

Apr 2

Read the Proposed Dairy Program on Page 8

KANSAS FARMER

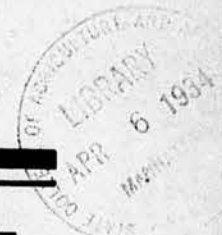
CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

Kansas Farmer's
72nd Year

April 5, 1934

Published on the
5th and 20th



Going Ahead

IT MUST BE ADMITTED that the crop-control program is working fairly well so far. The situation of agriculture is improving. The long-time program for corn and hogs now is underway. The program for adjustments in the dairy industry is being made ready. Processing taxes are more than meeting estimates. Up to March 1, \$216,778,000 has been collected. The total estimate for the year, which ends July 1, is 403 million dollars. This will provide sufficient revenue to finance the four adjustment programs now in operation and the Government's surplus-removal purchases in the markets.

Agriculture's goal at the present time will be to avoid surpluses that make fair prices for farm products impossible. In the meantime, this is happening to the price margin. During the four weeks ending February 13, for which a price comparison can be had, the cost of 14 important foods to city consumers went up 55 cents. This is an advance of a little more than 3 per cent in city prices and a little less than 9 per cent in farm prices, as reported by Frederic C. Howe of the Farm Adjustment Administration.

A comparison of February with last year shows a still larger advance in farm and consumer prices. At that time both price levels were low. These 14 foods then cost consumers only \$14.85, instead of \$17.95, and the farmer got only \$4.57 for them. In the year since, city retail prices have gone up \$3.10, or 21 per cent. Farm prices have advanced \$2.07, or 45 per cent.

Part of the increase in the margin between farm and retail prices represents the payment of processing taxes on wheat and hogs. This money amounting to 96 million dollars to wheat growers and 350 million to hog raisers, will go back to farmers in the form of benefit payments. Farm income has been increased more than is shown by the market figures, and the usual marketing and processing costs have increased less.

So long as margins of processing and distributing are kept reasonably low, small advances in retail prices can mean large gains to farmers.

Recently there has been a slight advance in wholesale prices of wheat and flour, but this increase represents an insignificant fraction of a cent in the price of a loaf of bread. A bushel of wheat at the farm was worth about 70 cents in February. It makes around 68 loaves of bread which sell for \$5.37. This leaves \$4.67 to pay the cost of milling and baking and distributing the 68 loaves. The processing tax is 30 cents a bushel.

There has been a sharp rise in consumer prices for pork as a result of advances in wholesale and farm values of hogs. Pork chops rose from an average of 19.9 cents a pound to 23.7 cents. All kinds of pork now are higher.

There was a drop in the number of hogs marketed in February, of 36 per cent from January. Slaughter was 6 per cent under a year ago. Relief buying and colder weather also helped prices.

The shorter supplies of hogs in February were due largely to the Government slaughter of pigs last fall. It has taken many months to bring about some improvement in the farm prices of hogs. Indications now are that the improvement is coming and the farmer in the corn-hog belt will get something nearer to a living income.



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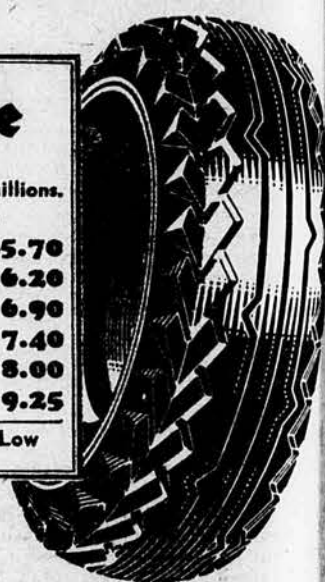
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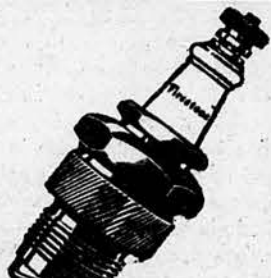
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Before the Rush Begins

LIVE SPRING TOPICS BY OUR CONTRIBUTORS

GET the most out of my machinery and imple-
ments by buying and using good machine oil
and cup grease. I pay for oil and grease if I
to use it, in wear and tear, so might as well
it and use it liberally to prolong the life of
implements and machinery.

I get more out of my machinery by being pre-
pared for emergencies. I keep at hand tools that
enable me to do the most of my repair work.
The universal mender—baling wire—isn't so good
for permanent repair work, so I keep a supply of
nuts, taps and rivets so when a bolt breaks, I can
put in a new one and go right ahead. Keeping the
saws, shovels and shares sharpened, shedding and
planting machinery and implements, prolongs their
life and aids me in getting the most out of them
preparing and harvesting my crops.

Colley Co.
W. A. Parsons.

Nearly Paid the Mortgage

HAVE an idea to swap about raising pigs that
has enabled me to pay my interest, taxes, and
reduce the mortgage on my farm from \$5,000
to \$1,650 in the last 6 years. My brood sows weigh
250 to 275 pounds. About 10 days before breeding
feed them all they will eat to get them in thrifty
condition. At farrowing time I stay with the sows
most of the time for the first 24 hours. In cold
weather I put the pigs in a box or barrel with clean
straw and warm bricks to be sure they do not
chill.

When the pigs are about 10 days old, I place a
pan of separated milk and a few heads of feterita
outside of the pen. By weaning time the
pigs have learned to eat and drink, and never miss
a sow when I take her away. Feterita seed is
better than corn or kafir and little pigs learn to
eat it long before they can eat corn. In the last 7
years my sows—I keep five or six—have never
lost less than 10 pigs each, twice a year, except
the time two sows got hurt and their pigs were far-
rowed dead. Why feed 12 or 15 sows when five or
six and the right feed and care will raise as many
pigs?
John E. Applegarth.

Washington Co.

Saving Most of the Chicks

OUR losses from three chick broods last year
were 5 per cent, none, and 8 per cent at 6
weeks, respectively. Loss thereafter was con-
tributed to predatory animals, accidents, and poisons.
At 10 at one time from dwarf larkspur.

We sold, ate or raised to maturity better than
90 per cent of the chicks placed in brooder houses.
We will follow the same methods in 1934. We scrub
brooder houses thoroughly with lye water. They are star-
tary but are on a hill and every washing rain
washes the yard, no trouble with wormy birds in
years. We are careful to see there are no places
where drafts can come into the houses. We prefer
a brick wall on all sides except the south, the roof
is a coal brooder stove, as oil does not
show out enough heat in severe weather. We have
some trouble with heating the house too much
and found that a temperature comfortable to the
chicks at the edge of the hover is

We don't use a thermometer any-
where. If it's cool in the corners of
the house or even where the feeders
are the chicks will run back and
there will be no trouble with
chilling in the corners and no bar-
rening will be needed to teach the
chicks where the heat is. We have
used peat moss the best litter. Used
wood cobs last year for one brood.
They didn't last as long as the moss
and we lost more chicks from that
brood. We won't try it again even if
it's cheap.

The quality of the chicks brooded
much to do with success. Our
house is state-accredited and blood-
ed. We get the eggs custom
checked as we have had better suc-
cess with chicks hatched in the large

electrically-ventilated incubators than the smaller
ones. Some folks think old hens produce the
strongest chicks but our experience indicates well-
matured pullets are better breeders than old hens,
so we keep virtually nothing but pullets.

Feeding is a problem we have quit worrying
over. All our chicks, and matured birds, have feed
before them all the time. The babes are fed as soon
as we can get them out of the incubator. An inch
of hopper space to the chick is enough after the
second day. For the first two days we feed mash
on egg case flats beside the regular hoppers. That
is just to see that all birds learn to eat. They also
have clear water all the time and no drugs or medi-
cations are needed. To start them, any chick mash
is used provided it is fresh and contains codliver
oil and milk. At 2 weeks the water is removed and
skimmilk is given, all they will drink all the time,
the mash is replaced with ground yellow corn,
wheat or kafir, which ever is the cheapest. If the
birds must remain in the house, codliver oil is
mixed with the grain. A sudden change of feed will
not hurt the chicks but they will take a few days
to learn to eat the new ration, so we keep both
before them until they get an appetite for the
grain. When the range gets short and dry as it
did last summer, meat scrap fed in a separate
feeder will allow the growing birds to balance
their ration and prevent a setback in growth.

Jackson Co.

J. Wallace Robson.

What Schools Need Most

THIS need is the co-operation of parents and
teacher, supplemented by the aid of a rural
school supervisor. Our school lacks development
along the lines of understanding, self-direction and
self-control. This is partly due to lack of interest
of parents. Youth has unguessed gifts. To find them
is the newest quest of education, for from this
starting point creative education begins building up
from something fine to something finer.

Many times our teachers have said, "Don't say
it that way!" to thoughts that are said beautifully;
"Don't do it that way!" to things that are done
excellently; "Don't draw it that way!" to drawings
and paintings that artists delight in. Why do they
do it? Because they do not understand that the
child's way often is the beginning of the superior
way.

Someone with charm, poise and personality must
come along who has expert knowledge of the crude
thing which may be the good thing. At every stage
the supervisor shows the child and teacher the
difference between their own good product and that
which is bad. Prevention of unfortunate incidents
in school is desired and close co-operation between
parents and teacher surely will help.

Lyon Co.

Mrs. Earl DeLong.

School Scared Children

I COULD debate for hours on the advantages and
joys a country child has over the city child. Also
I can point to one drawback, terror and evil
that the country child has to face, and that is—the

county eighth grade examination. I wish we moth-
ers in Kansas had the right to vote "yes" or "no"
on these examinations. Would we vote "no"?
And how!

The only way I ever made my living was by
teaching school and I have had my share of this
good money the county commissioners give every
year for helping conduct examinations. Last year
my first child took the eighth grade examination.
Yes, she passed and is in high school. Her heart
was set on it, and if she had failed, I believe she
would have developed an inferiority complex which
could never have been overcome. I'd hate to go
thru that last year again—holding that fear of
failure in front of her and begging her to study.
The teacher drilled and drilled the class.

Early one cold morning we started out. We drove
to town where we found about 100 other poor lit-
tle frightened strangers looking as if they were
about to go on the operating table and shed their
tonsils and adenoids. The surroundings were
strange, teachers strange and my daughter's smile
was "strange" when I left her. The questions looked
strange to me but daughter passed and I'm sure
her mother couldn't have done the same.

Years ago when I took the examinations, a girl
in my class failed and I still remember her tears.
I consider that girl now one of the most intelligent
women I ever have known. But she didn't happen
to know the answers to those questions when they
were put before her. Surely Kansas mothers and
fathers, with our Standard and Superior schools,
we can hire teachers who are capable and intelli-
gent enough to know whether our children are
ready to go into high school. Let each one of us
parents who have scolded, begged, pleaded and
spanked with this examination as a weapon, let's
get a new stick, without so much worry, hard
knocks and fear on it, and put the taxpayers'
money to better use. Mrs. Courtney Underwood.

Atchison Co.

Year We Learned to Live

I BELIEVE that in normal times many farm
families thought entirely too much in terms of
dollars and cents, so far as the farm home was
concerned. It was the place where the money was
made, but pleasures and other values were sought
elsewhere. So when the depression came and deep-
ened, the victims gradually became satisfied with
the bare existence possible until they cared for
nothing more.

We, too, had "danced until our shoes wore out,"
so to speak. We couldn't keep the radio in trim any
longer. We couldn't even take an unnecessary car
ride, for we couldn't afford the gas. But we de-
termined not to let our morale drop with the
standards of living. We renovated the old sleigh
picked up at a sale one time and left in the yard
for the kiddies to play in, and "Jingle Bells" be-
came a reality. The old parlor organ relegated to
the storeroom was brought out, and who wouldn't
enjoy an evening of old favorites while daddy
strummed an accompaniment on his neglected
banjo? We had time to watch the fireplace glow
and to pop corn and roast apples before it. Butch-
ering and soap making, which we had been too
genteel to do, became a family lark
over the big iron kettle outdoors.
When spring opened up, we made a
picturesque summer house and
chairs and benches for the lawn out
of gnarled branches.

We were blessed with a fine crop
of apples and it was a novelty to
make the old-fashioned apple but-
ter over a fire in the backyard.
This merely suggests the "life-sav-
ers" be employed, but now, with a
glimmering of light showing in the
distance, we look back on 1933 as
the year we learned really to live
on the farm.
L. C.

Osage Co.

[Kansas Farmer is a wonderful
source of information and we always
seem to find just what we want to
know.—Mrs. Alex Williams, Beloit.

Getting Better Prices Thru Teamwork

FOUR years ago last fall, 162 dairy farmers surrounding the city of Milwau-
kee organized a distributing system by assessing themselves \$50 a cow to
put into the plant. They had raised \$138,000. They have always paid the farm-
ers the same price that has been paid by other distributors, and since they
started they paid an additional \$187,000 into the plant, made out of profits. It
is not in debt a single cent and a year ago last December they declared a divi-
dend of 8 per cent and have now about 60 routes in the city. There isn't a sin-
gle city in the United States, the size of Milwaukee, where consumers get milk
for a less price nor is there a single milk shed surrounding any of these cities
where the farmers get more. . . . "We have the seeds of different milk co-
operatives planted in 58 other cities and villages in the state and if the boat is
not rocked too much, these lesser co-operatives will be perfected in the near
future," says Wisconsin's market commissioner.

Current Fallacies and Notions

Passing Comment By T. A. McNeal

I HAVE received several letters criticizing the plan of recovery I outlined in the issue of March 5. A Hutchinson reader writes me in part as follows:

I write this to point out what appears to me to be the defects in your permanent plan.

1. Your bonding plan. We have too many bonds now. The President tells us in his message to Congress that the bonded debt will be by June 30, 41 billion dollars. [This was probably a slip of the pen, the President said 31 billion dollars.]

2. The trucking business is overdone now. It is hard to get a good price for the surplus.

3. Your suggestion is that they sell what they raise to the farmers. Farmers have been advised thru the Mail and Breeze to raise their own truck. If the trucker got a job in town he would displace some town man. Your theory runs counter to Secretary Wallace's plan to remove a lot of farmers from the land and put them in town to join the ranks of the unemployed. Let me submit my plan:

"I would begin by issuing government currency to the amount of our national debt and give it to the bondholders in exchange for their bonds. I would stay off the gold standard forever. I would only use silver as fractional currency in denominations of less than a dollar. All this talk about doing business with bank checks is pure bunk, for in order that a check may be good there must be money in the bank to redeem it. Over 40 years ago during Populist days, we said we ought to have at least \$50 per capita in circulation. We had about \$35 in circulation then and I doubt if we have more than that now. Business has increased in volume. Two hundred per capita under present conditions would not be too much."

FRED NEWBERRY.

Mr. Newberry Has It Wrong

APPARENTLY Mr. Newberry misunderstood what I wrote. I said nothing about these small landowners going into the trucking business and nothing was further from my mind. What I said was that the little farm under competent management would yield nearly all the food necessary to supply the family and might even yield a surplus, which might be sold at a profit. While I mentioned farmers as purchasers I had in mind small fruits which farmers engaged in farming on a large scale, generally speaking, do not produce.

Mr. Newberry says that if this small farmer got a job in town he would displace some town worker. On the contrary my plan would increase the number of jobs in town by at least 50 per cent. The small part-time farmer would only work 4 hours a day in town. In other words, if the manufacturing plant operated on the 24 hour plan, there would be six shifts instead of three. This would not increase the cost of production but would greatly increase the number of workers. I assume that part of the workers in town would not care to live in the country. In that case they might continue to work the 8 hours in town while the small farmers would divide the time in town with other small farmers. In other words the workers who continued to live in town would work two shifts instead of one; the part-time farmers would work one.

Let us suppose by way of illustration, that the factory employed 100 men. Suppose that half of these employees lived in town; they would work 8 hours a day. The other half of the total number necessary to operate the factory would be divided into two divisions of 50 each, working 4 hours a day, making in that case an increase of 50 per cent in the

total number of employees. This plan is operating successfully in some of the manufacturing districts of New England.

A Credit-Wrecking Plan

NOW let us consider Mr. Newberry's currency plan. It would mean a sudden inflation of the volume of currency by 31 billion dollars. That would be at least six times as great a volume of currency as has ever been either in circulation or held in the U. S. Treasury combined. Back of this would be only the edict of the Government. But says Mr. Newberry back of all bonds authorized by law is only the credit of the United States and that is true. I do not hold that an obligation of the United States bearing interest is necessarily any better than an obligation bearing no interest. If the Government issues bonds to such an extent that investors lose confidence in the ability of the Government to redeem them, immediately the price of the bonds falls below par. When during the World War the Government suddenly issued bonds to the extent of 26 billion dollars the price of the bonds fell to 80 cents on the dollar and within the last year, the rapidly expanding debt of the Government has caused the price of bonds to fall below par. The rate of interest had little or nothing to do with the rise or fall of the price of bonds.

No government in the world has ever increased its currency to anything like the extent proposed by Mr. Newberry without destroying confidence in the credit of the government issuing such currency, and starting the government on the road to wild and ruinous inflation.

This Reader Loses Hope

WRITING me at considerable length from Goodland, Mr. O. D. Ramsey says that he has been reading my comment for 20 years or more with keen interest and has always considered me "a shining seed in a rotten apple," but at the same time notes "that you either fail, or refuse, to see the cause for the apple's rottenness."

From which observation I gather that he has about lost hope for me. Well I must say that if I had held on for 20 years hoping against hope that a man would see the error of his ways and at the end of that time could see no improvement, I, too, would lose hope.

But just what is the last straw, so to speak, that has caused Mr. Ramsey to give up hope for me? It is this same article in the issue of March 5 in which I set out four leading causes, in my opinion, for present conditions:

1. The development of labor-saving machinery.
2. Development in methods of production.
3. The World War.

4. Loss of confidence in the gigantic credit structure which had been built up, which loss of confidence impaired the structure and caused temporary paralysis.

Mr. Ramsey says these are not causes but are natural results of the competitive profit system. As we have always had the competitive profit system and at present seem to have conditions different from any we have ever had before, it is difficult to see how Mr. Ramsey reaches this conclusion. Then, he continues, "There are but two basic systems of government; one right and the other wrong. We have taken the wrong system and will never have prosperity or equality of opportunity until we change to a co-operative system based on truth and justice."

Mr. Ramsey Ignores History

I HAD been under the impression, until I received Mr. Ramsey's letter, that there have been quite a number of systems of government, such for example as the tribal system, the feudal system; the absolute monarchy, or despotism; the limited monarchy; the oligarchy, or government by a self-selected few; the military rule of a dictator; the system of government by the church, the so-called pure democracy, the representative form of government such as we have here in the United States, and the communistic government of Russia.

Mr. Ramsey, however, says that there are just two, one right and the other wrong. Passing over his total disregard of history I may say that the evident fallacy of his statement is this: He seems to forget that all systems of government have been organized by imperfect, more or less selfish, men and that no matter what the system may be it will be no better than the men who administer it. True it is, that under some systems of government injustice and corruption and incompetency seem to flourish to a greater degree than under other sys-

tems, but these evils flow not from the system but from the faults of the men who administer the system. An absolute monarchy would be the most just government in the world if it were directed and controlled by a perfectly just and all-wise monarch but unfortunately no such human monarch has ever existed. History tells of a few, a very few monarchs who have combined these characteristics to a considerable degree and under the rule of these very rare men their subjects have enjoyed a degree of peace, prosperity and happiness never equalled under any other system. But the cases of tyrannical and unjust absolute monarchs have been so many more numerous than the cases of just and wise absolute monarchs, that people seeking liberty and justice instinctively distrust that system of government.

The fact is that no system of government is altogether right and none is altogether wrong. No fallacy is more common than that a certain system will bring certain results. The results will necessarily depend on the men who control the system.

Man the Weak Link in All

MR. RAMSEY says that Christ promulgated a perfect code, and right here Mr. Ramsey has completely destroyed his first premise which is that a right system will bring right results. A majority of the governments of the world are called Christian and profess to be founded on the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. Theoretically they are. Practically the professed followers of the Nazarene have been guilty of all forms of injustice. In His name the world has been bathed in blood and the rights of the weak have been trampled on without compunction. Why? Because the system has been administered by selfish, imperfect human beings.

"Capitalism," says Mr. Ramsey, "is the cause of most of our social ills. Remove the cause and cure the disease."

Granting for the sake of argument, that capitalism is as bad as Mr. Ramsey says it is, the question naturally arises, how did capitalism originate, and certainly there was a time when there was no such thing as capitalism as we now understand it. Capitalism is bad—it is because it has been developed by selfish and unjust men. The original cause is not capitalism but the inherent faults in human nature and insofar as capitalism is bad it is merely a manifestation, not the original cause. It is perhaps that the removal of a cause will cure a disease. If Mr. Ramsey knows a way in which the defects in human beings can be removed no doubt we will have a paradise, but so long as any system I care not what it may be, is managed and controlled by imperfect men it will produce no better results than the men who control it.

"Why Not Abolish Interest?"

HERE IS an interesting letter from L. Chapman of Fredonia. I will quote enough of his letter to show, I think, the substance of his plan:

Why not abolish interest payable on government and municipal bonds? Also on property of any kind sold on time? Interest payable makes land or other property a double duty. Interest on deferred payments for property



erty and from bonds has built up a vast credit class that off the income of property after disposing of it, still retaining their original investment thru charging interest. Preferred payments should apply to the foreign loans by our government. They were not made for profit, but to carry on a war in which we were interested. We are more to receive payment if we do not add interest.

This applies only to properties sold, not money loaned to create or increase industries of any kind.

There would be a vast amount saved to be applied to reducing the principal of our governmental debt. No one would be injured, as they would get all they originally invested. It probably would check the wholesale repudiation of obligations of this character, as the obligations would be reduced by any payments made. When property sold it should not be called upon to do a double duty. It should be to live on, not to live off of and then by interest retain the original amount.

Money loaned to an individual for an industry is really making a partnership in the enterprise and should share in the profits.

This idea originated when I wished to sell a farm. There was no chance to sell it for cash, and if I charged interest to an individual, after paying taxes on the whole, and running expenses could pay interest and anything on the principal. I figured if I got the original amount, although deferred, it was all that was due to me, and any interest just increased the amount the property had to support and was a fictitious value.

Mr. Chapman Wrongs Himself

THE inconsistencies in Mr. Chapman's theory are so manifest that I am astonished a man of his education and intelligence should not have discovered them without having them pointed out to him. For example note his statement that "Money loaned to an individual, or for an industry, is really making a partnership in the enterprise and should share in the profits."

In other words he does not object to interest on money or capital lent to an individual or for the development of an industry, but seems to think that the man who bought his farm should be permitted to take his own time to pay for the farm and pay Mr. Chapman nothing for the use of his capital.

While that farm belonged to Mr. Chapman it was his capital. If it yielded him no return for his care and labor bestowed upon it, and if, further, it is ever expected to yield any return for the care and

Big Markets Now Under Code

IT now is much harder for gamblers in board of trade markets to play poker with grain prices at the expense of farmers. President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace have approved the NRA code under which the big grain markets now operate. The code puts an immediate end to such gambling as "bids," "offers," "puts," and "calls." Legitimate hedging will not be interfered with, but speculators will no longer be able to "buy and sell" on margins of 2 or 3 cents a bushel or less. After August 1, when harvested grain will be going to market, traders will have to put up a 10 per cent margin on all open trades up to 2 million bushels, and a 25 per cent margin when trades go above that figure.

Daily price fluctuations are limited to 5 cents a bushel for wheat, rye and barley; 4 cents for corn; 3 cents for oats, and 10 cents for flax, as was done last summer by the grain market administration when the big break in prices occurred. A code authority of seven members will now have supervision of these exchanges, under the Secretary of Agriculture and the NRA administrator.

Codes now are under way for country and terminal elevators and mills.

It looks as if the 50-year fight to abolish grain gambling on the grain exchanges is being won.

labor the man who bought it from Mr. Chapman will bestow upon it, then it has no capital value and Mr. Chapman cheated the man he sold it to, and should not be permitted to collect the deferred payments either with or without interest. If however, the

farm is worth what this purchaser agreed to pay Mr. Chapman for it and if Mr. Chapman agreed to allow him to pay part of the purchase price down and to defer the payment of the remainder of the purchase price for a definite period, then, according to his own statement, he, Mr. Chapman, is a partner in that enterprise and should share in the profits in the way of reasonable interest on the deferred payments.

Why Interest Is Justified

IN THE BACKS of the heads of all these people who advocate the abolition of interest, seems to me to be the impression that money costs nothing and therefore should be lent without interest.

It is true that virtually all of what we call money has no intrinsic value, its principal function is to facilitate the exchange of things which have or are supposed to have intrinsic value, such as food, clothing, machinery, material for building, or creating the things which human beings need, or at least think they need. But while money does not have and does not need to have intrinsic value, it has an exchange value in that it can be exchanged for any or all of these things that have real intrinsic value. In other words it represents stored capital and because it represents stored capital has a right to share in the rewards of the enterprises which it makes possible.

Entitled to Her Half

A and B are husband and wife and have seven children. A died without a will 15 years ago. B did not want a guardian appointed over the children but said she would run A's business. Can B claim half of the real estate and half of the personal property now? And can she now make a will disposing of her part?—Old Subscriber.

B is entitled to her half of the property of her deceased husband, personal and real. In addition she might claim all of her husband's exempt personal property under the Kansas law.

Stockyards Bill a Farm Measure

IT WAS about 7 years ago that some good friends of mine in Kansas, livestock men who know their business and who are able to look ahead, pointed out to me what the private, packer-owned stockyards were bound to do to the central competitive markets and to livestock markets. I introduced legislation to control direct buying at that time, but we were unsuccessful. Five years ago we got a modified bill reported favorably by the Senate committee on agriculture but it failed final passage. At that time the farmers of the Corn Belt—Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska particularly believed that direct buying in these packer-owned yards was a good thing for the hog raiser. It was true then, and is true today, that shippers to these private yards save yardage, commission and feed charges that they have to pay at public yards. These savings amount to around 25 cents a hundred pounds.

There Is Only One Bidder

But, as testimony indicates, the real effect of direct buying by the packers has been to depress prices on the public markets about \$2 a hundred pounds. That seems too big a price for livestock producers to pay for a saving of 20 or 25 cents a hundred in yardage charges.

There is no doubt in my mind that the charges are too high in many instances at the public yards, and there is real competition among buyers at the public yards.

At the private yards there is only one bidder, the owner of the yards. He does his own weighing, his own grading and makes his own allowances on other items in fixing a price. The seller can take or leave it, of course.

No Regulation or Competition

Back in pre-war days the packers owned and controlled the public stockyards and it became necessary to put them under regulation by the Secretary of Agriculture. Congress did this in 1911 by passing the so-called Packers and Stockyards Act, which divorced the packers from ownership of the public yards in order to restore these public markets to the free competition that is necessary if a market is to register true market values.

But since then the packers, big and little, have largely escaped from the regulation intended in the Packers and Stockyards Act, by installing their own private stockyards, where they buy without regulation and without competition. The Packers and Stockyards Act allowed yards less than 20,000 square feet to go scot free of regulation by the Secretary of Agriculture. One of these private yards contains 19,996 square feet, the courts have held it was not under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture. The packers also have wriggled out of the provisions giving the Secretary access to their books and records.

New Bill Will Correct This

The bill which I have introduced, and have every hope will be reported favorably by the Senate committee within a short time, proposes to correct these two things.

It gives pretty complete access to the packers' books and records, in the public interest. It also will give the Secretary of Agriculture the same measure of control and regulation over the packer-owned private stockyards that he now has over the public stockyards.

All but one or two of the direct-buying witnesses admitted that the prices paid in the private yards are based on the prices registered in the public yards. So it seems only fair and just that if the public yards are regulated, the private yards also should be regulated.

Why Such Action Is Needed

Why it is necessary to take action in regard to the private yards, is fairly obvious. When the packers have the bulk of their needs already in their private yards, they do not have to bid for hogs in the public yards. They lay off the market until late in the day. So market prices naturally sag. Buying demand has been removed. These low prices then are used to fix the prices the packers pay for stuff in their own private yards. The result is the general market price is much lower than it would be with real competition.

It is just a question of time until the packers will be able to do the same thing to cattle and sheep. In fact, the process already is started, but is not under headway as yet. In my judgment it will not get a real start if this bill to regulate direct buying thru packer-owned stockyards becomes a law.

Direct Buying Not Prohibited

Now a few words about the bill itself. The bill does not prohibit direct buying. Direct buying in many instances is desirable. It has its place in the marketing of hogs. We just do not want it to be misused to manipulate prices downward some \$2 a hundred on the public markets, as we believe it is being used today.

Section 1 of the bill merely prohibits certain actions by packers which were intended to be corrected by the Packers and Stockyards Act, but which experience has shown the packers have been able to evade. It prohibits the packers from manipulating prices, limiting competition, creating a monopoly, restraining commerce in livestock, conspiring to apportion territory, conspiring to apportion purchases and conspiring to manipulate prices.

This Section 1 does not hinder or impair the operations of any livestock producer or shipper in any way whatsoever.

Section 2 simply gives administrative powers to enforce Section 1.

Section 3 provides for bonds for packers who operate as dealers in the livestock market, same as required of other dealers.

This section does not mean, as has been represented by packer opposition, that every farmer or patron of a market will be a dealer under the provisions of the act. Only those engaged in the regular business of buying or selling at a stockyard is a dealer. This has been the interpretation of the Department of Agriculture on this section for 13 years, and that interpretation is not changed by the amendments to the section.

Farmers are not dealers now on the public yards, and would not be dealers in the private yards.

Corrals and Farm Pens Exempt

Section 4 gives the Secretary of Agriculture the same control over private yards—which are packer yards—that he now has over the public yards. It specifically exempts farmers' pens, corrals, railroad stockyards when used for carrier purposes, as well as those pens handling less than 250 head in a week—I think we will change that to 4,000 head in a month. This exemption is one of the provisions we are working on to protect the rights of every shipper, and particularly every small shipper.

This does not mean that when livestock is contracted for on the farm or ranch, and later delivered on railroad yards prior to shipment, such weighing or delivery would be affected by the Act in any manner at all.

Farm Organizations for Bill

It is not a bad way to judge the merits of a measure by noting those who are for it and those who are opposing it. In the hearings, every packer who appeared—and all the big ones and many of the smaller ones did appear—was against it.

On the other hand every one of the national farm organizations are for it. The farmers' cooperative marketing associations are united for it. State legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska sent in resolutions for the measure. So did the Kansas state board of agriculture, the Kansas state livestock association and scores of farm organizations. Only a few isolated shippers, most of them misled—I use the word advisedly—by packer representations, appeared in opposition.

This is a farmer's measure if there ever was one. I believe that everyone interested in better prices for hogs and other livestock should and will be back of this bill 100 per cent.

Arthur Capper

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Coming Corn Crop

HENRY HATCH

Jayhawk Farm, Gridley, Kansas

THE greater part of this Western country east of the 9th meridian has been populated and farmed since the mass settlement that began directly after the Civil War and did not end until each claim was taken. This means the greater portion of what we now call the Central West—it was called the West then—has been farmed by almost two complete generations. After this 65 to 70 years of cultivation, it is interesting to note the effect on the different farms.

Some have stood up under the crop drain in fine shape; have even been increased in producing capacity, but for the most part there has been a decided letting down in production an acre in the last 20 years. It seems to me it has been much more pronounced in a greater number of cases in the last 10 years than in any other like period of time. . . . This thing of loss of fertility has been creeping over us faster than we sometimes realize, and a great many times I think we are inclined to blame the weather for some crop loss when a slipping away of our soil fertility should be blamed the more.

This was proved to me in a practical way 3 years ago, when a wide strip of sod that had been used for a road and turn-row was added to one of our cornfields, after it had been broken up the year before. We called 1931 not a good corn year in this locality, but the corn was twice as good on the new land as it was on the rest of the field. It should be mentioned the rest of the field had not been manured or fertilized in any way for 6 or 7 years, being the farthest field away from the buildings, so a proof that much of our low crop yields can and should be blamed to a slipping away of our soil fertility was here demonstrated in a convincing way.

Farms well stocked with cattle, either for beef or milk, are everywhere standing the strain of grain crop growing better than any other. I know in this neighborhood some fields owned by non-residents who have had them farmed for the last 40 years by tenants who are interested only in getting the most grain possible from the land each year, without putting anything back in the soil. The wonder is such fields are now producing as well as they do. As it is, a year when weather conditions are not just right means a low crop yield, and too often the weather is blamed for all the reduction when loss of fertility is really the cause of 75 per cent of it. . . . On this farm we are finding our two cattle barns, the bigger tile barn where the main beef herd is kept, and the dairy barn built last fall, that stanchions 14 head and is cleaned out each day directly into a manure spreader, is manufacturing more manure that really is worth something than ever has been produced on this farm before.

Repeating again what I have often written before, there is no job on the farm that pays better than manure hauling, and with the two barns to collect it, we certainly are having plenty of it to do. It is surprising how quickly 6 inches to a foot of manure will accumulate on the floor of the 16 by 60 foot sheds that are on either side of the mow from which the hay is fed directly into racks. We built the racks so closely slatted, that little hay is wasted. But for the last two months the weather has been chilly and the cattle have loafed in the sheds a lot of the time, and manure accumulation has been in the barn rather than scattered everywhere in the yards. In the dairy shed, where the gutter is cleaned every day and dumped directly in the spreader, three days means a filled spreader to be hauled directly to the field. This is "pure stuff," and is worth a lot in keeping up the fertility of the farm.

As valuable as manure is in maintaining fertility, legume crops, such

For the silo we shall sow some acid phosphate this year with our corn and soybeans as an experiment—Manure and legumes cannot be dispensed with—Our farm neighbor who always mixed his seed corn.

as Sweet clover and alfalfa, still cannot be dispensed with. A combination of both manure and legumes go together to make the job more nearly complete. Yet, at that, I am not so sure but what here in Kansas, we have now reached the point where we can use some commercial fertilizer at a profit. It has been proved in this county that acid phosphate can profitably be used with alfalfa. As an experiment we are going to use it this year with some of our corn and soybeans, especially on that acreage from which the crop will go into the silo. A fertilizer attachment to fit our planter has been obtained from a neighbor, and when going to the field with the planter equipped not only with this but also the bean dropping attachment, it would seem as if we were going out armed with all there is. But it is an experiment we are going to try, from which reports will be made later.

April is the seed corn month for Kansas. It is interesting to see how different farmers handle their seed corn. Some are careful to select early in the field, before husking time, (these are few) while some made almost no selection at all. A farmer used to live in this neighborhood who always mixed corn of many varieties and colors and planted the mixture. He never planted seed growing from this mixture, but each spring would visit his neighbors growing corn of as many different colors as he could find, even including the old "squaw" variety, and always his planter boxes were filled with a well-blended mixture of them all. And he invariably grew good corn, better, he thought, than if the seed of a pure variety were planted. Many in breeding cattle or hogs have faith in the same theory. Not a few are found who prefer the first cross of Herefords and Shorthorns or of Durocs and Poles to the straight breeding of either.

But one of the very necessary things to know about seed corn is that it will grow, and in growing, if it will make a strong start. This is what is commonly called "strong seed." When weather conditions are ideal for obtaining a good stand, weak seed may start out as well as any. But let floods come, and the ground bake into a solid crust afterward, then the strength of the seed is best tested. At planting time we do not know what conditions are to be met before a stand is obtained, so good seed, the best one can

get, is invariably cheapest in the end and always is the surest. Several years ago we were confronted with a supply of poor seed, and in making tests many found their 2-year-old corn grew better, so many planted it. However, all were surprised to find it was from three to four days slower in coming up than that from the new seed, altho it made a more perfect stand in the end.

And thus we stand on the threshold of another corn crop, the making of which partly is in our hands. Weather, good or bad, can do much to swing the balance, locally. But for the nation one is surprised, when viewing "bushel counts" on the many years, to learn that after all, the acres planted can be linked so closely together with the bushels harvested. The Bible tells us that "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." There are times, nearing as we are to the western rim of the real Corn Belt, when we are inclined to doubt this. But for the Corn Belt as a whole, except for the rare years of widespread weather calamities, the rule holds good, and certain acres planted just about mean certain bushels harvested. A better price for the bushels we do produce, is the goal of the corn reduction program, a program founded on the everlasting foundation that no crop should be sold for less than the cost of production, plus a fair profit. If years past we have hauled too much of our soil fertility away in the form of grain crops, at less than actual cost.

Pick the Right Soybean

What are the best kinds of soybeans for Kansas?—D. R. T.

THE best varieties for seed in Kansas are A. K., Manchu, and Virginia. Best varieties for hay are Laredo, Sable (Peking), and A. K. Laredo is outstanding in hay growing but often matures too late for seed. A. K. is the best general purpose variety.

But Don't Burn It Late

Does it harm pastures to burn them off?—G. R.

BLUESTEM pastures should not be burned unless there is enough dead grass on the places that are lightly grazed to cause patchy grazing. Burning will cause a slight decrease in yield of prairie grasses, but sod will not be injured if the burning is done just before the grass plants start growing and when the ground is moist.

Seed Sweet Clover Soon

SEVERAL Kansans will try Sweet clover with limited lime for the first time this spring. Among them is Walter Bayless, Blue Mound, who is seeding 24 acres, using lime screenings from a rock crusher and about 15 pounds an acre of clean, inoculated

The Next 30 Minutes

WE'RE headed for a brighter day. To get the most out of it, let's spend a half hour swap-pin' ideas. Kansas Farmer offers \$2 for the best letter on each one of these subjects:

One Thing I Discovered That Helps Me Do a Better Job of Farming.

How Can Farmers Help Themselves This Year?

Pasture Land That Is Worth More Than Any Other Crop and Why.

How I Can Get More Use of My Machinery This Year.

Our Worst Weed Pest and How We Got Rid of It.

How We Use Our Time and Labor to Get More Work Done.

How My Feed Mill Paid for Itself.

The Best Use We Have Made of Irrigation.

Can I Farm Better With a Tractor or Horses?

The Profit I Got But Didn't Expect.

Worthwhile Things I've Learned About Cultivating Crops.

Make your letter brief, please, and mail it to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by April 15.

Sweet clover seed on his contracted corn acres. He figures by using limited lime he can seed the clover about as cheaply as any soil-improving crop and that no crop, unless it is alfalfa, compares with Sweet clover as a soil improver. Another advantage Sweet clover has is that it is easy to get a stand and is seldom injured by hot dry weather. . . . The best way to see Sweet clover is without a nurse crop as Mr. Bayless is doing. It makes much better growth alone the first year and stores more nitrogen as humus in the soil. When limited lime is used it is necessary to seed with a fertilizer drill. The lime and seed are drilled together in the same little furrow. Early April is a fine time to seed. Drill shallow on a firm seedbed.

Strip-Crop the Hillsides

STRIP "cropping" means planting different types of crops in strips or belts across the slope on long or steep hillsides. If sod crops, small grain and row crops are alternated, the amount of soil washing may be greatly reduced. Land in sod and small grain crops will soak up more water than land in row crops. This will reduce the erosion, or washing, far below what would take place if all the land were in corn. Keep the steepest part of hillsides in pasture or hay crops as much as possible and grow corn on the land with more gentle slopes. This will do much to reduce soil losses.

Plant With the Terraces

THE fact is that row crops planted parallel to terraces instead of up and down slopes, have out-yielded crops planted in any other direction of the land for the last 8 years. In every comparison made in Kansas during this time, row crops on terraced land have out-yielded the same crop on similar land that was not protected by terraces.

Where Lespedeza Fits

KOREAN lespedeza is one of the most valuable pasture legumes for Eastern Kansas, mainly because it is "tasty" to all livestock. Also that it withstands considerable dry, hot weather, and can be established without soil treatment. It can be seeded on sloping, rocky land where plowing or disking would not be possible, and can be used to check erosion.

To Fill Up the Ditches

BRUSH dams, or other types of soil-saving, must be used in ditches to do really good work. Do make them more than 2 or 3 feet high, and place them so the top one is on the same level with the bottom of the next one above it. Anchoring them with good, strong posts is necessary.

An Honor Vote to Farmers

HERE is a blank we hope you will use to vote a friend or neighbor the highest honor in Kansas agriculture—the Master Farmer Award. In the last 7 years Kansas Farmer has named 75 of them, but there are many others and we invite you to help select the 10 for the class of 1934. Please fill out the blank and mail it to the Master Farmer Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, before June 1. Every nomination will be acknowledged by

letter, and every farmer named will receive careful consideration. Anyone may make nominations, but no man may nominate himself. Every candidate will receive a questionnaire to fill out and return to Kansas Farmer. The claims of those who seem to qualify will be investigated. Only men living on farms in Kansas are eligible. This includes tenants and men who manage farms for others, as well as farm owners.

MASTER FARMER NOMINATION BLANK

I wish to nominate.....
(Name of Candidate)

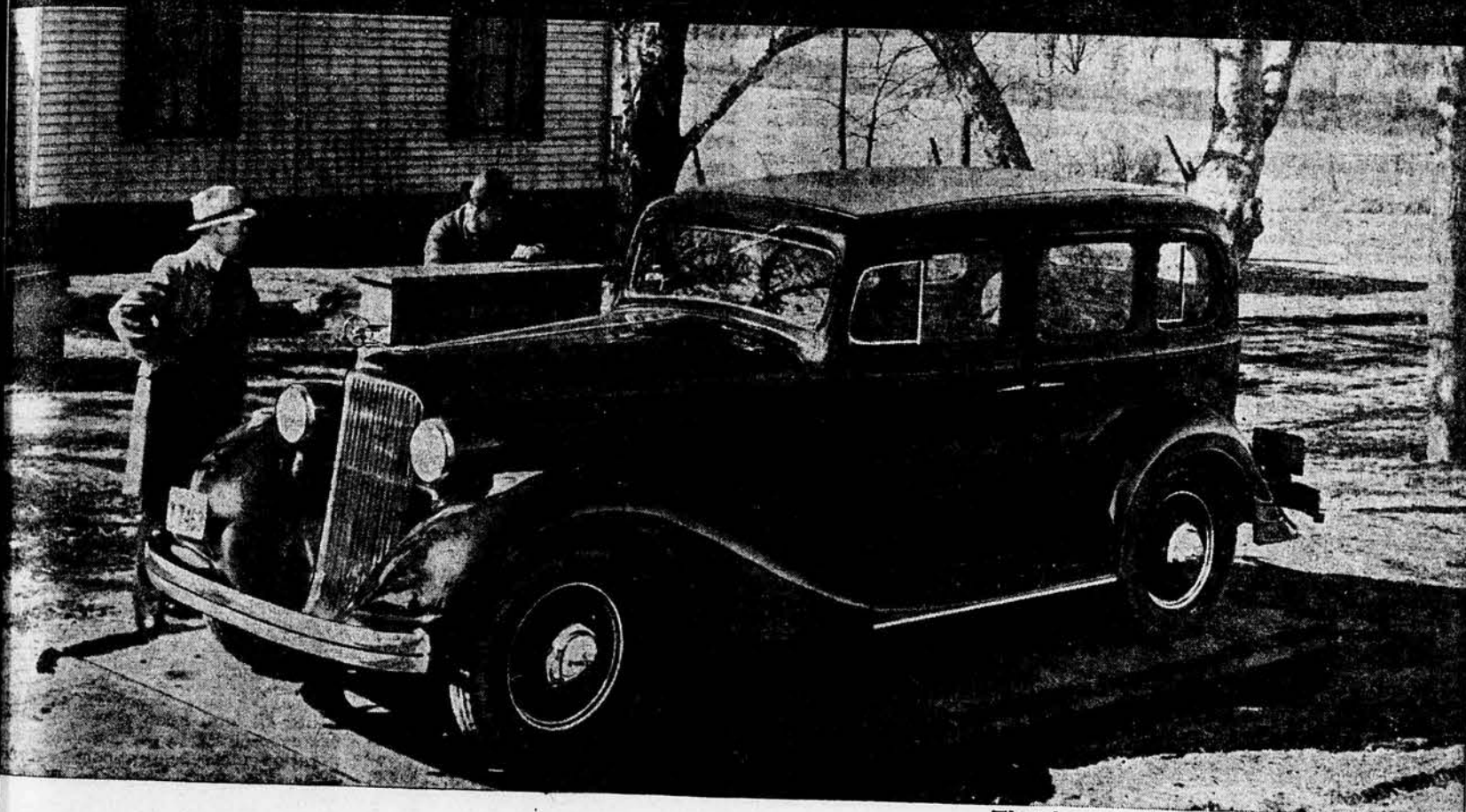
.....
(Address of Candidate)

.....
(Name and address of person making nomination)

All nominations must be mailed to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by June 1.

PONTIAC'S EXTRA WEIGHT

PROVIDES GREATER SAFETY AND DEPENDABILITY



The 4-door Sedan, list price at Pontiac, Michigan, \$785.*

Proving **AGAIN** that *Quality means more than* **PRICE**

It is through no accident of engineering that a Pontiac Straight Eight weighs from 200 to 700 pounds more than any of its principal competitors. That extra weight was skillfully planned and deliberately provided to give Pontiac owners greater *safety* *comfort* . . . *roadability* . . . and *longer car life*. Yes—and to protect their *investment*.



Perhaps Pontiac could—in the interests of a lower first price—cut down on the weight of the car. Perhaps Pontiac could get its remarkable gas economy by trimming weight here and there throughout the chassis, instead of by advanced motor engineering and precision manufacturing. To reduce weight in this way might not make the car entirely unsafe, because Pontiac parts are mostly *oversized*. But it would certainly shorten the life of the car, and that would mean that the buyer would be money out in the end.

So Pontiac prefers to achieve gas economy through such advanced motor features as its new G.M.R. cylinder head . . . vacuumatic spark control . . . the most efficient cooling system in the industry . . . its new mixture heater . . . full pressure, metered-flow lubrication . . . and a dozen others.

Pontiac prefers to build its chassis and its body for the *years*—for that means long and trouble-free life . . . an actual saving in money for the first owner . . . an assurance of satisfaction for the second and even the third buyer. *Everyone* knows you can buy a used Pontiac with perfect confidence.

Remarkable Operating Economy

Pontiac's operating economy is truly remarkable, judged by any standards. Many owners say they get 15 to 18 miles to the gallon of

gas . . . 600 miles to the quart of oil . . . a whole winter's use on one filling of anti-freeze. And Pontiac *stands up* in service. Its Duco finish holds its beauty for years. Its upholstery outlasts most others. Its tires wear longer. Remember, Pontiac is a product of General Motors, the foremost automotive organization in the world—which in itself is an assurance that everything in the new Pontiac, from steel to insulation, is of superior quality.



Pontiac fenders are shaped from heavy sheet steel and weigh considerably more than those used on the average car in the low-price field. Pontiac builds for long life.

The new Pontiac, with its advanced Straight Eight engine, its amazing Knee-Action wheels and its *extra weight*, is as *smooth* and *easy riding* as any car you can name, *regardless of price*. Why not give your family the advantages of Pontiac transportation? You will be satisfied in every way . . . and in the long run you should be money ahead, for, as everyone knows, the lowest-priced product is not always the cheapest in the end.

PONTIAC MOTOR COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICH.

\$695 AND UP

List price at Pontiac, Michigan: *With bumpers, spare tire, metal tire cover, tire lock and spring covers, the list price is \$32.00 additional.



big, sturdy Pontiac crankshaft of chrome-nickel steel weighs 71 pounds—one example of the strength and reliability that Pontiac builds into all its cars.

Here's the Proposed Dairy Plan

The Middle West Is Considering It This Week

IF DAIRY farmers want an adjustment program they are likely to get one. But they must decide whether they want one. This week, the dairy farmers of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska met with Farm Adjustment representatives at Kansas City to talk over the plan proposed by the allotment authorities. The production control program that was considered, includes the following provisions:

Amount of Money—165 million dollars, with possible increase to 300 million dollars for bonuses and operation, if Congress approves the pending amendments.

Duration of Plan—One year, but can be continued a second year at discretion of Secretary of Agriculture.

Average Reduction—None from the dairy farmer's low winter output; but 10 per cent reduction below his high average for the 1932-'33 base period.

Who Gets In—Benefit payments will be paid to co-operating farmers who sign contracts to reduce their sales between 10 and 20 per cent below their 1932-'33 average. Open to all dairymen. Their eligibility will be established by their 1932-'33 sales, or other accurate sales records.

How to Reduce Output—Choice left to individual farmer. He may reduce his output by getting rid of some of his cows, by changing feeding methods, etc. A fund of \$225,000 is set aside to advise producers on best-paying ways of reducing.

Payments and Benefits—In addition to higher prices due to balanced output and to savings on feeding costs, co-operating farmers would get benefit payments of about 40 cents for every pound of butterfat they reduce below their 1932-'33 sales quota. Or will get about \$1.50 on every 100 pounds of surplus fluid milk which they reduce below their 1932-'33 milk sales quota, within the percentage limits that will be fixed when the plan is adopted.

Time of Payments—First payment will be made on acceptance of contract, the second after 6 months.

Local Supervisors—County production control associations and local committees.

Processing Tax—To start when program goes into effect, at 1 cent a pound on butterfat content, and be gradually advanced to 5 cents a pound as supply comes under control. There will be a similar tax on oleomargarine.

Relief Milk—At least 5 million dollars will be spent to aid in distribution of surplus milk to underfed children in cities, cutting down the surplus.

Farm Family Aid—5 million dollars for buying and distributing healthy cows to needy farmers that do not have milk cows.

T. B. Cattle—At least 5 million dollars will be spent to speed up fight on bovine tuberculosis.

Bang's Disease Control—There may be included a provision for the Government to participate in testing and sanitary control.

Why Plan Is Needed

Prices—The average, or index for dairy farmer's prices for 1933, was 69, compared to 140 in 1928.

Total Dairy Income—This declined from 1,847 million dollars in 1929, to 985 million dollars in 1932.

Milk Cow Population—Now exceeds 26 million, largest on record.

Number of Cows—Three per cent more than in January, 1933; 18 per cent more than in 1928.

Milk Production—Increased from 87 billion pounds in 1924, to nearly 102 billion pounds in 1932—2 billion pounds increase from 1930 to 1932. Supply increased per capita from 768 pounds in 1924 to 812 pounds in 1932.

Consumer Demand—Declined nearly 5 per cent from 1932 to 1933.

Situation in Recent Months—Production down, prices up.

Object of Program—To avert a return to lower prices, to improve the buying power of dairy farmers, eliminate extreme fluctuations in production and prices, and to establish a sound basis for recovery of the dairy industry.

Effect of Feed Crop Cut

LIVESTOCK farmers wonder whether taking land out of corn, wheat and cotton and putting it into grass will increase the output of meat, milk and wool. "It will not," say U. S. livestock and forage crop specialists. "Land in harvested grain and forage crops produces at least twice as much livestock feed as the same land in pasture. Since 1890, when cattle population, acreage of grazing land and productivity of the Western ranges in the U. S. were near their peaks, farmers have reduced the acreage of grazing land about 10 per cent and increased the acreage of harvested crops at least 50 per cent. This increase in cultivated land has been largely responsible for increasing the pork and milk supply about 50 per cent. So it appears that reducing acreage of

wheat, corn and cotton by returning part of the land to grass will decrease rather than increase the total meat, milk and wool supplies."

Using Allotment Acres

R. H. G.

CROPS eligible for planting on contracted acreage that are adapted to the soil and climate, are divided into four sections for Kansas. For example, the eastern section is adapted for permanent pastures, soil improvement and erosion-preventing crops, or the growth of woodlots. The western boundary for this section begins in the northwest corner of Jewell county, runs southeast thru parts of Cloud and Clay, and south thru Dickinson, Marion, Butler and Cowley.

The second section will grow alfalfa, sweet clover, and erosion-preventing crops. The western boundary of this section begins in Smith county, running southeast to Lincoln and then south thru Ellsworth, Rice, Reno, Kingman and Harper.

Not being specially adapted to growing alfalfa, the third section will grow Sweet clover and erosion-preventing crops. The western boundary begins in Cheyenne county, angles across Rawlins, Decatur, Sheridan and Graham, and runs south on the west side of Ellis, Rush, Pawnee, Edwards, Kiowa and Comanche.

Summer fallow and planting erosion-preventing crops are best adapted for the remaining counties. Summer fallow is possible all over Kansas.

May Sow It to Spring Crop

ABANDONED wheat land may be sown to a spring crop by contract signers without permission of the county committee, provided the remaining wheat acreage is not below 54 per cent of the average seeded acreage for that farm. Where abandonment is so great that the remaining wheat acreage is below the specified 54 per cent, it will be necessary for the grower to obtain permission from the committee. In such cases, the allotment committee must have the entire abandoned acreage inspected to determine that it was seeded to wheat in 1933, and that abandonment is justified.

No Contract Violation

A RECENT RULING

WHEAT contract signers who did not plant 54 per cent of their average seeded acreage last fall have not violated their contracts. This is a recent ruling of the Farm Adjustment Administration. While these signers will not receive adjustment payments on the 1934 crop, 1933 payments made or to be made will not be affected, and they still may obtain possible adjustments on the 1935 crop by planting the required acreage in the fall of 1934.

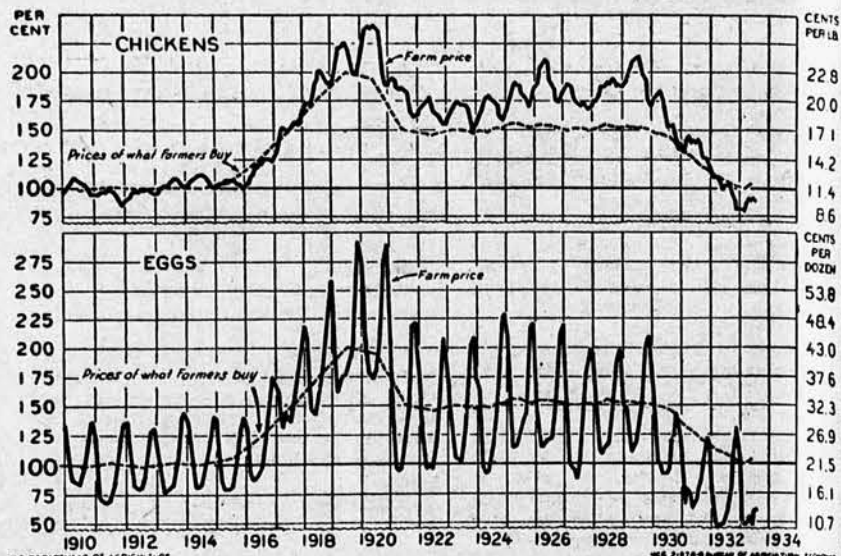
In certain areas that were unfavorable for seeding last fall, farmers may receive 1934 payments upon decision of the Secretary of Agriculture, altho they did not seed the minimum required acreage. Counties so designated in Kansas include:

Wallace, Greeley, Hamilton, Stanton, Morton, Thomas, Logan, Wichita, Scott, Kearny, Finney, Grant, Haskell, Stevens, Seward, Sheridan, Gove, Lane, Gray, Meade, Ness, Hodgeman, Ford, Clark, Rush, Pawnee, Edwards, Kiowa, Comanche, Stafford, Pratt, and Barber.

To get 1934 adjustment payments and still not sow wheat in 1934, farmers living in these counties must request waivers from the wheat section and have these requests recommended by their county allotment committees. The new ruling was made to meet conditions where unfavorable weather, or a public calamity may have produced conditions generally unfavorable to the seeding of wheat.

¶ We enjoy Kansas Farmer and read it thru every issue. Husband especially enjoys reading Henry Hatch's writings.—Mrs. Charles Ratcliff, Mankato, Kan.

Poultry Prices Good Most of Time



The two solid, black lines on the chicken and the egg charts show the ups and downs of what farmers got for their poultry and eggs from 1910 into 1933. The broken lines show what farmers had to pay for things they bought. Trouble is that the solid lines—or the farmer's income—have had the worst of the deal much of the time since 1929. The Farm Administration is trying to bring the solid lines closer to the broken lines.

A Big Corn-Hog Sign-Up

ABOUT 1 million farmers in 42 states have signed corn-hog adjustment agreements. Ten leading Corn Belt states, which grow nearly three-fourths of all the country's corn and hogs, have reported more than 800,000 agreements signed. The number from this section will be considerably higher before campaign totals are counted. Iowa, with 160,000 agreements continues to lead all states. Other Corn Belt states report: Illinois, 110,000; Missouri, 94,000; Indiana, 82,000; Minnesota, 75,000; Nebraska, 80,000; Kansas 75,268; Ohio 60,000; South Dakota, 50,000, and Wisconsin, 33,000. The sign-up in many states is nearing completion while others are just getting started.

Hog Tax Pays the Bonus

How much is the hog processing tax?—T. L. E.

AT MIDNIGHT February 28, the processing tax on the slaughtering of hogs was increased from \$1.50 a hundredweight, live weight basis, to \$2.25 a hundredweight, live weight basis. This is the final increase in the rate of the hog processing tax called for by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 31, 1933. The tax is being collected to finance the 1934 corn-hog production adjustment program, under which a maximum of 350 million dollars in adjustment payments will be made to participating farmers.

Contract Lasts One Year

How long does the corn-hog contract last?—B. B. R.

THE 1934 contract calls for a reduction by signers of 25 per cent in hog output, and at least 20 per cent in corn, during the one year December 1, 1933, to December 1, 1934. It also limits total acreage of crops planted for harvest, output of basic commodities other than corn and hogs, and total acreage of feed crops other than corn and hay. Some kind of program likely will be necessary for 1935 and possibly 1936.—R. H. G.

"After the AAA What?"

AN official of the Farm Adjustment Administration has been asked to talk on "After the AAA What?" at the annual co-operative conference to be held at Kansas State College, Manhattan, May 10 and 11. Everybody would like to know what is coming next. This not only will interest delegates from all Kansas Farm co-ops and the membership they represent, but farmers who are not members. Speakers who know will dig into every-day working of co-operative organizations and the conference will attempt to iron out the

troubles that insist on bobbing up. The Farm program and its relation to co-ops will get a hearing, also the Regional Bank for Co-operatives.

Corn Loans Stop May 1

THE final date for making loans on stored corn at 45 cents a bushel has been extended to May 1. The deadline originally was set for April 1. These loans are still being made in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio and South Dakota. Loan documents that are sent direct to the corn loan corporation must bear a postmark not later than April 30, to be accepted. Banks and other agencies may make loans up to May 1, and the corporation will accept the paper if tendered to any loan agency designated to handle such loans, as late as June 30.

Crop and Price Insurance

THE allotment plan provides crop and price insurance on wheat. It protects farmers to the extent of their allotment payment against possible crop failure this year. If prices of things farmers buy rise more rapidly than the price of wheat, the parity feature will protect them there, and benefit payments will increase. Or if wheat prices sink, the lower the price goes, the larger the benefit payment will be.

This parity feature applies to the farmer's allotment, which is 54 per cent of his base-period average.

Get Bonus on Past Crops

J. W. B.

Do farmers who sign corn-hog contracts get paid for their average of 1932-'33 crop? Is it only on '34 production within 32-33 average? Do farmers get paid for a hog that dies after being counted by neighbors?—W. E. F.

FARMERS who sign the corn-hog contract are paid \$5 a head on 75 per cent of the annual average number of hogs produced for market from 1932-'33 litters. If a man had an average of 100 hogs that he produced and marketed from 1932-'33 litters he would be paid on 75 head even if he actually produced in 1934, we will say for example, only 25 pigs. He is paid on past production regardless of what he produces in 1934, except that he cannot produce more than 75 per cent of his average and get the bonus.

A farmer is allowed to count all pigs on hand at the time of the first signing of the corn-hog contract. If his neighbors counted the pigs 10 days before the farmer signed and in the meanwhile some of these pigs died they are not to be paid on. Pigs that die after they are counted by the neighbors and after the first signing of the contract by the producer will be paid on.

How Land Appraisers Work

Loans Depend on Farmer's Income and Size of Debt

CLIF STRATTON

THERE is much curiosity about how appraisers of the Farm Credit Administration estimate the value of farm land in figuring a Federal land Bank or Commissioner's loan. A recent letter to Senator Capper from A. S. Goss, land bank commissioner, explains the way it is done. He says the Farm Credit Administration does not believe in carrying such a heavy mortgage on a farm that the owner cannot pay it off, under what is vaguely termed "normal" conditions. The idea is to find out how much of a mortgage a piece of land can stand. "In establishing the value of a farm, its production is the important thing, because only from that it raises will the loan ever be paid. Our appraisers are instructed to determine, as nearly as possible, that the land may be expected to produce, on the average, over a period of years, if farmed by the average farmer.

"We take the pre-war period—1910-14—as the average price basis and figure the net income of a farm both by the rental method and by deducting the operating expenses from the gross income. In most instances the result is virtually the same, allowing a reasonable amount for the wages management."

A Wheat Farm as an Example

Take the case of Mr. Smith. Suppose his net income, after deducting the operating expenses, on his 640 acres is \$1,450.40. It's a wheat farm. His taxes would be \$301, leaving \$1,149.40. This will pay interest on \$6,420 at the rate of 7 per cent, which is the going rate for money in the community.

The appraiser places a normal value on this farm of \$17,000. The appraiser has indicated its present value at \$13,000, but his loan is based on the \$17,000 valuation.

"The land bank is permitted to lend up to 50 per cent of this appraised value and has offered a commitment of \$8,500. The land bank commissioner is permitted to lend an amount that the first and second mortgages shall not exceed 75 per cent of this value, and has offered an additional \$4,200. This makes a total loan of \$12,700. Except for the first few years, when a special reduction in interest is made, land bank loans made thru national farm loan associations carry a 5 per cent interest rate.

The land bank loan will be made in this case for a period of 33 years, requiring an annual payment of 6 per cent which covers both interest and principal."

These annual payments, Mr. Goss points out, will amount to \$510 a year. The interest on the commissioner loan will amount to \$210 a year—at 5 per cent.

Loan Depends on Farm Income

It will be necessary to retire the commissioner loan in 10 annual installments of \$420 each, making a total payment each year on the commissioner's loan of \$630.

Adding this to the land bank installment we find that the annual payments amount to \$1,140, which works practically the whole net income of \$1,149.40. Evidently this is a large loan as the income will support.

Suppose the appraiser had valued the land at \$20,000 and the bank had promised to lend \$15,000—the amount required to retire Mr. Smith's present indebtedness on the land in full.

Such a loan probably would be made up of a \$10,000 land bank loan and a \$5,000 commissioner loan. The annual payments on the land bank loan would have been \$600, while the annual payments on the commissioner loan would have been \$250 interest on \$500 principal, or \$750.

The total annual payments would have been \$1,350, and you can readily see the owner would not have been able to meet these payments from his income of \$1,149.40. He would be headed straight for bankruptcy.

Mr. Smith's Mortgage Too Heavy

"Now the truth of the matter is," Mr. Goss explains, "that Mr. Smith's existing loan is too heavy. He has not had enough income to keep it up, and the loan has gotten into difficulties. The mortgage company still thinks the loan is worth \$15,000, but experience has shown, and the facts prove, that the loan cannot be worth that much, because the place cannot support it.

"If 10 years ago the mortgage company had paid \$15,000 for stock in the U. S. Steel Corp., or any one of the thousand of our most substantial industries, it would scarcely expect to sell that stock today for the purchase price.

"If the stock had the same earning power it had 10 years ago during the

high price period, it would probably be worth the purchase price. The same is true of the farm and the farm mortgage.

"It is time we took a careful inventory of what we have, and see to it that our burden of debt is not greater than we can carry."

Farm Must Be Able to Pay Out

In writing the emergency farm mortgage act, Mr. Goss says, Congress repeatedly referred to "reducing and refunding" mortgage debts and the whole act breathes the purpose of refinancing the farmer on a basis where he would have a reasonable chance of working his way out.

"It was not the purpose of Congress," Mr. Goss says, "that the bank should put up the money to pay off more debts than the farmer can carry, and it would not be serving the farmer's interest to lend him more than he can carry."

Webb Lasley, who used to spend all of his time worrying, says that since the NRA he's only worrying part time.

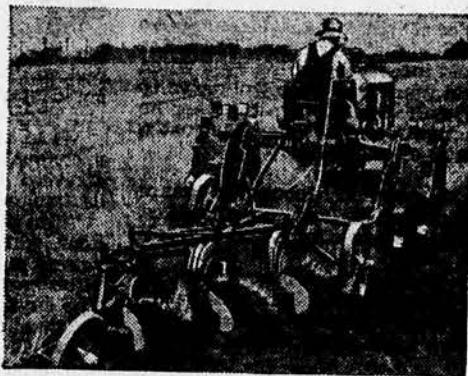
For a Good Painting Job

HOW to mix paint, how to prepare buildings for painting, in other words how to do a good job of painting, is the subject of Farmers Bulletin No. 1452. Also it tells how to make and apply several kinds of whitewash, and how to clean and take care of paint brushes. Every farm home ought to have this 32-page bulletin. If you want a copy write to the Chief of the Office of Information, Washington, D. C.—R. U. B.

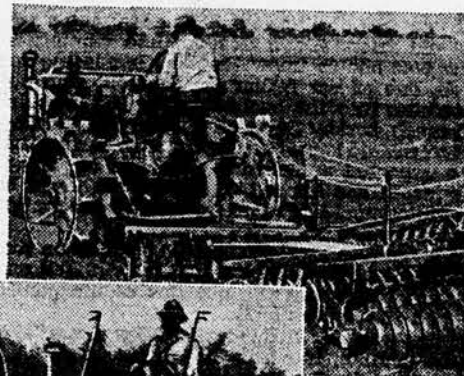
Get a Pumping Plant

IRRIGATION in dry times may mean the difference between success and crop failure. Shallow wells will supply plenty of water in many parts of the state, and a pumping plant can be installed at a cost so small that no farmer can afford to be without this protection. Irrigation in Kansas is crop insurance, not land reclamation.

For ALL the Farmall Benefits Choose Matched Farmall Equipment



LEFT: The big Farmall 30 pulling a 3-furrow plow. Pull-type and direct-connected disk and mould-board plows are built for all Farmalls. Also listers and middlebusters.



RIGHT: A regular Farmall pulling a tandem disk harrow and a soil pulverizer. The McCormick-Deering dealer will suggest equipment to meet your tillage needs.

NO MATTER WHAT KIND OF FIELD CROPS YOU GROW, THERE ARE FARMALL MACHINES TO HELP YOU CUT YOUR CROP COSTS

BELOW: The Farmall 12 and direct-connected, 7-foot Farmall mower, cutting 20 to 33 acres a day. Mowers of this type are built for all Farmalls. Ask the dealer about the Farmall way of making hay.

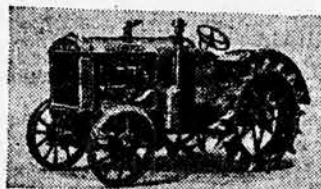


ABOVE: The Farmall 12 equipped with a 2-row cultivator. Farmall cultivators in 2 and 4-row sizes are widely used in tending all the leading row crops. Patented features make the Farmalls the outstanding tractors for cultivating.

ABOVE: This Farmall outfit is planting four rows of cotton. There is an equally modern 4-row corn planter to fit the larger Farmalls, and a 2-row planter that fits the Farmall 12 and plants either corn or cotton. The Farmalls are also used with regular 2-row corn and cotton planters; 1 and 2-row potato planters; and pea and bean planters.

The NEW McCormick-Deering Model W-30 Tractor Is NOW READY For You

The new 3-plow Model W-30 is the most convenient tractor to operate that you have ever seen. The various controls are right at the operator's finger tips. It is unusually easy to steer and turns in a 13½-foot radius. Replaceable cylinders, hardened exhaust-valve seat inserts, 34 ball and roller bearings, and special oil and dirt seals are some of the outstanding features. Ask us for complete details.



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

McCORMICK-DEERING TRACTORS

Lonesome Ranch

BY CHARLES ALDEN SELTZER

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"Seems there's nobody here," he said. "Well, they've left us lots of room to get acquainted in."

THE death of the father she had never met, had brought Eleanor Lane to Panya to take possession of his ranch. The dead man's neighbor and old friend Dave Gordon, had summoned her. How was she to know that the handsome rascally Krell, one of her father's ranchmen, who now assisted her into the buckboard for the long drive to the ranch, had by the trick of changing a date in the letter, caused her to arrive a month earlier than she was expected and during Gordon's absence? And how could she know that Krell had hoped in this way to compel her to marry him that he might get her father's property?

Eleanor slid to a comfortable position on the seat, and watched the deft ease with which Krell removed the nosebags from the muzzles of the ponies and slipped the bridles on.

"They're wiry little devils, Miss Lane," he said as he climbed into the seat beside her. "A horse couldn't make the time they've made and be ready to hit the trail back right away. Ben there, the off pony, will be trying to kick the hat off my head when we get in tonight."

He smiled, and Eleanor congratulated herself upon her good fortune in having a good-looking puncher at her side during the ride to the Two Bar.

When she began asking questions—as Krell knew she would—he answered them truthfully unless they threatened to interfere with the successful working out of his plans. When she asked about Dave Gordon, Krell deliberated and returned evasive answers, and therefore they rode on, with Krell enjoying the mental exercise involved in convincing her that Gordon was at the Two Bar, when in reality he was hundreds of miles away, and not due to return for many days.

Also, Krell romanced a great deal. "I was with your father for two years, Miss Lane," he said once. "I reckon we was more than owner and range boss. We was more like partners. He told me a lot about his life before he bought the Two Bar."

Thru a silence Eleanor reflected upon Krell's words. In his letter to her, David Gordon had given her bare, brief facts, and she was eager to learn more of the father she had never seen.

Her mother had told her about Dave Gordon—how he had been a friend both to Lane and herself, and how, after her marriage to Lane, Gordon had taken himself off, not letting her know where he had gone.

She had detected deep sympathy for herself in Gordon's letter, and a simple directness—almost bluntness—that had indicated sincerity. Had she not been convinced by Gordon's letter, or had she not remembered that her mother had spoken of the man, she would not have come. There was not the slightest doubt in her mind at this moment of the integrity of Gordon.

THERE was also in Eleanor's heart a disposition resignedly to accept the things that Providence had prepared, to make the best of them. Since it had been decreed that she was never to know her father, she could at least go to the place where he had lived, to look at the things he had touched, to view the scenes upon which he had looked, to feel and breathe the atmosphere in which he had spent a good part of his life.

Krell's words accentuated her eagerness. For an hour or more her questions came rapidly. Krell answered them. She was in the buckboard with him; she was going with him to a deserted ranch-house. The prospect inflamed him.

He kept his gaze straight ahead as much as possible, tho there were times when he simply could not resist looking at her—quick glances.

To let her know now would bring disaster to his scheme. He must appear to be blameless, and to a certain extent act the gentleman, so that when the

time came when she would surrender to him it would seem that fate had had a hand in it, and that he had merely taken advantage of conditions. For a time, after the first series of questions, Eleanor Lane gave her undivided attention to the trail ahead. Krell's manner slightly disturbed her; there had been times when his voice seemed almost gruff, and she had noted a dull red that at times seemed to steal into the deep tan of his face.

She was serenely unconscious of the passion she had inspired in the man. She was merely aware of a slight change in Krell's manner toward her. Perhaps memory was bringing unpleasant pictures to him. She felt rather sorry for him, and

just a little regretful that he did not pay more attention to her. He really had a rather striking profile, and his hair was of the kind that women like to caress. She would have admired him more had it not been for a certain bold intentness of his eyes when he glanced at her; and there was a cynical curve to his lips that slightly chilled her. But altogether he was rather an attractive man, and she was just a trifle piqued at his lack of attention.

THE ponies kept going steadily forward. Eleanor leaned back and watched their rippling muscles. After an hour or more of this monotony, she stole a glance at Krell.

He was apparently unaware of her existence. He was leaning back a little also, his hat was pulled well over his eyes, to keep the glare of the sun out of them; the reins were loose in his hands; his feet were crossed.

Eleanor studied his profile. She felt that she liked him rather better than when she had seen him coming toward her at Panya. And she wanted to talk.

"Is Mr. Gordon at the Two Bar now?" she asked.

Krell started. He had been thinking of Gordon at that instant—wondering if he would have to kill Gordon when the latter discovered what he had done.

He looked quickly at the girl, his smile a trifle crooked, but quickly becoming sober as he met the honest directness of her eyes.

"Gordon left when I left. He said he'd be back tonight."

"Is Mr. Gordon's ranch far from the Two Bar? He wrote that it wasn't."

"Not far. About a hundred miles—north."

She smiled at this. In this country a man spoke of another living 200 miles distant as "neighbor."

"In Mr. Gordon's letter he spoke of father having discharged most of his men. How many are left?"

"Five. You see, there ain't much stock now."

"The five are at the ranch-house, I presume?"

"They were there this morning," lied Krell. "It's likely they're still there. There ain't much to do. The boys your father let go ain't very far away. Gordon took some of them; some more went over to the Three Cross, down south a ways. If you are intending to keep the ranch up, it won't be hard to get men."

"I think I shall keep it up. I feel I am going to like it. And I think Mr. Gordon mentioned that there were five men. And he spoke of another man—the range boss. Krell, I think. Are you Mr. Krell?"

KRELL knew he had been mentioned in Gordon's letter, for he had read the letter when he had erased the word July to substitute June. He was also aware that Gordon had said that he himself would meet Eleanor Lane at Panya. So that when the girl asked why Gordon had not kept the appointment, Krell was prepared.

"I think I mentioned that Gordon went away this morning. He had to go back to his ranch. One of his men rode over just about daybreak for him. I don't know what's wrong. I didn't ask any questions. Gordon told me to hitch up the ponies and go to Panya to meet you. He said he'd be back tonight."

"And his ranch is a hundred miles from the Two Bar!" exclaimed Eleanor. She looked swiftly at Krell, with the first disquiet that had affected her—the first doubt of him.

"It's been done, Miss Lane," he said, looking straight at her, his eyes swimming with something that seemed to her very like mockery. "Gordon's tough as leather, and the horse he rode can do a hundred miles in 12 hours and never know he's been on the trail."

"I've heard that it has been done," conceded Eleanor. "But could he get a second horse to make the return trip in another 12 hours?"

Krell laughed, and his eyes blazed with a light that puzzled her.

"That's up to Gordon, I reckon," he said. "Looks like he's bit off more than he can chew, for a fact. I don't believe he can do it; I never heard of any man doing it. But Gordon said he'd do it."

Mentally, Krell was cursing the lack of wisdom that had caused the slip. He saw the distrust, the doubt, in the girl's eyes. If it had not been for his plan, he would have got a malicious amusement out of the situation, for the girl was entirely at his mercy. But it was his intention to play the gentleman as long as possible—until the end, if he could; and in the meantime he wanted her to trust him. He had been thinking of Gordon's wrath when she had asked him regarding Gordon's presence at the ranch. He had meant to tell her something entirely different.

"Anyway, there'll be five men at the Two Bar, not including myself. You'll have protection enough—if you're afraid."

His expression challenged her; she stiffened and looked at him defiantly.

"I don't think I am afraid," she said.

INVOLUNTARY Eleanor patted a small leather handbag that reposed in her lap—she had carried it with her all the way from Kansas City, where she had put into it several articles she took from one of her suitcases.

Krell saw the movement and laughed suggestively.

"Heeled—eh?" he said. His eyes jeered lightly, his voice was tauntingly deliberate. "A popgun, I reckon. Thirty-two, with an ivory handle. A man could stand the whole five in a gun like that and never know you'd been shooting at him."

Without replying she opened the handbag and drew out a weapon—a big, dark, business-like Colt 45. With the gun came a well-worn holster and a cartridge-belt, the latter studded with cartridges.

"You put it over on me that time, for a fact," announced Krell, smiling. "I'd sort of forgot you were raised in Denver. Anyhow," he added carelessly, "You won't even need a popgun at the Two Bar. The boys are gentlemen—and I'm not intending to set them a bad example."

But as tho the introduction of so delicate a topic had brought constraint between them, they both kept silent while the ponies steadily covered the miles that stretched before them. Krell relapsed into his former taciturnity, while Eleanor leaned rather stiffly back and watched the featureless landscape.

A golden haze had fallen when they reached the rim of the desert. With the first signs of verdure, Eleanor relaxed and glanced at Krell, contrition in her eyes. She had been in danger of doubting Krell prematurely. That, of course, was an injustice to him. If Gordon had said he intended riding 200 miles in 24 hours, she could not hold Krell responsible for the boast.

Besides, despite certain little indications of boldness and cynicism in Krell, he had, at least so far, seemed to act the gentleman, and she felt she would be unjust to presume that he would be different once they reached the Two Bar.

Thereafter she talked with him on many subjects, indifferent and important, while the sun completed his mammoth arc and began to sink below the horizon; and while the twilight came and bathed the plains with mystery.

THE ponies, seeming to sense their nearness to the ranch, began to increase their pace.

Krell sat erect. It was as tho he, too, was eager to have the journey over; and tho he did not look at Eleanor for miles at a stretch, she felt his relief at leaving the hot desert behind. Magically her doubts and the heavy depression she had felt at times were swept away. The desert is fearsome or wonderful, according to one's moods, and it seemed to her that its spell upon her had been suggestive of evil.

She felt that not more than half an hour elapsed from the time they left the rim of the desert until Krell was bringing the ponies to a halt. Darkness had fallen, and Eleanor could not distinguish objects very well. But she knew the ponies had stopped before a big gate, for she could see its outlines before her, and the dull tracery of a fence that stretched away in two directions.

Into the distance on her left she could discern a huge blot, undoubtedly the ranch-house, and around it a cluster of other blots, which she felt were outbuildings. But in none of the buildings was there a light. It was evident that Gordon had not returned. It was likewise apparent that the cow-punchers mentioned by Krell—and by Gordon in his letter—were not at the ranch-house.

Perhaps, tho—so she attempted to reassure herself—the cowboys had gone to bed. She knew that, given the opportunity, they would do just that.

She stood silent while Krell unhitched the ponies and turned them into the corral—thru the big gate she had dimly seen. In the darkness she saw him shoulder the harness and move toward the blot that she felt was the ranch-house.

She followed him as closely as possible, for fear

(Continued on Page 24)

Farm Betterments

New Windmill—B. B. Miller, Kanona.

New Barn—Howard Brooks, Smith county.

New Car—M. M. Drake, Mankato, Plymouth.

New Car—Joe Beeler, Jewell. Chevrolet coupe.

New Car—E. C. Whitley, Mankato. Ford sedan.

New Car—Loren Noel, Portis. V-8 Ford coach.

Painting—Mrs. Elmer Mahin, Cedar. House painted.

New Car—A. J. Hammond, Harlan. V-8 Ford sedan.

New Washing Machine—Mrs. J. W. Cope, Clements.

New Car—John Hale, Jewell county. Chevrolet coach.

New Car—Charles Bolton, Burr Oak. Chevrolet coach.

New Car—Louis Pyle near Smith Center. Ford sedan.

New Car—G. P. Coberly, R. 4, Hutchinson. Chevrolet sedan.

New Car—Melvin Morrison, Smith Center. V-8 Ford sedan.

New Car—Hank Klasson, Jewell county. Plymouth coupe.

New Car—J. G. O'Leary, R. 1, Pretty Prairie. Chevrolet sedan.

New Car—M. M. Snyder, Jewell county. Chevrolet coach.

Painting—Harry Saunders, Smith county. All farm buildings.

Improvements—Burt Kreigh, R. 1, Delphos. Re-shingled home.

New Shed—Alfred Geffert, R. 2, Haven. Shed annex to barn.

New Car—Elmer Pounds, Smith Center. Ford de luxe coupe.

Improvements—Norman Kilbler, Esbon. Addition to his barn.

New Car—Burl Armstrong, R. 4, Smith Center. V-8 Ford coupe.

New Cow Barn—Lester Crisler, R. 2, St. Francis. Barn 18 by 28 feet.

New Roof—E. L. Bugbee, R. 3, Emporia. Rubberoid on 8-room house.

New Harness—Lester Ulm, R. 3, Emporia. New heavy work harness.

Cornercrib—O. M. Mann, Beardsley. One of largest in that part of county.

Remodeled Barn—D. Y. Bartrager, R. 2, Haven. Modernized dairy barn.

New Home—J. G. O'Leary, R. 1, Pretty Prairie. Six-room modern home.

Improvements—Isaac Palmer, R. 1, Halstead. An addition to farm home.

Improvements—Jeff McKain, R. 3, Ottawa county. Screened-in front porch.

New Roof—Andrew Drummond, R. 1, Maudale. New shingle roof on 8-room house.

New Henhouse—J. W. Gowans, Hutchinson. For his tenant, C. A. Thole.

Improvements—Nwt. Kindred, R. 1, Leamsville. Addition to farm home, by 14.

Implement Shed—Francis Schletzbaum, R. 4, Atchison. Dimensions 10 by 24 feet.

New Home—Mrs. Ella M. Truitt, R. 2, Langdon. Five-room house with full basement.

Remodeling Home—Albert Berg, R. 1, Oberlin. Remodeling and improving farm house.

Bought Farm—Fred Rounsley, R. 4, Smith Center. The Jim Martin farm, for \$31 an acre.

Bought Farm—William N. Phillips, Michigan. Farm on R. 1, Sylvia. Making improvements.

New Truck—Emery Weik and Ellyn Bergstein, Randolph. Trailer-type truck, 1½ tons.

New Home—W. L. Cooper, R. 2, Plevna. Four-room house to replace one destroyed by fire.

New Refrigerator and Radio—A. R. Drummond, R. 1, Strong City. Perfect-

tion Superflex refrigerator and large size Majestic radio.

New Dairy Barn—E. A. Hendricks, R. 2, St. Francis. Modern dairy barn, 32 by 40, 26 feet to gable.

New Brooder House—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ellis, Wellsford. Brooder for 400 young White Rock chicks.

New Home—James Turner, R. 1, Plevna. Six-room house with full basement, to replace old home.

Bought Farm—Eldred Tomlinson, R. 3, Smith Center. The Mrs. W. R. McCormick farm, for \$5,000.

New Tractor and Plow—D. M. Rosquist, R. 1, Neosho Rapids. A 10 by 20 Farmall tractor and plow.

Furnace and Water System—Reinhold Sasse, Gaylord. Electric soft water pressure system in home.

New Tractor—T. J. Duncan, R. 3, Emporia. John Deere general purpose tractor with tractor cultivator.

New Chicken House—Lon Talbot, Reno county. House 54 by 20, also building cave for incubator room.

Bought Farm—Earl Hooper, Smith county. The 160-acre Louis Pyle farm north of Smith Center, for \$3,045.

New Truck—A. W. Travis, Manhattan. New 1½-ton truck. Moving his

potato storage, packing and loading plant to farm.

New Brooder and Henhouse—Theodore Schmitz, R. 1, Monrovia. Frame brooder house and henhouse, 10 by 14.

New Cattle Shed and Barn—William Isaacson, R. 1, Randolph. Combination shed and hay barn, 32 by 40, \$600.

New Home—Theodore A. Johnson, R. 1, Randolph. Seven-rooms, will construct other new farm buildings this year.

New House and Barn—Henry Kuhner, R. 5, Atchison. Frame house 26 by 28; barn, 18 by 30 with 12-foot shed; new chicken house, cornercrib.

Improvements—Arthur E. Snook, R. 1, Sterling. Remodeled house, adding a room and basement. Installed furnace, light plant and water system.

Improvements—A. E. Keller, R. 2, Arlington. Moved a small house and added to it to make a 7-room house. New garage and other improvements.

Farm Improvements—C. E. Key, R. 1, Americus. New cornercrib 10 by 22 by 9 feet high. Remodeled 8-room house inside and out, including new roof.

Bought Farm—M. E. Thompson, Jefferson county. The Nelberger farm near Grantville, and built new 5-room cottage. He will make other improvements.

Farm Improvements—J. S. Dooley, R. 4, Atchison. New henhouse 20 by 46,

cement floor, 6-foot feed bin in one end. New roof on double cornercrib and granary.

New Garage and Tool Shed—George Davis, R. 2, Kensington. Building is a double garage and tool shed, 20 by 30.

New Barn—Dave Van Grundy, R. 1, Americus. Dimensions 32 by 60, 14-foot studding. Capacity 40 tons of hay, 20 head of horses and cows. Bins for 1,200 bushels of grain.

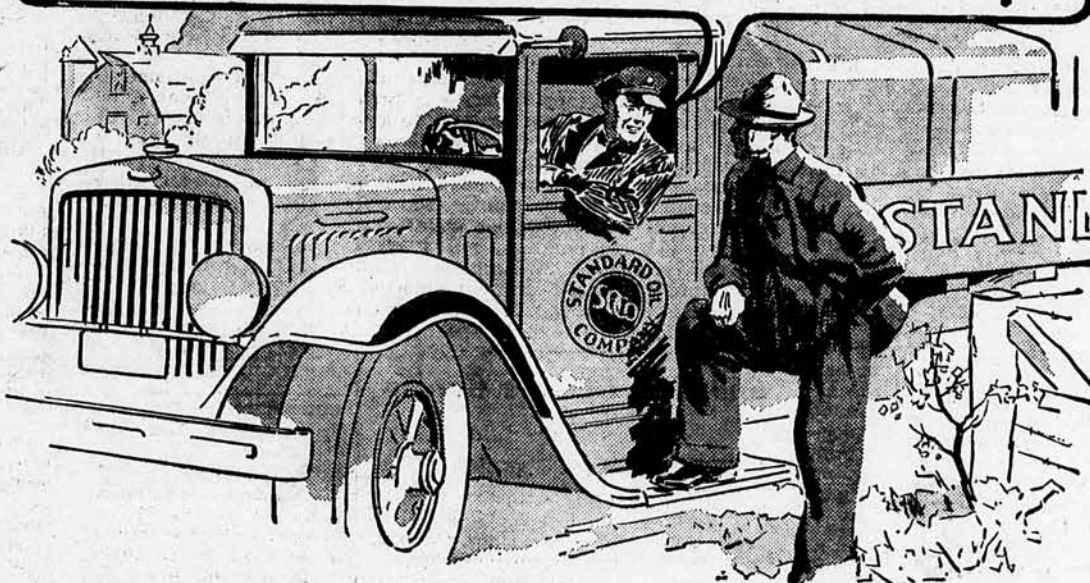
New Barn; also House Improvements—C. W. Nelson, R. 1, Allen. Barn is 40 by 44 feet, for 10 horses, 10 cows and 30 tons of hay. A new porch on house has a closed-in sleeping room.

A Good Investment

MANY readers of Kansas Farmer have written asking me how they may invest a few dollars they have laid aside for a "rainy day" and be guaranteed safety, prompt payment of interest, and the return of the full amount when they want it, and at the same time receive 6 per cent interest on the amount invested. I believe I can make a suggestion along this line that will be of value to you, and I shall be glad to give full information to anyone who will write me. Address your letter to—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan. —Adv.

[I am a silent reader of Kansas Farmer's home page and enjoy the helps and contributions so much.—Mrs. Dewey Ohlson, Atwood, Kan.

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GARDENS AND HORTICULTURE

What! No Peaches This Year!

Busy Strawberry Patches and Gambling Apple Men

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Doniphan County

AN examination of the peach buds at this time would indicate most of them are killed. The seedling peaches will probably bear a crop if no further damage is done. . . . Altho Northeastern Kansas is noted for its fine apples, other fruits are grown here on a commercial scale. The hills surrounding Wathena are dotted with small farms of 10 acres or less, on which are grown strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and grapes. Farmers are busy there now setting out their new strawberry patches. (They call them patches but they are really large fields, sometimes of 5 acres or more). The growers like to get the strawberries set early so the young plants may take advantage of the April rains. Plants set in March and early April generally do better than if set toward the last of April.

Most strawberry growers set a new patch each spring. A patch is generally allowed to fruit two seasons and is plowed up immediately after the end of the second season. Tomatoes is another important crop grown in Doniphan county. And a new crop, just becoming popular here within the last 3 years, is tobacco. Many tobacco barns have recently been built and the growers seem to have made money. Ten acres is as much tobacco as any one grower here has attempted.

I would not say that my fellow orchardists are crooks, but I do insist that all, myself included, are notorious gamblers. I do not mean to imply that the kindly orchard man spends any of his time throwing dice or playing the board of trade. Nevertheless the risks he takes and the stakes he places on this, that and the other uncertainty, brand him as the biggest gambler of them all.

Year in and year out the orchard man stakes his all on the weather's whims. Long spells of extremely cold weather cause winter killing which sometimes means tragedy to young orchards. Late frosts in the spring may spell ruin. A hail storm in August may destroy a crop that has already had a small fortune expended on it. Often high winds just at picking time put the whole Jonathan crop on the ground. I ask you, do they play against any greater odds at Tia Juana?

Then there are the pests the orchard man has to contend with—insects and rodents. Time and money are put up against the ravages of San Jose scale, curculio and codling moth. These are the most destructive insects in Doniphan county and the codling moth is the worst. Orchardists now apply as many as seven and eight sprays a season, most of them for control of this insect. Spraying is one of the most expensive operations, yet the applications are made with a smile. The orchard man seems not to mind it and here of late the codling moth has grown to like it for it continues to thrive and multiply in spite of all the poison fed to it.

Rabbits, mice, gophers and ground-hogs molest our orchards. Unless the

trees are protected by wire netting, rabbits will kill every young tree we set. Mice will girdle mature trees just beneath the surface of the ground and because this cannot be seen, discovery of the damage is made too late to prevent or remedy. To lessen the possibility of such injury most growers hoe a space close around the base of each tree in the fall after the apples are picked, and a little pile of poisoned wheat is left near every tree or so. Thru it all, Mr. Orchardman never loses his patience or becomes discouraged. Is there a patron of Monte Carlo more game?

The many diseases that both tree and fruit are subject to take their toll of the farmer's profit. For the control of fungus diseases like scab, blotch and canker, large sums of money are spent every year in this apple-growing section. Each recurring year the apple-man gambles with these parasitic growths. When picking time comes around, if there are any sound apples left to sell, the marketing of them is a gamble, for the orchard man takes his chances with unscrupulous commission men and brokerage concerns who would swindle him out of his last penny.

In the spraying of Doniphan county apples, thousands and thousands of gallons of water are used. For the last 3 years the rainfall has been below normal. Consequently the water-supply problem is becoming acute. Before the spraying season was over last year many growers were out of water. In the interim between the winter pruning and the application of the first sprays, many orchardists now are giving their water systems attention. Before the spraying season begins many new wells will have been dug, equipment for piping water from streams will have been installed and many farm buildings will have been newly guttered for running more water into cisterns. For every grower this question of adequate water supply is serious.

Roundin' Out the Garden

D. K. N.

A WELL-PLANNED garden will include several crops from each of these groups:

Perennial Crops—Asparagus, rhubarb, horse radish, winter onions, artichoke.

Potherbs or Greens—Spinach, New Zealand spinach, kale, chard, mustard.

Salad Crops—Lettuce, parsley, endive, cream, corn salad, celery.

Cole Crops—Cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, kohlrabi, Chinese cabbage.

Root Crops—Beets, carrot, parsnip, turnip, rutabaga, salsify, radish.

Bulb Crops—Onion, leek, garlic.

Potato Crops—Irish potato, sweet potato.

Peas and Beans—Bush snap beans, bush lima beans, pole beans, pole lima beans, peas.

Solanaceous Crops—Tomato, eggplant, pepper.

Vine Crops—Cucumber, muskmelon, watermelon, pumpkin, squash, Sweet corn and okra.

Wait for Frost Free Date

THERE generally is little advantage in transplanting tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, cantaloupes, melons, okra, and other warm season plants to the garden before the soil is thoroly warmed. Home gardeners often set the plants considerably before danger of frost is past, and protect them by covering on cold nights. Mature fruits usually can be grown by delaying the transplanting until the frost-free date.

¶ A teaspoon of baking soda added to the water in which the separator is washed, helps to keep it sweet and brightens the tinware.

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Much Fruit Killed

ALMOST all fruit tree buds are killed, says Frank Dixon, Jackson county horticulturist. "It looks as if all tree fruits are a total loss with the exception of apples. Even part of the grape vines are killed. The 8 below temperature did the dirt." . . . We had hoped it wasn't as bad as that. Prospects for an apple crop are reported excellent in the Arkansas River Valley, altho the peach crop has been damaged.



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LIVESTOCK

First Vote For a Beef Tax

Southwest Tires of Feeding the East at Less Than Cost

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

MAKING beef a basic commodity under the Farm Act, with all the trimmings of reducing output and bonus payments and a processing tax, suits farmers in 14 Southwest Kansas counties. They voted for it last week when leaders from these counties met at Dodge City for their third annual "Regional Agricultural Conference." Their job was to work out a system of farming that will fit in with new conditions and Farm Adjustment programs. The special livestock committee recommended making beef cattle a basic commodity, "since this seems the most favorable indication of relieving the beef man; also because gross income of livestock has decreased 50 per cent since 1929, and since production of cattle has increased about 12 per cent since that time."

A Way to Get "Back Pay"

That was about the first out-and-out vote in the Mid-West for a cattle allotment. Somebody mentioned that fact. Also that the Kansas Livestock Association meeting at Salina recently didn't like the idea. Another man said he didn't want any processing tax passed back to the farmer. All agreed on that point. Then everybody waited for somebody else to say things about the beef allotment. It looked as if the conference of more than 200 farmers might not come to a deal. About that time E. H. Hodgson, Rice county cattleman, broke the ice.

"The beef allotment is something we ought to have," he said. "I've lost \$25,000 these last years feeding the industrial East good beef at less than it cost me to produce it. All we would be asking would be to get some of this back in the form of the processing tax they would pay. I'm for it."

A "big hand" from the audience told Hodgson Southwest Kansas wants it, too. Farmers down there also are going to grow more feed for their livestock, push lamb feeding and use "better quality registered bulls" on their cow herds.

Ways to Hold the Soil

Plans were drawn up to get more and back into pasture, to prevent soil blowing, conserve soil moisture and to use better adapted crops. These farmers believe heavy soils in the eastern part of this "Southwest Empire" should have a 4-year rotation—1 year sorghums, 1 year fallow, 2 years wheat. For western heavy land, a 3-year rotation—1 year sorghum, 1 year fallow, 1 year wheat. Where sorghums don't work in, they say to fallow every year or two.

Strip-farming is recommended for sandy loam soils, where it will work. This means planting crops and leaving for fallow in alternate strips, the width depending on the nature of the soil. For example, a strip of sorghum, a strip of fallow, and a strip of wheat alternating across the field. Fallow strips would be used for wheat next fall, wheat land would be seeded to sorghum next year and sorghum land would be fallowed. Or perhaps 1 year of wide-spaced corn or sorghum, followed by wheat 1 or 2 years, would work better, depending on rainfall.

On Soils That Blow Badly

On lighter soils that blow badly, the committee recommends leaving corn or sorghum stalks from the previous year until danger of blowing is past. Then list, and cultivate just enough in summer to control weeds and work the ridges down by the middle of August. As soon after this date as there is enough moisture, close-drill the land to a slight seeding of sorghum or Sudan grass for winter cover. Leave until danger of blowing is over in spring, then disk and shallow-list corn or sorghum. The land can now grow crops 2 years then.

Alfalfa is recommended where it will grow. A rotation for the eastern part of this section to provide pasture, 1 year Sudan and 2 years Sweet Clover. This land either may be seeded with wheat in the fall or may be used for

Sudan the following spring. In the western part some Sudan can be grown on fallow or following wide-spaced corn every year to make enough pasture. Poultry also is going to get a good boost in the future.

Wheat Men in Better Position

Outstanding on the program were two talks by G. E. Farrell, Washington, wheat chief of the Farm Adjustment Administration. He explained all that has been done to date under the various allotment programs. Pointing out the need for control he said "We were faced with a pile-up of wheat that would last us nearly a year without growing more, a year's supply of cotton and a big crop coming on, nearly enough milk products to drown the whole population, no export market worth mentioning and low prices. Along came the Farm Act to adjust output and increase the farmer's income. The plan has succeeded to date and it is self-supporting because the income from processing taxes is doing a nice job of balancing allotment payments and overhead costs. Acreage reduction of wheat, last year's short crop and surplus removal from the Northwest puts us in much better position." He was enthusiastic over the way farmers have received the corn-hog program and has great hopes that a satisfactory dairy program will be worked out.

Agriculture Being Organized

"Agriculture is approaching a state of organization never before realized in this country," he said. "The administration now is searching for a long-time program to follow this short-time emergency start. It could be made compulsory, but before that is used on any commodity, the growers of that commodity must want it. The AAA prefers the voluntary way."

He couldn't say what the next steps might be but assured Southwest farmers the program will be adjusted any way that seems worthwhile. He thinks the big things now are to simplify the work that is being done, and to see how much we can whittle down the surplus. Other speakers included:

J. C. Mohler, secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture; C. R. Jaccard, E. B. Wells, C. G. Eiling, G. T. Klein, R. I. Throckmorton and Dean H. Umberger, of the college, Manhattan, and W. A. Long, Fowler. Counties represented were: Morton, Stevens, Seward, Meade, Clark, Comanche, Kiowa, Ford, Haskell, Grant, Stanton, Gray, Hodgeman and Edwards.

Seeding a Pasture Right

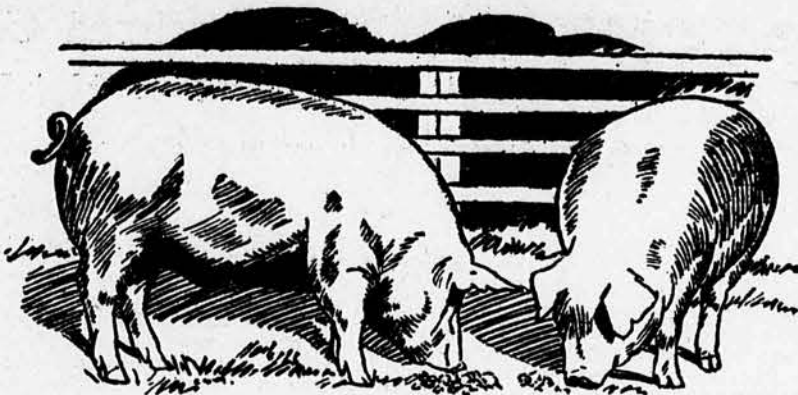
A WELL-PREPARED seedbed is the big thing in starting pasture mixtures. At seeding time the soil should be thoroly pulverized, firm, smooth at the surface and free from surface trash and vegetation. Disk, harrow and roll it. Sow the seed at a depth of about 1/2-inch. The alfalfa drill or a grass-seeding attachment on a grain drill are good implements to use. If seeding must be done by hand, roll the ground with a corrugated roller just before seeding, then harrow lightly to cover the seed. A more even distribution of seed will result from the hand method where the ground is gone over twice, sowing half of the seed the first time over and then sowing across the field in the other direction.

A Good Colt-Saving Tip

GIVE the mares due to foal this spring a little extra good care. Extremely hard pulling, slipping, or any kind of work where a sudden or unusual strain occurs, may cause a mare to lose her foal. Horses probably will bring good prices for several years. It will pay to save colts.

Time for Wool Harvest

SHEEP shearing should be done in Kansas between April 15 and May 15. Shearing earlier is all right if comfortable quarters can be provided for the flock in case of cold weather. Sheep should not be shorn when their fleeces are wet, as moisture in the rolled fleece will damage the wool.

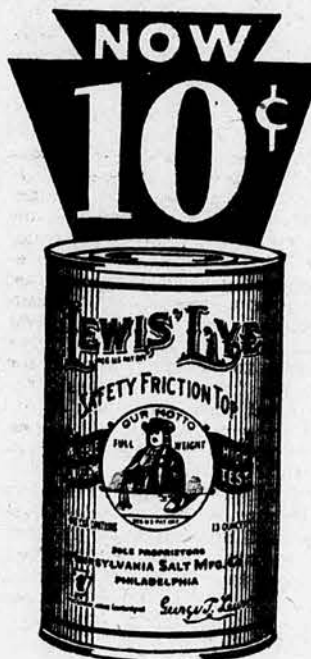


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Our Crossbred Capons Made Good

MRS. L. A. CHENOWETH
Decatur County

WE BOUGHT 100 hybrid chicks March 10, sex guaranteed to be male. They were. The cross was Rhode Island Red males mated with White Wyandotte hens. We gave them an all-mash diet supplemented with sour milk, and how they did grow! Even at 6 weeks old, we noticed how wide the birds' breasts looked. They feathered quickly, only one died, three were killed by accident. When they were 9 weeks old we had 96 left. A neighbor made capons of them for 5 cents apiece. We put the birds on a 24-hour fast before the surgery, giving only water. Afterwards we gave only sour milk for 2 days, then soft feed for 3 days, and lost only two. When recovery was complete we began to supplement the growing mash with mixed grain, feeding a little of every kind on the farm. It was then we began giving water instead of milk.

Soon they had legs like turkeys and amazingly wide, fat breastbones. In size they grew almost uniform. On July 10, we weighed several that tipped the scales at 4½ pounds. They were white, but by the sixth month developed fine, black lacings around the tail and neck, so everyone thought they were Light Brahmas. Then we neglected them for several weeks, being over-busy with other things, and let the capons as well as the other chickens, rustle their living from the farm.

About Christmas we realized we had wealth at our very feet. We roasted one that weighed 11½ pounds. It was as tender and juicy as a 10-weeks' broiler. We canned 28 in glass jars for future feasts as there was no market for capons. Later we ran an ad in the local paper and sold several to neighbors at \$1.50 each.

We shall buy another 100 of the sex-guaranteed hybrids this spring. We cannot hope for better luck, but we do want to see the market on capons come back to normal, for surely no meat is so delicious.

Flocks That Make Money

WHEN feed prices climbed rapidly last summer, while egg prices held low, many flock owners threw up their hands in despair. Others set to work and continued to make a little money. They began to pick out a few loafer hens here and a few there, and carefully watched the feed bill, the egg basket, and the prices of eggs and chickens. If the margin was too low, they began looking for a market other than the groceryman, and finally the leaks in the business were stopped and the poultry flock owner was again back on a paying basis.—H. G. Ware.

Latest on Hen-Hog T. B.

DUE to many requests for information about avian tuberculosis, which affects both poultry and swine, the Department of Agriculture has issued Leaflet 102, "Eradicating Tuberculosis from Poultry and Swine." The disease is not due to climatic conditions as is sometimes believed, but to methods of handling poultry and hogs on farms. The leaflet tells how the disease may spread, gives symptoms, and recommends ways of combating it. Write to U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy.

Chickens Don't Do Well

My chickens never seem to do well. They are small for their age. When I dress some, many have a sack around the heart. In some the sack has a yellowish fluid, in others it looks thick and clabbered and others have only the sack with no fluid. Other parts look natural. Quite a number make a queer noise and put up their heads. Would the fat ones be all right to use?—J. P. R.

CARCASSES of healthy birds which show this condition of the heart, should be entirely good for table use. The fact that the birds are in good condition shows the trouble is largely confined to the tissues around the heart. Therefore, it will be necessary only to discard the heart and the membrane covering it. Conditions of this kind are not uncommon in birds which have survived an outbreak of pullorum disease—bacillary white

diarrhea—as chicks. Altho the infection may still be present in the body of the bird the resistance which a bird develops with age results in confinement of the infection to a certain limited area. The infection of the heart sac may to some extent interfere with the beating of the heart and thus some of the birds fail to do well and not mature properly. Cull the flock frequently to remove any birds that appear weak, thin, or abnormal in any way. Diseased birds are dangerous to the future health of the flock.—C. A. B.

A Big Turkey Raiser's Way

JESSE R. JOHNSON

ON his farm near Springfield, E. L. Barrett, Missouri dairyman and general farmer, raises 1,000 turkeys annually. He breeds the pure Bronze and by careful mating and feeding has developed a type that brings him at least 2 cents above the market. About 10 per cent of the crop is sold for breeding purposes, half of the rest is retailed in nearby towns and the remainder dressed and sold in Eastern markets.

Mr. Barrett says turks should be fat and ready for the market at 6 months. The toms should weigh from 15 to 20 pounds, and hens 10 to 12 pounds. No tom should be dressed for the Eastern market unless his breast bone is at least 9 inches long.

Young turkeys on the Barrett farm are fed yeast instead of sour milk, it is cheaper and easier to feed and answers every need in keeping the bowels regulated.

Raise Turkeys in Pens

MORE than 1,900 turkeys were raised last year and marketed from the A. J. Brady turkey farm near Le Loup, after selling nearly a thousand day-old poult and about 2,100 eggs last spring. The Bradys marketed their eighth crop of Thanksgiving birds last year. They keep them in pens of wire netting less than 3 feet high from the time they come out of the brooder house until sold, nor are their wings clipped. "It's all in their education," explains Paul Brady. They are used to it and are contented to stay where they have plenty of feed and water. Every week more than 3½ tons of mash and scratch feed go into the half-dozen or more big self-feeders. Most of the feed is grown and ground on the farm. And in season it takes about 6 barrels of water a day to keep the fountains filled. Much can be done by specializing in any farm crop.

Give Poults a Teacher

IT WON'T hurt to feed young turkeys as soon as they are taken out of the incubator. In fact, it is advisable. Poults are sluggish and learn to eat slowly so need to be taught right away. Later they make up for lost time. Try putting an older one with the new hatch to teach them to eat. It works with chicks.

Six Weather Rules

A WHITISH yellow western sky after sunset brings rain in the night or following day.

If it rains and the sun is shining at the same time, the devil is whipping his wife and it will surely rain tomorrow.

If it clears off during the night, it will rain again shortly.

Sun drawing water, sure sign of rain.

When a heavy cloud comes up in the southwest and seems to settle back, look out for a storm.

Three days' rain will empty any sky.

☐ The home page in Kansas Farmer is very interesting.—Mrs. C. J. Baer, R. 2, Riley, Kan.

Wonderful Success Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses in raising baby chicks. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Company, Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

DANGER OF INFECTION AMONG Baby Chicks

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

YOU RUN NO RISK

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

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. 22
Waterloo, Iowa

For Sale by all Leading Druggists and Poultry Supply Dealers.

Wash Water Scalds Wife

"Wash water's getting hot," said Mrs. Jones, "and I'm glad." When the boiler "upset," scalded her mighty bad. She couldn't do her work. It was beyond her endurance. But she drew pay for six long weeks. From her Capper Accident Insurance.

Emma O. Fullerton, Box 2, Laadon, fell from a stool and fractured right arm. Her Capper Accident Insurance, which she got with her Capper papers, paid her for the 35 days she was laid up and unable to work.

Mary Estelle Setchell, Hill City, was knocked down by auto while crossing street. Both arms and both legs were badly bruised and left arm was lacerated and torn from elbow to hand. Her Capper Accident Insurance paid her for the time she was unable to work.

Ida M. Feed, Canton, was standing on chair tying shoe lace, when chair slipped from under her. She injured her left knee joint in the fall. Her Capper Accident Insurance paid her every day she was laid up and unable to work.

This wonderful insurance covers ALL accidents. Protects men, women and children. Pays you CASH if you are hurt and unable to work. Pays up to \$10,000 for accidental death.

If you read the Capper papers, you are entitled to it.

Ask the "Capper Man" about this wonderful protection the next time he calls on you. It puts CASH in your hands, when you need it most.

"Thrush" Killing Many Chicks

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH



Mrs. Farnsworth

THIS new disease has caused heavy losses of chicks at some large poultry plants. The common name for it is thrush, the more scientific one, is moniliasis. Whitish patches are found thruout the digestive tract. In some cases they are found only in the crop, varying in size from pinpoints to half an inch in diameter. They may form a ridge along the folds of the crop. Other cases show these whitish patches in the gizzard and liver.

Due to Vent Gleet—

What information laboratory workers have on the cause seems to point to a germ on the egg which is produced by hens in the flock that are affected with vent gleet. Strict sanitation and disinfecting of the eggs set, with sanitation precautions during incubation, seem to be the remedy for eliminating this trouble.

The Watchful Season—

We dislike and dread to think of chick diseases, but must in order to become familiar with symptoms. It is better to detect them early and avoid losses. Probably the most common trouble among chicks is diarrhea. As virtually all flocks are now blood-tested for bacillary white diarrhea we may no longer lay the diarrhea that chicks sometimes develop to infected parent stock, as we did before testing became so universal. We must look farther for the cause of the trouble.

May Be the Handling—

Usually only a simple diarrhea that is present in the flock because of something being wrong in handling the chicks. There may be a general evidence of weak vitality, inherited perhaps from the parent stock. Any one of a dozen things can cause the flock to be weak in reproduction. It is natural for some chicks to be harder than others, just as some babies are stronger than others. When chicks live in lots of 250 to 500 in a small brooder room, it is not to be wondered at greatly that once in a while a chick will get out of condition.

Be on Guard—

This is a good rule where one feeds liberally. Sometimes the diarrhea is just a little local trouble, and again it may develop into a flock epidemic. So we must be on guard at all times to note the health of our chicks. We can observe how they eat, how they move about, how they stand or drop down naturally under the brooder canopy to sleep between feeds. These things can tell us whether or not our chicks are developing rightly, for chicks are much like children.

Too Much Heat Weakening—

Even temperature under the brooder canopy means much to the proper growth and starting of chicks. During average warm weather in April, 90 to 95 degrees at the outer edge of the canopy is usually about right for a starting temperature. Earlier in the season when the weather is colder outside, they grow better in a temperature of 95 to 100 degrees. Too much heat in the brooder room is weakening and sometimes is a cause of diarrhea. Especially if the room is very warm during the day with a much lower temperature nights.

Beware of These—

Chilling is another cause of diarrhea. Too little heat causes chicks to huddle together for warmth. Cool room temperature with the right heat under the brooder where the chicks may go to get warm, builds sturdy chicks. Allowing chicks to become wet from unsuitable water fountains, damp brooder floors, crowded conditions, piling in corners, feeding moldy feeds, floor drafts—any of these conditions can cause losses and usually a

diarrhea is one of the first symptoms of trouble. Sometimes it is just a simple diarrhea, easily corrected by removing the cause. Or it may be the forerunner of the more serious outbreaks of brooder pneumonia or coccidiosis.

Danger Signals—

Common symptoms of brooder pneumonia are a sleepy listlessness and congestion in the lungs which causes gasping for breath. Internal diagnosis shows the lungs dark red to black in color, and yellow nodules varying from the size of pinpoints to pinheads, or even larger. . . . Coccidiosis symptoms are a sleepy huddling appearance, feathers ruffled, a watery or bloody diarrhea. The last symptom is almost a certain one for this disease.

The Baby Chick's Nursery

MRS. RAY WILSON

NO CHICK, however well hatched, has much of a chance unless housed in a clean, warm, dry brooder. We begin the care of baby chicks with the preparation of the brooder house. All dust and dirt is swept from walls and floor and about a foot of the wall next to the floor is scrubbed with boiling lye water, using 1 can of lye to 20 gallons of water. Brooders, hovers, all feeders and fountains also are cleaned with this solution. The walls and ceiling then are sprayed with a pressure spray, using a solution of 1 quart creosote to 3 gallons kerosene. Canvas is stretched over the ventilators and the house is fumigated, using about 2 pounds of sulfur to a house 10 by 12 feet. After fumigating, the house is kept closed several hours, then well aired and is ready for the baby chicks.

We never use chaff in our brooder houses, but cover the floors with a 3-inch layer of soil, taken from a part of the farm where chickens and chicken manure have never been. This lessens the danger from fire and the soil stays warm. After placing the brooder we make a "fence" of cardboard around it, about 18 inches from the edge of the hover. This keeps chicks from wandering to a cold corner and chilling. The fence is enlarged a little every day for 3 or 4 days, then removed. Fire is kept up 3 or 4 days before placing the chicks in the house, to dry out and warm things up. This enables us to remedy any irregularity in the brooder's performance.

First Good-Chick Rule

B. W.

How do vigor and maturity of the breeding stock affect hatchability of eggs?—B. E. N.

PERHAPS health and vigor of parent stock are the most important factors. Eggs for hatching should be saved only from well-matured pullets or hens that have produced satisfactorily for one or more seasons.

Give careful attention to the selection of male birds. Only vigorous, thrifty males that are good specimens of the breed should be used. To insure fertility of the eggs from flock matings it is usually advisable to provide the flock with male birds at the rate of 1 to 10 or 12 of the heavy breeds such as Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, or 15 to 20 hens of the smaller breeds such as Leghorns and Anconas.

Get This Poultry Book

A 64-page poultry health manual worth having, is issued by the Dr. Salsbury Laboratories. Besides useful information about important diseases of chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and pigeons, with remedies, colored plates show how the birds are affected. Any reader may obtain a copy of the manual by writing to the Dr. Salsbury Laboratories, 403 Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa, and enclosing 10 cents to pay cost of packing and mailing.

I enjoy the home page of Kansas Farmer very much.—Mrs. Ed Burtsfield, R. 1, Haviland, Kan.

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

Poultry Health

By Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Veterinarian and Specialist in Poultry Diseases

It Pays to Fight Coccidiosis Early

CCOCCIDIOSIS is perhaps the most deadly of all baby chick diseases, and you cannot keep too sharp a look-out for it. Just about the time the chicks have started to develop nicely and you think they are out of danger, after the weather becomes mild and the warm spring rains begin to fall the first thing you know your chicks will be very, very sick and many of them will die.

But you don't want to lose any of your chicks or to let them become seriously affected with coccidiosis. So the thing to do is to keep their bowels in good order by putting Phen-O-Sal in their drinking water every day, right from the start. Phen-O-Sal not only helps to keep out infection, but also helps to build up the vigor of your chicks so that they will be more able to resist the disease. It is better to protect and maintain the health of your chicks, in this way, than to struggle, perhaps in vain, to restore their health after the disease has gained a good start.

Even then, however, be sure to watch your flock so closely that you will detect the very first symptoms of this dreaded disease which may show up in spite of every precaution. The minute you think there is danger of coccidiosis in your flock, you should take steps to prevent its spread.

Watch for These Signs

The first signs of coccidiosis are listlessness, droopy wings and head, roughened feathers and lack of appetite. Later, you will find watery, chocolate-colored or bloody droppings. But it is costly to wait for these definite signs that coccidiosis germs are playing havoc with your chicks. Rout out these germs before they get a chance to do much damage and before



a bad outbreak of coccidiosis spreads through your entire flock.

Method of Treatment

First, remove all droppings and clean out and burn the litter. Then, disinfect the brooder house thoroughly. Next, put Phen-O-Sal tablets in the chicks' drinking water or milk to clear the coccidiosis germs out of the intestines. By putting Phen-O-Sal tablets in the drinking water, its medicines are carried to the injured bowels where they remove the infection, neutralize the poisons and heal the sore, inflamed tissues. If you prefer a preparation in liquid form, we suggest the use of Rakos.

Looking Ahead to Next Fall

Right along this same line of protecting and maintaining the health of your poultry there is the matter of looking ahead to Chicken Pox time. It's a sorry picture when you think of what will happen to your flock if chicken pox breaks out. Some of your birds will become blind; some will die; and the vitality of all of them will be so run down, that roup, bronchitis, or diphtheria may set in and quickly kill them off or cause a severe loss in egg production. So the thing to do is to vaccinate with Dr. Salsbury's Fowl Pox Vaccine when your chicks are 6 to 12 weeks old and prevent Chicken Pox. Complete, easy-to-follow directions come with each bottle. *Dr. J. E. Salsbury*

Your dealer will be glad to help you with the treatments discussed above. See him now and get our free booklet: "First Aid to Baby Chicks." Ask for the preparations mentioned, by name, at your chick hatchery, feed, drug, poultry supply, or produce store. Phen-O-Sal Tablets, 125 for \$1.00, 300 for \$2.00; Poultry House Disinfectant, quart can, \$1.00; Rakos, pint bottle, \$1.25; Fowl Pox Vaccine (100 doses), \$1.00. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 224 Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa.—Advertisement (D).

Don't take Chances

Your chicks cost you more this Year!

Feed Nutrena and be sure of PROFITS!



You WILL HAVE TO MAKE MORE MONEY per bird to come out ahead this year! Make your chicks grow faster by FEEDING THEM NUTRENA CHICK MASH, famous for low mortality and rapid gains. NUTRENA CHICK MASH has been flock-tested by thousands of chick raisers for many years. REMEMBER: Stunted chicks have little market value—they simply eat up possible profits. Only two handfuls of NUTRENA CHICK MASH required to bring your chicks SAFELY through the critical first three weeks. FEED NUTRENA—"The Standard of Purity and Economy."

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CHICK POINTERS FOR AVERAGE FOLKS: This book tells you how to make greater profits with your present equipment. No theories—just plain, common-sense facts, telling you how to use profitably what you now have. Send your name and address today.

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FEED

Nutrena

CHICK MASH

"Makes Pert Little Pullets and Foxy Little Roosters"

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

Don't Put On for Company

SISTER SUE

WHEN we were girls in our teens my oldest sister often brought her high school girl friends out from the city to spend the week-end on the farm. Everything had to be rearranged for these occasions and the guests were never called to eat breakfast with the family. Mary would eat breakfast with them prepared along between 9 and 10 o'clock. She always ordered grapefruit, made toast, opened jam, fried tiny slices of bacon and made a great fuss that wasn't very popular with the rest of the family.

One morning I overheard two of the girls talking about how wonderful she treated them. But the other girl exclaimed that she had never thought of those things for a country breakfast. She had hoped to have cereal with thick cream, fresh milk, fried eggs, sausage, sour milk biscuits and fresh home-grown fruit or melons. Those were the things our family enjoyed for breakfast.

So the next morning I called the girls to eat breakfast with the family. My sister was peeved, but the girls were there to do justice to the breakfast mother had prepared.

City people come to the country for a change—a change in food as well as surroundings. Let them enjoy it—yes and let the family enjoy the visit too.

This Is Whitewash-Time

MARY LOU WILLIAMS

THIS time of year so many wish to know how to make and use the so-called government whitewash. This is the way we go about it:

Slake half a bushel of unslaked lime with boiling water, cover during the process to keep the steam, strain the liquid thru a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, 3 pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, ½ pound of Spanish whiting, and 1 pound of clear glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water.

Add 5 gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well, and let it stand a few days, covered from dirt.

It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. A pint of this wash mixture rightly applied, will cover 1 square yard.

How Little Minds Work

MRS. R. E. WRIGHT

JACKIE, 3, watching his daddy grease a borrowed disk, asked, "Why do you put grease on it?" Daddy replied to keep it from wearing out and squeaking.

The next day Jackie came running in and grabbed my sewing machine oil can, saying, "I'm going to grease the banty, she's squeakin'." The little hen's "song" did sound like a piece of machinery needing oil.

Going with me to the spring after water, Jackie spied a long-tailed bird sitting on a post, and he asked what kind of bird it was. I told him it was a magpie. Nothing more was said. Next day when his little brother Dick was with us, a large flock of pinion jays flew out from the oaks nearby. "Oh Dickie!" exclaimed Jackie. Then hesitated a moment, finally adding, "look at the 'hot cakes'!"

My Concrete Flower Box

I MADE it by bending expanded metal lath (poultry netting will do) to form the sides and bottom. Then I made a plaster of 1 part cement to 3 parts screened sand and ¼ part slaked lime. The lime prevents premature drying out and gives the box a lighter color. With this mixture I plastered

the wire inside and out and finished the inside smoothly with a trowel. The outside may be smoothed or left rough. Stones or small pieces of broken dishes may be mounted in it. After the box is made, set it away for 4 hours. Cover it with a damp cloth and keep this wet for 3 days.—L. M. T., Clay Co.

How I Would Spend \$50

MRS. A. B. C.

IF I had \$50 to spend on the house, I'd start at the back door and have a screened-in porch built. For it is impossible to have a neat, clean kitchen with wraps, overshoes, mud and flies!

Then I'd buy a linoleum for the kitchen and enough paint to give the kitchen woodwork a pretty ivory tint, with cupboards, cabinets, table and chairs an apple-green-ivory combination. Then with a red geranium in a green pot, and a pot of parsley on the window ledge, I'd love to stay in my kitchen where I needs must spend so much time.

Please Pass the Paint

MRS. E. M.

SIX farmers' wives called on me recently while I was recuperating from a serious illness. I asked them what they would buy if they could each have \$100 to spend. Here are their answers—which almost make me wish I were in the paint business. They sound funny until you look around this country-side and find few farm houses that have been painted since 1921.

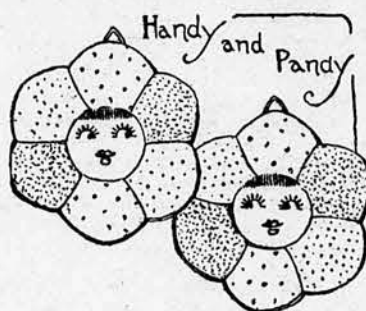
1. "I'd paint my house, inside and out, before it is too late."
2. "So would I, and make the paint go as far as possible. A nice, cheerful color, telling us the depression is over!"
3. "I'd divide up the paint expense with new wall paper and linoleum."
4. "Part of my money would go for paint, too, but I'd do the work myself so there would be some money left for clothes for the family."
5. "My money would go to a surgeon for a much-needed operation."
6. "The dentist would get mine for some new teeth."

Paint would be a big item on my own \$100 expense account, too, if I had the \$100 in hand.

Meet Handy and Pandy

HOT DISH LIFTERS

HANDY and Pandy are a pert pair of hot pan lifters, with their shining little faces surrounded by dainty hued petals. Two stamped backs 8 inches in diameter, the faces, petals in three colors and embroidery floss are



all included in package No. 451, and it's only 25 cents. Of course, you'll want this perky, helpful pair. Address orders: Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Will Soon Be Berry Time

RUTH GOODALL

BERRIES will be coming along soon. About the best way to begin this season's canning operations is with a steam pressure canner. Of more than 4,000 cans of meats, fish and vegetables, other than tomatoes, put up as an experiment by the Bureau of Home Economics, the best cans were those put up with the pressure canner.

The most spoilage was found in the cans processed by the water-bath method. The water-bath process reaches a temperature about equal to boiling water, or about 212 degrees, but no higher. This is not high enough to kill in a reasonable time the bacteria that cause spoilage in canned meats, fish, corn, beans, peas and other vegetables which give most trouble in home-canning.

The steam pressure canner quickly runs the temperature in the containers up to 240 or 250 degrees, which kills the bacteria in a short time.

In canning meats and vegetables it is economy to use the steam pressure canner. There is very much less danger of food poisoning also.

It Makes a Difference

MRS. L. O. M.

A NEIGHBOR who was planting potatoes came over and asked me to figure the land. He gave me the number of feet around it and I took it for granted it was square or oblong. I figured about 11 acres and he insisted there wasn't that much so we went over the figures to check for mistakes. It was not until some time later that I saw his potato patch. Planted along an old creek bottom, with many bends and odd-shaped rows, the distance around it was the distance of a square 11-acre field altho it was probably only 3 or 4 acres. Our old arithmetic books didn't teach us how to figure creek bed potato patches.

Any Reader May Have One

THE best recipe for cornmeal muffins I have yet seen, is in the K C Cook Book. Any reader of this page may obtain a copy of this 50-page recipe book by simply mailing a post-card request for it to the Jaques Manufacturing Company, 1603 South Canal St., Chicago, and giving the name of her grocer. It will be found specially useful in farm kitchens.—Ruth Goodall.

Protects Pillow Ticking

WHEN sheets are worn and cannot be used, I take the parts that are not torn and cover my pillow ticking. This protects the ticking, as the muslin cover can be laundered oftener and easier than the ticking.—Mrs. Helen Quickel.

Asparagus Time Again

A REQUESTED RECIPE

Canned Asparagus—Do put by at least a few jars of those first tender stalks of asparagus. You will find them delightful for salads and casserole dishes next winter. Wash the asparagus in cold water, place the stalks in a wire basket or colander; blanch 5 minutes or boil 5 minutes. Drain, pack in pint jars, the tips up. Add ¼ teaspoon of salt to each pint jar if desired, fill the jars with boiling water, put on caps and process 40 minutes at 10 to 15 pounds in pressure cooker, or 3 hours in hot water bath.—Mrs. P. M. Roote, R. 4, North Topeka, Kan.

(Requested)

Life Long Banana Cake—One-half cup butter, 2 cups granulated sugar, 2 eggs, 2 cups of flour, 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoon of soda, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 2 crushed bananas, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cream butter at least 5 minutes then gradually add the sugar, creaming or mixing continually. When creamed well, add eggs well beaten. Then the flour, baking powder, and soda sifted together 3 times. Keep adding a little sour milk and flour gradually. This mixture should be creamy. Then add crushed bananas and vanilla. Bake in a moderate oven for about 25 or 30 minutes. Watch closely to prevent burning.—Ruth Goodall.

Baked Ham Loaf—This recipe serves 8. Use left-over cooked ham of any kind. To keep the cost low, try the butt or shank end of a ham, which is always lowest in price. To 3 cups of minced ham, add 1½ cups bread crumbs, 1 small onion, minced, 1½ cups milk or stock, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, 1 beaten egg, 1 tablespoon parsley chopped fine. Combine well and turn into greased baking dish. Bake in a moderate oven 350 to 400 degrees for 45 minutes. Remove from mold and serve with gravy containing minced sour pickles or with a tart sauce, such as cider or apple sauce. This loaf will be delicious if made in the fireless cooker.—Mrs. E. N. L.

Avoid That Patched Look

WHEN I buy coveralls or overalls for my boys, I always buy the same kind as to color and stripe. Then when the knees get thin, which is usually the first part to wear out, I cut a square or oblong piece from the best part of an old pair and sew it on the right side of the garment, stitching it on the sewing machine. It makes a neater appearance than a patch put on in the old way and looks like the kind one can buy with the reinforced knees.—M. M. W.

Two Frocks and a Blouse

SLENDERIZING LINES



3429—One of the smart new necktie patterned crepe silks was chosen for this youthfully smart dress. The rever can button up high to the neckline. The paneled skirt front is decidedly length-giving. Inverted plaits provide necessary width. It can have loose sleeves, that are plaited and affect a cape over the shoulders, or long tight sleeves. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material.

3441—You'll be wanting new and attractive blouses. They're very popular. Here's a lovely slenderizing model with its front buttoned closing breaking into a fitted waistline with upward pointed seaming. Carry it out in dotted necktie silk, plain pastel tub silk or handkerchief linen. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material.

3427—A model especially designed for matrons and women of larger figure. Its soft cowl neckline is flattering. The bias seaming is an interesting detail that incidentally is very slimming. The skirt has a length-giving front panel. Use the new lightweight mossy crepe silk in blue with a lighter blue plain top. Navy and white crepe print is also lovely. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with 1½ yards of 39-inch contrasting.

Patterns 15c. Our Spring Fashion Magazine 19 cents if ordered with a pattern. Address Pattern Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

RURAL HEALTH

Bat the Rat, He's a Farm Menace

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

THE Government is to spend a million dollars to fight rats and considers it money well spent. There is no bounty on the rat, but whenever you kill one you have done yourself and neighbors good service, for the rat pest costs the U. S. approximately 200 million dollars every year. Most of the damage is done by the familiar brown Norwegian rat. "Rattus Norvegicus" is his name, and a word with a "cus" on the end of it seems rather appropriate for this pest.



Dr. Lerrigo

Perhaps there is a good word to be spoken for a rat from some angle but I know nothing of it. "Bat the rat" is a better cry than "Swat the fly" ever was. The fly is a stupid thing compared with the rat. In its long fight for survival the rat has learned lessons of sagacity, patience and ferocity that make him no mean antagonist for man when it comes to a war of extermination.

Extermination is the need, and perhaps the best aid to this is the shutting up of his hiding places and his breeding grounds. When you think of the way he will poison your food, foul your drinking water, attack a defenseless child or perhaps bring disease to your dwelling, you need have no mercy on him. Cutting off the source of his food by keeping everything in rat-proof containers will do most to drive the rat away from your dwelling. In addition to that you can trap him, use poison baits, and keep cats and dogs that are able to track him to his lair. Don't forget that the rat has no objection to garbage. You must have as great care about your waste as about good food. Any householder who empties garbage near his home is likely to be in the business of fattening rats.

A recent health publication says "The first step in rat-proofing a building is to find all openings where rats might enter, and close them with concrete or metal sheeting. Windows and large openings should be covered with double screening. Buildings without

rat-proof foundation walls should be raised 18 inches or more and kept open on all sides. Corncribs, granaries and other food-storage buildings of this type should be equipped with rat guards at the tops of supporting columns or entirely inclosed with wire mesh. Some buildings cannot be rat-proofed economically, but in most cases rats may be kept under control by destroying the rat harbors."

For Better Sweet Spuds

KANSAS sweet potato growers will find using certified seed or hill-selected seed profitable, says E. H. Leker, Manhattan. It not only will help eliminate stem rot and other diseases, but also will improve type and yield of the tubers.

How to Line Up Shrubs

SHRUBS for background planting should be selected for height as well as for leaf and blossom. They serve as a screen for whatever is behind them and also as a background for the shrubs and flowers in front. Some of the early bloomers, such as lilacs, forsythias, pussy-willow bush honeysuckle, and sweet-scented mockorange should be included in the background plantings.—J. R.

Be Ready for Cutworms

B. O. WILLIAMS

CUTWORMS will be among the first insects to come out with spring-like days and begin killing plants. But poison bran mash will stop them. Army worms simply are organized cutworms moving from one field to another in search of food. Cutworms attack nearly every kind of plant, usually only cutting the plant off near the ground, altho a few kinds feed on leaves. They may feed on a bean plant one night and a corn plant the next. Some prefer to work in dry soil while others like overflow lands. Watch for cutworms in early spring on all kinds of crops and use poison bran mash before they do serious damage. To make the mash follow these directions:

Large Amount for Field Use

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Bran | 20 pounds |
| Paris green, or white arsenic | 1 pound |
| Sirup, or molasses | 1/2-gallon |
| Lemons, or oranges (including peel) | 3 will do |
| Water | 8 gallons |

Small Amount for Garden Use

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Bran | 1 pound |
| Paris green, or white arsenic | 1 ounce |
| Sirup, or molasses | 3 ounces |
| Lemon, or orange (including peel) | 1/2 will do |
| Water | 1 1/2 pints |

Mix the bran and poison dry. Mix the water, sirup, and finely ground oranges. Add the liquid to the poison bran, mix thoroly. For control of cutworms, spread the mixture thinly on the ground near the plants at sundown.

Looks Like a Dry Season

UNLESS signs fail it begins to look like another hot, dry crop season. This spring is getting off to a dry start in most sections, with a serious drouth already raging in the Northwest. Weather bureau records show that warm winters usually follow warm autumns, also that warm springs follow warm winters and hot summers follow warm springs. The prospect of a serious drouth is a sober fact over a large part of the United States. Spring rains are badly needed in many sections.

The most serious drouth is in the Northwest where there has been a trend toward deficient rainfall for 20 years in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Nebraska.

Another drouth, altho not of as long standing, exists in West Texas, and in Oklahoma and South New Mexico. Thruout the whole interior, including the Ohio Valley states and Missouri and Kansas, there is a shortage of soil moisture with no reserves available in case of deficient rainfall this spring. Opposed to this outlook is the fact that the longer a drouth continues, the more likely it is to rain.

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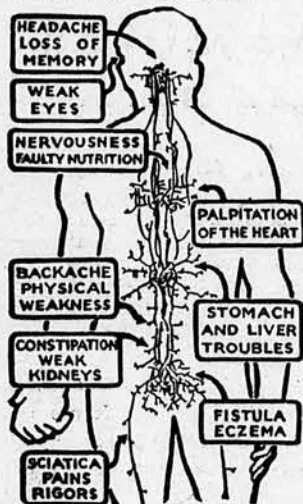
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Do Piles Cause Other Diseases?

Read the following statement of Dr. T. G. McCleary, world famous rectal specialist, for your answer.

"Piles are the direct cause of thousands of cases of functional troubles of stomach, liver, kidneys and heart. Chronic constipation, colitis, auto intoxication, neuritis, faulty nutrition, loss of memory and vigor are often relieved when rectal troubles are cured."



If you have Piles or other rectal disorders do not fool yourself as thousands of others have done. Serious complications, including cancer, develop from what you may regard today as a minor affliction. Write The McCleary Clinic, 2541 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, Mo., for a Free Copy of Dr. McCleary's new book which will explain Piles and other rectal troubles in detail and tell you all about the Mild McCleary Treatment by which more than 26,000 men and women have been relieved of these dangerous disorders.

Western Kansas is Dusting Off

A Good Methodist Rain Would Be Welcome Right Now

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

THE night of March 16 and the day of March 17 will long be remembered in the western half of Kansas. The temperature the 15th was high for the time of the year. About 10 o'clock the morning of the 16th, strong wind began blowing from the southwest. The longer it blew, the stronger it grew. About midnight it suddenly stopped blowing and became still as death. In a few minutes the wind came from the northeast with terrific force and blew steadily for about 18 hours. The thermometer dropped 65 degrees in 12 hours. When the dust settled the wheat harvest worries of many farmers were over for the 1934 crop.

Many acres of wheat were destroyed and the crop that stood the storm looked as if it had been singed with a blow torch. The extent of the damage probably cannot be estimated for several weeks. Many old timers say it was one of the worst dust storms they ever experienced. The soil was blown away from the roots of the wheat on hundreds of acres and at this writing no rain has come to get the plants started again. It looks as if a reduction campaign will be necessary if we will wait on nature a little while. Many farmers are planting oats and barley in as much of the ground as possible. If rain doesn't come bonus crop insurance will come in handy. The allotment plan provides both crop and price insurance on wheat.

Grasshoppers are threatening the Northwest. The Government asks for bids on 25,000 tons of bran to be made into poison mash. If 30 tons were put in each car that means 833 carloads of poison. One hundred pounds of poison mash will easily cover 5 acres. At that rate the Government order would cover 2½ million acres. It seems that nature in every clime is doing her best to cut down crop production. The section of country that frequently suffers from chinch bug devastation is viewing with some alarm the large numbers of bugs that have survived the winter. Control measures for insect pests do a great deal of good, but if someone could work out a way to stop a wind-storm he could sell a lot of the stock to Western Kansas farmers.

They say figures don't lie, but in our allotment contracts under certain possible conditions, a farmer can add his base acres together for wheat and corn, and the total will be more acres than he had in the farm. Doesn't look possible, yet it is true. Suppose the farmer has a 300-acre farm. In 1931 it was all in wheat. In 1932 and '33 he put half of it in wheat and half in corn. His total crop acres for wheat would be 640 acres and 320 acres for corn. His base acres for wheat would be 213 acres and 160 acres for corn. Add the two crop bases together and you have a total base of 373 acres, or 53 acres more than were in the farm.

Both contracts are legal and correct. If an 18 per cent reduction is made on the 213-acre wheat base and a 20 per cent reduction made on the 160-acre corn base, the total reduction is 70 acres. Now subtract the 70 acres from the total combined base of 373 acres and you have 303 acres. In other words you have just reduced your crop acres 17 acres. But you have drawn your allotment payments on the basis of having made a much greater crop-acre reduction. Before you say these examples are not correct get a pencil and paper and set them down for yourself.

If there was some certain way to raise a few bushels of cucumbers on each farm in this section it would make the folks happy who like pickles, and nearly everyone does. The stripped beetles and the plant lice usually get the crop before cucumbers are large enough to use. One gardener in this

county has been growing gherkins instead of cucumbers. The gherkins are planted along with the cucumbers, as the lice remain on the cucumber vines as long as possible before moving to the gherkin vines. The gherkins make good pickles if gathered before they get too large. They need not be planted as closely as cucumbers.

Helped a Slick Stranger

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

RETURNING home late at night, Fred Heck, Williamstown, Jefferson county, found a car stuck in the mud in front of his house. The driver said he had been blinded by the lights of another car, and accepted Mr. Heck's offer to give him a lift. When Heck went for his truck, standing nearby, he found it had been stripped of tires. Gasoline, too, had been drained from the tank. Looking around, he found tools and other articles were missing. The stranded car, however, was empty. The driver, Isom McGrew, helped him search for the stolen goods, but unavailingly. Then he was assisted out of the mud and left.

Next morning, Mr. Heck discovered that his tires had been dumped on the plowed ground, not far from where McGrew's car had stalled, and later had been removed. It was then he came to the conclusion that when McGrew's car stalled the night before, that McGrew had unloaded the stolen property and had returned later in the night to gather up the stuff. Irritated that he had been such an easy mark Heck determined to catch the thief. Fortunately, he found his tires at the first dealer's shop he visited in Topeka. They were identified by red paint on the rims. McGrew, arrested on suspicion, was found to have the lugs still in his pocket, also covered with red paint. There was nothing for McGrew to do but plead guilty and take a 1 to 5-year sentence to the penitentiary. All of the \$50 reward was paid by Kansas Farmer to Service Member Heck.

Is Any Jewelry Missing?

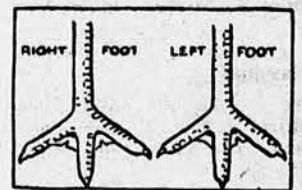
TWO thieves, Ralph Fowler and James Schoffner, have been raiding farm homes in Jewell county, among them those of Service Members W. B. Oplinger, Jewell; W. E. Payne, Randall; and F. L. Crumrine, Mankato. They had gathered up so much jewelry that their room in a Concordia hotel resembled a pawn shop when the sheriff made the capture. The two pilferers now are serving terms not to exceed 5 years in the penitentiary. The reward was divided among the three Service Members and Austin Finley, deputy sheriff, Concordia; Marshal Tom Porter, Jewell, and Sheriff Walter Fall, Mankato.

Trailed His Pigs to Market

EIGHT hogs, stolen from the posted farm of Benjamin E. Dowell, Rt. 1, Robinson, Kan., were traced to a St. Joseph market by way of the farm on which T. A. Lovelady lived. It was learned that Lovelady needed the hog money to make good on some bad checks. The law was not satisfied with Lovelady's marketing methods and he is now-serving a 1 to 5-year sentence in the penitentiary. The \$50 Protective Service reward was paid by Kansas Farmer direct to Dowell, who divided with a neighbor, Herb Davis, and the heirs of former Constable Joe Gibbs.

Now's the Time to Mark Chicks

MARKING farm property for identification in case of theft should be given serious consideration by every Protective Service member. It is much easier to catch a thief and land him in the pen if the owner of stolen property can describe his goods so it can be pointed out anywhere by officers or others who may find it. The



new Capper Publications Marking System, includes the "Bloodhound Thief Catcher" for placing the owner's individual mark on harness, tires, farm implements, clothing, meat, grain, etc., is being received with enthusiasm. Farmers know the necessity of such a plan and quickly accept it. One good thing about the plan for marking poultry is that chicks can be marked when they are 2 or 3 weeks old. The operation is virtually painless and the marks are permanent. You merely slit the web or clip off the first finger of the wing with a sharp knife and your poultry can be identified months or years later. The slit heals quickly leaving a V-shaped notch in the web as shown in the illustration. If one of the Capper men has assigned you an individual mark to be used on your poultry, by all means, mark your chicks without delay.

□ Much praise is intended to be mutual admiration.

□ Some of our hunches turn out to be true—too late for us to profit by them.

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Our Busy Neighbors

Yes Indeed

(You can say one thing for old Dobbin. He could stop without being smashed in the rear with anything worse than a whip.

(When you think of the bond issues the next generation must pay off, it's no wonder an infant yells when it's born.

(The greatest tax, however, is the one on credulity.

(Short change and short answers; short skirts and short hair; and then short sales and short jobs. Now it's history.

(A fur expert is one who can look at a silver fox skin and tell what kind of a dog formerly used it.

Topeka Fond of Chicken

IT takes an average of 3,000 chickens a week to supply the Topeka market this time of year. Later, when fries and broilers begin to come, consumption increases. Topeka packers buy as many again for shipment.

Was Expensive Economy

A FARM home near Buffalo burned the other day with its contents. Insurance had been carried on it for 22 years. But just a few days before the fire, the insurance expired and was not renewed. That didn't save much.

What, Tomatoes Already?

THE early garden contest in Kansas is settled earlier than usual this year. On St. Patrick's day, Mrs. T. J. Littlefield, of Stafford, harvested a couple of nice, juicy tomatoes. She had started the plant in a pot in the house and let the warmth of the home do the rest.

Worry Is Taking Its Toll

WORRY and overwork are notorious for increasing heart strain. Which may be the reason that heart disease killed 96 persons in rural Shawnee county in 1933, when the number was only 85 the year before, 75 the year before that and 60 in 1930. Cancer deaths in Shawnee were 17 in 1930, 27 each in 1931 and 1932, and 35 last year. There were more accidents, too. Accidents killed 15 in 1930, 14 in 1931, and 30 and 31 each in 1932 and 1933. However, in most cases these causes only hastened the death of persons who were near their end anyway.

We Lose a Master Farmer



CHARLES O. MUNSON

KANSAS loses an outstanding farmer with the passing of Charles O. Munson, Junction City, who died March 27. He had lived in the same community all his life and had farmed the same place since 1894. At his death he owned 1,327 acres besides land in Oklahoma and Texas. He was one of the leading Angus breeders in the Midwest, a pioneer in creep-feeding of

baby beef, had extensive oil interests and was a bank director. In 1930, he was selected as a Master Farmer by Kansas Farmer because he scored so high as a farmer, home builder and good citizen.

Two New Sales Pavilions

A NEW sales pavilion has been built at Hoisington at a cost of \$5,000, and another one as large at LaCrosse. Both are doing a fine business and livestock brings as much at either place as on the Kansas City market.

This Work Team Now Beef

FOR 3 years Otto Wullschlegel has been working two Shorthorn oxen on his farm, the same oxen he exhibited at the dedication of the Oregon Trail Marker in Marysville, and at "The Days of '49" celebration at Hanover. This year he decided his yoke of oxen were too slow for farm work so he shipped them to St. Joseph where they became beef.

Wells Have to Be Deeper

NEMAHA bottoms farmers are now going down 40 feet to strike water in digging wells, where in former years a satisfactory flow has been found at 20 feet. The government expert has a theory. The water drawn from the wells is underground flow which enters the earth in the vicinity of Medicine Hat. Water tables of closer origin already have virtually been drained.

Crack Is Now a Chasm

ON the E. U. Hoffman farm near Sublette, is a crack in the earth about 200 feet long and from 5 to 20 feet deep. For some time the crack has gradually widened, in one place being 20 feet wide. Mr. Hoffman first noticed the crack when the front wheels of his tractor sank into it. Old-timers believe gas pressure is the cause of the crack and not dry weather. A large gas well was discovered in Haskell county 2 years ago.

Thriving Cheese Factory

THE Ampe Cheese factory at Washington, Kan., now operates 12 trucks over a radius of 25 miles, collecting milk from farms. Last year it turned 5,488,373 pounds of milk into 538,931 pounds of cheese and 7,648 pounds of butter. The farmers received \$46,727 for the milk, the truck drivers were paid \$9,238 and the plant employees received \$2,973. This season the plant is being enlarged, a pasteurizing unit added and the business will take in additional territory.

Kaiser Sent Him a Card

THE Riley county farmer, Henry Swart, who served in the crack regiment that was the kaiser's bodyguard 30 years ago, sent a birthday card to his former commander January 27. He has just received a picture card from the former kaiser with the message "My thanks for grateful memories," which isn't so bad a way to put it. Swart has always liked Wilhelm and believes the German people might be better off with him than with Hitler, but he doubts that the Germans want the kaiser back.

Find Oil on \$1,000 Farm

A NEW Kansas oil field seems to have been discovered 8 miles southwest of Wichita on the Freeman Jordan farm of 160 acres which Jordan's mother bought for \$1,000 in 1880. A wildcat well bored on the place is producing daily between 1,000 to 5,000 barrels of high grade, 44 gravity oil. It began flowing at 3,652 feet and in a short time was spurting oil half-way up the derrick. Jordan's mother, a widow, came to Kansas with two small sons in 1880, from Illinois. Jordan's brother died in 1893. He is now a Wichita carpenter, but farmed the place himself until 1905. Farmers all around the little town of Schulte, three-quarters of a mile north, are profiting from leases to the prospectors.

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

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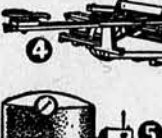
2. Dempster 2-Row Lister assures better planting, bigger crops. Complete control from the driver's seat.

3. Dempster 3-Row Listed Corn Cultivator enables you to cultivate your corn better in half the time. Thorough in any kind of ground.

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Why HORSES and MULES are the Best Farm Power

How to win one of these many fine prizes

Go to your local store that sells harness, your bank, or county agent, ask to see the circular we have mailed them, giving the simple rules and suggestions for writing your letter. Horses and Mules and feed to operate them are grown on the farm. Initial cost, upkeep, and depreciation is smaller. There are many other reasons why Horses and Mules are the best farm power. Write a letter about them. Win one of the fine saddles, harness, collars and other valuable prizes to be given.

Contest Closes May 26

All letters must be mailed before midnight that date. Winners will be announced first on the "Old Grey Mare Radio Program." (See stations opposite).

Go now to your store, bank, or county agent for full information. Mail your letters or inquiries to address below—nearest post office.

During your favorite radio programs, over these stations, listen for important announcements and date prize winners will be named:

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WLS, Chicago
KSTP, St. Paul
WLW, Cincinnati
WFAA, Dallas
KPRC, Houston
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HORSE AND MULE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

DALLAS, TEXAS

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Dept. 6

Someone Has Something You Want to Buy. Look Thru the Classified Advertisements on Pages 25, 26 and 27, and You Will Probably Find Just What You Want.

Why We Eat Less Butter

CLIFFORD FARMER

THERE was an increase of 45 per cent last year over the previous year in the importation of oils and fats that go into the manufacture of butter substitutes—yet we wonder why the country is not eating more butter!

Of the many millions of pounds of oils and oil bearing materials that were brought in, the most expensive, according to a check of the invoices, was coconut oil. And the price was the sum of \$2.71 a hundred pounds—less than 3 cents a pound for this product that goes into the manufacture of butter substitutes!

In 1933, there were imported 1,500,000,000 pounds of oil-bearing materials compared with 1,041,343,000 pounds brought in during 1932. Of organic oils, imports for the year totaled 1,100,000,000 pounds while the previous year saw 806,613,000 pounds.

During this same period when we were shipping-in such huge amounts of materials to compete with the products of American agriculture, is it any wonder that domestic quantity of oils and fats reached an all time high? At the close of the year, 1933, there were tremendous stocks of cottonseed oil, corn oil, lard, and tallow in this country—the biggest storage of such materials ever known.

Stocks of tallow, edible and inedible, increased to 237 million pounds, compared to 179 million pounds the previous year and 127,018,000 pounds for the 4-year-average, 1928-31. Lard stocks made a huge increase, too, totaling 136 million pounds where we had 59 million pounds in 1932 and 34,918,000 pounds for the 4-year-average.

Cottonseed oil, used in manufacture of butter substitute products reached a figure more than double that of the 4-year average with 742 million pounds. The 1932 stock amounted to 606 mil-

We imported 45 per cent more oleo-making fats and oils last year, the most expensive costing less than 3 cents a pound—Our own oils and fats piled up record high as a consequence.

lion pounds and the 1928-31 average was 316,827,000 pounds. At the same time our stock of corn oil had accumulated to 27 million pounds compared to 16 million pounds the year previous.

Not surprising that this condition should have resulted following the pick-up in the importation of foreign oils and fats, nor is it hard to understand why the per capita consumption of butter is only 18 pounds with widespread use of a cheap substitute for butter.

With the Government buying about 3 pounds of substitute to 1 pound of butter for public institutions, the army and the navy, running into big figures annually, and this product underselling butter on every hand, dairymen may well throw up their hands in helplessness. Just as long as American dairymen must compete with this condition, stocks of butter will continue to pile up, no matter how much effort is taken to adjust production and consumption.

The proposed compensatory tax on butter substitute equal to the processing tax on butter to raise money for the Federal dairy relief program will leave butter substitute in the same previous favorable position, unless the compensatory tax is made two or three times the amount of the processing tax.

A little bit of coloring would solve the problem over night. Dye butter substitute as some foreign seeds are dyed and see what would happen! With butter substitute a nice shade of green instead of the imitation butter color—how long would it continue to be a serious contender with the product of the dairy cow?

Farming Under the New Deal

What Kansas Farmer Readers Are Thinking About

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

I BELIEVE Secretary Wallace's planned middle course might apply, exporting such articles as we can produce at a profit, cheaper than other countries, or which some of them do not have at all, and importing an equal amount in dollars worth of goods we do not have, or cannot produce, profitably, as cheaply as they can furnish them to us.

In getting acres out of production, I liked someone's plan for the Government to lease or buy marginal land and retire it; to be paid for out of subsequent better prices to products of the better land.

And by all the pink-toed prophets, stop any further government reclamation projects. I would procure land for these marginal farmers by imposing a graduated land tax, the amount of land a man might reasonably own being determined by its 10-year base period average value—1920 to 1930.

It seems this would force enough large holders to sell, to supply all the marginal sellers and then some.—Harry Burns, Barber Co.

Why So Much Criticism?

I AM interested in the Farm Administration's efforts. I can't see why there is such universal criticism of it. It looks to me as if they saved us from a crisis by buying and storing wheat and cotton as they did. But when anything is done for the farms a great complaint always comes from the city papers.

Well, let them cut production until

the cities demand tariff revision to admit the cheaper Argentine meats and grains to make cheap living for the workers. This would ruin the farms of the West but we are ruined now so we might as well have the cities keep us company in our troubles.—W. A. Wood, Chase Co.

"Eating Crow" No Hardship

CROW MEAT is not poison. It is good to eat, if cooked according to age, the same as chicken. The crow lives on grain and other food the same as chickens. If people would eat more crows and quit talking depression they would feel better. The Almighty God put all things on earth for a purpose. Some people don't know that crows are put on earth to eat. They have been tried and found delicious meat, so don't poison any more crows. Quit killing them as enemies and eat one and find out how good they are.

Eat more crows during the depression.—Mrs. Maude Horker, Riley Co.

The Consumer Our Best Bet

THE wheat program went over big. Why? Some perhaps, thought they were getting something for nothing, a kind of donation for helping to try to starve the consumer to a higher price. When the hog deal came along the producers fell for it, too. Which was natural, and of course, necessary in order to get the full price of the hogs. By signing-up the producer gets part of the tax refunded. Didn't the

packer tell him who would pay the processor's tax? It seems to me that if Congress, or any other power, can raise the price of any commodity with a processing tax, the same power can raise the price without a tax of any kind.

Just put the ability to buy into the hands of the consumer, the food and clothing necessary to sustain life properly, and this awful surplus would vanish like thin ice on the Fourth of July.—Pete McDonald, Russell Co.

Enough Trade Barriers Now

NATIONALISM means putting up more tariff barriers, and facing more tariff barriers, between the U. S. and the rest of the world, and taking 50 million acres of good land out of production rather permanently. "Are you ready for that," asks Secretary Wallace. Being a farmer, my answer is "No, I am not." You look back in history and you will see where the farmer has come thru several panics and depressions without reducing and being told how to run his farm. While there are many more difficulties facing the nation today than ever before, it is hard to make most of the farmers think that overproduction is the cause of the farmer's grief today. I would rather think it is under consumption. As for the processing tax, I think the farm has paid it so far. If we are producing a surplus, why keep spending millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money running agricultural colleges to teach people to produce more?—Harold Thompson, Jewell Co.

Conditions Are Improving

THIS year looks better to me because we have an honest, efficient leader guiding our country with the confidence of the people behind him. This is necessary if the country is to recover from its past distrust and uncertainty. People the world over have profited by the last few years' lesson and are ready to show a kinder interest in their fellowmen and work for their benefit as well as personal advancement. Many hitherto unemployed have been given work at living wages, and the money earned was spent to pay creditors who likewise needed the help. Of course, there are some who delight in pessimism and will refuse to recognize the betterment of conditions. But why bother to disturb their cheerless contemplations?—Michael J. Schroll, Washington Co.

Just Might as Well Quit

UNTIL our lawmakers take from the money changers, the manipulation of our moneys and credits and place it in the hands of Congress as our Constitution demands, we might as well quit. Bank credit was increased 14 billion dollars from 1922 to 1929, causing the inflation and selling of watered stocks and worthless bonds at 2 to 10 times their true value. Then the 12 men appointed by Hoover, or some other President, contracted currency and credit causing the slump in prices whereby these stocks, bonds, cattle and wheat, could be rebought for from 4 to 20 per cent of what they were sold for Dawes, banker, ex-vice-president and ambassador to England (where Hoover got his training), was loaned 90 million dollars in time to buy back these securities at a small fraction of what they sold for to the American people. He gave Uncle Sam for security worthless Insull securities and German bonds. Our damnable corporation laws must be purified before the U. S. can thrive and have a permanent prosperity.—Frank Walz, Ellis Co.

To End Charter Abuses

SEVERAL months ago we wrote the Secretary of Labor, concerning a national charter law, giving the national government sole power of issuing charters to corporations doing business in the several states, embodying just the conditions upon which the corporation should operate, wages, hours, and manner of pay. In addition, we suggested that instead of a specific daily wage, the operatives should receive one-half the net proceeds of the factory without any padded salaries or other grabs to deprive them of a just share of their earnings. In addition we also suggested an equal division of the share

going to the laborers so as to give each one an equal amount. Why not? Since an injury to one member of the union operators is the concern of all, why should not the living conditions and welfare of each one be a matter of concern to all? At any rate, the present system of code regulation embodies virtually the same provisions. We are not ready to concede all of the brain power comes from a humanly compounded "brain trust."—Frank A. Chapin, Cowley Co.

My Way With Asparagus

E. S. DUNLAP

I HAVE success with asparagus. Most growers advise setting the Washington varieties. As they are green, it is not necessary to dig trenches and fill them partly full of manure as we used to do with white varieties, but it won't hurt anything to do it. Just set them out in rich, deep, well-prepared soil as early in the spring as the ground works well. I prefer a furrow leaving the crowns about 3 inches below the level of the ground after being covered about an inch deep, and fill up with trash or manure and a little dirt.

Cultivated in this way, the plants can be set about 2 feet each way. If you set more than one row, set plants of the second row half-way between instead of directly opposite plants of the first row. This will give them more room. Put any kind of trash you may have, such as lawn clippings and leaves from the rest of the garden, on the bed and work in well with a fork. Put on manure if you have it. Keep cultivating until about September.

After a hard freeze you may mow the plants leaving about a 6-inch stub. Try not to destroy this as it is needed by the roots. When the ground gets dry enough the next spring, take a spading fork and spade down until you strike the crowns, yet not injuring them. Manure well at this time, work it in well and cultivate deeply after each rain. A fork is better than a hoe unless the bed gets too weedy. Keep this cultivation up into May. During May put on about 4 inches of straw and a thin layer of mowed grass on top of the straw. The grass is to prevent injury from the rays of the sun on the bright straw. I had stalks, last season, come thru the straw more than a foot long and I'd say they were fine. Your cultivation is thru then until the next spring when you repeat the operation.

Asparagus is a coarse feeder and needs plenty of manure. I like to apply manure after the cutting season, which is some time in June, to store up plant food for the next crop. Your soil must be kept loose and have plenty of humus in it if you want high-class asparagus.

If you want to save time you can use 2-year-old plants. Many prefer yearling plants. If it makes good growth you may cut some the second year. It is not advisable to cut very heavily. A small piece of ground will raise enough asparagus for a family.

Making Cheese to Sell

FARM WIFE

THE price of cream being low just now, I am making cream cheese to sell, the market price being 15 to 60 cents a pound. I sent for a government bulletin on cheese making, and by following directions, found I could make very good cheese, costing only a fraction as much as commercial cheese.

No matter what quantity I make, I use these proportions: Three gallons of thick clabber heated to 115 degrees. Set this back and keep it warm ½ hour. Next put it in a sack and drain it well. Sprinkle over the cheese 1½ teaspoons of soda and mix well. Add a cup of sour cream. The sour cream gives the flavor. If a strong cheese is desired, the cream should be quite sour; if a mild cheese, use fresher cream.

The cheese is now ready to put in a double boiler or set on one of the non-burn plates for heating until it is all melted and will run. Add another ½ cup of sour cream, ½ or more teaspoon of coloring and 1 tablespoon salt. Then remove from the fire and beat until it is thick. Pour into a buttered or cloth-lined mold.

I have had more orders for cheese than I could fill and the profit is almost all clear.

Boost the Milk Check This Way

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THE number of dairy cows in the U. S. has increased nearly 18 per cent since 1928. Twenty-six million are now producing, the largest number in our history. There are 3 per cent more cows on hand this year than last. They are increasing more rapidly than the human population.

It was natural for every farmer and dairyman to milk more cows these last few years in an effort to keep enough money coming in to meet his bills, interest and taxes. You know what happened. The prices of milk and butterfat dropped so low most farmers were milking at a loss.

But bad as dairy prices were, dairy products have fared better than other farm output. Prices of dairy products did not drop as rapidly, and to date haven't gone down as low, as have prices of most cash crops. For this reason dairy income has become more important to the farm. In 1929, it amounted to 19.5 per cent of the total farm income. In 1932, it was 24.5 per cent. This does not include sales of cattle and calves. But there seems to be a rule that the more we produce, after a certain point is reached, the less profit we get for it.

There are two good ways to "let go of this bear" of big output, and have a larger per cent of net profit left than we have now. One is to cull all poor cows and give the good ones that are left better care, feeding similar to the way we now do, working out balanced rations that cost the least. Many dairymen might well do just that. Others should make their herds fit into the use of an increased pasture acreage that will be grown on land taken out of crop production under the allotments. Greater use of pasture and roughage will cut down on the milk output of a farm. But the cost of producing that milk goes down so much more rapidly than the amount of milk, that there can be an increase in net profit. Which is what we are after.

Cow Picking Pointers

EARL WEAVER

FOUR advantages of grade cows are, first, it takes less money to buy the grade.

Second, the investment being less, there is a lower fixed charge to be marked up against the cost of milk, with feed and labor the big items.

Third, grades, being less expensive than purebreds, show a lower loss if one dies or loses a quarter or becomes a non-breeder.

Fourth, they do not demand quite so much ability on the part of the owner as purebreds. This is nothing against owners of grade dairy cows, for some of the best dairymen in the state own grades, and many of them are superior to the purebred breeders.

Five advantages for the purebred are, first, that on the average purebreds give more milk and butterfat. Second, the income over feed cost is greater—sometimes 10 to 20 per cent.

Third, the heifers are more valuable.

Fourth, purebred bull calves have a value while grade bulls have little.

To some this is the big advantage of purebreds.

Fifth, an active, capable, energetic dairyman can, with a good purebred herd, make greater profit.

Oil for the Milk Cows

C. L. BLACKMAN

BEFORE dairy cattle go to pasture in the spring is the time to rid them of lice. Raw linseed oil is the best material to use. Brush it thoroly into the coat all over the animal, and out again. The lice get covered with a thin film of oil which clogs their breathing organs. A second treatment 10 days later kills lice which hatch after the first oiling. A day or so after the treatment the cattle look pretty dirty, but rubbing them with a cloth dipped in warm water helps. Follow the treatment by careful brushing to remove loose, matted hair.

Lice are found most commonly on younger cattle which are not so carefully groomed as the milking herd. They usually bunch up on the shoulders, the withers and about the neck. Cattle that rub against fences and trees are seeking relief from itching caused by lice. So are cattle that scratch their heads and necks with their hind feet. Dirt on these parts of the body, put there by the scratching, is almost a certain sign of the presence of vermin.

If You Need More Pasture

E. M. B.

What seed mixture should I use for permanent pasture?—B. E. T.

THE seed mixture for permanent pasture should include varieties that are quickly established, palatable, and adapted to your soil and climate.

Good, Well-Drained Soils—Kentucky bluegrass 6 pounds, orchard grass 5 pounds, timothy 4 pounds, Korean lespedeza 6 pounds, and White clover 1 pound, to the acre.

Poor, Well-Drained Soils—Orchard grass 8 pounds, redtop 4 pounds, and Korean lespedeza 8 pounds, an acre.

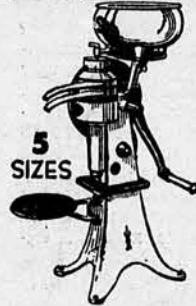
Wet or Poorly-Drained Soils—Redtop 8 pounds, timothy 6 pounds, and Alsike clover 4 pounds, to the acre.

Grasses in these mixtures should be sown in late summer, August 15 to September 10, or early spring, March 15 to April 10. Late summer is better for all except orchard grass. Sow the legumes in early spring. Where seeding is made in the spring on land infested with weeds, sow oats as a nurse crop at one-half the normal rate of seeding. Cut the oats for hay about 2 weeks before the crop reaches maturity.

Give Grass 3-Inch Start

IT IS a sure shot that turning livestock on pastures too early in the spring will cut down the amount of feed the grass will make. Tests in clipping bluestem grasses show their yields are reduced 60 per cent the first season and 90 per cent the second by continuous close clipping. Yields may be kept up well by delaying grazing until the grass is at least 3 inches high and easy to get.

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They say that accidents are the largest single cause of poverty and destitution in the United States today. All of this could be avoided if people would only realize that protection could be bought for such a small amount.

Capper's are putting out "All-Coverage" accident insurance at a rock bottom price. It has to be good or they wouldn't endorse it. "All-Coverage" accident protection pays regardless of what kind of an accident causes the injury.

With no required medical examination and liberal age limits, you should investigate it. "Ask Your Capper Man" or write direct to Kansas Farmer, Dept. RWW, Topeka, Kansas.



They have fresh milk at the South Pole this season. Where Admiral Byrd goes, there go his cows. Here they are about to be milked aboard the "Jacob Ruppert." Cows are more sensitive to inflation than we are, so we see the milking machine, a Babson Surger, is equipped with rubber inflations, made by the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company

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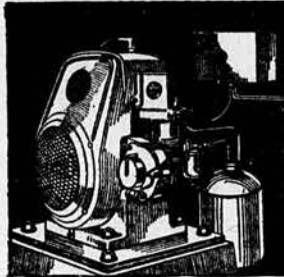
You save the leaves and preserve the color with the John Deere Side-Delivery Rake. It rolls the leaves inside the windrow—they're protected from the sun while the hay is air-cured.

John Deere Hay Loaders save the hard work of pitching—save all the hay—and are light in draft.

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Hog Prices Expected to Rally

Wheat Prices Will Depend on World Developments

Trend of the Markets

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

| | Week Ago | Month Ago | Year Ago |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Steers, Fed | \$7.10 | \$6.25 | \$6.00 |
| Hogs | 4.25 | 4.40 | 3.60 |
| Lambs | 10.90 | 9.35 | 7.00 |
| Hens, Heavy | .13 | .12 | .09 |
| Eggs, Firsts | .14½ | .13½ | .09½ |
| Butterfat | .20 | .22 | .14 |
| Wheat, Hard Winter | .83 | .83½ | .54½ |
| Corn, Yellow | .45½ | .46½ | .32 |
| Oats | .34 | .35 | .22½ |
| Barley | .45 | .46½ | .31½ |
| Alfalfa, Baled | 16.00 | 16.00 | 13.00 |
| Prairie | 8.50 | 7.50 | 7.00 |

HOG prices are expected to rally enough by early April to provide an outlet for hogs being held for the spring peak. The price break from a top of \$4.75 to a level of \$4.20 was greater than had been expected. The stormy weather during late February, which shut off market supplies and allowed prices to reach the high top, was offset by an increase in the number of hogs sold in early March. Hogs slaughtered in early February were 20 to 25 per cent fewer than a year ago at that time, while the slaughter in early March was 20 to 25 per cent greater than a year ago. The situation is so explained by Manhattan's market expert, Vance M. Rucker.

Farmers Marketing Sows

There are indications that farmers signing corn-hog contracts are marketing sows and gilts now instead of holding them until May or June when their pigs would have been weaned. The number of hogs slaughtered in April is expected to be greater than in March. If this happens, and if the indicated marketing of sows and gilts increases in volume, then a price approaching \$4.75 might come again any time and would be as high a figure as could be expected until late summer.

Hogs 43 Per Cent Better

Prices to farmers for hogs jumped 43 per cent between late December and early March, the AAA says in the latest Consumers' Guide. Also says cattle prices at the end of February were highest since last September—which isn't saying any too much for the comfort of the cattlemen at that.

U. S. Buys More Hogs

The Government is buying more live hogs for relief needs. The amount, the markets, and the length of time this additional buying will run, depends on the bids submitted. Contracts, like those in March, will allow the Government wide latitude. All helps to support prices for the man who raises hogs.

A Lamb Selling Warning

Fat lambs ready for market should be sold at once, although there is a chance prices may rally again before the seasonal decline really gets under way. Any marked price advance should be a warning to sell every animal that is ready to go. It is only under exceptional circumstances that the market does not decline after early April, although there is a 4-to-1 chance that during the next 2 or 3 weeks there will be an advance. This time of year the market supply of Southern fat lambs and native fall lambs can be increased quickly in response to price rises.

Can't Tell About Wheat Price

The Government forecasts the general trend in prices of wheat and wheat products "will depend a great deal upon developments throughout the world during the next few months." In other words, the Department of Agriculture is not optimistic about wheat prices in the near future, and seems to believe the wheat grower will get his profits this season from benefit payment checks rather than from wheat sold.

More Kaw Valley Spuds

Acreage of potatoes in the Kaw Valley is going up 12 per cent this season over that harvested in 1933, say state and Federal reports. This means 14,400 acres in 1934, compared with 12,850 in 1933 and 15,200 in 1932. Scott county is expected to have 1,400 acres against 650 harvested in 1933.

Other States Pick Up, Too

Commercial plantings in the second group of "Early" potato states—Alabama, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas—are reported 21 per cent more than acreage harvested in 1933. Present plans of growers in the "Second Early" states—Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee—indicate an increase of 28 per cent.

Means Large Crop of Spuds

In the first section of intermediate potato states—Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Virginia—the commercial acreage is going up 19 per cent. In the second section of intermediate states—Nebraska and New Jersey—there will be an increase of 11 per cent. Total acreage in all groups of early and intermediate potato states in 1934 is 300,350 compared with 252,600 acres harvested in 1933, an increase of 19 per cent.

CROPS AND OUTLOOK

Less Corn and Oats This Year

But More Grain Sorghums, Barley and Potatoes

KANSAS farmers intend to plant less corn and oats in 1934 than they harvested last year, but the acreage of grain sorghums, barley, potatoes and beans is expected to be larger. Yet the acreage of all spring-sown crops grown for harvest this year, will be about 9 per cent smaller than the small area harvested in 1933. So estimates the state board of agriculture. Right now things look about like this:

Corn—For harvest this year, 5,595,000 acres, 20 per cent less than 1933. A large acreage was planted in 1933 but much of it failed. The 1934 acreage is smallest since 1922 when only 5,195,000 acres were harvested. The reduction now is due largely to the Farm Adjustment program.

Oats and Barley—Acreage of oats will be 2 per cent smaller than last harvest, or 1,497,000 acres. Barley is expected to total 653,000 acres, an increase of 60 per cent over 1933. Acreage planted in 1933 was largest in many years but about half of it was a total failure. The increase this year is in Northwestern and West-Central counties.

Grain Sorghums—Expect to have 1,768,000 acres, an increase of 15 per cent. The pickup is general over the state but most of it is in Western counties.

Potatoes—About 48,000 acres, an increase of 15 per cent. Both farm crop and commercial plantings are expected to be larger. Kaw Valley plantings will be about 12 per cent larger, Scott county will double its crop.

Soil Moisture—Subsoil is dry in most of the state, but surface soil has enough moisture so plowing and spring planting can go right ahead. Favorable crop production in 1934 depends upon spring and summer rainfall. If you can irrigate you are lucky.

Our county correspondents report these conditions, including general need of rain.

Allen—Most oats seeded, a little coming up, some flax in, will have large acreage, stock and implements sell well at sales, hay plentiful and cheap, stock doing well. Eggs, 13c.—T. E. Whitlow.

Anderson—March was changeable and dry, oats slow in sprouting, some gardens made, lots of chickens hatching. Eggs, 14c; cream, 22c; hens, 6c to 9c; corn, 40c.—R. C. Eichman.

Barton—Wind has been hard on wheat, need a warm rain, farmers have been doing a little spring work, chickens and gardens are all-important now. Butterfat, 18c; wheat, 70c; eggs, 13c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Oats about all planted, a few have seeded grass but most farmers waiting for settled weather, many moving, a few farms selling, lots of pigs and chicks and a pretty good spring for them, lack of moisture getting serious but one extreme generally follows another, horses are good property, also milk cows, lots of seed oats for as bad a year as 1933. Alfalfa seed, \$6 to \$8; Sweet clover, \$3 to \$3.75; eggs, 13c; cream, 20c.—L. H. Shannon.

Barber—Another good rain so wheat and oats are growing, listers will be starting soon, cattle must be a good price by the way they are being assessed this spring, farming machinery brings good prices at community sales, quite a number of farmers spraying fruit this spring. Butterfat, 19c; eggs, 13c; heavy hens, 10c.—Albert Felton.

Brown—Growing crops need moisture, pastures will be late without rain and sunshine, wheat looking well considering the dry weather, farmers getting corn ground ready for planting. Cream, 20c; eggs, 12c; hens, 9c.—E. E. Taylor.

Coffey—Light snow recently but still very dry and need rain badly, oats all seeded, potato planting, making gardens and raising chickens the main jobs now. Corn, 40c; kafir, 30c; oats, 28c; heavy hens, 9c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 22c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Cowley—Light rains recently are helping wheat and oats, starting another season with dry subsoil, unless we get more rain than usual late-maturing crops will be reduced without any compulsory help of the Government, community sales our best means of selling farm products.—K. D. Olin.

Clay—Wheat looks good considering lack of moisture, oats cannot make much growth until we get rain, some buying feed to get stock thru to grass, folks busy making garden, planting potatoes and raising chickens, egg and poultry markets much better than last year, potatoes high.—Ralph L. Macy.

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- No Slat
- No Apron
- No Forks
- No Rakes

Information on Request

Cherokee—Spring so far acts more like winter with rain, sleet and snow, hard on livestock, not much wheat pleasure, oats sowing in full blast. Cream, 22c; eggs, 13c.—J. H. Van Horn.

Douglas—Many hillsides and weed patches burned to destroy weeds and insects, gardens have been planted, much other spring work done. Information wanted on how to rid pastures and alfalfa yields of wild onions, spring house cleaning under way, many repairs both inside and outside have been made, rural schools planning programs for closing day April 20. Eggs, 14c; butterfat, 22c to 25c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Dickinson—Some snow, big crop of oats sown but slow coming up, wheat tops frozen yet most wheat looks good, needs warm weather and moisture, oats sowing was strung out over a month, some potatoes planted, little garden made, some fat hogs being shipped out, hog feeding has been a losing job this season, few cattle on full feed, chickens doing well, eggs a fair price, corn getting scarce, will have enough rough feed for stock.—F. M. Lorton.

Edwards—Wheat pasture small, hay being shipped in at \$3 a ton, gardens made, oats sown, many baby chicks being hatched at home, moisture has not stopped some fields from blowing.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Ellis—Ground is getting very dry, one of worst dust storms in years did much damage to wheat, we are getting fields ready for spring crops, little wheat left in farmers' hands. Wheat, 68c; corn, 45c; seed barley, 55c; kafir seed, 50c.—C. F. Erbert.

Ellsworth—Have had light snows and showers but need soaking rain, outlook for wheat better than for years, some wheat pasture but many farmers buying feed, very little oats planted this spring, some blind listing, fruit buds still alive. Wheat, 67c; oats, 40c; corn, 42c; butterfat, 20c; eggs, 12c.—Don Helm.

Franklin—About 1,200 corn-hog allotment contracts signed, one Ottawa grocer sold 3 carloads and 2 truckloads of northern seed potatoes, a neighbor set out 70 dozen cherry trees, a few tenants failed to get farms, several neighbors moved to the city and a few people from the city have moved out where they can hear the birds sing, some cattle buyers, several cases of dog rabies, farm sales are about over, some land has changed owners. Wheat, 73c; yellow corn, 40c; oats, 30c; kafir, cwt., 60c; butterfat, 18c to 21c; eggs, 14c; hens, 7c to 10c; springs and broilers, 10c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Ford—Wheat not doing so well, tops of plants either frozen or injured by electricity in the wind storm, we need more moisture, oats and barley sowing in progress, potatoes and gardens being planted, stock still on wheat pasture. Wheat, 68c; oats, 45c; chickens, 10c; cream, 20c; eggs, 12c.—John Zurbuchen.

Flinney—March winds did considerable blowing of wheat fields and new plowed ground, more moisture needed, alto winter had been dry until February we have had some moisture which helps plowing, few farm sales, fair prices, fewer changes of farm renters than usual.—Cressie Zirkle.

Hamilton—Recent dust storms have cut wheat prospects a good deal in places, some promising fields scattered over the county, barley off to good start, alfalfa greening up, beet seedling will start about April 15, nearly 1,000 acres contracted, irrigation ditch is being put in condition to carry water along the valley, county Farm Bureau office has been busy since its organization, lots of livestock on wheat pasture as feed is scarce. Wheat, 68c; corn, 42c; kafir, 30c; cream, 18c; eggs, 11c; hens, 7c.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—Half-inch rain helped growing crops, livestock doing well. Wheat, 68c; corn, 45c; oats, 30c; bran, \$1.05; shorts, \$1.10; cream, 13c; eggs, 12c to 14c; heavy hens, 9c; springs, 7c; Leghorns, 5c; roosters, 3c.—H. W. Prouty.

Haskell—Winds have cut wheat's chances, blew out several sections entirely, we need a soaking rain or big snow for even a small crop. Wheat, 65c; eggs, 13c.—R. A. Melton.

Jewell—Had a dry March, some wheat blowing out, about three-fourths of wheat planted on corn ground has been replanted to oats or will be put back to corn. Large amount of Sweet clover being seeded, also large acreage of alfalfa, considerable land to be summer fallowed, soil erosion project is busy running an outfit in each township in the Limestone creek watershed, large acreage of oats have been sown. Wheat, 67c; corn, 45c; oats, 40c; cream, 20c; eggs, 12c.—Lester Broyles.

Jefferson—Potato planting finished, not enough moisture to bring up grass seed that was sown, poultry thieves troublesome, real estate assessment a farce, spring work well advanced, stock water still scarce in some places, few farmers out of feed. Eggs, 14c; cream, 22c.—J. B. Schenck.

Kiowa—Some spuds being put out but it really is too dry received a little moisture but need more, many chicks being shipped in, wheat looks good considering the winter we have had. Seed spuds, 33 cwt.; wheat, 67c; hens 6c to 8c; eggs, 13c; cream, 17c; flour, \$1.65 for 48 lbs.; onion sets, 17c to 20c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Leavenworth—Ground worked nicely oats and potatoes planted in fine condition, usual spring rush is on, thieves have been taking many chickens in south part of county, one farm garden in our county was worth \$208 last year, time to make garden again. Eggs, 13c; hens, 9c to 12c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lane—Severe electric storm followed by blizzard did considerable damage to wheat, two light snows since have made quite a little moisture, barley drilling about finished, corn-hog contracts ready to send in, cattlemen not much in favor of proposed beef program.—A. R. Bentley.

Lincoln—Had 2-inch snow late March, plenty of topsoil moisture, wheat in fine growing condition, oats all seeded, some flax in, big acreage of oats and flax, almost 1,000 corn-hog signers, hogs sold cheap at last Mound City community sale, every farmer hatching or buying baby chicks. Eggs, 13c; cream, 22c; bran, 1.20 cwt.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—Several light snows and rains put some moisture into the ground, barley coming up, dust storm of mid-March did much damage to wheat, feed getting scarce. Corn, 40c; seed barley, 50c; eggs, 12c; cream, 21c.—H. R. Jones.

Marshall—A fine snow late March, oats and Sweet clover up and looking good, wheat is green, more baby chicks this year than usual, afraid prices will be lower in fall because of over-production, corn-hog contracts all signed, farmers have ground disked for corn. Cream, 21c; eggs, 13c; corn, 34c; wheat, 69c; hay, \$3; potatoes, \$2.50 cwt.; seed oats, 35c; millet, \$2; Sweet clover, \$3.—J. D. Stosz.

Marion—More moisture needed, some reports of chinch bugs and army worms, preparing cornfields in progress, slight shortage of good seed corn.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Neosho—Wheat came thru winter in good condition and looks promising, oats greening up, few fields affected by cold weather, had 1/4-inch of moisture which was of great benefit but more is needed for cisterns and stock water, a few public sales with everything selling fairly well, planting corn will be under way by April 10, flax sowing about completed, good prospect for large berry crop, other fruits doubtful. Wheat, 66c; corn, 35c; kafir, 33c; oats, 30c; potatoes, \$2; hens, 9c; eggs, 13c; butterfat, 19c; hogs, \$3.90.—James D. McHenry.

Norton—Plenty of moisture, most all wheat alive and growing, some barley and oats seeded and more to be drilled, livestock in fair condition, have had open winter, some making garden, all livestock selling well at community sale at Norton every Thursday. Wheat, 75c; corn, 35c; hogs, 3c to 4c; cream, 22c; eggs, 12c.—Marion Glenn.

Ness—Oats and barley about all seeded, not enough moisture to bring them up to good stands, cattle doing well on wheat pasture, young cattle bring fair prices at county sale, produce selling at fair prices.—James McHill.

Osborne—Wheat condition not very good, many fields will have to be replanted to spring crops, most of wheat small, March winds didn't improve prospects, plenty of moisture and warm weather could change things considerably, need a big rain for wells and ponds, feed almost gone on most farms, good seed scarce and in strong demand, many have planted early gardens, good demand for horses and mules and prices are high, fewer chickens and pigs being raised this spring. Wheat, 65c; kafir, 40c; corn, 43c; hogs, \$3.50; cream, 20c; eggs, 12c.—Niles C. Endsley.

Osage—Recent rain much needed, oats planted 4 and 5 weeks haven't shown up yet, pastures backward, cisterns and wells dry and those without good wells hauling water for house use and good many hauling stock water, good horses in demand at decent price, cattle and hogs stay cheap, spring pig crop light due to the cold weather at farrowing time, many baby chicks shipped in, hybrid strain is getting quite popular. Butterfat, 22c; eggs, 12c to 15c.—James M. Farr.

Pawnee—High winds have done considerable damage to growing wheat, also damaging farm buildings, farmers busy with spring work, second wheat payment expected in July, wheat thieves numerous, moisture badly needed, grass making small start, not much allotment ground worked, more Government pork distributed to needy families. Eggs, 12c; wheat, 68c; butterfat, 19c; heavy hens, 9c; light hens, 7c; milk, at cheese plant, 27c.—Paul Haney.

Rawlins—A little snow, some oats and barley seeded, we are not getting much hard wind for which we are thankful, wheat looks fairly good in this part of county, some re-sown or "hopper" wheat is spotted and not very far advanced, not much land selling, no farm sales, little grain on the move. Wheat, 66c; seed oats and barley, 45c; corn, 32c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 23c; hens, 6c; hogs, \$3.30.—J. A. Kelley.

Rooks—Farmers busy with oats sowing, preparing gardens, planting potatoes. The hard freeze with high winds damaged wheat considerably, in nearly every instance the stool is killed, it is likely nature will end the surplus situation good and plenty some of these times. Wheat, 69c; corn, 36c to 50c; eggs, 12c; bran, \$1.10; hard coal, \$16 a ton.—C. O. Thomas.

Sumner—Light rain and snow helped wheat that was needing moisture badly, will bring oats up in fine condition, no loss of livestock from storm, some fruits hurt, wheat prospect good, green bugs scattered too much to injure grains, some wood sawing, butchering and canning still going on, weather being ideal for this work, some potatoes planted. Large amount of seed sold this spring, no sign of grass, plenty of feed, livestock in good condition, some peach and wild plum trees in bloom.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

South Greenwood—Considerable interest in horses, a few fine young mares selling as high as \$150, oats mostly sown, could use some rain, grass about one month away. Eggs, 12c; cream, 21c.—Charles Pottoff.

Seward—Need moisture, had bad dust storm mid-March, hard on wheat, not much spring listing done, some potatoes planted, a good many baby chicks. Wheat, 71c; heavy hens, 9c; light hens, 7c; eggs, 13c; butterfat, 22c.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

I enjoy Kansas Farmer. We have taken the paper ever since I can remember. Thelma Merriweather, Studley, Kan.



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There Are 10 Prizes—

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| \$5.00 First prize for cake recipe | \$5.00 First prize for cookie recipe |
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| 3 Household Searchlight Recipe books—Honorab! mention for cake recipe | 3 Household Searchlight Recipe books—Honorab! mention for cookie recipe |

Contest Announcement

During April, the WOMEN'S CLUB OF THE AIR sponsors a cake and cookie contest over radio station WIBW at Topeka. This contest is open to anyone—except employees of WIBW and the Capper Publications. Everyone has an equal chance to win a prize with her favorite cake or cookie recipe.

Read the rules and the score card of the contest and follow them carefully in making your entries. It pays to be prompt—so send in your recipes immediately. Don't put it off—you may win a prize!

Judges

All cake and cookie recipes will be tested at The Household Searchlight under the supervision of Zorada Titus, Director.

The judges of the finished products will be Julia Kiene, Home Editor, Capper's Farmer; Ida Migliario, Editor, The Household Magazine; Don Searle, Manager, WIBW.

**Address: Women's Club of the Air
Radio Station WIBW
Topeka, Kansas**

Listen to

the WOMEN'S CLUB OF THE AIR daily at 2:00 p. m. for interesting news about the contest, and for acknowledgment of recipes received unless otherwise requested. Hints on good cake and cookie baking will be given during the contest.

WIBW operates near the top of the radio dial at 580 kilocycles.

WIBW The Capper Publications
Topeka, Kansas

Score Cards

These score cards have been approved by the Division of Home Economics, Kansas State Agricultural College, and The Household Searchlight.

| Points | For Butter Cakes (Loaf and Layer) | | For Butterless Cakes | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| | Perfect | Score | Perfect | Score |
| General appearance | 10 | | 10 | |
| Lightness | 15 | | 20 | |
| Crust | 10 | | 5 | |
| Crumb | 30 | | 35 | |
| Flavor | 35 | | 30 | |
| | 100 | | 100 | |

SCORE FOR COOKIES

| Points | Perfect Score |
|--------------------|---------------|
| General appearance | 10 |
| Texture | 40 |
| Flavor | 50 |
| | 100 |

Rules

1. Send in as many original recipes for cakes and cookies as you desire.
2. Contest opens April 1st—contest closes midnight, April 30.
3. Place one recipe and method of combining ingredients on a page and write on one side of the paper only.
4. Place name and address on every page.
5. No recipes will be returned.
6. In case of tie—duplicate prizes will be awarded.

HEAR YE!

"Voice of Experience"

Daily at 11:00 a. m.
(except Saturday and Sunday)

and Tuesday at 7:30 p. m.
Listen to this unique and helpful program by a man who has aided thousands. If you have a personal problem, write to the Voice of Experience.
Sponsored by Wasey Products, Inc.
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Across Kansas

With four persons taking anti-rabies treatment, Seneca has a real mad dog scare.

Kansas' wheat check to date, totals \$16,057,633. Which beats 20-cent wheat two ways.

Colby's tractor and implement show April 25, 26 and 27, will have a band contest, too.

Rooks county will have a "free fair" this year, letting the concessionaires pay the freight.

Western Kansas lost two useful citizens in the death of Rodney Elward and Edward Finnup.

Spring has started well on the Cowley county farm of I. L. Stoeffler. One of his ewes had four lambs.

A Texas cattleman, W. H. Green, has leased 2,500 acres of Flint Hills pasture. He has a few cattle.

It cost Shawnee county taxpayers \$6,130.74 to convict three State House bond shufflers, but was worth it.

Wyandotte county's poor farm is largely self-supporting—even has its own country-cured hams and bacon.

Crop yields were smaller in Kansas last year than in 1932, but the farmers got 16% million dollars more for them.

A Jersey cow has produced four calves within 18 months on the B. C. Lindsey farm, Winchester. Two sets of twins.

Both Kansas senators, Capper and McGill, voted for Philippine independence, which is finally to be achieved in 10 years.

Oats smut costs Cowley county farmers almost \$15,000 annually, county agent Yost figures. Almost as much as bandits get.

Fifty thousand acres of Sumner county wheat land under contract, will grow no wheat this summer. Sumner does its part.

An average of 6,500 letters are mailed daily by the Wichita Land Bank which is more conservative in making loans.

In the last 9 months, gas tax collections in Kansas have increased \$602,082. This and more too, used to go to the oil bootleggers.

The largest letter ever sent thru the Winfield post office, was mailed in March and took \$10.08 worth of stamps. It contained documents.

Let it be recorded that in one of the worst years in Kansas history, 43 per cent of the state's property taxes had been paid by January 20.

A team of grade Belgians has been sold by Joseph Precek of Cuba, to Norris Brothers, Belleville farmers, for \$250. They were that good.

Next year's license plates for Kansas cars will be black and orange, but

for seeing purposes it will be hard to beat this year's combination.

A Smith county farmer keeps his mules until they die. When one dies its harness is stored away and never used afterward. There's sentiment for you.

In Anderson county, Emerson M. Hines, is completing his 45th year on the Mt. Pleasant school board, and has served in every office except that of teacher.

About 150 bushels of high-grade sweet potatoes were destroyed when fire partly burned the potato storehouse on Jacob Hale's farm in Wyandotte county.

The fly in the ointment just now is that farm hands seem to want the CWA scale of 40 cents an hour, and the farmers cannot pay them off from the U. S. Treasury.

Kansas Methodists oppose any form of state liquor licensing for Kansas. The 200,000 Methodists in Kansas are asked to support only persistent dry candidates for office.

A dollar bill with a slip of paper bearing the words "a mistake," is puzzling D. O. Watts of Winfield, who received it in a letter. It's a good dollar, no mistake about that.

Sixteen Doniphan tobacco growers will receive \$20 an acre for reducing their tobacco acreage one-third. Meanwhile the consumer is working nobly to consume the surplus.

The state institutions have decreased their expenditures \$206,136.46 in the last 6 months, compared with the same months a year ago. Does that account for the exodus from the penitentiary?

One of this country's best pistol shots is Lieutenant Charles Densford who entered the army from Kansas. Three times he has shot 299 out of a possible 300. Prohibition to blame for that, too.

The season's worst farm fire destroyed 18 Jersey cows, barns, silo, milking machine, truck, auto, farm implements, grain and hay on Frank Norrie's farm in Nemaha county. Almost a total loss.

Where Philco Is Living

THE correct address of Philco Battery and Radio, is 2020 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo. Philco is announcing a revolutionary set—an all-wave, battery-operated, farm set. It will get several foreign countries, such as England, Germany and South America, and bring in their programs well. Philco radio offers an all-wave log-book that is free for the asking.

Feed Bottle Lambs Often

IN raising an orphan lamb on a bottle, feed it several times a day at the start. Reduce gradually so by the time the lamb is 6 weeks old, 3 or 4 times a day will be enough. Lambs always should have access to a creep where ground grain is provided.

Lonesome Ranch

(Continued from Page 10)

of losing him, somehow feeling the necessity for companionship, and strangely perturbed over the fact that there was no light of any description to greet her arrival.

Krell did not speak. When he reached the ranch-house, he went toward a lean-to at the rear and vanished—Eleanor knew he had gone into the lean-to to hang up the harness, and she waited, oppressed with a strange dread that she would not have known how to express.

KRELL did not long remain invisible; he presently reappeared, walked toward her, and took her gently by an arm.

"Kind of dark here, eh?" he said. "Seems nobody waited up for us." He moved toward the center of the ranch-house, barely touching her arm, seeming to give promise of continuing to be the gentleman he had proved himself to be thus far.

"Mr. Gordon didn't get back?" said Eleanor. She was aware of the slight quaver in her voice, tho she had tried to make it steady.

Evidently Krell noticed it; it seemed to her that he bent his head and peered

at her. She could feel the laughter in his eyes, tho she could not see it.

"Seems there's nobody here," he said. "Well, they've left us lots of room to get acquainted in."

He laughed then, aloud, and there was something in the sound of it that made the girl cringe and hold back momentarily. But in the next instant she had reassured herself by remembering that Gordon had mentioned Krell in his letter; and certainly Gordon would not have sent the man if he were unreliable.

She went forward again, Krell still holding her arm. She stood silent as Krell halted before a door and threw it open; and then she waited, dreading, trying to fight down her fears; on the verge of refusing to go into the house with Krell, and yet afraid, mortally afraid, of his laughter should she refuse.

She saw him enter, heard him stumbling about inside; and at last saw a match flare, with Krell outlined in a dully radiant circle as he applied the match to a kerosene lamp.

Then he turned and faced her, smiling.

"Coming?" he invited.

TO BE CONTINUED

FARMERS MARKET

RATES 6 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 3 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 3 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

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RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting such advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment, but our responsibility ends with such action.

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Forms close 10 days in advance.

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| 12..... | .96 | 2.88 | 20..... | 1.60 | 4.80 |
| 13..... | 1.04 | 3.12 | 21..... | 1.68 | 5.04 |
| 14..... | 1.12 | 3.36 | 22..... | 1.76 | 5.28 |
| 15..... | 1.20 | 3.60 | 23..... | 1.84 | 5.52 |
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Mo. Accredited, Hatchery Board Blood-tested (Antigen Method) for B. W. D. and all reactors removed. 100% arrival. Prepaid. Per 100 White-Br-Bf. Leg. Anc. & Hy ass'd., \$6.30
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R. C. White, Silver, Golden Wyandottes., 6.50
Mammoth Lt. Bra. Wht. Giants, Wht. Lang., 7.50
Free Cat. explaining 2 wk. replacement guar.
Compliance Certificate Number 566
Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

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Ten leading varieties—official A. P. A. registered-approved flocks. Satisfied customers in 27 states. We can please you too. Bank references. Interesting literature free.
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Priced right from \$6.50 up. Big English Leghorns and 14 other breeds. Buy from a hatchery that guarantees satisfactory chicks and get a square deal. Compliance certificate 918.
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AAA PROFIT BRED CHICKS AT LOWEST prices with guarantee that replaces losses first 2 weeks at 1/2 price. Customers report outstanding profits from our unusual record layers. Immediate-future delivery. AAA grade Single Comb, big type White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, all \$6.30 per 100. AAA Grade Supreme Quality add 14c per chick. Easy terms—\$1 per 100. Balance COD plus postage. Cash with order—prepaid to second zone. Add 50c per 100 outside second zone. Order from this ad. Free literature. Compliance Certificate 6924.
Missouri Poultry Yards, Route 13, Holden, Mo.

MOTHER BUSH CHICKS HAVE PROVEN satisfactory with customers in 40 states for years. Bred for eggs and profits. 20 varieties \$6.30 up including Minorcas, Brahmas, Silver Wyandottes, Langshans, White, Buff Orpingtons, White, Black Giants, White, Buff Barred Rocks, Anconas, Buff, Brown, White Leghorns, Reds. Send no money. Prompt shipments COD. New catalog, new prices, astounding special offers today. Bush Hatchery, Dept. 200, Clinton, Mo.

MAKE BIGGER PROFITS WITH CHICKS from Bagby's Record Layers. 1932 World's champions 317.8 egg average per hen; 1933 champions official, Murphyboro, Ill.; and both Missouri contests; livability guarantee protects against loss first 2 weeks; big discounts on early orders; low prices; leading varieties and sex-guaranteed chicks; free catalog. Bagby Poultry Farm, Box 508, Sedalia, Mo.
BUY STEINHOFF'S QUALITY CHICKS. All flocks tested for B. W. D. Agglutination Method, and reactors removed since Dec 1, 1933. Also culled for standard disqualifications, high egg production, health and vitality. Crossbred or pure bred pullets, 85% guarantee. Circular free. Prices from \$6.30 per 100 up, prepaid. Compliance Certificate No. 69. Steinhoff & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

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KANSAS ACCREDITED CHICKS. BLOOD- tested 5 years. Tested for B. W. D. by rapid blood serum. 12,500 weekly, 8 varieties. 1000 Leghorns \$66.50; Heavies \$69.00. Buff Minorcas, hatched from only State Accredited flock in Kansas, \$8.00 per 100. F. O. B. Hays, Kansas. Compliance Certificate No. 96. The Hays Hatchery (Brumitt's) Hays, Kan.

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THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS HAVE turned to hatchery chicks. Ten breeds, including White Giants, White Langshans, White and Buff Minorcas. Monarch Hatcheries, Hamilton, Mo., Box 10.

BLOODTESTED BABY AND STARTED Chicks from inspected flocks, tested for Pullet with whole blood agglutination under a Kansas Permit. Prices reasonable. Rupp Hatcheries, Dept. E, Ottawa, Kan.

KANSAS SUNSHINE ACCREDITED CHICKS. Heavy breeds \$7.50 per hundred. Leghorns \$7.00 per 100. Manufacturers of Just Feeds. Low prices for poultry supplies. Barton County Hatchery, Great Bend, Kan.

CHIX FROM B. W. D. TESTED FLOCKS. AN- tigen Method. Personal supervision. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Leghorns, \$6.30 postpaid. Fortner's Hatchery, Butler, Mo. Compliance 3750.

PULLED OR COCKEREL CHICKS, GUAR- anteed on crossbreeds and certain pure-breeds. BWD Agglutination tested. Catalog free. Tindell's Hatchery, Box 101, Burlingame, Kan. Permit No. 1524.

NEVADA HATCHERY CHICKS. LEADING breeds, strong, healthy chicks. Fair prices, square deal. Send today for free circular and prices. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

WHITE LANGSHANS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, White Minorcas, Rhode Island Whites, Buff Orpingtons and other breeds. Good quality, fair prices. Wells Hatchery, Lyons, Kan.

CHICKS BRED FOR EGGS AND PROFITS. 20 best breeds, \$6.50 up. Send no money. We ship promptly COD. Write Bush Greene County Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

CHICKS—BWD TESTED ANTIGEN METHOD. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langshans, Leghorns, Anconas \$6.30 postpaid. Ivyvine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS FROM FLOCKS BWD Antigen tested by Dr. Cottrell. Heavies \$6.50-100. Leghorns \$6.30-100 FOB. Thomas Hatchery, Eldorado, Kan.

ARKANSAS VALLEY POULTRY FARM, Canon City, Colorado. Anconas, extra large, extra quality White Leghorns. Bred on our farm. Write for catalog.

CHICKS. KANSAS ACCREDITED. AGGLU- tination BWD tested. \$6.40 at hatchery. \$6.90 prepaid. All breeds. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan. Compliance Certificate No. 81.

REDS, LEGHORNS, ANCONAS, ROCKS, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$6.80 per 100. White Jersey Giants \$7.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

AAA GRADE OZARK CHICKS; ALL BREEDS, officially bloodtested. Catalogue free. Missouri State Hatchery, Joplin, Mo.

BABY CHICKS, HIGHEST QUALITY AND low price. Write White Hatchery, Route 4, North Topeka.

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ALL BREEDS: GET MY PRICES BEFORE you buy. Chicken Bill, Abilene, Kan.

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QUALITY UNEXCELLED DEWLAP TOU- louse Geese. Show stock. Giant Bronze Turkey Eggs 30c. Extra large Pekin, 12 eggs \$1.00. White Leghorn, \$3.00-100. Joe Kantack, Greenleaf, Kan.

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LIGHT BRAHMAS: EXHIBITION COCKER- els \$2.50. Standard cockerels \$1.75. Hatching eggs \$3.50 hundred, \$7.00 case. Wm. Schrader, Shafter, Kan.

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DARK CORNISH BLOODTESTED EGGS \$3.00- 100, prepaid. Sadie Melia, Bucklin, Kan.

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WHITE GIANTS; BLACK GIANTS; BUFF Minorcas; Lakenvelders. Chicks. Eggs. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

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BIG ENGLISH LEGHORN

Chicks. We really have them. Large bodied layers of big white eggs. Direct Importers of Barron's best blood lines. Satisfied customers in 27 states. We can please you too. Bank references. Write for "The Proof" free. Bartlett Poultry Farm, R. 5, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

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HOLLYWOOD STRAIN; PEDIGREED PEN. Females from 250-323 R. O. P. egg dams. Males from 290-323 egg dams. Eggs 4 1/2c; \$14.50 per 30 dozen case. Cockerels same breeding. \$2.00 up. Joe. Fluginger, Sterling, Kan.

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BOOTH'S SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA blood tested eggs 10c above market. Also chicks. Edw. Schmidt, Axtell, Kan.

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EGGS FROM ACCREDITED GRADE A, BWD tested. Mated to cockerels from 200 egg hens, \$3.50-100. We pay transportation. Wm. C. Mueller, R. 4, Hanover, Kan.

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CERTIFIED WHITE ROCKS. BLOODTESTED. \$2.50-100; \$7.50 case; Pen \$1.50-15. Mrs. Harsch, Madison, Nebr.

FARM HATCHED. PURE BRED WHITE Rock Chicks of proven quality. Flora Larson, Petrolia, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, BLOODTESTED, 100 EGGS \$3.00. Will Puckett, Narka, Kan.

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PHEASANTS! PHEASANTS! PHEASANTS! Large Type Ringneck Pheasants. Now booking orders for hatching eggs. Limited supply of mature birds for breeding purposes. Prices on request. Ida's Pheasantry, 1715 West St., Topeka, Kansas.

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BIG, DARK, SINGLE COMB REDS. MAINLY yearling hens. Eggs with fertility guarantee, \$3.00 per 100, \$5.00 per 200 prepaid. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, EXHIBITION, PRO- duction. Eggs, Chicks. Circular. Littrell's Red Yard, Beatrice, Nebr., Box A.

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RAISE GOOD COCKERELS FROM OUR Silver Wyandotte eggs. Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Kan.

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PUREBRED SILVERLACED AND PART- ridge Wyandottes. Silver Spangled Hamburgs; Cockerels \$1.00; Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. S. A. Kelley, Livonia, Mo.

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STOVER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES. B.W.D. Tested seven consecutive years plate serum agglutination. Dr. Coon. Compliance certificate No. 317. Free range flock. Eggs \$2.75-100; chicks \$7.00-100. Both prepaid. W. W. Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, CHOICE STOCK. Eggs 100-\$5.00. Pens prepaid, 15 for \$4.00. Mrs. Skov, Riverdale, Nebr.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH- ing eggs, \$2.00 per 100. Philip Wagner, Star Route, Otis, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. BIG, healthy purebreds. Eggs, with fertility guarantee, 18c, \$16.00 per hundred prepaid. Thirty years a breeder of good turkeys and guaranteed eggs. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

EDGEWOOD BIG BREAST BRONZE TUR- keys. College stock crossed. Entire '33 flock retained nearly double market price. Eggs 15c till May 1, then 10c. Edgewood Ranch, Grantville, Kan.

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BIG BRONZE POULTS, QUALITY BRED, sturdy, fast growing, astonishingly profitable. Only 30c. Great Western Hatchery, Compliance Certificate 2093, Salina, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$3.00- \$4.00. Hens, \$1.75-\$2.00. Moundview Turkey Farm, Fowler, Kan.

WOLFE FARM—MAMMOTH BRONZE Poults. Eggs. Elsie Wolfe, LaCygne, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS. MRS. Walter Frogge, Hickman Mills, Mo.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 15c EACH, PRE- paid. Sadie Melia, Bucklin, Kan.

GOLDBANK BRONZE TOMS, 25 LBS, \$4.00. Annie Hoffman, Ulysses, Kan.

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LEGHORN BROILERS, EGGS, POULTRY wanted. Coops loaned free. "The Copes" Topeka

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AUTOMATIC INCUBATORS, ALL CAPAC- ities, exceptional bargains. New, factory crated, freight prepaid. Special Dico double walled, 250 egg, \$14.00. Big values in many sizes. Write today. Automatic Incubator Company, Delaware, Ohio.

AUTOMATIC INCUBATORS—PRICES SLASH- ed. 125 egg capacity \$14.95; 175—\$16.95; 250—\$20.95; 375—\$27.50; 500—\$32.50; 750—\$52.75; 1000—\$68.50. F. O. B. Wichita. Neal-Youngmeyer Hardware, 738 N. Main, Wichita, Kan.

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ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES. SPECIAL prices this spring. Breeders for 20 years. List 5 cents. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

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The Hoovers—

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—By Parsons



SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

Genuine Korean
Lespedeza Clover Seed
For Sale

At \$6 per 100 pounds, sacked and ready for shipment.
This seed is from the 1933 crop and was grown 26 miles north of Kansas City, Mo., in Clinton County. Plant seed grown in this climate for best results. This is the Genuine Korean Lespedeza that grows 2 1/2 feet high—will make 1 1/2 tons of fine hay per acre. A wonderful soil builder. Will grow on any kind of soil without liming or fertilizing.

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Plants—Best That Grow

Varieties too numerous to mention here. Write for price list.
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FROST-PROOF CABBAGE, EACH BUNCH fifty mossed, labeled variety name: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200-75c; 300-1.00; 500-1.25; 1000-2.00. Onions: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, postpaid: 500-1.25; 1000-1.50; 5000-5.00. Tomato, large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with variety name: Livingstone Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earliana, Gulf State, Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100-50c; 200-75c; 300-1.00; 500-1.50; 1000-2.50. Pepper, mossed and labeled: Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, postpaid: 100-75c; 200-1.00; 500-2.00; 1000-3.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

50 HARDY FLOWERS PREPAID \$2. THEY live over winter. Well rooted thirty young plants, labeled: 2 each. Blue Nepeta, Silvery Artemisia, Baby's Breath, Pink Phlox, Columbine, Dwarf Sedum, Blue Veronica, Aromatic Thyme, Hardy Verbena, Lavender Chetina, Bouquet Delphinium, Blue Ageratum, Silk Grass, Rosy Saponaria, Purple Pumila Dwarf Aster, Chrysanthemum, Hardy Snapdragon, Sweet Menthia, Passion Flower, Vinca Blue-Eyes, Allium Burbanki, Purple Vervain, Sweet Violet, Phalaris Variegata, Weaver Nurseries, Wichita, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: CERTIFIED. Large, vigorous Ozark grown. Dunlap, Aroma, Blakemore, Klondike, Missionary, Excelsior, Premier, Cooper and Gandy. Prices either variety or assorted as wanted by insured parcel post prepaid, 250-1.00, 500-1.50, 1000-2.75. Genuine Mastodon or Progressive everbearing, 100-75c. Special: 100 Progressive and 100 Aroma or Dunlap 1.00. Everything postpaid, moss packed, prompt shipment and satisfaction guaranteed. Wholesale prices on larger quantities. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stilwell, Okla.

TOMATO, CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS. Large, stalky, field grown, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed, varieties labeled: Tomatoes: Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone, Early Jewel, 300-75c; 500-1.00; 1000-1.75. Cabbage: all varieties, same price tomatoes. Onions: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish, pencil size, 500-55c; 1000-1.10; 3000-3.00. All postpaid. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

RELIABLE GEORGIA GROWN FROSTPROOF Cabbage and Onion Plants. Wakefields, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Flat Dutch, Bermuda, Valencia, Prizetaker Onions, 500-65c; 1000-1.00. Tomato plants ready April 15. Field grown Earliana, Bonny Best, Marglobe, Baltimore, 500-80c; 1000-1.50. Also Lettuce, Beet, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Pepper plants. Write for descriptive price list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

PLANT ASSORTMENT—200 FROSTPROOF Cabbage, 200 Onions, 200 Tomatoes, 25 Peppers, 25 Egg Plants, Cauliflower or Broccoli all postpaid \$1.00. Mixed as wanted, 200-60c; 500-1.00; 1000-1.75; 5000-7.50 postpaid. Leading varieties. Large, tough, hand selected. Damp moss at roots. Packed in ventilated cardboard containers. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

BUY OUR CERTIFIED TOMATO PLANTS and Cabbage plants, from high germinating and disease free seeds. Millions ready, shipping daily. Cabbage: Golden Acre, Wakefield, Copenhagen, Ball Head, and Dutch, 85c-100c; 10,000 up 75c. Tomatoes: Earliana, John Baer, Chalks Jewel, Marglobe and Baltimore, \$1.25-1.00; 10,000 up \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Burgess & Owens Plant Company, Pembroke, Ga.

MILLION READY APRIL 1st. CABBAGE: Wakefields, Copenhagen, Succession, 1000-1.50; 500-1.00. Tomato, ready April 20th. Baltimore, Marglobe, Earliana, 1000-1.75; 500-1.00 delivered. Kentucky tomato plants ready May 15th. Pepper: Ruby King, World Beater, 100-75c. Safe arrival guaranteed. Frank Patterson, Hawesville, Kentucky.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: GOVERNMENT inspected, new ground grown. Blakemore \$1.25 per thousand; Aroma, Gandy, Dunlap \$1.50; Premier \$2.00. 300 plants, above varieties, postpaid, \$1.00; 100 plants, postpaid 50c. Fifteen leading varieties cheapest in twenty years. Catalog and complete planting guide free. Phil Weaver, Fayetteville, Ark.

CERTIFIED PLANTS, WELL ROOTED FROST-PROOF Cabbage: Wakefields, Dutch, Copenhagen, 100-10c; 300-1.00; 500-1.25; 1000-1.75; 5000-7.50. Onions: Wax, Bermuda, Prizetaker, Danvers, Sweet Spanish, 500-65c; 1000-1.00. Prepaid, prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Randle Riddle Plant Farms, Mount Pleasant, Texas.

PLANTS, PLANTS, PLANTS. SIXTEEN NEW and standard varieties of Strawberries. Clean, certified stock, fresh dug to order. Genuine Premier \$3.50 thousand. Dunlap \$2.50. Mastodon \$6.00. Belmar, Chesapeake \$4.00. (250 at 1000 rate.) Complete list Raspberries, etc. free. South Shore Nurseries, Sawyer, Mich.

50 GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS PREPAID \$2. Rare collection, new, popular, named varieties, including descriptive list and cultural directions. Hardy "mums" are liked by all; gorgeous display of many colored blooms last long after most flowers are gone. Weaver Nurseries, Wichita, Kan.

VIRGINIA SOYBEANS \$1.85, LAREDO \$2.65, Mungbeans \$2.75, Newera Cowpeas \$1.85, Clay \$1.85, Braham \$2.50, Sudan \$2.50, German Millet \$1.75, Hegari \$1.00, Grohoma \$1.00, Cane \$1.25, Seed Corn \$1.50, Korean Lespedeza \$1.75, Redtop \$1.50; all per bushel, FOB Jasper, Mo. Over Webb.

PLANT BARGAIN: SEND NO MONEY. PAY postman. Hand selected, large, strong plants, roots mossed, satisfaction guaranteed. Frost-proof Cabbage: Onions, Tomatoes, 100-40c; 500-1.75c; 1000-1.25c; 5000-5.00c. Pepper, Eggplants, 100-50c; 1000-1.50c. Texas Plant Co., Jacksonville, Tex.

RED CLOVER \$7.00, ALFALFA \$5.00, SCARIFIED Sweet Clover \$3.00, Timothy \$3.50. Mixed Timothy and Alsike or Red Clover \$4.50. All per bushel. Korean Lespedeza \$6.00 per 100 lbs. Grimm Alfalfa \$5.00 bu. Catalog and samples free. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

PLANT COLLECTION—200 FROSTPROOF Cabbage, 200 Onions, 200 Tomatoes, 25 Peppers, 25 Egg Plants, Cauliflower or Broccoli all postpaid \$1.25; substitution allowed. Quick shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. United Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONION AND TOMATO plants, 200-60c; 500-80c; 1000-1.50. Pepper and Eggplants, 100-50c; 500-1.50; 1000-2.50. Porto Rico Potato Plants, \$2.00-1000. All postpaid. Hamby Plant Co., Valdosta, Ga.

PLANTS: GARDEN COLLECTION, 550 FROST-PROOF Cabbage, Onions, Tomatoes, Pepper, Eggplant, mixed as wanted: \$1.00. Postpaid. Large, strong plants, moss packed, satisfaction guaranteed. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONIONS, TOMATOES and Pepper, 200-60c; 300-75c; 500-1.00; 1000-1.75; 5000-7.50, prepaid. Express collect \$1.00 per 1000. Any varieties, prompt shipment. Troup Plant Co., Troup, Texas.

STRAWBERRIES, YOUNGBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, GRAPES, WHITE PHIL WEAVER, Fayetteville, Arkansas, for free catalog and complete planting guide. Fifteen leading varieties. Cheapest in twenty years.

200 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 ONIONS, 100 Tomatoes, 25 Pepper, 25 Eggplants or Cauliflower, all \$1.00 postpaid. All varieties moss packed, prompt shipment. Smith County Plant Co., Troup, Texas.

IMPROVED KLONDYKE, DUNLAP, GANDY, Missionary \$1.00-1000; Aroma \$1.10. State inspected, moss packed, labeled containers, extra well rooted, satisfaction guaranteed. A. B. Jones, Mulberry, Ark.

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED-CORN, OATS, sorghum, judan, soybeans, flax, alfalfa, sweet clover, lespedeza. For list of growers write Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED, \$6.00; GRIMM ALFALFA \$8.00. Sweet Clover \$3.60, Red Clover \$8.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Track Concordia, Kansas. Seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

WHIPP PEAS \$2.50 BUSHEL, MIXED PEAS mostly Whipp \$2.10 bu. White, Brown or Speckled Crowders and Black Eye Peas \$2 lb. FOB cars Tulsa. Binding-Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

SPECIAL: 100 MASTODON, 75c DELIVERED. Klondike, Missionary, \$1.25 per thousand here. Free catalog on all leading Strawberries, Youngberry and Dewberry. Waller Bros., Judsonia, Ark.

SEED CORN, PRIDE OF SALINE, REID'S Yellow Dent, \$1.75 per bushel. Transportation prepaid up to 150 miles. My 27th year of corn breeding. O. J. Olsen, Horton (Brown Co.) Kansas.

BUDDIED PECAN AND WALNUT TREES, best hardy Northern varieties. Early and prolific bearers of large thin shelled nuts. Catalog free. Indiana Nut Nursery, Box 260, Rockport, Ind.

SPECIAL: 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 250 onions, all \$1.00 postpaid; single lots 200-60c; 500-1.00; 1000-1.75; 5000-7.50, any varieties, prompt shipment. Rusk Plant Co., Rusk, Texas.

FINE QUALITY HAND PICKED SEED CORN \$1.25 per bushel here. If interested write at once. Seed corn on specialty for 25 years. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

THREE MONTMORENCY CHERRY AND 2 York Imperial Apple Trees, 5 to 7 feet, for \$1.00, not prepaid. Write for rock bottom price list. The Kelsey Nurseries, St. Joseph, Mo.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—DUNLAP, 1000- \$3.00; 500-1.75; 100-60c. Concord Grapevines, twelve, \$1.00, postpaid. State inspected. Sam Parks, Brownville, Nebr.

SPECIAL: 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 Sweet Onions, 200 Marglobe Tomatoes, 100 head Lettuce plants for \$1.00 postpaid. Hallettsville Plant Farm, Hallettsville, Texas.

PURE, CERTIFIED, RECLEANED AND graded Alfalfa, Kafir; Western Black hull Kafir. Quotations upon request. Fort Hayes Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, KLONDYKE, Aroma, Blakemore, Missionary, Dunlap, \$1.25-1000. 25 Gandy free with order. V. P. Basham, Mountainburg, Ark.

FREE NEW CATALOG OF FROSTPROOF plants sent on request. Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants, 500-60c; 1000-1.00. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

13 PEACH TREES, 6 VARIETIES, OR 25 Concord or Campbell's Early Grape, or 14 Dahlias, postpaid \$1.00. John Kennedy, Box 441, Bentonville, Ark.

PAY THE POSTMAN. SEND NO MONEY. Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants. Leading varieties, 500-60c; 1000-95c. Albany Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

QUALITY KOREAN SEED, STATE TESTED, dodder free, \$5.60 per 100 lbs. Sericea (12087) certified, scarified, 57,000 seed for 50c. S. A. Hagler, Fulton, Ky.

LOOK, 250 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 300 Onions, all for \$1.00 prepaid, any varieties, orders filled day received. Central Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

C. O. D. SEND NO MONEY. FROSTPROOF Cabbage and Onion Plants. All varieties, 500-60c; 1000-95c. Prompt shipment. Georgia Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

TWO HUNDRED BLAKEMORE STRAWBER- ries \$1.25. Ten four feet Chinese Elm \$1.00. Other bargains. Greenwood County Nursery, Eureka, Kan.

200 GENUINE MASTODON EVERBEARING \$1.30; 1000 for \$4.75. 300 Blakemore or Aroma \$1.00. Good quality. Lone Beach Nursery, New Buffalo, Mich.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—100 MASTODON, 200 Beaver, \$2.00 prepaid. Ten varieties. Descriptive list. Des Moines Valley Nursery, Bonaparte, Iowa.

SEND NO MONEY. C.O.D. FROSTPROOF Cabbage and Onion Plants. All varieties now ready. 500-60c; 1000-1.00. Standard Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

CERTIFIED SEED: PRIDE OF SALINE CORN \$1.75 bushel. Blackhill Kafir and Atlas Sorgho \$1.50 per hundred. Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan, Kan.

SEED CORN, PURE IOWA GOLDMINE, GERM- ination 98%, \$1.25 bushel. Guaranteed. Free samples. Feigley Seed & Fruit Farm, Enterprise, Kan.

DORSETT, FAIRFAX STRAWBERRY Plants, \$1.25 hundred, prepaid. Circular free. Leading varieties. Soldner Farms, Farina, Illinois.

SUDAN \$5.35; SEEDED RIBBON, HONEY Drip Cane, \$2.75, here. Recleaned, pure. Texas Seed Company, Box 197, Amarillo, Texas.

SEED CORN, HAND PICKED, PRIDE OF SA- line, Kansas Sunflower, germination 98%, price \$1.25. B. F. Sidler, Enterprise, Kan.

STATE TESTED SEED, MIDLAND YELLOW Dent Corn, A. K. Soybeans, Atlas Sorgho. Premier Seed Farm, Garnett, Kan.

SPECIAL, 200 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND 600 Onion plants postpaid, \$1.00. Southwestern Plant Co., Mount Pleasant, Texas.

C.O.D. FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION Plants now ready. 500-60c; 1000-1.00. Farmers Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

THE PAWNEE ROCK NURSERY, KANSAS, sells nice plump Chinese Elm, 10 to 15 inches high, at \$3.00 per hundred.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA, CERTIFIED, DOD- der free. Latest quotations upon request. A. H. Hermance, Norborne, Mo.

100 GENUINE MASTODON 75c; 500-\$3.00, 1000-\$5.00, postpaid. Free catalog. Allenbach Nursery, New Buffalo, Mich.

CANE, PROSO MILLET, SEED CORN, SIMON Iossi, Alliance, Nebr.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

IMPROVED YELLOW SEED CORN, HAND picked, \$1.00 bushel here. Loyd Madison, Everest, Kan.

SUDAN—WHEELER'S IMPROVED, GRASS type, pure, certified. Wheeler Farm, Bridgeport, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEED CORN, REID'S YELLOW Dent, Pride of Saline, Henry Bunck, Everest, Kan.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE CORN, \$1.50 per bushel. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

SEED CORN: REID'S AND 90 DAY RED, \$1.00 per. Lapid's Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

GROHOMA, MAIZE, CORN, LIMA AND PINTO Beans. Hiram Linard, Olney Springs, Colo.

STAADT'S PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN, Certified. Harold E. Staudt, Ottawa, Kan.

QUALITY SEEDS, ATLAS SORGO, PRIDE OF Saline Corn. John Fisher, Bazaar, Kan.

THE PAWNEE ROCK NURSERY, KANSAS, sells nice plump Chinese Elm 10 to 15 inches high at \$3.00 per hundred.

TOBACCO

LAST CHANCE SALE: REAL AIR CURED, hand picked, 3 year old Kentucky tobacco, rich and mellow, 10 lbs. common 50c; smoking 75c; chewing, No. 1, 95c; extra \$1.25. Guaranteed satisfaction. A. Meador, Askin, Ky.

TOBACCO POSTPAID, 2 YEARS OLD, MEL- low Red Leaf Chewing, guaranteed, 10 lbs. \$1.35; Smoking \$1.00. Flavoring recipe free. Albert Hudson, Dresden, Tenn.

SPECIAL—12 POUNDS GOOD RED LEAF chewing or smoking tobacco \$1.00. Pipe, formula and flavoring free. Farmers Tobacco Syndicate, Mayfield, Ky.

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KENTUCKY'S GUARANTEED RED LEAF Chewing and mild mellow Smoking, 10 pounds \$1.00. Recipe, knife free. Kentucky Farms, Murray, Ky.

POSTPAID: LONG RED TOBACCO, AGED in bulk, Chewing, 10 lbs. \$1.25. Smoking, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jack Buckley, Dresden, Tenn.

SPECIAL RED BURLEY SMOKING, BEST ten pounds \$1.50, second grade \$1.00. Pay when received. Reuben Jolly, Floral, Ky.

FARM MACHINERY

SPECIAL CLOSE-OUT PRICES. 2 JOHN Deere 40 C Tractor plow; 1 Leta Feed Mill No. 130 and elevator; 2 Tractor tandem discs; 2 Wagon boxes; 2 John Deere horse discs; 1 power take-off. Patrons Co-op Association, Cadmus, Rural delivery, Fontana, Kan.

NOTICE: FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS, Farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, rollers, tanks, well drills, plows. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

BETTER COMBINE CANVASES FOR AVERY Case, Deere, McCormick-Deering, Minneapolis, Oliver, Rumely, Catalog free. Hudson Machinery Co., Decatur, Ill.

WINDMILLS \$17.25. WRITE FOR LITERA- ture and special prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. KF, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE: 1930 BALDWIN COMBINE, USED two seasons. Good condition. Henry Berridge, Calhan, Colo.

AUTO-TRACTOR SUPPLIES

REMEMBER, IF YOU NEED ANY USED parts for your auto, truck or tractor. (Yes, we have it.) We are the largest auto wreckers in Western Illinois. We undersell the town. Call, write or wire. Elmwood Auto Wrecking Co., Inc., 540 Mulberry St., Galesburg, Illinois. Main 5994.

FARM LIGHT SUPPLIES

ALUMINUM PROPELLORS, GENERATORS, Batteries, instruments, etc. Sheldon Wind Electric Manufacturing Company, Nehawka, Nebr.

BATTERIES EDISON FARM LIGHT PLANT. Arthur Lundberg, Dist., 2028 South Broadway, Wichita, Kan.

IRRIGATION PUMPS

'IRRIGATION PUMPS' THAT ARE DEPEND- able at low cost. Let us send you literature. State proposition fully in first letter. Parma Water Lifter Company, Parma, Idaho. U. S. A.

FARM RADIOS

NEW 2-TUBE BATTERY RADIO. FREE SAM- ple offer. 20th Century Co., B-2354, Kansas City, Mo.

OLD GOLD WANTED

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, WATCHES, JEW- elry, 100%, full value paid day shipment received. Satisfaction guaranteed or shipment cheerfully returned. Licensed by United States Government. Information free. Chicago Gold Smelting & Refining Co., 546 Malters Bldg., Chicago.

HAY—ALFALFA

FOR SALE: PRAIRIE HAY AND ALFALFA. Reasonable. L. B. Platt, Gridley, Kan.

RABBITS

RAISE RABBITS AND MUSKRATS. LOWEST prices on breeding stock. Free magazine. Write Backyard Opportunities, Box 101, Littleton, Colo.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

DAIRYMEN—REPAIR PARTS FOR EMPIRE, Baltic, Olympic and Marvel Cream Separators; Elgin Brand milking machine rubber parts. Elgin Cash Milk Supply, Box 143, Elgin, Ill.

GRAVE MARKERS

\$12.00 BEAUTIFUL VICTORIA GRANITE grave markers; full size; lettered free; freight paid. Guaranteed. Granite Arts, Inc., Omaha, Nebr.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS: SMASH GO PRICES. SANTOS CO- fee 12c lb. 4-oz. Vanilla 8 1/4c. \$1.00 size Tonic 14c. Razor Blades 5 for 8 1/4c. 100 sticks Chewing Gum 12c. 150 other bargains. Experience unnecessary. Write Carnation Co., KF, St. Louis, Missouri.

"A SUR-SHOT" BOT AND WORM CAPSULES for horses. Worm Oil for pigs. Write for free booklet. Agents wanted. Fairview Chemical Company, Humboldt, South Dakota.

IF YOU WANT PROFIT, GOOD SELLER and repeater, write. Bo-Ko Co., Jonestown, Miss.

KODAK FINISHING

HOLLYWOOD PRINTS (BETTER THAN OR- dinary prints) Roll developed, printed and free enlargement 25c. Reprints 3c. Snapshot Finishers, Box 1806, Minneapolis, Minn.

PHOTO MIRRORS—BEAUTIFUL HAND COL- ored Photo Mirrors of your favorite pictures, 20c each; 2 for 35c (coin). Send negatives. Rays Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

SIX OR EIGHT EXPOSURE ROLL AND prints 25c. Also two large prints from your best negative. Universal Photo Service, Box 7, St. Paul, Minn.

ROLLS DEVELOPED—TWO PROFESSIONAL prints, 25c each. Rays Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

ROLL DEVELOPED, 8 PRINTS, OIL PAINTED enlargement, 25c. Prompt service. Work guaranteed. Janesville Film Service, C83, Janesville, Wis.

ENLARGEMENT FREE. EIGHT BRILLIANT border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

ROLLS DEVELOPED, ANY SIZE, 25c COIN, including two 5x7 enlargements. Club Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

10 FANCY BORDER PRINTS 25c. THE QUAR- ter Finishers, Dept. L, Kirksville, Mo.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

PATENT YOUR IDEA—OTHER MEN HAVE read and profited by our free book, "Patent Protection." Full explanation many interesting points to inventors and illustrates important mechanical principles. With book we also send free "Evidence of Invention" form. Prompt service, reasonable fees, deferred payments, thirty-five years experience. Avoid risk of delay. Write immediately to: Victor J. Evans & Co., Registered Patent Attorneys, 686 D. Victor Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—SMALL IDEAS MAY HAVE large commercial possibilities. Write immediately for information on how to proceed and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Clarence A. O'Brien, 150-L Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

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

BEE SUPPLIES

FACTORY PRICES ON BEES AND SUP- plies. Free catalog. Walter Kelley, Honna, La.

INTEREST TO WOMEN

QUILT PIECES—100 BIG, FAST COLOR prints 20c; 200 35c. Postpaid. Remnant Mart, Centralia, Illinois.

FOR THE TABLE

SPLIT PINTO BEANS, 50 LBS. \$1.35. FREIGHT prepaid in Kansas. Jackson Bean Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, FARMERS, AGE 18 TO 50, QUAL- ity for steady Government jobs. \$105-175 month. Write today for free information. Instruction Bureau, 187, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED: NAMES OF MEN DESIRING steady outdoor jobs; \$1,700-\$2,400 year; vacation; palm; parks; protect game. Write Mokane Institute, B-11, Denver, Colo.

TANNING

HIDES TANNED FOR HARNESS LEATHER. Make Fox chokers, \$5. Mount animals. Alma Tannery, Alma, Nebr.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

COWS LOSING CALVES PREMATURELY. (abortion) ruinous contagious disease, stopped quickly and permanently prevented, no matter what anyone tells you. Inexpensive, guaranteed. You cannot lose. Unparalleled record. Nonbreeding corrective included free. Remarkable references and official honors. Bellwood Farms, South Richmond, Virginia.

MISCELLANEOUS

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

INDEPENDENCE, SECURITY ASSURED. North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon farms. Bargain prices, easy terms. Descriptive literature, impartial advice. Mention state. J. W. Haw, 81 North Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

FARMS FOR RENT IN MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, MONTANA, IDAHO, WASHINGTON, and OREGON. Rents are cheaper and prices lower. Low low rates. Write for Free Book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 602, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Boars
the short legged kind. Also Brown Swiss Bulls.
HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

DUROO HOGS

AMERICA'S GREATEST MEAT
30 years a breeder of the shorter legged, easier feeding type Duroos. 35 choice serviceable boars. 30 bred sows and gilts. Fit for breeders, 4-H, farmers. Herd boars in service: Golden Model, North Star, Four Square, Mustang, Landlord, Monarch, Scher's Superba, Aristocrat. Send for breeding literature, photos. Shipped on approval. Immured, reg. Come or write me. W. R. HUSTON, American, Kan.

A NEW DEAL IN DUROOS
Fall boars shipped on approval. The old fashioned quick maturing kind. Approved by feeders of profitable hogs. Registered. Immured. Inspection invited.
Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HAMPSHIRE
25-Bred Gilts—25. Guaranteed Immured.
Quigley Hampshire Farm, St. Marys, Williamstown.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Kow Kreek Ayrshires
Bulls for sale from calves to mature sires. Out of dams with D. M. I. A. records from 400 to 500 lbs. fat. Also females of equal merit. Best of breeding and correct Ayrshire type.
FRED D. STRICKLER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

For Sale
BROWN SWISS CATTLE
Males and Females
G. D. SLUSS, R. 1, ELDORADO, KAN.

Brown Swiss Bulls
and bull calves. Also blocky Chester White boars.
HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNNYMEADE HOLSTEIN FARM
Two splendid bulls for sale, 18 months old and sired by our herd sire, Sir Dean Homestead. Also Ormsby. Out of dams with two-year-old butterfat records up to 505 lbs. fat. Nice individuals. Priced to sell.
C. L. E. Edwards, R. F. D. 2, Topeka, Kan.

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

Dressler's Record Bulls
From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 654 lbs. fat.
H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Prime Eagle of OZ
(A. J. C. C. 354450)
One of our proud little gentlemen with a lovely family behind him and great possibilities in front of him. Has been purchased by Mr. Howard Bean of McPherson, who with Mrs. Bean and family visited Rotherwood recently.

Prime Eagle, we hate to see you go, but you are going to a good home and we can get up to see you from time to time.
A. Lewis Oswald, Hutchinson, Kan.
Rotherwood Jerseys

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Retank Farms Milking Shorthorns
25 bulls from calves to 18 months old, from real two profit cows with as much beef as the dairy breeds. Prices \$40 to \$70 registered.
WARREN HUNTER, GENESIO, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Prospect Park Farms
SHORTHORNS
Bulls for sale: One three-year-old roan, two years two years old, 18 yearling bulls, reds and roans. Come and see them.
J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

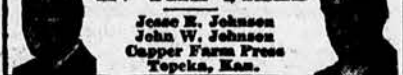
OUR ENTIRE 1932 CALF CROP
for sale. 20 open and bred heifers; a few choice bulls. Herd headed by G. F. Victorious by Sni-A-Bar Count. Settling Major by Scottish Glen.
E. C. Lacy & Sons, Miltonvale, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Two Splendid Bulls
15 months old and sired by my herd bull, New Prince 8th, by New Prince by Prince Domino. Splendid bulls and priced right.
BRUCE SAUNDERS, HOLTON, KAN.
1 Mile South of Town, Highway 75.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE
Worthmore
Polled Herefords
We have for sale 14 yearling bulls, 35 bull calves, nearly yearlings.
Georrandt Bros., Aurora, Kan. Worthmore

IN THE FIELD



The dates of the 1934 Hereford roundup sale at Kansas City, Mo., are April 9 and 10. The sale will be held as usual in the American Royal sale pavilion at the stockyards.

John Regier & Sons, Shorthorn breeders of Whitewater, report a greatly improved demand for young bulls. They maintain a breeding herd of about 35 cows and are looking forward to next season's shows.

Fred Chandler, Chariton, Ia., is advertising Belgian stallions in this issue of Kansas Farmer. In a letter just received he says that H. H. Hoffman and a party of friends visited his farm recently and bought a splendid Belgian stallion that will be in service at Mr. Hoffman's farm near Abilene this season.

Bert Powell reports that he recently conducted a very satisfactory sale for Erickson Bros., of Herndon, Kan., out in Rawlins county. The Ericksons are breeders of Poland China hogs, Hereford cattle and Percheron horses. They sold in this sale 34 Poland China bred gilts for an average of \$18.50 and the young Hereford bulls, all under one year averaged \$54.

Rotherwood Jerseys, owned by A. Lewis Oswald, Hutchinson, Kan., represent the best in breeding, individual merit and production. Mr. Oswald is a Hutchinson attorney and his Rotherwood Jersey farm joins town. He is always pleased to show interested parties his choice Jerseys. When you are in Hutchinson call him and if possible he will be glad to make an appointment with you to visit Rotherwood Jerseys.

C. Dunstone, Ness City, Kan., is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer a registered Red Polled bull coming four years old. The price at which he is offering him is very reasonable but very likely he is through with him and must sell him and replace him with another bull. If you are interested in a proven Red Polled Hereford you had better write Mr. Dunstone at once for particulars about breeding and anything else you want to know.

J. H. Taylor & Sons, Prospect Park Farms, Chapman, Kan., are breeders of registered Shorthorns and have advertised in Kansas Farmer for years and sold Shorthorns for breeding purposes all over Kansas and into Colorado. They are starting their advertisement again in this issue of Kansas Farmer and offering some nice young bulls at attractive prices. The farm is south of Chapman in Dickinson county. Address them at Chapman.

The Kansas Angus Breeders' Association have announced April 19 as the date of their ninth annual better livestock day. The meeting will be held at the home of Ralph Poland, eight miles southwest of Juntura, Or., for an exhibit of 100 true type Angus cattle, livestock judging contests; a lunch at noon featuring roast Angus beef and an afternoon speaking program. The better livestock day affair as usual is sponsored by the Angus breeders of Dickinson and Geary counties.

W. G. Buffington & Son held their 32nd annual sale of registered Shorthorns on the farm near Geuda Springs on March 20. Over 500 people attended. More interest was shown than in any sale held in past seasons. The Shorthorns averaged about \$60, many of them selling as calves. The demand was especially strong for good bulls and sows over a year old. Several going into Oklahoma. Duroc bred sows and draft horses sold equally as well. Buffingtons announce another sale to be held on the farm, March 19, 1935.

A proven sire is always a good buy if his get are what they ought to be. E. C. Quigley, owner of the Quigley Hampshire farms at Williamstown, bought from W. A. McPheters of Vinland, Kan., Hawkeye Junior, the Hampshire boar that sired Marvel Queen, reserve grand champion at the National in 1931 and 1932. He is not only a splendid individual but he is a sire of the kind that pork producers are looking for and the kind that wins in the show ring. Mr. Quigley is advertising some bred Hampshire gilts in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Same breeding as those that sold in his bred sow sale in February.

Dr. J. T. Axtell of Newton, Kan., will hold a dispersion sale of registered and high grade Guernsey and Holstein cattle on his farm adjoining town Monday, April 30. The offering will consist of 60 Guernseys and 20 Holsteins. 40 head in milk and 20 heavy springers. Dr. Axtell for many years has recognized the importance of production and followed the plan of close culling, the fact that the animal has a good pedigree was no reason for her staying on the farm. The grades were given preference if they were better producers. Dr. Axtell has bought and placed at the head of his herds some of the greatest bulls of both breeds.

Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kan., about a mile south of town on highway 75, is the owner of one of the really splendid small herds of registered Herefords to be found in the state. There are about 40 head in the herd. At the head of the herd is New Prince 8th. He is a son of New Prince who was sired by Prince Domino. This bull is not only a great individual and sire but he is certainly bred in the home of the splendid Hereford. Mr. Saunders is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer two splendid sons of this great sire that are 15 months old and they are themselves splendid individuals and are priced right. He also has a nice yearling son of this splendid bull he will sell.

The consolidation of the National Duroc Record Association and the American Record Association recently, will meet with the approval of Kansas Duroc folks. G. M. Shepherd, secretary of the Kansas Duroc Breeders' Association, says the consolidation will result in renewed interest in Duroc affairs. The offices of the United Duroc Record Association will be in the Duroc building, Peoria, Ill. P. J. Hanks is the secretary and B. R. Evans, promotion superintendent and editor of the association's breed paper, C. C. Strickland will continue as the association fieldman and representing the association's publication. Duroc breeders will profit by this step forward in Duroc affairs.

C. L. E. Edwards, Topeka, Kan., rural route 2, is the owner of a splendid little herd of registered Holsteins located on his farm about four miles south of Topeka on the 29th street road. His herd test for production for the year ending October 31, 1933, was an average of 150 pounds with 14 cows in the herd and on twice a day milkings. In 1932 the herd average was 381 pounds and in 1931 the average was 355 pounds. But the 1933 average is a good mark to shoot at for breeders over the state. The top cow made 595 pounds of fat. These are Red Book records as made by the Holstein-Friesian association. As made by the Holstein-Friesian association, Sunnymeade farm, the home of these splendid Holsteins, is really one of the show farms in the vicinity of Topeka. At present Mr. Edwards is offering for sale two splendid young bulls, 18 months old and sired by his herd sire, Dean Homestead Alice Ormsby and out of dams with two year old records up to 505 pounds of butterfat. They are very desirable young bulls and will be priced very reasonable.

Clay county is the owner of one of the real up to date fair grounds to be found in the state

outside of Topeka and Hutchinson and possibly Belleville. The fair grounds at Clay Center afford an ideal race track and new buildings to house livestock exhibits and there never was a better bunch of boosters to get back of their county fair than the business men of Clay Center. Wilbur Nell, general chairman of the committee for the chamber of commerce, has appointed a wide awake bunch of Clay Center business men to go into the details and make the Clay Center fair this fall second to no other in the state. The dates may be a little earlier this fall in order to attract better horse races.

Murrfield Farms is the home of Chester White hogs and has been for around a quarter of a century. Now it is the home of Brown Swiss cattle. Mr. Murr is starting his advertisements in this issue of Kansas Farmer, one advertising Chester White boars of the short legged, blocky kind and another advertising young Brown Swiss bull and bull calves. There are several reasons why the writer likes to advertise for Mr. Murr. Probably the most important of them is that he always succeeds in pleasing his customers. Another is that no school "mam" in Kansas can write as fine longhand as Henry Murr. I wish my old Oliver could do as well. Look up Mr. Murr's advertisements in this issue of Kansas Farmer and write him if you are interested.

The Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association will hold its fourth annual sale at the Stockyards in Wichita, Wednesday, April 25. The offering, consisting of 20 bulls and 15 females, have been selected from herds located in the territory where members are located. The purpose of these annual sales is to assemble for the buyers convenience dependable breeding animals. The large number of consignors makes it

Emporia, Kan., 3-6-34.
I am writing to let you know that I am sold out of turkeys and orders are still coming in so there is no need of publishing my advertisement the second time. Thanks to you folks.—Mrs. J. T. Wiley.

possible to make up a worthwhile offering of good cattle with good breeding and at moderate cost for both seller and buyer. The cattle are always offered in good breeding form and not excessively fitted. Hans Regier of Whitewater, secretary and sales manager, has issued a catalog of the sale. Write him for a copy. The annual business meeting of the association will be held at 11 a. m. the morning of the sale.

Fred Laptad's 43rd hog sale, as in the past, featuring registered Poland China and Duroc boars and gilts will be held at the Laptad Stock Farm, two miles north of Lawrence, Kan., Thursday, April 19. Breeders and farmers have learned to depend on this annual sale for their boars and gilts and are always sure of the best of treatment and breeding stock that is right in every particular. These Laptad Stock Farm sales have become in recent years of importance in many ways to farmers and stockmen. They are more in the nature of a big field day for those who attend. Seed corn will be on sale all day and other field seeds as well. It is a day well spent. The nice hog and seed catalog is ready to mail right now. Better send your name and address to The Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan., and receive your copy by return mail.

Public Sales of Livestock

Guernsey Cattle
April 30—J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan.
May 29—The Southeast Kansas Guernsey Cattle Breeders' Association. Sale at Glencliffe farm, Independence, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
April 30—J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
April 25—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale at the stock yards, Wichita, Kan. Hans E. Regier, Secretary and Sale Manager, White Water, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
April 19—Laptad stock farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
Oct. 11—Laptad stock farm, Lawrence, Kan.

April 19—Laptad stock farm, Lawrence, Kan.

43rd HOG SALE

Thurs., April 19

Polands and Durocs
Boars and Gilts

LAPTAD STOCK FARM

Lawrence, Kansas

(Send for Catalog)

RED POLLED CATTLE

Reg. Red Polled Bull
coming four years old. Price \$60. Write for full description.
C. DUNSTONE, NESS CITY, KAN.

Yearling Bulls For Sale
We offer for immediate sale a few yearling bulls and heifers.
W. E. BOSS & SON, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

12 Red and Roan Bulls
from 6 to 18 months old. Out of mature dams and sired by Stella's Red King, one of the best Polled Shorthorn bulls ever brought to Kansas.
Harry Bird, Albert (Barlow County), Kansas

Polled Shorthorns \$30 to \$70
10 bulls, also females for sale. Three delivered 100 miles free. Royal Clipper and Grassland Promoter heads our herd.
Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

BELGIAN HORSES

Sorrel and Roan Belgians
Registered Belgian stallions, three-year-olds and up, ready for heavy service. Cheapest Sorrels with Flaxen mane and tail; some extra good colored Strawberry Horses. The kind that give the best money-making draft horses for the farmer.
FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IA.

PERCHERON HORSES

Master Percherons
Choice 3 year old stallions \$200 to \$350. A few mares in foal and broke. Save by seeing our horses before buying.
J. C. DELL & SON, BEATRICE, NEB.
Location Southeastern Nebraska.

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

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

Dispersal Guernsey Sale

Sale on Dr. Axtell Farm in Northwest Part of Newton, Kansas

Monday, April 30

60 Head of Guernseys—20 Head of Holsteins—Reg. and High Grade
40 head milking and 20 head heavy springers. 8 Guernsey Bulls from calves to mature sires, including a son of Maid's May Royal and strong in the blood of Langwater Uncas.
Many good heifer calves. Most of the cows have D. M. I. A. records.
This herd is the result of many years of careful breeding with the best sires and culling all low-producing animals.
This herd has been T. B. and Blood tested within the past year. For catalog, address

DR. J. T. AXTELL, NEWTON, KANSAS
Auctioneer: Boyd Newcom. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer

4th Annual Spring Sale—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n

Sale at the Stock Yards

Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, April 25

The cattle in the sale are selections from the leading herds of the territory.

35 Lots, 20 Bulls, 15 Females

Many are cows with calves at foot, choice bred and open heifers.

Breeders Consigning Cattle to the Sale:

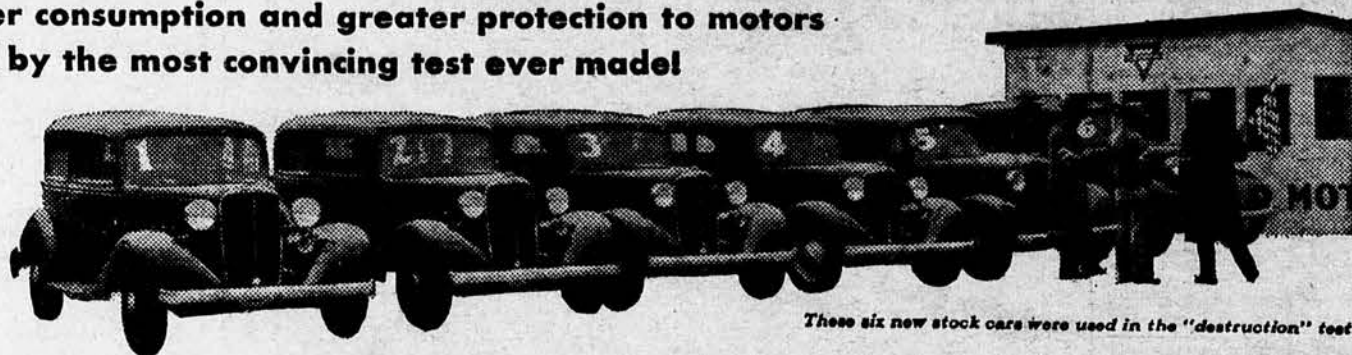
L. C. Watts & Son, Cassoday
A. K. Snyder, Winfield
C. L. White, Arlington
L. E. Thomas & Son, Wellington
Edd Markee, Petwin
John Regier & Sons, Whitewater
Walter A. Hunt, Arkansas City
McIlrath Bros., Kingman
E. G. Hartner, Clay Center
Earl J. Matthews, Wichita
Walter Owen, Wichita
R. L. Rach, Tarned
W. A. Young, Clearwater
W. G. Buffington & Son, Geuda Springs
J. E. Regier, Whitewater
Fred C. Freese, Bayaville

Some exceptionally choice pedigrees will be found in this sale.
For the sale catalog, address Hans E. Regier, Secretary and Sales Manager, Whitewater, Kan.

Boyd Newcom and C. W. Cole, Auctioneers
Annual association meeting will be held in the Exchange Building, 11 o'clock a. m.
—Walter A. Hunt, Arkansas City, President.

CONOCO INTRODUCES A Remarkable new MOTOR OIL

Its lower consumption and greater protection to motors
proved by the most convincing test ever made!



These six new stock cars were used in the "destruction" test.

THIS new oil has a tremendously increased "film strength"—and a penetrative oiliness to always protect your motor. The "Hidden Quart" never leaves a dry spot or a bearing without lubrication—it resists dilution—and eliminates much trouble caused by carbon and sludge.

New and Improved Conoco Germ-Processed Motor Oil excels in the most convincing test ever made, under the supervision of the Contest Board, American Automobile Association.

MANY "new" oils are presented to you without proof of claims made for them. You have to "test" them at your own expense.

In presenting New and Improved Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil you are furnished facts of performance. You will at once be convinced of the direct value of this new oil. A test so dramatic, so honest, that it will go down in history!

This test was held at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. The Contest Board of the American Automobile Association supervised all details, thus assuring an unbiased opinion. Six new regular stock cars were delivered direct to them. They tested and measured each to obtain an equal condition in all.

Six brands of motor oil, of the same S. A. E. grade, were used. Five of them, all purchased by the AAA on the open market, were nationally known, widely recognized leaders. The other one was New and Improved Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil. All cars were then carefully broken in for 2500 miles.

Five quarts, a new and complete fill, were put in each car and the crankcases sealed. Then the real battle for supremacy began. The cars were driven for as long as the motors continued to operate. Started equally, they were driven as far as they would go—completely ruined—run dry and cracked up.

Here are the results: Oil No. 4 quit at 1713.2 miles; Oil No. 6 quit at 1764.4 miles; Oil No. 5 wrecked the motor at 1815.9; Oil No. 1 ceased its lubricative protection at 2266.8 miles; and Oil No. 3 at 3318.8 miles.

New and Improved Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil carried on to a total 4729 miles! Over three thousand miles farther than the first oil to go out, and over fourteen hundred miles farther than the final oil of the five!

It is the Germ Processing principle, only used by Conoco, that won the test. This "Hidden Quart" that lubricates all parts at all times—that stays up in your motor and never drains away. Here then is proof of motor protection and proof of low consumption. Here is the oil that will make your motor last longer and cost less for the oil it uses.

Drive into a Conoco Station or Dealer for a fill. You are getting the most in lubrication value that money can buy.

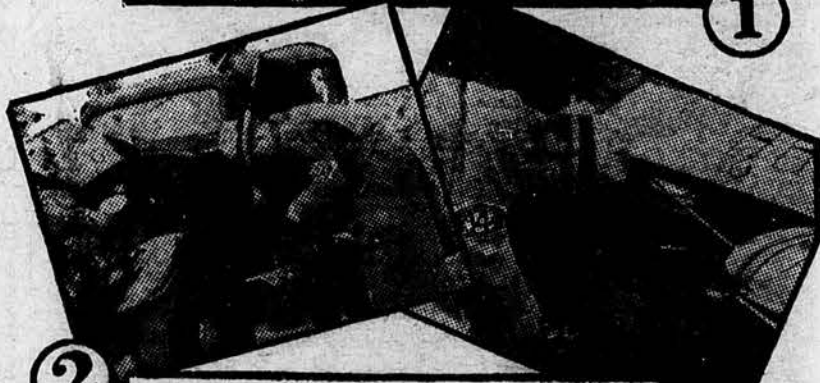
The process which gives these exclusive new features is protected by recent U. S. patents. Conoco refines a high quality paraffin base oil and then adds the extra oiliness that is absolutely necessary to obtain the protection and low consumption every motorist should demand.



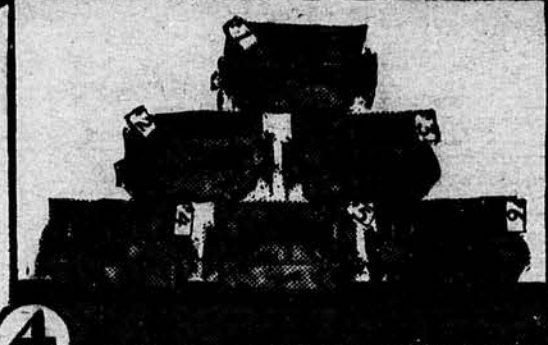
AAA Sanction No. 3001



1



2



3



Warning TO NEW CAR OWNERS ...

Some car manufacturers are using new types of bearings which will stand greater pressures and temperatures, resulting from increased power and speed. New and Improved Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil has been exhaustively tested on these new bearings. The results show that it gives them greater protection against damage than many straight mineral oils now on the market.

Protect your new car by using the motor oil you can be sure of.



1 The Representatives of the Contest Board of the AAA who supervised every detail of the test.

2 Five quarts of each brand of oil were carefully put in the cars by AAA officials.

3 The official sealing of crankcases after final fill of five quarts was put in.

4 These were new motors before the test. They were wrecked to prove to you how to protect yours.

CONOCO RADIO PROGRAM
N. B. C. Network
Wednesday, 10:30 P. M. E. S. T.
9:30 C. S. T.—8:30 M. S. T.

(PARAFFIN BASE)

NEW AND IMPROVED CONOCO GERM PROCESSED MOTOR OIL
EXCLUSIVE NEW FEATURES PROTECTED UNDER RECENT U. S. PATENTS