good, a few heavy cattle being shipped to Kansas City market, strong demand for horses and mules which are scarce, plenty of prairie hay at \$5 to \$6 at barns, CWA workers received a 50 per cent cut in hours. Eggs, 14c to 16c; corn, 25c to 40c; kafir, 35c; hogs, half-price, tax being the other half.—Cloy W. Bratzel.

Crawford—Wheat looks fine, lots of wood being cut. Wheat, 76c; corn, 41c; oats, 32c; hay, 6c; hogs, \$3.10; eggs, 15c.—J. H. Crawford.

Dickinson—Some moisture, wheat that was looking better, still are a lot of poor fields, didn't take long to get allotment money into circulation, relief work still going on, lots of butchering, not so many cattle on feed as last year.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—February is best month to plant sweet peas, farm implements being overhauled. Sweet clover will be seeded in February, brooder houses being made ready for early chicks, many tenants looking for crop-rent farms.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—Mild weather was fine for livestock as feed isn't plentiful, soil is getting dry, lots of road improvement. Wheat, 73c; corn, 50c; kafir, 50c; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 16c.—C. F. Erbert.

Ellsworth—Mild January gave wheat a good start, some pasture, wheat allotment

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checks received, much interest in corn-hog program, some oil companies renewed their oil leases. Wheat, 73c; corn, 45c; oats, 40c; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 16c.—Don Helm.

Ford—Still very dry, a lot of wheat will not amount to much without considerable moisture, some employment thru Federal work, new cement bridge being built across Arkansas river at Dodge City, most farm butchering has been done. Wheat, 75c; corn, 60c; butterfat, 14c; eggs, 16c.—John Zurchen.

Franklin—Some plowing, many public sales, a 3,000-pound team of mules sold at auction for \$300, some mighty good horses being offered for sale, still some corn to husk, plenty of feed, market sales not quite as large as they have been, a few renters beginning to move, several farms advertised for rent, CWA workers doing quite a bit. Wheat, 75c; corn, 35c to 36c; kafir, 60c; butterfat, 12c to 15c; eggs, 13c to 17c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—Still dry, no moisture since December 1, some fields blowing, wheat allotment checks come in handy, livestock doing fair.—John I. Aldrich.

Graham—Received wheat allotment checks, prospects for wheat look better than a month ago, some just up while other fields are green, not much subsoil moisture, corn-hog campaign starting, feed getting scarce. Wheat, 70c; corn, 45c; hogs, \$2.65; cream, 16c; eggs, 12c.—C. F. Welty.

Gray—Wheat still alive, moisture badly needed, two big dust storms damaged some fields, especially sandy soil, good prices at sales. Wheat, 73c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 14c.—Mrs. Geo. E. Johnson.

Greenwood—Wheat needs moisture, will not be very much moving March 1, some demand for kafir, local buyers will use most of the corn, plenty of feed, not many cattle being fed, some alfalfa hay being sold for \$7 to \$10 a ton.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—Old timers say this has been one of the mildest winters, made feed go a long way, wheat holding its own, snow or rain would be welcome, community sale serves as an exchange of many kinds of commodities, lot of local butchering and home canning, corn-hog allotment is under way.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harper—Wheat in fair condition, Sweet clover and alfalfa started to grow, annual Farm Bureau meeting went over with a bang, attendance 625, low price of hogs has prevented farmers from raising pigs, and several having a surplus of skimmilk are feeding it to work horses with success. Surprising how easily a 10-year-old horse will learn to drink milk right from the separator with as much relish as a calf. Wheat, 74c; butterfat, 14c; eggs, 14c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Wheat looking fine, lots of wood chopping and hauling. Wheat, 72c; corn, 45c; eggs, 16c.—H. W. Prouty.

Haskell—Wind has been taking more wheat, if we don't have a favorable spring will lose another crop, corn-hog allotment will help farmers in west side of county.—R. A. Melton.

Jefferson—Showers moistened topsoil, some plowing, community sales and farm sales well attended, horses and tools bring best prices, wheat looks good, the open winter has been a great help on account of hay shortage, CWA and PWA work have been a Godsend to many. Eggs, 16c; butterfat, 14c; corn, 35c; alfalfa hay, \$5 to \$8.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—Wheat has greened up but cannot tell whether stalk ground wheat will be thick enough, much interest in corn-hog allotment, many horses and mules changing hands at very good prices, several public sales being held, many farmers have started to move, Federal aid men graveling county roads, some winter plowing, farm wives have started to set eggs. Corn, 38c; wheat, 72c; eggs, 15c; cream, 15c; oats, 38c.—Lester Broyles.

Kiowa—Recent snow helped wheat but need more, most every one has been pasturing wheat to keep feed bill down, fat hogs scarce because more butchering for home use than usual, people also making soap, lots of folks burning wood, Federal relief aid has been cut to two days a week, Government is giving beef and pork away this week, hens laying pretty well. Wheat, 71c; eggs, 16c; cream, 14c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Labette—Plenty of moisture, wheat in good condition, good pasture, all standing corn in crib, quite a number of sales, cows bring \$5 to \$20 a head, horses sell very high, 1,500 men working on CWA, about 900 in Parsons on flood-control and street work. Corn, 40c; wheat, 68c; cream, 20c.—Earl McLane.

Lane—A few wheat fields have been blowing, grass has been good but scarce, feed holding out well, cake and grass wintering good many cattle.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Lots of home butchering, many women canning meats and making cheese, farm prices very low. Eggs, 17c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Wheat shows improvement, light snow and rain, but subsoil very dry, wheat allotment checks in and farmers paying taxes, no grain raised in county makes good business for truckers, most farmers buying grain for livestock and poultry, a few cattle going on feed.—R. W. Greene.

Linn—Some plowing, most farmers have their winter wood cut, wheat in best of condition, most stock doing well, plenty of feed, good horses and mules selling at \$100 to \$125, most all farms rented for another year, no vacant farm houses.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—Ground getting dry for wheat, livestock doing well, public sale season started at low prices, wheat allotment money gives temporary boost. Eggs, 16c; cream, 18c.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—More wood burned this winter than usual, wheat looks good, sales every Saturday of all kinds of stock, hay and wood, more time and money spent on roads than

necessary. Wheat, 70c; corn, 40c; oats, 32c; kafir, 30c; eggs, 12c to 16c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Very little moisture, farmers getting ready for oats sowing and planning to seed allotment acreage to Sweet clover, some county roads being rotted making more work for local men, some eggs being sold for hatching. Eggs, 15c; butterfat, 15c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—Lots of public sales, horses and mules sky high, sheep also bring good prices, lots of rock being quarried, near Beattie, 200 men at work, 15 hours a week. Corn, 40c; wheat, 75c; oats, 30c; eggs, 15c; cream, 17c; alfalfa, \$4.—J. D. Stoss.

Miami—Some plowing, ground in fine condition, feed plentiful, weekly market sale at Paola well attended and large consignments offered, prices generally in line with Kansas City market, corn-hog meeting started.—W. T. Case.

Morris—Open weather has been favorable for farm work, much wood cutting, considerable kafir combined, yields of kafir and corn in eastern part of county were good, wheat allotment brought considerable money into western part of county, many signing corn-hog program, some plowing has been done, creep-fed calves are being shipped at satisfactory prices.—J. R. Henry.

Ness—Weather has been good for stock but not for wheat, getting mighty dry, prices of cattle, hogs and produce ruining the farmer.—James McHill.

Osage—No rain, many hauling water, no plowing, plenty of feed, cattle looking fine, milk cows failing, very little corn going to market, feeders bidding 48c to 45c for it, rabbits have done great damage to young fruit trees and berry bushes, gardens all cleaned off ready for spring, community sales draw good crowds, good prices, 30 miles of county road graveled. Butterfat, 16c; eggs, 15c to 18c.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—Plenty of surface moisture but none in subsoil, community sales draw good crowds and prices, feed scarce and high, good alfalfa \$8 to \$10, and cane \$5 a ton on the ground, most farmers canning or curing supply of meat, considerable increase in acreage of Sorgo planned. Wheat, 71c; corn, 35c; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 16c; corn, 40c; hogs, tops, \$2.80.—Niles C. Endsley.

Pawnee—Wheat started to grow again but should have more moisture, meeting to explain corn-hog plan, stray dogs have been killing sheep and bothering hogs. Wheat, 72c; eggs, 15c; butter, 18c.—Paul Haney.

Peno—Farm sales well attended, prices higher, more buyers especially for horses, feed scarce, seed oats scarce. Wheat, 75c; corn, 50c; cream, 15c; eggs, 16c.—E. T. Ewing.

Rice—Wheat mostly good in western half of county, still needs moisture, lots of wood being chopped and home butchering, first sales in months being held with prices good, farms being advertised for rent which is unusual for this county, road project finished and will be hard-surfaced later, a few local projects still under way. Wheat, 72c; eggs, 14c; cream, 15c.—Mrs. E. J. Killian.

Rush—The mild weather favored wheat germination and growth, need subsoil moisture, little or no winter pasture, livestock doing well but roughage scarce, Farm Bureau recently was organized, wheat allotment checks received, CWA is employing quite a number of men. Wheat, 73c; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 17c.—Wm. Crottinger.

Russell—Lots of contagious diseases, civil work isn't so rushing as at first, several men hurt in sand pits, a shortage of roughness, many cars of prairie hay and alfalfa shipped in, lots of thin cattle, many sheep have gone to market, horse buyers picking up all good animals, calf crop coming along nicely, butchering pretty well done, considerable meat put up for summer use, farmers have cut up all the wood for use as coal still is \$11 a ton. Wheat, 72c; corn, 48c to 50c; eggs, 16c.—Mrs. Mary Bushnell.

Sherman—Corn husking mostly completed and piled all over the county, one man has 27,000 bushels, wheat checks arrived, farmers buying what is mostly needed, several farm sales, prices very good, plenty of feed and stock wintering well, horses high and scarce, winter wheat looks good, Farm Bureau going over well, great many club calves being fed by boys and girls, making arrangements for one of the largest county fairs in state next fall. Wheat, 67c; corn, 34c; barley, 37c; cream, 16c; eggs, 15c.—Col. Harry Andrews.

Smith—Late wheat coming up well, earlier wheat greening nicely, much road work, some plowing, not much coal sold, all burning wood, community prices picking up, chickens laying well, eggs a good price. Wheat, 74c; corn, 43c; cream, 16c; eggs, 17c to 19c.—Harry Saunders.

Summer—Farmers have been busy plowing, ground in good condition, plenty top moisture for barley and wheat, usual acreage being sown to oats this spring, enough oats seed, lighter hold-over of shoths and pigs, no corn in crib as in former years, much work being done in orchards and on roadside hedges which should help eliminate chinch bugs. Hogs, \$3; wheat, 72c; corn, 53c; oats, 38c; barley, 40c; kafir, 40c; cream, 18c; eggs, 15c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wichita—Very little feed has been needed for stock, wheat pastures fair, wheat has been growing, rabbits bothering some fields. CWA has several men at work, but are at a temporary standstill, no public sales, not many talking of the corn-hog program as the wheat allotment is big enough dig.—E. W. White.

Wyandotte—Mild weather saved lots of feed, much plowing and wood cutting, no farms for rent, farmers growing impatient waiting for plans on corn-hog program as some will have to arrange crops differently should they sign up. People complaining about so many prison breaks that seem avoidable. It isn't a pleasant feeling for one who live close to the prison to know that several desperate men are at large and may appear any minute and demand your motor car, clothes, food and possibly a driver to aid in their escape.—Warren Scott.

Twin Cows and Calves on Mrs. Mary Fields's Farm



THESE twin cows were born on the Fields's farm near Graham, Mo., January 14, 1927. They calved the first time in 1929 at the age of 2 years, 4 months, each producing a heifer calf. In 1930, the cows again

produced a heifer calf apiece. In 1931 the twin cows both bore twin heifer calves. The picture was taken that year. In July of last year one of the twin cows produced heifer calves and in November the other a single heifer.

A Good Repair Bill Saver

EDGAR ISAACS

EVERY farm should have a repair shop. Many trips to town or the blacksmith may be avoided, if it contains a few tools such as hammer, wrenches, a pair of pipe wrenches, saws, brace and set of wood and drill bits, files and pliers. There should be a variety of bolts, washers, screws, nails, buckles, snaps and rivets sorted out where you can get them quickly. A small vise, emery wheel and set of dies for threading bolts and pipes will soon pay for themselves. With this equipment most any farm repair job, except welding, may be done at home. Here the handy man makes his single and doubletree, neckyokes and wagon tongues. Only this morning the old Model T Ford spent several hours at the shop, saving a garage bill. The housewife, too, often will make trips to the repair shop, bringing a chair that needs mending or a leaky tub to be soldered.

To Try a County Manager

THE second county in the U. S. to adopt a county manager by popular vote, is San Mateo county, California. The manager, who is chosen by the county board of supervisors, hires and fires all county officials except the constitutional county officers, putting county affairs on about the same basis as a private business. . . . That is a better plan than our way of putting a lot of greenhorns into office every two years and, when they have been there long enough to learn something and become useful, turning them out of office and putting another lot of greenhorns in. . . . The first county to try the manager plan was Arlington county, Virginia, January 1, 1931.

Farms Highly Mechanized

AN automobile on every other farm throughout the country and a telephone on every third farm is shown in the census report.

Motor trucks, stationary gas engines, electric lights and tractors on every eighth farm indicate the extent to which American farms have become mechanized.

A total of 4,134,675 automobiles is reported on 8,650,003 farms, or 58 per cent of the country's 6,228,548 farms.

Farmers reported 900,385 motor trucks on 845,335 farms, or 13.4 per cent of the country's total farms.

There were 920,395 tractors on 851,457 farms, or 13.5 per cent of the country's total.

All for Kingman's Lake

KINGMAN county's proposed Ninnescah lake, now has the approval of Governor Landon, the state highway commission and the state for forestry, fish and game commission. The project will now be referred to Washington and a full 100 per cent Federal grant of \$391,000, asked. It ought to go thru. It will benefit that part of Kansas in many ways.

Worst Chinch Bug Threat

THE heaviest chinch bug infestation in history threatens next year's corn and small grain in Southern Iowa, Northern Missouri and Illinois, says C. J. Drake, Iowa's entomologist. D. L. Haseman, University of Missouri, says the Missouri infestation covers three-fourths of the state. The situation in Missouri is the most serious in 50 years, with the heaviest infestation in an area 100 miles wide extending clear across the northern part of the state. Large areas in Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana and Ohio are infested.

Winter burning, use of creosote barriers next spring and heavy rains at the hatching season next May will be needed to reduce the damage now in prospect. Dry, mild weather this fall was favorable to chinch bugs.

What's in a Soybean

B. O. WILLIAMS

SOYBEANS may be America's most widely used crop some day—highly valuable both in industry and on the farm. The Department of Agriculture lists 400 soybean products that come from the Orient and America. In the soy flour group are:

Bread, cakes, macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, spaghetti, infant foods, diabetic foods, and beverages such as malted milks.

From the bean proper are:

Soy sauce, sprouts, bean milk in fresh powdered, and canned forms; bean cheese, flour, soybean butter, and meat substitutes.

Soy meal provides food for:

Poultry, hogs, cattle and dogs; glue, fertilizers, and flour.

From the oil comes:

Soaps, ink oils, salad oil, shortening, core oil used in foundries, rubber substitutes, disinfectants, paints, varnish, chocolate candy, and lecithin, a phosphatic tonic compound.

Soybeans already have been important to Kansas farmers for feed and soil improvement. All these extra uses point out that few farm products have found all their possible uses. If soybeans can find such a wide field, other crops can do the same. And future demand will bring healthier prices along.

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

Lamb Feeders Day

A SPECIAL lamb feeders day will be held February 15, at the Garden City Experiment Station. Lamb feeding has been increasing rapidly in Western Kansas and is likely to continue. How to lower feed costs and death loss, and increase gains will be discussed. Morning meetings will be at the Experiment Station, 5 miles northeast of Garden City; afternoon meetings at the Garden City high school.

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WHITE HONEY 7c POUND, 30 TO 60 pounds in cans. Chas. Chandler, Rt. 1, Emporia, Kan.

INTEREST TO WOMEN

QUILT PIECES: 75 FANCY PRINTS NONE alike 30c, 165 two alike 50c postpaid. Also folding quilt frames and quilt supplies. Circulars 3c. Mirtie McCormick, Streator, Ill.

QUILT PIECES—100 BIG, FAST COLOR prints 20c; 200-25c. Postpaid. Remnant Mart, Centralia, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS

HARNESS, MY ROCK BOTTOM PRICES ON harness, collars and supplies save you dollars. Best materials used. Over 30 years of satisfactory service. Biggest values. Everything guaranteed. Make your dollars do extra duty by buying direct of me. Write today for 1934 Catalog and Rock Bottom Price List. H. W. Duve, The Harness Man, 309 South Seventh St. Joseph, Missouri.

MONEY IN MUSHROOMS. UP TO \$25 OR more weekly, growing in cellars, outbuildings. Ready market. We instruct you. Booklet and particulars free. Adanac Mushroom Company, Dept. 112, Toronto, Canada.

LADIES' BEAUTIFUL SILK HOSE, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT, 5 pairs \$1.00, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Economy Hosiery Co., Asheboro, N. C.

Everybody's Column

Letters from Kansas Farmer readers welcome. Communications should be signed with the writer's name. For space reasons we reserve the privilege of condensing letters.

I NOTICE Henry Mohler, of Franklin county, rakes Mr. Hatch and President Roosevelt for having any confidence in the NRA program. He says Henry Hatch and the rest of us got what we voted for in 1932; that Roosevelt's Topeka speech was a lot of boloney; that unless we get a balanced budget in 1934, we are headed for ruination.

Well, I confess that we common people who till the soil, and do the world's hardest work, really know little about party candidates for President or any other national or state office. Besides there is more difference between candidates in either old party than there is between the party platforms. Party platforms are made to get in on.

So I might ask Mr. Mohler did we get what we voted for in 1928? Calvin Coolidge, no doubt, "did not choose to run," because he foresaw that calamity was just ahead the next 4 years. And who got that budget out of balance? It was the senators, representatives and administration, which after the World War ended, opened the United States Treasury and lent or pretended to lend our dear (?) war allies about 12 billions of the people's tax money directly out of our treasury. The budget has never been balanced since our treasury was looted.

It is the man and not the party that really matters. A conservative at heart who poses before the voters as a progressive, merely to gain votes and office, is a hypocrite. So with a progressive who poses as a conservative to gain votes.

As to Roosevelt, I think he is doing his very best to revive a nation already looted and bankrupt when he took it over last March. For people must have work in The Civil Works program, and millions of hungry and naked must be fed and clothed, even if the budget never gets balanced again.—J. D. Shepherd, Clay Co.

County Control of Roads

I WONDER what Mr. Hatch thinks of county control of roads. I believe we could save half of our tax money and still have better roads.

I see there is some talk of consolidation of counties. That is certainly an impossibility. If it was done, anybody could prove that taxes were higher. Who would want to drive 60 to 90 miles to pay his taxes or see the county superintendent of schools? That theory is like the theory of consolidation of schools, that it would save taxes, which have doubled in the consolidation of schools, in Sherman county, compared to 1-room schools.

I am secretary of our Tax League here and we cut our tax two-fifths, or \$182,000. Our high school board

AGENTS WANTED

BE YOUR OWN BOSS, WE CAN USE a good man in every locality not already taken. Must be familiar with horses. Write for further information. Fairview Chemical Company, Humboldt, South Dak.

SALES MEN WANTED: EARN MONEY SELLING high grade nursery stock. Supply free, experience not necessary, payment weekly. Write today. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

LAND**KANSAS**

RANCH 640 ACRES, IMPROVED, HALF IN cultivation, living water, \$20 per acre, terms easy. W. B. Washington, Leoti, Kan.

FARMS, RANCHES, CITY PROPERTY FOR sale and exchange. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FOR MONEY MAKING FARM LAND, WRITE E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

WYOMING

927 ACRE RANCH FOR SALE. OWNER, J. J. Welsh, Sunrise, Wyo.

MISCELLANEOUS

INDEPENDENCE, SECURITY A S S U R E D, North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon farms. Bargain prices, easy terms. Descriptive literature, impartial advice. Mention state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

FARMS FOR RENT IN MINNESOTA, NORTH Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Rent and cheaper and prices lower. New low rates. Write for Free Book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 602, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

Fifty Imported and American Bred Reg. Percheron Stallions and Mares

Auction Sale—at The Whitewater Falls Stock Farm
Four Miles Northwest of
Towanda, Butler Co., Kan., Monday, Feb. 26

Sale Starts at 1:00 P. M.



Damascus, the three year old stallion owned by J. C. Robison. This great young stallion was grand champion at Des Moines, Hutchinson, Topeka and the American last fall and first at Indianapolis, Springfield and Oklahoma City.

40 head consigned by J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan. 10 head consigned by H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, Kan. Twenty-Five Stallions, Foals to four years old. Imported and American bred.

Twenty-Five Mares, Foals to mature mares. Bred to the CHAMPIONS, DAMASCUS and CARINO. Several matched pairs. Greatest Percheron sale to be held in America this year. Send for catalogue to

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kan., or H. G. ESHELMAN, Sedgwick, Kan.

Auctioneers—Fred Reppert, Boyd Newcom, Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson

here wants to build a new building to cost \$180,000, but the Tax League is against it.

I wish these matters might be discussed in Kansas Farmer.—Fred Kohler, Jr., Secretary of Tax League, Goodland, Kan.

Came to Kansas in 1866

SINCE reading Mr. Hatch's article in Kansas Farmer of January 5, I have been turning back the pages to find what year has some particular significance to me. In 1866 I came to Kansas from Troy, N. H. Have been thru the drouth in the 70s, also the grasshoppers, and now the depression. We left New Hampshire May 7, 1866, and arrived at Burlingame the next Sunday, having come from Topeka to Burlingame in a stage coach.

I subscribed for Kansas Farmer for my son and for my son-in-law. I said to my son, "Kansas Farmer is quite a small paper now," and he replied, "Mr. Hatch's articles are worth the price."

We enjoy reading Mr. Hatch's articles in Kansas Farmer very much.—Mrs. M. C. Hamaker, Scranton, Kan.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
John W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press
Topeka, Kan.

I surely enjoy reading what others have to say in Kansas Farmer's "Swapping" contests.—W. A. Parsons, Burlington, Kan.

Any wheat farmer who did not quit raising entirely a few years ago, can participate in the bonus.—Editor.

W. H. Molyneaux & Son, Palmer, Kan., one of the strong herds of registered Shorthorn bulls in North Central Kansas, numbers around 75 head in all. They have for many years nice young bulls from 10 to 15 months old.

H. H. Cotton, breeder of Milking Shorthorn bulls, reports good inquiry and sales, wheat has been fine and he is getting the best price for calves from his new herd bull. Mr. Cotton is a heavy buyer from some of the Eastern herds.

J. T. Morgan, Route 2, Latham, Kan., advertising in Kansas Farmer his Pekin Milking Shorthorn bulls. He can supply calves up to two years old and they are mostly red in color. Bates and English breeds. Write him now if you are interested.

W. A. Gladfelter, Duroc breeder of porcia, Kan., has decided not to hold a sale. His surplus breed sows will be sold privately. Mr. Gladfelter is one of the heaviest producers in his part of the state. His breeding stock is kept right up to date regardless of fluctuating prices.

Peterson & Sons, Osage City, are prominent breeders of O. I. C. hogs and them at private treaty. If you are interested in this good breed of hogs write to Peterson for information and prices and you will get a prompt answer. Their advertisement bears in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

February 6 to 9 is Farm and Home Week, the Kansas State College, Manhattan. This week, February 7 is dairy day, February 8 livestock day, February 9 farm and home week annual achievement banquet. Prominent speakers are on the program practically every day during the meeting and every farmer can possibly do so should attend.

Advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer is a horse and mule sale to be held near Leavenworth, Butler county, that will undoubtedly be

to farmers all over the country. For bills you can write to Boyd Newcomer, Wichita, Kan., or Claud Gilliland, Leon, Kan. The offering consists of bred sires, geldings and mule teams.

Tuesday, February 6, Claud Gilliland of Kansas, in Butler county, will sell at 50 head of high grade mares, geldings and matched spans of mules. More than half the 20 mares selling will be in foal, most them to a registered Percheron stallion.

The Holstein-Friesian World gives a resume of Holstein auction sales in its January 13 issue which shows that in 1933 a total of 1,563 were sent thru the rings for \$167,310.50, an average of \$107.68 per head. Four sales had a price of \$500 or more, the highest price for a bull, \$1,750, in National consignment sale in June.

One of the good herds of registered Hereford cattle of Western Kansas belongs to H. Miller of Norcatur. The Miller herd now numbers about 85 head. Mr. Miller and his son, Forest R. Carter, also a breeder, recently purchased 2 herd bulls from the Miller Farms, both great individuals and carrying the blood of noted sires.

N. Funk, Marion, Kan., has a nice herd of Shorthorns and has been using successfully herd bulls he bought from Tomson Bros. He is keeping all of his heifers and feels that must dispose of this good Tomson herd bull. It has proven a valuable sire in his herd and is very likely a rare opportunity for a Shorthorn breeder to pick up a bargain. He is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

L. R. Sanders, Miller, Kan., writes as follows concerning their inch advertisement they S. & R. R. Sanders have been carrying in Kansas Farmer: "Kansas Farmer given us good service in advertising our records but please discontinue it as we are officially sold out of bulls. The Sanders herd of Herefords at Miller, Kan., is one of strong herds in the state, both in individual merit and in fashionable bloodlines."

The Aberdeen-Angus Journal, in giving the names of Angus breeders who offered 25 or more during the year 1933, credits Gordon & Battles, Yakima, Wash., with offering 260 head, the largest number recorded by any breeder during the past year. John-

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Bulls For Sale on Time
from high record bull and record dams. Nice individuals. Ready for service. Will give nine months to responsible breeders. Must make room in our barn. Write or call today.
W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.

Eyer Dairy Farm Company

Several nice bulls old enough for service and from record dams. Orally breeding. Let us tell you our easy payment plan. Farm 15 miles West of Miss City, Highway 46. BASEHOR, KANSAS

Dressler's Record Bulls

100 cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have highest producing herd in United States averaging 100 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEEDS, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Fern's Wexford Noble Breeding
One champion bull at three state fairs 1933. 18 months old, record 437 pounds of fat at two years old. 1000 pounds of fat. Also several other bulls some females with show and production records. CHAS. H. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KAN.

Two Extra Choice Young Bulls

Months old out of cows making over 550 lbs. of fat up to 650 lbs. They are by an imported bull and ready to sell at once. Herd average, just completed. W. I. A. 436 butterfat. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Garnain in a Proven Sire
Thomas Bros. bred herd sire, Watchman 1589167 is sale. Keeping all his helpers. Dark red. Gentle and docile type. F. W. Funk, Marion, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Poll Shorthorns \$30 to \$70
Bulls, also females for sale. Three delivered 100 lbs free. Royal Clipper and Grassland. Premiers our herd. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Lincoln Farms Milking Shorthorns
Bulls from calves to 18 months old, from two profit cows with as much beef as the breeders and as much milk as the dairy cows. Prices \$40 to \$70 registered. WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

Poll Shorthorns

From three months to two years old. Mostly from best of Bates and English breeding. From high producing dams. Also a few females. J. T. MORGAN, Latham, Kan. E. Z.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Pioneer Farm Herefords
Mixed strains with both size and quality. 60 in the herd. 10 choice bulls for sale. U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Worthmore Polled Herefords
For sale for sale 14 yearling bulls, 35 bull calves and nearly yearlings. Goermann Bros., Aurora, Kan. Worthmore

DUROC HOGS

AMERICA'S GREATEST HERD
Years a breeder of the shortest legged, easiest breed. Duroc, 35 sheeps serviceable hogs. 80 hogs and gilts. Fit for breeders. 4-H, farmers. Herd in service: Golden Model, North Star, Four Masterpiece, Landlord, Monarch, Schubert's Aristocrat. Send for breeding literature. Shipped on approval. Immunized, reg. Come or write me. W. R. HUSTON, Ameriess, Kan.

O. I. C. HOGS

Cred Gilts and Fall Pigs
O. I. C.'s for greater profits. Famous for easy-feeding, quick maturing qualities. Of breeding, prices right. Peterson & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

son Workman, Paradise, Kan., recorded 114, more than any other Kansas breeder and holds about fifth place in the United States in the number of Angus cattle registered in 1933.

Goermann Bros., Aurora, Kan., Cloud county, are among the largest breeders of registered Polled Herefords in the West, if not in the entire country. At present their herd numbers 320 head. Many of the most noted herd bulls of the breed have been in service in this herd. Such noted sires as Polled Harman, Worthmore and others. Recently they have sold cattle as follows: Five bulls to Jordan Bros., Tiford, S. D.; a good bull to V. H. Cooper, Jamestown, Kan.; another good one to Hartwig Heidel, Junction City, Kan.; a bull and a nice heifer to Carl Knopp, Chapman, Kan.

There were seven Kansas Jersey herds in the national herd improvement registry for October in the over 25 pounds average for the month class that made the following creditable showings: C. A. Finley, Topeka, 18 cows, milk 634 pounds, butterfat 33.34 pounds; D. L. Wheelock, Clay Center, 21 cows, milk 543, butterfat 30.87%; E. L. Fuller, Wichita, 15 cows, 674, butterfat 30.52%; A. Lewis Oswald, Hutchinson, eight cows, milk 649, butterfat 29.03%; Security Benefit Home, Topeka, 12 cows, milk 519, butterfat 25.46%; Kansas State College, Manhattan, 15 cows, milk 473, butterfat 25.15.

I have inspected Duroc sale offerings in Kansas for more than 25 years and cannot recall a more uniform offering than will go in the Weldon Miller sale at Norcatur, February 24th. Mr. Miller, responding to the popular demand, is breeding a type that is not quite so tall, with quality that stands out prominently and blood lines that are in keeping with what should be expected in the greatest herds in America. They will sell low and this sale will afford the only opportunity in the west half of Kansas to buy the best in Duroc stock. Bids may be sent to auctioneers or fieldman. Write at once for catalog.

The G. A. Wingert Poland China bred sow sale to be held near Wellsville, Kansas, will be the only sale of the kind for Kansas this winter and one of the few to be held in the United States. The offering is high class in every respect and farmers planning to cut down their production numbers should by all means avail themselves of this single opportunity to secure better seed stock. The bred sows and gilts will be bred to an outstanding grandson of the noted boar Broadcloth, his dam and Achievement sow. Most of the offering are by the Senior herd boar Big Pilots Achievement. Write now for catalog.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement of the J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., and H. G. Eshelman, Sedgewick, Kan., Percheron horse sellers. Both are Percheron breeders that are well known to Kansas and Colorado readers of Kansas Farmer. Their offering of 50 Imported and American can breed Percheron stallions and mares on February 26 affords an opportunity right at your door to select from 25 head, from foals to stallions up to four years old, just the kind of a stallion you want. If you are in the market for mares you have an opportunity to select from 25 head, from foals up to mature mares. You will be dealing with Kansas Percheron horse breeders who have never been out of the Percheron breeding business since they started a good many years ago. The mature mares are bred to great stallions. The sale will be held at Whitewater Falls stock farm, Mr. Robison's well known breeding establishment for years. It is a joint sale and Mr. Robison is selling 40 head and Mr. Eshelman 10 head. Better write for the sale catalog today.

Advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer is the Johannes Bros. Duroc bred sow sale. Those of you who read this column and who attended the Johannes Bros. annual boar sale at the farm last fall will very likely remember the 100 splendid breeding gilts exhibited sale day. Breeding, type and quality considered, they were probably as desirable and as valuable 100 gilts as could have been found anywhere. From this 100 gilts they have selected 42 head for their first bred sow sale. They are many of them by Shogo and some by High Aim and others by Wavemaster Stilts 5th. They are bred to Old Gold, world's champion junior pig in 1932; Dark Ankors, a big winner in the state fairs, and still others of 4-H King, the greatest pig produced by a 4-H member last year, and has been undefeated at five fairs. This is one of the best offerings to be sold this winter and sure to sell at prices that will range low. It is being predicted that hogs will be selling at six cents or better by the first of June. This is a real opportunity to buy a few bred gilts as good as ever went thru a sale ring for prices paid for ordinary breeding and individuals. Better write for the sale catalog and try and attend.

The big Hampshire hog event of the winter undoubtedly will be the Quigley Hampshire Farms bred sow sale February 22. The Quigley Hampshire Farms are near Williamstown, Kan., a small village a few miles northwest of Lawrence, but to better accommodate their friends who attend the sale, because of nice heated quarters to sell in, they are holding the sale in Perry, Kan., about 12 miles west of Lawrence and 18 miles east of Topeka on paved highway No. 10. For seven years the Quigleys have been developing a distinct type of a hog (Hampshire) that is now more than ever the popular market hog. At the present time they have 110 bred sows and gilts, 18 are proved brood sows, and a real attraction. Twenty big, smooth fall yearling gilts and 12 spring gilts have been selected for this bred sow sale. The herd sows that farrowed them are of a type and quality that will please the most exacting. The herd sires in this herd, that these sows and gilts are bred to, represent the leading bloodlines of the breed. None but sows will be sold in a brood sow sale this winter. They are sure to sell at prices that will afford the buyer an opportunity to lay in a foundation of the very best to be had at a small outlay as compared with a few years ago and under prices that are sure to prevail very likely within 60 days after the sale. Write today for the sale catalog and plan to attend this sale. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle
March 20—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
Feb. 13—Johannes Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 24—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.
March 20—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.

April 19—Laptad stock farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs
Feb. 22—Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown, Kan. Sale at Perry, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
Feb. 14—G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan.
April 19—Laptad stock farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Percheron Horses
Feb. 26—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., and Harry G. Eshelman, Sedgewick, Kan., sale at Towanda, Kan.

Horses and Mules
Feb. 6—Claud Gilliland, Leon, Kan., Butler county.

The Quigley Hampshire Farms BRED SOW SALE

50 Bred Sows and Gilts

Tops of 110 bred sows and gilts, grown and developed on this farm. Sale in heated pavilion in Perry, Kan., 19 miles east of Topeka, 12 miles west of Lawrence on Highway 10.

Perry, Kan., Thurs., Feb. 22

The entire offering of 50 bred sows and gilts represent the foremost bloodlines of the breed. 18 proven brood sows, coming with their second and third litters, 20 fall yearling gilts that would prove attractions at any sale. 12 Spring gilts that are outstanding in breeding and individuality. Promoter, Storm King and The Clan bred boars are our herd sires. Our herd sows are the big, prolific kind that have been carefully selected and retained in our herd. Every sow and gilt in the sale has been bred, fed and conditioned for this sale with their future usefulness always in mind. Everything immunized and registered and transferred to the purchaser free of all charge. We have been seven years breeding a distinct market type hog, not a leggy hog in the sale. For our attractive sale catalog address,

The Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown, Kan.
Auctioneers, A. W. Thompson, Lincoln, Neb., assisted by Harry Metzger, Okaloosa, Kan. John W. Johnson, Fieldman, representing Kansas Farmer.



Wingert's Poland China BRED SOW SALE

To be held on farm 13 miles East and 2 North of Ottawa and 7 Southeast of Wellsville, Kansas.

Wednesday, February 14

35 head comprising 25 bred gilts and 5 tried sows, and 5 choice last fall open gilts. Offering bred for March and April farrow to our new herd boar NEW CLOTH 3rd, grandson of Broadcloth. Offering sired by BIG PILOT'S ACHIEVEMENT and CORN BELT KING. We breed the big smooth medium type. All immune and selling in the best of breeding form. Write for catalog. Send buying orders to Fieldman or auctioneers.

G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan.

Auctioneers: Col. Elmer Guardhouse, Col. J. A. Nichols. Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson.

Our First Duroc Bred Sow Sale

Featuring 42 bred gilts selected from 100 head. Sale at the farm, about 6 miles southwest of Marysville, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The 42 gilts in this sale, bred for spring farrow, have been cared for personally by the Johannes Brothers and their future usefulness is assured.

42 gilts sired by Shogo, one of great sires of this great herd. Others by High Aim, another producer of type and quality. Another nice group are by Wavemaster Stilts 5th. They are bred to Old Gold, world's champion junior pig in 1932; Dark Ankors, a big winner in the state fairs, and still others of 4-H King, the greatest pig produced by a 4-H member last year, and has been undefeated at five fairs. This is one of the best offerings to be sold this winter and sure to sell at prices that will range low. It is being predicted that hogs will be selling at six cents or better by the first of June. This is a real opportunity to buy a few bred gilts as good as ever went thru a sale ring for prices paid for ordinary breeding and individuals. Better write for the sale catalog now.

JOHANNES BROS., MARYSVILLE, KAN.

Chas. Taylor, Auctioneer. John W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

Note—There will be three splendid fall boars in the sale.

HORSES AND MULES

CASH FOR HORSES AND MULES

If you have range or work horses, colts, broke or unbroken mules for sale in car load lots, write

FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa.

WANTED TO BUY: GENTLE SADDLE

mare, suitable for lady to ride. Address

Box 123, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

PERCHERON HORSES

Fairmount Stock Farm

Stallions, mares and fillies of different ages. Blacks and greys. Size and quality that will suit you.

A. J. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kansas



Work Horses

Reg. Percheron brood mares, in foal and broke to work. Fillies, breeding stallions. Write Percheron Society of America, U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

NEW LOW RATES for LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING!

40 cents per line (14 lines 1 inch). Minimum space for breeders cards, five lines.

Fieldmen:

Jesse R. Johnson, 3205 Victor Place, Wichita, Kan.

John W. Johnson, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

If you are planning a public sale be sure to write us early for our special Kansas Farmer Advertising Sale Service.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

John W. Johnson, Manager

Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Thief's Trail Didn't Get Cold

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service



C. J. Hoskinson

IMEDIATE search for stolen property and the ability to identify it when found, enabled Service Member C. J. Hoskinson, R. 2, Hutchinson, Kan., to bring about the arrest and conviction of Ed Burris, who stole gasoline, oil and tools from his posted premises.

Under-Sheriff Alvin Stucky, Hutchinson, made the arrest. Burris was given 1 to 5 years at Lansing. The larger part of the \$50 reward was paid to Service Member Hoskinson, altho the efforts of Under-Sheriff Stucky were recognized also by a share of the reward.

He Had Robbed Many Farms

AMONG the large number of farms visited by Cecil Drennan, a Marshall county thief, were those of Service Members Sam Myers, R. 2, Frankfort, Kan., and F. J. Bramlage, Irving, Kan. Both Service Members assisted in running down the thief. He was given a 1 to 5 year sentence in the Hutchinson reformatory. The reward was divided among the two Service Members and Deputy Sheriff Paul Carver, Frankfort, Kan.

Followed Thieves to Elevator

ATHEFT of wheat from the premises of Victor Vogel, R. 1, Parsons, Kan., put him on the lookout. Inquiry at a local elevator confirmed suspicions against Don Wilson and Ira Hurd, who later were proved guilty. Wilson was given 6 months and Hurd 3 months in the Neosho county jail. All of the reward was paid to Service Member Vogel.

Had Put Paint Under Wings

BELIEVING his chickens were being stolen, Service Member C. F. Joslin, Hoyt, Kan., put gray paint under the wings of several of his hens for identification. This precaution resulted in the arrest and conviction of Wilbur Green now serving a 1 to 5 year sentence in the Hutchinson reformatory. All of the reward was paid to Service Member Joslin.

Proved It Was His Harness

HARNESS stolen from the premises of M. F. Stone, Lawrence, Kan., was found where the thief had hidden it. Calvin Ice was taken into custody by Under-Sheriff Jude Anderson and Deputies Fred Gobler and George Price. Certain marks placed on the hames by Mr. Stone enabled him to identify the harness as his property. Ice was given 2 to 10 years in the penitentiary. One-half of the \$50 reward was paid to Service Member Stone and a check covering the other half was sent to the sheriff's force at Lawrence.

Identified Hens by Oil Spots

WHEN chickens owned by Service Member H. T. Staples, near Meriden, were found in the possession of Albert Frazier, recently tried twice for chicken stealing in Shawnee county, Staples could identify the poultry because of oil spots on the feathers. This time Frazier was given a sentence not to exceed 5 years in the penitentiary. The \$50 reward was divided equally among Service Members H. T. Staples, E. E. Peterson, Elmont, and William Goodwin, North Topeka, Kan.

Ready and Waiting for Him

ANOTHER case of a farmer outwitting a thief is that of Calvin Webster, R. 1, Minneapolis, Kan. Thinking a visit from thieves likely, Mr. Webster slept in a trailer near

the henhouse. During the night, he heard the door open. Cautiously, he approached with a searchlight and gun and succeeded in capturing Joe Weston in the act of stealing his chickens. Weston was given 1 to 5 years at Lansing. The Service reward went to Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Webster.

Farm Betterments

New Car—Genevieve Funk, Smith Center, has a new Austin.

New Home—C. W. Shearmire, Modoc, is building a new house.

Painting—Harry Ellis, R. 1, Gypsum, has painted his home.

New Cottage—L. J. Anderson, R. 3, Clyde, has a new 5-room cottage.

New Car—Marvin Milleson, R. 2, Culver, has a new Ford V-8 coupe.

Cornercrib—William Isaacson, R. 1, Randolph, has built a new cornercrib.

Screened-in Porch—George Ade, R. 1, Gypsum, has a new screened-in porch.

Tile Henhouse—Mr. Neel, R. 3, Jamestown, has built a new tile henhouse.

New Car—Frank Tromble, R. 3, Sallina, has a new Master Chevrolet 4-door Sedan.

New Kitchen—August Krauss, R. 2, Gypsum, has a new kitchen and modern fixtures.

Remodeling—Ezra Jamison, R. 2, Quinter, is remodeling and improving his farm house.

Painting—J. E. Leith, R. 5, Emporia, has painted the barn and all out buildings on his farm.

Cattleshed—Noah T. Fager, R. 1, Miller, has a new cattleshed 20 by 30 feet with hay mow.

New Barn—R. C. Donald, Garnett, is building a new barn to replace the one destroyed by fire.

Bought Land—T. M. Badenhoop, bought 80 acres of the William Korenke estate, near Kensington.

Bought Land—Mr. and Mrs. Ben Windscheffel have bought an 80-acre farm near Smith Center.

New Home—Mr. and Mrs. George Bloomgren, near Oberlin, are completing a new farm home.

New Porch and Roof—Marvin Milleson, R. 2, Culver, has added a new porch and roof to his home.

Lighting System—George Walz, R. 2, Quinter, has installed an electric lighting system on his dairy farm.

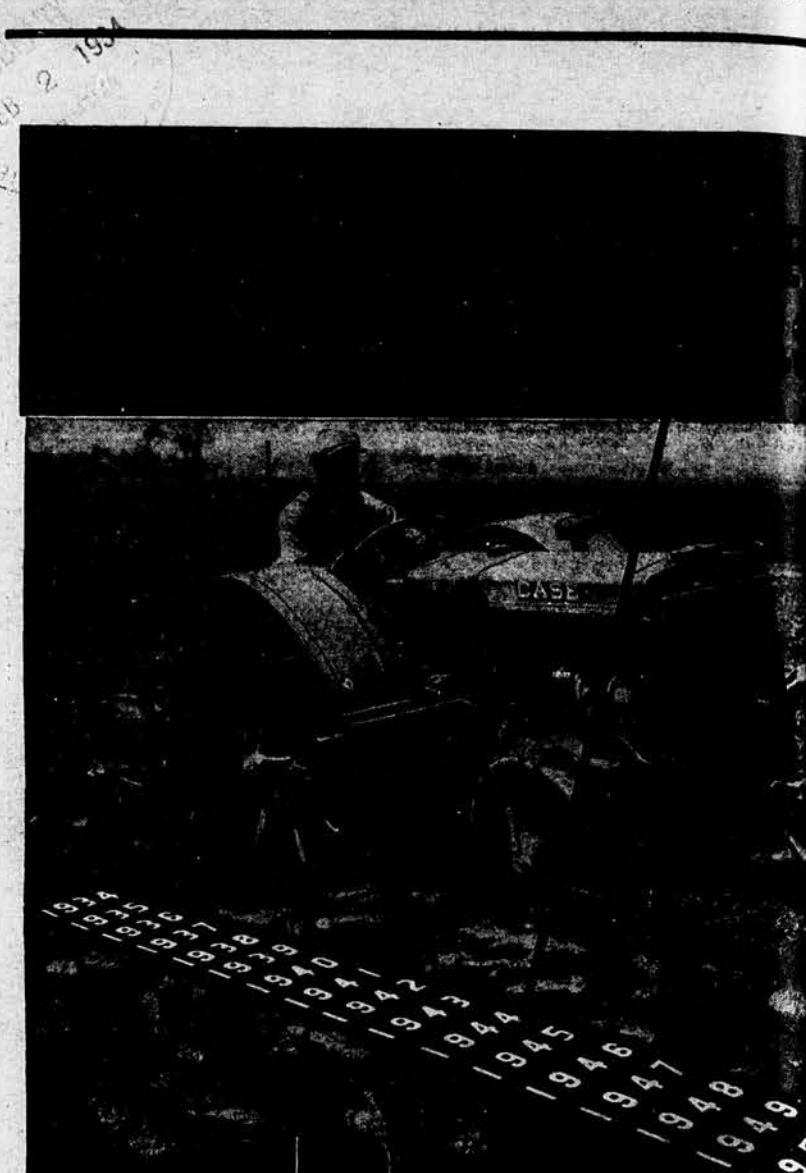
New Dairy Barn—N. T. Walburn, R. 1, Coffeyville, has built one of the finest dairy barns in Southeastern Kansas.

Chicken House—Fred Kaltenbacker, R. 1, Saffordville, has built a new frame chicken house, 20 by 40 feet, with full cement floor.

New Machinery—Fred Abbey, R. 2, Jamestown, bought a new deep-furrow drill, new harrow and new power washer. He has also put a new shingle roof on his farm home.

Six Per Cent and Safety

IF YOU are like many other people these days, and are wondering where you can put your idle money where you know it will be safe, I believe I can help you. Write me, and I will tell you where your money will be safe and will guarantee you 6 per cent interest paid promptly every six months by check. And you can draw out all or any part of your money any time you want it. This is an exceptional opportunity to invest your money safely, and at good interest. If you would like full details, just write me saying, "Please send complete information about the safe 6 per cent investment," and I will answer by return mail. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.—Adv.

**EQUAL to 16 YEARS OF ORDINARY USE**

This is the record reported by an owner of a Case Tractor. Another owner writes: "I have been farming for 22 years, and the Case is the most economical power in every way that I have ever owned." In selecting a tractor, remember it is low upkeep plus long life that makes it a profitable investment.

The finest materials are used in Case Tractors. The powerful valve-in-head engine is built for heavy service. It has an accurately balanced 3-bearing crankshaft drilled for pressure lubrication. Oil is forced under pressure to all important bearings. The engine, transmission, rear axle and wheel bearings are tightly sealed against dust. Many farmers who have owned Case Tractors for three or four years tell us they haven't spent a cent for repairs.

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- Hammer Feed Mills
- Lister Cultivators
- Walking Plows
- Disk Tillers
- Sulky & Gang Plows
- Mowers and Rakes
- Holdboard Plows
- Hay Balers
- Disk Plows
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