

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 74

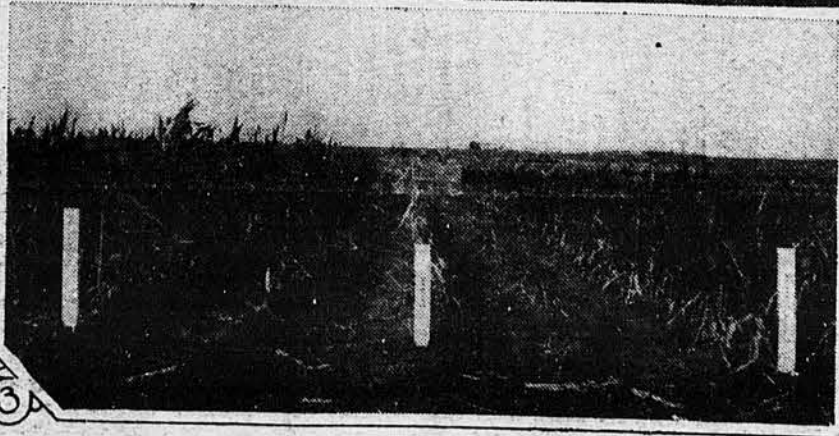
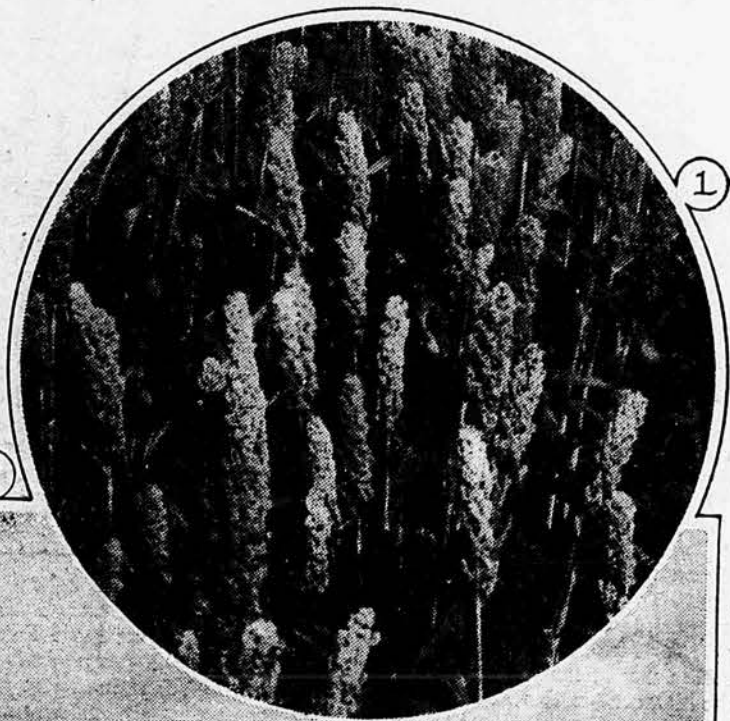
January 30, 1937

Number 29

We Must Save Our Good Varieties

OUR seed shortage includes all of the sorghums, corn, legumes and grasses. As usually happens following a drouth, lack of sufficient quantities of high grade sorghum seeds is most pronounced. Sorghums are valuable whether or not they produce grain. For this reason farmers readily seed varieties which often fail to mature. In any ordinary year enough heads can be selected for one's own planting, or seed can be bought the following spring from some seed grower at small cash outlay. However, supplies of pure sorghum varieties adapted to Kansas have now shrunk until there is just a meager amount. About enough to assure that the varieties will not become extinct if conditions are favorable.

A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, reports members of that group have only a limited supply of pure seed, which farmers can be thankful they are guarding closely. Most sorghum seed (Continued on Page 12)



The Pictures:

- 1—If you want a yield of kafir or grain sorghum like this be sure you know exactly what you are buying. The most honest seed dealer cannot identify Blackhull kafir, Atlas sorgo, Tricker, Sunrise or Dawn kafirs from one another by the seed alone. This is a field of pure Blackhull kafir.
- 2—Kansas Orange—left—will beat corn—right—every year for silage tonnage, as shown by this contrast. Also an adapted variety of sorghum grown "far away" will do quite well, while a variety of corn that should be adapted will not do well if the seed stock was grown too far distant.
- 3—A recent development in plant breeding is selection of varieties or strains resistant to insect damage. Here are three sorghum varieties on the Kansas State College experiment field, at Moran, Allen county, in 1936. Atlas—left—and Blackhull kafir—right—are among the varieties showing considerable resistance to chinchbug damage. The young plants of Hegari—planted on the middle plot—were soon destroyed by chinchbugs, altho the Atlas and Blackhull planted at the same time continued to develop.



SAVES 10 GALLONS OF GAS A DAY



New high compression tractor and 70 octane gasoline make big saving for Melvin Sondreal of Reynolds, No. Dak.

Here is Mr. Sondreal's statement: "I am glad to make a statement about the power and economy I am getting from regular-priced gasoline in my high-compression tractor. I saved ten gallons of gas a day in running my separator this fall. Last year I used a big 4-plow tractor. It used about 40 gallons of gasoline a day on the average. This year the high compression M-M used only 30 gallons a day.

"When I bought this 3-plow tractor last July I knew that I would need all

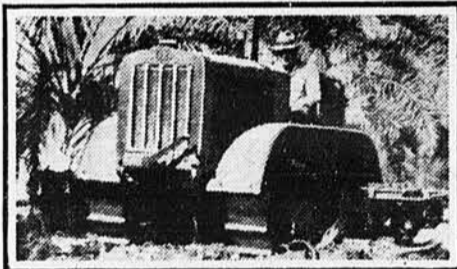
Melvin Sondreal (directly above) and (above, left) with his brother Arthur in front of the high compression Minneapolis-Moline KTA which did their 1936 threshing on $\frac{1}{4}$ fewer gallons of gasoline.

the power I could get, so I bought the high compression head. Although this new 3-plow tractor cost more than \$200 less than the low compression 4-plow tractor did, it showed just as much power on the belt and uses 10 gallons of gasoline a day less.

"I have already done over 250 hours' work with my high compression Minneapolis-Moline KTA and all of it has been heavy work—either pulling the 36-inch separator (threshing over 1500 acres of grain) or doing fall plowing. It uses on the average about 30 gallons a day on the separator and about 25 gallons a day when plowing. It doesn't use any oil at all between crankcase changes.

"The gasoline I have used is a regular grade, 70 octane gasoline containing lead tetraethyl. It has been very satisfactory."

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



IN ARIZONA TOO

In the large orange groves, date groves and truck farms included in the Heard ranch near Phoenix, Arizona, good gasoline plays an indispensable part in getting work done on time at low cost. Says E. S. Bowles, superintendent, "I use good gasoline exclusively in all tractors under my charge."

Even without high compression, the savings on oil bills and the increased power of running on cold manifold with good gasoline usually effect savings in cost per acre as compared to low-grade fuels.

**IT PAYS TO BUY
GOOD GASOLINE
FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS**

Trade with Kansas Farmer Advertisers

The products and appliances that they offer for sale are as represented. The things they say about farm profit and farm improvements are sound and truthful.

We wish to recommend to you the advertisements in Kansas Farmer as an additional source of farm information and help.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

HOMER J. HENNEY

(Considering the carrying costs and probable changes in feed costs)

I need 10 yearling steers and heifers for grass. I do not have much roughness. Which is the best for most profit—buy now and buy some roughness, buy in the spring at turning out time, or do not buy at all but try to rent out that much grass?—C. E., Maysville, Mo.

About 9 chances out of 10 that choice steer and heifer calves or yearlings bought now will show a profit in August above roughage and grass costs. Wintering well so as to show more fleshing in mid-summer probably will pay better than just roughing thru. Cheap, medium cattle should not be bought. They will show more profit at May 1, but will lose more of it by the time you graze off the most of your grass. Just now it appears that cattle either purchased now or in the spring should net more than renting out the grass. April 15, is the time to decide whether to go on to grass as planned or to sell the cattle and rent the grass.

I have a bunch of lambs purchased in November weighing 40 pounds. They have been on good wheat pasture and alfalfa hay. I have maize pasture which will take to April 1 to be used up but lambs then will not be real fat. Should I continue this way or buy grain to supplement maize so they will be fatter, or forget about maize and put on a full feed of grain so as to have them real fat by late February?—A. W. Johnson, Kan.

About 7 chances out of 10 that these lambs will show a profit by going ahead as you plan. Giving some grain would improve your chances for profit altho it is high. Graining so as to go in February probably would reduce your present profit as you would lose on your maize pasture and also be selling on probably a lower market than in April or May. The safest program for lambs this year is one that uses mostly home raised feeds and permits one to sell at different times during April and May.

I have 30 head of 2 and 3-year-old white-face steers that I have been carrying thru at a loss. I have been on wheat pasture up to now. I have cake and straw. Shall I sell now or hold until I can get in the spring 30 days more of wheat pasture?—G. V. D., Great Bend, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that the March 15 price on these cattle will more than cover their present value and feed costs until then. The usual trend is upward on this class of cattle from January to April. Last year it was unprofitable to hold this kind until April. After unprofitable years it usually pays to carry along to as near grass time as possible unless there is a sharp advance in late March. Until fat cattle have advanced above the best prices in the last 7 years the cattle market is in a strong position.

I have some hogs weighing 180 to 200 pounds. Stock pigs are around \$9.50 a hundredweight. Should I sell these fat hogs now and replace, or sell these and not replace, or keep the fat hogs until they weigh 300 pounds in March?—L. L. Pratt, Kan.

About 8 chances out of 10 that your third suggestion will net the greatest return. In this type of year after a short corn crop, heavy hogs are not discounted very much under the medium weight hogs. Your problem is to hold back on the feed enough so that they will still make economical gains until the spring peak price is ap-

McNeal Farm-Home Speaker

One of the highlights of Farm and Home Week at Kansas State College, Manhattan, February 9 to 12, will be the appearance of Tom A. McNeal, editor of Kansas Farmer, on the banquet program for February 12. Mr. McNeal will present medals to the 5 new master farmers selected by Kansas Farmer, and will punctuate the ceremony with fitting comment. President F. D. Farrell will act as toastmaster and Dean L. E. Call will introduce college honor students.

Following the usual schedule, Tuesday, February 9, will be poultry day; Wednesday, February 10, dairy day; Thursday, February 11, livestock day; and Friday, February 12, crops day. Every Kansan is invited.

proached in February or March. Trading hogs is all right if it does not cost you too much and you do not run into feeding problems.

I have about half of my 1936 wheat crop yet. Should I sell on this market or is the good prospect on the big acreage going to decline and raise prices higher in April?—C. P., Salina, Kan.

About 8 chances out of 10 that April prices will be high enough to take the chance of holding until then. A large acreage probably will not remain for harvest. Business and world conditions are still improving. Whenever late January and early February prices are as high or higher than early January, there usually is another advance before the new crop is ready for harvest.

Would you think this would be a better year than last to hatch more baby chicks for both egg and meat production?—Mrs. A. H., Flagler, Colo.

About 9 chances out of 10 that egg and poultry prices will net more in 1937 than in 1936 when probable feed costs and probable selling prices from April to December of 1937 are considered. Low poultry prices will cause some producers to reduce hatchings this spring. Business conditions are expected to continue improving. Prices are relatively low now from which to start due to the 1936 conditions.

Your questions will be answered promptly if sent to Kansas Farmer, Topeka.—The Editors.

Worth-While Poultry Show

The Kansas State Poultry Show, held in Dodge City, was a real treat to poultrymen of that territory. Not a great many farmers who specialize in egg production for market, or breed for high egg production alone, exhibited birds at the poultry show, but they nevertheless gained many worthwhile ideas from the fine specimens on display at Dodge City. It is highly commendable that the officials of the state poultry show see fit to move it from place to place in the state each year, thereby giving folks more opportunity to observe the fine show birds.

Kansans Did Well at Denver

CATTLE predominated at the National Western Live Stock Show at Denver last week. Foster Farms, Rexford, were heavy winners in the Hereford breed, taking five firsts and claiming the champion female. Jenny Wren Farm, of Lawrence, also won important ribbons. James B. Hollinger, Chapman, won three firsts on his Angus cattle. Mike Wilson, Horton, also exhibited Angus.

A top price of \$3,125 was paid in the Hereford bull sale, for a Colorado bull, bred by Otto Fulscher of Holyoke, and purchased for C. S. Rowntree of South Wales. Many foreign countries now are coming to the Midwest for their top bulls. Rothschild Ranch, Norton, managed by Tom Paterson, bought a Colorado bred bull for \$1,275. Fred Reppert, auctioneer, who handles

sales from coast to coast, said farmer-breeders are beginning to be better buyers at important sales. Range men have been in relatively better financial position and have been paying the top prices.

Kansas consignors to the sale were James Brothers, Kanorado; J. A. Schoen and Schoen & Williams, Lenora; J. H. Kirk, Scott City; Hazford Farms, Eldorado, and Dan D. Casement, Manhattan.

Shorthorn calves, bred by Pauline Kuhrt and Sons, Goodland, and fed by 4-H club members from Kansas and Texas made exceptional showing. This farm is a source of many winners. Kansas counties which sent their county agents to the show included Greeley, Scott, Comanche, Sherman and Thomas.

What Packers Think of Kansas Lambs

RUFUS F. COX, Kansas State College



UNTIL recently the majority of lambs marketed by Kansas farmers have been regarded as a rather low grade product by packer buyers. This refers to native rather than Western lambs. The reason for this attitude is partially because many producers themselves have regarded their flocks as only incidental sidelines, kept on the farm as scavengers and allowed, or rather forced, to shift for themselves. However, this attitude is rapidly changing. Increasing competition from sections which specialize in extensive production of high quality lambs has done more than anything else to bring farm spring lamb production up to date.

Perhaps the greatest forward strides made by Kansas farmers, in the matter of supplying high class spring lambs, have been in revising their marketing methods. The old practice was to take lambs to market that were uneven in size and condition, with a large percentage of them greatly lacking in finish. There also were various types represented, and altogether they made an unattractive lot which the farmer was eager to dispose of and which was equally undesirable to the packer. The newer method is to grade the lambs, or at least sort them carefully, at the farm or shipping point, and send to market only those which are of suitable size and finish. This makes possible the selling of a uniform group of high quality which meets the demand of the packer buyer.

Ordinarily it is advantageous to sell in carload lots and if one man doesn't produce a sufficient number himself he can market along with his neighbor, each maintaining the identity of his lambs by marking them at the time they are loaded. This frequently will prove to be to their mutual advantage both from the sale standpoint and also for the saving of freight which results. Late lambs, or those of lower quality than the "tops," also can be sold together in uniform lots and, therefore, will not lower the quality and sale price of the entire lot.

With improvement which is taking place in use of good breeding stock, better flock management and grad-

ing of market lambs, is coming a change in the packer buyer's attitude toward Kansas lambs. They no longer are held generally in "a bad light." In fact, the instances are numerous in which good Kansas spring lambs or Western lambs fattened in Kansas feedlots are sought not only by packers but by order buyers as well, for shipment to eastern points, where quality in lamb is most appreciated.

However, this does not mean that Kansas sheepmen are reaching the limit of their possibilities and that (Continued on Page 13)



The Pictures:

- 1—The young ram which heads Grider Murphy's purebred Shropshire flock, near Corbin. He is excellent type and sires lambs which will improve grade flocks.
- 2—This kind of lambs is the result of purebred sires and strong, healthy ewes. Use a good ram, feed the ewes well, have the lambs come early, and creep-feed them straight to market.
- 3—R. S. Weaver, Beattie, in the background, believes in using good rams. He topped the Kansas State College flock for a Hampshire ram to head this grade flock of ewes.
- 4—A group of farmers watch the county agent give a ewe a worm dose. This is necessary every 30 days in summer, unless an elaborate plan of rotating pastures is used.

Strike Affects Every U. S. Farmer

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THE strike situation in the General Motors plants in Michigan is very serious, and apparently is growing worse. Not only Kansas farmers but farmers everywhere, are deeply interested in this strike, for one of the greatest, if not the greatest consumer of farm products is the automobile industry. It may interest my farm readers to know something about the amount of farm products consumed by the automobile and motor vehicle industry generally.

Of 32 million square feet of leather produced on the farms in 1935 10 million feet or 31½ per cent were used in the manufacture of automobiles. Mohair is the wool of the Angora goat. It is used in upholstering cars. The auto industry used 40 per cent of last year's production. Nearly 10 per cent of the nation's cotton crop went into the manufacturing of motor vehicles. Fifty one million pounds of hair were used in the automobile industry last year.

Flaxseed, linseed oil, soybeans, animal fat, corn, sugar cane, wool, all farm products, are used in large quantities in the manufacture of cars. Already orders for vast amounts of these products have been canceled.

And how is this strike affecting other industries which are allied with the automobile industry and depending on it for their very existence? Well here is one instance:

A company that weaves several million pounds of mohair annually into upholstery fabrics has not only ceased buying, but has had to shut down and has thrown several thousand workers out of work. These men and women have to quarrel with their employers, but necessarily are indirectly dependent on the automobile industry.

The farmer is not enthusiastic over strikes, or 30 hours a week. He knows that there will be no 30-hour week for him. Whether prices are high or low he will have to put in more than 48 hours every week if he keeps up with the necessary work of feeding the stock, tilling the soil and harvesting his crops. He also knows that when there is a demand for his products he gets fair prices and when the demand falls off he gets lower prices, but has to pay more for what he has to buy and instead of working fewer hours has to work more hours.

Suppose we look into this strike, find out what we can about the demands of the organization which started it and which is maintaining it.

The principal demands of the Lewis organization are that the working hours in the factories shall be reduced to 30 hours a week. In other words the workers who took the first shift would work, let us say, from 7 o'clock until noon and quit for the day. The

More or Less Modern Fables

AN ALLIGATOR lay basking in the sun at the edge of a bayou, with his mouth open. The alligator appeared to be asleep, but as matter of fact he wasn't. He had a plan. By and by a bug crawled in between the alligator's jaws, partly on an investigating tour and partly because it seemed to be a cool, shady place. Then another bug followed the first and then a whole family of bugs of a different breed. Then bugs of all sorts crawled in. Then came a troop of flies that settled down on the tongue of the alligator. After the flies came two toads, with the idea of getting in their work on the flies. Then came more bugs and flies and more toads.

But while these various insects and toads were enjoying the cool retreat of the saurian's mouth there was one wise and cautious toad which continued to hop about on the outside, gathering in a fly here and there as opportunity offered.

"Come inside," called one of the toads which was squatted near one of the alligator's molars. "This is altogether the softest snap I have struck in my whole life."

Just then the alligator, who decided that he had a mouthful, suddenly snapped his jaws together and swallowed all the fool toads, bugs and flies that had come inside the opening in his face.

"I have noticed all my life long," said the wise and cautious toad as he hopped away after seeing his former companions disappear, "that the fool who goes up against another person's game will get the worst of it in the end."

"When I begin to think upon the world
Its lunacies, things that are past belief,
The happenings that are each day unfurled,
Which plunge men deeper in the pit of grief;
I cease to wonder at the wise man's unbelief."

wages, however, would either remain as high as at present or may even go higher if the strike wins.

Also the General Motors Company must recognize only one labor union, that ruled by John L. Lewis. His union would dictate the manner in which the factory shall be operated; employees shall not be discharged without the consent of the union and the labor shall be performed under conditions fixed, not by the employer, but by the union.

To carry out this program the Lewis organization instituted the "sit-down" strike. That is they quit work but refused to leave the buildings in which the factory operates. The evidence is pretty conclusive that the strike did not have, and does not now have, the support of a majority of the men employed. A minority of the workers are running the strike.

The officials who are directors of the industry have refused to enter into negotiations with the strikers until the "sit-down" strikers vacate the factory buildings. They also refuse to agree that they will deal only with one particular union or organization. To me it seems that their position is justified.

If the "sit-down" strike is justified then the right of property owner to control his property ends. I wonder just what one of my farmer readers would think if he should employ say a couple of farm hands, agreeing to pay them so much a month, and after they are employed they should demand that the farmer pay them a greater wage and at the same time only require that they work 5 hours a day. As I know a good deal about farmers, having been born and reared on a farm, I think I know what the farmer would say to those men. He would say: "You agreed to work for so much a month. You also knew when I hired you what the work was and also that it would be necessary to work considerably more than 5 hours a day. If you are not satisfied you can quit. I can get other men to take your places for the wages I am paying you."

And then suppose that these "hands" should say to the farmer: "We neither intend to quit or to leave the farm. We will not feed your stock or permit you to feed them. We will sleep in your house, sit by your fire and eat your food whether you like it or not."

The farmer might do one of two things; he might boot them off the farm if he felt able to do it, or if he did not, then he would invoke the law and have them arrested as trespassers and convicted of a misdemeanor and fined or jailed. The strikers in the General Motors plants are not only trespassers but they also refuse to obey the edicts of the court and therefore are in rebellion against the government.

Meantime the farmer is losing his market for his produce and at the same time sees the prices for what he must buy rising, while the prices for what he has to sell will certainly fall unless the strike is speedily settled.

My opinion is that this method of striking will find very little favor with my farmer readers. As a matter of fact every person who owns any property is either directly or indirectly affected by this strike. It involves the great question of the rights of property. Have we a right to own property, or have we not? If not then the only alternative is anarchy.

We Hear From Minnesota

SPEAKING of melons, W. H. Alderman, chief of the Division of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, takes exception to what I said about the new variety of melons now being raised in Minnesota. He says:

"I have just had the pleasure of reading your comments regarding watermelons in your issue of January second, and am moved to join in the great American pastime of writing a letter to the editor. I do this knowing full well that the writer is "sticking out his neck" in an invitation for somebody to try and knock off his head. In spite of the dangers involved, I feel that you should receive some information about watermelons as they are grown in Minnesota. I know that you do grow good watermelons in Kansas and in some other places south of the fortieth parallel. I know this because I have had the pleasure of eating them in the South as they have been vine-ripened and then properly chilled in a cooler in this southern zone. Furthermore, truckloads and carloads of these southern melons appear in our northern markets, and once in a while we find a really good, well-ripened melon among them, so I know that you can produce good melons in Kansas. "This would seem to indicate that I know more

than you do about watermelons, for you have publicly admitted that you do not know that good watermelons can be grown in Minnesota, while I know that good watermelons can be grown in Minnesota and also in Kansas.

"When the annual migration occurs in July and early August, and the sweltering citizens leave the heat-seared fields and pavements of sunny Kansas, to seek the rejuvenating coolness of pine-bordered lakes in Northern Minnesota, they pick up, during their travels, many interesting bits of information which, true or false, make good stories to be told the folks 'back home.' Some return home with marvelous stories of fish that are covered with scales, quite different from the slimy hides of the Kansas catfish. Others report that there are no watermelons worthy of the name to be found in Minnesota, and they drop a tear or two of sympathy for those Scandinavian 'birds' in Minnesota who have never tasted a good watermelon. I hasten to assure you, Mr. Editor, that this sympathy is misplaced.

"True it is in midsummer that the watermelons found in Minnesota are likely to be pallid, tasteless things and are a 'soul trying disappointment,' but these are not Minnesota melons. These are melons shipped in from Kansas and other points south of the fortieth parallel. Minnesotans do not eat these melons. They are sold to the tourists. A little later in the summer and early fall after the Hadean Kansas temperatures have dropped to 100 degrees in the shade and the tourists have departed—ah, then it's watermelon time in Minnesota. Then good Scandinavian jowls are buried in crisp, sweet, red hearts of northern-grown watermelons, and nectar truly fit for the gods drip from chins to shirt fronts. That is the time, Mr. Editor, to learn the quality of Minnesota watermelons.

"Then they are in season and countless truckloads of vine-ripened melons move to the markets, and roadside stands are piled high with mounds of crisp, ripe, juicy fruit. Gone from the market are the huge southern varieties of diverse shapes and colors, and in their place are the chunky little Minnesota melons—thin rinded, crisp fleshed and luscious—cooled in the dew of a northern night. Ah, those are the days! Too bad those Kansas chaps could not have stayed a little longer to learn what real melons taste like."

If these Minnesota melons are as good as Dean Alderman says they are I am very glad of it. My position in regard to this new variety of melon is this. I am merely somewhat skeptical. I also should modify a previous statement in which I intimated that the Minnesotans did not know what a really good melon tasted like. Of course, some of these dwellers in Minnesota have, like Dean Alderman, visited the localities in which the watermelon has its habitat and no doubt tasted really good melons. However, I apprehend that the number who had this privilege is comparatively small, for the reason that at the time when the southern melon is in its prime, the people of Minnesota are not in the South.

A watermelon is only at its best just when it is ripe and not too ripe. A really ripe melon will not bear shipment from the vine to Minnesota, which accounts for the fact that seldom if ever does the tourist in Minnesota get a really good melon.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Published every other Saturday at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan. Entered at the post office, Topeka, Kan., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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

Farm Matters as I See Them

Call Them by Right Name

I HAVE introduced a bill in the Senate to amend the reciprocal trade agreements act in two respects:

1. That trade agreements entered into with any nation shall be effective only as between that nation and the United States.

2. That no foreign trade agreement shall become effective until it has been ratified by the Senate of the United States by a two-thirds vote of the senators present—the same provision that applies to other treaties. So far as I am concerned, these trade agreements really are treaties.

The effect of the first of these amendments, if adopted, would be to put a stop to one of the loopholes thru which farm products are being imported into the United States, without the farmers of the United States getting anything in return for the loss of domestic markets due to these imports.

The so-called "most favored nation" clause would not apply to these reciprocal trade agreements, if this amendment were adopted. Under that favored nation policy, when we make an agreement with one nation including lowering tariffs on certain products from that nation, then all other nations with whom we have treaties including the "most favored nation" clause get the benefit also of the reductions. But we get our benefit only from the nation with whom we make the trade agreement.

I say that policy should not be followed. It may be true that only small amounts of farm products are being admitted under these agreements. But if the reduction nominally made for one nation also applies to a score or so of other nations, you can see how the tariff protection afforded our farm products is being whittled down.

My second amendment does not require much explanation. It merely means that reciprocal trade agreements will not become binding unless and until approved by the Senate, same as other treaties. Congress should not surrender this power to the secretary of state. The agreement with Canada was not effective until it was approved by the Canadian parliament. I see no reason why the people of the United States are not just as much entitled to pass on trade agreements, thru their elected representatives, as are the people of Canada.

This calling a treaty a trade agreement instead of a treaty, so as to get around the treaty provision of the Constitution—requiring Senate ratification—is only a subterfuge anyway, and I think the time has come to do things right again.

Senators from livestock states are watching

closely for the Argentine sanitary convention, which would allow cattle and beef from the Argentine to be admitted into the United States, despite prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease there. We hope to defeat its ratification. Fortunately this is regarded as a treaty, and will require a two-thirds vote in the Senate for ratification.

I also have introduced a bill in the Senate to lower the interest rate on Federal Land Bank mortgages to 3 per cent for the next 3 years. I believe the farmers of Kansas and other drouth stricken states are entitled to an interest rate at least this low, and shall fight to have the bill passed.

Congress Can Get Busy

NOW that the inauguration is over, Congress can get down to the business of legislating. So far we have amended the Neutrality act to include embargoes against shipment of war supplies to the warring factions in Spain—civil wars were not included in the original act; have extended the life of the reconstruction finance corporation another 3 years; renewed the power of the President to control the value of the dollar.

The first farm bill to be enacted this session probably will be one appropriating 50 million dollars for emergency crop and feed loans in the drouth areas. This should be enacted within the coming month, so the money will be available in March. We are hoping that President Roosevelt will not veto the measure this year, as financing is sorely needed by many of our farmers who lost nearly all in the last few years. The letters I am getting from some of these are pitiful. This help must be extended.

Passage of a crop insurance act, which will become effective in time to apply to winter wheat planted next fall in Kansas, is indicated by the talks I have had with members of Congress and those in touch with affairs in the Department of Agriculture. Its provisions will be along the lines indicated in the Kansas Farmer a few weeks ago.

Down at the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the statistical end of the Department of Agriculture, they are looking forward to a gross agricultural income of 10 billion dollars this year, including benefit payments. This compares to \$5,400,000,000 in 1932, and \$9,200,000,000 last year, 1936.

I am in hopes, now that the Resettlement Administration has been definitely turned over to the Department of Agriculture, that it will work out a more definite policy for taking care of the lower third—in income—of the farmers of the

country. I am not belittling the help Resettlement Administration has been to distressed farmers of Kansas and other states, but its policies have changed so rapidly that these people have not known, from one day to the next, what they could expect in the way of assistance.

The Risk Is too Great

ERADICATING livestock disease is a tremendously important undertaking. When farmers meet in county, state or nation-wide conventions, they draw up resolutions commending the work being done by the Government and other agencies along this line. And they urge Congress to make available sufficient funds to continue this work. We all look forward eagerly to the day when cattle in this country will be free from tuberculosis and other destructive diseases. That is progress.

Thinking along these lines, and remembering the disastrous outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease of the past, I cannot imagine farmers feeling friendly in the smallest degree to Senate ratification of the Argentine sanitary convention. As I have said before, I will fight it to the last ditch.

You recall this agreement would lift the ban on livestock and livestock products from certain zones in Argentine which are free of the disease. Now, if our scientific information and practical experience are at all accurate, this disease isn't likely to be zoned and stay that way. It is viciously infectious, and can be carried in many ways. It is no less than foolhardy to run the risk of introducing foot-and-mouth disease in the U. S. for the questionable possibilities of reciprocal trade. Questionable because the U. S. farmer so far has gotten the raw end of the deal.

With all of our efforts bent on getting rid of livestock disease, it isn't consistent to turn about face with a disease we know is so treacherous and virtually invite it to enter here. I believe in being a good neighbor and maintaining friendly relations in sane and sensible ways. But such a gesture as lifting the foot-and-mouth ban couldn't be considered good business. It might cost U. S. farmers millions of dollars and many thousand head of livestock. If it did that it would certainly reduce farm buying power which is so essential to prosperity in this country. It might even have an unfavorable reaction in our trade relations with certain other countries. And it scarcely seems necessary in the first place, to import this livestock to compete with home-grown animals and beat down the American farm price.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Big Wheat Crop Will Come Thru

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$14.00	\$12.10	\$9.00
Hogs.....	10.25	10.20	9.85
Lambs.....	10.65	9.50	10.60
Hens, Heavy.....	.15	.14½	.19
Eggs, Firsts.....	.20½	.27½	.21½
Butterfat.....	.31	.32	.31
Wheat, Hard Winter..	1.37	1.40¾	1.09
Corn, Yellow.....	1.21	1.19	.65
Oats.....	.59½	.56	.31
Barley.....	.96	.93	.50
Alfalfa, Baled.....	25.00	21.00	15.00
Prairie.....	15.50	15.00	9.00

which covers all of Eastern Kansas and much of the Northwestern part. A great many tests have been made by farmers and county agents to determine that the wheat still is alive and the icy blanket must still be porous. In Chase county, Frank Burson and several farmers uncovered spots of wheat to find it still vigorous. Prof. H. H. Laude, of Kansas State College, took wheat which had been covered for 8 days into the greenhouse, and it started growth immediately.

It is true, however, there is possible damage from the ice and snow if it should alternately thaw and freeze to form a tighter blanket. The best farmers can wish is for a rapid thaw to begin immediately. As Kansas Farmer's crop-observation trip closed on January 23, there were indications a thaw might come. On January 16, the snow was largely off fields from Salina southwestward and wheat looked the

best since 1931. East from Salina fields presented a solid white front. The snow and sleet which hit Kansas on January 20 and 21, left a heavy covering of ice in the North Central area, but covered fields with snow farther west. It appears probable this rain and sleet froze into the snow over Eastern Kansas forming a tighter, altho perhaps not air-tight covering. A rapid thaw on January 24, left many spots bare and indicated about 2 more such days would melt virtually all the snow.

Slightly higher prices seem to be ahead for all classes of livestock. The March and April market for fat cattle appears promising, with stocker classes to follow along. Hogs should make a slight gain from now until spring with sharper rises then if economists who study the market are correct. Highest prices in years are predicted for hogs by late summer, which means they may go as high as 14 cents a pound. A good small grain and corn crop will make bred sow prices rise to dizzy heights. A good proposition now is to breed a few sows or gilts for fall farrow.

Market Barometer

Cattle—Small gains expected into spring, with some loss toward summer.

Hogs—Prices should work upward as spring advances, and not much set-back is expected at any time. Higher in late summer.

Sheep—Some lower this spring than in 1936, but higher next fall.

Wheat—Higher prices are on the way for this spring, which improves the outlook for the 1937 crop.

Corn—Steady to higher until next summer as feeding ratios improve and wheat advances.

Butterfat—With manufactured products the highest in 6 years, butterfat should rise this spring.

Poultry and Eggs—Lower in spring and higher in fall on foot; and just the opposite in the shell, compared with 1936.

A WEEK'S trip over Kansas, interviewing wheat growers and looking over crop conditions, reveals that farmers are not greatly alarmed about the blanket of ice and snow

How a U. S. Farmer Sees Things On the Other Side of the Ocean

ROBERT C. VANCE

Palaces and Schools—Article No. 8, in the travel series by Mr. Vance.

MY SECOND day in Leningrad was occupied with another sight-seeing trip, which began at the Admiralty. The Admiralty is flanked by two large squares parallel with the Neva river. The west square is known as the "Square of the Decembrists." An unsuccessful revolt against the reign of the Czars was started in December, 1825, and was ended on that square when the revolutionary regiments were mowed down by artillery fire from the garrison. An equestrian statue of Peter the Great, called "The Bronze Horseman," stands in the square.

One side of the square fronts on the river, two sides are occupied by buildings housing government offices and the fourth side is occupied by the great Cathedral of St. Isaac. From its great dome one can get an excellent view of Leningrad and the Gulf of Finland. The interior of the cathedral is richly ornamented with jasper, porphyry, malachite and lapis lazuli. The place now is used as an anti-religious museum.

Northwest of the Admiralty is Uritski Place in the center of which stands a monolithic column in memory of Alexander I. One side of this square is inclosed by a semicircular building that formerly was headquarters for the Czar's general staff. This building, said to be the longest building in Europe, is pierced in the center by a triumphal arch wide enough to accommodate the traffic of the avenue.

Russia in the Raw

That afternoon an Australian, his wife, two Chicago girls and I staged a free-lance expedition to Peterhof, formerly the summer residence of the Czar. The trip, made by bus, took us some 29 kilometers out into the country. As we were without a guide, I believe we saw some things that tourists are not supposed to see. For instance, no guide would have routed us past the tumbledown and rotting log buildings at the outskirts of the city in which factory workers were living. Also, no tourist agency automobile would have braved the chuck-holes and broken pavement of that highway.

There is something about being knocked around in a bus that seems to create a spirit of fellowship. Our little party was soon on the best of terms with the other passengers. Seated beside me was a Red army officer wearing the insignia of a captain of artillery. He could speak a few words of English and so he began by telling me his name. In return I showed him my automobile driver's license card bearing my name, but he evidently mistook the license for a union card.

"Worker?" he inquired. And when I had shown him my calloused palms, a leftover from last harvest, he added the further question, "Communist?"

I shook my head to indicate that I was no Communist and he then inquired, "Party? Party?"

"Democrat," I told him. It seems that the Democrats do not rate very high in the Red army.

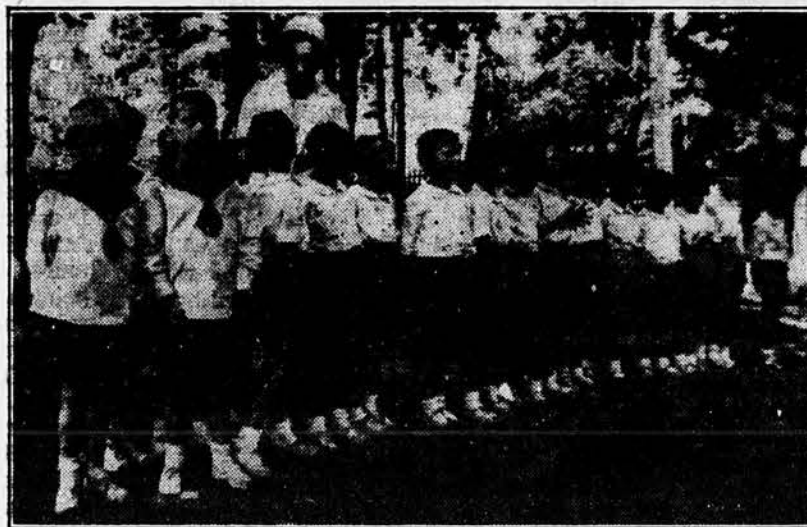
"Democrat—Republican—no good," he answered. Then, with appropriate gestures, he indicated that the Democrats and Republicans are a bunch of

fat-bellied profiteers living off the masses.

It began to look like the end of a pleasant friendship and so I thought I would qualify my statement. "Social Democrat," I told him.

"Ah! Upton Sinclair Democrat?" he asked. It seems as if our man Sinclair has made himself a reputation among the Soviets. When I nodded that I was that kind of Democrat, my Red army friend insisted on shaking hands. "Social Democrat—Communist," he clasped his hands together to show that the two are just like that. Then he pulled out his pistol and with signs and broken English let me know that any time I was ready to send a few of our American Democrats and Republicans to the glue works he would come over and help.

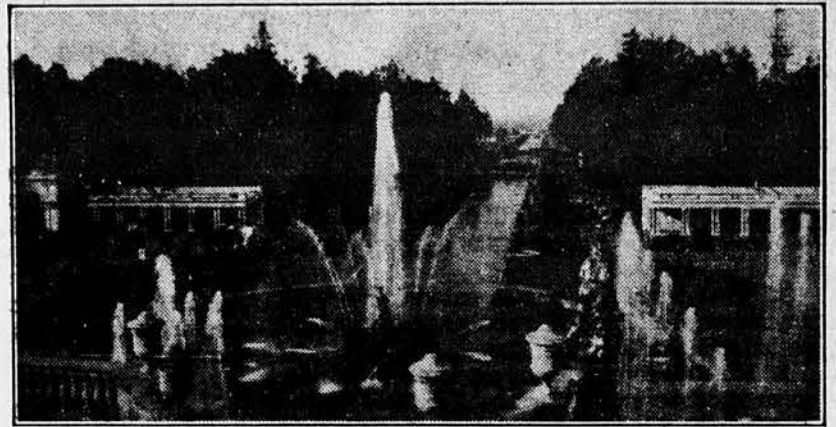
To my uneducated eye Peterhof was just another palace. It is a huge, barn-like structure of white stone and is the oldest of the imperial summer residences. It was begun by Peter the Great and added to by all of the later Czars, including Nicholas II. The rooms and suites used by the different rulers have been preserved as they were left by the former occupants; to me, they seemed to tell the history of Russia. The simplicity of Peter the Great's study, with its carved oak panels, seemed to speak of his ambitions for the building of a great nation. The garish splendor of the rooms used



Their drills were military drills and the songs they sang were the marching songs of the Red army. Will they make useful citizens or cannon fodder?

by Catherine seemed to tell of a nation falling into decay, of a pleasure-loving ruling class and an oppressed common people.

But while Peterhof was, to me, "just another palace," the formal gardens surrounding it are said to be the most beautiful in the world. These gardens extend from the main facade down to the sea. First come the fountains. The spray and mist from hundreds of jets of water catch and reflect the sunlight in all the colors of the rainbow. Some of the fountains shower the water downward, like waterfalls from one basin to the other. Others shoot it high into the air. In the center of these fountains is "Sampson," which shoots a stream skyward for 60 feet. The water from these fountains is gathered in a



The fountains at Peterhof Palace—"Sampson" in center—and the lagoon that leads down to the sea. Plenty of beauty here.

straight lagoon and flows down to the sea thru a great park. Walks, shaded by century-old trees, wind along the borders of lakes and gardens with here and there scattered pavilions and small palaces.

On the bus, returning to Leningrad, we made the acquaintance of a young American who is now in the employ of the Soviet government. Born in Michigan of Russian-American parents, he had come to Russia 4 years ago and accepted employment. In Michigan he was a garage mechanic. In Russia he is a transportation engineer. His job is to train mechanics and drivers for fleets of motor trucks serving lumber camps, mines and other industries, and his work takes him from Siberia to Manchuria. He told me that his salary is 1,000 rubles a month, which is about the top salary for a technical man.

He was accompanied on the bus by

skilled engineers. Wages paid now average from 350 rubles a month for common labor to 1,000 rubles a month for the highly skilled trades and professions. My own observations, later, lead me to believe that engineers are rated more for their political activities than for technical knowledge.

From the sight-seeing trips that were available the next morning, I chose the schools. "See the people waiting to buy their newspapers!" The girl guide pointed proudly to a long line of people before a corner news stand. She then told us of the drive that has been made to reduce illiteracy.

According to the guide, a commission for the abolition of illiteracy was established in 1919. During the following 3 years it taught more than 5 million people to read and write. In 1923, what might be termed a patriotic society was formed among university students. This society, with a membership of more than 3 million, gave time free of charge to teaching night classes of adults. Every enlisted man in the Red army is taught to read and write.

I believe that the story told us by the guide was true in every respect. In no other country, not even our own, have I seen as many people reading newspapers.

Papers Are Filled With "Bunk"

Likewise, in no other country have I seen the equal of the pure, unadulterated bunk that is given these poor people to read. The papers are printed by the government and are used to keep the people keyed to war-time frenzy. Black headlines shriek of German plots against Russia and tell of sabotage of industrial plants by German spies. They tell of the smashing defeats of the rebels in Spain delivered by the Communist Army, and warn of Japanese Imperialism. In all of these stories Germany is pictured as the Big Bad Wolf.

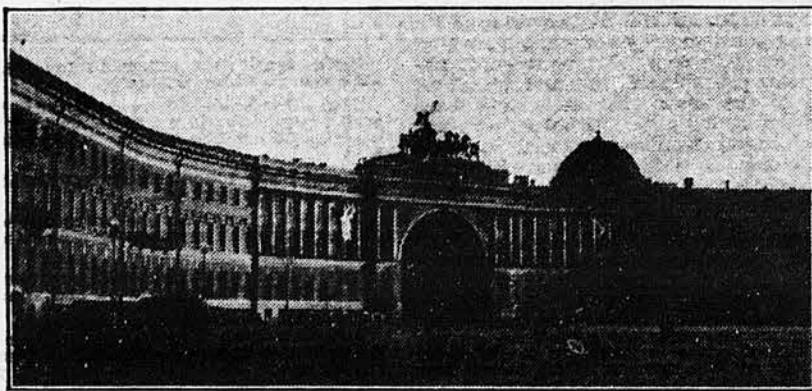
The newspapers also are useful in stirring up a competitive spirit among workers that results in increased output of factories. A fair sample of this is in a copy of The Moscow Daily News, printed in English, which I brought home.

A two-column story tells of a contest between two combine operators on a collective farm. One Kostya Berin established a record by harvesting 132 acres of wheat in 1 day. Then Trofim Kostya, a combine operator on another farm, accepted the challenge and hung up a record of 152 acres. Then the contest was on. It was finally won by a dark horse, one Andrey Bonke who proved both the others to be mere pikers by harvesting 207.5 acres in 1 day. All of this makes mighty inspiring reading—providing that one knows nothing about the capacity of a combine.

But to get back to the schools. Our guide told us that 7 years of elementary education is now compulsory. After the 7 years of elementary work, the child then is placed in a factory vocational school and taught a trade. All vocational schools are attached to the factories as a part of the plant. Our party was taken to one of the vocational schools, but the factory day nursery, where the small children of mothers employed in the factory are taken care of, stole the show.

The rapid industrialization of Russia, coupled with general inefficiency, has caused a shortage of labor, and women are employed in nearly all factories. In addition to the nurseries for babies there are playgrounds for the older children.

(Continued on Page 9)



Longest building in Europe. Once headquarters of the Czar's general staff, it now is used as a Soviet office building.

Allow More Liberal Payments In 1937 Farm Program

KANSAS farmers taking part in the 1937 Soil Conservation Program will be eligible for increased payments for following soil-building practices, according to Dean Harry Umberger, of Kansas State College. Soil-building is being emphasized and more liberal allowances are allowed for each farm than in last year's program.

The amount which any farmer can earn, under this allowance, he said, depends upon the amount of practices performed and the rate for each. In no case, however, will the total be greater than the soil-building allowance for the farm. All payments are contingent upon a \$500,000,000 Congressional appropriation.

These payments also are in addition to sums farmers may earn for diversion of land from soil depleting to conserving crops.

In general, farmers may receive payments for planting legumes and grasses, for restoring crop land to native grasses, planting and maintaining forest trees, planting sod pieces, establishing strip-cropping and fallow, plowing under specified green manure crops, terracing, seeding cover crops, reseeding native perennial grasses on non-crop pasture land, and contour listing.

All of These Included

Range building practices include contouring, developing springs and seeps, digging pits and reservoirs, digging wells, water spreading, rodent control, reseeding, deferred grazing and range fencing.

Two rates of payment are established for planting legumes and grasses, the higher rate being paid when a good stand of the crop is obtained. Soil-conserving crops may be seeded along with a nurse crop, but the higher rate will be paid only if the nurse crop is not harvested as grain or hay.

Special practices for a group of western counties include allowance of 50 cents an acre for controlled summer fallow which results in a minimum of wind and water erosion and on which the first tillage occurs before June 15; \$1 an acre for establishment in 1937 of strip-cropping and fallow; \$1 an acre for contour listing of crop land which is in process of natural reseeding to native pasture; 25 cents an acre for restoring crop land to native grasses when approved in advance by county committee. These are applicable only to the following counties:

Chayenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Mitchell, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis, Russell, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Ness, Rush, Barton, Hamilton, Kearny, Finney, Hodgeman, Pawnee, Stafford, Rice, Reno, Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Gray, Ford, Edwards, Kiowa, Pratt, Kingman, Morton, Stevens, Seward, Meade, Clark, Comanche, Barber, and Harper counties. Others may be included later.

In a group of 39 western counties an additional payment of 25 cents an acre will be allowed for contour listing of crop land to control wind erosion. Two dollars also will be allowed for each acre planted to Sudan grass or sorghum crops to control wind erosion in Wichita, Scott, Lane, Hamilton, Kearny, Finney, Hodgeman, Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Gray, Ford, Morton, Stevens, Seward, Meade and Clark counties. Such crops shall not be utilized.

Rates for Soil Improvement

The general rates for planting soil-building crops include:
Perennial legumes (except Sweet clover) — \$3 for good stand; otherwise \$2.
Perennial grasses — \$3.50 for a good stand; otherwise \$2.
Crested wheat grass — \$3 an acre.
Grass mixtures — \$3.50 for good stand; otherwise \$2.
Biennial and annual Sweet clover — \$2 for good stand; otherwise \$1.
Rates for soil-building practices include:
Planting forest trees — \$10 an acre if at least 200 living trees an acre; \$4 an acre for maintaining trees planted since January 1, 1934.
Terracing — 40 cents for 100 feet of terracing with \$2 an acre limit.
Reseeding non-crop pasture land — 20 cents a pound of seed sown up to \$2 an acre.
Contour furrowing of non-crop pasture land — 50 cents an acre.
Planting sod pieces — \$4 an acre for planting sod pieces of approved perennial grasses between February 1 and October 31, 1937.
Green manure — \$2 an acre for plowing under as green manure, after at least 2

months' growth, of soybeans, cowpeas or field peas.

Winter cover crops — \$2 an acre for growing and plowing under after at least 2 months' growth, of winter vetch or crimson clover preceding or following a vegetable crop or in an orchard or vineyard; \$1 if winter barley or rye.

Contour farming — 50 cents an acre.
Application of ground limestone — \$3 an acre if not less than 2 tons of ground limestone are applied to the acre.

And for Range Building

Range building rates include: Contouring — 50 cents an acre; development of springs and seeps, \$50 each; construction of earthen pits or reservoirs, 15 cents a cubic yard of fill or excavation; digging wells, \$1 each linear foot; water spreading, 10 cents for 100 linear feet of permanent ditching; range fencing, 30 cents a rod; reseeding, 20 cents a pound of seed sown; rodent control, 7 1/2 cents an acre for control of prairie dogs;

deferred grazing, 35 cents an animal unit for each full month of deferred grazing to permit restoration of native vegetation.

Kansan Is Director

Honor came to Kansas Duroc-Jersey breeders when Verne Albrecht, Smith Center, was elected a director of the U. S. Duroc-Jersey Record Association. There are 9 directors of this association in the United States. Mr. Albrecht is the first Kansan to hold a similar post since Ed Hoover, of Wichita, served many years ago.

Soils Need Own Plow

On farms where soil conditions vary widely, it may pay a farmer to have more than one set of bottoms for his plows, says the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering. Bottoms vary in shape and size from the long, slow-turning, sod-bottom to the quick-turning, shorter and higher moldboard, stubble-bottom. General purpose bottoms are used for a wider range of conditions than either sod or stubble types. What has been your experience?

More Barley, Less Corn

GERALD FINCH

If grasshoppers continue to be a pest in the future, it looks as if more barley will have to be sown in the fall to take the place of corn as a fattening grain. While the yield in bushels will not be as much as corn, the return will be more, when the pasture the barley affords in the late fall and early spring is counted.

Saves Moving the Hay

Big alfalfa yields from his bottom land, near Perry, filled Joseph Hemme's hay barn almost to overflowing. In fact the cattle shed which runs around three sides of the hay space in the middle of the barn was all filled with alfalfa last summer. Then two or three boards were taken off and mangers fashioned so the cattle can eat hay from outside the barn. This will continue until all the hay in the cattle runway has been fed out, then the steers can run inside and feed from the regular hay space.

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Out of Each Source of Income — on the
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER
EASY-PURCHASE
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● The new **INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER EASY-PURCHASE PLAN** recognizes the fact that frequent small payments are easier to make than one large payment. It is so flexible that it can be adapted to each farmer's marketing schedule, permitting him to make his payments when he has cash coming from crops, livestock, or dairy or poultry products. Each farmer's requirements are considered and analyzed individually by the McCormick-Deering dealer — resulting in a convenient schedule

of payments, easy to meet. Pay **CASH** on delivery for your trucks, tractors, or machines when you can, but when cash must be conserved see what the **INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER EASY-PURCHASE PLAN** offers you. Get the full benefit of the equipment you need — let it pay its way as you pay. The neighborhood McCormick-Deering dealer will discuss this plan with you in detail on request.

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<p>POWER MACHINES Farm Tractors Industrial Tractors Power Units Motor Trucks Kerosene Engines Gasoline Engines</p>	<p>Rod Weeders Rotary Hoes Cultivators, row-crop Beet Cultivators Soil Pulverizers Land Packers Plow Packers Cotton Choppers</p>	<p>HAYING MACHINES Mowers Rakes Teddies Side Rakes and Tedders Loaders, all types Sweep Rakes Stackers Baling Presses Alfalfa Threshers Clover Threshers</p>	<p>Windrow Harvesters Reapers Threshers Rice Binders Rice Threshers</p>
<p>TILLAGE IMPLEMENTS Tractor Plows Riding Plows Walking Plows Disk Harrows Tractor Harrows Orchard Harrows Harrow-Plows Spring-Tooth Harrows Peg-Tooth Harrows Field Cultivators</p>	<p>PLANTING AND SEEDING MACHINES Corn Planters and Drills Cotton Planters Potato Planters Grain Drills Broadcast Seeders Alfalfa and Grass Drills Beet Seeders</p>	<p>GRAIN HARVESTING MACHINES Binders Tractor Binders Push-Binders Headers Harvester-Threshers</p>	<p>CORN MACHINES Planters Listers Drills Cultivators Lister Cultivators Binders Ensilage Cutters Ensilage Harvesters Ensilage Blowers Pickers Huskers and Shredders Shellers</p>
		<p>GENERAL EQUIPMENT Potato Diggers Beet Pullers Feed Grinders Hammer Mills Cane Mills Farm Wagons and Trucks Manure Spreaders Lime Spreaders Fertilizer Distributors Crop Dusters Stalk Cutters Knife Grinders</p>	<p>DAIRY EQUIPMENT Cream Separators Milkers Milk Coolers</p>

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CYRUS HALL McCORMICK
founded
International Harvester's
Liberal Time-Payment Policy.

Too Much Moisture—31-Year-Old Silage—Community Sale Danger

HENRY HATCH
Jayhaecker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

AFTER so many years of below normal rainfall, it is only natural that everyone should be interested in keeping all possible moisture in the soil. Drouth has started many working on the problem of holding moisture—the building of ponds, contour furrowing, summer fallowing, surface cultivation, all these mean fighting drouth. Some of these cloudy days the scene will change. We will see ditches and depressions remain filled with water; we will wonder how to convert some of the water catching tricks into avenues for surplus runoff. No, I am not saying when this time is coming, only that it is coming. We have remained out of the fields weeks at a time in the past because of wet soil, and so we will in the future. In our present prepara-

tion for more drouth, we must not overlook some preparation also for floods. At this time next year our main interest may be how to pass water quickly along its way, not how to check and retain all of it.

The Ever-Normal Silo

In time of plenty prepare for future need—it was in the old copybooks. Prof. C. W. McCampbell, Kansas State College, tells how to do it with feed for livestock. Put it in a silo. He never recommends one type of silo above another, except that it be tight enough either above or under the ground to keep the air out. We all know that is the secret of keeping silage. I recently heard him give the details of a feeding

test with silage that had been stored for 31½ years. It gave equal results in producing milk with silage from the last crop. The corn silage of that age was slightly better than the cane silage of the same age, both being stored in the same silo, but each made good feed. Feed security for the future, then, is only a matter of having silo storage capacity. We who should prepare for the future of our livestock should profit by this test—build greater silo storage when a supply is grown to fill it, rather than let it waste, hoping that each year may be sufficient unto itself. The ever-normal silo sounds just as good to me as the ever normal granary—both, of course, located right out on the farm.

What Do You Say?

Weekly community sales now are held in almost every county of our state. They serve as a medium of exchange for farm folks for almost every class of property from the baby carriage to the threshing machine, as well as all classes of livestock. Livestock exchanged at these public places is creating a problem—a disease prob-

Pack Eggs Big End Up

Pack the eggs for the hatchery big end up. If delivering by automobile, don't put them on the bumper, carry them in the car. This is the advice of Berley Winton, of the U. S. D. A. Advice as to the big end of the egg is due to the larger end carrying the air cell and it is necessary that the membrane separating the air cell and remainder of the egg remain unruptured.

Vibration being greater on the bumper than in the car is the reason for carrying hatching eggs inside.

lem. Those who have seen disease spread in this way in the past see a great need for more sanitary precautions governing the community sales of the future. Good sales managers are ready to comply with all practical measures required of them, and our present legislature is going to have the job of saying what these measures shall be. If you have anything to offer on this subject—and you should have—get it quickly into the ear of your state representative and senator. If we bring all community sales to a certain needed standard of disease sanitation we can continue to have successful sales in our own county, a place where it is safe to buy and sell right close to home. If we cannot, then the sooner we "quit cold" the exchange of livestock at the community sale the easier it will be to check spread of disease.

Farm and Home Week Soon

It does anyone good to take a vacation now and then. It was my pleasure to attend the recent 3-day meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, at Topeka, which was a fine vacation, enjoyed all the more because Secretary Mohler is a master at building programs and getting practical men for every number. I enjoyed the practical sense that came straight from the shoulder of our new governor, Walter Huxman; the wit and humor of Tom Collins; the masterpiece of oratory of Dr. Spaeth, president of University of Kansas City, and the educational explanation of crop insurance by Roy Green. Meeting my neighbors from all over the state was worth the three days. Next comes Farm and Home week at Manhattan—February 9 to 12. I hope you can go, even if for only one day. It will be worth the effort and expense. This is going to be my next vacation, and I hope it will be yours and I hope to meet you there.

Folks Who Have Seed

The seed situation will not cease to be of interest this year until a good stand is obtained in every field. I am receiving a few letters from folks who have some good seed for sale. Let me digress right here to suggest to anyone who has anything they wish to sell to place an ad, which is very low in cost, in the classified department of Kansas Farmer. I have tried it many times in the past and the results always exceeded my expectations. I am sure we farmers who have something to sell or who may wish to purchase a second-hand article, should use this low cost service more than we do. Not feeling able to buy new this year, but needing some machine, why not advertise for it? Perhaps a neighbor in the next county or only a short driving distance away, as we drive today, has the very article you want and wishes to sell for a very reasonable price. If you have good seed for sale, an ad sent in now will make you the busiest man you have been in a long time. We farmers should be greater merchants of our own goods thru the medium of advertising than we are.

Wheat-Alfalfa Hog Mixture

Finely ground alfalfa from the fourth cutting and ground wheat are mixed in equal parts for hogs by Joseph Hemme and his son, of Perry. The hogs are doing well and the bulky ration makes economical pork gains. They also are feeding a little molasses on straw for nearly all their steers which are being wintered in good flesh for sale as "warmed-up" killing cattle.

Come With Us to Gay, Romantic, Colorful

MEXICO

February 18 to March 3



We're going to Mexico, the Land of Eternal Spring, again this winter . . . and we want you to go with us. Last year the Capper Tour to Mexico was proclaimed by members who went along the most thrilling winter travel vacation anyone ever dreamed of enjoying. This 1937 Tour will be bigger and better than ever . . . but at the same low all-expense cost.

Join this happy, interesting, education tour to fiesta-land . . . forever golden in its bath of mellow sunshine, forever green from myriad springs and lakes, the world mecca of travelers, adventurers, writers, artists.

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A modern capital city as brilliant as Paris—smart cafes, theatres, lovely parks, imposing monuments and awe-inspiring cathedrals, thriving business and shopping centers. We stay at a fine, modern hotel in Mexico City and enjoy thrilling motor sightseeing trips to the most important points of interest.

Fascinating Side Trips

Besides the fun and daily car-window sightseeing as we travel on our all-Pullman train, we enjoy the following:

SANTA FE—We stop at Lamy, where we are taken to historic Santa Fe, the second oldest city in the United States, for a half day of sightseeing among old and new museums, laboratory of anthropology and Indian exhibits. Then on to Albuquerque for a short stop—and El Paso.

SAN ANTONIO—The trip homeward brings us through this interesting city where we visit the Alamo, an ivy-clad monument to a glorious fight for liberty.

One Low Cost

The one special low cost pays for everything on this glorious tour. Your train ticket, Pullman ticket, all your meals, all automobile sidetrips, all transfers, sightseeing, hotel rooms, etc., are all included.

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NAME.....
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CITY.....
STATE.....

Kansas Farmers Ask Elimination Of Most Favored Nation Clause

THE Kansas State Board of Agriculture in its final meeting after the state-wide convention at Topeka, confirmed the promotion of S. A. Fields, of McPherson county, to the presidency of the board. Guy Josseland, Copeland, is the new vice-president. Both of these men are substantial farmers who live on their farms. Another important change was the election of S. M. Mitchell, Ottawa, to succeed H. W. Avery, Wakefield, who is retiring as secretary of the Kansas State Fair board and directing manager of the fair. J. A. Martin, Mound City, was elected to a 3-year term to succeed Paul Klein, of Iola, on the State Board of Agriculture, representing the 2nd district. Mr. Klein had served on the board for 19 years.

The new secretary of the state fair is a young man in his early "forties," who has been farming in Franklin county. He has served in the admissions department of the fair for 11 years. In this position he has met hundreds of people who patronize this big state show. Mr. Mitchell was a graduate of Kansas State College in 1917, and served thruout the entire extent of America's part in the World War.

In their resolutions the delegates to this annual Agricultural Convention asked that reciprocal trade agreements have the ratification of the United States Senate before they become effective. They asked elimination of the most favored nation clause. Countries enjoying wide outlets in the U. S. for their products should be required to accept some of our products in return, the farm delegates believe.

A 3 1/2 per cent interest rate on farm mortgages was asked again. Continuation of livestock disease control work was recommended, and lifting of the ban against foot-and-mouth disease of

cattle is rigidly opposed. It is asked the secretary of agriculture be permitted to examine the records of sales agencies and packers in connection with livestock to determine controlling factors in livestock prices.

Other important resolutions deal with community sales, the gas tax exemption, conservation of soil, rural credit and dairy substitutes.

Feed Molasses and Shorts

Farmers in Franklin and surrounding counties are feeding molasses and shorts to their hogs, according to H. B. Hall of Franklin, who attended the recent board of agriculture meeting in Topeka. He said molasses is mixed with shorts at the rate of 2 pounds to 1, and thinned with water to make a slop. Some tankage also is added. This makes a well balanced ration and hogs seem to do well on it, particularly growing shoats or gilts. A ration of this kind would cost only about two-thirds as much as straight grain.

Grub Removal Not New

A Washington county farmer, Herman Bott, has been removing the ox warbles from the backs of his cattle since he was a boy. He has found it is a good method of control. There are only a few to remove from his cattle each winter. The man with a herd of beef or milk cows can easily remove these grubs at this time of year.

Ox warbles reduce gains of fat cattle, cause losses in the meat, damage the hides and reduce milk flow in dairy cattle. A little attention to the matter of ox warbles will pay every man who handles cattle which are infested with grubs.

Calves and Cream Are Surest

FIFTY-ODD Shorthorn cows that have been bred up for milk production are kept in Henry Otte's herd near Heizer, Barton county. "Raising and selling baby heeves and cream, and feeding the skim milk, is the surest return of any on our farm, especially when all feed is raised," Mr. Otte said.

The Otte family milks 15 cows and about the same number of cows suckle 2 calves each. The cows calve as near the same time as possible, after the first of September. The best milkers are milked, but every cow that isn't milked has to adopt another's calf. This way every cow has to be a heavy milker and when she is she pays for her keep. If she isn't she goes to market.

Both native and temporary pasture are used in summer for this herd, and

wheat pasture is the best winter feed, altho silage and hay are both stored in plentiful quantities for winter feeding.

The fall calves, with the exception of several heifers kept for breeding purposes, are kept in a pen by themselves, and are fed grain all the while. By August they are fat and ready for market. This time of year the market usually is strong, too. In 1935 these yearling calves brought \$80 apiece, not such a bad price.

Mr. Otte started this herd a number of years ago in partnership with W. D. Essmiller. Eventually they divided the herd. The two herds, now on separate farms only a few miles apart, still are so similar they look like the same cattle. Bulls have been exchanged since the herds were divided.

How a U. S. Farmer Sees Things

(Continued from Page 6)

A young lady of our party and I were looking over the playground when we were joined by the plant superintendent. The guide had gone on with the others of the party. The superintendent spoke no English and we, of course, spoke no Russian. Despite these difficulties, the young lady tried to explain her interest in the school by telling the superintendent that she also was a teacher. Borrowing my notebook and pencil she drew a picture of a woman and pointed to herself. She then drew pictures of five little children.

From the expression on that Russian's face it was plain that he thought he had met Mrs. Dionne. He made signs to indicate that he had only two. Greatly flustered and embarrassed, the young lady finally made him understand that she wore no wedding ring—which did not seem to clarify matters.

The last school we visited was an orphanage for children 8 to 10 years old. Whether this place was dressed up for inspection, I do not know, but it was plain that the woman in charge was doing the best she could with what she had to do with. The buildings were old, very old and in poor repair.

The children were clean, well-fed and as full of pep and vitality as similar groups in any other part of the world.

This school had a considerable acreage adjoining and grew most of its food. Each child had a little plot of ground in garden. I found favor with one little miss by praising one of her drawings, and she insisted on my taking a present of a carrot from her garden. I am not particularly fond of raw carrots but I ate that one.

But there was a sinister note even in that orphanage. In one of the playhouses I saw a large poster that covered all of one end of the room. It showed a little girl with a gas mask slung from her shoulder admiring a target held up before her by a soldier of the Red army. The drills those youngsters performed were military drills and the songs they sang for us were the marching songs of the Red army. As translated by the guide, the songs told of the glory of dying for Russia. Are those children being reared to become useful citizens or are they just so much cannon fodder?

Next time I will tell you of a state farm and how I became the innocent bystander in a practice air raid.

JOYS and GLOOMS



IF YOU ARE one of those who cannot safely drink coffee... try Postum's 30-day test. Buy a can of Postum at your grocer's and drink it for one full month.

If... at the end of the next 30 days... you do not feel better, return the top of the Postum container to General Foods, Battle Creek, Michigan, and we will cheerfully refund the full purchase price, plus postage! All we ask

is that you give Postum a fair trial... drink it for the full 30 days!

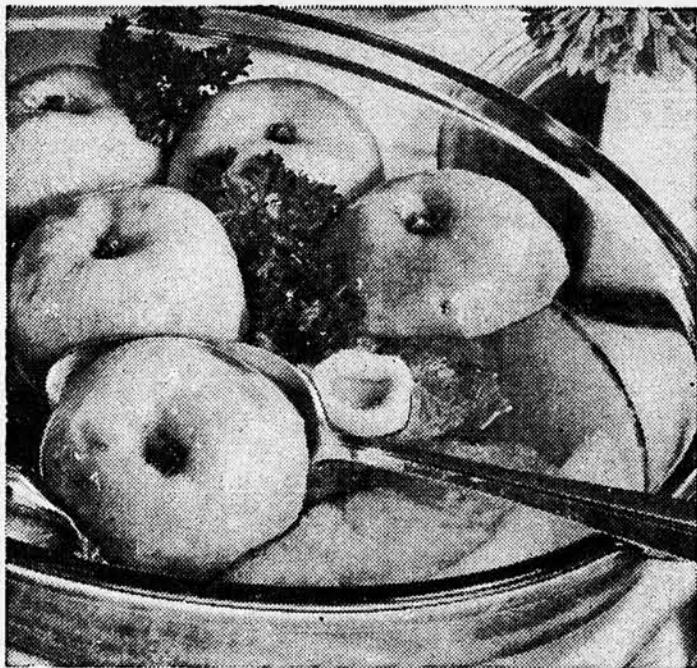
Postum contains no caffeine. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. Postum comes in two forms... Postum Cereal, the kind you boil or percolate... and Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup. It is economical, easy to make and delicious. You may miss coffee at first, but after 30 days, you'll love Postum for its own rich, full-bodied flavor. A General Foods Product.

(This offer expires June 30, 1937.)

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Apples Are Full of Surprises

MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN



Hot and spicy and no end good are apples baked on a thick slice of ham.

THE OLD maxim, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," is sound indeed, for the apple supplies an easily digested form of sugar, valuable minerals, including calcium, phosphorus and iron, and two vitamins essential to health and normal growth. Because today we examine our food-stuffs for vitamin content, it is interesting to know that the apple is high in vitamins B and C and furnishes a plentiful amount of roughage. Vitamin C is the one easily destroyed by heat, so raw apples have a special food value. Raw apples require chewing, therefore they are an aid in keeping gums and teeth in good condition.

Perhaps it is most frequently used raw, yet no fruit lends itself to greater variety of cooked uses. Serve apples with rich meat for the acidity of the fruit tends to overcome sluggishness of digestion caused by fat.

Will your family eat apple sauce? If not, why not try dressing it up a bit? Add a few slices of lemon, orange or grapefruit and allow the citrus flavor to permeate the apples before serving. Or, add a cup of cleaned raisins while the sauce is cooking and allow time enough to plump the raisins. If you would have an attractive

Party Plans

Why not plan a Valentine Party? Our leaflets, "The Valentine Party," and "A Hearty Party for Valentine's Day," are full of suggestions for invitations, entertainment, refreshments and decorations, for both adults and children. Each leaflet, 4c, or the two for 7c. Please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

looking sauce, add a few red cinnamon candies—the tangy flavor imparted is delicious. If the apples have been in storage and the flavor seems just a little flat, try cooking the sauce with a bit of stick cinnamon and sweeten it with brown sugar.

If your family has tired of the usual baked apples try filling the centers with raisins, brown sugar, butter and a dash of spice, or prunes stuffed with nuts, drizzled with honey and sprinkled with a bit of grated orange peel.

Baked apple salad is made by filling each scooped out center with cottage cheese and topping with a spoonful of salad dressing and a cube of bright, tart red jelly. Too, equal parts of celery, raw apple and shrimp, bound with salad dressing make a delicious salad.

The following are time-tested favorites at our house:

Ham and Apple Casserole

One large center slice of ham $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick (about 2 pounds), $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown

sugar, 1 teaspoon dry mustard, 6 tart apples, 12 whole cloves.

Trim all fat from meat and cut slice of ham into 6 pieces of suitable size for individual servings. Arrange the pieces in the bottom of a shallow heat resistant glass baking dish, 2 quart size. Put the strips of fat which you have cut off in between the slices of ham. Next mix sugar and mustard together, then sprinkle it over the meat. Wash and cut each apple into halves, crosswise. Remove core. Place each apple on a slice of meat with cut side down on meat. Stick a whole clove in top of each apple. Bake uncovered, about 45 minutes or until ham is tender, in moderate oven—350 degrees F.

That's what you call a "cheery" dish for cold weather dinners, and is enough to serve 4 to 6 persons.

Baked Apple Tapioca

Combine 3 cups water and 2 tablespoons lemon juice and pour over 3 tart apples which have been pared and sliced and placed in a greased baking dish. Cover and bake in a moderate oven, 375 degrees F. for 15 minutes. Mix together $\frac{1}{2}$ cup quick cooking tapioca, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup brown sugar, 1 teaspoon salt and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon mace. Sprinkle over apples, mixing thoroughly. Add 3 tablespoons melted butter and continue baking for 10 minutes. Then stir well; sprinkle $\frac{1}{4}$ cup brown sugar over apple mixture and bake 5 minutes longer. Serve hot or cold with cream. Serves six.

Apple Pie Deluxe

Blend 2 cups of chopped or grated apples, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar, 1 cup water, 2 tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons cider vinegar, 2 tablespoons butter, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon mace. Turn into a previously lined pie plate. Over top of the pie place apple rings cut from large red apples, cored but not peeled. Sprinkle generously with shredded coconut and bake until apples are tender. Remove from oven and place a maraschino cherry in center of each ring.

Honey Baked Apples

Wash, core and place six large apples in a buttered baking dish. In each cavity place 2 teaspoons of honey, 1 clove, 3 tablespoons orange juice, 1 teaspoon butter and 1 walnut meat. Bake in a moderate oven 375 degrees F. until apples are tender. Serve with whipped cream slightly sweetened with honey.

Honey Apple Rings

Wash whole apples, remove cores and slice crosswise making $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rounds. With skins on, place apples in kettle and add honey to one-half the depth of the apple rings. Bring to bubbling point and let apples simmer until clear, about 15 minutes. By leaving the skin on, the rounds hold their shape and pectin is added to the sirup form-

ing a delicious thin apple jelly. This jelly is used in the bottom of the skillet in making:

Up-Side-Down Apple Cake

Melt $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons butter in skillet. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey apple sirup and heat to boiling point. Remove from fire and fit honeyed apple rounds into bottom of skillet. Fill spaces between rounds of apples with nut meats and in the center of each ring place a maraschino cherry. Over this spread the following gingerbread batter: Cream $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup brown sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup molasses together. Add one well-beaten egg. Sift flour and measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups, add 1 teaspoon ginger, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cloves, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda and 1 teaspoon baking powder. Sift again and add half of the dry ingredients to creamed mixture, stir only enough to blend, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour milk and remaining flour and stir lightly to mix. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F. 25 to 30 minutes.

Can "Odd" Pieces of Meat

GLYDE E. ANDERSON

What to do about the odd pieces of meat, such as heart, tongue and liver, is one of the real perplexities of the meat canning season. Of course, they can be canned, but just how to go about it is something else again. Here are a few suggestions that women who have ceased to number their butchering years may follow with profit:

When canning beef hearts and hog hearts, rinse them in cold water and cut them into pieces to fit into wide-mouthed jars. Pack and add 1 teaspoon of salt to each quart. Do not add water. Then process in a pressure cooker. After the processing, seal the jars air-tight. Or if preferred browned, prepare the hearts the same as liver. Cook in deep fat on the stove until each piece is nicely browned. Pack into jars, adding 2, or more, tablespoons of the drippings. Then process.

When canning tongue boil it in salted water until the skin can be removed, pack in glass jars, add a little broth, and then process.

To make good soup stock, cut the meat and fat from the bones. Then saw or crack the bones and place them in a kettle, and add small pieces of lean meat. Seasoning, such as onion and celery leaves, may be added. Cover with cold water, and simmer for 6 hours. After straining, cool and skim off the fat. Reheat to boiling and pour into clean, hot jars, adding 1 level teaspoon of salt to each quart.

To aid in making this season's meat canning a success, time charts for processing may be obtained from Extension Bulletin 72, Canning Foods. A copy may be obtained from your home demonstration agent or by writing to the Kansas State College Extension Service, Manhattan.

Are Your Nerves on Edge?

HOW TO AVOID THEM



What a fascinating person Joyce is since she learned to control her nerves. She's traded her restless, irritable manner for an alert, vivid charm.

"You must meet Joyce," her friends say proudly. "She's a really interesting person, has such keen, lively reactions to everything that happens." They've forgotten that Joyce's frayed nerves used to "give them the willies."

Joyce is the sensitive, high-strung type. To such "neurotics" the world owes its advancement in arts, sciences, the refinements of living. Yet these thin-skinned impressionable people are easily made miserable and useless by overwrought nerves, just as Joyce was.

She used to exhaust herself with silly worries—fear that somebody might laugh at her decorations for the club party, that Bob might be going out

Wise Counsel

Two ears and but a single tongue
By Nature's law to man belong!
The lesson she would teach is clear:
"Repeat but half of what you hear."

with some other girl. She began avoiding people, felt too tired to go anywhere. On the brink of a breakdown, she consulted a famous nerve specialist. Thru him, she learned to turn her pent-up emotions outward to delight other people.

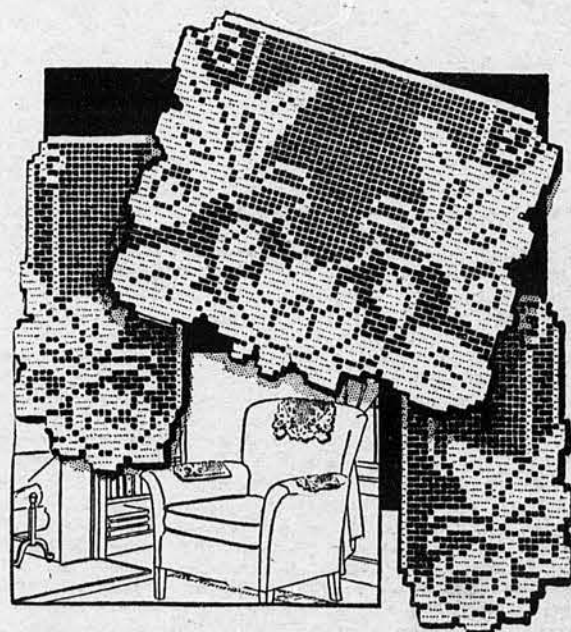
Our 40-page booklet, "How to Avoid and Overcome Nervous Troubles," gives this physician-psychologist's advice on overcoming worry, irritability, restlessness, insomnia, "quick fatigue," and other nervous ailments—and it is only 15 cents. You may obtain it by writing: Home Institute, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Butterflies and Water Lilies

SIMPLE FILET CROCHET

GET some string and a crochet hook and let them work marvels for you. They can easily enough if you use this lovely filet crochet pattern with pond lilies and butterflies which make you think of summer. Chair sets—scarf ends—buffet sets—all of them are welcome and needed household accessories.

In our pattern No. 5472, you will find complete instructions and charts for making the set shown—illustrations of all stitches used, material requirements, suggestions for the various uses to which this lovely crocheted pattern may be put. To obtain the pattern, send 10 cents to



Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Lye Is Indispensable

MARY LOU WILLIAMS

Use It to Make Hominy

To make old-fashioned lye hominy, pour a quantity of water into a kettle and add to it enough powdered lye to make the water feel slippery to the fingers. Boil the corn in this water until the skins peel easily. Peel off the skins, then wash corn very thoroly. This will require two or three washings in fresh water. Then boil the corn in fresh water until it becomes soft.

Water Softener

Certain water which has a tendency toward hardness can usually be softened by the addition of 1/2 to 1 teaspoonful of powdered lye to each bucket. Permit the lye to dissolve thoroly. For very hard water use more lye.

To Clean Slop Pails

Slop buckets should be cleaned frequently. Swab them with a lye solution made of 1 or 2 tablespoonfuls of powdered lye dissolved in a gallon of water.

Making Soft Soap

If you do not have a good soft soap recipe, we suggest you cut out and save this one:

To 3 gallons of water add 1 can of

powdered lye and boil until the lye is all dissolved; then add 5 pounds of any kind of soap grease—the cleaner the better—to the lye solution, and boil. It usually becomes soap after 15 to 25 minutes of boiling. Permit it to boil slowly, so it will not boil over.

To find out whether it is soap or not, remove from the kettle about one-half pint of its contents and mix with an equal amount of water. If it is soap it will be rosy and stringy.

If you prefer jelly soap, simply add water and stir together until the thickness desired is obtained.

Do not put lye solutions in aluminum vessels.

The Best Season of All

CHEERFUL SALLY

Winter would seem to be a dismal time of year, with its chill gray skies and colorless landscapes. Perhaps that is why there is so much cheer indoors these days, to make us forget that "Summer's gone and the days grow cold." Mother's busy trying out new cookie recipes, and mm-m! those hot biscuits with strawberry jam we had for breakfast. Dad comes in from chores and builds up the fire till it roars and cold is forgotten. A dish of polished red apples graces the table, but it is soon removed to make room for a table-tennis set. This absorbs the children's interest, while Dad and Grandpa are engrossed in the deeper problems of chess. Aunt Bess gets out her patch box and begins to design a new quilt.

But winter doesn't do away with the need for exercise. The children grow restless and "bundle up" to brave the icy outdoors. They come in red-cheeked from snowballing, at dinner time. Pumpkin pie, baked chicken and dressing and cranberry salad—who remembers when all one wanted was a glass of iced tea and a palm-leaf fan? Away with cold drinks, and please pass the fruit cake! Who says winter isn't the best season of all!

Blocking Knit Clothes

MRS. B. E. NEILL

Knitted garments are fashion right! But they remain smart and good looking in proportion to the care they receive. Considerable saving may be made if one knows how to block or shape these garments at home. Whether you have knitted the garment and wish to shape the finished article or wish to block it, after washing, the work is simple to do.

Select a similar garment which fits you nicely, place it upon a large piece of paper or old muslin and trace around it to obtain a pattern. If the garment has not been washed, turn it wrong side out and place it within the pattern, stretching it as necessary to coincide with the outline. Pin the article to the carpet or rug with strong safety pins; cover with a damp cloth and press with a moderately warm iron.

When the garment has been washed it should be wrapped in dry towels and squeezed gently to remove as much moisture as possible and then pinned to the outline. When fairly dry, press with a moderately warm iron. Press woolen garments very lightly for best results.

Men Are Funny That Way

MRS. F. I. D.

My husband worked all afternoon on our stubborn radio. I listened to his orations on vibrators and condensers and tubes and voltage—but orations seem to avail us little when not a note of music nor even a 10-year-old joke could we hear.

"John," I said a few minutes ago, "hadn't you better come to supper?"

"Just a minute," he protested. "Just a minute."

And a few seconds later the strains of "Chapel in the Moonlight" poured into the room. "There," John cried triumphantly, "didn't I tell you I could fix it?"

"Pretty neat," I complimented. "What did you do?"

He grinned a little sheepishly. "I don't know," he admitted.

Yet only yesterday he laughed at my fiddling with the sewing machine—because "women are so unscientific!" Men are funny sometimes, aren't they? Wonder how they get that way?

Ask Your Husband to Help You END A COLD Quicker



Of course, you can really do most of this yourself. But he'll gladly help you end the misery of your cold.

Massage VapoRub briskly on the throat, chest and back (between and below the shoulder blades). Then spread it thick over the chest and cover with warmed cloth.

Already, your VapoRub has begun to bring relief—two ways at once:

1. **Through the Skin.** VapoRub acts direct through the skin like a poultice or plaster.

2. **Medicated Vapors.** At the same time, its medicated vapors,

released by body heat, are breathed in for hours—about 18 times a minute—direct to the irritated air-passages of the nose, throat and chest.

This combined poultice-and-vapor action eases the breathing—loosens phlegm—relieves irritation—helps break congestion.

While you relax into comfortable sleep, VapoRub's two-way treatment keeps right on working. Often, by morning the worst of the cold is over.

VICKS VAPORUB

Your Busy Hands!



Protect them from Chapping

Must the hands that are busy all day bear the telltale marks of roughness, redness, or chapping? The answer is "No! Not if you follow the Mentholatum Method of keeping your hands in good condition."

What could be simpler than this: Every night and morning, as well as after exposure to all rough work apply a little Mentholatum to your hands and rub it in well. See if this treatment does not keep them smooth—in spite of dish washing, house cleaning, exposure to cold, etc.

Gives COMFORT DAILY

MENTHOLATUM

To Get the Best Cough Medicine, Mix It at Home

Saves Good Money. No Cooking.

This famous recipe is used by millions of housewives, because there is no other way to obtain such a dependable, effective remedy for coughs that start from colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

From any druggist, get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex, a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all, and takes but a moment. No cooking needed.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of cough remedy, far superior to anything you could buy ready-made, and you get four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant—children love it.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of severe coughs, giving you double-quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Change of Address

Have you moved? Or do you anticipate moving soon? If so, be sure to send us both your old and new post office addresses. By doing this at once you will insure prompt delivery of KANSAS FARMER and save yourself paying forwarding postage on copies sent to your old address.

Fill out the coupon today and send it to us. It is not necessary for you to use a letter and pay 3 cents postage—just paste the blank on the back of a penny post card properly filled out and save 2 cents.

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PRINCESS LINES!



Pattern No. KF-289—Buttoned in "one-two-three"—this delightful coat frock that's cut in dashing princess lines! If you're searching for a cheery, yet practical morning style—and what wise homemaker isn't?—you'll order pattern KF-289 today, and make up several versions in a variety of sparkling, crisp cottons! Your family will be lost in admiration of your trim panels, smooth lines, jaunty notched collar, handy patch pockets and tie-belt. And even tho you're only a hesitant "beginner" who's never made a frock before, you'll find this model easy fun to make. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 44. Size 16 requires 4 3/4 yards 36-inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents in coin. Our new Winter Fashion book filled from cover to cover with glamorous styles, 10 cents extra. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Kansas Farmer for January 30, 1937

ONE PRICE...TWO SAVINGS!

Shoes and Hose Both for \$1.50 Postage 10c



WOMEN and MISSES

GENUINE LEATHER

FULL FASHIONED

The Chicago Mail Order Company again demonstrates its Leadership in Style, Quality and Low Price with this new combination Shoe and Hose offer. Comparison will prove that \$2.00 is the usual price asked for shoes alone of this style and quality. Here is your chance to make a big double-saving by getting both Shoes and Hose for the one extremely low price of only \$1.50.

The Shoes—Durable, Smooth, side Leather throughout with extra good Leather Sole; durable Lining. Smart—graceful—styled in the \$10.00 mode. MONKSTRAP with HIGH TONGUE. Wide strap with big buckle overlies secured vamp and tongue. SIZES, 7 to 9. Widths, C D E. COLORS, BLACK or BROWN. State Size and Color. The Hose—Full Fashioned Pure Silk. Double Knit French Heels. Reinforced Heels, Toes and Soles. Cradle Foot. High Twist. Full Length and Width. Sizes, 8 1/2 to 10 1/2. Colors, Light Gummatal, Blush Beige, Sunburn, Spring Brown. State color, size and your choice of Clifton or Service Weight. Order both Shoes and Hose by No. 328 FJ 685 and send only \$1.50 plus 10c for Postage. Big Value-Leader Sale Book FREE with every order.

CHICAGO MAIL ORDER CO., Chicago

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SPEAR BRAND Start-to-Finish CHICK PELLETS

Put chicks through chickhood—feed SPEAR BRAND START-TO-FINISH CHICK PELLETS. This perfect feed contains 5 essential Vitamins... brings chicks on rapidly... helps to resist infections. SPEAR BRAND START-TO-FINISH CHICK FEED doesn't force chicks... helps them mature QUICKER through natural growth... puts birds on the market quicker... starts pullets laying earlier. Get START-TO-FINISH CHICK PELLETS bring you QUICKER and GREATER PROFITS. Also available in mash.

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No waste from scattering... easy for chicks to handle... easy for YOU to distribute. Keep hoppers full of START-TO-FINISH at all times... give your chicks a Flying Start.

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

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

Ideas That Will Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

How We Plan a Garden

Our spring garden is planned during winter weather when it is necessary to be indoors a great deal of the time. Having the dimensions of the garden plot, we arrange a diagram showing the order, number and width of the rows to be planted to such vegetables as we wish to produce. With this diagram, the amount of seeds and plants needed can easily be estimated. This method creates some interest in advance and we are more likely to be ready for each planting when the time arrives.—J. H. Shirky.

It's as Easy as That

If the butter becomes soft when you are churning, put the butter and the buttermilk in a clean, wet sack—I use a 10-pound cloth sugar sack. Squeeze the milk out, then rinse the butter up and down in a pan of cold water. Your butter then is free of buttermilk, and also washed and gathered.—Mrs. Robert Drew.

Good Chick Feeders

I have found that discarded milk cans make practical and sanitary feed pans for baby chicks. They cannot turn them over or get into them with their feet. Water also can be placed in these cans.—Mrs. Tommie Crawford.

Handy Egg Basket

A much appreciated egg basket for home use can be made from a wooden box about 8 by 12 or 15 inches, and 5 or 6 inches deep. This kind of box often is obtainable at hardware stores. Sand paper rough places, attach wooden or iron handle about 2 inches wide, care-

fully bent and strongly fastened to sides. Be sure the handle is in exact center. Give the basket two coats of favorite colored enamel and always keep in a dry place. I recently heard of one basket 40 years old still doing duty.—Mrs. Lottie W. Bittner.

Flashlight in Belt

I find that a handy idea is to fasten my flashlight to an old belt or anything to go around one's waist. This is done by use of two small straps which will reach around the flashlight. The straps are riveted to the belt about 2 or 3 inches apart. Quite helpful when doing chores after dark and it is necessary to have both hands free to do the work.—Eugene N. Rodgers.

Coop for Stove Wood

After the pullets were put in winter quarters, the wire shelter—copied from an item in Kansas Farmer—made on runners and covered with corrugated zinc roofing, was moved near the house and filled with wood that had been sawed and split for cook stove and hearth. This made the range shelter do double duty as well as insuring a dry supply of wood in bad weather.—May McCarty.

Nests Are Easily Cleaned

Our nest boxes are easily made and cleaned. The bottom board is hinged to the wall, the legs are hinged to the bottom board, so that when they are pulled out, the board drops down and the nests are cleaned. The top board is hinged to the wall in a slanting position which prevents the birds from roosting on the nests.—F. W. P.

Must Save Our Good Varieties

(Continued from Page 1)

with satisfactory germination was produced under irrigation in 1936.

Considerable sorghum seed is being offered for sale, but much of it is of doubtful origin. Roy Kizer, one of four seed inspectors working for the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, cautions all farmers to be sure they know the origin of the seed they buy.

Did you know that seed of Atlas sorgho, Blackhull kafir, Sunrise and Dawn kafir, and Tricker, cannot be identified from one another in the seed? Neither can Hegari be told except by scratching the seed coat. Mr. Kizer has samples of seed which might be sold for Atlas, but which was identified as Tricker in the field. Tricker is a short, sweet-stalked variety of sorghum which grows smaller than Atlas, matures earlier, and has a more open, spreading head. Since it matures earlier it often makes good seed when Atlas doesn't. That is the way the present situation with Tricker came about. The variety was grown out in Southwest Kansas on a small scale. The last few years it has made seed, and many times it has been passed for Atlas. This has not always been intentional. In 3 years it has spread over much of Kansas. The variety looks much like Atlas and many men have thought they were growing Atlas, when they only had Tricker. This variety is a fair crop to grow in Southwestern Kansas, Mr. Kizer and Mr. Clapp both said. However, it is not at all comparable to true Atlas, and is not worth more than half as much a pound for seeding in other sections.

Mr. Kizer poured out another sample of seed and asked what it was. It looked at first glance like Kansas Orange, but there was much impurity in it. He said it was being offered for Kansas Orange, where they ran across it. The only way it could be legally labeled is "brown-seeded sorghum." The same is true of many of the white-seeded sorghums passing for Atlas. If they were only labeled "white-seeded sorghums" they would be valuable seed for production of forage, and would command prices more in line with their actual value.

Sudan grass, a full-fledged member of the sorghum family altho often not so recognized, is being imposed upon by a "second cousin." Johnson grass

belongs to the same order, family and genus as Sudan, but not the same species. Being a noxious weed it comes under that law and is handled about the same as bindweed.

There is great danger of Johnson grass seed in Sudan. Only an expert seed analyst can tell the two seeds apart, and some Sudan seed coming from the South in recent years has contained Johnson grass. O. F. Snyder, state seed inspector, said considerable Sudan grass grown under irrigation in Western Kansas in 1936 contained Johnson grass, since the latter does best under moist conditions. At any rate, be sure the Sudan grass seed you buy is free of Johnson grass.

There is a distinct shortage of legume seeds. Lespedeza, Sweet clover and Red clover are scarce. Mr. Clapp said he understood 8 carloads of Korean lespedeza seed were produced in Anderson county, but this was the only report of any considerable production yet to come to the Crop Improvement Association.

In connection with Red clover seed, Mr. Clapp is concerned over the importation of foreign seed. If it is planted he said farmers should be careful not to distribute seed from the crop. Probably 15 to 20 million pounds of Red clover seed will be imported this year, reports E. A. Hollowell, clover specialist of the Department of Agriculture. Most of this seed is selling at 8 to 10 cents a pound less than domestic seed.

Tests started in 1922 in several different states show that domestic Red clover seed almost always out-yields foreign seed. In fact, foreign seed produced about 30 per cent less than domestic seed. Foreign clover seed is dyed for identification. Blending it with domestic seed is unlawful.

In most of the eastern half of Kansas farmers say there will be enough seed corn for planting. Arthur Hunter, Parsons, said there is plenty of seed corn in his community, and he had 3 pecks of Atlas carried over for his seeding. S. E. McMillen, Neosho county, said there probably is enough locally grown seed corn in his county but sorghums are being shipped in from outside. While not all pure varieties, these probably would make good forage. In Coffey county, farmers

reported there was corn grown in the Neosho valley for 1937 seeding.

Oats and barley will not be seriously short. The only demand of much importance for spring barley is in Northwest Kansas. There is one warning. Oats and barley, as well as the sorghums, surely need to be treated for smut. While copper carbonate is well liked for the sorghums, there is a swing toward "Ceresan" for oats and barley smut treatment. Last year S. E. McMillen treated his barley with formaldehyde. There was some stripe and smut in it but it still made 24 bushels to the acre. This year he used "Ceresan." A. N. Claassen, Butler county, has used both treatments and said he preferred "Ceresan." Mr. Clapp, who makes many contacts in his work in charge of co-operative tests in Kansas, said "Ceresan" appeared to be superior to ordinary formaldehyde for oats and barley treatment.

A large increase in acreage of "fall-sown" grains for 1937 harvest will help farmers who lack seed for spring planting. The wide acreage now in small grains is going to reduce the call for seeds of corn, sorghums and other crops. Harlan Deaver, Sabetha; Herman Praeger, Clafin, and Harold Staadt, Ottawa, all prominent seed growers, were in conference on the seed situation recently. They regarded the heavy small grain acreage of benefit because it will reduce the amount of seeds required this spring.

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WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily except Sunday)

January 30, Thru February 13, 1937

5:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club.
6:45 a. m.—Rupf Hatchery Program.
7:00 a. m.—News.
7:30 a. m.—Gospel Singers.
7:45 a. m.—Morning Meditations.
8:00 a. m.—Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Morning Roundup.
8:45 a. m.—Olson News.
9:00 a. m.—IGA Program.
9:15 a. m.—Ma Perkins.
10:30 a. m.—Protective Service.
10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau.
10:45 a. m.—Farm Hour.
11:00 a. m.—Monticello Party Line (except Sat.)
11:15 a. m.—Dinner Hour.
12:00 noon—H. D. Lee News.
12:15 p. m.—Complete Market News Service.
2:00 p. m.—News.
2:15 p. m.—Jane Baker's Homemaking Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Harris-Goar's Street Reporter.
2:45 p. m.—Community Sing (except Sat.)
3:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup (except Sat.)
3:45 p. m.—Organalities (except Sat.)
4:00 p. m.—Haden's Hillbillies (except Sat.)
4:15 p. m.—News.
5:30 p. m.—Children's Stories (except Sat.)
5:45 p. m.—Little Orphan Annie (except Sat.)
6:00 p. m.—Skelly News.
6:15 p. m.—Marling Screen and Radio (except Sat.)
6:45 p. m.—Kitty Keene (except Sat.)
9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies.
10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—Capital News.
11:30 p. m.—United Press News.

HIGHLIGHTS OF NEXT TWO WEEKS

Saturday, January 30 and February 6

7:15 a. m.—Marling Rhythm Club.
9:15 a. m.—Organalities.
9:25 a. m.—Farm Bureau Talk.
9:25 p. m.—Press Radio News.
5:45 p. m.—Saturday Night Swing.
6:15 p. m.—Herbert Foote's Ensemble.
7:00 p. m.—Modern Masters.
9:00 p. m.—Lucky Strike Hit Parade.

Sunday, January 31 and February 7

8:00 a. m.—Sunday Morning at Aunt Susan's.
8:30 a. m.—Big Brother and Jimmie—Capital Funnies.
8:55 a. m.—Press Radio News.
9:00 a. m.—Church of the Air.
9:30 a. m.—Romance Trall.
10:00 a. m.—Weather Reports.
10:30 a. m.—Major Bowes' Family.
11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church.
12:00 noon—Organalities—Jackie McKinney.
12:30 p. m.—News Exchange.
12:45 p. m.—Eddie Dunstetter Entertains.
1:00 p. m.—The Coleman Family.

1:30 p. m.—Strange Facts from Capper's Weekly.

1:45 p. m.—Aeolian Trio.
2:00 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Studio Program.
4:15 p. m.—Life of Thomas A. Edison.
4:30 p. m.—Rhythm and Romance.
4:45 p. m.—Karl Willis, songs.
5:00 p. m.—Christian Science Program.
5:15 p. m.—Pacific Paradise.
5:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments—Rubinoff.
6:00 p. m.—Skelly News.
6:15 p. m.—Hits and Encores.
6:30 p. m.—Senator Capper.
6:45 p. m.—Harmony Hall.
7:00 p. m.—Vick's Open House—Nelson Eddy.
7:30 p. m.—Eddie Cantor—Texaco Town.
8:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Evening Hour.
9:00 p. m.—Gillette Community Sing.
9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies.
10:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News—Joe Nickell.
10:15 p. m.—American Legion.
10:30 p. m.—Radio Forum.
11:00 p. m.—Dance Music.

Monday, February 1 and February 8

7:15 a. m.—Page's Funfest.
7:00 p. m.—Mosby-Mack Quartet.
7:15 p. m.—The Crime Patrol (Also 8:15 and 10:15).
8:30 p. m.—K. P. & L. Musicales.
8:45 p. m.—Marling Rhythm Club.
9:00 p. m.—Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:30 p. m.—Sendol Program—Jack and Jill.

Tuesday, February 2 and February 9

6:30 p. m.—Alexander Woolcott.
7:00 p. m.—Hammerstein's Music Hall.
7:30 p. m.—Berkson's Song Styles—Gene Austin.
7:45 p. m.—Voice of the Bible.
8:00 p. m.—Al Pearce's Gang.
8:30 p. m.—Jack Oakie's College.
9:30 p. m.—Phillips Poly Follies.

Wednesday, February 3 and February 10

7:15 a. m.—Page's Funfest.
7:00 p. m.—Mosby-Mack Quartet.
7:15 p. m.—Hits and Encores.
7:30 p. m.—Burns and Allen.
8:00 p. m.—Nino Martini.
8:30 p. m.—Jessica Dragonette—Palmolive Beauty Box.
9:00 p. m.—Marling Rhythm Club.
9:30 p. m.—Sendol Program—Jack and Jill.

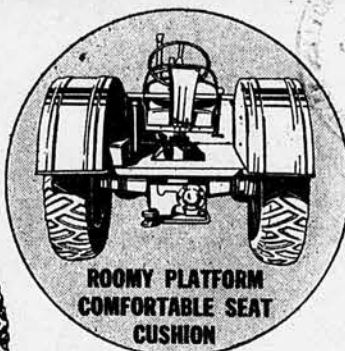
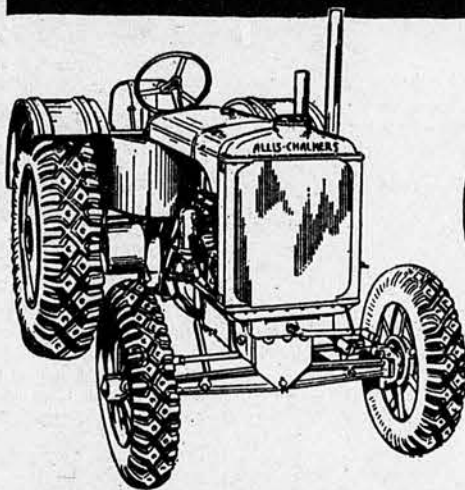
Thursday, February 4 and February 11

6:30 p. m.—Alexander Woolcott.
7:00 p. m.—Mosby-Mack Quartet.
7:15 p. m.—Hits and Encores.
7:45 p. m.—Strolling Tom.
8:00 p. m.—Major Bowes' Amateur Hour.
9:00 p. m.—Marling Rhythm Club.

Friday, February 5 and February 12

7:15 a. m.—Page's Funfest.
7:00 p. m.—Broadway Varieties.
7:30 p. m.—Hal Kemp's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel.
9:00 p. m.—News Review of the Week.
9:30 p. m.—Sendol Program—Jack and Jill.

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What Packers Think of Kansas Lambs

(Continued from Page 3)

further efforts are unnecessary. If they get to the point where they are producing what the market demands, it must be borne in mind that a great effort is necessary in order to maintain high quality and keep production costs within bounds. Furthermore, the quality of animals required to top the market is improving constantly and if a breeder allows his active improvement program to lag, he soon is left behind. The more progressive and up-to-date lamb producers and feeders in our state are breaking down the packers' prejudice against any and all lambs produced or fed in Kansas, and establishing a favorable reputation for the better grades. Good management and intelligent grading and marketing will insure a profit to Kansas spring lamb producers. They have found that it no longer is necessary for them to pay the bills of the haphazard producer by having their lambs subjected to a general market discrimination.

Is Unable to Compete

The man who just "keeps sheep" is realizing that by following the methods which he has used in the past, he is unable to compete with modern producers who have their entire investment in sheep and make the production of market lambs their chief work. As a matter of fact, farm sheepmen who have considered that they have an advantage in lamb production because of the fact that sheep eat weeds, aftermath and other feeds which cost little, and also require little or no attention, are really at a disadvantage for this reason. Since lambs and wool do not constitute the chief source or even a major part of their income, they cannot devote the major portion of their time and attention to sheep. This means if they are to compete against the man who gives all of his time to specialized matters pertaining to lamb and wool production, they must employ the very best of management methods.

The best place to begin good management is in the choice of breeding stock. It is not necessary to have purebred or even high grade ewes to produce good market lambs. In fact, the

use of a good grade of young, sound range ewes, instead of native ewes, by farm flock producers has so many things in its favor that it can be recommended in most cases. However, the use of inferior rams has no justification under any condition. The tendency is strong to buy a \$10 ram on the market rather than go to a breeder's purebred flock and pay \$25 to \$30 for a good ram. The best place in the world to buy a ram is on the farm where he was produced. The worst place as a rule, is at a central market. A ram with no serious faults is not likely to appear for sale on a public market. Furthermore, that is the place which usually is responsible for diseases and infections, such as foot rot, getting started.

Good for 5 to 7 Years

Scrub rams are too expensive for the man of average means to afford. Lambs sired by good purebred rams which transmit their characteristics to their offspring, will bring from 75 cents to \$1 more a head on the market than those sired by grade or scrub rams. A ram should sire 50 lambs in a season. At the increased sale price a good ram will more than pay for himself in a season, and a ram should be good for 5 to 7 years of service. As a matter of fact, a good purebred ram of good mutton type and good breeding is cheaper at \$50 than an inferior ram would be as a gift.

Altho good management methods are necessary for success in any sheep flock, we might say the first two things we should do to pave the way for success, are to grade our lambs at the farm or shipping point, and be sure to use a good, purebred ram next year.

Build a Farm Elevator

A sign of farm improvement and confidence in the future is a new farm elevator going up on John M. Lewis & Sons farm, Larned. This elevator will hold several thousand bushels of wheat and feed grains. It will have means of moving the grain for cooling the same as a city elevator.

The Master of Ceremonies

makes many a radio program and outstanding stars of stage, screen and radio are heard as masters of ceremonies on WIBW programs.



Oscar Shaw

One of the most popular entertainers heard as master of ceremonies on WIBW chain programs is Oscar Shaw, heard weekly on the "BROADWAY VARIETIES" program, 7 to 7:30 p. m. Fridays. He is a noted musical comedy star of the Broadway stage.



Joan Kay

Joan Kay, the "Jill" of Kitty Keene, Inc., heard regularly over WIBW and the Columbia network, is one of the most interesting little personalities on the air. Born at Flint, Mich., 23 years ago, Miss Kay or "Jill" as she is better known, studied drama at the Chicago Art Theatre, was a dancing pupil at the Pavely-Okrainsky Ballet School and broke into radio on WEBH at Chicago.



THE VOICE OF KANSAS
WIBW
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One of the most popular masters of ceremonies of big local programs heard regularly over WIBW is Hilton Hodges, heard daily Mondays through Fridays on the "KANSAS ROUND-UP" 3:15 to 3:45 p. m. Hodges was born at Mount Clare, Neb., and received his education at Doane college and the University of Minnesota. He was a musical star with a championship school orchestra and broke into radio at KMMJ, Clay Center, Neb.



Hilton Hodges

Taming Fierce Elton

Seventeenth Installment

By KATHARINE EGGLESTON
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FERGUSON had what Elton knew he lacked, manners and speech that did not need to be remodeled. Had his wrath at his arrest and its frightful result, had the disgrace that had come to him, cleared Dorothy's vision to the fact that she cared for the man she had attended and nursed so devotedly?

While Elton leaned against a rock, watching unseen what happened in his machine, he saw one of the pillows against which Ferguson leaned slip from under his head. The next moment Ferguson's head rested on Dorothy's shoulder.

"Dorothy, for heaven's sake, let me stay!" Ferguson pleaded as the lady doctor lifted her hand to readjust him and the pillow.

Dorothy looked at the white face near her own and was touched. Ferguson's eyes begged so humbly, so eagerly, and she was so afraid for him that she sat quietly and let his head lean against her.

"You didn't tell me how you hurt your other arm," Ferguson whispered.

"I—I stumbled and fell—strained it," she replied falteringly.

"After you got down?" he asked quickly.

"Yes—after I left the machine," she said.

She gave the word to Willis and the big car rolled slowly away from the garage.

Elton watched with the hurt, wrathful eyes of a man who sees what he desires above all else in the world appropriated by another.

The letter that he still carried in his pocket came into his mind. It was from a man named Binx, who evidently loved her.

And he loved her himself—loved her so that his hands clenched with a craving to crush the life out of Ferguson. And Ferguson loved her.

Elton turned away from the stageroad with no distinct idea. But he longed to find a place that was dark and still—just as Necanatha had wanted it—a place where he might crouch and fight the pain that wrenched his soul.

He realized all at once that he was gripping the hard projections of rocks in front of him with a clutch that was meant for Ferguson's throat. His own savagery was apparent to him.

He was an Indian at heart—the effect of his years in the camp showed now. He leaned his head against the cliff before him and suffered shame.

This wild desire to end his rival by force was the same impulse that had mastered him when he struck at the deputy marshal and hurt Dorothy. How could she ever have cared for him—a big human brute!

Perhaps he was different, attracted her by his novelty, held her because he took her. Now, events had revealed him to her, and she wanted no more of him.

HE had scarcely yielded to the black discouragement when his spirit began to revive. A motive for Ferguson's fixing a crime of which he was himself guilty, or with which he was intimately concerned, had come to him like an illumination. Ferguson loved Dorothy. He had learned or suspected those few meetings in which she had given her heart to the mine-owner.

Elton straightened himself as if he braced for an encounter with a powerful adversary. But the fight was for a woman—the woman he loved. Faith in the strength of an attraction, which had made a girl like Dorothy respond to his love as he had done, came to him. When he had cleared his name he would make an effort to win her or know why.

Now he must find Jake. He would not be content to let Spud act as messenger, for his remaining undiscovered seemed of more consequence than ever. He needed to fight a subtle enemy with subtlety.

He returned to the place where he swam the stream, and was about to cross and take up his observations from the opposite side in the hope of being able to attract the attention of Jake when he was alone.

Then a better plan came to him. He made his way along the bank to a point above the engine-house even with the dam. But, after an hour's wait, he despaired of catching sight of Jake.

A daring idea came to him, but he thrust it aside as too much of a risk at a time when he could so little afford to hazard anything. Another half-hour, however, made him see the scheme as the only one likely to result in his getting hold of Jake.

He would go to the office. Ferguson was away. Willis had gone. Beside himself, Jake was the only person who had a key.

He proceeded carefully, stopped, and listened when he came to the trail from the plateau then darted across it and went on to the office. The men who were at work were up toward the dam, and he walked boldly around the building and tried the door. It opened. Not knowing whom he should find inside, but thinking it could be only Jake, he entered.

Jake looked up from doing nothing with a depressed and unprofitable earnestness that indicated how the loss of his partner impressed him. He was too miserably full of grief to work.

Jake stared as if he saw a ghost. Indeed for a second it seemed to him he did. The next he saw that the man before him was live flesh and blood. He leaped at him as if he expected him to disappear, gripping his hand in a grasp that was like a vice.

"Elton—by Heaven, it's you!" he said hoarsely.

"By Heavens, it is!" Elton responded, comforted by the heartiness of his welcome back among the haunts he had wrested from the wilderness and made his own.

He hurried thru the details of his escape. He had one thought in mind—to make a start unraveling the complications which surrounded him.

"If I had that chap who's hung around here!" he exclaimed.

"If you mean that one that was so fussy 'bout Ferguson, I had him 'while ago right in here," Jake said.

"You had him? How—"

"Some fool picked him out of the water—"

"Jake, I've got to have that man!" Elton exclaimed, relieved and hopeful at finding that the man he had unintentionally thrown into the stream had been taken out alive.

"I put him in here, but I forgot about him. I guess he vamoosed when Willis unlocked the door to get some specifications."

"We've got to find him, I tell you!" Elton said. "You set the men looking for him. You can tell 'em he carried off something from here."

Elton outlined his plans. He told Jake his suspicions of Ferguson's being connected with the robberies.

"It's Ferguson or Callahan," he asserted.

"Callahan's dead," Jake said baldly.

"Then—it's Ferguson," said Elton.

He learned of the gambler's death, of the escape of the two men on the express, and of the sheriff's pursuit.

"Get the men out in search of—"

"All right," Jake interrupted, going instantly to the task.

With over thirty men beating about the rocks and thru the brush, anyone in hiding would have stood little chance of escaping. But the man they sought was not found.

Jake could not tell when he left the office, but he had succeeded in putting a good deal of distance between himself and the camp. He appeared to have got completely out of the neighborhood, or else he had a place of concealing himself which defied detection.

At five o'clock the fast train from the East rolled up to the little station at Lockwood. From the Pullman the porter appeared with a load of luggage.

Dorothy recognized the luxurious traps with which her uncle was accustomed to travel. She ran back to the car just as Stephens himself swung down from the steps.

"Hello, honey!" he cried, seizing her in an amiable, portly embrace. "We've brought him."

Dorothy, with her soul in her big brown eyes, gazed up at the little procession that came from the car—first a quietly dressed, somewhat elderly woman, then her beloved brother, supported by two of the train men.

"Dot!" he called weakly, the color rushing up into his white cheeks till the resemblance between them was noticeable.

Dorothy seized him in her arms, pouring out a bewilderingly caressing wealth of words.

"And we have a real automobile to take you to my house!" she exclaimed, when silence filled with all the things they could not say settled on them.

The excitement caused by the elaborate outfit and the weakness of the man centered attention on the group near the Pullman.

No one noticed a weather-beaten miner climb into the smoking-car.

He was the man for whom Fierce Elton's workmen were hunting, the man on whom the vindication of the mine-owner seemed to rest.

The train pulled away from the station. All the loitering population took a hand or an interest in helping Dorothy's party to get into the automobile.

DOROTHY had settled Ferguson on a comfortable wire-spring cot that seemed luxuriously restful to him after the camp bunk. She had declared that her hospital was now started since Ferguson had the office for his room, and she meant to give Binx her own bedroom.

There was a third room which she and the nurse could share, while Uncle William could stay at the hotel, such as it was.

As the automobile drew up in front of the little house Ferguson lifted himself from his pillow, curious to get a glimpse of Dorothy's people.

Willis, who was driving the car, helped Uncle William to get Binx into the house.

"Come, Dot, I want my arm around you!" Binx said as he was lifted up the steps and was able to move himself a bit.

Dorothy slipped into Willis's place, drawing her brother's arm over her shoulder with her good hand.

"What? Another patient, Dot?" Stephens exclaimed, seeing Ferguson lying there.

Binx bent forward to look. Ferguson saw him plainly.

The three, followed by the nurse, moved into the next room.

Ferguson lay back on his pillow with his weak white hands clutching the sheet.

"No. 1010!" he whispered.

"Uncle, the nurse doesn't—know?"

Dorothy asked the question when she returned from showing the nurse to the room they were to share, after Binx had been put to bed.

Her uncle was standing at the head of the bed, but he turned to find her wide brown eyes looking at him pleadingly. Binx glanced at her, then turned his head away to hide the tears.

"No, little girl, I had them arranged in relays. We changed at Chicago and the second nurse brought us to Kansas City. From there to Denver we had the third and from Denver here this Mrs. Conklin.

"If any gossip from the first nurse started along with us with the second she didn't have a chance to give it to the third, because we just barely made the connection. Great idea, wasn't it?"

Uncle William must have concluded that it was, for the silent praise he received was a left-handed hug and a tearful, smiling face snuggled into the upper edge of his collar.

"It's—a new start, youngsters," he said, touched by Dorothy's joy and thrilled by the initiative that had made her insist on coming West for her brother's sake.

Dorothy sank on the bed beside her brother. She took his chin gently in her fingers and turned his head. The quick flush that ran up under the white skin hurt her, because she knew the shame it indicated.

"Binxie brother, nobody knows, nobody will know. It's all new out here, and all that counts is what you are from now on. No one seems to think much about past histories, because the present is so full of interest. You'll use your brains right—now."

Binx drew her down close to him.

"You think I'll pull thru, Doctor?" he whispered, with a jest that covered depths into which her loving vision could penetrate.

"I think you will, Mr. Mills. I've questioned your nurse—who is a very intelligent person—and I think this air and hope will make you well. Hope, brother, that's the real medicine."

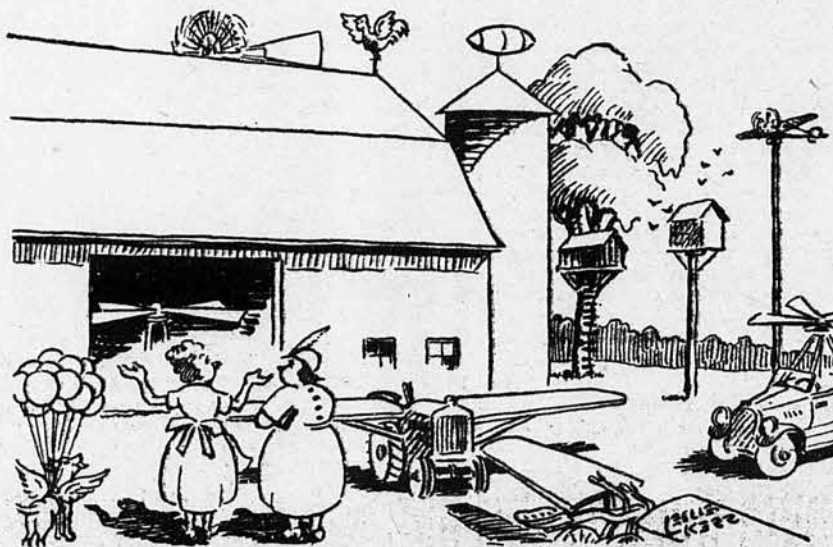
"Dot, I'll spend my life trying to make it up to you and Uncle William," Binx whispered. "Nobody knows. I can hold my head up and start over; nobody knows!"

Binxley Mills repeated the words as if they were a mental tonic. He took it and grew strong enough to dominate the dread with which he had looked forward to his return to the world after four years in prison.

The prospect of facing the people he knew, of trying to make a place for himself in surroundings where he had once held too high carnival and where he must be regarded with distrust and scorn and had helped to bring about the condition which made his ever leaving the prison alive seem improbable.

William Stephens, with his money and his influence, had succeeded in getting him released, because there

(Continued on Page 15)



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Pocket Burglar Alarm Newest Invention for Farm Protection

A REPORT from the U. S. Patent Office, at Washington, states that patent number 2,063,189 will be issued to J. M. Parks, manager of the Protective Service, "for an improvement on theft alarm." A total of 11 claims were made for this new device by Parks's attorneys, and according to the last report all claims have been allowed. The claims are said to cover the device well in a broad way which means that the patent will afford the inventor good protection in the manufacture, sale and use of the alarm.

The new invention is extremely simple in structure. It consists of an elongated metal box containing a shaft around which is a coiled spring. At one end of the shaft is a detachable key, and at the other end is a pair of semi-circular knockers which when in motion send out a warning signal not unlike that made by the old-fashioned town caller, who stopped at each door to announce whether all was well. Hence the name, "The Night Watch Thief Alarm." When installed, the alarm proper is connected with the door, window or building to be protected by means of fine wire and cord which pass thru a series of glazed eyelets, thus cutting friction down to a minimum. The alarm itself is small enough to be carried in a coat pocket.

Simple Way to Mark Hens

This is not the first invention along the line of theft prevention originated by Mr. Parks. About 4 years ago he devised a simple plan for marking poultry so owners can easily identify their birds if stolen and found on the market. This plan, which is copyright by the Capper Publications, is now in use on more than 700,000 farms in the Central West. Every farmer who is assigned an identification mark is given a card showing how he is to mark his poultry, and a duplicate card is filed in his sheriff's office. The plan has worked so effectively that scores of thieves are now serving prison sentences because they made the mistake of stealing Capper marked poultry.

After the poultry marking plan was received with such general favor, Parks, who, in connection with his work with the Capper's National Protective Service, examines in detail thousands of reports of farm property thefts each year, soon saw the need of a more general marking system which would provide means for marking other farm property as well as poultry. Since necessity is the mother of invention, his next effort resulted in a stamping and branding device now registered in the U. S. Patent Office under the name of "The Bloodhound Thief Catcher." By its use, farmers stamp their identification marks into their harness, saddles and bridles, brand them into their auto tires, shovel handles, guns, cured meat, furniture and even mark their wheat and oats



J. M. Parks, Manager of the Protective Service, examines his new burglar alarm.

by scattering thru the grain fine bits of paper bearing their "Thief Catcher" marks. The Protective Service pays a regular reward of \$25, or \$50 for the conviction of thieves who steal from members and an extra \$25 reward when a Bloodhound Thief Catcher mark is responsible for conviction. To date, the Thief Catcher has got its man in thefts of wheat, bridles, tires, harness, clothing, guns, tools and hogs. The hogs were branded on the hoofs. Almost without exception, thieves, on being confronted with the identification marks, have made pleas of guilty and thus the counties have been saved the expense of trials. This is one reason why sheriffs in general heartily approve the Capper marking system.

The newly invented Night Watch Thief Alarm is designed to go a step further than the marking system in combating the nation-wide wave of farm thievery by enabling the farmer to catch the thief in the act or at least call an officer before the trail grows cold. Records kept by the Protective Service show that three out of every four thefts of farm property occur at night. Thieves still love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil. They take advantage of the farmer while he sleeps, hence the necessity for a constant watch by night, such as the new alarm. The alarm is to be placed on the floor or wall of the farmer's bedroom or even attached to the head of the bed so that the vibration as well as the noise will help to arouse the sleeper without reaching the ears of the criminal. The instant the henhouse door is opened by a prowler his presence is announced to the owner who can take whatever course he chooses while the thief is sacking the loot.

Taming Fierce Elton

(Continued from Page 14)

was every prospect of his death, and it appeared mere humanity to remit a sentence which expired in less than a month.

Stephens was fond of his sister's son. He was an engaging young fellow, partly owing his downfall to the very ease with which he inspired liking. But the bachelor grew to adore his niece in a kind of half-romantic, half-practical way. She represented his idea of what a woman should be.

As Binx repeated the words which were such a source of comfort to him, the eyes of niece and uncle crossed glances. Dorothy looked away quickly as if ashamed that her loyalty to her brother had let Uncle William read what she thought.

She knew he realized that Binx's efforts at recuperation, both physically and morally, depended upon his being spared the shame of recognition.

A tapping on the wall interrupted the painful thoughts of the trio. It was Dorothy's other patient.

"Do you want something?" she asked, coming to Ferguson's bed.

"Yes—a mirror, please."

"A mirror?" she repeated, surprised

and pleased, too, at such a sign of returning health. "Are you well enough to be vain—again?"

"I ought not to have disturbed you, but I couldn't wait any longer to know what kind of an impression I was likely to make on your family," he replied.

Dorothy brought her own hand-glass while she puzzled over a tone of assurance that marked Ferguson's speech—a tone more like the way in which he had spoken before he offended her in his tirade against Elton.

"My own mother wouldn't know me!" he exclaimed, as if he found considerable satisfaction in that fact.

"You act as if you were glad of that," Dorothy said, amused.

"Maybe she would be," he retorted. Dorothy was watching him with professional interest. His spirits seemed to have taken a hopeful tone.

"Dorothy, don't look at me as if I were a bacillus. I'd give a good deal for a glass of water, and you stand there and let me thirst," he said.

The lady doctor brought the water. Ferguson drank it, but as she extended her hand for the empty glass his closed over it.

(To Be Continued)

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Route 5, Box 34
Wichita, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTE BREEDING FLOCKS headed with Fishel Exhibition Record of Performance males. Diarrhea tested. Livability insured. Ernest Berry, Box 67, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE: WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$1.50. Alvin E. Wiens, Hillsboro, Kan.

TURKEYS

HONTSINGER BOURBON REDS - WORLD'S greatest strain prize winners. Easier to raise, gentler dispositions, short legged, full breasted. Mature 5 months. Command premium prices. Free catalog explains brooding methods. Big discounts on advance orders. Poulty prices 45c up. Gladys Honsinger, Manager, Pleasant Valley Turkey Farm, Box 112, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

MAKE MONEY WITH TURKEYS. READ TUR- key World, America's oldest turkey magazine, explains newest methods of feeding, brooding, breeding, and marketing. \$1.00 a year. Turkey World, Desk KF, Mount Morris, Ill.

BRONZE TURKEYS: WOLFE, ESENSHADE, and Mrs. John Walker stock. Toms \$5.00 up; hens \$5.00. Unrelated stock. Mabel Dunham, Broughton, Kan.

FINE LARGE GOLDBANK BRONZE. VACCI- nated. Bargain prices. Gertrude Washington, Kensington, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$7.50 UP. EGGS, 500 per week, 25c up. Elsie Wolfe, LaCygne, Kan.

YOUNG WHITE HOLLAND TOMS; \$5.00 TO \$8.00. Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kan.

TURKEY POULTS

BIG, STURDY POULTS AND EGGS FROM blood tested top commercial quality. Selected early extra heavy stock. Bronze, Narragansetts. Prices low. Literature with pictures, free. Chas. M. Estes, Dept. 312, Springfield, Mo.

SQUABS-BIRDS

Thousands of Royal squab baby birds wanted weekly by St. Louis, Chi. and other responsible marketmen whose names we give you. Breed them, quick cash, sold only 25 days old. Good profit. Send stamp for mailing of free picture book, tells all. Start now. Write

PR CO., 319 How St., Melrose, Massachusetts

FREE

Thousands of Royal squab baby birds wanted weekly by St. Louis, Chi. and other responsible marketmen whose names we give you. Breed them, quick cash, sold only 25 days old. Good profit. Send stamp for mailing of free picture book, tells all. Start now. Write

PR CO., 319 How St., Melrose, Massachusetts

WATER WELL CASING

THOMPSON PERFORATED WELL CASING produces more water because it has a greater perforated area. Supplied in all diameters and gauges, both perforated and plain, and in riveted, lock seam or welded construction. Thompson also manufactures steel pipe, metal flumes, measuring flumes, water gates, steel tanks, smoke stacks etc. Prices and catalogs on request. Write us today. Established 1878. The Thompson Manufacturing Co., 3011 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

FARM SEEDS

SCRIPED SWEET CLOVER \$7.00 BUSHEL; Red Clover, \$15.00 bushel. Nebraska Alfalfa, \$10.00 bushel; Sudan \$4.60 Cwt. Other seeds at low prices, too. All triple cleaned and guaranteed satisfactory quality. Big seed and nursery catalog and farm seed samples free. Write Earl E. May, Box 408-7, Shenandoah, Iowa.

RED CLOVER, IMPORTED, \$18.00; AL- falfa, \$9.00; Timothy, \$3.50; Sudan grass, \$2.00; all per bushel. Bags free. Also other field seeds. Write for price list, samples and catalog. Standard Seed Co., 19 East 5th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

HARDY, RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED, \$11.00; Grimm alfalfa, \$12.50; White Sweet Clover, \$6.50; Red Clover, \$18.50. All 60 pound bushel, track Concordia. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

FANCY NEW CROP IMPROVED REID'S Yellow Dent, 110 Day Minnesota No. 13 90 Day Seed Corn germination guaranteed 95% or better, price \$3.00 bushel graded ready to plant. Ray E. Frederick, Nebraska City, Nebr.

FIELD SEED - WE OFFER YELLOW DENT, White Dent, Squaw-corn. Acclimated in the short grass territory. Coes Sorgo, Sudan, Sweet Stalk Kafr, Milo Maize. All tested. Young & Haynes, Colby, Kan.

KANOTA SEED OATS, KANSAS CERTIFIED. Germination 94%. No weed seed. 80 cents per bushel, re-cleaned, sacked, F. O. B. Potwin. Alfred H. Regier, Potwin, Kan.

SEED CORN, IOWA GOLDMINE AND REID'S Yellow Dent, 1933 and 1936 crop. Germination 96.70%; \$3.25 bushel. Samples free. L. C. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

SEED CORN, SEVERAL VARIETIES, PER bushel \$3.60. Everything in seed, trees, bulbs and plants. Catalog free. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

SEED CORN - KANSAS GROWN, 1936, READY for delivery. Order now while assortment is complete. Merillat Bros., Silver Lake, Kan.

BIG YELLOW DENT, HYBRID SEED CORN, Soy Beans, High germination. Most reasonable prices. E. Miller, Bloomington, Ill.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA, BROOMCORN, SU- dan, Soybeans, Seed Corn, Flax, Cowpeas, Mungbeans, Omer Webb, Jasper, Mo.

SEED CORN: EXTRA GOOD; GROWN IN Neosho County, Kansas, \$3.50 per bushel. M. Kibler, Chanute, Kan.

PLANTS-NURSERY STOCK

BOYSENBERRY! WORLD'S LARGEST VINE- berry. Delicious. Hardy. Immense profit if planted now. Free pictorial pamphlet giving quantity price, and profit making \$311 from 100 plants within 15 months, detail relative free magazine giving continual cultural instructions. Plants prepaid from original acreage 10-\$2.00; 100-\$12.00. Rancho Verdado, Mentone, Calif., or Ardmore, Okla.

FREE! AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL NUR- sery and seed book. Full natural colors. Greater values, better service and a sincere desire and effort to please you has made us America's largest direct-to-you Nurseries. Guaranteed stock. Low prices. Write Inter-State Nurseries, 25 E. Street, Hamburg, Iowa.

2 YEAR FIELD GROWN ROSES: RED, PINK, Shell, Salmon, White Radiance, Hollande, Columbia, Milady, Luxemburg, Edel, Padre, Victoria, Tallman, Persian, all 19c each, postpaid, ship COD. Catalog free. Naughton Farms, Waxahatchie, Texas.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, BLAKEMORE, Aroma, 500-\$1.60; 1000-\$3.00. Dunlaps \$3.50. V. Basham, Mountainburg, Ark.

TOBACCO

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

GUARANTEED: CHEWING, SMOKING OR Cigarette tobacco, five pounds \$1.00, ten \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars free. Carlton Tobacco Company, Paducah, Ky.

POSTPAID: 10 POUNDS VERY BEST LONG Red leaf or air cured chewing, or mild burley cigarette or pipe smoking, \$1.50. Tom Todd, Dresden, Tenn.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, MELLOWED CHEW- ing or smoking, 10 pounds \$1.25, a box twist free. Guaranteed good. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

POSTPAID: HIGHEST GRADE PRODUCED: 10 lbs. chewing \$2.00; smoking \$1.50. Alf. Garner, Dresden, Tenn.

GUARANTEED 12 POUNDS CHEWING OR Smoking, \$1.00. Odell Farms, Murray, Ky.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTIONS - SMALL IDEAS MAY HAVE large commercial possibilities. Write us for free book "Patent Guide for the Inventor" and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Free information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien & Hyman Berman, 150-A Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

WE SUCCESSFULLY SELL INVENTIONS, patented and unpatented. Write for proof, and tell us what you have for sale. Chartered Institute of American Inventors, Dept. 84, Washington, D. C.

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

AUCTION SCHOOLS

BE AN AUCTIONEER. EARN \$25 TO \$100 per day. Send for large illustrated catalog. Also, how to receive home study course free. Reppert Auction School, Decatur, Indiana, Box 15.

\$25 TO \$200 DAY AUCTIONEERING. TERM soon. Seven of America's leading auctioneers will teach you. Free catalog. Reich Auction College, Austin, Minn.

\$10-\$100 DAY AUCTIONEERING. ILLU- strated catalog free. American Auction School (Established 1906), Kansas City.

DOGS

COON, O'POSSUM, FOX, RABBIT HOUNDS, Reasonable. George Sinclair, Stonewall, Miss.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES. NATURAL heeler strain. Ed Barnes, Collyer, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Dispersal Shorthorn Cattle Sale

On Highway 15, 1 Mile East of Udall, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 25

60 Head of Scotch Cattle
Bulls, cows, bred and with calves at foot.

EARL MATTHEWS & SON
Udall, Kan.

Bulls Sired by Kansas Ace

Low set and thick-bodied. Mostly reds, the best lot we have had for years.

W. H. MOLYNEUX & SON, PALMER, KAN.

REDUCTION SALE

We must reduce our herd and will sell at private treaty 15 heifers and cows...

E. C. LACY & SONS, MILTONVALE, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Brown-als
Chicly bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls...

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Choice Reg. Heifers

Yearlings past, good flesh, clay and Retnuh Farm breeding...

J. J. KURT, ATTICA, KAN.

MARKET FARM CROPS

In milk can and on hoof, Milking Shorthorn (distinct from Beef Shorthorn)...

STATE SOCIETY

Has selling service working effectually. Spring shows planned and consignment sale in prospect.

CHOICE REGISTERED BULLS

The kind that will build up your herd. Reds and roans. They are of breeding ages.

H. P. Jansen, R. 1, Vesper (Lincoln Co.), Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Sunnymede Farm

Senior Sire
B. I. S. Mercedes Walker Korndyke
H. F. Red Book Record Mt. Hope Index 7

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States...

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Foundation herd. Six springing cows and heifers. One cow milking...

SERVICEABLE HOLSTEIN BULLS

from a herd making 5 state records in one year. Grand-dam of bulls...

JERSEY CATTLE

Serviceable Jersey Bulls
from dams with lifetime records and from proven breeding...

TWELVE-MONTH-OLD BULL

Solid color. Good type individual. SIRE: Imported in dam...

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Six Reg. Guernsey Bulls
3 to 18 months old. Best of Langwater breeding...

Guernsey Cattle—Feb. 10

Otis Yapp Estate Sale—26 Guernseys, all ages. Five miles south of Mankato, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

For Sale Hampshire Ewes
26 head, 1 to 6 years old; 1 ram, 3 years old.

DUROC HOGS

SPLENDID BOARS ALL AGES
Bred gilts. Excellent bloodlines. Rugged, heavy boned.

W. B. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

pose of planning for district and state shows. Three representatives of the state college were guests.

Fred Abildgaard, rural route 6, Winfield, Kan., has claimed March 4 for a dispersal sale of his registered Shorthorn herd.

Henry Wiemers, Diller, Nebr., writes as follows: "Please stop my advertisement in Kansas Farmer and Missouri Ruralist."

Mr. Geo. H. Ralstin, Mullinsville, Kan., is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer some young registered Percheron stallions...

Chester A. Stephens, Wakeeney, Kan., is starting his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He is offering registered Percheron stallions and mares.

Marlin Matthews, son of Earl Matthews of Udall, Kan., has won 32 prizes in 41 calf club work during the past four years.

Very likely the greatest Hampshire hog event of the season will be the big sale of 50 registered bred sows and gilts to be held at Perry, Kan., Thursday, February 18.

Mr. Jacob Wiebe, Whitewater, Kan., is advertising registered Guernsey bulls for sale in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

H. P. Jansen, Route 1, Vesper, Kan., is starting his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and is offering from his registered Milking Shorthorn herd some registered and very choice young bulls of breeding ages.

In the Western national livestock show the annual Shorthorn sale at that place sold bulls for an average \$192. The top bull brought \$295.

We have just received a letter from Hunler Bros. and Dwight Alexander, Geneseo, Kan., in which they request that we stop their advertisement in Kansas Farmer for a while.

C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kan., proprietor of one of the pioneer breeding farms in northern Kansas is advertising registered Percheron stallions and mares starting in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

I have a fine letter from my old friend Wm. Buehler of Sterling, Nebr. For a quarter of a century Mr. Buehler has been developing a type of Chester White hog suited to the farmers' need.

Dan Higgins, Lyndon, Kan., has bred registered Holsteins for 20 years and in a letter sending us copy for the advertisement appearing in this issue of Kansas Farmer he says: "It has been 20 years since I started in the purebred Holstein business and I have nothing to find fault about the business."

Harry Reeves, secretary-treasurer of the state Milking Shorthorn society, in sending us some advertising copy for the society to be run in Kansas Farmer says: "We would like to have the following announcement printed: 'The Kansas Milking Shorthorn society, in co-operation with the Kansas state college and the American Shorthorn breeders association is calling meetings for the purpose of planning district shows in the spring.'

The F. B. Wempe herd of registered Jerseys at Frankfort, Kan., has always been outstanding because of its real production and the individuality of the nice type Jerseys found there.

and both his sire and dam were grand champions at the north central Kansas Parish show, 1935. Better investigate if you want a nice bull at a reasonable price.

Mrs. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., has announced a public sale of Hampshire gilts to be sold in connection with a general farm sale, February 23.

The Security Benefit Farms, Topeka, Kan., are advertising serviceable Jersey bulls in this issue of Kansas Farmer. S. B. A. farms at Topeka is the home of two splendid dairy breeds, Jerseys and Holsteins.

Hiatt Bros., Percheron horse breeders who are well and favorably known in southern Kansas, have a very interesting advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

We have just received a letter from the dairy husbandry department, Manhattan, that Tuesday and Wednesday, February 9 and 10, Farm and Home week at the Kansas state college will have very interesting dairy meetings with prominent speakers and a very interesting program generally.

The opportunity to buy bred gilts of any breed at private treaty or public auction will not present itself many times this spring.

One of the good herds of registered Shorthorn cattle to be found in the south half of the state is to be dispersed. Earl Matthews & Son of Udall are leaving the farm and on February 25 are going to sell their entire herd of 60 cattle.

Mr. Ben M. Ediger, Inman, Kan., who breeds registered Milking Shorthorns and advertises in Kansas Farmer whenever he has anything to sell, writes as follows: Johnson Bros., Livestock Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

and ten or more young open heifers make up the offering. The Matthews' herd was established more than twenty years ago and much interest has been taken by the family to improve the quality bulls they purchased from Bellow Bros., Regiers, Retziars of Nebraska and other good bred improving breeders.

J. C. McFarland & Sons, of Sterling, Kan., announce a dispersion sale of registered Milking Shorthorns. The sale will be held Friday, February 26, at the farm about three quarters of a mile south of Sterling on Highway 96.

Fred C. Williams, Marion, Kansas
Livestock and Farm Sales Auctioneer
BERT POWELL, AUCTIONEER
Livestock and Real Estate. Ask anyone I have worked for. Write or wire, Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan.

PERCHERON HORSES

6 Stallions Blacks Greys
Yearlings and two years old, some grandsons of Carnot, 10 Mares, from foals to aged mares.

HILL CREST FARM
Imported and American Bred Belgian and Percheron Stallions and Mares
We offer for our 1937 sale a great selection of Percheron and Belgian stallions.

Reg. Bay Stallion
Four years old, weight about 1700 lbs. Price \$350.00. Also one black stallion colt.

Reg. Percheron Stallions
Two black yearlings past. Good quality. Heavy Bone, Gentle Disposition.

30 Reg. Percherons
Stallions, brood mares and fillies. Also 12 good jacks.

Reg. Stallions and Mares
My coming-7-year-old stallion, a grandson of both Carnot and Laet.

PERCHERON STALLIONS
FOR SALE—ALL AGES
Prices reasonable.

A Few Young Stallions
Also some fillies and bred mares. Garnet and Logos breeding.

An AYRSHIRE HEIFER FREE
To the person picking the 100th Ayrshire cow to make a lifetime record of 100,000 lbs. milk...

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASS'N.
260 Center Street Brandon, Vermont
Write for conditions of contest and list of 23 Ayrshires now on test with credits of 90,000 lbs. or over.

HEREFORD CATTLE
Schlickaw's Bocado Herefords
15 coming 2-year-old bulls and 12 yearling heifers.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE
Polled Herefords
State and National fair winning blood lines. Yearling and two year old bulls for sale.

RED FOLDED CATTLE
Choice Bulls Breeding Ages
Also younger ones. The kind that will strengthen your herd.

AUCTIONEERS
FRED C. WILLIAMS, Marion, Kansas
Livestock and Farm Sales Auctioneer

HARLEY HANE, AUCTIONEER
Purebred livestock, farm and community sales. Broughton, Kan.

MIKE WILSON, AUCTIONEER
Available for purebred livestock and farm sales. HORTON, KANSAS

MOSTETTER ENGLE, AUCTIONEER
will conduct or assist on purebred livestock sales or farm auctions. (Holstein breeder.) Abilene, Kansas

Farmers in Much of the State Came Thru in Good Condition

FARMERS in many sections of Kansas have weathered the last 5 years in fine condition and now are ready for whatever crops and markets may bring. In answer to the question, "What would happen to farmers in your section if the 1937 wheat crop failed," W. H. Burke, Little River, banker and farmer, said, "The farmers in my community are in good financial condition. They have had 2 years of nearly normal crops with good prices. They were flattened down and ironed out, debts and all, and they have come thru in good condition."

This is the conclusion with regard to Central and South Central Kansas—that conditions are not too far from normal. Debts are not burdensome now, crops have been fair to good, prices reasonable. Farm improvements are being made and most farmers are operating at about their usual scale—good wheat methods, roughage crops raised, and livestock handled.

Here Are the Reasons

There are definite reasons for the excellent condition in which this big section finds itself. There were fair crops in 1934 with good prices. The winter of 1934-35 big returns were made from wheat pasture. This helped to off-set a poor wheat crop on most farms in 1935. The 1936 crop was fair to good and prices have been high. There has been much oil lease money in Central Kansas. It has paid taxes. AAA wheat money has paid interest, debts and has bought necessary manufactured products.

But the main reasons for prosperity have been fair crops, good prices and re-adjusted debts.

Debts have been re-adjusted in every section of Kansas. A good crop this year, with prices which now seem certain, will bring the greatest upward swing in prosperity since war times, but on a firm and desirable foundation.

In Lincoln county wheat was a failure on most farms in 1934 and 1935.

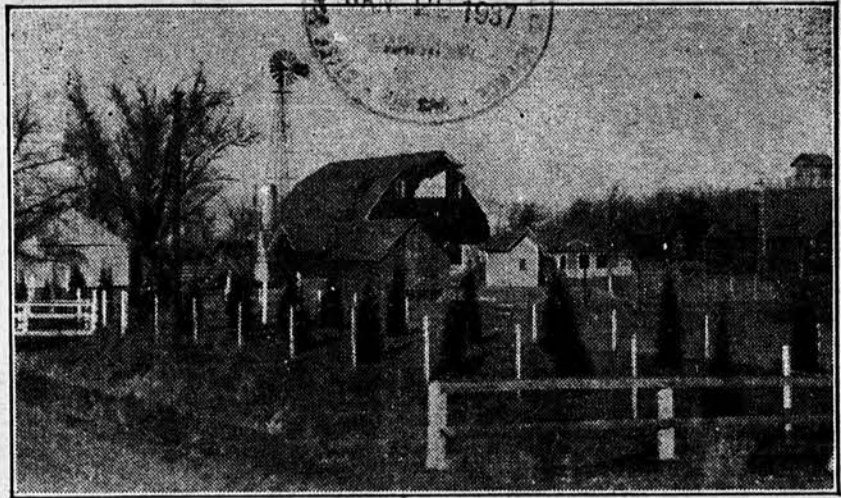
Credit was stretched to the limit, but a fair crop last year at 1936 prices and a fine wheat prospect for 1937 have given every farmer new spirit. This feeling is noticeable thruout much of that Northern section. Only where corn remained the major grain crop in 1936 are signs of real prosperity still lacking. Earl Miley, a successful farmer near Hoxie, has weathered the last few years largely by means of his beef cattle and milk cows. He has two large pit silos and had plenty of stored feed to carry his stock thru the last two winters. He has found he and his large family of children can make expenses in poor crop years by milking a herd of cows.

Records kept by O. F. McGonigle, Nickerson; Claassen Bros., Potwin; and M. E. Rohrer, Abilene, have shown them their hogs and cattle have been making money. They expect to continue in the livestock business even if they have to depend entirely on small grains for feed. This year McGonigle is showing a profit feeding cattle by using corn chop and cottonseed on silage, and self-feeding molasses in steel water tanks. His cattle are finished now and are finding a good market.

Many Eastern Kansas counties were hit extremely hard in 1936—much worse than 1934. But a good fall and winter for wheat and barley has enabled the herds of this section to be maintained in production on nearly every farm, and the present prospect for a big wheat crop in 1937 virtually assures a flood of income by mid-summer.

These Make Family Comfort

A semi-automatic 32-volt farm light plant gives satisfaction on S. E. McMillen's farm, near Earleton. The generating engine starts whenever any unusual load such as an electric iron or washing machine is used, or when the batteries become a little low. For lights



Fair wheat crops and sale of pure, treated and certified seed have been A. W. Barger's chief sources of income on this fine Pawnee county farm. A new windbreak was set out a few years ago. Buildings are new or in fine repair.

and small motors power comes from the batteries. The advantage of this set-up is that smaller batteries can be used, since the engine takes care of heavy loads directly.

A 32-volt radio is operated on their batteries and they say it has given complete satisfaction. No other batteries are used. The cord is just plugged into a light socket. Another fine convenience used in the McMillen home is an automatic kerosene refrigerator which gives excellent service.

Basin Lister no Cure-All

The basin lister is attracting much attention in Kansas and is being widely used. However, places have been observed where the furrows have been run up and down hill. The basin lister was never intended or recommended as a means of keeping water from running down a steep lister furrow. It is a means of holding the water on comparatively level land or in nearly level furrows.

If furrows are run over steep slopes a "gully-washing" rain is bound to produce disappointments, for the water dammed up in the furrows has

much more cutting force when it does break thru. The way to use the basin lister is as nearly on the level as practical.

What Sorghum Tests Show

Sorghum variety tests last year on the Albert Mermis farm, Gorham, showed these results:

Variety	Yield in lbs. green forage per acre
Atlas	7,600
Local Blackhull	7,200
Kansas Orange	7,000
Leoti Red	6,800
Western Blackhull	6,800
Pink Kafir	6,400
Early Sumac	5,800
Local Sumac	5,800
Red Kafir	5,400
Kalo	5,200
Wheatland No. 2	4,600
Wheatland No. 1	4,400

Four other varieties were included but since they are experimental varieties not available for distribution, their yield is not given. These tests are conducted every year in co-operation with the agricultural college at Manhattan. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the results from any one year, but results over a period of years will determine what a variety will do in the county.

SECRET RECIPE
of Prize Winner
EXPOSED



LEWIS' LYE
makes the finest SOAP
for less than
1¢ PER BAR

With pure, tested Lewis' Lye you can make smooth, white, cleansing soap with natural glycerine—soap that will not irritate tender skin or harm the most delicate fabrics. Send for free soap-recipe book today.



Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Dept. 51, 20 N. Wacker, Chicago, Ill.
Please send me a free copy of "Secrets of Soapmaking." I also would like information on Hog Sanitation, Feeding Lewis' Lye to Hogs, Dairy Sanitation, Poultry Sanitation.

NAME.....
Street Address or R. F. D.....
Town and State.....