

Will Eleanor Lose the Ranch Her Father Left Her? Page 10

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

* * * * *

Kansas Farmer's
72nd Year

March 20, 1934

Published on the
5th and 20th



SPRING



I THOUGHT WE ARE
THAT BARN YARMIT!

Which Road?

"IT IS A CONDITION which confronts us — not a theory," said a great President 47 years ago in a message to Congress. Today, almost half a century later, it is a condition, not a theory, that confronts our 32 million farm people.

The Washington administration is working for a restoration of our foreign trade, while working with farmers to cut down their outturn and balance their production with the home demand.

With each nation surrounded by a tariff wall, the nations are entering upon an era of bargaining with one another. France, for example, in return for admitting French wines, lowers her duties on some of our farm products. We are seeking trade agreements with Great Britain, Canada, with South America and other countries. George N. Peek heads a commission to search out import markets for American farm products.

Unless our foreign trade can be revived in this and other ways, Secretary Wallace believes this country may have to take 50 million acres out of production.

Unless there is a readjustment of world tariffs, our own included, Secretary Wallace says that to preserve our farm industry it may become necessary to have compulsory control of marketing, licensing of plowed land, and base and surplus quotas for every farm, for every product, for each month in the year. That might mean Government control of all surpluses, also a far greater degree of public ownership than we have now.

These are the possibilities if world trade conditions do not improve. They are likely to improve.

Meanwhile what course of action is best for American farmers? Should they go on as a united group with the Government's program, as events may shape that program subject to a farm referendum, if it comes to such a vital step as licensing?

Should the farm industry work with the American Government as a united industry regardless of politics, or should each man go ahead in his own way competing with his neighbor to produce as much as possible?

Should chance and the market "riggers" of the boards of trade and the packer representatives, rule the farming industry and decide how much a farmer is entitled to receive for his stuff? Or should farmers to control their own business, hold on if possible, to the strong support they are getting from the Government and continue working with the Farm Administration in consultative fashion under its well-informed guidance? Ultimately the Government hopes to put a thoroughly organized American farm industry in control of crops and marketing on a live-and-let-live basis.

This seems to be the condition, or conditions, that confront the nation's greatest industry while its future is being determined. Should we drift, or plan and work the plan?

Opposed to Licensing Plan

Beef Men Want Wallace to Control Direct Marketing

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

KANSAS cattlemen don't want licensing of farmers or compulsory control of livestock or crop output. They said so plainly at the annual meeting of the Kansas Livestock Association, Salina, a few days ago. Instead they prefer voluntary control. They urge that no processing tax be put on cattle while prices are as low as at present, and until protection is provided by law against all imports of canned meats, hides, fats and oils. If a tax is applied in the future they want it to be small and spread out over a long period.

Other resolutions ask Congress to give the secretary of agriculture the same authority over direct marketing that he has at central markets. They urge packers to keep out of the stock raising and feeding business, request lower freight rates, an ease-up on land taxes by getting more personal property on the books, demand national and state legislation requiring all sales agencies at markets to have proper evidence of ownership before paying livestock sellers—this to stop thefts of livestock.

The cattlemen also want legislation

to regulate, license and bond operators of community sales; elimination of the packers consent decree, continuance of the embargo against imports of live animals and fresh meats from countries where foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest are known to exist, and Federal Farm Loans made on the value of the security offered rather than on an arbitrary limit.

J. N. Norton, Farm Adjustment representative from Washington, told the convention we must reduce output even if we don't like it, as we have no foreign market. Even with fixed minimum prices, he believes an adjustment program would be needed, or increased production would spoil things again. He wouldn't say whether it is planned to put a processing tax on beef. He was after opinions of cattlemen, urging them to have their say before any beef program is worked out. "The President

and the Farm Adjustment Administration are going to do something to bring the price up," he said. "If not one way perhaps another that packers will like so well."

Other speakers included: Governor Leach; Dan Casement, Manhattan; O. O. W. Ottawa; Chancellor E. H. Lindley, Lawrence; C. E. Collins, Kit Carson, Colo.; D. M. Hill, Seward, Neb.; W. A. Cochel, Kansas City; Clyde Coffman, Overbrook; Roy Ball, Salina; Dr. Ernst Philblad, Lindbergh; Howard T. Hill, Manhattan; C. W. Floyd, Sedan; J. H. Mercer, Topeka; James T. Maples, Salina; W. H. Burke, Little River; M. Stevenson, Salina; and Dudley Doolittle, Farm Credit Administration, Wichita. James Tod was re-elected president of the association. Ward McGinnis, Eureka; W. H. Burke, Little River; F. M. Stone, Whiting; and R. J. Laubengayer, Salina, were re-elected vice-presidents.

"I read Kansas Farmer, and like very much.—Mrs. H. F. Hafenstader, Belvue, Kan.

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"Where Do We Go From Here?"

KANSAS FARMERS DISCUSS THE FARM PROGRAMS

WE MUST as farmers choose a new road, one that can and will be followed by at least 75 per cent of the actual farmers. We cannot produce more than is consumed at home. Our tariff walls prevent going to other nations with the surplus even if it could be used by them for a price at which the U. S. farmer can produce. Some sort of control is necessary. It cannot be compulsory. No independent farmer will agree to that, although it might be to the best interests of the U. S. farming industry.

On the other hand, control by "free will offering" is worthless nothing. This was proved by failure to control wheat production during the Hoover administration. No man could have done more than the late Alexander Legge to persuade the wheat farmer voluntarily to control his acreage, but the result was more wheat. We must lay the policy of "asking them to do it" aside.

What then? Revision of our tariffs so our neighbor nations can trade more freely with us, thereby consuming more of what the farmer of the U. S. has to spare, is the first logical suggestion. But that a long, drawn-out adjustment that would be a must agree with other nations in such adjustments and they with us, a give-and-take system of exchange that will take a generation of statesmen, not politicians, to bring anything that will be of lasting benefit. Go ahead with this, I should say. Do it possible to broaden the market abroad for the surplus of the U. S. farmer, but do not expect immediate results. The only sane course is the voluntary allotment plan, paying the farmer who participates, partly at the expense of the farming industry but more directly the consumers, in which the industrial East must contribute its share. The processing tax does not look right to some, and it may not be 100 per cent just, but it is the best plan of taxation yet offered. The money from it is available to hire us to do what other lines of industry are organized to do without having a cash sum named for getting the job done—controlling and balancing production. To stay with this plan will mean getting better price for all we produce, without a waste of soil fertility. To throw everything aside and go it "hog wild" will mean low prices, farms drained of fertility at less than value returned, and no one can guess what else.

Henry Hatch.

Coffey Co.

Let's Hold the Plan We Have

HAVE been greatly interested in the policies followed by President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace, especially as it relates to the farmer. As chairman of the county allotment committee of the wheat production control association, it was interesting to note the attitude of farmers as they came to sign contracts. It seemed to me many who never had taken much interest in the Farm Bureau or the Farmers Union or co-operative work, began to realize the importance of farmers holding together. I believe most farmers are going to be fair in the wheat and corn allotments, and would like to see as much liberty given them as possible. Make it profitable for those who have signed up and unprofitable for those who stay out. I should like to see a good payment next year on our allotted bushels and believe this can be done. I suppose I would incline to favor the middle course that Secretary Wallace has outlined.

Surely it is not a good policy to go ahead as we have done, each one raising all he can without any regard to our markets. Let us follow the advice of those who really are trying to help us. I am willing to see this plan tried out as we have it now.

R. W. Goodman.

Wrong to Tax Consumption

HAVE read carefully Secretary Wallace's statement that the "U. S. may have to license every farmer." The fact that licensing is thought of means that the AAA is a flop. If all the land taken under the allotment plan doesn't do the trick, why go deeper into the slough with licensing? A sound economic principle doesn't work regardless of political pressure.

Secretary Wallace Favors This Middle Course

FOR a planned middle course, Secretary Wallace suggests lowering tariffs to bring in annually another 1/2 billion dollars worth of manufactured products, and at the same time to retire about 25 million acres of good farm land in this country from cultivation, more or less permanently. . . . He believes that whatever course we take, enormously difficult adjustments confront this country. Therefore it is his conviction, that the wisest course would be this planned middle course—production control for both industry and agriculture.

The underlying principle of the New Deal is wrong. Our surpluses are things the people need and can't buy. Were every American citizen allowed to consume freely the so-called surplus would melt. Now we propose to correct under-consumption by making it still more difficult to consume. Labor or the bulk of consumers is getting less per unit of production than ever before. This is because of the speed-up and reducing all wages in the direction of the minimum. Now we propose to take a processing tax—plus all the pyramiding the traffic will stand—out of this reduced income. Every dollar taken in processing tax is a dollar's worth of unsold goods or commodities. Under this plan you may reduce production 90 per cent and still you will have the same per capita surplus, because the plan reduces purchasing power faster than it does production. I assume that those who can't buy will starve peacefully and patriotically.

Both nationalism and internationalism as advocated by Wallace are facism. What the administration really wants to know is—are the people doped dead enough so we can graft on the cancer of facism, or will it be necessary for the press to give them more opiate?

The shell of the New Deal—national planning—was imported from Russia. The meat—production for use instead of profit—couldn't get past the Wall Street custom house. Now we have a ludicrous combination—a frame which will only fit a no-profit system. And a profit system that will not stay put in any frame. And we call this national planning. Political democracy and economic serfdom are at the crossroads. Either we will have facism and starve or shoot the people who are no longer profitable, or we will get rid of the profit system and establish an industrial democracy. There is no middle course.

Glen Windle.

Rawlins Co.

Can't Just Let Things Go

I CAN agree with Secretary Wallace when he says "farmers dislike to see acres lie idle and people going hungry." In my judgment the destruction of food and cotton in the face of hunger and raggedness is only shortening the course to communism and facism. I am not aligning myself with the old hard-shell who believes in just letting things work themselves out. On the contrary I believe there should be more legislation for the benefit of farmers and industrial workers.

It is rather difficult for some of us small, plug farmers to understand how the parity prices of 1909-1914 are going to carry our improved and higher-priced educational and highway systems, our improved and higher standard of living, and our national interest-bearing debt that is 25 and 30 times more than it was in the so-called base period. To do this on a reduced acreage and reduced livestock output certainly calls for some radical changes in our taxation and monetary systems.

Another thing that is difficult for some of us to understand, if curtailed production is the solution to our problems, is why the Government should spend millions of dollars thru the Department of Agriculture to educate us in soil improvement, terracing

and livestock improvement, so we can produce more? And this being taught by the same ones who preach reduction. All this is being done and we leave the price of our products to be fixed by the board of trade which in reality is only using our products—on paper—as poker chips.

To license every farmer facing existing conditions without guaranteeing the cost of production plus a reasonable profit, for that part of his product domestically consumed, would be a rank injustice and I believe would prove a most fertile field for the development of communism. I am of the opinion that our monetary system is the root of our trouble and with the correction of that, many of our puzzling farm and unemployment problems would quickly disappear. I believe remonetization of silver, issuing full legal tender, non-interest bearing currency to pay the debts of the nation instead of issuing more interest-bearing bonds, and Government refinancing of farmers at a rate of 1 1/2 per cent interest, would do more to correct the ridiculous situation we have now, than many things that have been done.

Clay Co.

Leslie C. Roenigk.

Get Behind Middle Course

I ALWAYS follow developments affecting my business and life closely. I have watched the free trade and tariff political campaigns. I felt that in the long run the high tariff would be a disadvantage. The disadvantage has arrived. Indirectly, I was benefited by the high tariff, but we must change now for we have changed from a debtor nation to a creditor nation. Farming is the backbone of the country. Every unnecessary surplus is like a cancerous growth on the body (country). Good life blood is wasted in its production. Why shouldn't such energy be used to produce much needed farm improvements, to bring living standards up to par with the standards of the moderately wealthy? Secretary Wallace's middle course must be backed with all the force that intelligent, patriotic citizens can muster.

Kearny Co.

Herbert Meyer.

Need Cheaper Distribution

MEN who have lived as long as Tom McNeal and I have learned that most awful things that loom in the distance usually fade out before we reach them. Remember we didn't even get hungry 40 years ago, when told of the great wheat shortage just ahead.

I think Roosevelt and Wallace are right when they say we need some radical tariff changes. Remember how we used to help whoop it up to "protect our infant industries?" Now the infants have grown so big they want to hog the whole show. That deal should be evened up. It would not have been so bad if the manufacturers had divided up decently with their workers, but they did not. It seems to me that this "marginal" land scheme is about the most fantastic fool dream anyone ever had. If just a little of this fuss and fury and the millions expended in experiments on the farmers were to be used in working out some less expensive ways of getting food products from the farm to the consumers it might help a lot. It sounds foolish to talk so much about our surplus, when there are millions who do not get a decent meal in a week.

I think this experiment in reduction of some major crops, the production of which was over-stimulated by the extravagant prices of war time, is a good thing as long as it is made a voluntary affair.

I firmly believe in a two-party system and want to see the minority party get rid of its barnacles and not spend time in criticism of the other party. The men in the Republican party have a great opportunity if they will help the President clean house where anyone finds dirt, then work for measures like some proposed by our senior senator and the representative from the 7th district.

When the 3 years of drouth that have hit all the plains country from the Gulf to Canada shall have passed and the bins again are full of grain, then our troubles will not be serious. Help us farmers keep our liberty.

W. V. Jackson.

Comanche Co.

(Please turn to Page 20)

Can Farmers Work it Out?

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

TO ME the story of the American people is of more absorbing interest than any novel that has ever been written. It combines pathos and comedy; tragedy and joyous laughter; marvelous accomplishments and grievous disappointments; hopes often blighted but never entire despair. It is a story of mixed motives, of great selfishness and supreme sacrifice; of innumerable mistakes and of high average intelligence; of conscienceless exploitation, of magnitude unequalled in any other country or at any other time, and of useful achievements without parallel in history.

If you read only one side of the story; if you confine yourself to its darkest chapters; if you are a normal human being and an American, it must mantle your cheek with the flush of shame and fill you with a sense of hopelessness for the future of your country. But if you read the other side; if you peruse the glorious chapters you must have a feeling of exhilaration, of wonder at the magnitude of the achievements of American genius and thank whatever gods there be that you have been permitted to live your life in such a favored land.

New Vistas Opening For Us

EVEN the great financial depression with all of its enforced hardships and suffering, is, if possible, more interesting than the periods of rampant prosperity, of blatant boastings and insane speculations; for it offers a challenge to the best there is in brains and courage of the American people. It opens up new vistas of possibilities for new accomplishments that will make the coming time resplendent with a beauty and comfort and glory such as has never been dreamed of except by the prophets and poets of the past.

More astounding changes have been crowded into the last six decades than have occurred in all the centuries that have come and gone from the beginning of the Christian era up to the initiation of this marvelous but brief period of modern development.

Just think it over. Sixty years ago there was no such thing as a telephone or an automobile; there were people dreaming of a time when they might navigate the air with a heavier-than-air machine, but they were classed with the individuals who believed that they had discovered, or were just about to discover, perpetual motion, or those who believed that they could change one of the baser metals into pure gold or ordinary crystals into genuine and marketable diamonds.

What Will Happen Next?

WIRELESS telegraphy was still years in the future and if anyone had predicted the wonders of the radio, the only reason he would not have been subjected to an inquiry concerning his sanity would have been because he was considered merely a harmless crank or one with an abnormal hankering for publicity.

Man has conquered the air and the ocean. He has made the fanciful creations of Jules Verne of only a little more than a generation ago, seem like such tame narrations that they no longer have interest to the reader except to show what within the memory of many thousands of men and women now living, were regarded as manifest impossibilities, as utterly improbable as the Arabian Nights tales. As realities they have since become so commonplace that people now think of them as having always been.

No wonder we are upset, more or less distracted in our thinking, and dazedly wondering what has happened to us already and what is going to happen next.

Little Puzzled as We Go On

WE DO NOT know where we are going but we realize in confused manner of thinking, that we are on the way. In no line of human endeavor has there been more startling and revolu-

tionary developments than in agriculture. No can it be said that the changes have resulted greater happiness among the tillers of the soil.

If happiness is the chief aim of mankind, and if contentment and happiness are synonymous terms then these marvelous changes that have been brought about in the last 60 years have been a curse to mankind and especially to the farming class. There is no sort of doubt in my mind that while the farmers of 60 years ago had to work much harder than the farmers of today, and could accomplish far less, even with long hours of back-breaking labor than they can accomplish now, half the time, and with much less than half the labor, they are less content with their lot now than then.

Farmer's World Changing, Too

THEN the farm owner was a small lord of a limited kingdom. He came as near being independent as is humanly possible. He farmed his land according to his own notions and resented suggestions from men of "book learning." He lived for the most part on what he and his family produced and markets troubled him very little if at all. Now he finds himself subjected to forces he does not understand and is bewildered by the march of events which he cannot halt and which he finds it difficult, if not impossible, to keep step.

He is now told by the Secretary of Agriculture that continued Federal control of the farming industry is necessary and this means bureaucratic control of production and distribution. He is told how much he may plant and how much he may sell. Instead of the independence he and his fathers cherished since the fathers first came to subdue the wilderness, he is to be regimented and licensed.

As an only alternative to bankruptcy the farmer (Turn to Next Page)

THIS law extends under certain conditions the mortgage moratorium law passed at the last regular session, which would otherwise have expired March 4, 1934, until March 1, 1935.

1. It permits mortgagors or execution debtors whose redemption period would have expired on March 4 an extension of 30 days in which to file application of intent to take advantage of the new law.

2. It does not apply to what are termed purchase price mortgages, that is, mortgages given by the buyer to the seller of land to secure a part of the purchase price unless at least one-third of the mortgage note or notes has been paid. In such case only 6 months are allowed for redemption.

3. In order to get the benefit of this law the owner in possession of the land in case of mortgage foreclosure, or the judgment debtor in case of sale under judgment or execution, shall, at least 10 days before the expiration of the period of redemption, make application by motion in the district court having jurisdiction of the matter for relief under the law.

4. The court shall hear such motion and make an order determining the reasonable value of the income from said property, or if the property or

The New Mortgage-Stay Law

Analyzed by T. A. McNeal

any part thereof has no income, the reasonable rental value of such property, or of such part of the property as has no income.

5. The court shall further direct and require such owner in possession or judgment debtor to pay to the clerk of the district court in such manner, time and amounts as ordered by the court, all or a reasonable part of such income and rental value and shall direct said clerk to apply said payments to the payment of taxes, insurance, interest, mortgage or judgment indebtedness at such time and in such manner as shall be determined by the court.

6. In the case of farming lands the holder of the certificate of sale or his assigns shall have a lien on the crops grown on the premises to the amount of the reasonable value of the income from said land or the reasonable rental value thereof which shall be superior and paramount to any other liens placed thereon, and such lien may be enforced in the same manner as is provided for the enforcement of a landlord's lien on crops of renter.

7. If the owner in possession shall default in making the payments required by order of the court and such default shall continue for 30 days, or if he commits waste on the premises then his extended right to redeem shall terminate and his right of possession shall cease and the party holding the certificate of purchase shall be entitled to a sheriff's deed and the immediate possession of the premises.

8. In case the mortgagee believes a default has occurred, he shall file with the clerk of the court a statement setting forth the facts which in his opinion constitute such default and upon 5 days notice to the landowner in possession, a hearing shall be had by the court and if the court declares that such default exists, then the relief provided shall be granted to the mortgagee, otherwise not.

9. The court may set aside his order or orders concerning the extension of the redemption period or the default, or the payment of income or rental value or may revise or modify an order or orders upon application by either party and the presentation of evidence that the orders of the court are no longer just and reasonable. Provided that at least 60 days shall intervene between the filing of any such application or between the making of any order under this section of the law and any subsequent application.

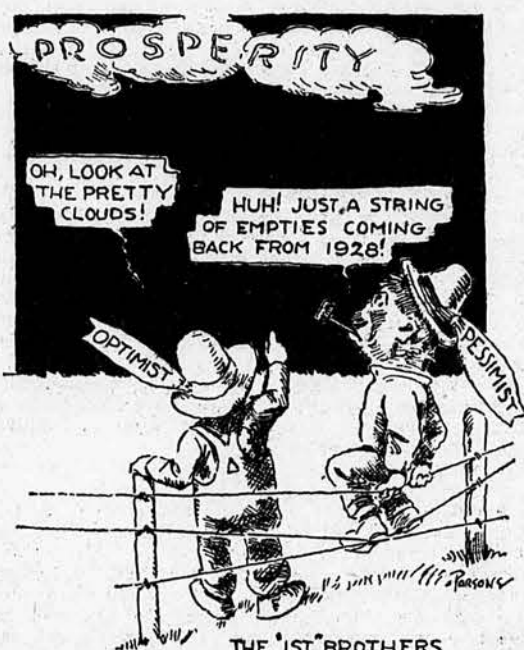
10. The trial of any action, hearing or proceed-

ing mentioned in the act shall be held within 30 days after the service of the written notice as provided in the act, and such hearing or trial may be held at any regular or special term of the court or in chambers or during vacation of the court and the order of the court shall be filed and the judgment of the court shall be entered within 5 days after trial or hearing; one continuance only shall be granted.

11. Appeal from the order or judgment of the court may be had to the supreme court, but notice of appeal must be given within 15 days after the order or judgment is rendered, and only becomes effective in case a good and sufficient bond is given for the performance of the court order in case it is affirmed by the supreme court.

12. The act applies only to mortgages made prior to the passage of the act and shall not apply to mortgages made prior to the passage of the act which shall be extended, renewed or extended for a period ending more than 1 year after the passage of the act nor shall it apply in cases where the extension might affect the statute of limitations.

13. The provisions of the act are declared to be severable, so that if any one provision of it should be found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such decision shall not effect the validity of any other section provision of the act.



THE 'IST' BROTHERS



EVERYONE KNOWS WHO TURNED THE CRANK BEFORE - BUT WILL HE BE SAP ENOUGH TO DO IT AGAIN?

submit to such an alternative, but only as a sole alternative.

A Big Job of Government

I thoroughly believe in intelligent organization among the farmers. There are many organizations of farmers. I think they are doing some good but some have been too much under the domination of talkers rather than practical doers. I am opposed to Federal control for the following reasons:

1. It is too remote and takes in entirely too much territory.
2. As shown by past experience it is too likely to be dominated by selfish interests which will be amount to the general welfare of the farming industry.
3. Because it is virtually impossible for any Federal commission, board or bureau, to formulate policy of control that will fit the widely varied conditions of agriculture in the United States. If it is a policy that is adapted to one section of this country it necessarily is not adapted to other sections where conditions are radically different. There was an old theory of government, supposed to have been promulgated by Jefferson or any rate approved by him, which declared that government is best which governs least. The basis of that theory was that the sole function of the government, national, state or local, is to act as a policeman and keep the peace, protect the weak against the aggressions of the strong and predatory and leave it to individuals to conduct their private business as they saw fit.

We Needed More Government

SO LONG as business was conducted by individuals in a small way that theory of government was, in my opinion, entirely correct. I still believe in the liberty of the individual to do as he pleases so long as he does not interfere with the equal rights of his neighbors to enjoy the same liberty. But with the advent of great corporations and extension of the functions of government become necessary, if for no other reason than that a corporation is a child of the Government, whether state or national, and therefore should be controlled by the Government.

Furthermore with the development of interstate commerce and great railroad companies with lines extending from ocean to ocean and into many different states, national control of inter-



state commerce became necessary. So government has extended its powers more and more into what formerly was private business.

It is idle to talk about getting government out of business, but at the same time the concentration of power in the Government at Washington is always a dangerous thing and should be limited as much as is consistent with the general good.

Personal liberty is still a cherished possession of the American citizen. It is a privilege that has been struggled and died for during untold generations. It is a privilege for which oceans of blood have been shed. Because men have been willing to die for it kings have been hurled from power and their thrones have been destroyed by the red flames of revolution.

Can Farmers Work It Out?

CAN the people, especially the tillers of the soil, organize for their necessary mutual protection and a fair division of the wealth created by their toil and at the same time avoid the evils of bureaucracy and unnecessary interference by the general government? That is of course a ques-

tion that only time and experience will answer, but my belief is that it is possible.

As I have suggested, it seems to me that the organization of farmers, to be successful, must take into consideration the differing conditions under which they operate. Rules which naturally fit the farmers of New England, for example, would not fit the farmers of Kansas, any more than clothing adapted to the dwellers of a tropical climate would be fitting for dwellers in the frigid zone.

There should of course be a continuous exchange of information between the differing sections.

There should be zones of production agreed upon and established so that each locality could produce most profitably and not undertake to compete with other localities in the production of those things which the other localities can produce more economically. Up to a certain point fair competition is stimulating and helpful, beyond that it is wasteful and detrimental.

I am in receipt of a number of pamphlets issued by the Department of Agriculture as a guide for agricultural producers and consumers of agricultural products which seem to me to be exceedingly interesting and which I shall try to analyze to some extent in the next issue.

As to Opening a Will

Is it legal to open a will without the presence of a judge or an attorney? Is there any penalty for opening it? Does the executor have the right to open a will without notifying all the heirs? If there should have been any notes with the will when it was opened by the executor and the notes are not there, who is to blame?—Reader.

A will may be deposited with the probate judge, either by the person who made the will or by some person for him. After the death of the testator who makes the will, it shall be delivered to the person named in the endorsement on the wrapper or the will, if there be any person so named. If this will were deposited by the maker of it, no one has a right to open this will before his death except himself or some person authorized by him. The person named as executor would have the right to demand the opening of the will and if he did not so demand it within 2 months, it would be the duty of the probate court to give the notice required by law and then to open the will. After it is in the custody of the probate judge the will is opened. It would not be necessary to have an attorney present. If any person tampered with the will or opened it without authority, he would be subject to an action for damages at the very least, and might be guilty of forgery and subject to its penalties.

Packers Putting Up a Hot Fight

CLIF STRATTON

THE packers, big and little, are making a last ditch fight on the Capper-Hope bill aimed to bring their privately owned stockyards under Federal regulation. But the facts are all against them. As showing the effect of these packer stockyards on prices, it was brought out in the hearings before the Senate committee on agriculture, that in 1913 the farmer producer got 56 cents of the dollar spent by the consumer for pork. By 1932 it had shrunk to 31 cents, altho the packer got 19 cents of the consumer's dollar that year compared to the 19 cents he got in 1913.

Several years ago when the packers began buying through their privately owned stockyards, a large percentage of livestock producers did not believe it would prove a detriment to farmers' interests. The yards were operated without fixed charges and the producers believed they would benefit from them by that saving. But when the packers have their private yards filled, as Senator Capper pointed out in his opening statement before the Senate committee, they neglect the public markets. This removes the demand in those markets, prices sag, and these lower prices which govern the prices paid at the packers' yards, more wipe out the savings farmers make on having yardage charges to pay.

Now it is the contention of the producers, backed by the farm organizations and the legislatures of the Corn Belt states, that the effect of this direct buying by the packers has been seriously to depress the price of hogs on the public markets. Lieutenant Governor Kraschel of Iowa told the Senate committee that last year 72 per cent of the million hogs sold from Iowa farms, went to the packer yards. This made the demand so light in the public markets that prices fell to an extremely low point. The depression of prices brought about this way costs the hog raisers of the United States about 300 million dollars a year, so C. H. Ewing, president of the National Livestock Marketing Association, estimated in testifying before the committee.

In his statement before the committee Senator Capper said:

The measure is not a new one. This committee

approved a similar measure several years ago, when the evils of the private owned packer stockyards were just beginning to be understood by a few farsighted members of the livestock industry. The manipulation of prices on the central markets, which are very properly under Federal control and regulation, was pointed out at that time. The bill which I introduced and which this committee approved at that time, was designed to correct the evil. Unfortunately, it did not become a law.

"At that time a large percentage of the livestock producers did not believe that the privately owned yards were detrimental to producer interests. In fact, many producers believed that the privately owned and operated yards, which did not have the fixed charges against which they complained very properly at the central markets, would be a benefit to the producers by eliminating some of these charges.

"It is true that the shipper escapes some charges—and I wish to say that the charges are a heavy item in the marketing of livestock, and in many instances cannot be justified. But it has developed, just as we asserted that it would develop when these privately owned yards were being established. These private yards and concentration points, unregulated, without proper protection to the shipper as to weights and grades, have been used to beat down prices in the central markets.

"The private yards are not free markets. To a great extent the central markets are free markets. The central markets provide a place for the exchange of livestock for money, and register the value of such livestock in money. They are under Federal regulation. Shippers are protected as to weights and grades. And the central markets register sales prices.

"This is what has happened—the witnesses who follow me will verify this statement, and give the facts and figures to prove it. Prices paid in the private yards are supposed to be based on central market prices for the same grade and date. The private yards are owned by the packers, almost entirely. When the packers have their private yards filled, they can lay off, so to speak, the central or public markets. In other words, they remove their own demand for hogs from the public markets, and that causes prices to sag. This lower

price level is reflected in the privately owned yards of course.

"In other words, these private yards and concentration points are used by the packers to eliminate buying competition in the central markets. But the selling competition is not eliminated. Elimination of the buying competition naturally lowers prices. Then these lower prices are reflected in the private yard prices. The packers work both ends against the middle. That, as I see it, is the main problem presented by the privately owned yards and concentration points. It is charged also, and I believe the charge can be sustained, that these private yards and concentration points aid the packers in dividing territory and further eliminating competition in the buying of livestock. It is further pointed out that in the private yards the buyers—the packers—by agreement with the sellers do their own weighing, do their own grading, fix their own prices without buying competition.

"Given that measure of control, it is beyond human nature to expect that the packers, as buyers, will not so handle these yards as to enable them to buy at the lowest possible figure—and thru these yards buying competition, as I have stated before, is to a large extent eliminated. All we are asking is that these yards and concentration points be placed under the same regulations and government control as the central markets have been. We believe this in a large degree will tend to restore buying competition; it certainly will be an added safeguard to the shipper as to weights and grades. The packers will then be brought back under the control which they have largely escaped by moving the bulk of their business from the public yards to the private yards."

Among more than a score of witnesses testifying at the hearings for the producers, were C. H. Ewing, president of the National Livestock Marketing Association; Cal Ward, president of Kansas Farmers Union, who spoke also in behalf of the National Farmers Union, owing to the sudden death of its president, John A. Simpson; Joe H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas State Livestock Association, and Lieutenant Governor N. G. Kraschel, of Iowa.

Going to Make Corn-Hog Win

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

CORN-HOG contracts and more corn-hog contracts; that is all the writer of this has been looking at for days, first as a member of the Liberty township committee, the largest township in the county, and then as a member of the county allotment committee, which gets a look-in and must check up on every contract in the county. Some job! As tiresome as it sometimes is, there is education in the work as well as a chance to become more intimately acquainted with the other fellow. The honesty of the farmers of my own county has been proved to me since working on the county committee. As the three of us have worked for days perfecting contracts or pointing out defects in sending them back to the townships for correction, all of us were agreed when quitting for the week that so far all mistakes were honest ones; that no one had deliberately tried to "beat the Government" by claiming more than is justly coming to him.

The corn-hog contract is a somewhat complicated affair—no denying that. But the more one studies it the more reason he can see why it must be so. It is built to protect the Government from the one man who might try to profit unjustly by it were it not so, and the other 99 men sometimes find it difficult to write it up correctly because it has been necessary to make it so legal. But we are all getting education from it, likewise headaches, eye-strains and occasionally a considerable stretching of the imagination. Yet, in the outcome, all is going to turn out well—the farmer of the future is going to keep books on his business as he never has done before, and the farmer of 1940 is going to be a better farmer than he otherwise would have been had there not been a corn-hog reduction program in 1934.

As these contracts come before the county committee for "first aid" treatment, a paper panorama of the farms of the county likewise appears. What stories these figures have told! The most tragic of all is the small amount of money farmers have been receiving in the last two years for the effort put forth in hog production. No other worker than the farmer could have "taken it on the chin" as the farmer has taken it with hogs in these two years and survived the punishment. In many of the contracts, knowing the folks as I do, I can look beyond the paper itself and see the toil that has been put in, some of it by women and children. And then to see that the returns for it all has been so little—it is then one seriously sees it is time something is being done for the farmer of the U. S. A. What is best of all, the folks now are throwing creed, partisanship and prejudice aside, are going into this program to make it win—and it will win.

Letters have been piling up at home, unanswered, by me, but each evening I try to read what have come during the day. From the pile now unanswered, let me quote from one: "It seems to me that keeping a cow herd and selling the calves at weaning time or feeding them out as baby beefs is a safer business for the man of limited means than full feeding. There probably isn't the chance for a large profit as there is in full feeding. On the other hand, if one has his cows paid for, has his own grass, raises his silage and alfalfa, he can't lose so heavily. Alfalfa is the most profitable crop" . . . That man expresses my own sentiments exactly. No one can go broke with a good beef cow herd, where he has his own pasture, raises his own silage and alfalfa, and—perhaps one should not forget this—does his own work. It is a slower way of making money with cattle, but also a surer way. Buying cattle, to full feed, sometimes piles up the profits faster, and, likewise, it can "un-build" bank accounts faster when prices drop.

As our corn acreage will be reduced, soybeans will be planted with every acre of corn this year—Greater profits in creep-feeding calves—Keeping a cow herd a surer tho slower way than full feeding.

The writer of another letter wants to know what I think of creep feeding of calves. It is a quick, economical way of getting a calf from its mother to market, with the minimum of feed and time required to do the job. This system of beef producing is growing in popularity each year. Few who have tried it have quit it. There are in this county many who are creep feeding all their calves, and I note that in the last two years if anyone has made money in the cattle business it has been these boys who have raised their own calves, from their own cows, on their own pastures, and then have creep-fed them and continued feeding them until ready for market at about 10 to 12 months of age. On this farm we have not yet tried creep feeding, mainly because our pastures are inconveniently situated for doing the job, but the boys now talk of trying it anyhow, believing the pasture handicap might be

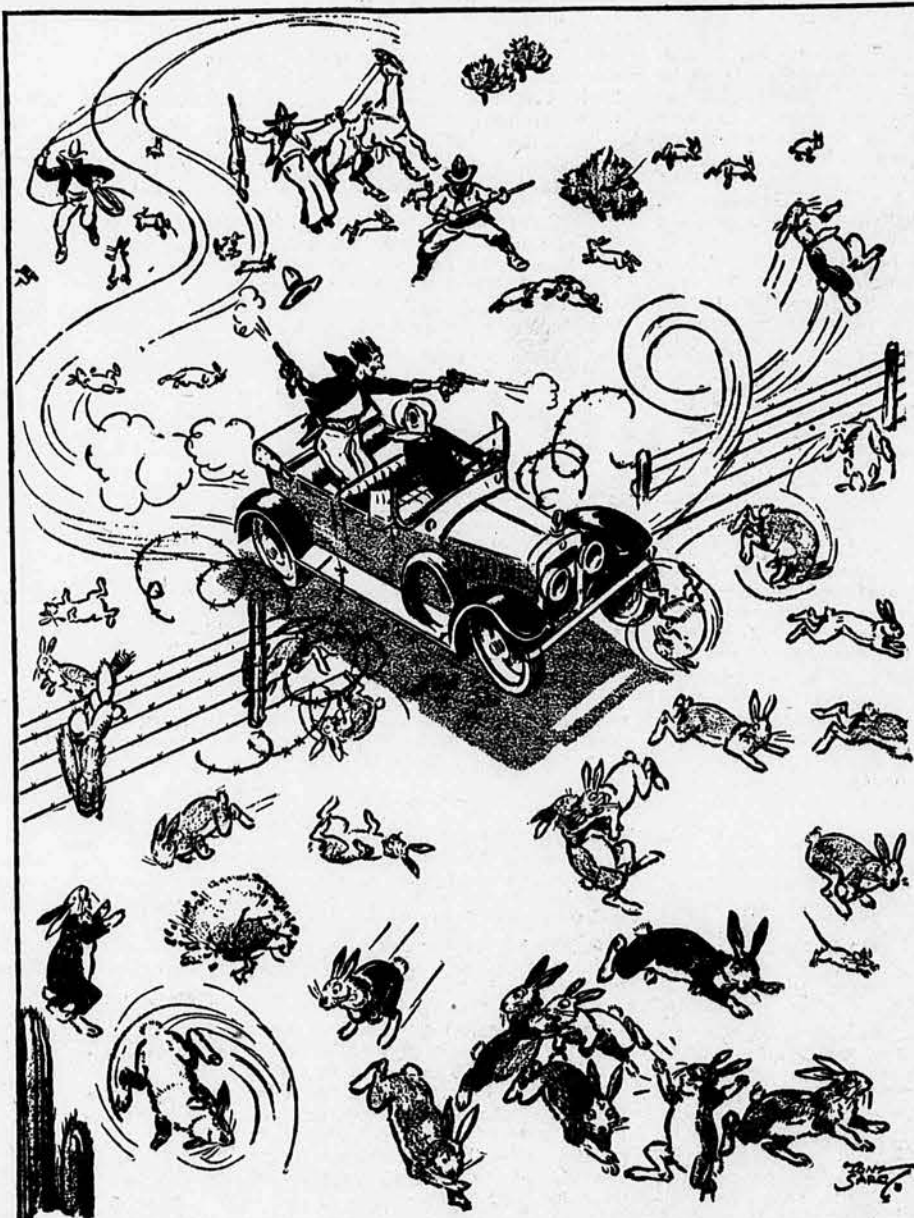
counteracted by the greater profits, after all.

And here is a quotation from another letter I found awaiting an answer, on a recent return home: "We are thinking of planting soybeans with our corn this year. We shall plant on upland. Would like to know how much you plant in with the corn to the acre. We grind our fodder, ear and all, in a mill, and think, by adding soybeans, it would help our feed a lot. Would like to know your method of planting and the best time to plant so the beans will be in best shape at cutting time" . . . This will be our third year for planting soybeans in with our corn used for cattle feeding or for filling the silo. As our corn acreage will be reduced this year, soybeans will be planted with every acre of corn. Not only do the beans make better feed when added to the corn, but likewise a greater tonnage to the acre. We plant approximately the same weight of beans to the acre we plant of corn, using a bean dropping attachment on the planter. We plant the combination at the same time as we would were corn being planted alone.

With beans and corn both growing in the same row, how about it during dry weather? Last year, which was plenty dry here, it seemed to make no difference with the corn. A bean re-

quires very little moisture, anyway, in fact too much moisture seems to knock a bean out quicker than too little, so the combination planting seems to make little difference in dry seasons except that you get just that much more feed by having the beans with the corn. When cultivating, especially the second time, one cannot put as much dirt to the row with the beans there, on account of covering them, but otherwise it is possible to go ahead and grow these two crops together in nice shape, apparently on the same moisture and fertility it would take were corn planted alone. Try a few acres this year, whether the crop is going into the silo or shock, and I believe you will plant beans with all corn that is cut for feeding from this on.

With "dad" gone, the boys apparently have got along just as well on the farm as if he were here all the time. Calves have been arriving almost every day, adding to the little drove of white faces that like to scamper from one side of the lot to the other in the early morning or late evening. Can anyone explain why the young calf likes to play best at these hours of the day? So far there has been a loss of three calves and of one heifer, but this would have happened just the same had "dad" been continuously on the job. Perhaps nature has decided to take a hand in the reducing business. Many are reporting such losses.



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Western Kansas Short of Seed

Planting Fever and Optimism Follow the Snowfall

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

THE 2 inches of moisture that fell as snow and rain put new hope in wheat belt farmers. Since the ground dried off, oats and barley are being drilled. Most farmers would have sown no oats or barley had not the moisture come when it did. A lot of plowing has been done in the last two or three years and there has been no seeding, but now wheat is growing fast. A great deal of it is small, some of the stands are none too thick, but with thin stands on ground summer fallowed or the greater part of the last two years, yields should be fair with a good spring season.

The need this year of supplying all kinds of seeds for spring planting, emphasizes the necessity for less expensive transportation. There is an abundance of seed corn, kafirs and cane 100 miles away or less, and the price is reasonable, but by the time cost of transportation is paid and the local seed dealer makes a little profit, the cost is so high. Seed corn can be bought here in limited amounts for \$2 to \$2.50 a bushel. At other places in the state seed corn can be bought as low as \$1.25 taken by the truck load. Under the present economic stress some rate adjustment should have been made to permit farmers to get seed at reasonable rates. The heaviest planting in this part of Kansas is the first two weeks of May. The allotment program is going to make considerable difference in the number of acres planted to corn and maize.

After farmers have signed allotment

Makes Western Kansas Wonder

Stopping Funds for Dry-Land Farming, Queer Economy

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

MONEY to continue dry-land farming at the Hays, Colby and Garden City experiment stations was not included in the U. S. budget, no reason being given. A storm of protest descended upon Washington. The budget director can't think the 15 million acres of productive land in Western Kansas, and nine other states, is marginal land that should be taken out of production, and the farm families moved from their homes! That would wipe 29 years of work off the slate. The Department of Agriculture declares it "does not consider it desirable to abandon dry-land experimental work!"

They Grow Our Best Wheat

In 5 years, 1924-28, the 10 dry-land states grew 58 per cent of all wheat, 66 per cent of all oats, 41.5 per cent of all barley, 23.09 per cent of the corn, 67.6 per cent of the flax, 95.8 per cent of grain sorghum, 84.1 per cent of the broom corn, and 42.2 per cent of all cotton raised in the U. S. Dry-land tests by the 16 experiment stations in these 10 Great Plains states have saved farmers millions of dollars thru helping them eliminate costly methods of farming. They have earned millions more by adapting new and old crops to these sections. This work can be worth more than ever from now on when more diversification of crops seems necessary.

Pinching pennies by dropping this work would make no noticeable difference in balancing the Federal budget. But it would hurt Western Kansas and the nine other states like "sixty."

The "Saving" Mere Pin Money

The Federal cost is small—about \$12,500 a year in Kansas. The state pays the rest. The U. S. Department provides technical men and pays part of the expense. The Kansas Experiment Station, thru branches at Fort Hays, Colby and Garden City, provides the land, equipment, buildings, common labor, and supervision. Stopping the work would affect at least 44,000 farmers in the Western half of the

contracts for all their crops and most of the livestock, about what price are they going to have for what they do sell, to meet living demands, debt obligations, taxes and operating expense? That question is squarely before us. The problem of the administration is to make the price of what we have to sell high enough, when added to the compensation on the contracted acres, to meet the demands of living, upkeep and operating expense. If that can be done the future will be less difficult.

Farmers say that the next few years probably will be the best time to pay off debts, that will come for years. The large number of farmers we have heard make the statement makes one feel there are better times ahead for all. Of course there always will be ups and downs. The time to pay debts is on the up times.

There will be a good demand for alfalfa seed this spring. Many will sow alfalfa on part or all of their contracted acres. The seed crop was cut short last year. There are a few farmers who have small amounts of seed on hand. Very little Sweet clover is planted in this section of Kansas.

Nature seems to be working against hog reduction. The sows that have farrowed this spring are delivering large litters. It will be a little hard to figure out any way to get around the difficulty of large litters. Sows that produce one or two pigs may even become valuable.

state, and about 22 million acres of land in farms.

Outstanding findings of dry land work at Hays, Colby and Garden City, and adopted generally by Western Kansas farmers, include: Best time to prepare seedbeds, how fallow aids in growing wheat, barley and sorghums; lower cost of crop production, value of the one-way plow for preparing wheat seedbeds, good ways of growing trees, shrubs, fruits and vegetables; how different methods of tillage effect crop yields, that losses from uncontrolled weed growth are too high to stand.

The stations have increased the use of better seed, tested hundreds of varieties of crops to learn the best adapted and most profitable varieties, discovered the source of diseases and how to prevent or control them and developed disease-resistant crops. They are breeding up dairy stock and conducting cattle feeding experiments. They have proved that listing for wheat is cheaper and as satisfactory as plowing. They have studied how to control soil blowing, have developed Wheatland milo, a grain sorghum that can be handled with wheat machinery; proved that winter wheat was better than spring wheat for that part of the state, have shown that sorghum will yield 50 per cent more grain or forage than corn, and have shown the value of Sudan grass as a summer pasture for dairy cows.

Nation's Best Friend in 1917

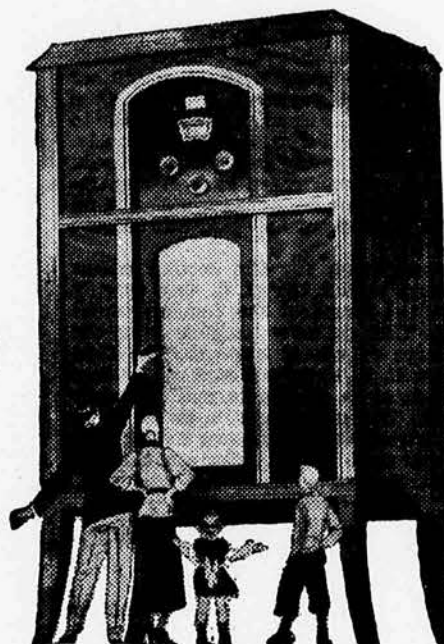
The settlement of the Great Plains was fostered by the Federal Government. The Homestead Act and later legislation encouraged farm development. This movement was speeded-up during the war by demand for food. Farmers were urged to produce all they could—it was patriotic. They did their best. Now that they are finding their patriotism has got them into serious over-production, it wouldn't seem right for the Government to go back on its good friend Western Kansas, by whacking off a money-saving, money-making service.

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New Wheat Sign-Up at Once

Those Who Come In Now Will Get Final 1933 Payment

IMMEDIATE reopening of the wheat-reduction sign-up gives farmers in all states another chance to join the Farm Adjustment plan. New signers will be eligible for the second or final 1933 payment, about 8 cents a bushel, and all 1934-'35 bonuses. They will not get the first payment of 20 cents a bushel, which already has been made to most farmers who signed previously.

Anyone wishing to sign now should see his county wheat control association. Missouri farmers have signed up 700,086 acres but now may add 835,614 more.

One reason for the second wheat sign-up is that the U. S. may comply with the terms of the London wheat pact. That calls for keeping down the acreage of wheat harvested in 1934 in the U. S., to 85 per cent of the normal acreage, minus normal abandonment. The other reason is to bring down wheat output nearer the amount we can use in this country and thereby boost the price.

Bonus for New Wheat Crop

R. H. G.

THE farmer who planted wheat in 1932 for the first time now can qualify for a wheat bonus under the reopened wheat program. The plan is intended mainly to cover land broken out of sod for the 1932 crop and which has been growing wheat since. It will apply chiefly in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and to a lesser degree in Nebraska, New Mexico and Colorado. These "one-year" men may use their 1932 acreage as a base for a contract, and are entitled to adjustment payments, less local administrative costs, for all 3 years—1933-34-35—of the wheat plan, but payments will be based on an allotment about one-fifth as large as they would receive if they had planted wheat all three of the base years. The "one-year" man who signs a contract is required to reduce his acreage the same per cent as other contracting farmers. His allotment is based on one-fifth of 54 per cent of his yield, because the wheat plan is based on a 5-year average. The 54 per cent is the proportion of the average 5-year yield on which it is estimated the processing tax will be paid.

Wants Second Bonus Now

PAYMENT of the second installment of the wheat bonus by April 1, is being urged upon the Farm Adjustment Administration by Representative Hope of Kansas, Republican. "I know it is the desire of the Farm Credit Administration to hold crop loans as low as possible this year," Hope said. "I am sure we are justified in concluding that distribution of the second payment before (spring) seeding time will reduce the demand for crop loans to a minimum."

Union Farmers Active

THE Marshall county Farmers Union urges Congress to pass the Frazier bill lowering farm loan interest rates, and the Capper-Hope bill to stop direct buying of livestock. The Union urges that Congress make an effort to get cost of production for the farmer on domestic consumed products and urges President Roosevelt to regulate the tariff to stimulate foreign trade. No small order but necessary.

Check Wheat Acres Soon

ALL farms under wheat contracts will be inspected to make sure the acreage reduction actually has been made, as soon as wheat has grown enough to tell it from other grains.

Local wheat production control associations will be assisted by Kansas State College and the Farm Adjustment Administration in training local farmers for this inspection work. Candidates will be selected from farmers of each county at the rate of 1 for each 50 farms to be inspected. They will fill out blanks giving their qualifications for the work. From this list, the

Farm Administration will choose for training, one man for each 75 farms to be inspected in the county. Following the training, one inspector will be chosen for every 100 farms to be inspected in the county. Those trained but not appointed, will be held in reserve for emergency work. All inspectors will be assigned to neighborhoods other than their own.

How to Get a Crop Loan

R. H. G.

CONGRESS appropriated 40 million dollars for emergency crop loans in 1934, to help farmers who cannot yet qualify for loans from the newly-organized production credit associations. The most any farmer can borrow is \$250, the least amount, \$25.

To borrow from \$25 to \$150 a farmer should apply to the local County Emergency Crop Loan Committee. Those needing \$150 or more will file applications for loans with the production credit associations; if turned down there the Emergency Crop Loan Committee may then accept the application.

Any farmer getting a loan must show that he is co-operating with the Farm Adjustment Administration. This emergency money may be used for paying the cash costs of planting, cultivating and harvesting 1934 crops.

In the case of winter wheat, the 1934 crop will be the one planted in 1934 and harvested in 1935. The loan also may be used to pay the cash costs of summer fallow, where that practice is common. Loans cannot be used to buy any kind of livestock, to pay back debts, over-due notes, rent, taxes or the like.

A severe penalty is named for anyone using the money in any way other than for financing the planting, cultivating and harvesting of crops and the purchase of feed for farm livestock in areas named as drought and storm-ridden sections.

Loans will be secured by a first lien on all crops to be planted, growing, grown or harvested during 1934; loans for summer fallow or for winter wheat will be obtained by a lien on crops harvested in 1935. Interest will be 5½ per cent, deducted at the time the loan is made.

Some farmers have not repaid their 1932 and 1933 crop and seed loans. If that is due to crop failures, they still may be eligible for loans this year. But if due to lack of good faith they cannot borrow now.

Farm Loans 2½ Per Cent

LOWER interest for farmers is here. Interest on new farm loans by Federal Intermediate Credit Banks has been reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent. William I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, said the reduction was made possible by the recent sale of intermediate credit bank bonds at low interest rates. Production credit associations will lower their rates from 6 to 5½ per cent. Rates on loans to co-operatives on stored commodities will be reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent, and the rate on merchandising loans to co-operatives will drop from 4 to 3½ per cent.

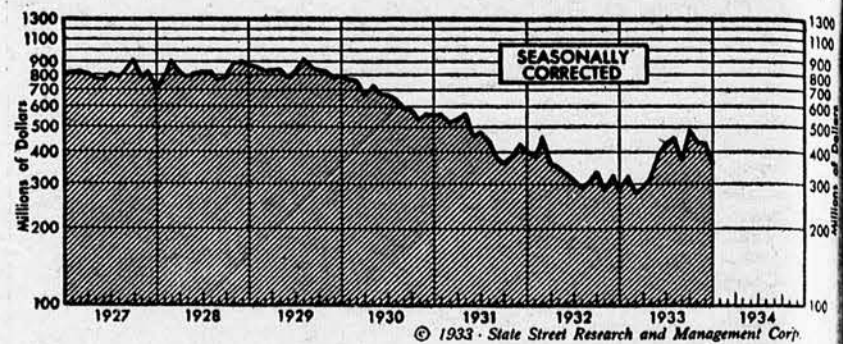
Feed Loans for Kansas

KANSAS will get \$50,000 of the cash grants totaling 5 million dollars going to nine states to enable farmers in drought areas to buy feed for livestock. The money will be handled thru regular Federal relief channels. Grants to other states are: Colorado, \$125,000; North Dakota, 1½ million dollars; Oklahoma, \$50,000; South Dakota, \$1,850,000. The figures indicate where the need is greatest.

Sod Land Isn't Lost

WITH many acres of farm land temporarily thrown out of cultivation, there is need for putting it into permanent grass. No better way to protect idle land from erosion. Once a uniform sod is formed, there is little danger from soil washing.

See How Farm Income Is Changing



This chart shows how the cash income of U. S. farmers has changed in the last 7 years. It is based on a study of farm commodities that normally make up 71 per cent of the total farm cash income. Since this chart was made the line has turned upward.

The Wheat Signer's Good Chance

He May Get the Parity Price of 98 Cents a Bushel

CLIF STRATTON

COMPULSORY control of wheat acreage won't be necessary, Chester C. Davis, wheat chief, believes. He thinks benefit payments going to wheat growers, which under the Farm Act can be large enough to give growers who sign-up pre-war parity price, will be enough inducement for them to co-operate in the wheat control program, once they see how it works. Discussing this with the recent conference of farm paper editors in Washington brought out these points:

First, the present wheat market price in the U. S. is considerably above the world price. Chances are that in the near future the market price will drop to the world level.

Second, suppose the world price next fall or this summer is around 50 cents, which does not seem unlikely. The pre-war parity price for wheat, if the commodity price level continues where it is (it is more likely to rise some more) would be around \$1 a bushel on the farm. If and when the Secretary of Agriculture makes the finding required by the Farm Adjustment Act, it will then be his duty to declare and make benefit payments sufficient to give farmers who have signed control contracts the pre-war parity price.

Probably 48 Cents Difference

Third, if the market price should be 50 cents, and the pre-war parity price \$1, then the benefit payments to growers who have signed up to reduce would be about 48 cents a bushel.

What this means is that those farmers who have signed to control acreage would receive 50 cents, the market price, plus about 48 cents. The outsiders—those growers who have not signed the reduction agreements—would receive only 50 cents a bushel.

It also is contemplated by the AAA to give growers who have not signed the control contracts another opportunity to do so, but probably not on quite such favorable terms as those who have already signed up.

Kansas Corn-Hog Board

SECRETARY Wallace has named corn-hog boards of review in several states. These men will establish state quotas, make adjustments in corn and hog production figures for counties, and certify contracts before they are forwarded to Washington. Members of the Kansas board are: E. H. Hodgson, Little River; W. G. Ward, Kansas State College, Manhattan; and F. K. Reed, Topeka, chairman.

Senate Votes Cattle In

THE Senate voted March 10, to make cattle a basic commodity. Also to include peanuts, rye, flax, barley and grain sorghums, as well as all dairy and cattle products, doubling the number of basic commodities entitled to benefit payments. The fund to aid the dairy and the cattle industries was increased from 200 million dollars to 350 million. The Farm Administration had

recommended the addition of cattle and dairy products only. . . . The 350 million dollars would be used to pay growers for eradicating diseased cattle, to buy dairy and beef products for the needy, and for purchase and transfer of dairy cows to farms that have none. One-third of the additional 150 million dollars would be for food relief. The bill now goes to conference where the crops additions may be eliminated.

The seven basic commodities now included in the Farm Act are wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, rice, tobacco, and milk and its products. Another bill being considered, would make sugar cane and sugar beets basic commodities.

Expect 80,000 to Sign

SIGN-UP of corn-hog reduction contracts is progressing rapidly in Kansas and most application signatures will be on contracts within the next few days. It is estimated by officials that about 80,000 will sign. An important rule made by the Adjustment Administration is that permitting hog producers to replace breeding stock by purchase in cases where the producer, altho he has a hog base, had no hogs at the time of signing the contract. This breeding stock may be bought in addition to feeder pigs. But production of hogs for market from 1934 litters must be additionally reduced below the required 25 per cent to offset purchases of breeding stock for this year's farrow.

Kansas Gets Fewer Loans

CLIF STRATTON

KANSAS farmers are in much better condition than those of Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota, or mortgaged farmers from these neighboring states are having more influence with the Farm Credit Administration than Kansas farmers. The report received by Senator Capper shows that from May 1, 1933, to the end of February this year, 5,379 Kansas farmers obtained \$14,454,000 in loans, of which \$7,836,700 came thru the Federal Land bank at Wichita, and \$6,617,300 were commissioner—that is, distress—loans.

On the other hand during the same time 11,835 Iowa farmers received \$39,859,400 Land bank loans and \$11,046,850 commissioner loans, a total of \$50,906,250. Loans to 4,174 South Dakota farmers total \$10,518,750, of which \$3,355,950 were commissioner loans. In Nebraska, just north of Kansas, 8,747 farmers got \$21,925,700 Land bank loans and \$8,862,300 commissioner loans in the same time. Loans made during February in these four states follow:

Kansas—Land bank, 618 for \$2,176,000; commissioner loans, 878 for \$1,666,600. Total, 1,496 for \$3,842,600.
Nebraska—Land bank, 1,330 for \$6,736,400; commissioner, 1,490 for \$2,976,500. Total, 2,820 for \$9,712,900.
South Dakota—Land bank, 893 for \$2,969,400; commissioner, 978 for \$1,675,000. Total, 1,871 for \$4,644,400.
Iowa—Land bank, 2,184 for \$12,838,100; commissioner, 1,914 for \$4,618,000. Total, 4,098 for \$17,456,100.

Sad for Mrs. Codling Moth

Her Children to Be Fewer Next Summer Around Troy

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Doniphan County

VISITORS to orchards in Northeast Kansas during March would find men climbing about in the trees such as their ancestors did several million years ago. The orchardists will tell you that pruning is done for several reasons but chiefly to admit plenty of sunlight and air to the tree. Growing a young tree to bearing age is not unlike the rearing of a child from infancy to maturity. A young tree properly pruned thru the years develops a ruggedness and strength that enables it to endure the winds and storms of time. Orchard men like to have the pruning done before the last of March so the brush and wood may be cleaned out of the orchard before pruning time.

Squads of CWA workers have been busy in the orchards all winter scraping the loose bark from the trees. This supplementary to spraying and is one to help control the ravages of the codling moth. (This is the old girl that is responsible for wormy apples.) In the fall the larva of this insect becomes a chrysalis. In the snug little house of silk which it makes for itself, it spends the winter quite comfortably under a piece of bark. When the bark is removed and burned many of these pupae are destroyed, which lessens the codling moth population for next summer by that much.

If you have eaten apples grown in northeastern Kansas you may have noticed the flavor was better than that of any other apples you have ever tasted before. Why is this, you ask? Well, they say it is because the trees are grown on loess soil. Just why this kind of soil improves the flavor of apples, I cannot say. I doubt if anyone else can. The yellowish clay loam of these bluffs and hills was deposited here in that far off Pleistocene age. Some of it was transported and deposited by water, some by the melting of the fields and a great deal of it was carried and deposited by furious winds. Let your imagination wander back thru the ages to the time when these bluffs stood yellow and bare in the sunlight and the wild shriek of flying reptiles filled the air. We wonder if it was planned eons and eons ago that we should raise fine apples upon this soil.

Ever since man took up agriculture, somebody has been trying to help the farmer. Way back 133 years before Christ, when Tiberius Gracchus was running things in Rome, the farmer wasn't doing so well. So Tiberius proposed to use public funds to provide seed, stock and implements. His movement was speedily entangled in complexities which resulted in a conflict, rather a massacre, in which nearly 300 people were killed and Tiberius was beaten to death with pieces of a broken bench by two senators.

After Tiberius, came his brother Caius Gracchus, who increased the burdens of taxation. He started enormous public works, particularly the construction of new roads, and he is accused of making political use of the contracts. Caius increased the distribution of subsidized cheap corn to the Roman citizens, and was murdered by the champions of "law and order" in the streets of Rome in 121 B. C. His decapitated head was carried to the senate on the point of a pike. . . . To read of those times one might think he was reading a modern newspaper.

Why Some Orchards Fail

THE two outstanding things which lead to vigorous fruit trees are fertile soil to feed them and protecting them against insect and fungous pests. Lacking these, an orchard in Kansas is likely to be a failure.

When You Set Those Trees

TREE-PLANTING tool, easy to carry and used by one man has been developed in the Forest Service. It

weighs 5 pounds, has a tapered blade 10 inches long, 2 to 3 inches wide, and 3/4-inch thick, with a 5-inch stock having a pistol grip. The sharpened point is tempered steel. Its weight and the shape of its blade enable the user to make clean holes in the ground 10 to 12 inches deep and to close them easily. More than a thousand seedlings were successfully planted with this tool in a Southern national forest, the rate of planting being close to 500 trees a man in an 8-hour day.

Helps After a While

THE question comes up as to whether it would be advisable to place limestone around newly planted apple trees. Best authorities say while it would do no harm, in all

likelihood no direct benefit would be derived. Apple trees generally thrive in a more or less acid soil. Barnyard manure worked thoroly into the soil by plowing and hoeing is more likely to give results. . . . An application of limestone at the rate of 3 or 4 tons an acre frequently will cause Red clover, Sweet clover, or some other leguminous cover crop to thrive. When this is done, nitrogen is stored in the soil. As a result the trees may be indirectly helped by the lime.

An Old Tree Idea Upset

CLEAN cultivation with no pruning or very moderate pruning is best for shelter-belt trees—an upset to old-time notions. Results in North Dakota in 1932, showed best growth and survival were made by trees receiving clean cultivation and no pruning. Trees clean-cultivated and moderately pruned were a close second, while those entirely neglected ranked third. Those clean-cultivated and severely pruned ranked fourth and trees under hay and straw mulch ranked lowest in height and survival.

Wait for Peach Pruning

IN PRUNING peach trees it is better to delay the job until about the time the leaves appear in the spring. Then you can tell how much to prune, depending on next year's fruit bud prospects. If the buds have been killed by a spring blizzard, the pruning should be rather severe. If not, the pruning should merely take out some of the bearing wood to stimulate the growth of good-sized fruit.

To Stop Peach Leaf Curl

PEACH leaf curl, a serious disease of peaches, can be controlled by application of a dormant spray of 1 part liquid lime sulfur to 9 parts of water. The dormant trees should be thoroly covered, especially the buds.—George A. Filinger.

(We are a constant reader of Kansas Farmer and find many helpful hints. We are especially interested in poultry.—C. B. Gough, Rush Center, Kan.

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LOW-PRICED CAR

Lonesome Ranch

BY CHARLES ALDEN SELTZER

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As he bent to take up the suitcases, he wondered what she'd say when she discovered she would be alone with him.

IN ALL DIRECTIONS the desert spread with a dead, dry, lifeless sameness, with no distinguishing marks by which one might set a course thru it.

And yet "Beauty" Krell, driving a team of wiry ponies hitched to a buckboard, kept the ponies going steadily forward.

In fact, Krell did not seem to study direction at all; he drove as one who knows where he is going and is familiar with the country thru which he is passing. He held the ponies to a slow, steady trot, while he leaned back in the seat and watched the desert with eyes that glowed a bit humorously.

The ponies instinctively avoided the drifts, where the soft sand, like fine meal, would cling tenaciously to the fellos of the wheels; and went unheeding thru miniature whirlwinds of fine, feathery sand that broke over them as they passed, spraying them, coating them with a gray, dead dust.

However, Krell began to exhibit signs of interest. He sat erect in the seat and scanned the country ahead of him. And when, after a while, he discerned a blot far ahead—which he knew was the little, box-like structure the railroad had erected and dignified by the title "waiting-room"—the humor in his eyes deepened a little.

The railroad company had named the building, the platform, and the corral "Panya." Nobody knew why. Trains stopped at Panya, if flagged.

When Krell brought the buckboard to a halt near the platform, he stood up and stared at the two tracks that stretched eastward, to vanish somewhere into the farther reaches of the desert.

THE Two Bar had shipped cattle from Panya the year before. The waiting-room was somewhat more weather-beaten. Otherwise Panya was as Krell had seen it when he had visited the place the preceding autumn.

He led the ponies to the far side of the corral and hitched them. Returning, he stepped to the platform and looked inside the waiting-room. Dust, inches deep, lay on the floor.

Krell glanced at his watch. The east-bound—which would bring Miss Lane—was not due for an hour—if on time; and Krell walked deliberately back to the buckboard.

There he unlashed a pail, filled it from a water-bag in the bed of the vehicle, and watered the ponies. Then from under the seat he drew a slicker. He took from its folds a shaving-cup, a bit of mirror, a razor, a towel, a whisk broom, and other articles of similar nature.

Standing beside the buckboard, he performed an elaborate toilet. After finishing he set the bit of mirror on the wagon seat and carefully inspected himself, smiling at length with satisfaction.

Krell was handsome; there wasn't the slightest doubt of it. Women had told him so thru the medium of second interested glances. A disgruntled rival had conferred the sobriquet "Beauty" upon Krell, and it had stuck.

Krell was aware of his attractions. They included a lithe, well-shaped body, with broad shoulders and a slim waist; rather small feet, which he kept booted with expensive leather; and a grace of movement which could be gained only by the possession of good muscles.

Krell's face was one that intrigues the interest of women. There were lines of strength in it, lurking beneath the attractive curves of jaw and throat and forehead. But Krell was not full weight in the masculine balance.

Women paid more attention to Krell's eyes and to the outward magnetisms than to the inner structure, and there was a certain threat of violence that somehow seemed to be connected with Krell's glances at men.

Krell smiled at his reflection, speculation in his gaze.

"Well," he said to his smiling eyes, "she's coming

at last, and—and there ain't another man within 200 miles!"

He smiled as he stowed the glass into the slicker; the smile continued to linger on his lips as he placed the slicker in its place under the seat of the buckboard; and there was a glow of passion in his eyes as he turned his gaze to see far over the desert a faint line of smoke trailing down the horizon.

Ruminatively he watched the approach of the train. He knew that at least half an hour must elapse before the locomotive could steam into Panya; and so he climbed back into the buckboard and draped himself on the seat, twisting his body so that he faced eastward.

Krell found himself wondering about Dave Gordon and the incidents that had led to his coming to Panya to meet Eleanor Lane. He knew that if he hadn't interfered he would not at this minute be sitting in the buckboard at the station, wondering how Gordon would feel if he knew.

It was Gordon's fault, tho. Gordon knew the girl was beautiful—for Gordon had showed him a picture of her; and he had shown Krell the letter he had written to Eleanor Lane, telling her to come to Panya on the 17th of July. His second mistake had been made when he gave Krell the letter to take to the postoffice at Loma. It had been an easy matter for Krell to substitute "June" for "July," thus arranging to bring the girl to Panya a full month before she was expected.

In the two years Krell had worked for James Lane, as range boss, he had never suspected that Lane had a daughter. As for that—he had learned since—Lane himself had not suspected it. Even Dave Gordon, a friend of Lane's youth, had been ignorant.

It had all begun when Lane realized that death was beckoning to him.

FOR two months, anticipating death, Lane had been selling the Two Bar stock. At the same time he had been gradually letting his men go, so that when the anticipated event came to pass Krell was the only one of the outfit left at the ranch-house. Five other men had been retained to care for what stock had been left; but they were on the southern range, fully 60 miles from the home ranch.

Gordon owned a ranch about a hundred miles north of the Two Bar, and he had come to see Lane, at the latter's request, at the time when Lane's premonition of his approaching end had seized him. Krell had gone for Gordon; he was present when Lane greeted his old friend.

Lane, emaciated by a wasting disease, was stretched out in bed. He greeted Gordon with a faint smile:

"I reckon I'm about due, Dave," he said. His smile became eloquent with guilty embarrassment. "Dave," he went on, "it's struck me that I ain't been playing the man to my wife. I was a hot-headed fool, or I wouldn't have left her because her mind ran to pretty things. Somehow I got to thinking that her dressing like she did—and gadding around—meant a whole lot more than was visible."

"Wasn't for me to interfere," said Gordon.

"But you knew she was square, Gordon?"

"Any fool could have seen that."

"Any fool but me—eh?" said Lane. He added, faintly: "Gordon, it's been 19 years. Do you reckon she's still in Denver?"

Gordon shrugged his shoulders, not answering. "I'm about ready to go out," resumed Lane.

"I've been wondering if you'd go to Denver and look her up. You might tell her that I've been ashamed—"

"You always started everything late," gruffly interrupted Gordon. "You've had 19 years to make up your mind about this thing. According to the looks of things, you've got about 19 hours left, and you want me to do in them 19 hours what you couldn't do in 19 years. But I'll do it. Hold on tight and don't get out of patience."

Krell had cared for the stricken man until Gordon returned from Denver, learning much of Lane's affairs.

GORDON brought word that, in something less than a year following Lane's desertion of her, Mrs. Lane had brought her recalcitrant husband a daughter. Krell saw Lane's face whiten, saw the terrible misery that gathered in his eyes.

Lane had left some money for his wife's use when he had deserted her. She had set it aside for her daughter. She had drugged and sacrificed to support and educate the girl; had even sent her East to a university without the daughter suspecting.

"She wouldn't touch your money, Jim," said Gordon.

Lane groaned. "I've been seven kinds of a fool,"

he said. "But I'll make it up to her, Dave. You go right back and bring her here—if she'll come. Maybe there's time."

Gordon gently told him that Mrs. Lane had died only a few days before he—Gordon—had reached Denver. At which news Lane lay very quiet and stared at the ceiling.

"And my daughter, Gordon?" he said after a while. "She'll come to see me, won't she?"

"I couldn't find her," explained Gordon. "She went East, to visit some friends, after your wife died. But I've telegraphed to the school, she went to for information."

GORDON had found her. It was too late, however; and another telegram apprised Eleanor that she might finish her term in school if she cared to. Gordon would take charge of the Two Bar until she decided what she wanted to do with it. James Lane never saw his daughter.

Thus "Beauty" Krell saw in the incident of Lane's death an opportunity to derive personal profit.

He was at Lane's bedside when the latter made his will, naming Eleanor Lane as beneficiary. In fact, Krell was one of the witnesses—the other being David Gordon.

Krell stayed at the Two Bar ranch-house. Gordon trusted him absolutely. For when Gordon showed Krell the letter, he also passed over to him a photograph of Eleanor Lane. And from that instant Krell's plans were complete and comprehensive.

Gordon had given him charge of the Two Bar, asking him to make the place as attractive as possible, so that when Eleanor Lane arrived she might be impressed. For Gordon hoped the girl would decide to make her home at the Two Bar. He had never told James Lane how much he had loved the girl's mother—a silent worship that had in it nothing but reverence.

Krell smiled as he watched the oncoming train. After Gordon's departure he had ridden southward to where the outfit was camped. He had told the men that Gordon had gone, and that they were not to ride in to the ranch-house until he returned. He had carefully inventoried the food supply at the ranch-house, discovering it to be ample enough to cover the needs of himself and Eleanor Lane during the month they would be together. On his trip to the range where the outfit was working he had driven three horses which had been in the corral, returning only the two ponies he had driven to Panya.

And now, having arranged for Eleanor Lane's reception, he smiled—smiled and draped himself gracefully on the seat of the buckboard, so that when the girl, descending from the train, should see him she would be duly impressed with his picturesqueness.

ELEANOR LANE was assisted by a porter, who carried two heavy suitcases—by a brakeman, who bore a bulging leather bag; and by the conductor. The girl's clear, expressive eyes, with a look in them that hinted of a calm confidence in the integrity of all mankind, had aroused the conductor's concern and pity. For he knew men better than she knew them.

Once, early in the morning, he had leaned over her in the Pullman.

"Have you relatives at Panya, miss?"

"No," she answered, giving him a frank smile.

"but a friend of my father wrote me that he would meet me at Panya."

The conductor had been the first to get off at Panya, and he saw Krell sitting on the seat of the buckboard.

"It's all right, miss," said the conductor as he helped her down; "your friend is here in time."

As the last coach slid past her, swirling a cloud of fine, flinty dust into her face, had it not been for the presence of the man in the buckboard, she would have felt much worse.

However, her pulses gave a leap as she saw that the man was coming toward her—smiling. She was further reassured when she observed that he was a handsome person who evidently knew how to keep himself neat and clean.

When Krell got close enough, he saw that the confidence that swam in her eyes did not coarsen her; did not mar the impression of soft femininity that the true woman creates upon the mind of man—the subtle, stirring, responsive impulse that in honorable men quickly forms into a desire to protect, and in men of another type becomes a determination to possess.

She had noted the exultation in his manner, and watched him perplexedly as he reached the edge of the platform. However, when he again looked at her she saw only friendliness in his eyes.

"Are you from the Two Bar?" she asked.

"Yes, ma'am," replied Krell respectfully. He removed his big felt, in reality that she might the better look at him, to see what manner of man it was who would be her escort to the ranch.

Eleanor wondered. Krell's head was well shaped

(Continued on Page 20)

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New Car—Earle A. Cole, Mankato, has a new Ford de luxe.

New Home—Al Rowe, R. 1, Keats, is building a new home.

New Car—Herbert Harness, Mankato, bought a Ford tudor.

New Car—Mail carrier Hughes, Burr Oak, bought a Ford tudor.

New Truck—Kohler F. Nelson, Formoso, has a new Ford truck.

New Car—Ross Ellis, near Lebanon, has a 1934 Chevrolet 4-door sedan.

New Garage—Ray Coltharp, Leonardville, has finished a new garage.

New Scale—Guy Reed, R. 1, Smith Center, is installing a new 15-ton scale.

New Barn—John Fliese, St. George, has built a new barn and remodeled an old one.

Painting—The barns on T. S. Davidson's farm, near Derby, have been painted.

New Roof—Charles Rietzke, R. 1, Kensington, is putting a new roof on his barn.

New Hay Rack—Victor Barber, R. 3, Atchison, has a new steel-wheel hay rack.

New Harness—Arch Shields, near Bellaire, has bought a new set of work harness.

New Car—Milo Chance has the first 1934 Chevrolet tudor, sold in Smith Center.

New Hay Wagon—W. H. Brown, R. 1, Strong City, has a new iron-wheel hay wagon.

New Chicken House—John Flick, R. 1, Manhattan, has a new chicken house, 20 by 40.

New Bungalow—Gilbert Eisenbise, R. 1, Quinter, has built a new bungalow out of native stone.

New Barn—A new barn is going up on the farm occupied by Lloyd Prilliman, near Mulvane.

New Corncrib—L. E. Lewman, R. 1, Cummings, has built a double corncrib 10 by 30 with driveway.

Bought Colt—Frank Whitmore, R. 1, Portis, purchased a 2-year-old colt from Win Coop, for \$125.

New Green House—Harry Nelson, near Hutchinson, is building a greenhouse for his truck farm.

New Cattle Shed—E. D. Stout, R. 5, Emporia, has built a new cattle shed 20 by 30, with steel roof.

New Barn—S. M. Austin, R. 2, Emporia, has finished a barn 26 by 30, and new corncrib, 10 by 24 feet.

New Barn—John N. Johnson, R. 2, Mulvane, has built a fine new barn to replace one destroyed by fire.

Bought 80 Acres—Fred Badenhop, Kensington, has taken 80 acres of the Korenke estate, at \$50 an acre.

Dam—Leon Stahl, R. 1, Auburn, has just completed a huge dam on his farm that will form a lake of 15 acres.

New Henhouse—W. M. Rundie, Logan, has finished a modern henhouse, 20 by 48, with a scratching shed.

New Barn—Clarence Lappin, Logan, has built a big new barn to replace the one torn down by a tornado last spring.

New Chicken House—Frank Rahe, R. 2, Leonardville, has a new chicken house 18 by 20, and woodshed, 10 by 16.

New Bull—W. A. Young, Shorthorn breeder, R. 1, Clearwater, has bought his fourth bull from Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa.

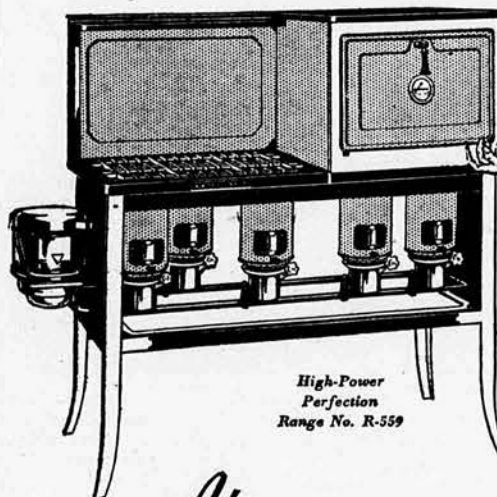
New Home—Elmer Corn is completing a modern home on his farm near Conway Springs, for his tenant, Russell Chitwood.

New House—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Griffin, Belleville, have a new modern home and are preparing for a fine flower garden.

New Roofs—Otto Kleiner, Riley, Kan.; Ann Klocke, Bart Countemmarsh, Peter Hanson and Ludwig Herman, Leonardville, have new Mulehide four-unit fireproof dwelling roofs.

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GARDENS AND HORTICULTURE

Pruning Gets More Tomatoes

KARL M. WILSON



On Kaw Valley loam Albert Pine gets from 300 to 500 bushels of tomatoes to the acre thru pruning the plants to two stalks and training them on poles. He averages about \$500 a year income to the acre from his tomatoes, last year obtaining a 3,500-bushel crop

ON 10 ACRES of Kaw Valley land near Lawrence, Albert R. Pine has been growing 300 to 500 bushels of tomatoes to the acre for a number of years. Tomato growing is his hobby. From a yield of around 3,500 bushels, he has averaged \$500 a year to the acre in income, so it has been a profitable hobby.

Part of his secret in getting good yields of quality tomatoes, he explains, "is in the way I trim the plants. I found that a plant with but two stalks will grow into a hardier plant and will bear more tomatoes than the plant that is not trimmed at all. I find this pruning to two stalks produces more tomatoes than can be raised from one main stalk. I prune back the suckers, for they sap the vitality that should go to forming tomatoes."

Mr. Pine trains his tomato vines to poles as they do better than when left to grow on ground. "During rainy years, I found a large amount of tomatoes rotted because they rested on the wet ground. While the use of poles in tomato growing is not original with me, I find that I can put out more plants to the acre that way than with the older method. The poles permit the vine to grow upward instead of sideways. I make my rows 6 feet apart and plant in double rows of 18 inches. In this way cultivation with a horse cultivator is easy. The ground can be continually stirred, and the moisture preserved."

Willow saplings found along the river bank are used by Mr. Pine for poles. He cuts these in 7-foot lengths, setting one stake by each plant and crossing two poles teepee-like at about 6 feet in height. The two poles are tied with binding twine where they cross. Last year, the unusually wet spring caused the willows to take root and grow. They had to be banded to keep from turning a fine tomato field into a willow jungle.

Mr. Pine grows his plants in his own hothouse. Aiming at the early and late market, he chooses early Earliana and Bonny Best for early production, using the Greater Baltimore for the fall market crop. These three varieties have been found best for the rich, sandy loam on the Pine farm. He sets out about 34,000 plants. Last year he got a 3,500-bushel crop and a gross income from it of \$5,000.

To Treat a Few Spuds

T. J. T.

Tell me how to use the corrosive sublimate method of treating seed potatoes.—R. O. L.

WHEN only a few bushels are to be treated use a wooden barrel. Metal tanks or tubs will be corroded and the solution weakened. Use 4 ounces of corrosive sublimate to 30 gallons of water. It dissolves slowly in cold water so first should be dissolved in a glass jar of hot water and then poured into the larger amount. The temperature of the water should be about 60 degrees.

Potatoes must be immersed in this solution $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours and allowed to dry before cutting. The seed can be treated

in crates or sacks, using the same sacks each time since some sacks tend to weaken the solution. Never place the treated potatoes in sacks that have not been disinfected. When the solution is to be used several times, it should be strengthened by adding $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce of corrosive sublimate and enough water to bring it up to the original amount after every 4 bushels have been treated. After treating 12 to 16 bushels, the entire solution should be emptied where stock cannot reach it and a new solution prepared. Corrosive sublimate—bichloride of mercury—is poison, if taken internally, but will not injure the hands.

Don't Sow Garden too Deep

ARTHUR MEYER

THE right way of planting garden seed is as important as the time of planting and cultivation. One would no more expect to grow a crop of lettuce by planting the seed 2 inches deep than to grow a crop of potatoes sown broadcast and raked into the soil.

Depth of planting is determined by the size of seed. A good general rule is to cover the seed about four times its greatest diameter—that is, four times the longest way around it.

Soil that is very fertile and well-watered will grow a heavier crop than one that is dry and low in plant food. So better results may be expected from Kansas gardens when more space is allowed between the rows and fewer seeds are sown in a row.

A Good Job With Berries

E. S. DUNLAP

IN RAISING strawberries in the garden, learn the varieties suitable for rich garden soil. Those for average field culture are likely to make too much vine. Plow the ground in the fall or early spring and set plants out as early as the season will permit. If one row will make enough, set it full length of the garden. If more rows are needed space 3 to 4 feet apart, and 15 inches apart in the row. Soak the roots several hours or all night in water in which a little dirt has been stirred. If roots are too long, clip the ends rather than double them up. If the weather is dry, hoe them every 2 or 3 days. If it rains hoe as soon as ground is dry enough. Be sure to uncover any buds that have soil washed over them. If you have only one row, let the runners spread as wide as they wish. If you have two or more, let them get about 15 inches wide and not too thick in the row.

Try to cultivate after each rain until about October 1. Then sow oats thick between the rows and well up to the vines. This is good for the soil as well as the vines and saves mulching so much. When the ground freezes hard put about 2 inches of straw over the vines. Be careful to move part of it to sides of the plants when they start to grow in the spring to protect the berries

from the soil. You will probably want to keep this same ground in strawberries several years. But they are not likely to be quite as good as in their first bearing year.

Where you have just one row, when a sufficient number of plants are formed on the sides, you may begin to hoe out the old plants down the center of the row and make two rows out of it. This will be governed by the season, since when it is very dry, they do not make many new plants. If you have two or more rows, try to establish a new row to one side of old ones if they make plenty of new plants. If not a sufficient number of new plants, just thin out as many of the old plants as you think best and do not allow the row to get too wide.

Don't Spoil Spud Prices

WHEN you plant potatoes this year, use certified Northern seed. It will make 30 to 60 bushels more an acre than the commercial run seed. Northern seed will out-yield home-grown seed 30 to 50 per cent. That will cut cost of production. There may be a big acreage this year, because of the short crop in 1933 and good prices. The South reports a possible 20 per cent acreage increase there. Missouri may do that much. Kansas probably will not increase. The 75 to 80 per cent better price from December 1 to February 1 looks mighty good. But too many acres of spuds will spoil the profit.

From a \$6 Garden \$208

A PROFIT of \$202 from a family garden for the unfavorable season of 1933, was made by Mrs. Charles Heim, Leavenworth county. She grew \$208 worth of vegetables in a garden that cost only \$6. There are 11 in her family. She canned 140 quarts of vegetables, 460 quarts of fruit, and had 20 bushels of fruit and 10 bushels of vegetables besides potatoes stored for winter. In addition, the garden provided plenty of fresh vegetables. Family gardens took care of 60 per cent of the table expenses of all families keeping records in the county last season.

Vaccination Now Simplified

Easily Done—Satisfaction Assured—Costs Reduced

Any careful farmer can easily and safely do the job himself and by so doing save from 25 to 50 per cent of the cost of vaccination.

Anchor Retail Prices

Anchor Clear Concentrated Serum	55 cents per 100 ccs.
Anchor Simultaneous Virus	\$1.50 per 100 ccs.
Anchor Blackleg Aggressin	8 cents per 5 cc. dose
Anchor Avian Bacterin (for poultry)	2 cents per 1 cc. dose

Other serums, aggressins and bacterins at equally low price. Please get price list from our local dealer or send to us for the same.

Where to Buy Anchor Serum and Vaccines In Kansas

Axtel—Riffer's Pharmacy	Jetmore—Rhea's Drug Store
Atchison—S. C. Boneau	Junction City—Volz Drug Store
(Atchison Stock Yards)	La Crosse—Harper Pharmacy
Beattie—M. Hawk Drug Store	Lakin—R. E. Menn Drug Co.
Caldwell—Fisher Drug Store	Lewis—Lewis Drug Store
Caldwell—L. A. Perry Drug Store	Mankato—Curtis Drug Store
Clay Center—Trebilcock Drug Store	Manter—Alma H. Collins Drug Store
Concordia—Laughlin-Martin Drug Co.	Marysville—Von Riesen's Drug Co.
Dighton—Egbert Drug Store	Mound Valley—Aber's Drug Store
Douglass—Gates Drug Store	Nesque—Foster Drug Store
Ellsworth—H. E. Trubey Drug Store	Oskaloosa—Smith & Ratliff Drug Co.
Eskridge—Jewett Drug Store	Phillipsburg—Smith Drug Co.
Frankfort—Kampert Drug Store	Salina—Brann Drug Co.
Garfield—W. E. Taylor Drug Store	Scandia—Haggman & Wires Drug Store
Gorham—Victoria Drug Store	Smith Center—P. E. Curtis Drug Co.
Gove—G. A. Evans	St. Francis—Dunn & Lesh Drug Co.
Grinnell—Mac's Pharmacy	Washington—Smith Drug Store
Harveyville—Lappin Drug Store	Winona—Chas. H. Ward
Hill City—Rexall Pharmacy	
Hope—Ketchersid Pharmacy	

In some counties the county farm bureau handles Anchor products.

FREE Use of Syringes: Anchor dealers everywhere will gladly lend you a set of syringes free of charge to vaccinate your hogs or other animals. These syringes will always be in first class repair when loaned, ready and safe to use. We sell the 40 cc. syringe at \$2.00, a 10 cc. syringe \$1.50 and needles 10 cents each.

Free Book Get a copy of our new book, "Vaccination Simplified." It is new and up to the minute. It is different. It explains fully the symptoms of the more common livestock diseases of hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry, horses and dogs. It explains fully how and when to vaccinate. It will be invaluable to you. Get a copy from our local dealer or write us for one. All Anchor products are made and tested under U. S. supervision.

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The Jayhawk
LATEST IMPROVED HAY TOOL
Bucks, Elevates, Loads Wagons
or stacks any crop you mow.
Quick action. Load dumps
forward, works in high wind,
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FREE BOOKLET—Tells you why thousands of
Jayhawk owners are boosters. Write for this book.
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We Pay You Cash

A "crazy driver"
Ran into Bill Jones,
Bill's Capper Insurance
Paid for the broken bones.

You get CASH from Capper insurance for auto accidents, and for ALL Accidents. It means money in your pocket, right when you need it. Covers men, women, and children. If you read the Capper papers, you are entitled to it. The next time the "Capper Man" calls to see you, ask him about this wonderful protection. It puts money in your pocket, when you need it.

Our Busy Neighbors

Yes Indeed

The proper measure of a man is the size of the thing that gets his goat.

There are three ways to get rid of the old car. You can trade it in or burn it or pick up a hitch hiker.

There are two kinds of drivers—brakers and dodgers. You can tell the kind by the location of the dents.

If only somebody would tell us how to make public "improvements" that would last as long as the bonds do.

The disadvantages of being a well-dressed man is that every time you get dressed it's time to change pants again.

Where He Wants to Be

WHEN No. 8 Highway is widened at Iuka, the filling station of Bird Maynard and wife will stand almost in the center of the new road. Altho this is contrary to law, Maynard refuses to move from his choice location and the lawyers are seeing what they can do about it.

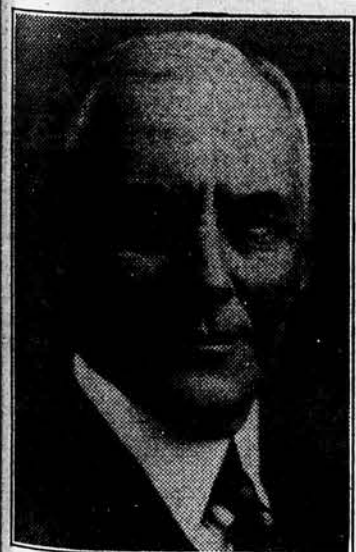
Marked Up by Assessors

CLOUD county wheat will be assessed at 65 cents this year instead of 25 cents, corn at 35 and oats at 25 cents. Last year corn and oats were assessed at 10 cents. Hogs will be valued at from 2½ to 3½ cents a pound. In Barton county, where wheat is the main crop, wheat is being assessed at 65 cents a bushel instead of 25 cents, corn has been marked up 20 cents over last year, and alfalfa seed and hay \$1 higher. The assessors appear to think that farm prices have improved considerably.

Even Stole His Breakfast

ALL the folks from the A. Dietrich farm, in Osage county, went to town one evening. Returning home about 10 o'clock, they noticed things had been moved around a bit in the dining room. Further investigation showed thieves had cleaned the house and cellar of everything eatable, including a year's supply of recently butchered meat, all the canned vegetables and everything in the pantry. Tracks outside indicated it took a truck to get the job done. The Dietrich folks had to go to a neighbor's for breakfast the next morning.

He Was Kansas' Kindest Man



CONRAD C. VAN NATTA

KANSAS folks learn with sorrow that Conrad C. Van Natta has passed on. Maybe you met him in the Capper Building at Topeka, as foreman where type is set to print Kansas Farmer and other Capper magazines. Hundreds of children in 24 states knew him as the administrator of the Capper Fund for Crippled Children. He took them to the big hospital where kindly doctors made them well. The joy in his heart on seeing them whole and strong was his pay for this work—all he ever took. We are sad to lose him. Yet isn't

it possible that the Great Doctor, the Master whose work he did so well, will find eternal use for one whose love was so strong for his fellowmen?

Robbers Were Robbed

TWO Wyandotte county officials lent another man \$600 to cash checks for workers on a relief project, charging a stiff fee for the service and splitting the profits three ways. They were making money rapidly until a bandit held them up and robbed the "banker." Which shows how good sometimes results from evil.

Enlarging Farm Creamery

NEMAHA farmers who have a co-operative creamery at Sabetha, are building an addition to their plant of brick to match the rest of the building. A new 1,200-pound churn will be used to supplement the 1,000-pound churn now in use. When farmers work together in a business way they get somewhere.

Found the Missing \$5,000

ALL of the best detectives are not in cities. Following the death of Norman Barley, of Ashland, a certificate of deposit for \$5,061.89 was missing. A settlement of his estate was impossible until it was found. Sheriff Ford was called in. He searched the Barley farm so thoroly that he found a tin can buried by a fence post. In the tin can was the certificate of deposit.

Farm Sale Prices Climb

LITTLE more than 2 months ago fairly good milk cows were being sold at sales in Clay county for \$20 to \$25. That was a good time to buy. At a recent Clay county sale milk cows sold as high as \$45. A bunch of white faces weighing around 700 pounds, sold for \$4.40 a hundred. Some cattle brought \$5.25 a hundred.

Using His Opportunity

NO fond parent was ever better pleased than is Senator Capper when he hears one of "his" boys or girls, is making progress. And he gets many such letters. A recent one that pleased him, read:

I wish to thank you again for the scholarship you gave to me for 4-H club leadership work. I will finish my college work this spring and am very grateful to you because the scholarship made it possible for me to go to college. I often wonder what I would have done if I had not received it. I hope future scholarships will help other boys come to college. Very truly,
Manhattan, Kan. LLOYD GUGLER.

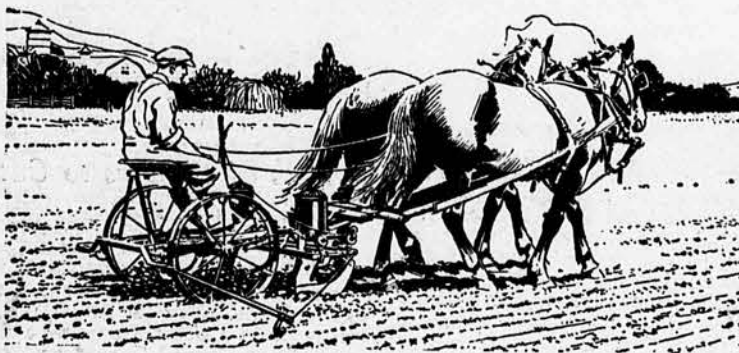
How Often Burn Grass?

AT a meeting of pasture owners from the world-famous Flint Hills, or Bluestem pasture section of Kansas, the subject of spring burning was discussed. Some said once every third year was often enough, others thought once every 5 years was better for the good of the grass sod. Some Texas cattlemen ask that it be written in their pasture contract that the old grass must be burned each spring, when contracting with Kansas pasture owners. This makes a better, fresher grass for the cattle, but it is hard on the sod in dry years, and if persisted in will thin the grass.

Don't Let Them Sting You

MANY sections of the Corn Belt report that "slickers" are traveling from farm to farm selling steel posts on which are painted the words, "contracted acres." Of course these posts are sold at a high price, and an attempt is made by the "slickers" to convince everyone it is compulsory for every signer of a corn-hog contract to mark his contracted field with such posts. This is not so. These fakers are attempting to sell an ordinary article at a high price. The Government asks that the contracted field be marked with any kind of a stake that may be plainly seen, one at each corner. Four small stakes from the woodpile will do.

A New McCormick-Deering Planter Assures Positive, Accurate Planting



It Saves Seed and Increases Efficiency

GO into your fields this spring with a new McCormick-Deering Corn Planter and you will have complete confidence that your corn is being given the best possible start. Your fields will be planted uniformly—every hill will have the same number of kernels, and no seed will be wasted.

The dependable, durable clutch in McCormick-Deering Planters works unfailingly every time the check fork is tripped. Plunger-type valves provide proper placing of the hills. It is impossible to get the seed plates out of time with the receiving valves. Accumulation of the desired 2, 3, or 4 kernels to the hill before the valves open is

always certain. The split-row fertilizer boot available for McCormick-Deering checkrow planters deposits the fertilizer in the soil on both sides of the hill—the fertilizer cannot come in contact with the seed.

These are some of the features that make McCormick-Deering Corn Planters so accurate. They mean the maximum efficiency in planting. You can get either checkrow planters or drills for horse or Farmall operation in the McCormick-Deering line. The checkrow planters can be used for checkrowing, drilling, or hill-drilling. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to show them to you.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois



McCORMICK-DEERING

End this DRUDGERY



with Two-Way protected fence!

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

Fights rust 2 ways First, Red Brand's Galvannealed outer coating is two to three times heavier than on some ordinary galvanized fence. Second, its real copper bearing inner section resists rust twice as long as steel without copper. Double protection!

Timely Book FREE! Profusely illustrated! Well printed! A new book on farm operation. Profitable Farming Methods helps you look ahead—make more money. It's free!

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GALVANNEALED
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Fights rust 2 Ways!



Save Nursery \$\$\$

Select your Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, and other Nursery Stock while quality stock can still be secured at attractive prices. 700 acres from which to make your selection with full assortment of Fruit Trees, small Fruit Plants, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, Vines, Perennials and Rock Garden Plants. Specials:

Four Montmorency Cherry Trees, 4½ to 6 feet.....\$1.00
Ten Concord and Five Moores Early Grape Vines, 2 year, prepaid..\$2.00
Get our Rock Bottom Price List and Catalog and let us help you with your planting problems. See the stock before you buy. Open Sundays. Write or drive in today.

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Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

How I Spent My Fifty

MRS. W. C. A.

SUPPER over and the dishes washed. I snuggled into the big, deep chair, my feet curled beneath me, a mail order catalog in my lap. Pencil and paper were on the table beside me. I was bound for a world of thoughts and dreams. In fancy, I might spend \$50 on my house. With anticipation, I turned the pages of the book. This is the list I made:

Kitchen sink (with fittings).....	\$24.00
Range boiler (with fittings).....	12.10
Plumbing supplies.....	5.00
Aluminum teakettle.....	2.29
Cretonne, 5 yards at 18c.....	.90
Curtains, 2 pairs at 74c.....	1.48
Shipping charges.....	4.20
Postage stamp to mail order.....	.03
	\$50.00

In reality the water is piped to the back porch. With closed eyes I visualized the gleaming white porcelain of my new kitchen sink. And, oh, the luxury of oodles and oodles of hot water! For the intricacies of plumbing, of which I know little, I appropriated \$5. (Excuse me!—did I hear a plumber cough?)

The slip covers of basket weave cretonne, natural oatmeal color with green and orange, certainly did dress up the living room. Priscilla curtains, clear and sheer, fluttered at the bedroom windows.

And then the lamp sputtered. It was out of oil. The fire had burned low. My knees were cramped and stiff. My dream was over!

The wheat bonus check went to pay the interest. But I have my egg money. I'm sending for the cretonne tomorrow...

Our Plant-Trading Day

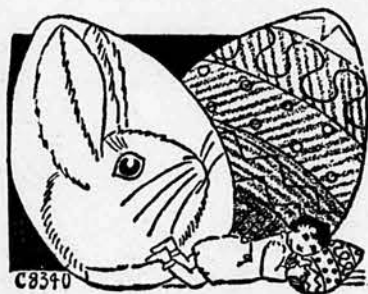
MRS. GARDENER

WE always have a free county Division Day in the spring when we take all the garden seeds, flower seeds, plants, bulbs, bushes, shrubs, trees, etc., that we have, and no longer care to keep and get other things for them we do want. It is day that cannot be compared to any other day and has done more to build up beauty and berry beds than any other movement.

Three years ago I got lily bulbs—eight labeled lilies. I set them far apart so they could not mix and kept them staked so I would know the day lilies, corn lilies, orange lilies, etc., apart. Two years ago they bloomed. They were all alike, but all pretty.

It's Easter Egg Time

CRIB PILLOWS



YOU haven't forgotten, have you, the thrill of rabbit eggs at Easter? Here are two egg-shaped pillows that will keep the old custom alive for your child and make his nap-time happy any time of year. On one pillow you may outline-stitch Brother Bunny, or he may be appliqued from fuzzy bunny cloth on the downy cushion. The other pillow is a real Easter egg of gayest colorings. The lines may be embroidered in feather or briar stitch, chain, couching or outline. The strips or bands are each of a different color—yellows, orange, blues, whatever the scrap bag offers. The fronts and backs may be alike, or a plain color if you prefer. A novel way is to make the face of the bunny and the back of the striped egg. Pattern No. C8340 is 20

cents, and gives a hot iron transfer for both front and back of each pillow, or enough for 4 pillows if you make the backs plain. Order from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Lots of Flowers to Cut

MRS. M. M.
Atchison County

FOR a busy or a lazy gardener who wants lots of flowers to cut, I recommend the perennial Sweet pea, or lathyrus. It blooms from June until frost if not allowed to seed and, once started, lasts many years without further attention.

Each year the size of the plant and number of the blossoms increases, for while it dies to the ground in winter, it starts early and makes a surprisingly vigorous growth, being sometimes trained to a height of 6 or 8 feet. Given shorter support, it makes an attractive, compact bush.

Seeds of the perennial Sweet pea, or lathyrus, can be obtained from seedsmen. Sow them in April or May in the place where the plants are wanted. Long taproots make them harder to transplant. They should grow next to a fence or be given support of some kind. Blossoming begins the second summer.

The flowers resemble the annual Sweet peas and are white, pale pink, or purplish red. They are not supposed to be fragrant but there is no denying that mine are. Start some of these fine bloomers this season. You won't regret it.

Cinnamon Vine Is Hardy

MRS. L. A. BOWDEN

THE cinnamon vine is our favorite porch climber for west or south porches, as hot winds and sun do not wilt vines even at midday. The vines are started with young plants or from the small bulbs which form on the vines in late summer. Once planted, you will have vines for years as they grow new each year from the ground, dying down when frost comes.

If heavy foliage is desired and not so high, pinch off ends of vines when they are the length you wish and the vines will be heavier. They are easy to train any desired way. Plant some and you will enjoy them.

Cleaning Window Shades

IT IS best to wash washable shades with water and mild soap. For unwashable shades, art gum or wall-paper cleaner may be used effectively. To rub shades with a harsh cloth rubs the dirt in. When the shades are worn at the bottom, a new hem may be made. This is best done by holding the hem with paper clips, rather than pins, until it is sewed.—Anne Blebricher, Jackson Co.

My Way to Root Slips

YOU can start almost any soft-wooded slips, like geraniums, begonias, coleus or sultanias, by splitting the wood at the end of the slip, and putting a grain of wheat in the slit. Then put the slip, or slips, in a bottle of water, placing it in a sunny window. It seems to produce roots along with the kernel of wheat. This is my method of rooting slips.—Cora Richardson, Bayard, Neb.

It's Housecleaning Time

USE a common sponge instead of a cloth, when washing rough painted walls. The work is better and more easily done as the sponge acts as a vacuum, drawing the water from the porous plaster.—Mrs. A. T.

To Clean Dusty Walls

DIRTY, dusty walls are best cleaned with a soft wool brush or wall-paper cleaner. Never rub wallpaper

with a harsh cloth as this only helps rub the dirt into the paper. If grease spots are present, they may be "doctored" by holding a blotter over the objectionable spot and applying a warm iron. This is repeated several times until the spot becomes less noticeable.—R. G.

Old-Fashioned Marriages

HELEN ROWLAND

TO a woman, marriage once meant a home and security and domestic interests; but, to lots of young things, it now means a temporary experiment.

Of course there are still lots of old-fashioned marriages. And if a girl happens to marry the man she loves and who loves her, and they manage to work out a happy, congenial life together, nothing else in the world matters much.

But modern marriage—the marriage of today—isn't what marriage used to be when Mother was a girl and when the marriage ties were a Gordian knot, instead of just a slip-knot.

Something really tremendous and beautiful went out of marriage with the old-fashioned feeling of permanence.

"Changing partners" isn't a woman's game. To her, marriage is "forever and forever"—otherwise it isn't "marriage."

That is why so many girls today are beginning to wonder just what marriage means, and just what it has to offer them. Yet, up to date, nobody has been able to find a satisfactory substitute for the good old ties that used to bind.

When You Set the Hens

IT is a good idea to procure cardboard boxes from your grocer, one for each sitting hen. When they have hatched, burn the boxes, getting rid of any mites that may have got in the nest during the time. I find it good to take out the old hay a couple of times, and put fresh in. The hens seem to like the change, and there is less danger from mites.—Mrs. Josephine Ward, Fall River, Kan.

Of Real Help to Parents

MANY useful suggestions for meeting daily problems in dealing with little folks, are published in the bulletin "Training Little Children." Parents may obtain a copy by enclosing 15 cents (no stamps) with their request, to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

A Springtime Menu

WITHOUT MEAT

Water Lilies—This is an appropriate dish for a springtime breakfast. Take 1 egg and a slice of toast for each person. Boil the eggs hard. Carefully cut the whites lengthwise in petal shape and arrange on the toast. Grate the yolks into the center of the white flower. Place toast and eggs in baking pans, season to taste and cover with sweet cream. Place in hot oven for 5 minutes.—Ina McCoy, La Crosse, Kan.

Cheese and Potato Loaf—A different and appetizing dish may be made from equal parts cottage cheese and mashed potatoes blended well together and placed smoothly in a well-buttered baking dish. Cover the top of the mound with a well-beaten egg, a dash of pepper and dots of butter. Should you happen to have cream cheese left over from a previous meal, small cubes placed on top make a nice addition. Bake a golden brown.—Lillie M. Saunders, Marysville, Kan.

Savory Eggs—Yum! Yum! This is a delicious dish and so unusual. Use 6 eggs, 2 medium-sized onions, 3 tablespoons butter, 1 tablespoon vinegar, salt and paprika to taste, ½ cup stale bread crumbs, 1 tablespoon grated cheese. Heat 1½ tablespoons butter in a frying pan and cook in it the onions which have been peeled and finely minced, until light brown. Turn the onions into a baking dish that can be sent to the table; spread them over the bottom of the dish and break the eggs over them. Add the vinegar and seasoning and sprinkle with the bread crumbs that have been fried in the remaining 1½ tablespoons butter. Put the cheese over the top and bake in a moderate oven until the eggs are set.—Mrs. Laura Davidson, Chanute, Kan.

Freshening the Furniture

A WAY to clean other than wax-finished furniture, is to wash it thoroughly with a mixture containing 1 quart of water, 1 tablespoon turpentine, and 3 tablespoons of linseed oil. After the furniture is washed, rub thoroughly with a dry cloth... Scratches in furniture can be made relatively inconspicuous by rubbing them with a cloth dipped in oil or furniture polish. If the scratches are deep, it is well to rub them with a cloth that has been dampened with turpentine and sprinkled with amber.—R. G.

Favorite Spring Styles

SHIRTTWAIST FROCKS



3420—New and attractive shirtwaist dress with this schoolgirl's frock. Washable woollens, cottons, rayons are suitable for this rig. The original is of navy blue striped challis, the collar white pique. Seersucker in a gay red and blue plaid pattern is also smart. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

2519—A smart and conservative dress to wear without a top coat when the balmy spring days arrive. It is navy blue crepe with modish white spots and with flattering soft white cowl draped vestee. It's very easy to make and the cost will prove surprisingly small. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

2545—Here's a pattern that will work wonders to stretch your budget. It has the simple bodice of shirtwaist styling with a coming tied neckline. The straight skirt has inverted plaits to give easy necessary width—a style adorable for slim young things and youthful women. Interesting suggestions are striped cottons, plaid seersucker and linen. Sizes 14, 16, 18, years 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

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

WHEN HENS PLAN MENUS

They'll Prove That Cheap Food is Costly

IF CHICKENS—instead of poultrymen—I read this letter—well—any mash that did not contain NOPCO XX would be off the menu. Listen to this:

"Until about six weeks ago we weren't using NOPCO XX. At that time our local feed dealer started using NOPCO XX instead of a cheaper oil. The result was that our cracked eggs ran as high as 5 per cent a day; now it is seldom we have 1 per cent cracks a day. We have even had days when we didn't have any cracks. This is from a flock of 3,000 birds. We can positively say that NOPCO XX has improved our egg shells, both as to strength and texture when compared to an ordinary oil."

Poultrymen—why experiment with ordinary oils when NOPCO XX is yours for the asking? Thousands of mashers now include NOPCO XX as the standard Vitamin D ingredient at no extra cost over ordinary oils.

If you're not a poultryman—show this ad to your neighbor who is. He will want a copy of "Twenty Years of Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding." Copies of this sent without charge and postpaid to anyone addressing a letter to:

No. 11
NOPCO, 5411 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

POSITIVE Control of

A new day dawned for poultry men when it was demonstrated that "Black Leaf 40" positively controls lice. **LICE** It Does the Work "Roost paints" which do not kill lice are not "cheap" at any price. If you have any doubt regarding "Black Leaf 40" write to your State College or Experiment Station. They know its value. Costs less than a cent a bird to use. Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp. Incorporated, Louisville, Kentucky

"Black Leaf 40" 3314

Asthma Was Choking Her



Got Immediate Relief! Seventeen Years Later—"Still Enjoying Splendid Health"

December 8, 1916—"I had asthma for 17 years. I coughed most of the time and couldn't rest, day or night. I tried everything, but grew so weak I could hardly walk across the room. After taking one bottle of Nacor, I could do most of my housework. That was 8 years ago. I am still feeling fine, with no sign of asthma."—Mrs. Mary Bean, R. 3, Nashua, Iowa.

July 31, 1933—"I continue in good health and am praising Nacor. I have no signs of asthma."—Mrs. Mary Bean

—No need to suffer asthma torture when relief can be yours. For years Nacor has helped thousands. Their letters and booklet of vital information sent FREE. Write to Nacor Medicine Co., 428 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

LEE'S LICE KILLER DESTROYS MITES & LICE AT THE USUAL COST. Simply dip on roosts, dropping boards. Kills mites, spray thoroughly. Best results, 1/2 gal., only 90c. H. LEE CO., Mfrs., Omaha, Nebraska

POULTRY

Why I Picked Leghorns

MRS. J. H. WILLIAMS

I KEEP White Leghorn hens and while there are some disadvantages in raising small breeds, the advantages will outnumber them. One bad point is the lower meat price. I partly solve this by using a large number of cockerels as fries. But where one wishes to produce birds for market, the Leghorns will not do.

It is generally conceded there is more money in eggs than poultry. Leghorns are ideal for eggs but in severe climates they may not lay as well thru bitter weather as the big breeds if the housing is inadequate to protect them. But where well-bred, well-fed and well-housed, they are excellent year-around producers, and win most of the honors in egg-laying contests.

Due to their early maturity, the pullets require a much shorter feeding period than birds of the big breeds. This solves feed, labor and fuel. They may be hatched late in spring when the weather is warm. The big breeds, to come into production at the same time as Leghorns, must be hatched in late winter or very early spring, and require more attention and a longer period of heat.

Leghorn hens require less housing space, less feed than big breeds, and fewer cockerels in the flock. They are excellent rustlers, are non-sitters so lose no time in broodiness. They lay large, chalk-white eggs, altho their first pullet eggs may be quite small if they have been pushed for egg production. This is an unwise practice, which not infrequently results in a molt.

Leghorn eggs hatch well and the chicks are active, busy, mischievous little fellows and almost from the first manifest their independent, energetic, resourceful natures. The busy housewife need lose no time trying to teach Leghorn chicks to roost any more than to teach goslings to swim. As soon as the chicks can be weaned from the heat, put up the perches. It will not be long until there will be row upon row of absurdly small, bright-eyed little fellows occupying every roost. As Leghorns have been bred for higher egg production than any other breed, their selection for this purpose seems logical.

Topeka a Poultry Center

A BIG Eastern concern is establishing an egg-breaking plant in Topeka that will employ about 50 women and a few men. Topeka is one of the country's big egg and poultry centers. The Seymour Packing Company, one of the largest packers of poultry in the country, also handles eggs in enormous quantities and its egg-breaking plant is one of the largest in the West. Then the Topeka Packing Company does an extensive egg and poultry business and several other large poultry and egg firms operate from Topeka. Kansas has a fine market for its poultry right at home.

Electric Chicks Do Best

WE HAVE found electric brooding of chicks most satisfactory. The cost compares favorably with coal or oil. Actual cost when results are considered are much cheaper, chicks are more thrifty from the start, grow more rapidly, feather better and develop sooner. In 3 years we have not had occasion to use any other means of warming chicks due to failure of brooder as temperature was correct at all times, and with virtually no attention from operator.—G. E. Sturdy, Wabaunsee Co.

Set Hatching Egg Prices

MINIMUM prices for hatching eggs in Kansas this season are 15 cents a dozen above the local current receipt price for eggs from certified flocks, 10 cents above for accredited flocks, and 6 cents above for other classes. This scale has been approved by the National Hatchery Co-ordinating Committee. All operators under the code in Kansas will observe them.

Farmers buying baby chicks, poulters or ducklings from those operating un-

der the code will be protected on quality, time of delivery, and loss adjustment. Fraudulent and deceptive advertising or substitution of other chicks for those advertised will constitute violation of the Hatchery Code. Since no hatchery coming under the code will be allowed to place chicks on the market at less than the seller's cost of production, a considerable amount of surplus hatching without definite orders likely will be eliminated.

My Year With Turkeys

MRS. ADA HARMS
Neosho County

THE spring of 1933, we had 40 turkey hens at the beginning of laying season. I hatched 540 turks from eggs these hens laid and sold 250 eggs at 10 cents each. I use small, reliable incubators for hatching, setting one every 2 weeks. I find that eggs do not hatch well if held longer than 2 weeks. When turks are 24 hours old, I put them in a brooder house. Have the temperature under the brooder near 103 degrees if possible the first few days. I keep a good chick starter before them and plenty of clean, fresh water.

My greatest loss was from moldy feed. One bunch of 250, when a week old, began to lose appetite. Within a few hours they began dying. After examining a few, I saw it was beyond me and called a veterinarian. He thought they were poisoned from moldy feed. We gave each turk a shot of anti-toxin. It worked. Only lost 6 afterwards, but had lost 70 in 48 hours.

When turks are 6 to 8 weeks old, I put them in a large house and give them range of an alfalfa field, keep growing mash before them with wheat for grain. We sold 376 on Thanksgiving market at 13 1/2 cents a pound, and have 45 young hens now. Turks sold brought \$484.54; total expense was \$234.19, profit, \$250.35. We grind our feed and mix growing mash when we have grain. I will try turkeys again this year, hoping for better prices.

Poults Need Leg Room

WITH most incubators, it is not wise to let the hatching poults drop below into the nursery tray. These machines are built for chickens. The space between the hatching and nursery trays is not big enough and the newly-hatched turkey cannot stand erect. This limited space encourages the poults to become "spraddle-legged."

Don't Tempt the Chicks

AN ACCIDENT may start toe-picking and cannibalism in a flock of chicks. If a chick catches its toe on a piece of wire or the edge of a feeder, and draws blood, that is enough to start the trouble. Watch for injured chicks and take them away from the others until the wound heals.

(To make mashed potatoes light and airy, heat the milk and butter together and beat into the potatoes.

Read the New Serial

A FATHER she had never seen, died and left lovely Eleanor Lane a Western ranch she had never seen. Eleanor arriving at the ranch station bravely alone, meets the handsome rascally Krell, one of her father's ranchmen, who had plotted for this very thing. He hopes to compel Eleanor to marry him so he can get her father's property. . . . It's a great story in "Lonesome Ranch," a great story all the way thru, one of Charles Alden Seltzer's best. You'll like Kansas Farmer's new serial. Begin it on page 10 today.

Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks is dependent upon proper care and management. 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 half your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time the chicks are out of the shell.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS In Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 20, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

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.

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Dept. 20,
Waterloo, Iowa

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THE GALLOWAY CO., Box 517, Waterloo, Iowa

How to Get Better Local Roads

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.

NO DOUBT many readers of my article in Kansas Farmer, "Time to Pave Township Roads," agreed with me but thought nothing could be done about it. I am going to outline a plan that if followed, will accomplish the desired results, and the first president of a farm organization who gets his county organized, will find himself famous almost overnight.

The title of my former article was misleading. It would not be practicable to build broad grades on mail routes such as are used on state highways. Mail routes, except where they already follow state or county roads, could be classed as secondary state roads and surfaced with chat, crushed rock or gravel on virtually the same width of grade as now exists.

Here is the plan: Let some man in each county get a volunteer to carry a petition over each mail route in the county, urging Governor Landon and the legislature to make mail routes secondary state roads, and spend this 22 million dollars improving them. If this cannot be done under existing laws, then urge the repeal of our entire state road laws and get a new set of laws passed recognizing mail routes as state roads.

I am predicting that 95 per cent of the voters living on these mail routes, will sign a petition of this kind.

After these petitions are collected, show them to your local legislators, then hold your petitions but send Governor Landon a copy of one of them, together with the total number of signers in your county. Then in some manner notify as many other counties in Kansas as is possible, of what you have done.

When other counties see what is possible in one county, they will organize and when the state is organized on this line, our legislators will be glad to go to Topeka free of charge, and undo one of the worst injustices that has been put on the people in a long time.—E. C. Collins, Linn Co.

Need More "Blotter" Roads

THIS is the day of concentrated power. Men in business are human, also men in office. The general public sometimes says nothing, not knowing what is going on, or it does not act in unison.

Surely the state highway commission is working more for that class than for the dirt farmer. Now since there are sufficient all-weather roads across the state, we should branch out, not with high-priced paving but with the "blotter" type, which would help a greater number. We will have to mass our forces to accomplish that.—M. C. Wear, Harvey Co.

Bryan's Prophecy Fulfilled

ONE thing the matter with us is that the people have forgotten God. When I was a young man I often heard W. J. Bryan talk. He pictured the way the U. S. was going and it has come to pass. Bryan was one of the greatest men the good old U. S. ever had. Arthur Capper is a great man, he has good principles and is for the good of the people.

Coolidge cut the income tax several million dollars. Hoover made another cut on income taxes. The little taxpayer has had to make it up. If a man is rich enough to have an income, let him pay his taxes on it.

Capper's editorial on the new money program is good. In fact all he advocates is good.—Marion Glenn, Norton Co.

Stratosphere Legislation

CROOKS have invaded the air to ply their trade, as the earth is becoming too hot for them. We have admired Colonel Lindbergh's activities in bringing all nations into neighborly relationship. Now this very agency has been used to bring disgrace not only on our country, but tending to brand Mr. Lindbergh as an abettor of law violators. We note a lawyer figured in

Lindbergh's protest, and wonder if this really was Lindbergh's unbiased opinion. When a lawyer figures in shaping a private opinion, we can make wide allowances.

There seems no way to stop a crime in action, but to stop it. When a car axle is cracked, the train is stopped and adjustments made. Mr. Roosevelt has done the only safe and prompt thing, stopped the train with all on board until the facts are determined. Sure, somebody will be inconvenienced, but how else could it have been promptly dealt with? Why is it such a crime to discommode a flock of flyers, when 10,000 good honest farmers have been set out of their homes for no crime they had done, but rather the crime of "big business."—Frank A. Chapin, Cowley Co.

Let All Prices Alone

EVERY attempt to create and maintain an artificial price has resulted in lower prices. When the Government undertook to help cotton, eight of the other producing cotton countries increased their acreage 60 per cent. When the Government undertook to help the price of wheat by a reduction of acreage, it was able to get a reduction for the 1934 winter crop of only 7 per cent, and the spring wheat acreage is yet to be accounted for.

Some are now urging a processing tax on cattle. Cattle are low enough already and a processing tax would be passed by the packers onto the cattle raisers, as it has been passed onto the producers by the hog-processing tax. If the Government would let all prices alone and reduce expenses it could accomplish some assistance. The Government cannot do anything economically. In the public work, it is paying 40 cents an hour, and it is hard work to get a man to husk corn.

If the Government would put in its time arranging to get reciprocal tariffs so we could ship farm products and other products abroad, that would be a real help. We cannot continue an artificial price, what we want is markets for our produce.—Fred Perkins, Labette county.

Organizations Are Selfish

I READ Mr. Hatch's articles with a relish, but his article on "What Fools We Farmers Are," did not suit me so well. He seems to think if farmers were all in one great organization it would cure most of our ills and I can't agree with him.

You can go on down the line in every business or profession, all are organized. These organizations are purely selfish. They are out to skin the other fellow and they have him pretty well skinned, but don't know what to do with the carcass.

I am an old farmer. I belong to two farm organizations. I believe in them. I have belonged to three others, I am almost a "jiner." But I don't think it best for our nation to have another gigantic organization to contend with. One that could whip the others, would have to be as cold-blooded and ruthless as they are.

It seems to me the functions of government should be to control the criminally inclined and let supply and demand have a chance to operate. The present tendency seems to be to organize every class, then sit back and holler "sickem!" Yours for organized service.—H. J. Welton.

Even Reducing Baby Crop

WHEAT farmers have taken wheat acreage reduction; corn farmers are asked to reduce corn and hog production; a McPherson county farmer wants a reduction in the acreage of "wild oats" and Mrs. What's her name (Sanger I believe it is) wants a reduction in the baby crop. What next?—John Ostlund, McPherson Co.

¶ The home page in Kansas Farmer has improved wonderfully under your Ruth Goodall's management.—Mrs. George S. Wilcox, Burlington, Kan.

One Problem at a Time

JAMES GORDON GILKEY
In "Managing One's Self"

NEVER permit yourself to carry two sets of burdens at the same time. Numberless people fall into this fatal habit. Some of them attempt to drag about with them not only the disappointment of today but also the accumulated disappointments of a thousand yesterdays; others make the equally serious blunder of carrying the innumerable responsibilities of a long future.

Suppose this habit of carrying yes-

terday, today, and tomorrow at the same time is the source of your sense of strain. How can you break the habit? Remind yourself to begin with that the past is utterly beyond your control. Not all the tears, prayers and regrets on earth can change the slightest part of it. Therefore let the past go!

Then as you turn untrammelled toward the present, remind yourself that no matter how busy life may become you will never have to face more than one problem at a time; and by learning to manage our duties one by one we gain the power to manage our entire life, however varied.

Your Flock's Family History

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH
Poultry Editor

IT is interesting to study the origin of the different breeds of fowls. It helps explain so many things about the characteristics and the disqualifications that exist in many breeds. Some comparatively new breeds, brought about by the crossing of certain other breeds, show more disqualifications and defects than do older breeds. For certain characteristics must be bred out of the new that are inherited from the old, in order to establish a breed that is entirely different.

Origin of Our Fowls—

There are 12 differing classes of poultry. In the American class we find the breeds that have their origin in this country. Most of these early American breeds were produced by combining Asiatic, Hamburg and Mediterranean crosses. Perhaps on the farms of the Corn Belt states the American class is the most popular, as they consist of dual-purpose breeds, the best known of which are the different varieties of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds.

Where We Get Size—

The Asiatic class consists of those old well-known varieties, the Cochins, Brahmas and Langshans, called the heavy breeds and produced mainly for meat instead of eggs, or a combination of the two. The Asiatics have feathered shanks. Until the Jersey Giants were admitted to the standard, the Light Brahmas held the distinction of being the heaviest fowl bred.

The Laying Strains—

On the commercial farms and on many general farms, where eggs are

the chief concern, are found the Mediterranean breeds. This class had their origin along the sea coast for which they were named. They consist of the Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Blue Andalusian and Anconas. In the English class are the Dorkings, Redcaps, Orpingtons, Cornish and Sussex. Of these the Orpington is the most popular in this country.

The Oldest Breeds—

Then there are the oldest classes—the Polish from Poland, and the Hamburg which originated in Holland. The French class includes the Houdans, Crevecoeurs, LaFleche and Faverolles; the Continental class, the Campines; followed by the Games, Oriental breeds and Ornamental Bantams; also the rarely seen Silkies, Sultans and Frizzles. This winter will be a fine time to study the history of the particular breed in which you are interested, and there is more enjoyment in working with poultry when one knows more about them.

Off-Colored Plumage—

You will be likely to find that some of our clean-shanked varieties sometimes have feathers on their shanks due to some cross of Asiatic blood far back in their ancestry. Off-colored feathers may be an outcropping from some ancestors used sometime to perfect a new breed. Several varieties of poultry have originated from sports. Many of the white varieties have been perfected from sports from black-plumaged birds. All our standard varieties have been brought to their present perfection by the patient and painstaking efforts of some poultry lover here or elsewhere. These breeders achieved these results thru love of creating something, not because of any dollars and cents reasons.

Indiana Has a Tax-Saving Plan

It Would Reduce Townships to Three to a County

HAROLD T. CHASE

INDIANA is considering a novel plan to reduce the number of township governments. They are the most numerous and the least necessary taxing governments in the state.

There are 1,545 townships in Kansas, and 1,016 in Indiana.

The suggestion is that township boundaries be enlarged to correspond with county commissioner districts. Indiana, like Kansas, has three commissioner districts in every county. If these districts only were made townships, the total number of townships would be reduced to 276 in Indiana, and in Kansas to 315, three townships for each of the 105 counties. With means of communication far superior to those of only a few years ago, larger townships would be an obvious step toward a modernized local government.

Three Township Commissioners

The author of the Indiana suggestion, former State Tax Commissioner Wolford and a former county auditor, proposes the election in that case of the three county commissioners not by the county at large but by the commissioner districts, and to attach to the duties of the commissioner those of township trustee.

There are several advantages in this plan of simplification of local government. The revelations of township extravagance, loose accounting and irresponsibility in a Douglas county township recently have attracted attention all over Kansas. If the Indiana proposal were adopted, township records would be kept at the court house, records would be available and convenient of access for inspection at all times, taxpayers would have information of the cost of township government at hand, and it is argued that expense would be reduced.

More Townships Than Needed

Townships are costly and certainly too numerous in these times. It is commonly agreed among students of local government that it would be an advantage to abolish them outright. But many township residents hesitate to give them up. They are regarded as close to the people and peculiarly belonging to them, to do with as they like. The Indiana plan, however, would preserve them and whatever advantages they may have.

Use a potato ricer to save time when creaming large amounts of butter.

RURAL HEALTH

Diphtheria Is Deadly

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

DIPHtheria! Black Diphtheria! Malignant diphtheria! You may wonder what I mean by such terms, for in this day and age diphtheria is rather a mild disease. You would not have wondered 40 years ago, in the days when "black diphtheria" might come along and take every child in a large family. But diphtheria, altho still bad enough, is comparatively a mild disease now. Where it used to kill four children it takes only one.

"That would give me no comfort if the 'one' should happen to be my child!" I hear you say. Fortunately that is a matter that is up to you. The brightest thing on record about diphtheria is the discovery that children may be immunized against the disease. I have told you about this before so will not repeat the argument. Surely it is enough for you to know that your child may thus be made quite safe. The time to give the immunizing treatment is from 6 months of age up. If you have children older than 6 months who are not protected against diphtheria, you may have something yet to do.

Toxoid is the preparation now in common use to make a child immune to diphtheria. Your family can give it, or it may be given by the school or county doctor. In many states the ma-

terial is supplied free of charge by the health authorities. In most progressive communities there is a "round up" each year, probably conducted by the Parent-Teacher Association, which sees that children are given this protection. At such times of mutual arrangement the expense is not more than one dollar a child.

A small dose of Toxoid is injected by the doctor. One week later the child returns for a second dose. A preparation is now being tried that gives the entire treatment in a single dose, but at present it is felt that the "two dose" method is preferable. Parents who have regard for their children and give them this protection against diphtheria need harbor no dread lest their child be one of diphtheria's victims. Because of these advanced methods of protection we have almost forgotten that diphtheria is a deadly disease.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

See a Doctor at Once

I overlifted last fall which caused a slight pain in the lower part of my abdomen on the right side. I'm only doing light housework now and I lift anything a little high it hurts a little worse in my abdomen. All the other organs of the body seem to work naturally.—S. F. E.

THESE symptoms lead me to suspect a rupture. Even a slight rupture is dangerous because it may give way further at any time and become a serious condition. You must be examined by a careful physician without delay.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Thief Came Again and Again

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service



George S. Thompson

FROM time to time, thieves visited the posted premises of George S. Thompson, R. 2, Florence, Kan. His flock of chickens which he calls scrubs, dwindled to 1 rooster, 1 hen and 6 spring chicks. Then, 5 of the chicks disappeared. An investigation proved Arthur Martinot.

He is serving a 6-months sentence in the Marion county jail. The \$25 Protective Service reward has been divided equally between Service Member Thompson and Deputy Sheriff Frank Clary, who made the arrest.

Oats Thief Easily Trained

UNCOURAGED by his seeming success in getting away with a theft of 60 bushels of oats from the posted premises of Wesley Trumbo, Peabody, Kan., Harold Van Tuyle next took 125 bushels of oats from the posted premises of A. O. Ross, Peabody. Both Service members and officers took up the trail and Van Tuyle now is serving a 5 year sentence at Lansing. The \$25 reward was divided equally among Service Members Trumbo and Ross and the force of Sheriff L. P. Richter, Marion, Kan.

The New Mortgage Law

THE moratorium law passed by the special session of the legislature, applies only to foreclosure cases where judgment has been rendered and where the usual 18 months redemption stay has expired. In such cases this staves off foreclosure for a year. The debtor must apply the proceeds of the use of

the property to payment of taxes and interest charges, also rent, to the agent of the court.

Hired Man Paid Himself Off

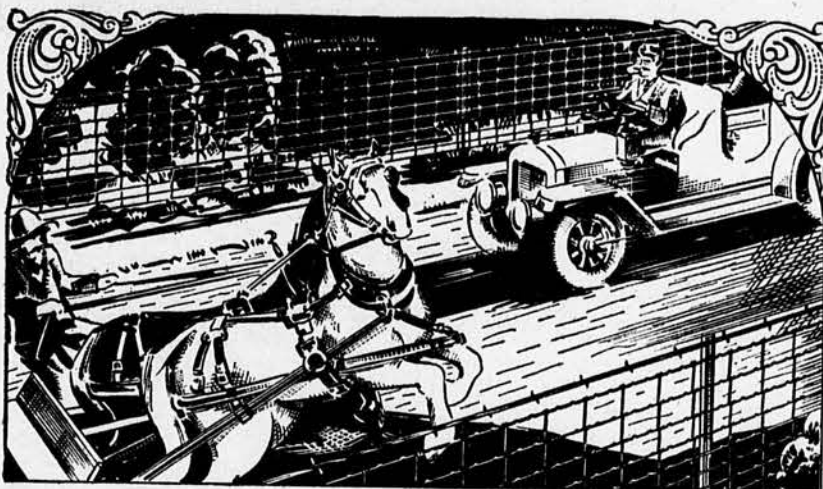
BECOMING impatient while his employer was away, Kenneth Brady paid himself by taking clothing and other articles from the posted premises of Andrew Swenson, Little River, Kan. Brady is now serving 1 to 5 years in the State Reformatory. The reward was paid, one-half to Service Member Swenson, one-fourth to his son, Levin Swenson, and one-fourth to Sheriff P. A. Dickerson, Rice county, who made the arrest.

Ford Had Too Much Pick-up

AN old Ford car, driven by Norman Stewart, Roy McMullin and Prince Wilson, Hutchinson, proved to be a pick-up of a different kind. The car, or its occupants, picked up so many tools from the posted premises of Ray Smith, R. 2, Hutchinson, and C. A. Haas, R. 1, Nickerson, that the three boys were given 60-day sentences in the Reno jail. The \$25 reward was divided equally among Service Members Smith and Haas and Deputy Sheriff Ely Stuckey, Hutchinson, Kan.

A Convenient Investment

IF YOU want the money you have saved up for a "rainy day" to be in a safe place where you can get it any time you need it, and at the same time where it will earn a good rate of interest, I can help you. Write me and I will tell you an investment that pays 6 per cent interest, payable every 6 months, which I know is safe. You can draw out all your money or any part of it whenever you want it and you will be free from worry or bother. If you would like to know more about it send me a card or letter saying "Please give me full details about the safe 6 per cent investment." I will send you complete information by return mail. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.—Adv.



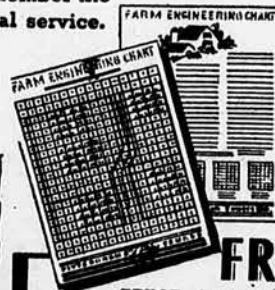
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Better Price Outlook Ahead

A Varied Prospect for Spring and Summer Markets

DOMESTIC demand for the products of Kansas farmers can be expected to improve during 1934, as a result of civil and public works projects, farm adjustment payments and improved industrial activity. Pronounced improvement is to be expected in the farm credit field during the spring and summer of 1934. R. M. Rucker of the college, sums up the prospects for leading crops and livestock as follows:

Corn—Ample supplies of corn and limited feeding demand probably will tend to prevent corn prices in local markets from advancing much above the level established by Government loans. Prices during the latter half of 1934 will depend largely upon the extent to which the feeding demand is improved and the prospects for the new corn crop. Despite the small corn crop in 1933, supplies of corn are above average.

Hogs—From the longer time viewpoint, the general trend of hog prices appears to be upward for at least another 12 to 18 months. The corn-hog ratio was low enough during late 1933 to cause a reduction in hog production. This reduction in addition to the voluntary reduction pro-

gram may result in fewer hogs on farms one year from now. In the past, it usually has required 18 to 22 months before a favorable ratio could be attained after such an unfavorable ratio. Such a recurrence of the past would give higher prices during 1934 with a peak in the spring or fall of 1935, which would be higher than the best prices of 1934. This will be particularly true if the corn-hog program attains a reasonable degree of success.

Wheat—Decreased market supplies, probability of a short crop in the hard winter Wheat Belt, and improved demand indicate that wheat prices during 1934 will average higher than in 1933.

Sheep and lambs—The number of sheep on farms in the U. S. appears to be declining.

Dairy products—Reduced market supplies accompanied by improved demand indicate that prices of dairy products will average higher during 1934 than in 1933. Offsetting the advantage of higher prices will be increased costs for feed.

Poultry and eggs—There is no reason to expect poultry and egg prices trends to be different this year from the usual. This is not a year to expand the poultry industry. Business conditions have not yet improved enough to permit increased production at prices profitable to the producer.

Chances for Wheat Improve

Chick Business Is Rushing—Corn-Hog Sign-Up Big

WHEAT is coming thru winter in good condition, recent snows and rain give it more than an even chance for a decent yield. Moisture also put soil in condition for spring crops, but more is needed for subsoil. Oats seeding is well along. Good seed has had strong demand, especially legumes for allotment acres. Horses, machinery and cows bring top prices at sales, but hogs are disappointing. Several farmers are turning from porkers to sheep; more could be handled on Kansas farms, anyway. Farms to rent are scarce, livestock is coming thru well and feed has held out better than expected. Chick business is rushing. Corn-hog sign-up is big. Conditions as reported by counties:

Anderson—Good deal of ground disked for oats, drill has started on this farm, snow and rain put ground in good condition, wheat coming thru winter well, many moving, quite a few farm sales, any old machinery sells well, horses and good cows bring high prices, hogs still a drag.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Anderson—Probably two-thirds of oats seeded before March 10, not as large an acreage as usual, still need more moisture in subsoil, wheat looks good. Oats, 35c; corn, 40c; cream, 24c; eggs, 10c to 15c; hens, 6c to 9c.—R. C. Eichman.

Barber—With another good rain wheat is growing when weather is warm, hogs not high enough in price compared with what we have to buy, hens not laying so well, some quitting hogs and buying sheep, farmers thru sowing oats, kidneys are here, so spring must be around the corner. Butterfat, 22c; eggs, 12c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Some real winter weather, several inches of snow, moisture caused wheat fields to green up, some rain, too. Eggs, 11c; wheat, 72c; butterfat, 21c; corn, 45c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Had a cold spell with snow and rain, this county about in line with others on corn-hog sign-up, ground well-soaked, some oats in before the snow, few farm sales, lots of moving, farms scarce. Eggs, 12c; cream, 21c.—J. A. Strohm.

Brown—Oats sowing almost finished, early potatoes being planted, considerable hay advertised for sale, seed oats bring 35c to 40c, more moisture needed, about 1,500 signed corn-hog contracts. Wheat, 72c; corn, 38c; eggs, 11c; cream, 25c; hens, 9c; hay, \$10 a ton.—E. E. Taylor.

Cherokee—Little spring plowing done, wheat not doing much, lots of stock sold at Joplin stockyards. Eggs, 11c; cream, 21c; seed potatoes, \$2.35 cwt.; chop, 95c cwt.; mixed feed, 95c cwt.; lambs, \$9; hogs, \$4.25; veal calves, \$6.50.—J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—Recent 4-inch wet snow laid where it fell, moisture for February measured about 1.55 inches, subsoil contains plenty, wheat fields greening up, livestock going thru winter in good condition, plenty of feed to last until grass, numerous farm sales, most everything bringing good prices, especially horses, corn-hog allotment sign-up going over well, farmers thinking of seeding oats and barley. Corn, 35c; wheat, 65c; seed barley, 50c to 60c; hogs, \$4; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 25c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Oats sowing in full swing, about average acreage, wheat does not look very good thru lack of moisture, will be considerable alfalfa and Sweet clover sown on allotment land, several changes of tenants, not enough farms to go around, many native lambs saved, farmers responding to corn-hog contracts.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cowley—Wheat looks quite good despite dry winter, dandy snow recently, community sales active all winter, prices of hogs and horses have improved lately, sales at Winfield and Arkansas City run \$2,000 to

\$4,000 a week, country sales numerous, mostly by farmers forced out of business.—K. D. Olin.

Crawford—Everybody sowing oats, young, fat cattle bring good price, horses and mules high. Wheat, 73c; corn, 42c; oats, 29c; hay, \$5.75; hogs, \$3.90; hens, 8c to 10c; eggs, 11c; cream, 21c.—J. H. Crawford.

Douglas—Oats seeded and potatoes planted from March 17 to end of the month, 4-H Club members practicing for county model meeting in April, good demand for parsnips which are scarce, considerable timber cleared during winter and land will be cultivated. Eggs, 13c to 15c; potatoes, \$1.85 to \$2.25; cream, 21c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Late snows helped wheat which is showing a good stand, no old wheat going to market, farmers learning what they can do with allotment ground, some potatoes planted and small gardens made, poultry flocks culled, incubators set, fruit alive.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Ellis—Had some moisture recently, wheat starting to green up, oats and barley being planted, cattle coming thru winter in good condition. Wheat, 68c; corn, 45c; oats, 50c; barley, 55c; eggs, 11c; butterfat, 22c.—C. F. Erbert.

Ellsworth—Snow gave wheat some moisture but needs a good, spring rain, ground being prepared for oats, shortage of feed in parts of county, many farmers buying. Cotton cake, \$1.65; wheat, 69c; corn, 43c; oats, 42c; butterfat, 23c; eggs, 11c.—Don Helm.

Ford—Light snow recently, need more moisture for wheat and all spring crops, many farmers short of feed so wheat pasture comes in handy. Wheat, 70c; eggs, 7c to 15c; cream, 22c; seed potatoes, \$2.55; hens, 8c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Some horses offered for sale, many selling walnut trees, plenty of new neighbors since March 1, farmers still signing corn-hog allotment, some gardens have been made, one man planted potatoes Washington's birthday, did anyone plant earlier? Our neighbors sowed oats before 8-inch snow and say they are coming up nicely, burning grass and weeds to get rid of chinch bugs is right but corn stalks should go back to the land, a little more water in creeks since the snow, farm machinery selling well at sales, a fine saddle-bred, 2-year-old colt brought \$45, a mare the owner said couldn't be beat for a saddler, \$40; a yearling Guernsey bull, \$8.75; double set of harness, 50c. Hens not laying so well, one rural school county short of funds, a friend tells me peaches are killed. Wheat, 73c; corn, 37c to 38c; oats, 30c; kafir, 60c cwt.; Grimm alfalfa seed, \$6.50 bu.; butterfat, 19c to 22c; eggs, 13c; hens, 7c to 10c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Gray—Moisture hasn't stopped some fields from blowing, wheat growing and will make pasture in parts of county, many buying hay for roughage and cotton cake for cattle, barley will be planted as soon as weather is favorable. Wheat, 69c; corn, 42c; eggs, 11c; butterfat, 22c; heavy hens, 8c; light hens, 6c.—Mrs. George E. Johnson.

Greenwood—Heavy snow in February followed by rain made moisture enough for oats planting, usual acreage will be sown, good demand for cane seed and corn to be sent to dry areas, not much demand for kafir seed. Potatoes, \$2.75 cwt.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—Wheat normal and off to a good start, lots of chicks, barley and oats being seeded, alfalfa starting to green up, commodities and livestock get high bids at community sales, strong demand for horses and good milk cows, county or state ought to give a bounty for jackrabbits to decrease oversupply, a 4-H Club was organized in Menno district. Wheat, 67c; corn, 43c; cream, 20c; butter, 24c; eggs, 11c.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harper—Condition of wheat generally good, spring farming making progress, most of oats have been planted, seed corn scarce, recent 1-inch rain put fields in good condition, near-zero weather did little damage. (Please turn to next page)

Uncle Jerry Says

It takes women 87-100ths of a second to react to a red traffic signal, according to the Kansas City Kansan, and men only 70-100ths. The difference is hardly noticeable, but everybody has noticed that it takes longer when there is no traffic cop in sight.

Henry Ford's losses during the depression, a financial writer thinks, may turn out to be "only 150 millions." He is one heavy loser who did not take part in the speculative spree. His losses were "thru no fault of his own." By the same token, he can make them back again.

St. Louis didn't used to be in the United States. At times it doesn't act as if it were now. When it was a French town and had only 120 houses, the British controlled all of the great territory north of the Ohio from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi. Then Anheuser-Busch discovered it.

When President Roosevelt in his anniversary speech said, "we need a trained personnel in government," he put his finger on our greatest political need in the United States where every 2 to 4 years we put in a new set of office holders. Then, when they have learned how to run their jobs, we displace them with another set of greenhorns.

The packing industry is showing as much improvement as the automobile industry. Prices, sales, wages and production have stepped up. Packing house products made and sold in January not only exceeded any previous month during the depression, but exceeded any other month in 9 years. Which is good as far as it goes.

Under Iowa's new liquor law, liquor can be sold only in state-owned retail stores set up in every county. A state commission of three men, 2 Democrats and 1 Republican, supervise the system. Where towns are so small it isn't profitable to set up a liquor store, a business man is appointed special distributor, with a salary of \$900 a year. The state will buy its liquor from wholesalers and no state tax will be imposed. Except beer, all alcoholic beverages must be sold only in the state stores and no drinking is allowed on the premises. Reasonable prices for pure liquors is expected to make it hard for the bootlegger to do business.

The Talkin' Hired Hand

THE man on a farm needs a radio. It is part of his business equipment, not a luxury. Market reports over the radio have helped many a livestock man to beat a "market run" or led him to hold off shipping to a flooded market. Kansas farmers have told thru this farm paper how a tip of that kind has saved them many times the cost of the radio. Like a car or a truck, the radio is a hired hand on the farm. One good farmer said doing without them on most farms would cost Kansas farmers a lot of money every year. "We've got to know when the markets are right," he said, "and it's cheaper to haul our stuff than to hire it done."

A Horse's Spring Outfit

B. O. WILLIAMS

SEE the harness fits comfortably yet snugly, especially the collar. Better have a good, heavy, leather collar for each horse, and always use the same one on him. It's a good fit where there is just enough room for the flat hand to pass between the collar and windpipe, and for the finger tips to pass at the side of the neck just above the shoulder points. A short collar chokes a horse when pulling. Too long a collar bruises the shoulder points and chafes the neck at the withers. A narrow collar will pinch. A wide collar will bring pressure and irritation on the side of the shoulder. Allow for excess hair and surplus flesh when fitting is done in the spring.

Sweat pads are a poor way of making a collar fit. They are hot and easily wrinkled, stick to the shoulder, have a surface that is hard to keep clean. They get hard when dry, and

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$6.95	\$6.75	\$5.75
Hogs	4.35	4.45	3.75
Lambs	11.00	9.50	7.00
Hens, Heavy	.10½	.10	.11
Eggs, Firsts	.15½	.13½	.09½
Butterfat	.22	.19	.13
Wheat, Hard Winter	.83½	.84½	.59½
Corn, Yellow	.46½	.44	.25
Oats	.32½	.36½	.20
Barley	.47	.44½	.28
Alfalfa, Baled	15.50	15.00	12.50
Prairie	8.50	8.00	6.00

cause more sore shoulders than smooth and solid surfaces.

Hames that do not fit spoil a good-fitting collar and cause sore shoulders. See that the hames fit snugly and are drawn tightly on the collar so that the point of draft will be about one-third of the distance above the point of the shoulder.

And McNeal Hummed Bass

I TRIED an interesting experiment on the radio the other evening," said T. A. McNeal. "I'd read in the paper that some of my favorites were to be on the air and thought, 'Wouldn't it be bully to tune 'em all in together.' And that's just what I did. There was John McCormack, famous tenor, singing in New York. I got him easy. It was more trouble separating Madam Schumann-Heink's voice out of the mob at Los Angeles, but I finally landed her fine contralto voice. Getting Kate Smith and 'the moon coming over the mountain' while holding both the other voices was almost spoiled by the fire wagons racing past, but I made it. Then I settled back in a comfortable chair to enjoy the old time songs they sang to the accompaniment of Paul Whiteman's orchestra."

"But Mr. McNeal," his visitor said, "You left out something. You had a tenor, an alto and a soprano. What about the bass to finish the quartet?"

"Oh, I didn't need any. I hummed that myself," T. A. said.

Angus Day Is April 19

THE ninth annual Better Livestock day, sponsored by breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Geary and Dickinson counties, will be held April 19 at the farm of Ralph Poland, 8 miles southwest of Junction City. Plans call for an exhibit of 10 head of true type Angus cattle, livestock judging contests and an afternoon speaking program. Officers of the Aberdeen-Angus Association are A. J. Schuler, Chapman, president; Ralph Munson, Junction City, treasurer; and D. L. Mackintosh, Manhattan, secretary.

More Folks Eating Eggs

CONSUMER demand for eggs is showing some improvement over last year. Altho both wholesale and retail prices were several cents higher than a year ago, trade in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston in February was about 10 per cent heavier than during the same time in 1933. The live poultry market in February showed unexpected strength, government reports say.

Two Turkeys in Each Egg

I HAVE raised turkeys for 9 years and never had anything like this happen before. I set a turkey hen last spring on 19 of her own eggs. They were all nice-sized eggs with single yolks. When the eggs hatched there were two that I knew had turkeys in them that failed to hatch. I was surprised to find two perfect turkeys in each shell. The twins were about the size of a baby chick. They died in the shell as their heads were in the center of the egg and they could not break the shell. . . . Last year I set a double-yolked egg and hatched a real large single turkey. It also died as it absorbed one yolk and the other one burst and was breathed into the lungs of the little turkey.—Mrs. James Birman.

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Chances for Wheat Improve

(From preceding page)

Harvey—Wheat looks fairly well, oats drilling going forward, not much wheat going to market. Wheat, 68c; corn, 43c; oats, 45c to 50c; cream, 22c; eggs, 10c to 13c; heavy hens, 8c; springs, 7c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Soil condition improved by recent snow, good lamb crop, many triplets, one set of quadruplets, strong demand for horses, good young horses and mules scarce, cattle coming thru winter in fine condition, most farmers signed corn-hog contract, much lespedeza will be sown on contracted acres, farm club activities well-attended. Eggs, 12c.—J. B. Schenck.

Jewell—Corn-hog contracts about all completed, oats ground being prepared, some are sowing, large amount of corn being hauled to counties farther south, good demand for seed corn, oats, clover and alfalfa; plenty of sorghum seed, enough feed for livestock, still have water shortage in part of county. Eggs, 12c; cream, 22c; corn, 42c; wheat, 70c; oats, 45c; alfalfa, \$5; clover, \$3.50.—Lester Broyles.

Kiowa—Received a 3/4-inch rain, many gardens being plowed, some fruit tree planting, more than 300 farmers signed corn-hog contracts, some chicks arriving, wheat looks pretty good, everyone hopes prosperity is around the corner, thankful times are no worse, some late butchering, numerous public sales, prices good. Wheat, 69c; corn, 50c; poultry, 5c to 8c; eggs, 12c; cream, 20c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Labette—Many sowing oats, some likely will have to reseed on account of cold weather, from 3 to 6 cars of stock moving from Parsons stockyards a day, plenty of moisture but some wells, cisterns and ponds still dry; wheat looking good, about 3 inches of snow and ice of late, peaches killed and cherries probably injured from heavy coat of ice. Eggs, 11c to 13c; corn, 40c to 45c; seed oats, 35c to 40c; butterfat, 25c.—Earl McLane.

Lane—Some oats and barley drilled, two 4-inch snows have supplied some moisture, wheat growing, a crop of 5-inch ice stored during recent cold snap, cornstalks still killing cattle.—A. R. Bentley.

Lincoln—Plenty of moisture for wheat, oats ground is working up in fine condition, lots of stock water, stock coming thru winter well, many farmers signing hog-corn contracts, few corn loans, few horses and mules for sale so demand good prices. Eggs, 14c; cream, 22c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—Busy sowing oats, planting potatoes and gardens, grass growing rapidly, wheat looks well, stock in good condition, corn hauled to market at good price, hens busy with eggs and hatching. Hens, 9c; stages, 5c lb.; eggs, 11c to 15c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Delay in field work because of rain and snow, ground in fine condition, oats all seeded, preparing fields for corn is big job now, good interest in poultry raising despite higher custom hatching prices, more chicks will be hatched at home than in last 2 years but hatcheries report good business. Butterfat, 22c; eggs, 11c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Miami—Quite a bit of snow and rain in late February and early March, oats going in, ground prepared for early potatoes and garden, more baby chicks being hatched at home this year due to chick code, pastures greening up and stock doesn't care for hay. Corn, 35c to 37c; wheat, 68c to 72c; eggs, 11c; cream, 21c.—Mrs. W. T. Case.

Neosho—Wheat improved materially last week because of added moisture from snow and rain, little spring plowing or planting during early March because of wet fields and cold weather, pastures mostly dormant but a few are greening up, considerable damage to fruit buds by low temperatures, livestock and poultry doing well but have been taking more feed than any time this winter, weather has been bad for little chicks, some losses, it is believed farmers will turn to flax as a cash crop this year, public sales about over, much interest in community sales, livestock and farm implements bring fair prices, many tenants moved into town, unable to rent farms. Wheat, 67c; flax, \$1.42; kafir and oats, 29c; corn, 35c to 40c; hens, 10c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 24c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Our 1.76 inches of moisture helped wheat, we have a fair prospect for a large crop, oats and barley being seeded, most cattle on wheat pasture, cattle and horses selling at fair prices.—James McHill.

Osage—A light snow made some moisture and stock water, considerable oats planted and more to be, good deal of plowing being done, some say the peach crop has been ruined, cattle and milk cows coming thru winter in fine condition, plenty of rough feed, milk cows in demand, good horses bringing high prices—\$100 to \$175, farms are scarce, some renters moved to town. Butterfat, 23c; eggs, 12c.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—About 600 farmers signed corn-hog contracts, virtually same as for wheat allotment, our county getting interested in flood control and advocates building small dams over the state, rather than a few large ones like the Kiro Dam, also building small dams on every farm where possible, with a large pond of water on every farm we might get more rainfall. Wheat, 66c; corn, 43c; kafir, 40c; cream, 22c; eggs, 11c; hogs, \$3.60.—Niles C. Endsley.

Pottawatomie—A 7 to 8-inch snow over entire county brought much needed moisture, melted slowly, so all soaked into ground, oats planting about one-half done, storm slowed up spring work, quite a lot of feed left, a few getting baby chicks, most gardens plowed, continued demand for Sweet clover seed which is getting scarce, wheat in good condition, produce prices stronger. Cream, 20c; eggs, 12c; corn, 39c.—Mrs. G. McGranahan.

Rawlins—Have had some good snows and rain, wheat looks fine and is growing, getting ready to put in oats and barley and start general farm work, most farmers signed corn-hog contracts, there will be less

Wind, Dust and Snow

FOLLOWING a record mild winter, the last storm of winter swept Kansas Friday night and Saturday last, bringing a drop in temperature of from 55 to 59 degrees in 24 hours. It began with a sharp gale from the north, then became a dust storm followed by a light snow. No serious blowing out of wheat is reported except from the most unprotected fields, except in the Oklahoma panhandle where wheat is reported to have been uprooted by the gale, which reached a 40-mile-an-hour height at Amarillo, Tex. Kansas orchardists are not worried about the fruit crop.

corn this year than last, we need good crops with living prices for what we sell. Corn, 30c; wheat, 65c; seed oats and barley, 50c; hogs, \$3.80, top; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 25c; butter, 35c; hens, 6c.—J. A. Kelley.

Rice—Rains and snows were of great benefit to wheat, snow prevented injury from severe freeze, some early fruit killed, farmers getting spring work started, many took advantage of corn-hog allotment, some relief work still in progress, horses scarce and command good prices. Wheat, 70c; cream, 23c; eggs, 13c; hens, 8c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—Some oats planted, ground very dry except where snow drifted, wheat looking fair, about 90 per cent signing hog-corn contracts, large acreage of Sweet clover and alfalfa will be seeded. Corn, 40c; wheat, 70c; eggs, 13c; butterfat, 22c.—Henry Blitscher.

Rooks—Farmers preparing for spring work, all surplus rough feed being trucked west, good number signed hog-corn contracts, some have not received wheat allotment checks. Cream, 22c; eggs, 11c; bran, 90c; wheat, 68c; corn, 38c; seed corn, 90c; oats, 45c; hogs, \$3.80.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Recent snows brought needed moisture to winter wheat, oats sowing will begin soon, Government work brought considerable money into the county, nearly 300 farmers signed corn-hog applications, livestock is thin, the result of grain shortage. Wheat, 67c; eggs, 13c; butterfat, 23c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Russell—Wheat wasn't helped much by the snow as little stayed on fields, pastures held it pretty well, hard on cattle; farmers bought considerable shipped in hay, cattle quite thin, calf crop coming on nicely, all good horses have been picked out, same with cattle, chicks coming along, not much wheat on the market at 69c, farmers sowing oats, oil field work picking up. Corn, 48c; eggs, 12c; cream, 23c; flour, 95c for 21 lbs.; quite a difference between wheat and flour.—Mary Bushell.

Seward—Wheat pasture good, have prospect for a decent wheat crop, had some moisture but more needed, few farm sales. Wheat, 71c; heavy hens, 6c; light hens, 4c; butterfat, 20c; eggs, 12c.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

Smith—Received nice lot of rain and snow, wheat coming on fine, oats sowing delayed by wet weather, about 90 per cent signed corn-hog deal, cattle prices picking up, many farmers without places to rent. Cream, 21c; eggs, 12c to 14c.—Harry Saunders.

Sumner—Weather kept farmers out of fields 2 weeks, about one-half of oats sown, wheat and barley in fair condition, livestock doing well, poultry hurt more by cold than other stock, there was a good prospect for fruit, how much it is damaged is yet to be seen, community sales well attended, all livestock brings good prices, many joined corn-hog program, fewer cattle and hogs being fattened than usual, corn and other grains scarce, scarlet fever, measles and mumps prevalent. Seed potatoes, 2 1/2c lb.; eggs, 12c; heavy hens, 9c; wheat, 68c; corn, 47c; oats, 37c; butterfat, 21c; hogs, \$3.85; kafir, 40c.—Mrs. J. B. Bryan.

Trego—Considerable snow lately, pasturing wheat because of feed shortage, a let-up in death rate of cattle from cornstalk poisoning, horse prices gaining, at public sale last week some went over \$100 mark, more than 400 farmers signed corn-hog contracts, many chicks already bought from hatcheries. Butterfat, 23c; eggs, 10c; corn, 40c; wheat, 73c; hens, 6c to 8c; spuds, \$1.60 to \$2.25 cwt.—Fred Zahn.

Wilson—Oats seeding about completed, wheat looks good, most farmers signed corn-hog contracts, will be a lot of Sweet clover and lespedeza planted on contracted acres, stock wintering well.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

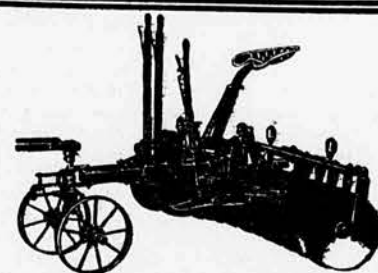
Posting a New Sign

We received the check today for \$12.50 for which we thank you. We feel it worth while to try to round up the thieves. Inclosed find a dime for which send us a new Protective Service sign.—Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Maynard, Sabetha, Kan.

Mr. _____ sent me a check a few days ago. Yes, the matter is straightened out to my satisfaction. Thanks for your help.—Mrs. Archie Smith, Sylvia, Kan.

Received check for \$25 all O. K. Many, many thanks.—C. F. Joslin, Hoyt, Kan.

RACINE DISC HARROW



MANY EXCLUSIVE MASSEY-HARRIS FEATURES

This harrow has curved draft bars and adjustable hold-down stirrups at the inner ends of both gangs. They hold the gangs down to their work, creating a deep, level, well-pulverized seed bed in quick time, with no skipped or half-worked spots.

Bearings are chilled to glass-hardness, and the loose, free-rolling bumpers relieve end pressure and reduce draft. The high-carbon, flat angle steel frame is securely braced, bolted and reinforced. The gangs work up or down independently on very flexible connections. Oscillating scrapers are operated from the seat by a foot lever. Handy levers for angling gangs. Truck wheels 22 inches apart for smooth running over ridges. Tandem attachments for all sizes—4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 foot. Mail the coupon.

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MAUDIE SHREFFLER, the diminutive person with the "Big" personality shown to your right, is one of the most popular entertainers at the Capper station. She's 5 feet tall, has black hair and blue eyes and is Irish through and through, which accounts in part for her sparkling wit and good humor. She's played in public since the age of 9; played six acts of vaudeville, with pit orchestras at the Orpheum Theater in Topeka when 14 years old; traveled with stage bands and directed stage presentations for five years; is a member of the National Academy of Music in New York; has composed twenty musical numbers including "Rainbow of Happiness" and "Just a Rolling Stone," the two best known to her listeners; is responsible for many original successful radio ideas such as her famous Musical Fairy Tales; has the best musical memory of any person, playing her many programs from memory without a sheet of music; is a victim of her moods—if she's happy her fingers reflect it in her music, and if she's sad, which is seldom, her program is bound to be sad; is an excellent accompanist, transposing at sight, and has been staff pianist at WIBW practically since Senator Capper bought the station, taking time out for stage and vaudeville appearances during that time.



MAUDIE SHREFFLER

FREE

**SOLDER SAMPLE
KESTER METAL MENDER**

Send Your Name and Address to
K-E-S-T-E-R
Care of WIBW, Topeka, Kansas

WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS

SUNDAY

9:45 a. m. **PEPTO MANGAN**—Three clever instrumental and vocal artists.
1:00 p. m. **BISODOL**—Helen Morgan, rich-voiced contralto, co-operates with Jerry Freeman's orchestra in a half-hour musical show.
7:30 p. m. **FORD MOTOR DEALERS**—A full half-hour of melody and comedy by Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians. The entire personnel of "radio's most versatile musical organization" is called to the microphone.

MONDAY

11:00 a. m. **WASEY PRODUCTS**—"Voice of Experience"—Receives an average of 18,000 letters a week from interested listeners. A noted psychologist and advisor on human relations answers questions of the heart and mind.
7:45 p. m. **Topeka High School Musicals**—The finest musical talent of high school age in programs consisting of glee clubs, mixed choruses, orchestra, band, ensemble and solo groups.

TUESDAY

9:15 a. m. **Arthur Capper**, senior senator from Kansas, speaks from Washington on subjects of widespread interest concerning what Congress is doing. In March, he speaks on the 20th and in April, the 3rd and 17th.
10:30 a. m. **JOHNSON WAX CO.**—Friendly comment and word of advice on everyday problems by Tony Wons with musical background by Keenan and Phillips, two-piano team.
11:00 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. **WASEY PRODUCTS**—"Voice of Experience."
8:15 p. m. **OLDSMOBILE**—Hosier by radio editors all over the United States as the most popular radio singer, Ruth Etting is starred on this series accompanied by Johnny Green's orchestra.
9:00 p. m. **CAMEL CARAVAN**—Music by Glen Gray's Casa Loma orchestra, humor by Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd, and Connie Boswell, warm-voiced Southern songstress.

WEDNESDAY

11:00 a. m. **WASEY PRODUCTS**—"Voice of Experience."
12:15 p. m. **CHARIS**—An interview each week with one of Hollywood's popular motion picture stars.
7:30 p. m. **FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**—Albert Spalding, America's foremost violinist, accompanied by the romantic voice of Conrad Thibault, and music of Don Vochee's orchestra.
9:00 p. m. **OLD GOLD**—A brilliant cast consisting of Ted Florigo's West coast orchestra, the Florigo Debutantes, charming girls' trio; Left Erickson, singing door-man; and popular motion picture star, Dick Powell.

THURSDAY

10:30 a. m. **JOHNSON WAX CO.**—Tony Wons, with Keenan and Phillips.
11:00 a. m. **WASEY PRODUCTS**—"Voice of Experience."
8:30 p. m. **FORD MOTOR DEALERS**.
9:00 p. m. **CAMEL CARAVAN**—Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.

FRIDAY

11:00 a. m. **WASEY PRODUCTS**—"Voice of Experience."
8:15 p. m. **OLDSMOBILE MOTOR CO.**
8:30 p. m. **RICHARD HUDNUT'S MARVELOUS MELODIES**—Singing the beautiful Lang and her Three California Rascals; Jack Whiting, English musical comedy star; and Jack Denny's orchestra. Novelties by the piano team of Fairchild and Lindholm and a dramatic group for comedy skits called "Hysterical History."

SATURDAY

7:30 a. m. **WIBW**—Boy Scout Troop of the Air—Co-operating with President Roosevelt to carry out his plans outlined in his talk to Boy Scouts of the U. S.

9:00 p. m. **GENERAL FOODS GRAFENUTS**—Thrills and chills from the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. Especially interesting at this time as information is forthcoming from the little dog-sled group that set out a week ago for a sub-base 200 miles nearer the South Pole. Reception is much improved since the transmitter of this control station



MARIA SILVEIRA

is now set up on the solid ice of the

camp base. New York returns a program to this heroic group of adventurers featuring Whelan Daly's orchestra and Maria Silveira, soprano.
9:45 p. m. **GENERAL MILLS CO.**—A large cast of theatrical talent presents a current Broadway show. (March 24 only.)

DAILY (Except Sunday)

6:00 a. m. **Alarm Clock Club** with the Farm Hand—news and weather reports.
7:00 a. m. **Around the Radio Altar**.
7:15 a. m. **Topeka Daily Capital News** and weather reports.
9:00 a. m. **Chicago and K. C. Livestock Receipts**.
9:30 a. m. **Lonesome Cowboy—JOHNSON HATCHERY**—Poultry Period.
11:15 a. m. **Kansas Farmer Protective Service**.
11:30 a. m. **Market Reports and Dinner Hour with the Farm Hand**—Chicago Potatoes and Egg Market; Chicago Poultry; Chicago Livestock and K. C. Future Grain Markets.
12:25 p. m. **K. C. Livestock Markets—FARMERS UNION**.
2:00 p. m. **Women's Club of the Air**.
2:15 p. m. **Plane Ramblings**.
6:15 p. m. **Texas Rangers** (except Saturday).
9:30 p. m. **Topeka Daily Capital News** and weather forecast.

Notes by the Farm Hand

The Alarm Clock Club which opens every week-day morning at 6 o'clock has developed into a very interesting program for our early-risers. It is almost unanimously agreed that the way to start the day off right is with a couple of the good old-fashioned sacred hymns, these of course, are most always requested by the listeners. The rest of the hour is packed full of musical varieties and friendly exchange of comment.

—WIBW—

Folks, have you done your spring house or barn painting yet? Here's a friendly tip. If you haven't, Warnock's Store in Topeka is making it possible for you folks that have been wanting to paint and haven't had quite enough money to put into it, to buy the very finest house and barn paint at almost unbelievably low prices, and they will ship it to you anywhere in the state, or adjoining states. They have all colors, if you're interested drop me a line for full particulars.

—WIBW—

The Grunow Refrigerator Company has chosen Emahizer-Spielman's in Topeka as their agency for Grunow Refrigerators, and believe me they have a price that will appeal to you. These refrigerators are absolutely one of the finest you can buy and Emahizer-Spielman's with their reputation for square business dealing over a period of many years stand back of every one they sell.

—WIBW—

As we get further and further into the chicken-raising season, you're going to want to know about the Quisenberry Quality Feeds. These feeds are made up especially for the best possible growth and healthy development of your chicks. I'll have more to tell you about these feeds on the air.

—WIBW—

Johnson's Hatchery, the largest and most completely modern in the Midwest, is really turning out the baby chicks this year, and folks that have bought are very well pleased with the chicks. They have a low price and sell only fine, strong, healthy baby chicks. Listen in to the Lonesome Cowboy some morning at 9:30 and hear more about the poultry business from the Johnson Hatchery and Seymour Packing Company's standpoint. You will be able, if you follow my advice, to really make some profit on your poultry this year.

—WIBW—

By the way, the big "Singing Contest" that's been going on for quite some time and has brought in 300,000 votes from 10 states as this goes to press, closes April Fool's Day. The winner's picture will appear in the next issue of Kansas Farmer.

Women's Club of the Air

Every person in your family will be interested in the broadcast on "How to Use Your Library," by Mrs. Julia Kerr McCarty. This program will be presented on the Women's Club of the Air Friday afternoon, March 30, at 2 o'clock. Mrs. McCarty is head librarian of the Topeka Public Library and is familiar with more than 67,000 books. Her talk will be based on the possibilities of pleasurable education and recreation offered by the library in your community.

Every woman will want to hear the discussion of "Women and the American Woman Wants to Read," by Ida Migliario, editor of The Household Magazine, Thursday, April 5. Other programs of interest include: "Your Baby's Future Personality," Wednesday, March 21; "Everybody Has a Story," Wednesday, March 28; "Using Leftovers," Thursday, March 29; "New Dresses for Your Walls," Monday, April 2; "Dried Fruit Desserts," Thursday, April 3.

We cordially invite women's clubs to visit WIBW and attend the meeting of the Women's Club of the Air. Let us know in advance and special entertainment features will be arranged.

BERNICE CHANDLER,
Director of Women's Activities.

"Where Do We Go From Here"

(Continued from Page 3)

I AM HEARTILY in favor of the production control program. It seems as if all should come under some regulation. But if the so-called licensing were put into effect I think it would tend to destroy American individual liberty. I had rather favor some voluntary plan, penalizing those who do not co-operate. I think the present program, in which those not co-operating, are not eligible for production loans or other privileges now being extended farmers by the Government, should help solve the problem. I think as we go along we will find they will be handicapped in many ways.

We cannot go on blindly trying to fight things as they now are, as individuals. The time presents itself more than ever for all farmers to work along co-operatively for the success of their business. Other business outlines its program and combines efforts for success. I believe agriculture now is lined up better in a co-operative way than ever before, if we go forward and keep out politics and other things that have ruined farm organizations heretofore. We gained our present production control program thru united effort of the different farm organizations. I believe farmers will go along with some voluntary plan; that is the majority will. And as time goes on more will see the necessity of united effort.—Roy W. Ellis, Comanche Co.

Best Plan We Have Found

THE discussion of our farm problems, in Kansas Farmer, March 5, should be sufficient to cause some meditation among its readers. The farm policy of the U. S. depends much upon the success of the production control program of the Farm Act. We as farmers may resent the controlled production policy, but it seems the most practical one proposed so far. The more voluntarily it is accepted by the producers of farm products, the less need there will be of compulsory legislation later. If every farmer enters into all control programs that apply to him, the easier it will be for him to keep his individual production program in harmony with that of the Government. There should and undoubtedly will be restrictions placed upon farmers not co-operating with the farm administration.

We certainly do not want communism and dictatorship. Neither do we want Government control of all agricultural activities. If by organized effort the farmers can retire a certain per cent of farm land and decrease livestock production, it may then be possible to dispose of any surplus thru a foreign market which may be obtained by tariff changes.—Harlan Deaver, Brown Co.

Get the Surplus Used Up

I WANT to add my humble protest against the Government's meddling in everything. I wish they would just let us alone, things would work out in time. But they seem determined to save our lives, if they have to wring

our necks to do it. It is not so much the farmer the administration is interested in as the wage slaves in the East. The only permanent solution is to get a good many of those people on small tracts of land. Not too far from possible sources of at least part time employment. It would not hurt the farmer's market much.

All we need is enough people to eat the products of the acres no longer needed by horses. It will work out in time to be a step forward. And this administration or no other can stop it, provided we can maintain a free press and are allowed as nearly honest elections as we have had in the past.

If the Government never had gone into the mortgage business, I am convinced we would all be better off. Now they are into everything, even the printing business. I can get envelopes with a return address printed and already stamped for a lot less than any local printer can print them. But I am just too stubborn to do it. Yours, for the efficient government and lower taxes I voted for, but probably will never live to see.—J. C. Elliott, Cherokee Co.

Use Cash Basis for Tax

R. H. G.

FARMERS paying state income taxes may make their returns on a cash basis rather than on an inventory basis. Those who file a Federal tax return on the cash receipt and disbursement basis may use the same system in reporting their taxable incomes to the state. Once having elected to use the cash basis, they cannot change except upon application filed with the income tax department 3 months after the taxable year begins. On the cash basis, receipts from sales of livestock, crops or other property, are taxable income for the year in which sold, regardless of how long held.

On the inventory basis, the same income might be spread over two or more years. For instance, the proceeds from all crops sold during 1933, regardless of when produced, would be taxable income for 1933 on a cash basis. On the inventory basis, only the increase above the market value on January 1, 1933, would be taxable income.

Farmers are not required to file returns if their net income is less than \$750, if single; or \$1,500, if married, provided their gross income does not equal \$4,000.

A Valuable Tool Book

FOR the asking, our folks may obtain the 1934 edition of "The Disston Saw, Tool and File Manual." It tells how to file and set saws and help is found in its pages for doing almost every kind of a job. To get a free copy of the Manual, you need only mention that you are a reader of the Kansas Farmer, addressing your request to Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., 381 Tacony, Philadelphia.

Lonesome Ranch

(Continued from Page 10)

But the girl's wonder was aroused over the precise, careful manner in which his hair had been parted. There was speculation in her mind regarding the distance Krell had come. Gordon had not mentioned in his letter how far it was from Panya to the Two Bar.

"Is it far?" she questioned.
"To the Two Bar? About 90 miles, Miss Lane. We'll be in before midnight, tho, keeping at it steady."

Miss Lane looked at his hair again. Evidently he had driven from the Two Bar to Panya this morning. Or had he? Perhaps he had come in ahead of time. She knew that cowboys were accustomed to camping in the open, and if this one had camped at Panya overnight, he could not be blamed for making his toilet in the morning.

"When did you leave the Two Bar?" she asked. She meant to know about the hair, and about the fresh-shaved, rather strong chin.

"I left about daylight, getting here around noon. Been here an hour or more—long enough to feed and water the ponies and do some things to my-

self. You see, miss, I was scared if I didn't freshen up a bit you'd get a bad opinion of the kind of guys that'd been holding down the Two Bar." He grinned engagingly.

"Then you saw me looking at your hair?" she answered, laughingly. "don't mind telling you I was wondering how you managed to keep it parted so nicely after driving so far."

THE girl's frankness did not disconcert Krell. He was glad, rather, that she had so quickly and artlessly established a free and easy intimacy for upon it he could build a foundation for another intimacy, later on.

"You're a keen observer, Miss Lane," he said as he bent to take up the two suitcases. He was wondering how many questions he would have to answer before they reached the Two Bar; wondering how many lies he would have to tell her, and what she would say when they arrived at the ranch-house and she discovered she would be alone with him.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

WIBW The Capper Publications
Topeka, Kansas

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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.

PUBLICATION DATES: Fifth and Twentieth of each month.

Forms close 10 days in advance.

BABY CHICKS

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. AAAA Grade Supreme Quality add 1/2c 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 \$4.30 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 Murphysboro, 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 chicks 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. Cross-bred pure bred chicks. 85% guarantee. Circular price. Prices from \$3.50 per 100 up, prepaid. Compliance Certificate No. 69. Steinhoff & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

DON'T WASTE MONEY. BUY ALL COCK- erts or pullet baby chicks. 85% guarantee on Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Leghorns. 90 to 95% guaranteed on cross breeds. Flocks culled, mated and blood tested. Whole blood antigen method by licensed A. P. A. ydge. Free circular. Mid-Western Sunflower Hatchery, Box 30, Burlingame, Kan.

KANSAS ACCREDITED CHICKS. BLOOD- tested 5 years. Tested for B. W. D. by rapid blood serum. 12,500 weekly, 3 varieties. \$66.50; Heavies \$69.00. Buff Minorcas, hatched from only State Accredited flock in Kansas. \$5.00 per 100. F. O. B. Hays, Kansas. Compliance Certificate No. 96. The Hays Hatchery (Bumt's) Hays, Kan.

MORE MISSOURI BOARD ACCREDITED chicks at bargain prices. Send no money. We ship COD prepaid. All leading varieties. Immediate shipments. Send for catalog. Outstanding low prices. Special offer. Compliance Certificate No. 5005. Smith Bros. Hatcheries, 64 Cole Street, Mexico, Mo.

MATHIS CHICKS—STRONG, HEALTHY chicks that should live and make money raised by flocks being A. P. A. Inspected. B. W. D. Tested by Antigen Rapid Whole Blood Test. Get our low prices first. Catalog free. Mathis Farm, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

CHICKS: STRONG, HEALTHY CHICKS FROM one quality parent stock. Quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. Low prices. Illustrated catalog free. Booth Farms, Box 214, Clinton, Mo.

KANSAS ACCREDITED BWD TESTED official work. Established 12 years. Quality work above average. Prices low. Ask for price list. Master Breeders' Hatchery, Kansas Accredited Hatchery No. 1, Cherryvale, Kan.

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

BLOODTESTED BABY AND STARTED chicks from inspected flocks, tested for Fulzheim 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.

REDS, BARRED, WHITE ROCKS, R. I. Whites, Wyandottes, Leghorns, 100-\$6.80. Asorted 100-\$6.30. Bronze Poultis 35c. Prepaid when paid in advance. Schaffner's Hatchery, Bergen, Mo.

PULLET OR COCKEREL CHICKS, GUAR- anteed on crossbreeds and certain pure breeds. BWD Agglutination tested. Catalog free. Tindell's Hatchery, Box 101, Burlingame, Kan.

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

BABY CHICKS

Buy SHAW'S BIG HUSKY CHICKS

From carefully selected healthy vigorous A. P. A. Inspected and supervised supply flocks. Egg Production Quality. Thousands shipped every Tuesday and Friday. C. O. D. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Breed Price per 100
White and Buff Leghorns.....\$6.45
Anconas, Asst. Heavies.....\$6.45
S. C. Reds, Br. Rocks, Wh. Minn.....\$6.65
W. H. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes.....\$6.85
Order from this ad for future and prompt shipments; personal attention.
Shaw Hatcheries, Box 21K, Ottawa, Kan.

Salina Hatchery QUALITY CHICKS

Write us for our new prices on quality chicks. Buy your chicks from a reliable hatchery. Chicks that are from selected flocks that are mated and culled under our own supervision.
SALINA HATCHERY
122 West Pacific St., Salina, Kansas

SUNFLOWER CHICKS

SUNFLOWER HATCHERIES. Est. 1923. 11 years improvement in our quality plus personal attention to all customers makes us a satisfactory hatchery to place your order with. Your inquiries invited.
SUNFLOWER HATCHERY, BRONSON, KAN.

R. O. P. and State Certified White Leghorn Chicks

Hollywood strain. Certified and R. O. P. pullet matings. 7/4c each; pullet matings 10c each. B. W. D. tested, agglutination method. Dr. Coon 1934. All chicks sired by high record males.
Marriott Poultry Farm, Mayetta, Kansas.

Schlichtman's Chicks

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
Br. & Wh. Rks., Buff Orp., S. C. Reds.....\$6.50
R. C. White, Silver, Golden Wyandottes.....\$6.50
Mammoth Lt. Bra. Wh. Giants, Wh. Lang. 7.50
Free Cat. explaining 2 wk. replacement guar.
Compliance Certificate Number 566
Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

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 B2, Wichita, Kan.

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.

QUALITY BARGAINS. ALL BREEDS IN-

spected by American Poultry Association. Chicks battery tested for livability. Sunflower Hatchery, Box 33, Newton, Kan.

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.

WORLD'S LARGEST CHICK PRODUCERS.

Leading breeds; also sex guaranteed chicks. Bargain catalog free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

CHICKS. KANSAS ACCREDITED. AGGLU-

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BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 15c EACH, PREPAID, Sadie Melia, Bucklin, Kan.

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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.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

PATENT YOUR IDEA—OTHER MEN HAVE read and profited by your free book, "How to Obtain a Patent." Fully explains many interesting points to inventors and illustrates important mechanical principles. With book we also send free "Evidence of Invention" form. "From thirty-five years experience. Avoid risk of delay." Write immediately to: Victor J. Evans & Co., Registered Patent Attorneys, 686 C. Vanor Building, Washington, D. C.

INVENTORS—DON'T RISK DELAY IN PROTECTING YOUR IDEAS. Write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent." and "Record of Invention" form. Prompt, careful, efficient service. My success built upon strength of satisfactory service to inventors located in every state of the Union. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-K Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 N. St., Washington, D. C.

DOGS

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

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, NATURAL heelers. Reasonable. Arthur Young, Clearwater, Kan.

REGISTERED ST. BERNARD PUPS FOR sale. Frank Schmitt, Colyer, Kan.

PET STOCK

FERRETS, WHITE YEARLINGS FOR KILLING rats and driving them out. Real raters. Make \$2.50, females \$3.00, pair \$5.00. A. Magan, Hollis, Kan.

FERRETS TRAINED FOR DRIVING AND killing rats. Males \$3.00, females \$3.50, untrained pair \$6.00. Ship collect. E. Younger, Leavittsburg, Ohio.

RABBITS

RAISE RABBITS AND MUSKRATS. LOWER prices on breeding stock. Free magazine. Write Backyard Opportunities, Box 101, Littleton, Colo.

MALE HELP WANTED

MAN WITH CAR TO TAKE OVER PROFITABLE Watkins Route. Established customer. Must be under 50 and satisfied with earnings. \$30.00 a week at start. Write for information about vacancy nearest you, giving age, type car and farm experience. J. R. Watkins Company, Rural Dept. 7, Liberty Street, Winona, Minn.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED. FARMERS, AGE 18 TO 50, QUALIFY for steady Government jobs. \$100—1 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; patrol 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.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS: SMASH GO PRICES. SANTOS CO. fee 12c lb. or Vanilla \$3.4c. \$1.00 5c. Tonje 14c. Razor Blades 5 for 8½c. 100 sets Chewing Gum 12c. 150 other bargains. Experience unnecessary. Write Carnation Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

SELL EXTRACTS, SPICES, VETERINARY supplies and toilet preparations. Special prices make selling easy. Exclusive territory. Write today. Warren Products Company, 12 Rice Street, St. Paul, Minn.

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

IF YOU WANT PROFIT, GOOD SELLER and repeater, write. Bo-Ko Co., Jonestown, Miss.

MISCELLANEOUS

Nature's Gift to Mankind

Thousands of satisfied customers. Doctors use it to prescribe it. FOUR ARL PRODUCTS: For Colitis Ulceration and other Stomach troubles; Ulcers, Old Sores; Tender or Bleeding Gums; Eczema or any skin irritation. If your druggist does not have it write us your trouble, enclose 25c for packing, mailing, try treatment fifteen days. If satisfied post otherwise return package. No treatment more than 15c. THE ARL COMPANY, ELSDORADO, ARK.

STOCK WHIPS, 8 FEET \$2.75 EACH, 10 FEET \$3.50 each. Two of the finest latigo and buck tan points, 12 plant hand braided, loaded whips in the world. No. 1 Australian style wood handle, cigar shaped to a tapered button or fasteners. No. 2, California style all braided with hand loop, white or red whip perfect. Write for order. P. C. Cresent, 3729 Milwaukee Ave. Chicago, Ill.

HIGH GRADE BROWN WATERPROOF TAP handles, 10x12, \$4.75; 12x16, \$1.50; 16x20, \$2.00; 20x30, \$2.45; 24x36, \$3.00. Catalog free. Hudson Machinery Co., Decatur, Ill.

CHEESE MAKING OUTFIT FOR SALE. Complete except boiler, about 100 lbs. per day. \$50.00 at farm. Write for complete description. W. E. Ross, Smith Center, Kan.

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

LADIES', MEN'S, CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, \$1.85 dozen, guaranteed, postpaid, write new catalogue. L. S. Sales Co., Asheville, N. C.

WANTED: COMMON WEEDS BY STEAM buyers; details

KANSAS

EXCHANGE—720 ROCKS COUNTY, KANSAS.
Well improved stock-grain farm, \$18,000. Near. Take small farm or rentals for part. Terms, Louis Miller, Frankfort, Indiana.

WESTERN KANSAS FARMS FOR SALE:
Quarter, half and full sections. Prices and terms attractive. North American Life Ins. Co., 8 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.

FARMS, RANCHES, CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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

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 rates. Write for Free Book. E. C. Gedy, Dept. 602, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located; particulars see Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 610, Lincoln, Neb.

FARMS WANTED

FOR INVESTMENT—GOOD PRODUCTIVE farm, ordinary improvements, well located, must be bargain. Give acres in all crops and fields for past three seasons, full detailed description, location and lowest net price first offer. All cash transaction. Wm. C. Mangelsdorf, Atchison, Kan.

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.

DUROC HOGS

AMERICA'S GREATEST HERD
years a breeder of the shorter legged, easy feeding type Duroc. 35 choice serviceable sows. 80 bred sows and sitters. Fit for breeders, 4-H, farmers. Herd sows in service: Golden Model, North Star, Four square, Masterpiece, Landlord, Monarch, Schubert's superba, Aristocrat. Send for breeding literature, prices. Shipped on approval. Immured, reg. Come or write me. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

A NEW DEAL IN DUROCS
Full blood shipped on approval. The old fashioned kind maturing kind approved by feeders of profitable stock. Registered. Inspection invited.
Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HAMPSHIRE
Bred Gilts—25. Guaranteed Immunized.
Quigley Hampshire Farm, St. Marys, Williamstown

POLAND CHINA HOGS

FALL BOARS FOR SALE
A splendid lot of young boars of last September weighing around 200 each. Best of breeding. Write at once.
John B. Henry, Leocompton, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Eagle's Betsey of OZ
Eagle's Cordelia of OZ
Eagle's Diane of OZ
Eagle's Ernestine of OZ
Eagle's Firefly of OZ

Five beautiful young daughters of our senior herd sire, Grubbe Farm Eagle, which such experts as Prof. J. B. Fitch pronounce as worth watching.
Are we proud of them? Are we?

ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS
Federal Accredited.
A. Lewis Oswald, owner. Hutchinson, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Kow Kreek Ayrshires
Bulls for sale from calves to mature sires. Out of the best D. H. I. A. records from 400 to 500 lbs. Also females of equal merit. Best of breeding and best Ayrshire type.
Fred D. Strickler, Hutchinson, Kan.

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For Sale
BROWN SWISS CATTLE
Males and Females
D. SLUSS R. 1 ELDORADO, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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

Deyer Dairy Farm Company
Fine nice bulls old enough for service and from record dams. Ormsby breeding. Let us tell you our easy payment plan. Farm 15 miles West of Kansas City, Highway 40. BASEHOR, KANSAS

Dressler's Record Bulls
from cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have highest producing herd in United States averaging 100 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE
Netuh Farms Milking Shorthorns
from calves to 18 months old, from two profit cows with as much beef as the dairy cows. Prices \$40 to \$70 registered.
WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

OUR ENTIRE 1932 CALF CROP
for sale. 20 open and bred heifers; a few choice bulls. Herd headed G. F. Vetter by Sui-A-Bar Count, Scottish Major by Scottish Glacier.
E. C. Lacy & Sons, Miltonvale, 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 (Barton County), Kansas

Polled Shorthorns \$30 to \$70
10 bulls, also females for sale. Three delivered 100 miles free. Royal Clipper and Grassland Premier heads our herd. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Worthmore
Polled Herefords
We have for sale 14 yearling bulls, 35 bull calves nearly yearlings.
Goernadt Bros., Aurora, Kan. Worthmore

RED POLLED CATTLE

Bargain in a Proven Sire
four years old. Keeping all his heifers. Also two yearling sons. Will trade for bull of equal value. Write at once for full descriptions and prices.
ALBERT HAAG, HOLTON, KAN.
Highway 75—Topeka-Fall City.

Yearling Bulls For Sale
We offer for immediate sale a few yearling bulls and heifers.
W. E. ROSS & SON, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

HORSES AND MULES

CASH FOR HORSES AND MULES
in carload lots. Registered Belgian and Percheron stallions and mares. Mammoth Jacks for sale.
FRED CHANDLER, Charlton, Iowa.

JACKS

GOLDEN RULE STOCK FARM
Home of the State Fair Champion Jacks 1932 and 1933. Stock now for sale at reduced prices for cash. Every Jack guaranteed as represented.
W. D. Gott & Son, Ft. Scott, Kan.

PERCHERON HORSES

Stallions For Sale
An aged sire, black, sold fully guaranteed. 1 three year old stallion, black, used some. Also yearling stallion. A bargain in a registered Percheron bull. Also a few heifers.
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.

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.

Coronado Hotel

Wichita, Kansas
60 Rooms—Main at Williams
Stockman's Home
RATES—\$1.00 - \$1.50
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Phone 2-2454

IN THE FIELD

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

C. F. Waldo, De Witt, Nebr., made an average of \$24 on 41 Duroc gilts in their sale February 21. The top brought \$40.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., is advertising Whiteway Hampshire bred gilts for sale. Write him at once if you want them. You know the Wempe kind and he says he will price them right.

E. G. Hartner of Clay Center, Kan., reports a good demand and sale for Polled Milking Shorthorns and says he could have disposed of 20 bulls.

Hampshire hogs scored again when Ed S. Rennie & Son of Elmer, Neb., made an average of \$35 on 40 head with a \$65 top. The sale was held in February.

The Congress Shorthorn sale held in Chicago recently, is being referred to as very encouraging. Nineteen bulls made a general average of \$135 and 23 females averaged \$135.

In the Central States shorthorn sale at Webster City, Iowa, February 14, 42 cattle sold for an average of \$117. The 19 bulls averaged \$165. It was counted a good sale. The cattle were good and consigned from leading Iowa herds.

Orchard Home Farms, Osawatomie, Kan., sold 30 bred Duroc gilts in their sale February 12 for an average of \$23. Johannes Bros., Marysville, Kan., bought the top, the grand champion sow for \$60.

If you are looking for a Percheron stallion don't overlook Mora Gideon's offer in this issue of Kansas Farmer. An aged sire, a three-year-old and a yearling. Also a bargain in a proven Hereford bull.

Fred Chandler, Charlton, Iowa, is a regular advertiser in the Kansas Farmer and right now is offering Belgian and Percheron stallions for sale. If you are in the market for either, write to Mr. Chandler.

The Harry M. Knabe Hampshire sale at Nehawaka, Nebr., in February made an average of \$44, probably the top Hampshire sale of the season and very likely for all breeds. That was a good sale.

Albert Haag, Holton, Kan., is advertising his Red Polled bulls again in this issue of Kansas Farmer. If you are interested write him now as he only has three, his proven sire and two of his yearling son.

W. D. Gott, Fort Scott, Kan., breeder and exhibitor of champion Jacks has some great Jacks for sale and now is certainly the time to buy if you are planning to do so. His advertisement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Dr. C. A. Branch of Marion, Kan., recently purchased a very high class registered Holstein bull from G. Regier & Son of White Water, Kan. This bull is a son of one of the highest record cows in the Regier herd.

W. A. Love, Partridge, Kan., has one of the good Polled Shorthorn herds in central Kansas. Mr. Love and other members of the local club have about 75 head now. They sold about 20 bulls last season and they say the demand continues good.

The Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown, Kan., are advertising Hampshire bred gilts in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Same breeding as those in their February sale. Write them either at Williamstown, Kan., or St. Marys, Kan.

Community sales of the Sixth congressional district have organized an association of community sales. H. H. Shearer, Cawker City, is president and Ray Vance, Smith Center, vice-president. Frank Hoagland of Osborne is secretary-treasurer.

If you send Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan., an order for a Duroc fall boar which he will be glad to send you on approval, you will never send the boar back. They are well bred, well grown and ready for service. Look up his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Geo. Worth, Lyons, Kan., one of the state's leading Holstein breeders, reports heavy demand and the best sales he has had for several years. He is entirely sold out of serviceable bulls. Among the good sales he has made are five choice heifers to Dr. Herdier of Halstead, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan., recently sold the Wm. Burst 163 acres near Industry for over \$8,000 and last time before it had been appraised at a little over \$5,000. Mr. McCulloch, who has sold lots of land at auction, is being consulted almost every day about land auctions.

R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan., is a new breeder of registered Hampshire hogs and was a good buyer at the Quigley sale at Perry, Kan., in February. Mr. Gilliland is best known as a breeder of quality Jerseys and has been for a long time. But you will hear about his Hampshire also.

W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kan., for years breeders of registered Red Polled cattle are advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer some yearling bulls and heifers for sale. They will be glad to write you fully about them or to have you come to the farm northeast of Smith Center and see them.

The Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association elected officers for the ensuing year at Manhattan as follows: Harry Forbes, Auburn, president; S. M. Knox, Humboldt, vice-president; Prof. C. E. Aubel, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer. James Tomson, Wakarusa, and John Regier, Whitewater, directors.

The annual spring sale of the Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders association will be held at the stockyards, Wichita, Wednesday, April 25. For any information about this sale address Hans E. Regier, secretary and sales manager, White Water, Kan. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan., reports the Chas. F. Vetter Hereford sale at Beloit, February 21, held in a blizzard, as a splendid sale. The Herefords were pure bred, but not registrable, but they went fast at around \$55 to \$65. The two-year-old herd brought \$205. Col. McCulloch was the auctioneer.

Walter Babbett, D. H. I. A. supervisor for Douglas county, reports Fred Pachel of Lawrence as having the high butterfat herd for the month of February. His Guernsey herd produced 33.6 pounds of fat per cow for the month and he also owns the cow that has produced 68.6 pounds of fat, the highest in the association.

E. L. Fuller's Jerseys at Wichita continue to bring to themselves and to their owner, new honors. Gay Raleigh Bliss 99135, owned by Mr. Fuller, has recently accomplished the unusual feat of winning the silver medal as a yearling, winning in addition the state championship in her age class, 305-day division.

The Kansas Ayrshire Breeders Association held their annual meeting at Manhattan, Farm and Home Week. Officers were elected as follows: John C. Keas, Farmington, president; Fred Strickler, Hutchinson, vice-president; Prof. W. H. Riddell, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer; G. H. Colby and Homer Hoffman, directors.

Buyers from over quite a wide territory attended the Harry Givens Duroc bred sow sale at Manhattan last Thursday, March 15. The offering was one of exceptional worth but there were hardly enough buyers to afford sufficient competition that would have undoubtedly resulted in much better prices. But it was a splendid lot of bred gilts.

Geo. W. Specht and his brother, E. H., both breeders of Jersey cattle near Randolph, Kan., attended the annual meeting of the Jersey Cattle Club at the college, Manhattan, February 6. They have nice herds of Jerseys. They have a neighbor who breeds Herefords and one of his cows recently gave birth to three normal calves. All are doing nicely.

The Kansas Guernsey Cattle club will hold its annual meeting at the Glencliff Guernsey farm, Independence, May 29. In connection with it the Southern Kansas Guernsey Cattle Breeders' association will hold a sale of registered and high grade Guernseys. Other announcements about both the annual meeting program and the sale will be made in Kansas Farmer later.

E. P. Miller, Junction City, Kan., proprietor of the Acme Holstein farm joining Junction City, reports having placed several young bulls where they will be heard from in the future. The Acme farm dairy is one of the finest in the West and if you are interested in milk production it will pay you to stop and see this great Holstein herd and dairy. You will be welcome.

G. D. Sluss of Eldorado, Kan., has one of the largest and strongest herds of brown Swiss cattle in the Middle West. He continues to buy, as he has for years, bulls from the highest production and show record herds in parts of the country where this breed is strong. Just now Mr. Sluss has a good assortment of bulls and females of different ages for sale. His farm is located on the pavement about two miles south of Eldorado.

Harry Bird of Albert, Kan., has bred registered Polled Shorthorns on his farm in Barton county fifteen years. The herd now numbers about 80 head. During this time there has been some outstanding herd bulls used that came from noted herds. One of the best of these was the big, deep red bull Stella's Red King, bred in Pennsylvania. Just now Mr. Bird has some young bulls of serviceable age for sale sired by the above sire. They are nice reds and a few roans and are being priced reasonable.

The Fred D. Strickler Ayrshire herd, near Hutchinson, Kan., is fast taking rank among the best herds in the entire country. The herd has been on D. H. I. A. test now for five years, the lowest herd average for one year was 305 pound fat and the high 378 on the entire milk record of 17. Last month the herd fat average

was 30 pounds and the test 4.6. The big road-side Ayrshire sign, located on 96 about two miles northwest of Hutchinson, is one of the largest and most attractive signs in Kansas. Mr. Strickler has bulls and females for sale.

The Kansas Jersey Cattle Club has arranged to hold Parish shows in Kansas in the following localities in May: Southeast Kansas, May 14; South central, May 15; Conway Springs; Southwest, May 16; St. John or Stafford; Northeast, May 18; Horton; May 17 is field day at Clay Center, Jersey herd classification will be stressed as well as 4-H club judging. D. L. Wheelock, secretary of the big Kansas club will be glad to furnish anyone interested any information desired.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas is the oldest dairy breed association in the state and was organized 19 years ago at Herington, Kan. At their annual meeting at Manhattan, Farm and Home Week they elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Grover Meyer, Basehor; vice-president, R. C. Beezley, Girard; secretary, Harry W. Cave, Manhattan; Robert Romig, Topeka was elected executive director. The association voted to assist the Topeka and Hutchinson and the American Royal Holstein exhibits this fall.

A letter from Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan., who was compelled because of the storm to postpone his Duroc bred sow sale from February 24 to March 3, indicates that the postponement did not hurt the sale any. He says: "I had a good sale. The top sow went to Johannes Brothers, Marysville, Kan., for \$35. The general average was \$21.50. The fall boars averaged \$17. Johannes Brothers of Marysville bought seven head around the top of the sale. Other well-known breeders that were purchasers in the sale were: Vawroch Brothers, Oberlin; W. I. Transul, Studley; John H. Lebanon, Nebr.; Chris Johnson, Hanover, Kan.; Vern Albrecht, Smith Center; Chas. Stuckman, Kirwin; Howard Leighty, Stockton; E. H. Dally, Merino, Colo.; Foster Farms, Rexford, Kan. Over 50 head were sold. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

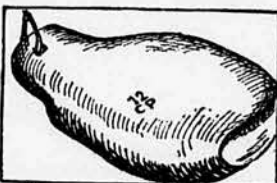
A very large crowd attended the J. C. Robison Percheron horse sale at Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, near Towanda, Kan., February 26. The bad condition of the roads north of there undoubtedly kept some away that had intended to come. But it was said there were horse men there from 11 states when the sale started. Fred Reppert did the selling on the block and Boyd Newcom was in the ring. Two stallions sold for \$1,000 each, and 20 stallions averaged \$502, 29 mares averaged \$248, and the 49 head averaged \$348.50. Buyers from Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, California, and Colorado absorbed the offering. It was a very encouraging sale of draft horses and while it was the demand that made such a sale possible it is also true that the well known ability of Jim Robison to breed and assemble such an offering had attracted the buyers, many of them having bucked snow drifts all of the day before in order to get to the sale. They expected a good offering and they found one.

Public Sales of Livestock

Guernsey Cattle
April 30—J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan.
May 29—The Southeast Kansas Guernsey Cattle Breeders' Association, Sale at Glencliff 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.
Oct. 11—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
April 19—Laptad stock farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Much Meat Being Stolen

REPORTS of 87 thefts of meat to our Protective Service show that thieves still are tempted by the sight of good cured hams, shoulders and sides.



It isn't easy to identify stolen meat but the Capper Publications' new marking system overcomes this difficulty. The owner's mark can be branded on various parts of the meat until he can readily identify it wherever found. The illustration shows how the individual mark No. 12 appears branded on a ham. The same marking system is used for marking harness, tires, clothing, farm implements, in fact, about everything on the farm. When this system is put in general use, theft of farm property will become much less. All Protective Service members are being urged to mark their property with this or some other reliable system.

Help for Legume Crop

THERE is no question about the need of inoculating legumes. A simple and cheap way is with commercial cultures bought at your seed store. An interesting and useful booklet about inoculation, "Double Profits from Legume Crops," has just been printed. You can get a copy for the asking by writing The Nitragin Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.

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

Only Firestone

GIVE SO MUCH SAFETY MILEAGE.

Firestone

OLDFIELD TYPE

4.50-20	\$6.20
4.75-19	6.90
5.00-19	7.40

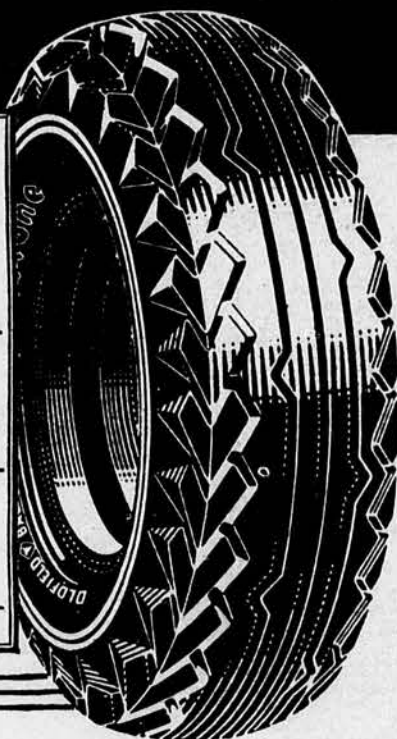
SENTINEL TYPE

4.40-21	\$5.13
4.75-19	6.23
5.00-19	6.67

COURIER TYPE

4.40-21	\$3.71
4.50-21	4.38
4.75-19	4.79

Other Sizes Proportionately Low



EVERY farmer knows the damaging effect of heat. The inside of every tire built, is made of cotton fibers woven into cords which are built layer upon layer into the body of the tire.

As the tire flexes, these cotton fibers rub and chafe against each other, creating friction and heat. This heat destroys the vitality and "Life" of the tire and is the greatest enemy of tire safety.

Only Firestone counteracts this damaging heat by the Firestone patented process of gum-dipping the high stretch cords in pure liquid rubber, insulating and coating every fiber and cord against friction, and safety-locking the cord body into one unit of greater strength. This extra process prolongs the life of the tire and gives greater protection against blowouts.

Firestone tires are safety protected on the outside by deep cut scientifically designed tread of tough live rubber that grips and holds the road.

These Firestone safety features cost more to build, but cost you **NO MORE** to buy than tires made without these outstanding advantages.

Call on the Firestone Service Dealer or Service Store in your community **TODAY**. Have him equip your car, truck and tractor with Firestone Tires, Batteries, Spark Plugs, and Brake Lining for greater safety and economy.



Firestone Spark Plugs precision built in Firestone Spark Plug Factory. Use these long-life plugs and save gasoline.

FREE SPARK PLUG TEST

58^c Each In Set



Firestone Batteries give dependable long-life service. Quality materials. Manufactured in Firestone's own factories.

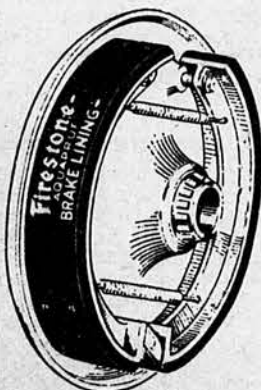


YOUR BATTERY TESTED FREE

As Low As

\$5⁷⁵

And Your Old Battery



Firestone Aquapuf Brake Lining does not absorb water or moisture. Safe, quick stops without chatter or squeal.

BRAKES TESTED FREE

Firestone Brake Lining

\$3⁰⁰ Per Set

Relining Charges Extra



Firestone OLDFIELD TYPE TRUCK and BUS TIRES

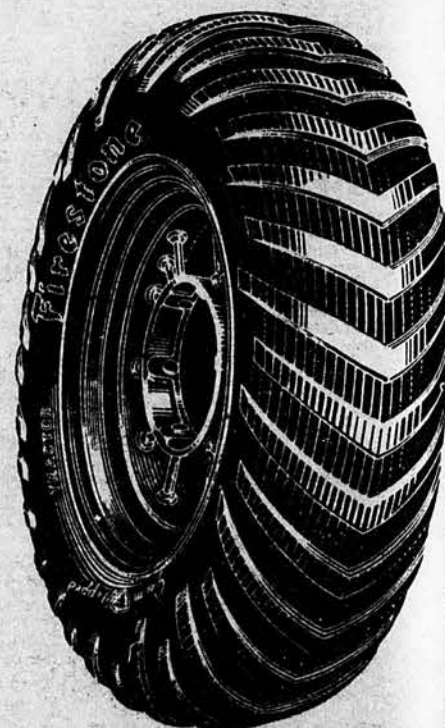
Sturdy and dependable for every type of service. Built with Firestone features of Gum-Dipped Cords and Two Extra Gum-Dipped Cord Plies Under the Tread.

30x5 H.D.	\$20.24
32x6 "	34.51
6.00-20 "	16.17
7.50-20 "	33.48

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

Firestone TRACTOR TIRES

Makes your tractor an all-purpose machine instantly available for field and road work. Tests at leading universities show Firestone Low-Pressure Tractor Tires **SAVE GAS—TIME—MONEY**—and do more work. Less vibration. Easier riding. Your present tractor can be changed over. See your Firestone dealer.



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and
Harvey Firestone, Jr.
every Monday night—
N. B. C. Network