

Announcing the Kansas Master Farmers of 1933

KANSAS FARMER

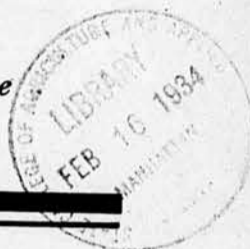
CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

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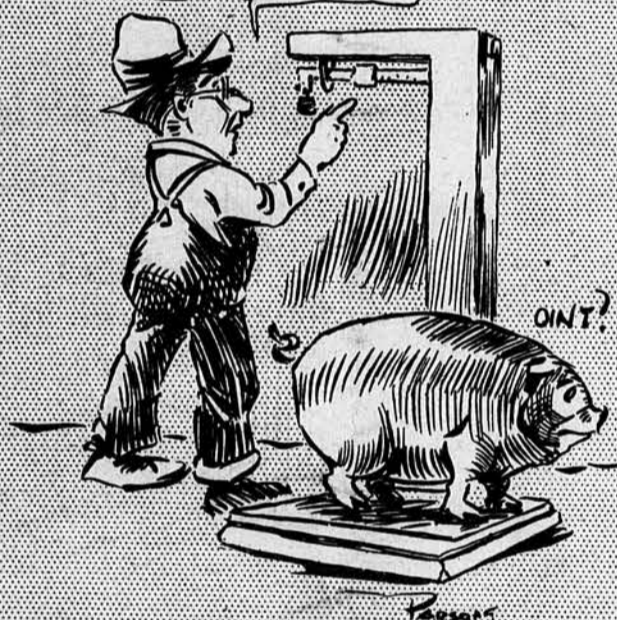
Kansas Farmer's
72nd Year

February 20, 1934

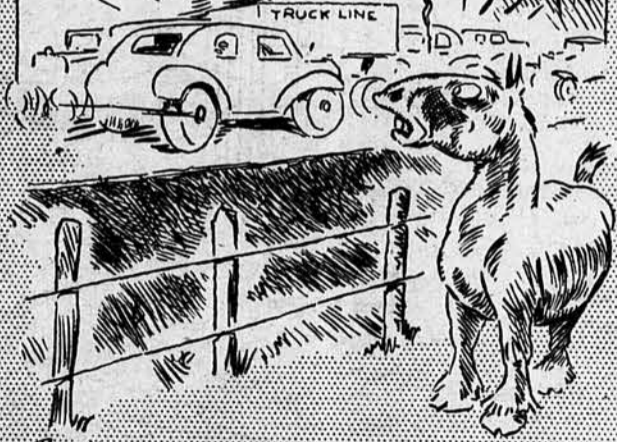
Published on the
5th and 20th



VARMINT, YOUR VALUE IS NOT INCREASING WITH YOUR COST OF PRODUCTION! I MUST KNOCK YOU OFF BEFORE I LOSE ANY MORE ON YOU!



HONK SQUINK WHAM!
I'M SUPPOSED TO BE COMING BACK BUT WHERE TO?



Cut Interest

A GENERAL lowering of interest rates on about 250 billion dollars of public and private debts in this country, is asked by President Roosevelt. It is not the farmer only who needs refinancing. A fair means of paying debt is both a national and a world problem.

The President is correct in holding that many creditors would have more assurance of getting their principal if they reduced the interest charge. He suggests two methods. One by voluntary agreement, the other thru legislation which would enable the debtor to get relief.

This is in line with three resolutions urging more credit and lower interest, placed in the record February 6 by Senator Capper. Addressing the Senate in regard to these resolutions, he said:

"I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the record three resolutions, all dealing with agricultural financing.

"The first resolution is Concurrent Resolution No. 8, adopted by both branches of the Kansas legislature in special session last November. It urges the early passage by this Congress of the so-called Frazier bill for the refinancing of farm mortgages. I voted for this legislation in the last Congress and will continue to support it.

"The second resolution is in the shape of a number of petitions from local Farmers' Union organizations in Kansas counties, also urging the passage of the Frazier bill.

"The third resolution is the one adopted by the American National Live Stock Association in its annual convention at Albuquerque, N. M., urging lower rates of interest on livestock loans by governmental agencies. The livestock industry is in a desperate condition and should have lower interest rates.

"Now, Mr. President, it will be noted that all these point out the urgent need of loans for agricultural purposes at lower rates of interest. I do not believe that cheaper financing by itself is the answer at all to the farm problem. But I do believe that cheaper financing is absolutely necessary. Also I urge every senator to give serious consideration to this question, and may I express the hope that worthwhile action will be taken in this direction before the present session adjourns. Better prices for farm products and lower interest rates for the farmer and stockman is the only way to restore prosperity in the Agricultural West."

Kansas is more fortunate than some other farming states. About half of its farms only carry mortgages. But since the United States Supreme Court has upheld the mortgage moratorium law of Minnesota, Governor Landon of Kansas is considering calling a special session of the legislature to extend the Kansas mortgage moratorium law which expires in March.

Fully as important as all such measures, is a lower rate of interest as a means of paying debt. This is provided for in the Frazier bill. The rate of interest is comparable to that of government bonds, which Uncle Sam disposes of readily.

Trying to Mislead Farm States

A. L. NICHOLS

A SO-CALLED national committee for the "protection of child, family, school and church," is bombarding editors of farm journals with propaganda against the proposed child labor amendment.

It is evident that this self-constituted "committee" cloaks an interest; that at heart it is not opposed to exploiting children at pittance wages in mills, factories and sweatshops—for that is what the amendment would stop.

The committee mails its publicity from a room in St. Louis, but more than half of its personnel lives in the East.

In its propaganda the committee adopts an old and cheap expedient. It attempts to "scare" the public with a

warning that ratifying the amendment against child labor would result in a sweeping Federal law prohibiting children under 18 from having any duties or doing any work in their homes or on the home farm.

If that were at all likely, it is hardly credible that the legislatures of 20 states, including a great farm state like Iowa, and the farming state of North Dakota, would to date have ratified the amendment. Furthermore, Senator Capper, senior senator from Kansas, an agricultural commonwealth, is a strong advocate of the amendment, and no one will accuse Senator Capper of not having the interests of agriculture at heart.

No one wants to prohibit all work of children under 18 years. No state has ever done such a thing or ever will. No President will approve such an act. To think that the 531 members of the House and Senate with children of their own, or having close ties of kinship with young America, would enact sweeping legislation depriving the nation's childhood of the wholesome, character-forming tasks that fall to it in the home and on the home farm, is sheer nonsense.

The proposed amendment is not a law. It is an enabling act that with the consent of three-quarters of the 48 states, would give Congress the power to do permanently what the NRA codes under President Roosevelt have done temporarily to emancipate a horde of sweated little slaves from exploitation in shops, mills and factories.

On its practical side, displacing the

labor of these children with that of mature wage-earners at better wages is not only a final step out of the ages of the past, it means more buying and consuming power for the nation. It brings nearer live-and-let-live prices for farm products.

Just Drag Out the Sumac

WHEN sumac is growing in dense stands in pastures, it is possible to kill it out by going over it with a heavy drag during freezing weather. This will break off the stems near the ground, making it possible to burn them in spring. The kill-out can be finished by mowing or burning early in June, two years. To burn, let enough grass accumulate to carry a fire over the ground.

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



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KANSAS FARMER

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Subscription rate: One year, 50c; 3 years, \$1 in U. S. Subscriptions stopped at expiration. Address letters about subscriptions to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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Published 5th and 20th of every month at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan. Entered at Topeka, Kan., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

A. L. NICHOLS, Managing Editor

T. A. McNEAL, Editor

Seventy-Second Year, No. 4

February 20, 1934

* Semi-Monthly—1 Yr., 50c; 3 Yrs., \$1

"Through Difficulties"

RAYMOND H. GILKESON



Master Farmers of 1933

- Meck Brazelton, Doniphan County
- Gerald Gordon, Doniphan County
- Fremont Sleffel, Norton County
- Louis S. Hodgson, Wabaunsee Co.
- G. E. Blasdel, Reno County
- A. L. Bird, Montgomery County
- J. C. Seyb, Reno County
- Frank Dale, Comanche County
- Otto Weber, Marshall County
- Fred G. Morgan, Geary County

NO STATE is stronger than its farmers. Fortunately Kansas ranks high in the type of its farmers, in the outturn of their crops and livestock and in their farm standard of living. During a most trying period in history, hundreds of Kansas farmers and their families have made important gains of some kind. Many have come thru with a cash profit, more have made net gains in storing up soil fertility and improving farm herds. Others have bent their efforts toward better living conditions in home and community. Kansas Farmer has the honor of selecting men of this quality every year as Master Farmers. Since 1927, this award has been made to 75. Briefly we wish to tell you about the 10 picked for the class of 1933. They were officially introduced last Friday at the annual Farm and Home Week banquet at Kansas State College, Manhattan, by T. A. McNeal, editor of Kansas Farmer. Also at the same time over a combined WIBW-KSAC radio broadcast.

No one can continue to take fertility out of his land, putting nothing back, without bumping into trouble some day, says J. C. Seyb, Reno county. To head this off he returns all available fertilizer to the fields, summer-fallows 30 to 60 acres every year, rotates crops with legumes, does some alternate row cropping and works seedbeds early. These things plus use of pure seed, treating seed against disease and fighting insect pests bring his crop yields well above the average for the state. He owns 400 acres, rents 300 more and has 580 under cultivation. He would be classed as a wheat farmer but has 39 head of Shorthorns, most of them purebred, that have done well. He grows considerable corn and alfalfa, and has found Atlas sorgo an exceptionally good crop for silage and as a seed crop. Mr. Seyb believes in having good machinery and buildings, and he keeps them in excellent condition. His home is strictly modern.

One daughter is teaching high school, one son is farming, and another son is a junior in high school. All members of the family take part in numerous activities in which they are interested. And Mr. Seyb belongs to the Farm Bureau and has served

as an officer many years to help in school work, in his church and the township.

Following a general plan of rotating wheat, corn and barley; growing enough legumes for his livestock, milking cows, and raising hogs and poultry suits Fremont Sleffel, Norton county. His fields always are the cleanest you can find, and yields are top-notch. Almost every year he has more orders for seed than he can fill. At weaning time his pigs are large, uniform and thrifty because they are farrowed in clean houses, run on clean ground, and are fed practical and profitable rations. Fifteen Shorthorns and 25 Jersey cows get just as good attention. Mr. Sleffel is doing considerable terracing and shelter-belt tree planting, some of it in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Farm Bureau.

On the Sleffel farm, even more careful attention is given to home life and education, than to farm

work. The three children are getting musical training, good literature is brought to their attention. Best of all, they are being taught self-dependence, the best education. With their parents they take an interest in worthwhile community activities.

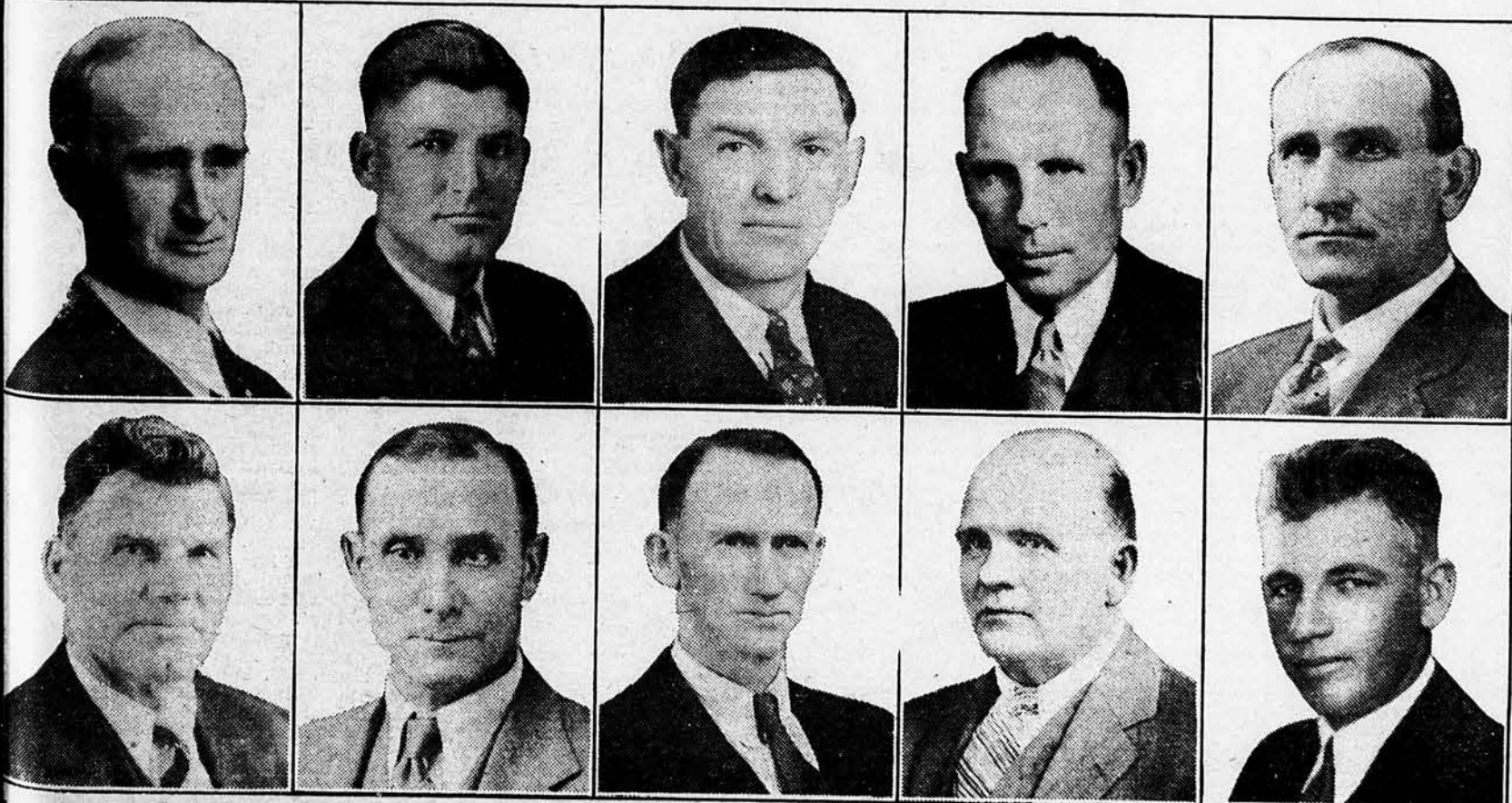
Mr. Sleffel is very active in his county Farm Bureau, Agricultural Association and his church. He has been a delegate to the meetings of the state board of agriculture, several times. He still thinks farming isn't the worst job in the world. "We have held our own these last few years, sent the children to school, and consider ourselves lucky," he said.

Finishing creep-fed baby beef in dry lot is making the most money for Fred G. Morgan, Geary county. Two different years he has earned the title of beef-production champion of Kansas, and has made top place at the American Royal. He has a general, diversified farm, producing grass and grain which is fed thru poultry, dairy cows, beef cattle and hogs. The best practices are followed from using legumes in rotation to planting wheat after the fly-free date. His 400 acres always show up well in production.

Most of the daily living is produced on the farm. There are plenty of poultry and dairy products, beef and pork are butchered and preserved for summer use. The garden grows enough vegetables to use fresh and to can for winter. Fruit trees are pruned and well cared for. Grapevines are pruned and can be irrigated. A variety of berry patches have been planted in recent years. Most of fuel used is produced on the farm.

Mr. Morgan has been in his present home only a short time, so is improving it. He put a good basement and furnace under the house, redecorated and painted all rooms on the first floor, bought a mechanical refrigerator and other equipment for the home, remodeled the poultry houses, built a stone and cement feeding rack and feeding floor for his cattle, and has put in considerable new fence.

He belongs to the Kansas Livestock Association, (Continued on Page 19)



Kansas Master Farmers of 1933: Top row, left to right, Meck Brazelton, Troy; Gerald Gordon, Robinson; Fremont Sleffel, Norton; Louis S. Hodgson, Harveyville; G. E. Blasdel, Sylvia. Bottom row, A. L. Bird, Cherryvale; J. C. Seyb, Pretty Prairie; Frank Dale, Coldwater; Otto Weber, Marysville, and Fred G. Morgan, Alta Vista

If You Were President

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

WHAT would you do if you were President? This is what one reader thinks he would do:

I would help the farmer by helping all useful occupations. I would declare the international money lenders, including the Federal Reserve banking system, a menace to the welfare of humanity. If thru the banks is the only way to regulate the value of money, then it is the imperative duty of the Government to do the banking business.

I would establish about 10,000 government banks free from all private interest and make the postoffices in rural districts branches of the Government banks. Each bank would have a board of public welfare, part of whose duty it would be to audit all public bills, superintend all public work and give employment at a minimum wage to all who would apply.

I would pension the disqualified but give nothing, except the opportunity for employment, to anyone able to work.

These banks would be safe depositories and as a larger amount of business would be done by check, practically all the money would be in the banks. I would let the deposits pay all government expenses and relieve the people of all taxes. For revenue I would use the taxing power only to regulate the value of money, private fortunes and commerce. Then balancing the budget would be a book-keepers job with no taxes or interest, to burden the people or posterity.

C. PEYTON.

Should Follow Andy's Rule

IT would be a fine thing for all of us when we turn loose with a theory to "check and double check" as Andy would say, so as to see whether we have crossed our own tracks.

Here is Mr. Peyton who proposes first to abolish the Federal banking system and presumably all private banks, and establish in place of them 10,000 government banks and an unlimited number of branch postoffice banks. These banks according to Mr. Peyton, if he were President and had the power to make this radical change, would be "free from all private interest."

I do not know just what he means by private interest, but I assume that he means that there would be no stock in the banks owned by private citizens. Evidently he does not mean that he would abolish interest, for he would rely on these banks to furnish the revenue to pay all the expense of government and relieve the people from all taxation.

He Would Need 15 Billions

THAT means the revenues derived from the banks would be sufficient to pay not only the expenses of the national government but also of the state and local governments, expenses of public schools, etc.

As Mr. Peyton proposes to provide employment for everybody not otherwise employed it is reasonable to suppose that the total expenses of the various kinds of governments would at least be as great as the total aggregate cost of government is at present.

If we were to keep up the stride of expenditures we are going now I figure that the banks would have to gather in an annual revenue of at least 15 billion and, more likely, 20 billion dollars a year. This revenue would have to come from interest on loans. In other words, the debtor class would have to bear the entire burden of government, national, state and local. Maybe that plan would work but to use a Scotch phrase "I ha me doots."

Another Indignant Reader

HERE is another reader from Ohio who is decidedly indignant on account of present conditions. He relieves himself in this wise:

Please allow me to feature beauty by contrast reversed. In anti-bellum days when \$1,000 invested in a Negro was returned by labor and the Negro eventually passed on, the incident was closed. Now interest of 6 per cent to 36 per cent on the thousand, goes on furnishing life annuities for the sons and daughters of the elect forever.

Is interest too high? We need to judge. The trillions owed by the industrious millions proclaim it. The number of idle rich prove it. It is evidenced by the number of globe trotters, rubbers of shoulders with royalty and marriage of daughters to count-nots.

Just how long should any interest be fed to an earned dollar? How much to a Morgan, a Mellon, a Van Swer-

THE most inveterate tobacco user I ever saw, remarked Truthful James to the assembled members of the Loafers' Club, was Eph Wiggins. I have heard of children havin' a natural hankerin' for tobacco, but Eph was the only man I ever saw that I really believed was born that way. Eph's father liked to chew and smoke but his wife, Susan, was opposed to the use of the weed in any form and she was captain of the household and made old Hezekiah, her husband, step around. He didn't dare either to smoke or chew when Nancy was present, and she was generally present when Hez was.

Well, before Eph was 5 years old he used to steal tobacco out his dad's pocket and also when he was under 6, he found Hezekiah's pipe out in the cornfield and smoked it. Nancy found out somehow that Eph was smoking and she made Hez tan the little feller's hide but it didn't do any good. By the time



WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME

ingen and an Al Capone dollar? A thrifty and intelligent ancient people found it necessary to write into law, "Take thou no usance from thy brother and fear God."

Who was the judge when interest rates were written into our laws? The answer is found by elimination: Not the masses, but mammon.

I call to the attention of those who think these views radical, the views of Washington and Lincoln. They were called radical and Washington a rebel, because he rebelled against unjust laws.

This reader signs himself "Three 'R' School."

A Trillion is a Good Deal

IHAVE noted with some regret a strong tendency to extreme exaggeration when a person with radical views begins to unburden himself. For example, "Three 'R' School" asks the question: "Is interest too high?" and then answers, "The trillions owed by the industrious millions proclaim it."

I assume he means to say that the trillions owed by the industrious millions to the idle rich, prove that it is too high. I am not certain whether he means that the industrious millions pay trillions to the idle rich in the way of interest, or just owe the idle rich trillions.

A trillion is 1,000 billions. The total estimated wealth of the United States was estimated at the peak of prosperity at about 400 billion dollars, but later estimates are much lower. It is still however, the most wealthy nation in the world. The estimated wealth of the British Empire is hardly half as much as that of the United States, altho all estimates of national wealth are largely guess work. However, the estimates are full as likely to exaggerate as to underestimate, and no estimate that I have seen gives the total of the wealth of all the leading nations at anywhere near a trillion.

An Overflow of Plurals

MY friend "Three 'R' School," however, does not stop at a trillion. He talks in plurals. The industrious millions "owe trillions."

Gross exaggeration always weakens a statement

A Truthful James Story

T. A. McNeal

he was 10, Eph would steal away and smoke and chew with the big boys and he could spit as far and as accurate as any of the crowd.

Nancy passed away when Eph was only 12 and after that Hez didn't try to stop the boy either from smokin' or chewin'; in fact they used to smoke and chew together and were right chummy about it. The only time when Eph wasn't chewin' or smokin' was when he was eatin' his meals or asleep. The

and this writer simply runs wild and creates the impression that he knows little or nothing of what he is talking about.

The only nation I know of that has dealt in trillions, is Germany which a few years ago by wild inflation, reduced the value of the German mark to less than one-trillionth part of the value of a pre-war mark which was approximately 24 cents.

Here is a case of an educated and ordinarily intelligent man who has permitted his emotions and prejudices to so obscure his judgment that his statements have no value.

Emma Goldman's Redness

AN old acquaintance, Emma Goldman, is back in the United States with a limited permit of 90 days. That is, she is permitted to stay here the length of time. She declares that she is just as "red" as ever, that she is still an anarchist, not one of these philosophical anarchists but a sure-enough anarchist who would destroy all government.

Once I went to hear Emma expound her philosophy. That was more than 25 years ago. She was a middle-aged woman then and had the appearance of a rather mild and motherly female and not at all bloodthirsty. I concluded that after all, her redness was more theoretical than real.

Emma says that her object is to get people to think. Well, thinking is after all a very indefinite word. I presume the inmates of hospitals for the insane think. To say that an individual thinks may be true and yet not prove that such person thinks wisely or effectively.

Emma is quoted as saying that 95 people out of 100 do not think. If she means by that to say that 100 per cent of the people do not think as she thinks that is a matter for congratulation, if true. I would hate to think that even 5 per cent of the people think as she does.

Emma's Impossible Creed

EMMMA was banished to Russia in 1919, but she did not get on well with Lenin and his followers.

There is no reason to be surprised at that. The philosophy of Emma Goldman and the philosophy of Lenin are directly opposite. Lenin's philosophy of Communism which means the complete regimentation of individuals, the destruction of individual liberty and control of the masses by an absolute despotism. The philosophy of Emma Goldman, is the extreme of individualism and complete destruction of government.

Communism is the extreme limit in one direction and anarchism is the extreme limit in the other, and both are, in my opinion, just about equally in error. There is however, this decided preference, Communism, if backed by sufficient physical force may work, but anarchism is an impossibility among the human race.

Even Savages Had Rules

EVEN before governments, as we now think of them, existed, when the world was inhabited either by unclothed savages or by savages clothed in skins, depending on the latitude and climate, there were crude forms of government. The savage with the qualities of leadership, made ruler for his tribe or his clan, and those rules were enforced. If all present forms of government were destroyed there would first ensue such an era of violence, bloodshed and destruction as the world has never witnessed. But out of the chaos would arise the government of brutal might and then humanity would again begin its slow, painful climb toward another orderly civilization.

It is exceedingly fortunate that only a small percentage of human beings think as Emma Goldman thinks. If she had a large following she would be one of the most dangerous women in the world.

stronger a pipe was the better he liked it. He died at 85 and had his last smoke the day he passed away with the same pipe his dad gave him when he was fifteen as a birthday present. It got so strong that his wife wouldn't let him bring it into the house, at night he chained it to the hitchin' post at the front gate. He said that it was better than any dog he could get.

Most medical men say that tobacco is unhealthy but it was a fact that Eph never was sick till he wore out and died. My theory is that he got soaked with nicotine that no disease microbe could live and do business in his system. He was just immune to all kinds of contagious diseases.

One time when Eph was about 75, he stopped at a hotel in a neighborin' town which had the reputation

on of bein' the worst bug-infested hotel in the state. He called for a room and havin' traveled a long way was tired out and went right to sleep. In the course of a couple of hours the night clerk heard a queer kind of noise up in Eph's room. He thought mebbly the old man was sick and went up to see what was the matter. He found Eph sound asleep, snorin' to beat the band, but the floor of the room was covered with sick bugs. Some of 'em were holdin' their heads with their front legs and groanin' with agony. Others had climbed up on window sills and were vomitin' on the sidewalk. It was the first case of tobacco sickness among bedbugs. When Eph waked in the morning he was so rained out of nicotine that he didn't feel a bit natural and had to smoke three or four pipefuls of backstrap plug tobacco before he was in shape to eat breakfast.

School Board Overstepped

A member of our school board was elected to the office of county clerk last fall and moved to Independence in order to take the office in January, moving out of the district. He refuses to resign. His time will be out this spring. He also says he is coming back to vote at our next school meeting. Can he do so? Can he hold two offices at the same time? At our last school meeting the people voted not to pay the teachers more than \$80 each month. We have two teachers. The board hired them at \$10 a month. Can it do that legally?—J. M.

So far as this county clerk is concerned, the matter seems to hinge on the question of whether he is still a qualified voter of this school district. Our statute defines the term residence to mean the place adopted by a person as his place of habitation and which whenever he is absent he has the intention of returning. Nearly all of our state officials maintain a voting residence. That a man has been elected to a county office which requires him to go to the county seat temporarily, does not destroy his voting residence. My opinion is that the county officer unless he decides to abandon his residence in the district and establish a permanent residence in the county seat, has the qualifications of a voter and can be elected county clerk. There is nothing in the law that would prevent his holding two offices at the same time.

The law in regard to the powers of the school meeting, gives them as follows: First, To appoint chairman to preside over said meeting in the absence of a director. 2, To adjourn from time to time. 3, To choose a director, clerk and treasurer, who shall possess the qualifications of voters. My opinion is the school board exceeded its authority. In enumerating the powers of the voters at the annual school meeting, the statute says: Fourth, To vote a sum annually not exceeding the limit fixed by



law as the meeting shall deem sufficient for the various school purposes and for the payment of any floating indebtedness of the district, and distribute the amount as the meeting shall deem proper in the payment of teachers' wages, etc. That either means the voters have a right to determine how much shall be paid for teachers wages or it has no meaning at all. If the voters voted to allow only \$80 a month for each teacher, and to employ two teachers, my opinion is that the board was limited in its authority by this restriction from the voters at the annual school meeting.

If a Farmer Sells Meat

1. Does a man have to have a license to run a butcher shop if he butchers his own meat? If so what would it cost? 2. Would the livestock have to be inspected before being killed? If so who does the inspecting and what would the cost be? Would a man have to have the livestock inspected if he peddled the meat out? 3. Is there any law against any one running a huckster wagon, that is, buying up eggs and cream and poultry and taking them to a larger town to a produce company on a commission?—Anxious.

1. A man does not have to have a county license to run his butcher shop but if the butcher shop is in an incorporated town, the town might require a license.

2. The livestock sanitary board and the state board of health might make an inspection if there was complaint made. No one would have a right to sell diseased meats. The cost of a city license would depend on the kind of an ordinance there was in the city. Anyone living in the county would have the right to peddle in the county and would not have to put up any county license for that. If he went outside the county, he would be liable for a peddler's license.

3. There is no law to forbid a farmer from running a truck wagon and buying produce for himself and selling it but if he is doing a commercial business at a distance of more than 25 miles, he would have to have a special truck license. A farmer may sell or exchange 300 pounds of hog products in a marketing year, from hogs of his raising, and which he has butchered, provided he does not sell or exchange more than 1,000 pounds in the marketing year. If the farmer exceeds 1,000 pounds, he loses his 300-pound exemption, and must pay the processing tax on all he sells or exchanges. This is a reasonable exemption and makes it easier for a farmer to fulfill his contract.

Divorce Records Public

1. Where is the record of divorce kept? May anyone look at this record? 2. Does a man have to get a divorce in the county in which he lives?—Mrs. C. A.

1. The record of divorce is kept by the clerk of the court of the county in which the divorce was obtained. It is a public record, open to inspection by anyone who wishes to look at it.

2. An action for divorce or to annul a contract of marriage or for alimony, may be brought in the county of which the plaintiff is an actual resident at the time of filing the petition or where the defendant resides or may be summoned.

Defer Interest Payment

Have the board of directors of the Farmers' Union the right to defer payment of interest for 3 or 4 years?—Subscriber.

Not any more than any other debtor has a right to defer payment.

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.

Kansas Needs the Big Seaway

Senator Capper, Kansas' senior senator, led the debate in favor of the ratification of the St. Lawrence Waterway treaty in the Senate, February 2. The senator's remarks follow.

TO MY MIND, a broad national interest and the long-time interest of the people of Kansas—in fact of all the Middle Western and Western states whose products might in the future be handled thru the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence route—weighs the balance in favor of the St. Lawrence Waterway project.

Therefore I intend to vote to ratify the treaty. I do not expect to vote for most of the reservations to be proposed by the junior senator from Missouri. But to vote for the treaty itself does not depend upon adoption of all or any of these reservations. I believe that the ultimate advantages to the nation, and particularly to the people of Kansas and neighboring states justify that vote, and I shall cast it accordingly.

An Aid to World Recovery

Mr. President, our generation faces a most difficult situation. Artificial trade barriers, international misunderstandings, national political and economic disorders, sectional jealousies, personal greeds and selfishness, plus ignorance of the fact that war destroys and does not build, have for the time being paralyzed trade and commerce, and have forced us the time to adopt measures and policies from necessity that, if adopted as permanent measures of policy, must bring more misery and suffering to the human race than it is possible for me to conceive of.

I am going along with a program which calls for increased production of wheat, of corn, of hogs and of milk and dairy products—in fact, for reduced production of all the necessities and luxuries of life.

But I want to say, that to consider this as a permanent national policy, to make all our plans for the future of this nation, for the future of the human race, on such a shortsighted policy as this is, to me, would seem to amount to suicidal mania.

We Won't Always Be Like This

You cannot tell me, and make me believe it, that millions of persons in this world suffering from hunger, the way to improve this world and its people is to grow less wheat, less corn, less of all food-

You cannot tell me, and make me believe it, that the way to human happiness is to deprive people of the necessities of life. And what I am saying does not apply merely to foodstuffs. It applies to those things from which we provide clothing, shelter, communications, all the things that contribute to human welfare and well being, to pleasure and happiness and contentment and advancement of the human race.

Now, what I have just said has an important bearing on the St. Lawrence Waterway treaty.

There are those, who for various reasons, some of them sincere, some of them insincere, many of them fallacious and really economically unsound—there are those who have been telling the people of my section of this nation, the great agricultural Middle West, that they never more will produce farm products for export to the rest of the world.

I refuse to believe that. I cannot believe that. I will not believe that. It is true we do not at present have a profitable market for our products, either at home or abroad. But that is due to dislocations in international relations—and even more to the misunderstanding that conceives of merchandising as a sale, instead of as an exchange of commodities and services.

This Will Aid Distribution

Now, Mr. President, anything that reduces the load of transportation costs upon commodities will in the long run inure to the benefit of those who produce and of those who consume that which is produced.

Transportation is the bridge between producer and consumer. We build bridges first of all, for the benefit of those who must use the bridge. The bridge itself is only the means to an end. And if two bridges across a stream will handle the traffic better, we build the two bridges—we may build one for express traffic, one for slow freight traffic.

To my mind, something like this is the deciding factor in regard to the St. Lawrence Waterway.

It will reduce transportation costs between much of the Middle West and the Northwest, on the one hand, and the nations of Europe, at least, on the other.

More Markets for Our Goods

Also, this project should cheapen transportation costs between the Middle West and sections of the East. It will tend to promote the commerce in goods between these sections.

The farmers of the agricultural Middle West cannot prosper by consuming their own products alone. They must exchange those products for manufactured products. Otherwise the industrial centers will be smothered, buried alive, under the surplus of manufactured products. Just as the farmers will be smothered, buried alive, under their own surplus production.

Whatever facilitates the exchange of these commodities is economically sound, to revive an expression that has been more or less discarded in the last few years.

Believing the St. Lawrence Waterway will expedite and increase the flow of commerce, I am for the treaty.

The Isolated Middle West

There is another reason, Mr. President, why I believe senators from the Middle Western states will render a service to their states and the people of their states by supporting this treaty.

When the Panama Canal was thrown open to navigation it moved the Atlantic coast closer to the Pacific coast, in terms of trade and commerce. Measured on unit costs of transportation, San Francisco became only 1,680 cents removed from New York, where it had been 1,904 cents away.

But the Middle West, measured in transportation costs, was moved farther away from both New York and San Francisco.

Chicago moved 336 cents away from the Pacific coast; it moved 504 cents farther away from the Atlantic seaboard and South America.

The same applies to Kansas City and to Kansas and adjoining and nearby states.

This Will Give Us An Outlet

It is my hope, and my belief, Mr. President, that the construction of the St. Lawrence Waterway, thru reducing freight costs on what we have to sell and what we have to buy, will tend to right that situation. Then all parts of the country will share in the lower transportation costs.

As a senator of the United States, and as a senator from Kansas, it seems plainly my duty to support the St. Lawrence Waterway project, and I shall vote to ratify the treaty.

Senator Capper will discuss national affairs over WIBW and the Columbia chain Tuesday, February 20 at 9:15 a. m. and Tuesday evening, February 27, of the following week over WIBW at 7:30 p. m.

Billion to Farmers This Year

Of This \$309,706,250 Will Go to Western Corn-Hog Men

A BILLION dollars will go to American farmers during 1934 as benefit payments for crop control and corn loans, the Farm Administration makes known. Wheat, corn, hogs, cotton, tobacco and the corn-loan programs call for an expenditure of \$766,512,695, or more than five times the \$152,521,177 spent in 1933.

In addition an emergency fund of 200 million dollars in benefit payments to beef and dairy cattle farmers is provided for in a bill passed by the House and favorably reported by a Senate committee. More payments to wheat farmers under a second acreage-reduction sign-up would bring the total well above 1 billion dollars. Washington says only 200 million of this will be paid out of the treasury, the rest will come from processing tax receipts.

About \$386,310,440 of the total going to farmers will be paid out by late April—of which \$309,706,250 will go to Mid-West corn-hog farmers. In May, June and July officials count on \$30,670,185 being spent; \$194,190,680 more during August, September and October, and \$108,308,780 more during November and December. A further sum of \$47,032,610 will be distributed throughout the year.

According to the various programs now under way the total will be expended as follows:

Corn and hogs	\$367,055,630
Wheat	81,024,724
Cotton	173,220,620
Tobacco	35,415,000
Corn loans	109,796,721

Of the corn loans all but \$998,777 will be made to Mid-West farmers. They will also receive a lion's share of the wheat payments, \$52,683,161, while those in Western states will receive \$20,255,415.

To Southern farmers will go virtually all of the money spent on the cotton and tobacco programs.

Two New Corn-Hog Rules

THE corn-hog contract ruling which prohibits any increase in 1934 in total acreage of feed crops other than corn and hay, has been changed to allow any increase necessary to permit the contracting farmer to plant abandoned winter wheat land to feed crops other than corn. Also the requirement that the signer must fill his silo in 1934 to the average level to which it was filled in 1932-33, has been modified to permit these exemptions.

1. Where the farmer, before signing the contract, has ceased the commercial production of dairy products, cattle or sheep, for which silage was grown in 1932-33.
2. If the farm is operated in 1934 by a farmer who did not operate it and use the silo in 1932-33.
3. If the silo has become unfit for use.
4. If for any reason, satisfactory to local corn-hog committeemen, the farmer cannot be reasonably expected to comply with the silo-filling provision.

Where the producer is exempt from filling his silo in 1934, his corn acreage base shall be the average number of acres planted to corn in 1932-33, minus the annual average of corn acres devoted to silage.

No Pork Tax on 300 Lbs.

FARMERS may sell or exchange 300 pounds of hog products, in a marketing year, from hogs of their raising and which they have butchered, provided the pork they sell or exchange, does not exceed 1,000 pounds in the marketing year. If a farmer exceeds 1,000 pounds, he loses his exemption. The Farm Administration first considered permitting a tax-exemption of 800 pounds. The lower figure was settled on because the larger exemption might reduce revenue from the processing tax as much as 20 million dollars.

Dairy-Beef Bill Next

THE Senate committee on agriculture reported favorably the House's 200 million dollar appropriation for the beef and dairy cattle industries. It also declared cattle a basic agricultural commodity. In committee Senator Capper voted to put the bill out with the distinct understanding that

the Secretary of Agriculture is to use the 200 million dollars for control purposes and the payment of benefits, in lieu of any processing tax on cattle at present. "And it also should be thoroughly understood," Senator Capper declared, "that if later the situation demands processing taxes, these are not to be passed back to the producers, but are to be borne by the consumers."

The same bill carries 35 million dollars for seed crop loans, with a maximum loan of \$250 except in "distress areas."

Bonus to All Hog Growers

ALL hog growers, no matter what their past production has been, now may get a bonus by reducing number of litters, and number of hogs for market by 25 per cent. Before this new ruling a farmer averaging fewer than 3 litters for 1932-33, if he signed the corn-hog contract, was not required to reduce hog production in 1934, and was not eligible to receive any bonus. Now the farmer raising fewer than four litters, who signs the contract, will reduce by one litter altho this will be more than a 25 per cent reduction. If his corn acreage average is less than the minimum of 10 acres, he will reduce hog production only and will receive the hog payment. But he must agree not to increase his corn acreage over his average, and he is not eligible to receive the corn bonus.

Packers Under Code Soon

AFTER months of warm discussion, the Farm Adjustment Administration and the packers are reported to have reached a code and market agreement for the packing industry. Its adoption is expected soon.

A \$2 Hog Tax on March 1

THE farm administration increased the hog processing tax from \$1 a hundredweight to \$1.50 February 1. This increase was to have been made January 1, but was postponed for one month, supposedly because of low prices on the hog market. A second increase bringing the tax to \$2 a hundredweight is scheduled for March 1.

Does Not Insure Farmers

BLANKET insurance, taken out by the Commodity Credit Corporation on corn as collateral for government loans to producers, does not protect the producer, but the corporation or note-holders only. Farmers to be protected against possible loss of corn mortgaged to the Government, must take out their own insurance. However, the producer securing a loan is not required to carry insurance.

No Loans to These Men

FARMERS who do not co-operate with the Government's farm program for controlling production, will not be eligible for loans. An order was issued February 7 by S. M. Garwood, production credit commissioner, forbidding loans to such farmers.

Asks Higher Meat Tariff

SENATOR CAPPER has renewed his plea to the Federal tariff commission to increase by 50 per cent the tariffs on canned meats. He called attention to the resolutions adopted by the National Livestock Association, urging such action to protect domestic livestock producers from importations from Argentine, or Argentine beef packed by American packers and sold in competition with American beef. "The livestock industry is in a desperate condition and needs all the assistance this government can give it," Senator Capper said. "The resolution adopted by the association has my hearty approval. I hope the tariff commission will give it favorable consideration at an early date."



PRICES on most commodities are going up . . . but, on Eveready radio batteries . . . prices are DOWN. Why?

Simply because in buying the huge quantities of materials for "Evereadys" it is a question of shopping 18 to 20 months ahead. The tons and tons of materials we contracted for at the old prices are going into the present "Evereadys". And, while the supply lasts . . . you get the benefit.

But low price isn't the only benefit you get. No indeed! Today, in Eveready Layerbilt "B" batteries, you are offered a different kind of "B" battery.

The cells in the Eveready Layerbilt batteries are flat . . . not round. Result! You get 252 cubic inches of powerful "B" battery energy . . . every cubic inch of a Layerbilt is crammed full of it. There are no waste spaces such as are present in the old-fashioned, round-cell type battery. And, better yet, no internal wiring. And with that inside wiring gone . . . battery breakdowns are about banished.

All of these Layerbilt advantages mind you . . . at a substantial price reduction.

\$2.50 for the large size 45 volt "Layerbilt." It has flat cells remember . . . packs powerful energy into every one of its 252 cubic inches.

\$1.95 for the medium size 45 volt "Layerbilt." It too has flat cells and packs 168 cubic inches of energy.

However, if you still desire to buy a round-cell battery at a lower initial cost, you can purchase Eveready ordinary-cell type batteries, the best of their kind, for as little as \$1.35 for the 45 volt medium size.



In the illustration above note the flat cells in "Layerbilts."

Hear the marvelous new Air-Cell Radios!

No city dweller with his electric set, enjoys better tone quality, more selectivity, or more satisfactory all-round radio reception than you can expect from these marvelous up-to-date Air Cell Receivers. They have been acclaimed as the final solution to the problem of satisfactory radio reception on the farm.

The "Eveready" Air-Cell "A" Battery, their source of "A" current, literally breathes oxygen out of the air to sustain its voltage. It needs no recharging, and it lasts for 1000 hours.

These sets are not expensive. Small table models, as well as large elaborate consoles, are offered by 18 of the world's largest radio manufacturers.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, Inc.

General Offices: NEW YORK, N. Y.

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

EVEREADY BATTERIES packaged electricity at its best

Coming to Better Use of Land

A Proposed Kansas Follow-Up of Adjustment Plans

THE Farm Adjustment administration may be the beginning of a permanent set-up to carry out a long-time policy of better land use, said R. I. Throckmorton, of the college, to the farmers who gathered at Manhattan Farm and Home Week. Accordingly he proposed this 7-point program for wheat and corn growers to help them reorganize their farm business on a more stable basis with the help of the wheat and corn-hog allotments:

First, a greater diversifying of farm enterprises. If there was a good balance between grain crops, soil-improving crops, feed crops, pastures, and summer-fallow, there would be a reduction of more than 25 per cent of the acreage of wheat and corn in Kansas.

Second, increasing the acreage of pasture land, as permitted under the allotment contracts.

Third, taking badly eroded soils out of cultivation and putting them to soil-improving crops preparatory to sowing permanent pasture.

Fourth, increasing the acreage of feed crops in sections where there isn't enough forage for the livestock, particularly reducing corn acreage in Central Kansas and increasing the acreage of grain and range sorghums—"which cannot be grown on contracted acres"—because of a shift would virtually insure abundance of feed.

Fifth, increasing the acreage of high-protein feed crops, especially alfalfa and Sweet clover sown on contracted wheat or corn acreage.

Sixth, improving soils having low yields by growing soil-improving crops.

Seventh, a greater and more systematic use of summer-fallow to stabilize production of wheat and other crops in the lighter rainfall sections of the state.

Throckmorton said summer-fallow in Western Kansas should not be limited to wheat land, but might also be used to advantage in sorghum growing. At the Garden City experiment station in 16 years, the aver-

age yield of milo has been 15.6 bushels an acre on cropped land and 33.7 bushels on fallow land.

Grew 107-Bushel Corn

R. H. G.

WITH a yield of 107.06 bushels of corn an acre, Howard Reichart, Valley Falls, won the 1933, 5-acre corn contest in Kansas. This is the highest yield in the state for the last 2 years. The second highest made by a winner in the 8 years of the contest.

Reichart won with white corn, the second time in 8 years that a white corn grower has placed first. He uses a local variety of the strain developed by Henry Madorin, who has been the Jefferson county corn champion and winner of the Kansas Blue Ribbon Corn Show at Manhattan. Last year the only 100-bushel yield in the state was made by R. M. McCullough, also a Jefferson county farmer. He used a yellow variety developed by Madorin.

The new winner grew his corn on bottom land which formerly had been in alfalfa. During average seasons, this land often is too wet, but in 1933 the weather was just right for a top yield. A good variety of well-selected seed properly planted and cultivated helped a good deal.

Entries in the corn contest are judged on yield, germination, purity of sample, type, uniformity, maturity and freedom from disease. Mr. Reichart scored 97.78 points. Other contestants this time were:

O. Oasvold, Willis, 76.81 bushels; C. Welch, Princeton, 70.86 bushels; L. J. LaClef, Hollis, 81.14 bushels; and Charles LaGasse, Rice, 66 bushels.

Previous winners were:

V. P. Rush, in 1926, 101.4 bushels an acre; H. B. Jacobson, 1927, 102 bushels; Joe Brox, 1928, 109.96 bushels; V. P. Rush, 1929, 1930, and 1931 with respective yields of 105.13, 100.66 and 106.63 bushels an acre; and Harold Staadt, 1932, 99.3 bushels.

In 8 years, 2,398 Kansas Farmers have entered this contest.

Kansas Best Seed Growers

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THE highest honor any certified seed grower in Kansas may attain was awarded to Harlan Deaver, Sabetha, and R. E. Getty, Clay, at Manhattan, Farm and Home Week. Both received a premier seed grower's medal.

Mr. Deaver, first choice among 14 contestants, lives on his 240-acre farm, is a Master Farmer, and grows Kanota oats, Kawvale wheat and White Blossom Sweet clover. He has been producing and selling seed 15 years.

Mr. Getty, second medalist, lives on a 160-acre farm in Norton county, where he is an outstanding grower of Kansas Common alfalfa, Early mac cane, Hays Golden corn, and White Blossom Sweet clover. He formerly was in charge of forage crop investigations for the U. S. D. A., Hays.

The medal was awarded to four men in 1930, the first year of the contest. They were: Claude Cunningham, Colorado, grower of Pride of Saline corn, Supergold popcorn, Blackhull corn, Sunrise kafir, and Atlas Sorgo; George S. Wilson, Manhattan, grower of Pride of Saline corn, Buackhull corn, Atlas Sorgo, and Kanota oats; K. Freed, Scott City, who developed Freed's White Dent corn and Freed's Sorgo, two crops that have done much to the agriculture of western Kansas; and Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, grower of Harvest Queen wheat, Reed's Yellow Dent corn, Laptad's 90-Day Red corn, and Kanota oats.

In 1931, out of 20 contestants, two were selected to receive this honor: Gold E. Staadt, Ottawa, grower of Pride of Saline corn and Kanota oats; Frank J. Smerchek, Garnett, grower of Midland Yellow Dent corn, Blackhull kafir, Sweet clover, Atlas Sorgo, and A. K. and Laredo soy-

In 1932, out of a total of 15 contestants, the medal went to H. A. Praeger, Clafin, wheat champion of Kansas in 1928, and grower of Turkey and Tenmarq wheat, Kanota oats, Hays Golden corn and Wheatland milo; and Arthur J. White, Coldwater, wheat champion of Kansas in 1930, and grower of Blackhull and Tenmarq wheat, Hays Golden corn and Wheatland.

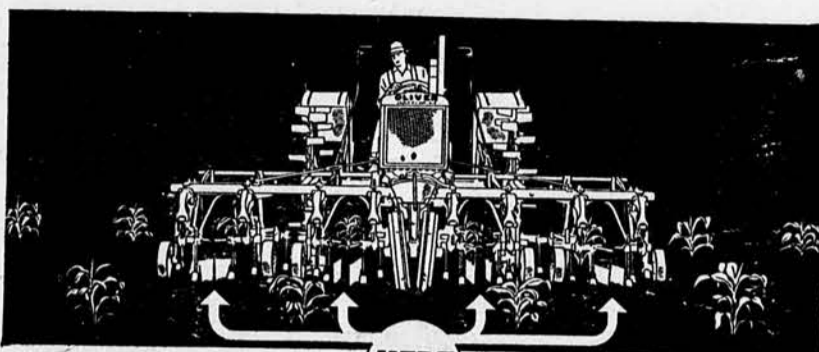
These awards are sponsored by the Kansas City chamber of commerce, and supervised by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, the Agricultural College, and the Kansas state board of agriculture.

Laptad Had Best 10 Ears

THE champion corn exhibitor of Kansas for 1933 is Max Laptad, Lawrence. He won sweepstakes in the Blue Ribbon Corn Show during Farm and Home Week at Manhattan, on 10 ears of yellow corn, and was awarded a silver trophy. He won once before, in 1930. Top place was earned by Henry Madorin, Valley Falls, in 1931-1932, and before that by O. J. Olsen, Horton. Madorin won first with white corn; A. C. Geffert & Sons, Humboldt, second; Howard Reichart, Valley Falls, winner of the 5-acre contest, third; Henry Bunck, Everest, fourth, and C. W. Welch, Princeton, fifth. Second place on yellow corn also was won by Geffert; third, Henry Bunck; fourth, R. E. Hawkins, Arrington, and fifth, Henry Madorin. The contest is an annual event open to any blue ribbon winner at a state, county or community fair, and any ex-county or state corn champion.

Thirty years ago a boy would get sore when he was asked to walk a mile to buy a pound of sugar; now he gets just as sore when he is asked to answer the telephone.

There are Things Only the Row Crop Can Do



IT'S WHAT HAPPENS **HERE** THAT COUNTS

Here is the new Oliver 4-Row Cultivator, cultivating 4 rows of corn—every hill to even depth. Consider what the Oliver Row Crop Tractor will do from Spring to Fall—and remember—because no other tractor is built like the Oliver Row Crop no other tractor can do the Row Crop's job. With it you can . . .

Plow with two big bases—even in bad footing—with 18 draw-bar horsepower at its Tip-Toe Drive Wheels.

Prepare seedbeds with so light a tread that a spike tooth harrow will erase the wheel tracks.

Plant 2 or 4 rows at a time with runner, sweep or lister planters, and all the time the planting equipment—due to central tool mounting—will always be in full view of the operator—always under his control.

Cultivate—here the Row Crop is supreme on Tip-Toe Wheels that minimize soil packing. With central tool mounting and full and independent float of each gang, all gangs automatically cultivate to an even depth. No matter what your crop—corn—cotton—potatoes—tobacco—garden truck—the Row Crop will do a better job of cultivating them.

See your Oliver Dealer or check the coupon on tools that interest you and return it to the nearest Oliver Branch.


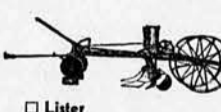






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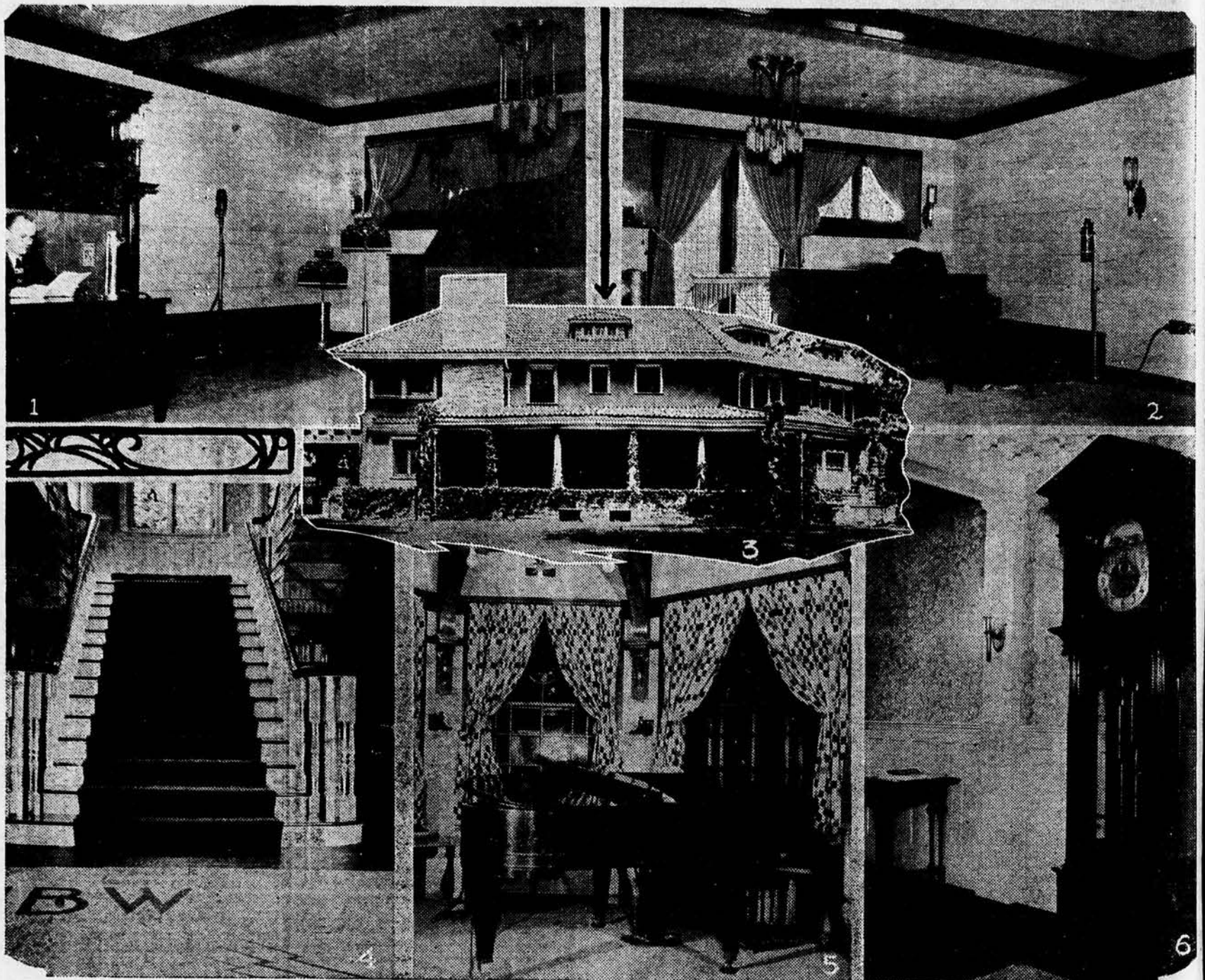
PLOWMAKERS FOR THE WORLD

Check in the square opposite the tool that interests you—fill in your name and address—clip the coupon and send to OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT SALES CO., 13th & Hickory Sts., Kansas City, Mo., Wichita, Kan., Dodge City, Kan.

Name
R. D. City State

 <input type="checkbox"/> Row Crop Tractor <input type="checkbox"/> 18-28 Tractor <input type="checkbox"/> 28-44 Tractor <input type="checkbox"/> Rubber-Tired Tractor	 <input type="checkbox"/> Lister <input type="checkbox"/> Ridge Buster Tractor Plows <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Base <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Base <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Base <input type="checkbox"/> Big Base	 <input type="checkbox"/> Gang Plow <input type="checkbox"/> Disc Plow <input type="checkbox"/> Disc Harrow <input type="checkbox"/> Quack Grass Harrow
 <input type="checkbox"/> One-way Disc Harrow <input type="checkbox"/> Wide Disc Harrow <input type="checkbox"/> Tandem Disc Harrow <input type="checkbox"/> Fallovator	 <input type="checkbox"/> Double Disc Drill <input type="checkbox"/> Fertilizer Drill <input type="checkbox"/> Furrow Drill <input type="checkbox"/> Alfalfa Drill	 <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Planter <input type="checkbox"/> Manure Spreader <input type="checkbox"/> Hay Tools

New Home of WIBW Last Word in Radio



No. 1—Main studio with announcer's desk at left. No. 2—Another view of main studio. No. 3—Capper residence, new home of WIBW. No. 4—Colonial staircase in reception room, leading to business offices upstairs. No. 5—Small studio. No. 6—Grandfather's clock in reception room.

THE NEW home of WIBW, broadcasting station of Kansas Farmer and the allied Capper Publications at Topeka, is Senator Capper's former home that he occupied while governor. It has proved ideal for the purpose. Few radio stations are as well housed and equipped. The engineers and technicians in remodeling the home to adapt it for broadcasting have been successful in retaining all the beauty and dignity which characterized it as Senator Capper's residence.

Entering the spacious reception hall the eye travels first to the colonial staircase which commands the hall and next to the old "grandfather's" clock familiar to former guests of the Capper home. To the left of the stairs is the hostess' desk. The mahogany and ivory finish of the staircase and balustrade is accentuated by a deep burgundy carpet and from the upper landing can be seen the famous stained glass windows representing "plowing, sowing and reaping" in Kansas.

The living-room has been converted into a studio and here is the only change that old friends will note in the house. The walls have been specially treated giving the appearance of stone blocks. The floor is completely carpeted . . . the conservatory studio is one of the most unique in the United States.

The den, favorite room of Senator Capper when he sought seclusion, is now the control room for WIBW. A cork floor insulates the numerous panels that carry the wires from the Columbia network and to the remote pickups of the station. Here also is the technical equipment for reproduction of electrical transcriptions.

The room to the right of the entrance hall is the office of Don Searle, manager of the station. Here visitors will always receive a most cordial welcome. The senator's desk and chairs from his den are given an appropriate place in this room.

The completely remodeled kitchen is the office

of Adam Reinemund, known to thousands of Kansas Farmer folks as the "Farm Hand." Adjoining Reinemund's office visitors will see the musical library of Julius Leib, WIBW's musical director. Here are arrangements for orchestras of 60 pieces, concertos of great composers, and popular music dating back to 1906, all correctly cataloged and available at a moment's notice.

Senator Capper has retained the south wing of the second floor as his private apartment. All the other rooms on this floor are occupied by stenographers, the program department, sales rooms, and merchandising department, and announcers' room.

Visitors are always welcome at this studio home of WIBW. All parts of the house can be seen at any time. WIBW dedicates its facilities to the service of the people of Kansas and the Central West. The entire staff of WIBW works with one thought in mind: To better serve all radio listeners.

A Winter Help for Pigs

F. E. M.

THE best substitute for summer sunshine for winter pigs, or to duplicate good pasture, is to feed a small amount of legume hay in winter. Well-cured legume hay has many of the qualities of good pasture—high protein, mineral and vitamin content—and is one of the best things for keeping pigs thrifty.

For young growing pigs feed the legume hay in a 3-part mixture: Fifty pounds tankage or meat meal, 25 pounds chopped or ground legume hay, and 25 pounds of linseed meal. Legume

hay chaff, which falls to the floor around the haymow, may be used instead of chopped hay. Clover or soybean hay may be substituted for the alfalfa, and fish meal is as good or even better than tankage. Cottonseed meal may be used in place of the linseed meal. This mixture may be self-fed in one compartment of the self-feeder, and shelled or ground corn in another. The pigs will then take just about enough to balance their ration.

If grains of higher protein content—such as oats, wheat, or barley, are fed, the pigs are likely to eat more of the legume supplement than is needed, if it is self-fed. When these grains are used, it is better to mix a definite

amount of the trio mixture with the ground grain.

Brood sows also need legume hay in winter. At least 10 to 15 per cent of the sows' total winter feed should be good legume hay. Sows usually will eat enough alfalfa hay if it is fed in a rack. They do not like clover hay as well, and it should perhaps be ground and combined with the grain mixture.

Great Bulletin on Sorghums

A BULLETIN worth having is "Sorghum Production in Kansas," just published by the Kansas Experiment Station. In it Prof. H. H. Laude, Man-

hattan, and A. F. Swanson, of the Ft. Hays station, have drawn upon years of sorghum field experiments at Manhattan, at branch stations in Western Kansas, and on many Kansas farms. The bulletin gives workable information on preparing the seedbed, planting and harvesting, storage of grain, growing sorghums for hay, on prussic acid poisoning, on broom corn, injurious insects and diseases of sorghums. Sorghum is the most important crop for feed in Central and Western Kansas. More than 3 million acres are grown each year in the state.

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

Across Kansas

A span of mules sold for \$300 at Tom Morgan's sale, near Athol.

Russian thistle hay is making good this winter with farmers on the Smoky Hill.

Kansas has nine more farm bureaus than at this time last year, a total of 87.

The once-a-week community sales in McPherson's new pavilion, are well attended.

Crowds attended Colby's 3-day poultry show and saw some A-1 Kansas chickens.

An infected tooth resulted in the death of Leon J. Guth, Kelly's hardware merchant.

The CWA replastered the inside of Highland school in Miami county, and repainted it inside and out.

Another dry season will end the Solomon river's water supply, so Osborne will sink more wells.

The sugar surplus got quite a dent at Oberlin where the stores sold 6 1/2 tons of candy, Christmas.

Barton county has signed up for 50 CWA septic tanks and outside toilets. Let the good work continue.

Hill City's overall factory has manufactured 3,300 pairs in 2 months, right out here in the Overall Belt.

The Bradys, famous turkey raisers of Franklin county, hope to set 3,300 eggs in incubators this year.

Nemaha county will acquire land for 380-acre state lake, the only thing omitted to do for Kansas.

Selling off his mules and stocking up with brood mares, Homer Gibson, Athol, will raise colts for market.

More than 100 men have entered a pinocle tournament at Wathena. No new-fangled bridge games for them.

There is going to be less chicken dealing around Hanover which is 6 coyotes short as the result of a hunt.

Hunting with a BB gun, Luin Larson, Waterville, brought down a large hawk. The shot hit the bird in the eye.

Within 15 miles of Troy, are 10,000 acres of young bearing apple trees, all commercial varieties. The Kansas pie belt.

The store teeth club is said to be the only organization that has not held its annual meeting here in Topeka this winter.

The 1,000-acre farm at the Lawrence Indian school is to be rented out. Indians will study agriculture at Chilocco after this.

Barton county farmers will receive \$100,000 for their corn-hog bonus in addition to their 1/2 million dollars wheat bonus.

In a single week in January the Wichita Land Bank under its new president, L. E. Call, closed 601 loans, a record for the bank.

Spearville's farmers' elevator has installed a hammer mill and a 25-horsepower motor to run it. Grind your feed while you wait.

The Missouri River Apple Growers, 3-state organization, chose George T. Froh, Wathena, again for president. Make your own pun.

Driving to Norton to meet relatives coming on a night train, H. C. Patterson was held up by two men who took all his change, about \$6.

Boy and girl twins were born to Mr. and Mrs. John Moore, Sedan, on President Roosevelt's birthday. They were named Franklin and Eleanor.

Driving home in his car, George Miller, Chase county, ran down a full-grown coyote and killed it, but that's risky way to go wolf hunting.

Topeka is one of eight "safest cities" of less than 100,000 population to win honorable mention in the Sinclair Refining Company's contest for 1933.

Jobs seem to trail Dr. Jardine. Finishing his work as treasurer pro tem for the State of Kansas, he becomes president of Wichita University, March 1.

Ends Battery Troubles

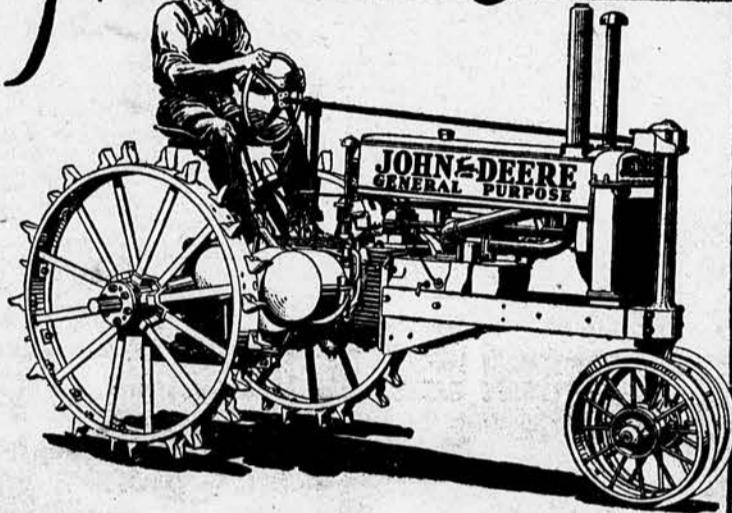
THERE is plenty of reason for radi-"ohs" with all important farm doings coming in first hand, sporting events at all times, even programs from across the sea. But the things that have been bothering farm folks are the radi-"owes." Costs so much

to keep up the batteries that a farmer owes a radio bill most of the time. That is one complaint heard frequently. Plenty of improvements have been made in radios for town folks. But farm folks had to get along with no very noticeable improvement over the battery hook-ups used for years. Something is being done about it now.

There is a new "air cell" battery radio out that brings programs in plainer. The battery supplies the "A" current and "breathes" oxygen and power from the air and doesn't have to be touched as long as it lasts.

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

Now - A NEW JOHN DEERE TRACTOR WITH 9 ADVANCED FEATURES



AN OUTSTANDING TRACTOR VALUE

HERE is something new in a farm tractor—new in its better adaptability—its wider range of utility—new in the array of features combined into one tractor—new in greater economy of operation, lower maintenance costs, and longer life.

And yet, with all these marked improvements, the fundamentals of John Deere Tractor design have not been disturbed. In this new John Deere General Purpose Model A Tractor you still get the many distinctive advantages made possible only through two-cylinder design—extreme simplicity, greater durability, greater accessibility, plus the ability to burn distillate and similar money-saving fuels.

Check the features at the right—every one you would consider essential to modern tractor design. Nowhere else can you get such values—all in one tractor.

You will like this new tractor the moment you see it, but you will be doubly enthusiastic when you get up on the seat, back of the wheel and actually drive it yourself. Only then can you appreciate the advantages of these many superior features—the ease, the comfort, the complete satisfaction this advanced design makes possible in operating this new John Deere Model A.

Get in touch with your nearest John Deere dealer. If he hasn't the new John Deere Model A on his floor he will have before long. If you grow row crops, it's to your advantage, be sure to see this new John Deere Tractor before you buy.

Special unit equipment for this tractor includes 2- and 4-row cultivators for hand or power-lift operation. Four-row tractor-drawn planter also available. The Model A is one of four types of John Deere Tractors built to meet every farming need.

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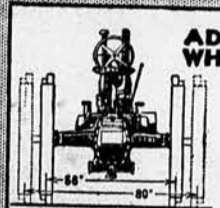
You will get by return mail, booklet describing this New John Deere Model A Tractor, also booklet entitled, "Cutting Tractor Fuel Costs in Half" by merely sending a penny post card to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and asking for package BD-211

JOHN DEERE Model "A" GENERAL PURPOSE TRACTOR

With ADJUSTABLE TREAD



BURNS DISTILLATE
This feature saves you from \$1 to \$2 a day in fuel costs alone.



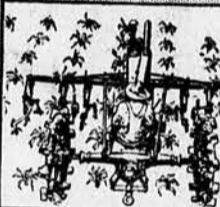
ADJUSTABLE REAR WHEEL TREAD

You can fit the tractor to a great variety of row widths and successfully handle a greater variety of crops.



CENTERED HITCH FOR PLOWING

When wheels are set in on rear axle you get a centered hitch in plowing and thus eliminate side draft.



FULL-VIEW EFFORTLESS VISION

In all row crops and other jobs.



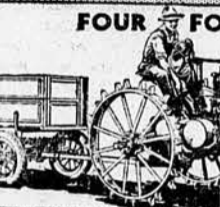
EASY, POSITIVE STEERING

Little more than a touch of the wheel causes instant response in steering and there's no whip or backlash of the wheel under roughest field conditions.



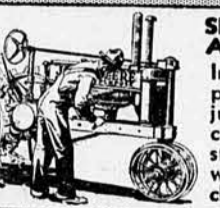
YOU CAN SIT OR STAND AT WILL

With platform and seat you can change your position to relieve fatigue, get above dust or get better view of work.



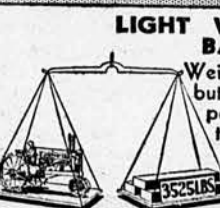
FOUR FORWARD SPEEDS

Four forward speeds ranging from 2-1/3 to 6-1/4 miles per hour with which to meet the varying requirements.



SIMPLE—EASILY ACCESSIBLE

Inspection of all parts and the few adjustments required, can be made from a standing position without hiring a mechanic.



LIGHT WEIGHT—WELL BALANCED

Weights only 3525 lbs., but develops ample power to handle a two-bottom plow and other jobs requiring proportionate power.

LIVESTOCK

How Best Baby Beef Paid Out

Creep-Fed Calves That Weighed 693 Pounds in 307 Days

TWENTY-SEVEN head of creep-fed Angus calves won the 6th annual beef production contest in Kansas for T. I. Mullins, Junction City. He had a 100 per cent calf crop. The calves weighed 693 pounds when 307 days old, sold for \$6.70 a hundredweight, and dressed 61.8 per cent. After paying for 31 bushels of corn fed, figured at 45 cents a bushel, 70 pounds of protein feed, and necessary roughage, these calves returned \$30.58 apiece to pay for the cost of keeping the cow and incidental expenses.

Roger Blanchard, Bennington, won second place; Fred Morgan, Alta Vista, third; R. H. McCallum, Elmdale, fourth, and T. I. Mudd, Gorham, fifth.

Mr. Blanchard's 148 head of creep-fed Hereford calves weighed 726 pounds when 290 days old. They sold for an average of \$6.20 a hundredweight. This was a 99 per cent calf crop, the calves ate 30 bushels of corn and returned \$29.36 above their feed cost to pay the cost of keeping the cow.

The 31 head of creep-fed Hereford calves that won third place for Fred Morgan, averaged 701 pounds at market when 271 days old, sold for \$6.50 a hundredweight, were a 94 per cent calf crop, ate 40 bushels of corn and returned \$25.06 a head above their feed costs.

Mr. McCallum creep-fed the 80 head of Hereford calves that won fourth place for him. They weighed 685 pounds at 303 days old, and sold for an average of \$5.97 a hundred.

The 50 creep-fed Herefords that won fifth place for T. I. Mudd, had a market weight of 692 pounds and sold for \$6.03 a hundred at 303 days old.

Awards were made on average daily gain, feed costs, quality, and herd management. The contest was sponsored by Kansas State College, under the leadership of J. J. Moxley. It included 235 beef cattle men who were conducting demonstrations in beef herd management in Kansas.

Nothing Beats Baby Beef

A. D. WEBER

THERE are five beef cattle feeding systems practical for Kansas. They are creep-feeding calves, producing feeder calves, wintering steer calves, use of the deferred system of feeding, and full-feeding during winter.

Creep-feeding is teaching calves to eat grain in creeps where cows cannot enter, beginning this before the grazing season starts and continuing it on pasture, then weaning the calves and finishing them in dry lot.

Grain is marketed thru the calves, grass and roughage thru the cows. No other system of beef production equals this in the efficiency with which the grain is utilized.

Tankage Keeps the Lead

TANKAGE is not an ideal protein feed for hogs, but experiments with protein mixtures have shown little improvement over the old standard fattening ration of tankage and alfalfa hay free choice. Dairy products have done very well as tankage substitutes, but they are not available to all hog growers and are too bulky to haul unless in a contracted, expensive form.—C. E. Aubel.

Do Pigs Infect Cattle?

Can Bang's disease—contagious abortion—be transmitted from swine to cattle.—E. G. R.

BANG'S disease affects both cattle and swine, and your question often is asked. Experimental work on this has not been completed, but at present indications are that the transmissibility from swine to cattle is not as great as was once believed.—C. E.

How Long Cholera Lives

HOW long hog-cholera infection remains alive and dangerous following an outbreak varies greatly. Exposed to sunlight the virus becomes in-

active in about 3 weeks. When hidden, the danger lasts longer. This may happen when sick hogs carry the virus to out-of-the-way places, such as under buildings and old straw stacks, in sheds, inside pens, deep mud holes, and other places the sun's rays don't reach. In these spots the body excretions create centers of cholera infection which, unless destroyed by the weather or thru cleaning and disinfecting, may transmit the disease to hogs brought on the premises.

Ten Pasture Champions

GOLD medals were awarded to 10 Eastern Kansas cattlemen Farm and Home Week at Manhattan, for good pasture management in 1933. The winners are:

Henry Hatesohl, Greenleaf; D. B. Allison, Paola; Shelton Taylor, Fulton; George W. Johnson, Chanute; A. E. Sacks, Altamont; Windmoor Farm, Edna, managed by Carl Francisco; T. G. Schweiger and Son, Lenexa; Vincent Meyer, Olathe; C. H. Daggett, Fort Scott; and F. G. Fulhage, Rose.

The awards were for the second

year of a 3-year contest to demonstrate the importance of well-managed pastures as a source of cash income. Five of the 1933 winners also received cash prizes in the 1932 competition. The double winners are:

Henry Hatesohl, who received \$75; A. E. Sacks, \$40; Shelton Taylor, \$20; and D. B. Allison and Carl Francisco, each of whom received \$15 in the first lap of the contest.

Pastures entered were judged on management, amount of stock carried; dates stock was turned on and off pasture, control of weeds and brush; variety of grasses and legumes and density of turf, cost of improving pasture and amount of improvement made. The contest is conducted by the college and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

A Little Grain Will Help

BEEF calves dropped during the winter should have access to a creep where they are fed grain. The small amount of grain they will eat will help considerably in keeping up a normal rate of growth, and the calves will be in much better condition when the herd is turned out on pasture next spring.

Give the Lambs Grain

EARLY lambs should have a creep where they can be fed grain. They

will begin eating by the time they are 2 weeks old, and the extra gain in weight will more than pay for the grain. Lambs managed this way will be ready for market earlier and will make a greater profit both because of the extra gain in weight and the higher market price for early lambs.

(The only bad feature about "service" is that you have to pay for it.)

NEW WESTERN SPROCKET
PACKER AND MULCHER
 PATENTED DEVICE MAKES WHEELS WORK TOGETHER.
 New patents again put WESTERN 17 years ahead. It pulverizes, mulches, mellows and firms soil deep as plowed better than ever before. Saves time, labor and horsepower preparing perfect seedbed. Leaves surface mulch without grooves, prevents washing, conserves moisture and increases all crops 20% to 30%. Saves 1/3 seed because every good seed grows. Great for rolling in alfalfa, clover or grass seed and breaking crust on wheat in Spring. Make sure you get genuine WESTERN before buying. Write for free catalog and freight paid prices direct to you.
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 NBC Network
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 9:30 C. S. T.,
 8:30 M. S. T.



At the Sign of the Red Triangle

Conoco Bronze is always ready and able to do double duty when its power is put to the test.

Lightning pick-up after an instant starting, long mileage and a maximum of smooth-flowing power is the result of the combining of three types of gasoline in a new and remarkable formula.

Introduced last year, it was immediately an amazing success, attested by hundreds of thousands of users. This year its leadership is certain, for its performance cannot be duplicated.

Get a free Tony Sarg book of these eighteen advertisements. Go to any Conoco station or dealer, who will give you a postpaid, self-addressed postcard. You will receive this large book of entertaining advertising illustrations by mail.

CONOCO BRONZE GASOLINE

INSTANT STARTING—LIGHTNING PICK-UP—HIGH TEST

West Kansas Fears the Winds

Farmers List Furrows Every 15 Feet to Hold Soil

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

S CENTRAL and Western Kansas going back to a desert? Dust storms so far this winter have been almost as bad as they were last spring. A great deal of the land is blowing badly. The sand hills along the Arkansas river are beginning to move in many places. The grass has been so short for two years that unless enough moisture comes this season to make a good growth, this part of Kansas will begin to look as it did 75 years ago.

I have heard a great uncle tell how the country appeared when he came over the Santa Fe Trail with the "49s." There was little or no grass," he said. None at all on the sand hills along the Arkansas river. There were no trees. Camps were made along the draws and small streams so the stock could get water and grass."

Many wheat fields look like a desert. Farmers are listing furrows about every 15 feet with the hope that it may stop the moving of the soil. Unless moisture comes before March 15, there will be no need for the Government to obtain additional acreage reductions in the west half of the state. The contracted acres in the west are the ones that are blowing the most.

Seed oats and barley have begun to move into the county by trucks. Bringing in seed directly from the farm opens a danger which should be watched carefully. This part of the state is fairly free from such weeds as bindweed. Before a farmer buys his seed he should carefully examine it for any sort of seed other than oats and barley. The safe plan is to take a good sized sample to your county agent for a germination and purity test. It would be better not to sow at all than to scatter a lot of bindweed over clean ground. To get rid of a crop of bindweed means losing the use of the land for about 3 years and during that time the additional cost of giving the land a thoro cultivation about ever 10 days during the growing season. It is too big a risk to take. Local prices for oats is 50 cents a bushel and barley 30 cents.

A production corporation bank was organized February 4, at Larned. The bank will serve seven adjoining counties and is a branch of the recently organized district bank of Wichita. It is for farmers who wish to obtain money at lower interest than local banks are lending it. The rate is 6 1/2 per cent. This is one step in the reorganization of the banking system. It looks as if small banks may have to go out of business. If more stable money and credit conditions do not come in the near future many of the medium to larger banks will have to go. In the new bank borrower must buy 5 per cent of his loan in stock. The capital of the new bank will probably be \$100,000.

There is still great delay in getting loans thru the Federal Land Bank at Wichita. The local association has written about 2 million dollars of applications and up to January one loan only had been completed. A fair number have been approved but there is delay in completing the loans. Interest and other charges have accumulated in many cases until the loan applied for will not cover the indebtedness. Creditors are not willing to scale down their notes, so the loans are getting nowhere.

The Farm Bureau has taken orders for a pooled car of seed potatoes. This project has been handled satisfactorily by the Bureau for several years. Return post cards are mailed to farmers who have bought seed potatoes in the past and when the cards come back there are usually enough orders for one to several cars. The seed is treated as it is removed from the car. Farmers recognize the advantage of superior seed. It is likely the price of seed potatoes will advance during

the present month. There is a probable shortage of about 60 million bushels of potatoes if the normal amount is consumed and planted between now and June 1. During past depressions potatoes have always been the first crop to make a material recovery from low prices.

The price index of farm products is showing a healthy growth, but this is the season when farmers are not producing. Our main concern is a rapid return of farm purchasing power. This depends on how many units of farm products it takes to equal a dollar's worth of other commodities. A dozen eggs at one time would buy a hair cut, but until recently a hair cut took 4 or 5 dozen eggs, so farmers learned to cut one another's hair and a lot of barbers joined the ranks of the unemployed.

A reader from Northwestern Kansas wishes to know something about the consolidated school we have here. The school has been conducted about 13 years. The original indebtedness is being paid as rapidly as possible. Five districts united in the beginning. The cost of operation without the payments on the debt, is not excessive. On the basis of a quarter-section cost, the operation of the grade school and the retirement of debt, amounts at present to about \$40 to \$60 above the average cost of 1-room districts. A rural high school is operated in the same building with the grade consolidation, and the rural high levy this year is slightly less than the county high school levy outside of the district. Parents can figure whatever cost they wish for sending their children to high school but it hardly seems reasonable to assume many can send to any high school for less than the additional per quarter cost for the grade school, that we have.

The school has an enrollment of about 160 in grades and high school. It is the center of the community interests of a large territory. The value of having a high-grade institution cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Having the children at home until they are thru high school is a valuable part of the service. It is true the cost is more than that of the 1-room school and no high school training, but to make a fair comparison of cost add to the cost of 1-room schools the cost of sending the child to high school under your conditions. If he drives a car figure that in the comparison. If he boards in town and you hire a hand to help do the farm work, add that to the cost. From the viewpoint of the non-resident taxpayer, or the taxpayer who has no children, there is nothing that pleases better than a 1-room school, with an experienced teacher, and if you can manage some way to get the child to some high school, that is your business.

To Re-open Wheat Sign-Up

REMOVAL of 5,523,000 more acres of wheat land from production will be undertaken to bring the total U. S. output within the terms of the international wheat agreement. The U. S. agreed to reduce both its total production and export surplus by 15 per cent, or 45,800,000 acres from the base period of 1931-1933. Within the next 10 days, plans for making the reduction in addition to that already made under the wheat sign-up, will be presented to wheat growers. George E. Farrell, wheat chief of the Farm Administration, said the present 85 per cent sign-up of wheat growers would bring U. S. acreage down to about 58,800,000 acres. The expected harvest of winter wheat this year is placed at 33,332,000 acres, due to an unusual abandonment of wheat now seeded.

¶ We all enjoy Kansas Farmer very much.—Clara S. Gribben, Faulkner, Kan.

The Book of our Year

1 9 3 4 Y E A R B O O K



A Wyoming Rancher entrains for the Stock Yards (Photograph by Chas. J. Belden)

SWIFT & COMPANY'S Year Book for 1934 is out! You, who are interested in livestock and produce, will want to read every page of it.

You will learn from the chapter on "Meat Prices and Consumers' Incomes" (page 12) that the supply of hogs to be marketed and the incomes of office employes, professional people, artisans, workers in building trades, and all who work for wages determine the value of meat.

And the book explains—in a fascinating manner—something of the broadly diversified organization of Swift & Company (page 22).

The benefit to producers of low distribution costs is described on page 28. Reference is made to the fact that Swift & Company's profit, from all sources, averages only a fraction of a cent a pound.

If you would like a copy of Swift & Company's Year Book, please fill out and mail the coupon, and you will receive it, free of charge.

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Please mail me, without charge, a copy of your 1934 Year Book.

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THE HEAVES!**

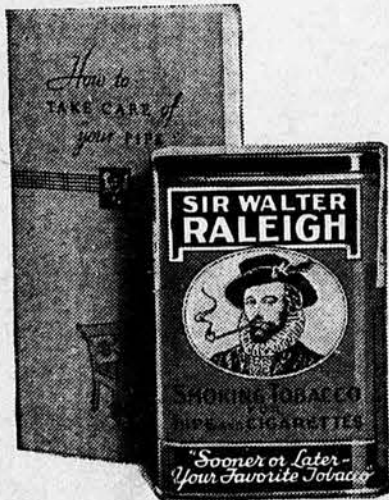


"DRY AND DUSTY HAY" was the Vet's diagnosis. But the real cause was perched right under the farmer's nose. A soggy pipe, a surly tobacco—and a good trotter gasped like an old plug.

Pipes—like horses—respond to steady grooming and good diet. We mean, a pack of pipe cleaners and a gentle, well-trained tobacco like Sir Walter Raleigh. It's a special selection of Kentucky Burleys, the strain that was meant for pipes. It's raised, cured, well seasoned and blended for coolness and fragrance. Try it. It's your kind of tobacco. Sir Walter is bringing a better flavor to pipes and a higher favor to pipe smoking.

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Louisville, Kentucky, Dept. KF-42

Send for **FREE** booklet



It's 15¢—AND IT'S MILDER

Plotting Against the Chinch Bug

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

WITH the first day of March, which is commonly known as the annual moving day for the farm renter, "just around the corner," the thoughts of everyone turn more and more toward spring and the work that the coming of spring naturally brings to the farm. On the morning this is being written, we can look back and say, "there has not yet been a winter this year."

By the time this appears in print the entire weather complexion may have changed, but to this date it has been the mildest winter I have ever lived thru. Probably the chinch bug thinks the same way about it, and to date he and all his most numerous family have lived thru in fine shape. They still are all right here ready to go to work populating the world with more chinch bugs to live off the products of the land when their usual time for doing these things arrive.

It now is up to us to do a little plotting against the chinch bug, not only in the way of plotting the crops grown in our fields so as to keep bug damage during the summer down to the minimum, but also to do all possible to destroy as many of the hords of bugs now in existence as we can. The bugs now appear to be everywhere. All rules pertaining to the hibernating habits of bugs in the past seem not to apply this season.

As a neighbor mentioned the other day, usually chinch bugs do not stay thru the winter in any great numbers in the cornfields, but they are there now. They also seem to be about everywhere else. Another neighbor says he pulled up a handful of green wild oats, last week, and he counted 115 lively bugs in the roots of that one small clump. So wherever the first cold spell of last fall drove the chinch bug into shelter, there is where he has stayed. Perhaps he had some forecasted information this was going to be a mild winter, and he was safe anywhere he cared to "bunk in." Anyhow, he still is safe and is going to be a lively chap to deal with.

Some years bugs are worse in oats than in wheat, and in other years it is just the reverse. Always, they seem to like barley best of all. It is up to us to be careful this spring where we locate the oats we are to sow. It is going to be a good plan to put oats out in a field by itself, if possible, and especially away from any crop chinch bugs will like to "chew on" when the oats has been harvested. Try to do this, not only in respect to your own crops, but also to the crops of your neighbor.

Some years ago, when chinch bugs had not been bothering for several years, we sowed a field to oats that cornered with the cornfield of a neighbor to the southwest, Jim Todd. The bugs had to cross the county road to get into Jim's corn, and also go southwest, which is contrary to the direction some believe bugs travel, but they did go southwest that year and completely cleaned up about 5 acres of corn for Jim. Mr. Todd is one of the best neighbors anyone ever had, and didn't get "sore" about it, and still likes to joke me about the time he helped to pasture our bugs, but this has since been a hint to me not to locate small grain crops where the bugs that seem to accumulate most will damage your own or your neighbor's corn, kafir, cane, or any other crop they feed on. It now seems up to us to plot against the chinch bug in more ways than one.

The writer of this, as the boys express it, "has been considerably on the gad this week." Having been drafted on the county committee that has helped to put across the corn-hog reduction program in this county, that work has taken much time, but just when in the thick of that work came a call to go to Chanute and help organize

Contrary to the winter rule the bugs are found anywhere and everywhere —A count showed 115 on the roots of a handful of wild oats, all very lively.

a production credit association that has for its working territory nine counties in southeast Kansas. The state of Kansas is being organized into 15 of these districts.

To make it better understood what this set-up is, I shall call this the Government bank for this district, organized for the purpose of lending money to farmers living within the district, this borrowed money to be used for carrying on a sane and business-like system of farming. The loans so made may be for a period of not less than 6 months and not more than 3 years, secured by a chattel on growing crops, livestock, poultry, machinery and other farm property. It in no sense competes with the local banks, but takes up in the new banking code where the local banker must leave off—the taking of notes on farm property for a longer period of maturity than the local banks can handle.

This new banking baby, which seems likely soon to grow into a thriving and thrifty young being, is not organized for profit, it is a Government institution, primarily managed from the Ninth Federal bank at Wichita for the four states of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, but locally managed by a board of directors composed of one from each county in the district as organized. I have been studying and otherwise "looking into this thing" for a long time, and it seems to me that in this bank, altho that is not really its name, the Government at last is reaching out with credit in a way that really will help the farmer, and still not work a hardship on the local bank, by taking business away from this very necessary home institution.

This farmers' bank is for the farmer who needs some credit for a longer period of time than his local banker can accommodate him, even tho he has ample grain, growing crops or livestock to offer as security. Such banks, altho the Government calls them associations, now are being set up in Kansas. One was organized in Chanute, last week, for the nine counties of southeast Kansas, and you will soon learn more of the details when all "get to going." This is a part of the New Deal that slowly is being worked out and unfolded to the public, and I believe it will help to bring to us sooner the better day that is coming.

While the writer has been doing this gadding around, the boys at home improved the springlike weather that early February gave us by terracing another 30-acre field. This just about completes the terracing of all our farm land, the remaining two fields, one of them a small one, really do not need terracing, as they lie so there is no washing. There is a little of what engineers call "sheet erosion," but this carries away little fertility except in times of flood, and floods are hard to control with anything. But terracing will control the washing away of the fertility of your farm, flood or no flood, keeping all of it on the field except that part which gets away as a dissolved solution in the water. This is all that gets away in sheet erosion—the part of the soil that is dissolved in the water. And do not forget there is more of your best soil gets away from you in this way than you think there is.

The terracing that was done by the boys last week is to take care of "what's coming," not what is here at this time. Everywhere I have been in "gadding around" the folks complain of their wells failing, ponds going dry and a scarcity of water more acute than ever known before at this season of the year.

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DAIRY

Try for Smaller Dairy Output

Many Are Turning to Pasture and Legumes for Cow Feed

NO MARKED improvement in prices of dairy products is expected during 1934, but things probably will be adjusted so conditions of 1933 will not be repeated. These adjustments will be brought about by forces tending to reduce the quantity of dairy products, and by the government's efforts to increase the income of dairy farmers. This was the dairy outlook given Farm and Home Week visitors by George Montgomery of the college. After saying that years of effort by dairymen to develop high-producing herds that would return a profit when liberally fed, has tended to increase the cost of producing each pound of butterfat, H. W. Cave of dairy husbandry department, added: "Until there is an increase in the public's buying power, it would seem wise for dairy farmers to study the low cost of producing a pound of fat rather than feeding for maximum production. That will only contribute more to the already large surplus. Using a roughage ration will give about as much return above feed cost as a full ration despite the fact that production will be reduced 25 to 30 per cent. Many farmers find it pays to change their system of farming to one where they depend chiefly on permanent pasture and legumes."

If 32 million farm folks used butter on the table every day, it might cost less than abstaining from it.

Kansas Dairy Leaders

FIVE organizations of Kansas dairymen held business meetings at Manhattan Farm and Home Week. Officers of the Kansas State Dairy Association, re-elected, are:

Robert Romig, Topeka, president; Grover Meyer, Basehor, vice-president; and W. H. Riddell, Kansas State College, secretary-treasurer.

Officers of the Kansas Jersey Cattle Club are:

Charles Gilliland, Mayetta, president; Carl Francisco, Edna, vice-president; and Don Wheelock, Clay Center, secretary-treasurer.

The Kansas Ayrshire Breeders Association will hold three field days in the summer, at Lawrence, May 22; at Hutchinson, May 23, and at Colby, May 25. New officers are:

John Keas, Effingham, president; Fred Strickler, Nickerson, vice-president; W. H. Riddell, Kansas State College, secretary-treasurer; Homer Huffman, Abilene, and E. H. Coles, Colby, directors.

Officers of the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association are:

Grover Meyer, Basehor, president; R. C. Beezley, Girard, vice-president; and H. W. Cave, Kansas State College, secretary-treasurer.

The Guild of Gopatis, organization of dairymen having herds with a recorded average production of 300 pounds of fat annually for each cow, elected R. L. Evans, Hutchinson, president.

Dairy Work Gets Ahead

W. H. MARTIN

PRODUCTION of vitamin D milk and of soft-curd milk started by several Kansas dairymen during the last year, shows Kansas dairymen are not asleep on their job.

Adoption of the standard milk ordinance, insuring a system of milk control, also improvement in the quality of market milk sold in Kansas cities and towns, is one of the important developments in Kansas.

Considerable progress also has been made in improving Kansas butter, particularly in Washington and Nemaha counties, where thru successful co-operation, dairymen are able to get top price for butterfat. Neutralizing and pasteurizing cream, and the use of starter for flavor produc-

tion, have enhanced the market value of the product. These things show there is plenty of room for the dairy industry to do better.

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

THE STOVER HAMMER MILL

- (1) Cuts Winter Feeding Costs 35%
- (2) Assures Well Balanced Rations
- (3) Increases Meat Production 20%



LEWIS' LYE

Lewis' Lye-Fed Hogs Make Bigger Gains with Less Feed

Send for Free Information. Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. 20 N. Wacker, Chicago

NOW 10¢

If It Ever Freezes Hard

ABOUT one-half of Kansas only can normally expect good, natural ice. The ice harvest season usually is short, so those planning to store ice should have everything in readiness. Allow 40 cubic feet of space for every ton to be stored.

Try Sorghums for Cows

WITH farmers able to hold corn on the farm, an increase in the cost of this grain may be expected. Where grain sorghums are available, they can be substituted for corn in any of the rations for dairy cattle. When ground they are only 6 to 8 per cent less valuable than corn-chop.

Sell the Poor Milkers

ONLY good dairy cows justify good feeding methods, considering present prices of dairy products. Even at low prices for beef, it is better to dispose of these dairy cows rather than take the loss due to their low yield while waiting for their beef value to increase.—J. B. F.

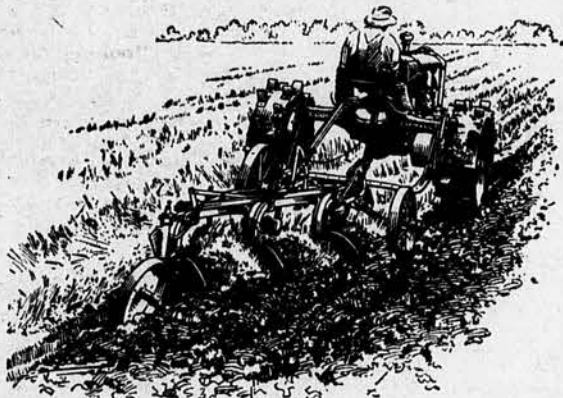
Summer Milk in Winter

W. H. RIDDELL

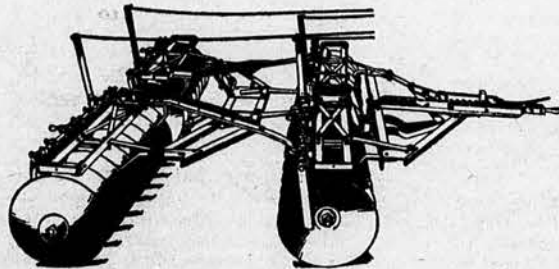
NEW methods of ensiling roughage crops are being studied with a view of making winter milk more on par with summer milk produced in pasture. New interest in the effect of rations on milk will result in better pasture maintenance thru the grazing season. Summer milk in winter is the goal of the dairyman. Much recent work demonstrates the importance of the legume hays in the dairy cow's ration.

Sell Butter and Buy Oleo

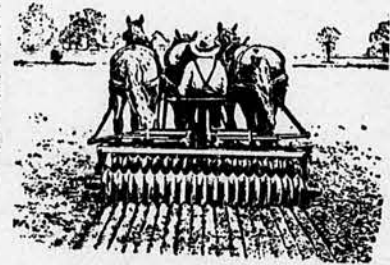
CHECKING up sales of butter in its neighborhood, the Shelbina Democrat finds that at one Missouri chain store, where creamery butter is sold at no country butter, 40 pounds of oleo are bought for every single pound of butter. At another, where some country butter is sold as well as creamery butter, the ratio is 15 pounds of oleo to one of butter. At an independent store where both creamery and country butter are sold, it was less than 2 pounds of oleo for 1 of butter. It is not an unusual sight, says the Democrat, to see a man sell cream and use the money to buy oleomargarine. Which is something to do with the over-supply and the resultant low price.



A McCormick-Deering Little Genius Plow being pulled by a Farmall 30 Tractor.

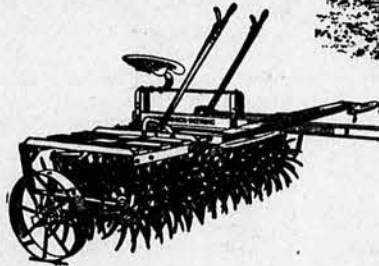


The McCormick-Deering Soil Pulverizer is one of the best tools you can use for working down seed beds, mulching and cultivating young row crops, and for spring-cultivating wheat and alfalfa. It is built in single and double gangs, rolling capacities from 48 to 121 inches. Extension gang attachments available.



The McCormick-Deering Rotary Hoe is invaluable for breaking crusts and for blind and early cultivation of corn, peas, beans, cotton, mint, beets, etc. It maintains proper tillage conditions in seed beds from the time they are prepared for seeding until crops are high enough for safe cultivation with shovel cultivators.

The No. 9 Tractor Disk Harrow heads the long list of harrows available in the McCormick-Deering line. The frame of the No. 9 is so designed that the disks of both front and rear gangs automatically assume the desired cutting angle with the first forward movement of the tractor—and they straighten just as quickly when the tractor is backed. The rear disks split the ridges formed by the front disks with an accuracy never before attained in disk harrow operation.



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Chicago, Illinois



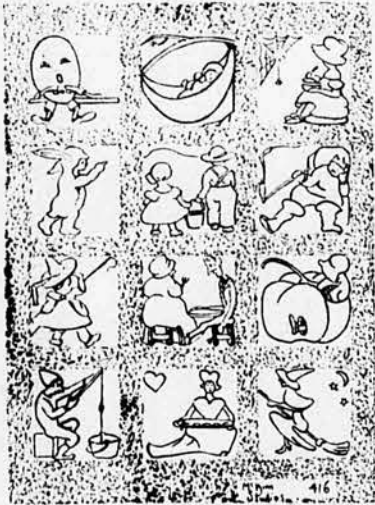
McCORMICK-DEERING PLOWS and TILLAGE TOOLS

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

Mother Goose Crib Quilt

TO BE EMBROIDERED



BEST beloved of childhood friends are the Mother Goose folk. Twelve favorites—Humpty-Dumpty, Rock-a-bye Baby, Miss Muffet, Bye Baby Bunting, Jack and Jill, Old King Cole, Bo Peep, Jack Sprat, Peter Pumpkin's Wife, Simple Simon, Queen of Hearts and Old Mother Goose herself—are stamped on finest firm white muslin in quilt block size. Each block is 9 inches square and the 12 set together with 3-inch strips of any favorite color will make an ample crib quilt. Or the set may be expanded into a larger bed size for an older child's room by alternating the embroidered blocks with plain ones and adding a wider border. Kindergarten blue boil-proof floss to embroider these nursery sketches in outline or running stitch is included with each set of stamped blocks. If you don't want the blue floss, please specify the color you would like. Package No. 416, including the 12 Mother Goose blocks and amble embroidery floss, is 40 cents. Address orders: Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

So We're Both Satisfied

THE FARM WIFE

I WOULDN'T want to be a farmer's wife," said Sue, "all that work, gardening, no conveniences, poultry to care for, and ugh! cows to milk."

"I wouldn't want to be a city gal," said I, "so little to busy idle hands, no fresh air, no quiet, no clean spring water, no chickens to fry, no neighbors, no real country cream!"

And then we laughed together, Sue and I. But the fact is, those are still my sentiments, exactly!

Better Cook Pork Well

CARELESS cooking of pork may result in the painful and sometimes fatal disease trichinosis. This is caused by small parasites known as trichinae that sometimes are present in the muscle tissue of pork. The 20-month's study of trichinosis in one large city, shows that the disease affects persons of both sexes and all ages, but is most common among Italians and Germans

How Would You Spend It?

IF YOU had \$50 to spend on the house, say, what would you do with it, or what did you do with it if some of the wheat bonus check went that way? That's a doubled-barreled kind of question. Answer any part of it that appeals to you. There will be a dollar for every good letter on this subject we can find room for. Address Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

who have apparently retained their native fondness for raw or imperfectly cooked pork. However, about one-fourth of the cases were Americans. Trichinosis is fatal to about 5 per cent of the cases. When pork is thoroughly cooked, there is no danger whatever.

She Just Can't Embroider

MAGGIE'S COUSIN

MAGGIE did the work of a man on the farm her husband left her. She plowed and harrowed and sowed and reaped for 5 years before another man came along.

"Gosh," she told me, "I don't know whether I ought to marry Jim or not—but it'd sure be swell to stay in the house again. I could do some fancy-work and cook something besides fried potatoes and sometimes just sit and rest . . . gosh!"

Maggie married Jim 2 years ago. I stopped to see her this noon. She and Jim were just coming in from the field! "You go put some potatoes on, Jim," she said. "I'll take care of the horses; I want to tend to Baldy's sore foot."

So Jim went to the house. I stayed to watch Maggie's strong brown hands as she cared for the injured horse. I saw her chapped brown face smiling and heard her hearty laugh. She was happy outdoors. I understand, if the neighbors don't, why Maggie just couldn't go back to fancywork.

We'd Let Him Freeze

MRS. C. W. H.

MR. BLANK loves (yes loves) to lie abed cold mornings. Doubtless he has a sense of humor but in some way the jokes he plays on his wife always seem lacking that funny something that tickles our funnybone.

In early fall he brought home a tiny basket and made his wife the offer of 5 cents each morning to get up and build the fire. Mary agreed. The basket was hung high so Mr. Blank must climb on a chair each day to drop his nickle in.

All winter Mary left the warm covers and instead of the icy floor felt herself rocking cozily to and fro in the rocker which by spring she would have enough nickles to buy.

Spring came, but it didn't bring Mary's chair for when she got the basket down she found she had been paid each day with the same nickle making her a grand total of 5 cents.

Mad? No, she's so used to Mr. Blank's ways she seems completely disillusioned. I've never seen her "mad" since she found the store account where he had sold the eggs all winter for cash and charged the groceries.

Marrying the Wrong Girl

NEIGHBOR GIRL

I'M HELPING to furnish a house—a tiny white house on a rented farm where elms will leaf out soon and the daffodils will spring up along the stone walk. I picked out the wallpaper for the four small rooms; I chose the paint for the woodwork; I helped lay the linoleums and arrange the furniture and hang the curtains. Such a pretty house—for a bride.

But I'm not the bride. I'm just a neighbor girl who happens to love the bridegroom. When he brings the bride here to live—well, I'm saving my money to go away. . .

Outsmarted the Culler

FARMER ANN

A POULTRY dealer was buying our young roosters. My husband was catching them, I held them and the buyer culled them. He handed back several saying they would not go as firsts—they had crooked breasts, they

were not fat or they had too many pin feathers. He handed back one saying it had all three things wrong with it. I held it a few minutes waiting for my husband to bring more chickens and take that one back. The buyer reached again for the rooster and to my surprise ran his hands over it and placed it in the cage saying it was a fine bird.

That was too good. I whispered to my husband and he brought back one or two of the culls each time he came back. Some of them the dealer culled out again and some of them he took, not knowing he had culled them out once. Men are just that consistent.

A Setting for the Home

L. F. C.

WE planned our budget to include each spring some planting to beautify our home. But this spring, in order to "balance the budget," we must needs beautify without much aid of cash. We have no shade west of the house, and since ash trees are beautiful, make a rapid growth and do not readily break in storms, we shall set some small ash seedlings at selected points west.

A spot about 2 feet square will be spaded deeply, the soil thoroly enriched with manure and the seedlings set. Then by mulching and watering some this summer if necessary, you'd be surprised!

Then we like to have some sort of growing screen around the back fence to hide the chicken yard background. Hollyhocks, cannas, sunflowers, Virginia creeper, climbing roses, we have used, and they are lovely for a part of the season, but why not an evergreen background? There are lots of seedling cedars growing in a pasture close and we are going to lift these with a good chunk of sod on the roots, and transfer them to a trench prepared and enriched just inside the back fence. They grow slowly, but in the meantime the annuals can be used and perhaps some day we will enjoy a nice cedar hedge, lovely the year round.

Holds Flower Pots Steady

OUR window sill was so narrow the flower pots were jarred off when ever the door was slammed suddenly. We bought a bow-end curtain rod to match the one the curtain hung from and fastened it at the edge of the window sill. It holds the flower pots secure and looks nice too.—Mrs. A. L. R.

The Way to Sew Fine Seed

WHEN sowing fine garden seeds, mix them with an equal amount of sand. Sow them carefully by shaking them from an envelope. They scatter evenly and not too thick.—Mrs. Nellie Loftis.

Be It Pie or Potatoes

TRY THESE RECIPES

Carrot Pie—This is very good—a fine imitation of pumpkin pie. Wash, scrape and dice carrots; cover with water and boil until tender; mash fine. To 1½ cups mashed carrots, add 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs well beaten, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon ginger, a pinch of salt, 1½ cups milk; put in unbaked crust and bake as you would pumpkin pie.—Mrs. Emily Lewis, Cuba, Kan.

Ham with Scalloped Potatoes—Dredge lightly with flour one slice of ham ½-inch thick, then fry it on both sides until a light brown. Cover with white sauce and bake in oven 25 minutes; turn and bake 25 minutes again. Slice potatoes in rather thick slices and boil until almost done; place in casserole, spread white sauce over potatoes and put the ham on top. Bake about 25 minutes.—Mrs. E. L., Republic Co.

Quick Devil's Food Cake—This is delicious and never fails. Into a mixing bowl put 1 cup sour cream, 2 eggs and a teaspoon of vanilla. Beat thoroly. Sift thoroly 2 cups flour, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon soda and 3 heaping tablespoons of cocoa; then stir into the bowl of other ingredients. Beat altogether 2 minutes. Bake in layers and put together with this sour cream icing. Boil together 1½ cups sugar and ¼ cup of sour cream until the soft-ball stage is reached. Remove from fire and add 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cool and beat until creamy and thickened. Spread on cake.—Mrs. Charles Mikesell, R. 2, Belleville, Kan.

How the Garden Helped

I HAVE only about ¼ acre for a garden but last year sold \$86.67 worth of truck from it, besides what we used and gave to neighbors. I have sold garden truck for 3 years. I have managed for 6 years to have something to eat from the garden the year round. I am now selling parsnips, onions, turnips, curly kale and turnip greens. My garden not only pays me well but I enjoy it immensely.—Mrs. Alice McDonald, Scott Co.

Wear a Bow Somewhere

CHILD'S FICHU FROCK



2648—Small daughter will look darling in this cute model of red and white dimity print. The fichu collar is white lawn. Note how it bows at the back. It can also be made with long sleeves. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with ⅓ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

362—Peplum blouse for general day wear. Hairy woollens in checks and plaids, tie silk in regimental stripes and crepe silk are practical for ordinary daytime occasions. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material.

368—Has the slimming cross-closure bodice of which matrons are so fond. Into the bargain it's as simple as A, B, C, to make it. Black crepe silk with satin in off-white shade is a smart choice. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

399—A pretty little dress—easy to wear and keep in order. It is fashioned of rough crepe silk in light navy blue with vivid red accents in velveteen shoulder bow and belt. It's as simple as can be to make with its raglan cut sleeves and slim straight skirt. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

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

POULTRY

Hope in Poultry Price Outlook

Feed Up 50 to 100 Per Cent But Fewer Layers in Kansas

THE most favorable thing in the poultry price outlook is improved business conditions, said Morris Evans, of the college, before 384 folks attending poultry day of Farm and Home Week. "But this is not a year for expansion in the poultry industry."

His figures show egg prices averaged higher in January this year than in January 1933, but poultry prices were lower.

The number of layers on Kansas farms is slightly less than a year ago, and egg production is much lower than for several years. Sales of eggs and poultry in 1933 beat those of 1932. Just now feed prices are unfavorable compared to last year, being 50 to 100 per cent higher.

Not Under Chick Code

FARMERS may buy all the hatching eggs they wish without coming under the "Hatchery Code," provided the chicks are for their flocks and are not to be sold as chicks. Farmers also may sell all the eggs for hatching they please, at any price they can get, without coming under the code.

There has been considerable misunderstanding about this. Some have been thinking they could not buy eggs to set for their own use without paying the \$2 license fee. That is not true.

Layers Beat Wheat Crop



C. F. Errebo

SINGLE Comb White Leghorn hens make a living for C. F. Errebo on a 10-acre tract near Dodge City. Errebo rents a section of wheat land in Ford county, but because of drouth his wheat farming has been a total failure for 2 years, and his flock of 600 to 700 layers has kept the family. Baby chicks and selected market eggs, are the main sources of income from the flock. This is a typical example of how poultry may supply a year-around income and take the hazard out of farming in Western Kansas.

New Poultry Champions

KANSAS poultry champions for 1933, announced last week at Manhattan, are: L. B. Stants, Abilene; Mrs. C. F. King, Nickerson, and C. F. Errebo, Dodge City. O. B. Sharits, Newton, won the poultry judging contest; Mrs. Leo B. Bruce, Stillwell, second, and Mrs. John Brunner, Elmo, third. It seems Kansas women know their chickens. The three champions received engraved silver water pitchers.

Hens Made the Most Money



Mrs. C. F. King

THE Single Comb Rhode Island Reds owned by Mrs. C. F. King, Nickerson, are Kansas certified. And the flock of about 800 layers is an important money-maker on the King farm of 336 acres. In 1933, they provided 40 per cent of the farm returns. The chief source of income is the sale of hatching eggs. Some are shipped to California, others are sold to Kansas hatcherymen. Several Rhode Island Red hens and pullets are mated to Barred Rock males for producing cross-bred broiler chicks. Mrs. King's brooding report shows that 97 per cent of 1,550 chicks hatched were raised to 3 weeks old, and 94½ per cent to 6 weeks last season.

Why Town Folks Don't Buy

KANSAS leads all states in the amount of poultry eaten to the person on farms, but town folks use very little, says L. F. Payne, of the college. "One reason is that poultry is not offered in many places dressed and drawn ready to cook. Another is wrong methods of killing and dressing birds which are displayed on the markets." It looks as if there is room for many Kansas poultrymen to build up a special customer route, offer-

ing chickens that are dressed right ready for cooking. Payne has worked out correct methods of starving, flushing, killing, dressing, drawing, trussing, disjoints, splitting and boning poultry.

Use in Brooders Also

LARGE cardboard boxes discarded by merchants make fine lining for poultry houses. Or you might find use for some good wallboard. The linings keep the poultry houses warm and reduce the drop in eggs during cold weather. And if you don't have a strawloft—well, just ask the man who has changed to 'em.

Hens Must Pass Trapnest

TRAP-NESTING his Single Comb White Leghorns for a half dozen years has made a poultry champion of L. B. Stants, of Abilene. He specializes in pedigreed baby chicks, among them breeding cockerels. He operates a small hatchery, but sells chicks only from his flock. For several years Stants has been president of the Kansas Record of Performance Association, and is well known in the state as a poultry inspector for that association.



L. B. Stants

A Good Chicken Market

TO INCREASE consumption of poultry, G. T. Klein, of the college, suggests a drive to make dressed birds easier for town folks to get, also that farm folks can more chickens and preserve more in cold storage. Mrs. Karl Gibson, who manages the Montgomery County Farm Bureau women's market, finds sales are increased by putting chickens up in attractive packages. "Medium-sized fowls are preferred by most customers. If you sell hens dressed pick the young ones. Pressed chicken finds ready sale. Experiments with chicken salad, stuffed baked chicken and canned chicken have not been so successful. Dressed squabs sell well."

To Lessen Cost of Eggs

A GOOD ration for lowering the cost of eggs is 15 to 16 pounds of corn, kafir, or milo, and 4 gallons of skim-milk or buttermilk daily for 100 mature birds. With corn at 90 cents a hundred and milk at 1 cent a gallon it would cost 18 cents a day to feed 100 hens. A flock in laying condition should average 36 eggs a day. These at November prices would be worth 58 cents, or 40 cents a day more than the cost of feed. Using these figures, it would be necessary for 100 hens to lay 12 eggs daily to pay for their feed, or 19 eggs daily to meet the total cost of feed, labor and overhead at November prices.—L. F. Payne.

Wonderful FOR CHICKS

GERMOZONE

"Carries on in the Crop" Germozone is a splendid preventive, so treatment, for digestive disorders and simple diarrheas. Chicks pick up bits of disease germs. These go into the crop. Germozone's powerful germ-killing power is not used up in the drinking water. It carries on and destroys molds and disease germs with which it comes in contact IN THE CROP. More than just a disinfectant for the drink. For grown fowls also. Especially valuable for Occular Roup. See free 64-page-see-Way textbook on poultry diseases. 12-oz. bottle, 75c; 32-oz., \$1.50. At your Lee dealer, or from factory postpaid. If you have never tried Germozone, send 10c for 4-oz. bottle postpaid. GEO. H. LEE CO. 260 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

Buy Now! At Lowest Price Ever Offered!

Last Chance to Buy at Present Low Prices!

Send quick for Free Melotte Catalog. "Last Chance" prices, 30-day free trial and \$5 per month offers. This may be your last chance to buy at lowest prices in Melotte history! Use the Melotte 30 days FREE. See how much MORE cream it gets. Write for present LOW PRICES today—before inflation may make it necessary to raise our price. The Melotte Separator, E. B. Robson, 2843 W. 19th St., Dept. 29-52 Chicago, Ill.

NEW LOW MODEL MELOTTE

STOP COCCIDIOSIS

Baby chicks and young birds up to six weeks old may be saved from COCCIDIOSIS and other intestinal infections may be controlled by giving IROQUIN in the drinking water and feeding in the mash. This preparation has been universally endorsed by leading hatcherymen and poultry raisers all over the country. You run no risk as we guarantee IROQUIN. \$1.00 brings enough to treat 100 birds 30 days. This is the cheapest livability insurance that you can buy. We pay postage.

POULTRY WORM TABLETS Guaranteed to eliminate both round and tape worms in your flock. Prepared from a combination of Kamale, Calomel, and Nicotine—these drugs are well known for their positive and quick action in ridding fowls of all kinds of worms. Dosage: One tablet for hens and two for turkeys and geese; one-half tablet for young birds. 100 tablets for \$1.00. Money back if they fail. We pay postage.

PEERLESS LABORATORIES, Kaw Station, Kansas City, Kan.

Shumway's "Wilt Proof" GIANT ASTERS

All Shades, All Colors, Mammoth Flowers. We tell you how to grow them. Write today—we will send you enough seed to grow 150 beautiful Giant Shaggy Asters. Also our Big 1934 Catalog of Seeds and Plants. Over 500 illustrations. FREE. Send 3c Stamp to Cover Postage. R. H. SHUMWAY SEEDSMAN, Box 506 Rockford, Illinois Established 1870

To End a Cough In a Hurry, Mix This at Home

Saves Big Dollars! No Cooking!

Millions of housewives have found that by mixing their own cough medicine, they get a purer, more effective remedy. They use a recipe which costs only one-fourth as much as ready-made medicine, but which really has no equal for breaking up obstinate coughs. From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of ipecac. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add granulated sugar syrup to fill up the pint. The syrup is easily made with 2 cups sugar and one cup water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. It's no trouble at all, and makes the most effective remedy that money could buy. Keeps perfectly, and children love its taste. Its quick action in loosening the phlegm, clearing the air passages, and soothing away the inflammation, has caused it to be used in more homes than any other cough remedy. Finex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its healing effect on throat membranes. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

Makes Ironing Easy No Sticking No Scorching



With ordinary, old-fashioned lump or gloss starch, wax or paraffin must be used to keep the iron from sticking. Unless it is clear and smooth, free from lumps and specks, ironing will be difficult. Faultless Starch comes to you completely and correctly prepared. No guesswork. Just add hot or cold water for faultless results.

FREE Attractive, heat-resisting hot iron holder in exchange for a box top from Faultless Starch. Every housewife should have one. Also interesting FREE Booklet "Correct Starching Saves Time, Labor and Clothes." Send coupon below and box top today!

Name _____
Address _____
FAULTLESS STARCH COMPANY
Station A KANSAS CITY, MO.

NOT A SOFT-SHELLED EGG FOR 90 DAYS

PRINTED without further comment is this letter post marked from Watsonville, California:

"Our results in NOPCO XX feeding have shown us real value. . . . Ours is a thoroughbred Leghorn breeding farm so we demand high fertility. NOPCO XX has increased that by enabling us to feed a 50% protein mash to breeders, both male and female, while 15% was as high as we dared feed previously for fear of overtaxing the egg production faculties and thereby reducing fertility for reproduction. . . . And this year (1932) our two-year old hens, as a flock laid as well as they did in their pullet year and our three-year old hens laid as heavily as they did in their second year. Usually we have had a decrease of 33¼% each year. We have made no other change in stock, housing, care nor feeding except to feed 20% mash with NOPCO XX. . . . As members of the Poultry Association, the size, shell-texture and 'style' of such eggs as we sell commercially is of paramount consequence. . . . We have not had a soft shelled egg for 90 days from old or young. . . . Our grading has more than doubled in percentage of the Association's very highest grading and we have their remittance blanks to prove it."

If you're not a poultryman—show this ad to your neighbor who is. He will want a copy of "Twenty Years of Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding." Copies of this sent without charge and postpaid to anyone addressing a letter to: NOPCO, 54 Essex St., Harrison, N.J. No. 18

LOWEST PRICES
GALLOWAY'S NEW SEPARATOR
Most Improved Cream Separator ever produced and guaranteed by Galloway's Ball Bearings make easiest turning. New type bowl very fast, close skimmer—pays for separator in extra butterfat saved. Present low price saves \$50 on cost. Now—but cannot last long. Get a new Galloway Masterpiece Separator on 30 days' trial—on terms low as \$8 per month with best trade-in deal for your old machine. FREE Catalog THE GALLOWAY CO. Box 517, Waterloo, Iowa

Our Busy Neighbors

Yes Indeed

☐ A temple, a school, a road and a bond issue—that civilization.

☐ Darwin was wrong. The monkey never howls for a new leader because bananas are scarce.

☐ Just a little drink and life, liberty and the pursuit of pedestrians, is now guaranteed by the Constitution.

☐ Short history of woman: Weeps because her doll broke; weeps because her heart is broken; weeps because her man is broke.

☐ Of course Rockefeller could have built many churches with the money spent on one in New York, but doubtless he knows where it is needed most.

Perhaps Glad He Made It

DID you ever notice that when a rooster crosses the road in front of an automobile and escapes with his life that the first thing he does is to stop and crow?

He Made Himself a Job

LACK of a job didn't stop Art Summers, Gove City. He has been buying up second-hand saw blades and making their saw steel into almost any kind of a knife the buyer desired. His knives sell readily.

First Melon of the Year

A WATERMELON placed in the basement of Armstrong Brothers store at Toronto last fall, was forgotten until discovered January 22. Those who sampled it then found the first watermelon of 1934 in good condition and palatable.

Midnight Butchering Party

THERE was a butchering bee on Elba Bowman's farm, near Centerville, the other night. But Bowman didn't know of it until he went to the hog lot the next morning. A thief butchered one of his largest hogs and took it away.

Hog Too Large to Scald

FROM a 500-pound hog butchered by W. F. Ramey, near Hugoton, 23 gallons of lard were obtained and 40 pounds of sausage. As no barrel could be found large enough for scalding the hog, it was necessary to skin it and that's a job.

Big Fellow Was All Hog

WHEN J. N. Walden and his sons on their farm near Hoxie, butcher a hog, they choose a good one. The latest one could stick his head up over a three-board truck. He weighed 780 pounds, but wasn't fat, producing only 24 gallons of lard.

Wasn't So Reassuring

WHEN Jesse Johnson, of the Capper Publications, went to call on a Missouri farmer over near Bolivar not long ago, the man was out at the barn. His son was greasing a wagon. As Jesse started to the barn he spied a big vicious looking dog. "Will he bite?" he asked. "Maybe not," replied the boy.

Shot During a Wolf Hunt

IN a wolf hunt near Keats, U. R. Zeller, jr., was shot accidentally. The proceeds of three hunts and two collections at the round-ups, netting \$75, were used to pay his hospital and doctor bills. Wolf round-ups are great sport. It is fine to be rid of the chicken-killers. But hunters have to be careful.

Living the Simple Life

FOR nearly 63 years Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Richner, both 88, have lived in their farm home near Winkler without a telephone, daily newspaper, radio or car. That is living the simple life. Mr. and Mrs. Richner were born within 100 miles of each other in Europe, but did not meet until they came to this country. They were married in Illinois in 1869. A year later they

came to Kansas, homesteading near Fancy Creek, Riley county, where they still live. Their first home was a log cabin. They had no trouble with the Indians because they let them take grain and vegetables without argument. They also experienced the hardships of grasshoppers, drought, hot winds, hail storms and twisters, but were not dismayed by them.

It Was a Good Dinner

A SHAWNEE county woman who had a company dinner Thanksgiving, weighed-in all her guests, then weighed them out after the dinner, awarding a prize to the guest who was 5½ pounds heavier after the meal. One of the women guests gained 3½ pounds during the dinner—just enough to "kick" about but not enough to win the prize.

Turkey Pool's Good Profits

FARMERS near Hebron cleared several thousand dollars during the holiday season thru their turkey marketing pool which shipped 2,300 turkeys to New York Thanksgiving and another shipment of 1,600 Christmas week. The turkeys were dressed and placed in cold storage under direction of E. A. Schoenrock, a member of the club. Shipments were timed to reach New York just before the holiday in each case.

Corn Piled in the Open

GREAT piles of corn are to be seen on many farms in Sherman and Cheyenne counties, the product of Sherman county's largest corn crop, totaling 3,850,000 bushels. Some of the larger farms have thousands of bushels of cured corn piled up in the open. On the E. S. House farm near Goodland, one such pile covers several acres. This corn now is moving to market and putting quite a bit of money into circulation. Also it is providing some employment.

Returned His Wheat Check

WHEN Farmer J. H. Hoehn of Wilmore, sent his wheat check for \$167.43 back to Washington with word that he could use the money nicely but believed there were others who needed it more, the Farm Administration was pleasantly surprised. The check came back to Mr. Hoehn with a note of thanks from Chester C. Davis, farm administrator, saying he could not legally transfer the check to relief agencies. He suggested Mr. Hoehn give the money to the Red Cross or to some local relief committee.

Dust Storm From Dakota

THE night of Saturday, February 3, following an almost summer day of 75 degrees temperature, a dust storm from South Dakota covered most of Northeastern Kansas with a haze. At times it was almost impossible to discern the white way lights of Topeka, except as misty halos, as in a foggy night. The wind rose in the late afternoon and by night was almost a gale. Press dispatches from South Dakota told of a high wind sweeping across the Dakota bad lands and barren earth uncovered by its usual protection of snow, carrying vast clouds of dust before it.

Kansas Girl's Cans First

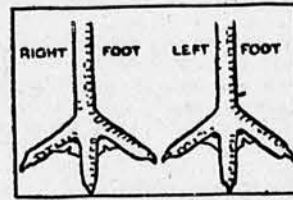
A KANSAS girl, Betty Lou Maupin, has just been notified that she won first place in the 4-H club's canning contest at the Chicago World's Fair, with five jars of canned cauliflower, spinach, green beans, tomatoes, and carrots. She won first in the home county contest last year and first and fourth in the Ball contest at the Hutchinson fair last fall, also at the Topeka fair and second at Hutchinson in the 4-H vegetable contest, besides winning the gold medal in the Kerr contest at Hutchinson. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Maupin, of Silver Lake, Shawnee county.

☐ How much alike people are in general, but how different in detail!

Now We Can Mark Everything on the Farm Except the Hired Man

Let's Catch Those Thieves!

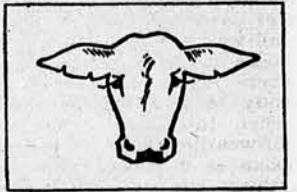
At last, we have it—a method for marking practically everything on the farm that can be stolen. The marks are permanent, dependable and, best of all, inexpensive.



After receiving several thousand reports of theft and co-operating with the peace officers and Protective Service Members in an attempt to catch the thieves, the Protective Service was fully convinced that one of our biggest needs in the war against thievery was a dependable and yet inexpensive method of marking property for identification. Some months ago, we introduced a system of poultry marking which has proven so popular that more than 80,000 Service Members are now using it. But since poultry stealing constitutes less than one-third of the total thefts reported to us, over a period of months, we saw the necessity of marking livestock and other farm property.

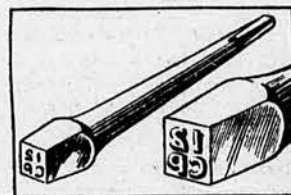
Just Sharp Knife for Poultry—Livestock

In our search for a convenient and reliable mark for poultry, we worked with the Department of Poultry Husbandry, Kansas State College. The result was a system made up of 50 permanent individual marks. The marking is done by the use of a sharp knife. There are six points to be marked. Four are made by slitting the web of the foot and two by clipping off the first finger of the wing. The 50 individual marks are obtained by different combinations of these six points. Mark No. 12 consists of a slit on both sides of the right foot and on the left side of the left foot as shown in the illustration. The best time for marking is when the chick is about two weeks old, although older birds can be marked successfully. The slit heals quickly and leaves a V-shaped notch easily observed.



In marking livestock, the ears are slit at one or more of six different positions—in the end of the ear, at the outer under side, and at the inner under side. Mark No. 12 is shown in the picture. There are 50 different individual marks for livestock corresponding to the 50 poultry marks.

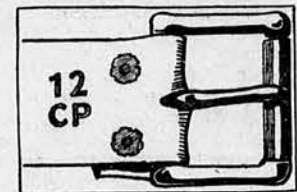
Bloodhound Thief Catcher for the Rest



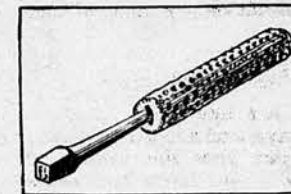
All farm property other than poultry and livestock is marked by a newly invented device called "The Bloodhound Thief Catcher." It is a metal instrument with raised letters and figures on its base. These letters and figures can be stamped or branded on various farm articles. Mark No. 1 is a figure 1 over letters CP (Capper Publications). Mark No. 2 is the figure 2 over CP and so on up to 50 over CP.

Stamp Harness, Saddles, Batteries, Etc.

To mark harness or saddles, the raised letters on the Bloodhound Thief Catcher are stamped at various points by tapping the device with a hammer. The illustration shows how mark No. 12 will appear on leather. Harness should be stamped in several places, usually where the leather is double as this will insure a permanent mark. The stamp can be made in positions where it will not be noticed unless one is searching for it. Batteries can be stamped by the Bloodhound Thief Catcher on the lead plate at the top. Various farm implements with wooden parts such as hammers, shovels, cultivators, also furniture of all kinds can be given a permanent mark by stamping with this device.



Brand Tires, Meat, Clothing



The Bloodhound Thief Catcher can be converted into a branding iron by inserting the small end into a large corncob. Heat the base of the device and you can brand your individual mark on tires, cured meat, clothing and various articles subject to theft. A little practice will enable one to determine the proper temperature to get best results.

Mark Reliable but Inexpensive

One of the most attractive features about the new marking system is the fact that the price is so low every farmer can afford to mark his property. The objection to many systems of marking has been the high cost. This has made marking prohibitive for a large proportion of the farmers. With this new, inexpensive, system in general use, thieves will find it almost impossible to continue their trade. The method of distribution of the individual marks eliminates any troublesome confusion of duplications. Each Service Member is given a card with his individual mark for poultry, livestock and other property illustrated so he will readily understand how to apply the system. Among other uses to which the Bloodhound Thief Catcher can be put is in marking wheat, alfalfa seed, soy beans and even the hoofs of horses.



See a Capper man for a personal demonstration and further details.

Time to Pave Township Roads

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

THE average citizen of Kansas living off the big highways, has been paying his gasoline tax for years, hoping that after all the big highways were surfaced, they would begin using part of the gasoline tax to make all-weather roads of township roads. But it looks as if we were doomed to stay in the mud for 30 years more and still pay this unfair tax.

Under the pretense of creating employment, our last legislature mortgaged the gasoline and motor tax for 10 million dollars, 22 million to be spent and 7 or 8 million for interest. This would not be so bad if they would spend this money for the benefit of all. Instead they are going to build a few more big highways that the average citizen will not use more than two or three times a year, but will have to pay the same gasoline tax as the citizen who is able to use every day.

If 22 million dollars were divided equally, each county in Kansas would receive more than \$208,000, or it could be divided according to population. In either case it would be enough to make all-weather roads out of every mail route in every county in Kansas. There is no fairness in taxing everybody to build highways for a few, when the same money would build all-weather roads for everybody. It looks as if it were too late to do anything, but maybe it isn't. Why couldn't the legislature be recalled, necessary and provide for the state to take over all mail routes and make state roads of them? Then spend this money where the people who must pay this tax, would get some benefit from it. If the state would take the mail routes, the township could make all-weather roads of the remaining roads and we would have a road at virtually the same money we will have to pay anyway. I urge readers who agree with me to get their local paper to reprint this appeal, then to write Governor Anderson for his help. If nothing is done now, let us carry the question to the next campaign, putting every candidate on the spot on this question, and if necessary, nominating independent candidates.—E. C. Collins, Inn Co.

Mr. Mohler's "Good Times"

ON reading Mr. Mohler's letter in "Everybody's Column," would get the impression he is longing for the good times of a year ago when he was getting 23 cents for butterfat and 28 cents for eggs. Corn was selling for 11 cents a bushel in Iowa, wheat 20 to 25 cents a bushel in Kansas. People traded pumpkins for a haircut, banks were failing so fast that the first act of the New Deal was to close all banks to give folks a chance to get their breath.

Mr. Mohler also longs for a man like the White House like Coolidge. Those were glorious times! Speculators, gamblers and big business ran wild. What a spree! We still have headache from it.

I think most of us can stand a little "boloney" after what we have experienced the last few years. As the old colored woman said, "It shore ain't too bad that the depression had come on when we were having such hard times."—R. L. Milton, Elk Co.

Mr. Mohler Not Convincing

IN a recent Kansas Farmer Henry Mohler gives Mr. Hatch and the administration "fits". How much present market prices are affected by past and pending legislation defies definite answer. That goes for wheat, corn, hogs, and all the rest of them. It is purely speculation. You might just as well speculate on who your wife might have married if she hadn't married you, (of course you don't dare ask her or it might spoil your speculation.)

Whether the farmer is paying any of all of the processing taxes now imposed on certain farm commodities, is no easier to answer. Even at that I am not discouraged. For example, if \$7 a hundredweight is all

hogs are worth, and if I get \$1 from the packer and \$6 more thru the Government, I am just as happy as if it all came from the packer. Besides I know that all other hog-raisers are controlling their production and are not going to jump in and steal my market whenever that market gets good. The net results will be a 25 per cent reduction by all co-operators and 100 per cent reduction eventually by those not signing unless they wish to commit economic suicide.

There is no government "Santa Claus," the Government acts as a just referee in my farm enterprise.—Dayton R. Yoder, McPherson Co.

Snow's Chinch-Bug Disease

FROM 1875 to 1910 I lived in Kansas. We had many chinch bugs and fought them in the way you are now fighting them with no great success. About 1890, Prof. Snow of Kansas University, discovered a chinch-bug disease. A farmer would send him a package of live chinch bugs and he would return a package of inoculated sick bugs. The state furnished diseased bugs for everybody wrapped in cotton in little tin boxes about the size of a nickel. The sick, or dead bugs, were placed with some live, healthy bugs, and after a day or two these were scattered thru the fields.

The diseased-bug remedy was used two or three seasons. Then Prof. Snow was no more and the man who took his place said the condition of the weather was the cause of the bugs dying in the field. But in the next 15 years that I lived in Kansas, we had no trouble from chinch bugs.

I believe it would be a good plan to try Prof. Snow's remedy again. It almost cleaned the bugs out of Kansas. — D. F. McEndree, Deora, Colo.

Tally One for Farm Element

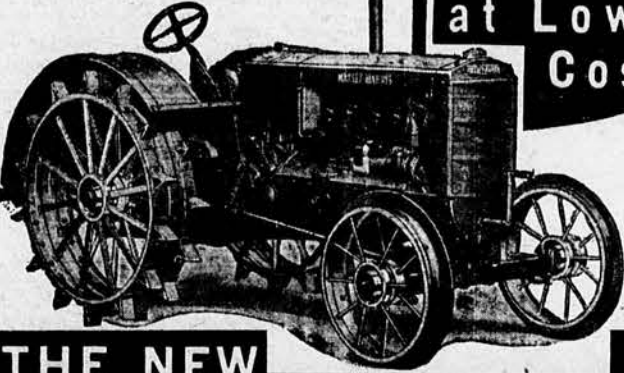
LOOKING back over the accomplishments of our new administration, we must tally one for the farm element in Congress. A large per cent of financial benefit coming to all lines of business, were the results of the farm element pushing these things to the front. Really, it is beginning to look as if the farmer is having to solve these problems by himself. He is very largely a Farmers' Union member or a member of some kindred organization, having the same objective.

In all past flurries, the farmer has been the one basic force upon which success depended. He has never yet failed, either in peace or war, and when brains were needed, he has been drawn on for these. Down at the bottom of our whole national structure, the "mudsill" farmer has been on duty, Johnny-on-the-spot. So we feel quite sure that in the decades to come the farmer will be more conspicuous in public affairs, becoming more independent and free from partisan domination.—Frank A. Chapin, Cowley, Co.

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.

Altho both past 80, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grothans, of Smith county, walk three-quarters of a mile to church almost every Sunday. Showing how good the Smith county climate is.



All the Power
You Want
at Lower
Cost

THE NEW
MASSEY-HARRIS MODEL "25"



- This new tractor meets the demand for three-four plow power on drawbar, belt and power take-off. With its modern, heavy-duty motor, fine construction, advanced engineering features and longer life, it gives more power, greater economy, accessibility and flexibility—more exclusive advantages than any other tractor of its type.

- The famous, one-piece, boiler-plate steel "U" frame combines lighter weight with far greater strength. Patented fuel vaporizer assures burning low grade fuels with utmost efficiency. Exclusive, dual lubrication system—exclusive automotive type steering.

- The Massey-Harris world-wide organization is back of it with nearly a century of experience in building quality farm implements. Find out about it now.

The Massey-Harris Co.
General Offices: Racine, Wis.
Factories: Racine, Wis., Batavia, N. Y.

Greatest Tractor Value of All Time

- Will deliver more power for more years and at less expense than any other tractor approaching it in weight and cylinder displacement. Get full particulars now.

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Dept. K-2, Racine, Wis.
Please mail folder describing the new Model "25" tractor, and name nearest dealer.

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Keeping fences up saves trouble and money



"Profitable Farming Methods" FREE

It sums up practices which have helped 50,000 farmers cut waste, save time, increase soil fertility, grow bigger crops, and make more money. Write for free copy.

RED BRAND lasts years longer!

Poor fence costs you money in time wasted rounding up straying animals. In animals dead from colic and bloat. In crop damage, neighbor arguments and enmity. In animals wire cut and veterinary bills. Replacing old, broken-down fence with genuine Red Brand is a paying investment.

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Red Brand Galvannealing, protected by 12 U. S. patents, is a radical improvement over galvanizing. It is an extra process, performed in great heat-treating ovens, at 1250° Fahrenheit, that results in a heavier zinc coating. Moreover, the coating is not merely "laid on" the wire. Galvannealing fuses it right into the copper-steel wire. Galvannealing also eliminates thin places and pinholes, insuring a heavy, even coating always.


A sweeping success—Red Brand is guaranteed in writing to last longer. It gives you premium quality at no more than standard market prices.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co., 2122 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.

RED BRAND FENCE

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Texas Mineral Water Crystals




Good for the blood, rheumatism, colds, stomach disorders and as a laxative. Crystals are fresh and are packed in Texas. This 1 lb. pkg. makes 15 gals. of Texas Mineral Water, easy to make.

Pin a dollar bill to this ad for \$1.50 box sent to you postpaid.

The Midwest Mineral Water Crystal Co., Sabetha, Kan.


ATLAS REDWOOD TANKS



Greatest tank investment... because of longer life and low initial cost! Atlas Tanks are far more satisfactory... and yet cost no more than ordinary metal tanks. Will not rot. Made of finest grade clear, all-heart California Redwood. Guaranteed for 20 years—lasts a lifetime! At implement or lumber dealers or we will supply you direct. Write for prices.

ATLAS TANK MFG. CO.
8th & Farnam Sts., Omaha, Nebr.

NOW COST NO MORE THAN ORDINARY TANKS
3 TO 5 TIMES LONGER LIFE



Buildings. Butterfat, 18c; eggs, 14c; hens, 12c.—W. A. Knox.

Neosho—Wheat in excellent condition, additional moisture would be a great help, many have taken advantage of mild weather and have considerable plowing done, if favorable weather continues oats sowing will begin, disking and cutting stalks under way, livestock has not consumed the feed as usual and there will be an abundance of roughage, will be quite an acreage of flax sown, majority of farmers taking advantage of hog-corn allotment, more interest in community sales. Wheat, 73c; corn, 35c; oats, 30c; flax, \$1.49; hens, 8c; eggs, 13c; butterfat, 20c.—James D. McHenry.

Norton—Wheat alive but needs more moisture, all livestock in good condition, prices improving, plenty of feed, some few have work, plenty of idle men, all look for better times, we should thank God it is no worse, our President and all the officers are doing their best, let's keep smiling.—Marion Glenn.

Osage—New members are joining the water hauling procession, many farmers turning wood, very little plowing being done, stock of all kinds looks fine due to mild winter, plenty of feed, new Farm Bureau units being organized, a few baby chicks shipped in, some flocks of hens doing much better than others. Corn, 37c to 38c; elevator asking 50c for seed oats; butterfat, 20c; eggs, 10c to 15c.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—Ideal winter, need more rain or snow, wheat that didn't sprout last fall is up well now, most of it has made considerable growth, many farmers will sign corn-hog contract, many hauling water, wells have failed that never were dry before, winter work up in good condition, and if it continues will give us a running start on spring work. Hogs, \$3.35; wheat, 72c; kafir, 35c; corn, 42c; cream, 20c; eggs, 12c.—Niles C. Endsley.

Pawnee—Spring-like weather welcomed

by farmers short on feed, local hog buyer has built large sales pavilion, seed barley selling for 65c; oats scarce. Red Texas worth 50c at local elevator, egg supply from now on will be lighter, many eggs going to hatcheries. Farm Bureau has ordered supply of certified seed potatoes, minimum sugar beet price will be same as last year, \$5 a ton; eggs, 12c; wheat, 74c.—Paul Haney.

Sumner—Livestock doing well generally, wheat and barley growing well, could stand more moisture as top soil is getting dusty, some farmers sowing Sweet clover this spring, majority counting on owing oats about March 1, larger part of farmers received wheat bonus checks, much interest in corn-hog reduction, home-grown seed potatoes scarce. Seed oats about 60c; hens, 5c to 7c; eggs, 14c; hogs, \$3.20; wheat, 74c; oats, 38c; corn, 48c; kafir, 40c; barley, 40c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Washington—Farm sales being held every day, good prices for almost everything, demand for horses seems unlimited, lots of good ones bring \$125 to \$150 a head, buyers have bought up all good mules in the county at high prices, not many cattle on feed, some hog cholera reported, farmers received wheat allotment checks, some plowing being done, wheat looks good. Wheat, 72c; corn, 36c; butterfat, 16c; eggs, 16c; hens, 8c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wyandotte—Spring-like weather has given farmers a fine opportunity to do a lot of field work, some disking ground for oats and expect to sow within two weeks; if the fine weather continues, most farmers will sign corn-hog contracts, very little demand for hay or corn, some inquiry for milk cows, mostly Jerseys, fields and timbers alive with bugs of every description, everything should be burned that can be, hogs have reached a high level, tops bring \$4 while top veal calves bring good prices, a few farms have changed hands recently at around \$75. Eggs, 16c; cream, 17c.—Warren Scott.

“Through Difficulties”

(Continued from Page 3)

The Farm Bureau, the Farmers Union, North Central Farm Accounting Association and has held important offices, or still does, in these organizations. The two children, Helen and Joseph, are getting all that is available in education.

Feeding 1,225 Hogs a Year

Feeding 1,225 hogs or more a year is the biggest job handled by Louis S. Hodgson, Wabaunsee county. But he doesn't depend on this income alone. For more safety he added 200 good Western ewes and lambs, increased his beef herd, added more milk cows and boosted his poultry flock to 400 layers. Realizing soil fertility is a matter of real concern in his section, he pays much attention to seeding sweet clover, alfalfa and lespedeza. Land suffering from erosion is going back into pasture. The way Mr. Hodgson has answered the depression's challenge is by doing a much better job of farming. Results he has been getting prove that farming is a good job for a young man with ambition. These same results also are quite a recommendation for Kansas State College, as both Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson hold degrees from this school. The younger generation coming on to enjoy the advantages of a modern home and a good education include Ruth, 7; Robert, 5; and Donald and Richard, the twins now 2-years-old.

It isn't all work and no play with these fine folks. They have taken trips to California, Colorado, Gulf of Mexico, Ozarks; there is playground equipment for the children, a good piano and plenty of local amusements. Mrs. Hodgson organized a girl scout troop, has been president of the community K. W. C. A., and teaches in Sunday School. Mr. Hodgson belongs to the Grange, Co-operative Elevator, co-operative shipping association, and has been an officer in two of these organizations. He is good Master Farmer material.

He's Comanche County's Fourth

Frank Dale is the fourth Master Farmer to be selected in Comanche county in as many years. So anybody who thinks Southwestern Kansas is sub-marginal land should be ready to change his mind. Mr. Dale owns 1,120 acres and rents 760, with 1,100 under cultivation. He has been growing 400 to 600 acres of wheat, 200 to 360 acres of corn, 150 acres of kafir, 90 acres of wheatland milo and considerable alfalfa and Sweet clover. Listing the ground and leaving it rough helps to keep soil from blowing. Summer-fallowing, alternate row cropping and use of legumes increases yields. Treating seed, observing the fly-free seeding date for wheat, keeping down vol-

unteer wheat and using poison bran mash against grasshoppers avoids many losses.

His best-paying projects for the investment, are his state-accredited, grade A Buff Orpington chickens, summer-fallowing for wheat and row crops marketed thru livestock, principally 125 head of Hereford cattle, and 100 or so head of Duroc hogs.

Mr. Dale's farm is kept in A 1 condition from fences to painted buildings. His modern home has every convenience. A son and a daughter are showing leadership in the things they undertake. Mrs. Dale is giving time and effort to many things that stand for higher standards of living in rural communities. Neighbors readily say the same good things about Mr. Dale. He belongs to the Farm Bureau, the Kansas Livestock Association and has held important offices in community work and farm organizations.

Once Fed 11,665 Bushels of Corn

As one of the large cattlemen in his community, Gerald Gordon, Doniphan county, is deeply interested in making the business less speculative, and in reducing the cost of producing beef and pork. He has had no little success in this. In 1930 he bought 11,665 bushels of corn, paying \$7,767.31. Last year he did not buy a single bushel, yet his feeding operations were nearly the same. Studying K. S. C. feed mixtures and supplying ground limestone in connection with green corn ensilage and alfalfa hay, he has made his feed supply go much farther. He cuts up 200 tons of green corn ensilage for early feeding and puts another 150 tons in the silo. By removing green silage corn early he can plant the ground to Sweet clover and gain time in the green fertilizer crop. Plowing under this Sweet clover has increased his corn yield. Replacing Red clover with alfalfa has nearly doubled the hay tonnage. Mr. Gordon uses good crop rotations, soil saving ideas, good seed and fights insect pests and crop diseases on his 480 acres.

One of the most profitable features of this farming system has been the use of labor-saving and power machinery. Good equipment on this farm doesn't stop with the outdoor work. The home is modern and contains many conveniences. And it is a home in which two children, a son now in high school, and a daughter in the fifth grade, are receiving a good education. Gerald, jr., already has earned honors as a student. This family takes time to travel, to read good literature, to study music and to enter into community activities. Mr. Gordon belongs to the Farm Bureau, Farmers Union, Farmers Livestock Association, and has held respon-

(Continued on Page 21)

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.

Dempster No. 12 Annu-Oiled Windmill costs less per year of service, 34 big features.

Ask Your Dealer to show you these Dempster products.

Shipments made from Branch Offices: Omaha, Nebr., Sioux Falls, S. D., Denver, Colo., Kansas City, Mo., Oklahoma City, Okla., Amarillo and San Antonio, Texas.

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Hay Tools Listers Listed Corn Cultivators Rakes Water Supply Systems Windmills Stock Tanks Pumps Towers

Also Send Information About Your ALL Cash Proposition

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How to Raise More and Better Chicks!

Pure, wholesome Feed, plus care, are the two factors that practically guarantee the raising of sturdy, fast growing chicks.

Give your chicks the best start in life by feeding Blair's CERTIFIED Starting Mash. These rations contain Cod Liver Oil, an abundance of balanced animal and vegetable proteins—and are mineralized with DICAPHO, the only 97% digestible balanced Calcium and Phosphorus mineral food. They make your chicks husky, and sturdy, and enable you to raise more of them.

Blair's CERTIFIED Starting Mash also contain KRACO, the remarkable milk-sugar product, which builds resistance to Coccidiosis and other diseases, and aids in keeping the chicks strong and healthy.

Blair's CERTIFIED Starting Mash protect your baby chick investment and help you to raise more and better chicks.

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- Profitable Farming Methods
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- Dempster Farm Equipment Booklet
- Separator Catalog
- New Power for a New Age
- Farm Equipment Chart
- Feeding
- Swift & Company Year Book
- Cutting Tractor Fuel Costs in Half
- How, When and Why to Grind Feed
- The Story of Carbide
- Minneapolis-Moline Year Book
- Massey-Harris Tractor Folder

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

Name..... Town..... State.....

Howland Learns All The Danger Trail

By James Oliver Curwood

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CROISSET lifted his head, his face twisted in a torture that was half grief, half madness, and stared at Howland, with quivering nostrils and heaving chest. He leaned over the table again, controlling himself by a mighty effort.

"Runners carried the word over the mountains and thru the swamps, and a hundred sledge parties searched the forest trails for the man-fiend and his son. It was the Factor himself and his youngest boy who found them, far out on the Churchill trail. And what happened then, M'seur? Just this: While the man-fiend urged on his dogs the son fired back with a rifle and one of his bullets went straight thru the heart of the pursuing Factor, so that in the space of one day and one night the little Meleese was made both motherless and fatherless by these two whom the devil had sent to destroy the most beautiful thing we have ever known in this North."

"My God!" gasped Howland. Even now he understood nothing of what this tragedy might mean to him—forgot everything but that he was listening to the terrible tragedy that had come to the woman who was the mother of the girl he loved. He half rose from his seat as Croisset paused; his eyes glittered, his death-white face was set in tense fierce lines, his finger-nails dug into the board table, as he demanded, "What happened then, Croisset?"

Jean was eyeing him like an animal. His voice was low.

"They escaped, M'seur."

With a deep breath Howland sank back. In a moment he leaned again toward Jean as he saw come into the Frenchman's eyes a slumbering fire that a few seconds later blazed into vengeful malignity when he drew slowly from an inside pocket of his coat a small parcel wrapped and tied in soft buckskin.

"They have sent you this, M'seur," he said. "'At the very last,' they told me, 'let him read this.'"

WITH his eyes on the parcel, scarcely breathing, Howland waited while with exasperating slowness Croisset's brown fingers untied the cord. "First you must understand what this meant to us in the North, M'seur," said Jean, his hands covering the parcel after he had finished with the cord. "With us a lifetime is not too long to spend in avenging a cruel wrong. I was 15 then, and had been fostered by the Factor and his wife since the day my mother died of smallpox and I dragged myself into the post, almost dead of starvation. So it happened that I was like a brother to Meleese and the other three. The years passed, and the desire for vengeance grew in us, even filling the gentle heart of Meleese, whom we sent to school in Montreal when she was 11, M'seur. It was three years later—while she was still in Montreal—that I went on one of my wandering searches to a post at the head of the Great Slave, and there, M'seur—there—"

Croisset had risen. His face aflame with a passion that was almost that of a prayer.

"M'seur, I thank the great God in Heaven that it was given to Jean Croisset to meet one of those whom we had pledged our lives to find—and I slew him!"

When he sank into his chair again the look of hatred had gone from his face.

"It was the father, and I killed him, M'seur—killed him slowly, telling him of what he had done as I choked the life from him; and then, a little at a time, I let the life back into him, forcing him to tell me where I would find his son, the slayer of Meleese's father. And after that I closed on his throat until he was dead, and my dogs dragged his body thru three hundred miles of snow that the others might look on him and know that he was dead. That was six years ago, M'seur."

HOWLAND was scarcely breathing.

"And the other—the son—" he whispered tensely. "You found him, Croisset? You killed him?"

"What would you have done, M'seur?"

Howland's hands gripped those that guarded the little parcel.

"I would have killed him, Jean."

He spoke slowly, deliberately.

"I would have killed him," he repeated.

"I am glad of that, M'seur."

Jean was unwrapping the buckskin, fold after fold of it, until at last there was revealed a roll of paper, soiled and yellow along the edges.

"These pages are taken from the day-book at the post where the woman lived," he explained softly, smoothing them under his hands. They tell of what happened at our post 16 years ago this winter."

As he spoke the halfbreed came to Howland's side, smoothing the first page on the table in front of him, his slim forefinger pointing to the first few lines.

"They came on this day," he said, his breath close to the engineers' ear. "These are their names, M'seur—the names of the two who destroyed the paradise that our Blessed Lady gave to us many years ago."

In an instant Howland had read the lines. His blood seemed to dry in his veins and his heart to stand still. For these were the words he read: "On this day there came to our post, from the Churchill way, John Howland and his son."

With a sharp cry he sprang to his feet, over-turn-

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, wounded and taken prisoner. In this installment Jean Croisset tells Howland how a man from the Southland deeply wronged Meleese's beautiful mother. The engineer learns why he must die.

ing the stool, facing Croisset, his hands clenched, his body bent as if about to spring.

JEAN stood calmly, his white teeth a gleam. Then, slowly, he stretched out a hand.

"M'seur John Howland, will you read what happened to the father and mother of the little Meleese 16 years ago? Will you read, and understand why your life was sought on the Great North Trail, why you were placed on a case of dynamite in the Wekusko tunnel, and why, with the coming of this morning's dawn—at 6—"

He paused, shivering. Howland seemed not to notice the tremendous effort Croisset was making to control himself. With the dazed speechlessness of one recovering from a sudden blow he turned to the table and bent over the papers that the Frenchman had laid out before him. Five minutes later he raised his head. His face was as white as chalk. Deep lines had settled about his mouth. As a sick man might, he lifted his hand and passed it over his face and thru his hair. But his eyes were afire. Involuntarily Jean's body gathered itself as if to meet attack.

"I have read it," he said huskily, as tho the speaking of the words caused him a great effort. "I understand now. My name is John Howland. And my father's name was John Howland. I understand."

There was silence, in which the eyes of the two men met.

"I understand," repeated the engineer, advancing a step. "And you, Jean Croisset—do you believe that I am that John Howland—the John Howland—the son who—"

He stopped, waiting for Jean to comprehend, to speak.

"M'seur, it makes no difference what I believe now. I have but one other thing to tell you here—and one thing to give to you," replied Jean. "Those who have tried to kill you are the three brothers. Meleese is their sister. To those who are waiting

I Shall Not Mind

By VIRGINIA SPIKER

OH NOW I shall not mind the end of things,
Of life, nor love, nor these small hours;
I shall not mind the stillness when the wings
Of birds must cease . . . the wilt of flowers.

For something in me knows a garden dim
Where dying loveliness takes flight,
And there awaits, beyond earth's shadowy rim,
Our footsteps coming in the night.

above no torture is too great for you. They have condemned you to death. This morning, exactly as the minute hand of your watch counts off the hour of 6, you will be shot to death thru one of these holes in the dungeon walls. And this—this note from Meleese—is the last thing I have to give you."

JEAN dropped a folded bit of paper on the table. Mechanically Howland reached for it. Stunned and speechless, cold with the horror of his death sentence, he smoothed out the note. There were only a few words, apparently written in great haste.

I have been praying for you all night. If God fails to answer my prayers I will still do as I have promised—and follow you.

MELEESE.

He heard a movement and lifted his eyes. Jean was gone. The door was swinging slowly inward. He heard the wooden bolt slip into place, and after that there was not even the sound of a moccasined foot stealing thru the outer darkness.

For many minutes Howland stood waiting as if life had left him. He made no sound, no movement again toward the aperture in the wall. Fate had

dealt him the final blow, and when at last he roused himself there remained no glimmering of hope in his breast. It was a quarter after 5. There still remained 45 minutes.

Three-quarters of an hour and then—death. There was no doubt in his mind this time. Even in the tunnel, with eternity staring him in the face, he had hoped and fought for life. But here there was no hope, there was to be no fighting. Thru one of the black holes in the wall he was to be shot down, with no chance to defend himself, to prove himself innocent. And Meleese—did she, too, believe him guilty of that crime?

He groaned aloud, and picked up the note again. Softly he repeated her last words to him: "If God fails to answer my prayers I will still do as I have promised, and follow you." Those words seemed to cry aloud his doom. Even Meleese had given up hope. And yet, was there not a deeper significance in her words? He started as if some one had struck him, his eyes a gleam.

"I will follow you."

HE almost sobbed the words this time. His hands trembled and he dropped the paper on the table and turned his eyes in staring horror toward the door. What did she mean? Would Meleese kill herself if he was murdered by her brothers? He could see no other meaning in her last message, and for a time after the chilling significance of her words struck his heart he scarce restrained himself from calling aloud for Jean. If he could but send a word back to her, tell her once more of his great love—that the winning of that love was ample reward for all that he had lost and was about to lose, and that it gave him such happiness as he had never known even in this last hour of his torture!

Twice he shouted for Croisset, but there came no response save the hollow echoes of his own voice. After that he began to think more sanely. If Meleese was a prisoner in her room it was probable that Croisset, who was now fully recognized as a traitor at the post, could no longer gain access to her. In some secret way Meleese had contrived to give him the note, and he had performed his last mission for her.

In Howland's breast there grew slowly a feeling of sympathy for the Frenchman. Much that he had not understood was clear to him now. He understood why Meleese had not revealed the names of his assailants at Prince Albert and Wekusko, he understood why she had fled from him after his abduction, and why Jean had so faithfully kept secrecy for her sake. She had fought to save him from her own flesh and blood, and Jean had fought to save him, and in these last minutes of his life he would like to have had Croisset with him that he might have taken his hand and thanked him for what he had done. And because he had fought for him and Meleese the Frenchman's fate was to be almost as terrible as his own. It was he who would fire the fatal shot at 6 o'clock. Not the brothers, but Jean Croisset, would be his executioner and murderer.

The minutes passed swiftly, and as they went Howland was astonished to find how coolly he awaited the end. He even began to debate with himself as to thru which hole the fatal shot would be fired. No matter where he stood he was in the light of the big hanging lamp. He even smiled when the thought occurred to him that it was possible to extinguish the light and gain a momentary delay. But what would that avail. He was eager for the fatal moment to arrive, and be over.

THERE were moments of happiness when in the damp horror of his death-chamber there came before him visions of Meleese, grown even sweeter and more lovable, now that he knew how she had sacrificed herself between two great loves—the love of her own people and the love of himself. And at last she had surrendered to him. Was it possible that she could have made that surrender if she, like her brothers, believed him to be the murderer of her father—the son of the man-fiend who had robbed her of a mother? It was impossible, he told himself. She did not believe him guilty. And yet—why had she not given him some such word in her last message to him?

His eyes traveled to the note on the table and he began searching in his coat pockets. In one of them he found the worn stub of a pencil, and for many minutes after that he was oblivious to the passing of time as he wrote his last words to Meleese. When he had finished he folded the paper and placed it under his watch. At the final moment, before the shot was fired, he would ask Jean to take it. His eyes fell on his watch dial and a cry burst from his lips.

It lacked but 10 minutes of the final hour!

Above him he heard faintly the sharp barking of dogs, the hollow sound of men's voices. A moment later there came to him an echo as of swiftly tramping feet, and after that silence.

"Jean," he called tensely. "Ho, Jean—Jean Croisset—"

He caught up the paper and ran from one black opening to another, calling the Frenchman's name. "As you love your God, Jean, as you have a hope of Heaven, take this note to Meleese!" he pleaded. "Jean—Jean Croisset—"

There came no answer, no movement outside.

TO BE CONTINUED

"Through Difficulties"

(Continued from Page 19)

able offices in farm and community organizations. He says farm organizations not only are important in a social way, but very necessary in a business way.

Grows Apples for Market

Apples are the main crop for Meck Brazelton, Doniphan county. He is careful about holding his soil and building up fertility, pruning trees and spraying. Orchard work is something that doesn't wait to be done. But in between times 25 Holsteins and a laying flock of 250 hens get such good attention they are worth owning.

When the law turned out certain regulations for washing and grading apples, Mr. Brazelton didn't have sufficient building equipment, or the necessary water supply. He bought an apple-packing house in town. That cost money. There was a big crop of apples that year but it didn't make any profit. The next crop was lighter and failed to make a profit. But Mr. Brazelton says two such years do not discourage him because he knows if things ever do get right he will come out well ahead of the game. He bought some land in 1930, and it hasn't had a chance to pay for itself. But its owner isn't worried. It has a fine, young orchard on it and some day—probably soon—will make good money.

By the way, this apple-packing shed in town does a mighty neighborly service. A nice club room over it is used free of charge by farm club women. Mr. Brazelton belongs to the Farm Bureau and supports co-operative buying of fertilizers and spraying materials thru this organization. While there are no children in the family, the Brazeltons raised a boy and sent him thru high school and Kansas State College. He now is in the East making good with an electric company. Another fruit grower from Northeastern Kansas is very welcome as a Kansas Master Farmer.

He Works to Check Soil Loss

If farming could be organized to make it a systematic business like other industries, farmers would be both more prosperous and more advanced in social ideas," said G. E. Blasdel, Reno county. His efforts have been turned toward lines that make his farming and his community approach that high standard. He owns 695 acres and has 600 in cultivation. He is building his soil for better crop yields. He works to check soil loss, and pays much attention to the use of good seed, early seedbed preparation, summer fallow, crop rotation and to fighting crop enemies.

Sweet clover has failed to do the right kind of soil-building job for him.

To make up for this more alfalfa is seeded when conditions permit, cow-peas are planted and all of the land is summer-fallowed once in four years. Mr. Blasdel figures on the number of livestock, and the kind he has or will have, when planting crops, and tries to grow all of the feed he needs. He has felt the pressure of these last 4 hard years, but hasn't allowed soil or equipment to suffer. A large part of his expenditures the last year were to make necessary repairs, also to help unemployed skilled workmen in his community.

The home is modern and the family, which includes three children, has enjoyed a good education. One son has a degree from Kansas State College. Another son has reached the junior year at this college. The daughter has had 2 years in a teachers' college. Mr. Blasdel takes an active part in everything that leads to betterment in his community. He has been an officer in his church, on the school board, a director of the farmers' elevator and a member of the Kansas legislature.

Uses Fertilizer Frequently

Corn and alfalfa have been the most profitable crops for A. L. Bird, Montgomery county, made so by frequent applications of fertilizer, and a rotation of alfalfa 3 years, corn 2, oats 1, wheat 2 and Sweet clover. Red clover also is worked in rotation. Use of good seed has been another big point in producing yields well above the state average on the 410 acres. A good herd of Shorthorn cattle, hogs handled right, and a poultry flock all add to the farm income. They market all the feed grown on the farm. And when crops are planted care is taken to see that they measure up to the amount of feed the livestock will need.

Mr. Bird keeps his farm equipment and buildings in good condition. The home is modern. One of the big conveniences is gas from a well Mr. Bird owns. This not only heats and lights the home, but provides refrigeration. Four children in the family ranging from 14 to 29 years old have had excellent educational advantages and are manifesting leadership of their own. Mr. Bird belongs to the Farm Bureau, Farmers Union and the Grange, and believes the social and business sides of farm organizations are becoming increasingly important.

Corn with Seed Sidelines

"Farmers are beginning another pioneer era. An era that will demand more sweat and more thought than ever before," said Otto Weber, Marshall county. "We will need to work harder, plan better, manage better, and think more of community improvement and government, local, county and state." Mr. Weber does an outstanding job of farming the 400 acres he owns, and uses judgment in applying up-to-date practices. Yields are good because of regular crop rotations with legumes. Sweet clover has been used on this farm for 18 years with good soil-building results. Seed inoculation, use of pure seed and protecting crops against losses have not been overlooked. Neither have more profitable crops and markets. Corn has been the most profitable as a rule. But a sideline specialty of Kanota oats and Sweet clover seed has brought top prices.

Good management is seen on this farm. The butterfat and poultry incomes take care of small bills. The sale of hogs and veals is depended upon to meet set expenses, leaving grain crop money for investments and taxes. The home is modern and comfortably arranged. Mr. Weber says he hasn't found the Golden Rule a failure in any respect in his neighborhood and community. He has done a great deal to boost 4-H club work. He takes an interest in farm organizations because he has found they improve community standards. He is a member of the Farm Bureau, Farmers Co-operative Lumber Company, Farmers Stock & Grain Company, Marshall County Fair Association and has held many important offices in these organizations.

□ We appreciate the helpful suggestions always found in Kansas Farmer. —D. Murphy, Caldwell, Kan.

Farm Betterments

New Car—Will Barcus, Portis, has a new Chevrolet coach.

New Car—Howard Noler, Mankato, has a new Plymouth car.

New Car—L. R. Chandler, Esbon, has a new Chevrolet sedan.

New Car—A. L. Hale, Mankato, has bought a new Chevrolet sedan.

Improvements—Ollie Hutson, near Cedar, is reshingling his house.

New Car—Mrs. Rebecca Beattie, R. 2, Conway, has a new Chevrolet.

New Car—Mike Baumann, Smith Center, has bought a new Dodge.

Rebuilt Barn—Otto Bates, near Reamsville, is rebuilding his barn.

New Car—Emry Beam, Mankato, has bought a new Chevrolet coach.

New Truck—Clyde Rose, Mankato, has a new Chevrolet 1½-ton truck.

New Car—Mrs. Laura Cameron, Athol, has purchased a new V-8 Ford.

New Home—Jess Tate, R. 1, Norton, is building a new up-to-date dwelling.

Improvements—Dick Base, near Cedar, is putting a new floor in his house.

New Chicken House—R. E. Schenck, R. 1, Norton, has a new tile chicken house.

New Barn—Lester Thompson has a new \$1,000-barn on his farm southwest of Jewell.

New Hog Shed—Walter Holmquist, near Yates Center, has built a new hog shed.

New Wood House—S. B. Kelley, R. 1, Cummings, has a new wood house, 10 by 28 feet.

New Truck—Charles Davis, Mankato, has bought a new 1½-ton Chevrolet truck.

New Home—L. P. Light, R. 3, Manhattan, is building a 6-room modern farm home.

New House—Delbert Phillis has completed a new home on his farm north of Canton.

Bought a Farm—Harry Bohm paid \$4,000 cash in full last week, for a 320-acre farm north of Athol.

Rock Garden—E. P. Barrows, west of Sedgwick, has built a rock garden worth driving out to see.

Remodeling—Minor H. Scott, R. 6, Wichita, is remodeling and building an addition to his milk house.

New Garage and Machine Shed—F. G. Wood, R. 1, Cummings, has a new garage and machine shed, also a new roof on his house.

Improvements—T. E. Griffin, R. 2, Nickerson, has reshingled his house and painted it. First time it has been shingled in 50 years.

New Bungalow and Barn—A new bungalow with sleeping porch is being built on the old Pete Borden farm, R. 4, Mayetta, for the Walter Wilson family. Material from the old house will be partly used in a new barn.

Crop Improvement Leaders

Officers of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, elected last week are:

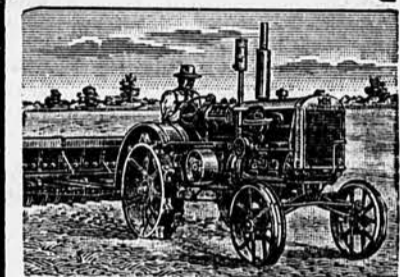
Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, president; Arthur J. White, Coldwater, vice-president; E. B. Wells, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer; H. H. Laude, Manhattan, assistant secretary; Herman Praeger, Clafin, R. E. Getty, Clayton, and Bernard Melia, Ford, directors.

The Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association elected:

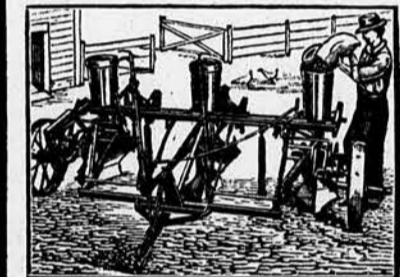
Harry Forbes, Auburn, president; S. M. Knox, Humboldt, vice-president; C. E. Auel, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer; J. Tomson, Wakarusa, and John Regier, Whitewater, directors.



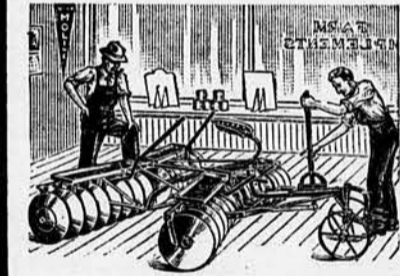
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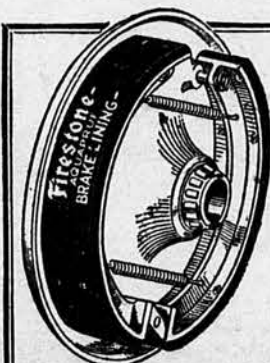
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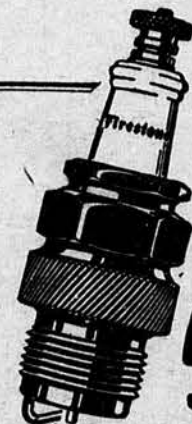
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