

See How Farm Prices Are Climbing Toward Parity. Page 8

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

Kansas Farmer's
72nd Year

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A Winning Fight

IN SLOPPING PIGS, every farmer knows how difficult it is to keep them from getting into the trough. Uncle Sam has the same difficulty in keeping big business from walking over, or over-reaching, the little fellow. The fight for the Square Deal is one of the oldest in human progress. But step by step it is being won. Kansas farmers have had a long battle for a Square Deal in this country's markets, but gradually this fight is being won.

And at the present moment, the 10 largest packing companies in the United States are charged by Secretary Wallace with combining to control retail meat prices in the South. They face heavy penalties under the Packers and Stockyards Act if found guilty at a hearing set for April 9.

Meanwhile the Department of Agriculture is investigating complaints that the packers use their private stockyards to break down prices in livestock markets. Both Senator Capper and Representative Clifford Hope, of Kansas, have introduced bills in Congress to place the packers' stockyards under the same regulation by which public stockyards and livestock markets are controlled by the Secretary of Agriculture. Prospects are good for enactment of this legislation.

Also since the last issue of Kansas Farmer, Secretary Wallace has asked Congress to put an end to the years of gambling in grain which have cost Kansas farmers alone millions of dollars. He asks that the Capper-Tincher Grain Futures Act be extended to all commodities. Two bills he has submitted provide for complete Federal control over manipulation of board of trade markets. One creates a cabinet commission to limit speculative trading, to consist of the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney General. They will have authority to limit "long" and "short" traders. These provisions are provided for:

Modification of the grain futures act "so as to be readily extended to any commodity" by substituting the word "commodity" for "grain."

Addition of cotton to the commodities under the grain futures act, bringing in about 95 per cent of all future trading in all commodities.

Creation of the cabinet commission to fix "trading limits" beyond which it would be unlawful for any person to buy or sell a commodity for future delivery for speculative purposes. Hedging operations are exempt.

Outlawed practices include "indemnities," "wash sales," "cross trades" and all transactions used to cause any price to be recorded artificially.

Commission merchants would have to be licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In the Senate, January 15, Senator Capper introduced a bill of similar purpose backed by the American Farm Bureau Federation, to place the grain exchanges under direct control of the Secretary of Agriculture, giving him power to close them, to make rules governing their operation, and to expel members. Its aim is to establish a genuine supply-and-demand public market. It puts a limit on trading in futures and makes farmer co-operative organizations eligible for membership on exchanges now requiring individual memberships.

The day is coming when farmers will get fair prices for their products in fair and dependable markets.

"Second Sprouting" of Wheat

Western Kansas Facing a Forced Development

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

WE seem to have a misdeal in months. February has been warm and springlike for the most part. On February 15 we saw thousands of young grasshoppers, some half an inch in length. Ducks and geese have been going north for some time. All kinds of insects are moving as if it were April. We are glad to see the newly-hatched hoppers because the chances are good a cold snap will kill a large per cent of them. Wheat is growing rapidly. A severe cold spell would probably damage the tender plants.

We have often heard that wheat will sprout three times. It is not difficult now to find what appears to be a second sprouting. A large number of plants in the later sown wheat have never been able to get thru the ground. The plants are curled up under the top crust. Some of the plants may have two or three leaves several inches long, but the entire plant is crumpled under the crust. However, since the snow these plants are sending up a point like the first sprout from a grain. It is not a new sprout. One of the stronger curled up leaves has rolled up a point on the end and has pushed the point out. Without digging into the plant one would think a grain of wheat had just sprouted.

Nature has wonderful ways of doing things. No doubt if some weather condition would kill the new sprout another leaf would try to get the plant out of the ground and into the light. Even wheat plants realize a lot of farmers will just have to raise a crop this season, because the plants are going to a lot of extra trouble to get a chance to grow.

Seed corn is going to be an item in this part of the state. A few farmers have a few bushels, but the quality is none too good and the germination may not be the best. Local quotations are \$2 to \$2.50 a bushel. This is a high price but the best seed pays big dividends. Due to the shortage of seed, farmers will be tempted to buy seed that is high in quality but not acclimated. The college and experiment stations have recommended for years that seed corn be planted as near the place of its origin as possible. But this year some seed will have to be brought in from a distance. . . . This season we shall have 30 acres of irrigated corn, but are undecided what kind would be best to plant. The soil is a medium heavy type in the class of Greensburg silt loam. And we are wondering whether or not it would pay to irrigate the ground before planting.

Scarcity of feed and water is working a hardship on the crows in this section. Dozens of them are dying every day around their roosting places. A neighbor picked up 42 one morning. They act as if they were drunk. But Kansas is dry. Besides the crow is too smart for that. At any rate hundreds of crows are dying from what appears to be hunger and thirst.

The rapidly decreasing number of shade and ornamental trees in this part of the state has stimulated a program to plant more trees. The Kiwanis club at Larned has started a campaign to get school children and land owners to plant trees. It will take at least 20 years to replace the trees that have been destroyed in the last 5 years. But someone planted trees for us and it is our social obligation to plant trees for the next generations. It would be a good move for county commissioners to work out a plan to get several thousand trees planted in each county.

Recent developments in government control of acres do not prevent farmers who own land that can be irrigated, from increasing their units of production. The valley land of the Arkansas River and its tributaries offers great opportunities upon fewer acres, by means of irrigation. For decades farmers have watched their crops suffer and die for want of a drink—and had water within a few feet. Modern irrigation engineering makes it practicable to pump water from the vast underground supply at small cost. The small garden patches that have been irrigated from the windmill pump are but samples of the possibilities of the larger fields.

At present it looks as if conditions were going to force the development of irrigation where it is possible. It has been said of Central and Western Kansas soil that it will grow anything if it has the water. Another has said, "that Kansas is a floating island surrounded by the four states that border it." Probably no other area exists in the world that parallels the conditions that are found in Central and Western Kansas. The older generation of farmers have little or no interest in these possibilities, the younger generation must develop this great resource. New crops and markets must be found. The feeding and finishing of increased numbers of livestock will result with the development of irrigation.

Nothing drives out the little worries like a big worry.

Making Crop Season Loans

New Set-Up Makes Them Available Almost Anywhere

FORTY production credit associations were chartered by Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration last week, bringing the total in the U. S. to 606. New ones for Kansas are at Salina, authorized capital, \$140,000; Colby, \$160,000; Stockton, \$160,000; Concordia, \$140,000; Garden City, \$160,000; Hugoton, \$120,000. Loans totaling about five times their capital may be made by these associations for producing and harvesting crops; breeding, raising and fattening livestock; and the production of poultry and livestock products. They run 3 to 12 months, secured by crop liens and chattel mortgages. A part of this capital will be supplied by borrowers. In accordance with the law they will buy single-liability, voting stock in the association to the amount of 5 per cent of their total loan. The complete set up for Kansas includes:

Atchison Production Credit Association, Atchison—Serving Nemaha, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Atchison, Shawnee, Jefferson, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte counties.

Council Grove Production Credit Association, Council Grove—Serving Dickinson, Morris, Marion, Chase, and Lyon counties.

Concordia Production Credit Association, Concordia—Serving Jewell, Republic, Washington, Mitchell, and Cloud counties.

Ottawa Production Credit Association, Ottawa—Serving Osage, Douglas, Johnson, Franklin, Miami, Anderson, and Linn counties.

Chanute Production Credit Association, Chanute—Serving Woodson, Allen, Bourbon, Wilson, Neosho, Crawford, Labette, Cherokee, and Coffey counties.

Manhattan Production Credit Association, Manhattan—Serving Marshall, Clay, Riley, Pottawatomie, Geary, and Wabunsee counties.

Howard Production Credit Association, Howard—Serving Butler, Greenwood, Cowley, Elk, Chautauqua, and Montgomery counties.

Salina Production Credit Association, Salina—Serving Lincoln, Ottawa, Ellsworth, Saline, Rice and McPherson counties.

Kingman Production Credit Association, Kingman—Serving Reno, Harvey, Kingman, Sedgwick, Harper, and Sumner counties.

Stockton Production Credit Association, Stockton—Serving Norton, Phillips, Smith, Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Trego, Ellis, and Russell counties.

Larned Production Credit Association, Larned—Serving Ness, Rush, Barton, Hodgeman, Pawnee, Stafford, and Edwards counties.

Greensburg Production Credit Association, Greensburg—Serving Ford, Kiowa, Pratt, Clark, Comanche, and Barber counties.

Colby Production Credit Association, Colby—Serving Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Wallace, Logan, and Gove counties.

Garden City Production Credit Association, Garden City—Serving Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Hamilton, Kearny, Finney, and Gray counties.

Liberal Production Credit Association, Liberal—Serving Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Morton, Stevens, Seward, and Meade counties.

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Good news you say. Yes! And substantial price reduction isn't the whole story... isn't all you get. Today, in the large size Eveready Layerbilt "B" battery you are offered a battery that is *solidly* packed with energy producing materials. For the cells in this new and patented Eveready are *flat* instead of round. Result! "Layerbilts" pack energy into every cubic inch. There are no waste spaces such as are present in the old-fashioned, round-cell battery. And, better yet, there's no internal wiring in "Layerbilts." And with that wiring gone, a frequent source of battery breakdown is banished. "Layerbilts" bring you long, trouble-free life for your radio. And bring it, remember, at a substantially reduced price.



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

Look at These New Low Prices on Eveready Batteries

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

\$1.95 for the medium size 45 volt "Layerbilt." It too, has *flat* cells with no waste spaces.

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

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The "just-as-goods" are out to get your Radio Money. You can outwit them if you remember:

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2. Laboratory tests have proven that Eveready Air-Cell "A" batteries:
 - ... operate at about *one-half* the cost of old-fashioned "A" batteries.
 - ... deliver approximately *twice* as many hours of service.
 - ... weigh approximately *one-half* as much.
 - ... *never* need recharging.

If you want to save money and at the same time enjoy your Air-Cell receiver, the genuine Eveready Air-Cell "A" battery is the *only* source of "A" current you should buy.

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March 5, 1934

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Hen Fruit for the Customer

FROM OUR FARM CONTRIBUTORS

FOR 2 years we have sold every egg and chicken direct to persons who use them. This is the best way of marketing we have found. Town folk appreciate eggs that are uniform, large and fresh. They know they can boil them with safety. We use all small and soiled eggs at home, selling only "A" grade. We keep no roosters with our flock so never have fertility to fear, no complaints of rotten eggs. We gather eggs twice daily and sell twice a week. The extra 5 to 6 cents a dozen the stores charge the consumers above what the farmer is paid—now is ours. It rightly belongs to the farmer who will care for eggs properly.

We dress the poultry, and by that I mean we thoroughly pick, singe and draw them. If it is desired by the customer, we also cut up chickens. Ten cents a chicken is charged for dressing. Fries weighing 2 to 2½ pounds were sold last summer for 50 cents apiece dressed.

Our chickens are well-fed and fattened for killing. The skin is yellow and well stretched over the body. We are careful in scalding not to over-heat the skin and cause it to tear. A torn skin shows carelessness. To make the package smooth, we draw the feet thru a hole cut below the vent and then out the vent incision. To wrap a chicken in heavy waxed paper before the outside paper, makes it attractive. I use a pale lavender color. We never sell poultry for use that is over a year old, so our fowls are tender.

I chose a town in which I had a large number of friends, they told their friends about the fresh eggs and "dressed-for-the-oven" poultry and the business grew into a regular route. A farmer shouldn't feel himself in the common peddler class. We must try to market our products to the best advantage or we will find ourselves in a rut!

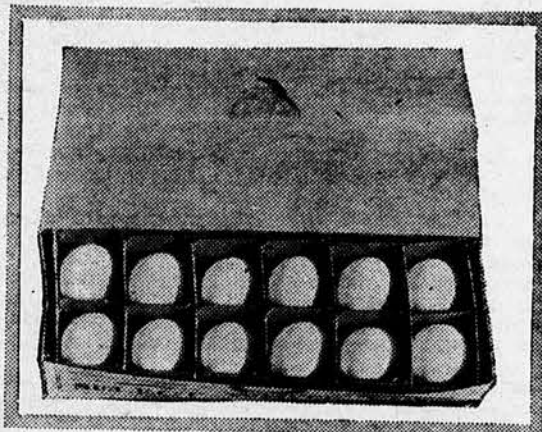
Pottawatomie Co.

Mrs. G. B.

Eggs at 4 Cents a Dozen

THERE was little enough profit in 1933 for anyone. But most farmers would have been more deeply in debt had it not been for poultry. We started the year with 200 hens at an average value of 60 cents, and 20 cockerels worth \$2 apiece, or an investment of \$160. For the year there was an average of 189 eggs laid to the hen, produced at a cost of 3½ cents a dozen. This cost was mostly home-grown feed figured at market price. The net profit was helped by using our feed, ground and mixed at home, both for chicks and laying flock; selling hatching eggs at a good price, also getting top price for eggs on the market, as we always try to offer a clean, first-class egg. There also was a good demand for cockerels for breeding. We had capons that sold for an average of \$1 apiece, and we culled and sold the poorer birds as the hatching season closed. We did not figure the eggs and poultry used by the family, but let that stand against labor. A farmer scarcely can figure his time at so much an hour.

The cash outlay is all figured. It includes: Cost of inspecting, testing and banding the flock; hatching baby chicks, fuel for brooding, all repairs for brooder stove, equipment of any kind, all commer-



Select, clean, white eggs in a blue-lined carton, backed by the producer's name and guarantee printed on the outside. Nothing better to catch the customer's fancy—and more orders at better than ordinary prices

cial feed, oyster shell and any medicine used for poultry. At the end of the year a net profit figured out \$392.36, which we thought good for an investment of \$160.

Clay Co.

E. C. A.

My Turkey-Sheep Sideline

WHILE I manage and operate a 5,000-acre farm, I live on a part of it adapted to alfalfa growing, and find it requires turkeys as a sideline. They make good profits besides ridding my farm of the multitude of troublesome insects. I also found I needed sheep to rid the weeds, so near Thanksgiving, 1932, I sold \$225 worth of turkeys and bought 93 ewes. I sheared them, sold the wool and wether lambs and bought 87 more ewes. Soon I had 207 that most all brought twins, and figure I had \$600 out of my turkeys at 14 months' investment. Turkeys cannot be turned loose to rustle for themselves. It would just be an accident if you got anywhere that way. Mites are about the worst pest, we must spray regularly; vaccinate for cholera, protect nests from cats, crows and snakes. Turkeys should have a little grain every day in summer no matter how many hoppers they get. I believe grain counteracts the poison in the bugs and keeps the turkeys from forgetting home and straying off.

I usually have about two-thirds of my poult hatched thru hatcheries, setting enough hens to take care of them. I place 3 hens to 50 or 60 young poult in a dry, sunny pen without any shelter. I feed cottage cheese with some ground grain until the youngsters are a week or 10 days old, then open the gate and let the three mothers march proudly out on the meadow with them. After that the only care they get is when I carry feed to them, several times a day at first, then reduce

to once or twice a day. The reason I run a group of two or three mothers together is that they never stray away as one hen does alone. They also help one another in fights with crows and hawks. I allow boys to trap in the winter so have no skunks or mink to bother and let the turks hover away from the buildings of nights to keep away from rats.

A mistake many make is not vaccinating poults when they are 40 to 60 days old. All these cares must be observed and followed, just as you would those for raising a crop of corn or pigs or a good garden.

Sheridan Co.

Elry Wyant.

A 5-Day Broiler Finish

I PREFER Rhode Island Reds as broilers. They seem to mature quicker than most heavy breeds. I hatch with an incubator and after chicks are 48 hours old begin feeding them by the Hendriks method, which is the surest and most economical way. They are placed in a comfortable brooder house heated by an oil brooder stove. When 4 weeks old, I separate pullets from cockerels as they do much better. They still receive the same kind of feeding until 8 weeks old, then for 5 days I feed the cockerels a wet mash consisting of cracked wheat and yellow cornmeal, mixed with skim milk which is kept before them all the time. At the end of the 5 days, my broilers will average better than 2 pounds apiece and will demand a price for A No. 1 milk-fed broilers. This is a method in which I find good profit.

Clay Co.

Mrs. P. P. Steffen.

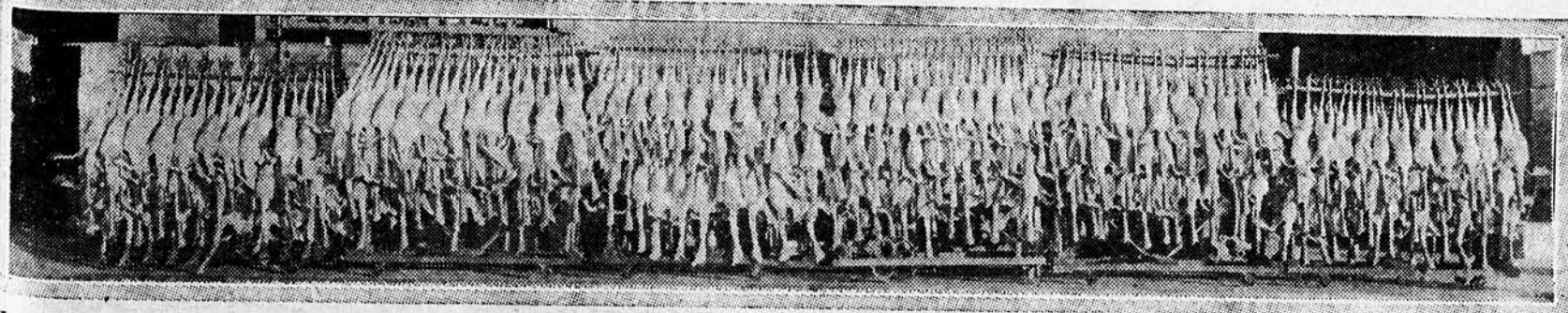
What a Drafty House Did

OUR worst poultry disease came in 1931 when my flock developed bronchitis. Vaccinating and different sorts of medicine did no good. They dropped off like flies. Our county agent told us we had too much draft. The henhouse has an open front with straw loft. We lowered the roosts to 3 feet from the ground, put glass substitute in lower half of opening, and cloth drop-curtains for severe cold nights. This prevented air directly striking the chickens. We now clean our roosts twice a week and then scatter unslaked lime over them. This helps keep the drop boards dry and rids the poultry house of odors. We keep plenty of dry straw on the floor, and plenty of wood ashes for the hens to dust in. We keep a good homemade mash in hoppers before them all the time and all the sour milk they can drink, with whole wheat and corn fed in troughs for their evening meal.

If a stove can be installed in the henhouse and fire built occasionally to dry it out, it helps much to prevent roup and colds. Make the hen comfortable and you prevent disease. I do not vaccinate or give any medicine nor have I lost any chickens since by disease.

Atchison Co.

Anna J. Schott.



Here are 400 of the 3,000 turkeys hatched, raised, dressed and delivered last year by Mrs. Albert Schmidt & Son of Barnard. All were raised on contract for a special Kansas City market, and brought 2 cents a pound above the Chicago price for dressed turkeys. In looking for a market Mrs. Schmidt took 50 dressed birds to Kansas City as a trial. The buyer liked them and promptly ordered several hundred more. A year ago last Christmas he got 1,000 and last time 3,000. That's a big contract for anybody to fill. Mrs. Schmidt smiles a bit when telling of the many nights she had to stay up with this big crop—and how frightened she was taking care of them in a thunder storm. But she did it. She raised a total of 3,160, hatched in incubators about May 1 to 15, kept them in brooders 6 weeks, after that took them to alfalfa range, and fed them a good mash all the time. Three of her birds went to the World Poultry Congress, Rome Italy, in September, as some of the best that could be found in the U. S.

How We Got Where We Are

Passing Comment By T. A. McNeal

PERHAPS it is fortunate that we have not the power to peer into the future. As we have very little control over the future, the knowledge of what is going to occur would probably cause us more grief than joy. If just a few people were endowed with the ability to foretell the future, such persons might take advantage of that knowledge but unless along with this prophetic power they were also gifted with the power to control, their foreknowledge would be of little advantage to them.

If you happen to be an optimist, guessing on the future is a rather delightful mental gamble and does not harm, if you do not invest too much money on it. And if you chance to be a pessimist, you may have derived some melancholy satisfaction out of the fulfillment of your predictions during the last three or four years.

Did All This Just Happen?

I HAVE no doubt that every event, physical, political, economic or whatever it may be, is the result of some pre-existing cause, but people differ widely as to the pre-existing cause. We all know, for example that the world is in a mess but as to why conditions are as they are, opinions are far from agreement.

Why are we in the fix we are? Could the present crisis have been avoided? What can be done to restore normal conditions and an ordinary degree of prosperity?

These questions are being constantly asked and variously answered.

First, why are we in the fix we are? Is this a sudden condition which has burst upon the world like an unexpected thunderstorm? Or is it the result of long gathering causes which have finally culminated in worldwide dislocation and disaster?

I think the latter part of the question and answer is correct. We frequently hear it said that we are in a new age. But it seems to me that the age we are in began a generation ago, with the introduction of improved machinery, which changed the whole industrial structure of the world in general but of the United States in particular.

Once Feared We'd Starve

HOWEVER, the introduction of improved machinery was only one of the causes which brought about the revolution in industry. Tremendous advances in production in every line of endeavor was also a contributing cause. Fifty years ago students of economics believed that the world had nearly reached the limit of food production. How little they knew about the possibilities of the earth. At that time wheat could not be successfully grown much north of the Canadian southern border. Now varieties of hardy wheat have been developed that will ripen clear up to the Arctic Circle, and Canada alone can easily produce a billion bushels of wheat a year.

Not only has the area of wheat production been tremendously increased, but the average production has been increased in about the same proportion. This is true of other food crops as well as wheat. Instead of the limit of food production being reached we now know that the world is capable of producing

sufficient food to feed three or four times its present population.

In addition to production of food from the soil science is discovering ways to make synthetic food; literally taking it out of the air, or making food from what have heretofore been considered waste products. So we have by a seeming contradiction of terms a famine of plenty. In other words we no longer require the continuous labor of all the inhabitants of the world to produce what all the inhabitants need.

Great Maladjustment Grew

THESE inventions in machinery and improvements in production naturally but gradually brought about a great maladjustment. The individual manufacturer, conducting a small, independent business, found himself supplanted by bigger and bigger business. It was not easy for him to adapt himself to changed conditions. But so long as the big businesses were being developed there was still great demand for labor, used in building the great industrial plants and machinery, in building the new railroad lines, in erecting the vast buildings necessary to accommodate the great manufacturing plants.

The former mechanic found employment as a factory worker and at wages greater than the income he was able to make as a private worker at his trade. Gradually however, we were approaching the time when production would outrun consumption and the great industrial plants could no longer absorb the labor displaced by new inventions.

Then Came the World War

TWENTY years ago we were approaching that culmination. Then came the World War and for more than four years the industrial nations of the world gave nearly all of their energy to destruc-

More or Less Modern Fables

T. A. McNEAL

A HANDSOME, light-built riding-horse which was kept well groomed and which never did any harder work than to carry his master when out on a hunt or just riding for pleasure, was gazing at a patient muckle-dun mule about his appearance, saying that if he, the horse, looked like the mule he would hunt up a horse-pond and drown himself.

"Yeah," said the muckle-dun mule, "you are a beauty, to look at, but I have noticed that when the man who runs this ranch gets in a tight place he calls on me, but never thinks of you."

A tramp meeting a citizen on the highway, asked him for a donation on the ground that he, the tramp, was a cripple, one of his legs being several inches shorter than the other. The citizen was interested and began to ask questions. "Were you born that way my poor fellow, or did that short limb shrink up after you were born?"

"Neither one," answered the tramp, "my short leg is not the trouble; it is the other leg that compels me to ask you for charity. I was once a happy and prosperous man with two as good legs as any man could wish for. I was fool enough to mix in politics. I ran for office and was in the hands of my friends. You see what my supposed friends did to that leg. When the campaign opened it was, if anything, a trifle shorter than the other leg. Now it exceeds the other by at least 15 inches—if you have 10 cents about your person, kind sir, lend it to me that I may go drown my sorrow."

A philanthropist found the nest of a buzzard and took from it one of the young birds that was not yet able to fly. His idea was that by careful raising he could make quite a handsome and cleanly bird out of that young buzzard. He accordingly put it among his chickens and fed it on clean corn and chop feed.

The young buzzard ate the feed because there did not seem to be anything else handy, but it was evident it was not happy. At last there came a day when the young bird's wings were strong enough so that it could fly, and spreading its pinions it sailed over the chicken-yard fence and up into the azure blue. But it did not stay long in the azure blue for it smelled the carcass of a horse that had departed this life a week or such a matter previously. And when the philanthropist went out to look at his buzzard he found it filling its interior with the putrid flesh of the deceased horse.

Seeing this the good man said, "I might feed you on angel-food and bathe you in rose-water, but the first chance you got you would fill yourself with carrion and associate with buzzards."

The United States was in that war only 19 months but during those months the direct cost to us was more than 26 billion dollars. Ten years later the costs resulting directly from the war were raised to an aggregate of more than 54 billion dollars and the war is still costing us fully 3 billions per annum. This does not include what was spent by the states in the way of bounties, bonuses, hospitalization, etc. In 1900 the total wealth of the United States was estimated at \$88,517,307,000, so that the war has cost considerably more than two-thirds of the estimated total wealth of the country in 1900.

At the beginning of the World War the combined wealth of all the nations of Europe engaged in it was estimated at about \$389,000,000,000. As they were engaged considerably more than twice as long as we were their combined losses must have been as great as their total estimated wealth in 1900.

War Made It Harder for Us

FOR more than 10 years after the war the world was trying to replace the wealth wasted. It has not been able to do it and its credit is almost destroyed, but it managed by borrowing to stave off the day of financial collapse.

The World War and its consequences is a great contributing cause to bringing about present conditions.

There are many who believe that reduction of the volume of currency has had much to do with present financial conditions. The fact is however, that the volume of currency outside of the Treasury of the United States was greater in 1932-33 when prices were lowest, than in 1919-1920 when they were at the peak. The volume of currency has apparently very little if any bearing on prices.

The reason for this is not hard to find. Within the last half century the business of the world has come to be done more and more with credit money so that when the crash came in the fall of 1929, it is safe to say that fully 95 per cent of the business of the country was being done with bank credit. Only the small transactions were carried thru with cash, and even a large per cent of them was done with credit money. More and more people got in the habit of paying their bills with bank checks. The traveler no longer carried cash for expenses but travelers' checks. Great business deals were settled thru the bank clearing houses. A very small fraction of the total business of the country was transacted with actual cash.

But Credit Began to Sag

HOWEVER, there was a manifest danger in this system. In 1929, the total deposits in banks and trust companies subject to check was more than 51 billion dollars, all supposed to be payable in actual cash. So long as the depositors did not call for their cash and transacted their business with credit money such as checks, bank drafts and other forms of credit, this worked very well. But unfortunately depositors began for some reason to distrust their



SPRING FICTION



banks and when that fear became general the credit structure necessarily collapsed.

President Hoover, fully aware of the gravity of the situation, first called on the bankers in the Federal Reserve to organize a separate emergency bank with capital of $\frac{1}{2}$ billion to back up these banks which were in distress.

He soon discovered this was not sufficient and organized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with an authorized capital of $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars to support the tottering banking structure. Within a very short time deposits in banks in the United States declined from over 51 billions to approximately 39 billion dollars or more than 12 billion dollars.

Even with the help of the Government the banks could not stand the strain. During 1931 more than 200 banks closed their doors. The fatality among banks was nearly as great during the years 1932-33, and in March last President Roosevelt closed temporarily all the banks in the United States. The credit structure had apparently completely broken down.

Why We're Where We Are

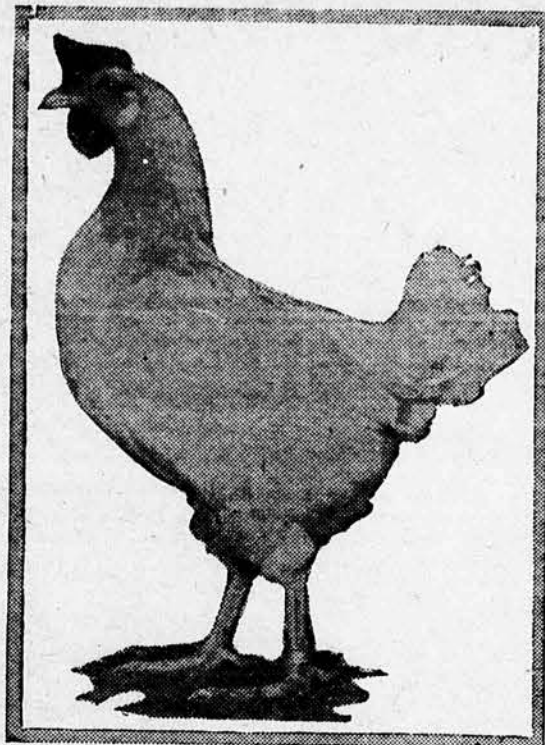
NO DOUBT there are other contributing causes for the fix we are in but I have enumerated what seem to me to be the leading causes:

1. The rapid development of labor-saving machinery; the organization of great industrial plants resulting in a complete reorganization of our manufacturing system.
2. The astounding development in production, throwing out of balance the forces of production and consumption.
3. The World War which nearly wrecked our civilization and plunged the world into a debt that cannot be paid for at least three generations, if it ever can.
4. The building up of a gigantic credit structure which necessarily rests upon confidence and when confidence was shaken the credit structure collapsed and business was temporarily paralyzed, necessarily resulting in widespread unemployment and distress.

To remedy the situation the Government has resorted to relief measures, all of them temporary in character and wasteful in operation. They follow no well laid plan, no scientific system. Within a few months the Government will have expended billions on these temporary expedients, but unless industry absorbs the idle labor the situation will be worse than better when the Government funds are exhausted.

We Need a Permanent Plan

WHAT we must have is a permanent and constructive plan. Can we have such a plan? I think so. In fact I think it is entirely possible to adopt a plan whose success and practicability has been already tested by experience. Let the Government appropriate 5 billion dollars, organize a home-building corporation backed by



Kansas can talk poultry with any state. Here is "Emily," winning hen in the International Egg Laying Contest, at the Century of Progress, Chicago, in 1933. She is owned by the Coombs Poultry Farm, Sedgwick.

the Government and authorized to issue bonds bearing say $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

This corporation would buy up good agricultural lands along the improved highways, divide the lands purchased into tracts of 5 to 10 acres, build on each tract a modern but modest dwelling house with a few necessary outbuildings, such as a barn and chicken house. The land would vary in price of course but ought not to cost more than an average of \$100 an acre.

Built in large quantities the buildings ought not to cost to exceed \$1,500. The entire average cost of a tract of 10 acres, including house, barn, chicken house, a cow and brood sow and a small flock of chickens, ought not to exceed \$3,000. Then let the settlers pay in long time loans at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest.

They Would Not Fear Want

THE little farm would not only under fairly competent management yield all the food necessary to supply a family but actually, as has been demonstrated, would yield a surplus which might be sold at a profit to the farmer.

The head of the family would not depend entirely on the little farm for support, he would work part time in the nearest town or city; let us say 4 hours a day. This would not increase cost of production; a 24-hour plant, that is, one having continuous operation, would simply divide its workers into shifts of 4 hours a day, and double the number of employees without additional labor cost.

The worker with a cheap automobile could live as far as 15 miles from his work and easily go back and forth each day to and from his work. He and his family would be independent; they would not need to fear want and starvation in times of industrial depression. It would be a healthy and happy life because it would afford financial security.

This is not a mere theory; it is not an untried experiment. It has revolutionized industrial conditions in parts of New England and with most satisfactory results. I can say with confidence that it is constructive and successful plan because I know that it has worked when tried.

May He Claim the Feed?

1. If A sells a farm to B and agrees to give possession March 1 but fails to get his feed such as corn fodder, hay and corn all removed before that date, may B claim the feed? 2. Also he has a small house that he has moved around on skids. It has no foundation on it. Can A remove this house and take it with him?—Subscriber.

1. B cannot claim the feed unless A fails for a reasonable length of time to remove it. He could not leave it on the place indefinitely, say for two or three months, and then claim it without B's consent. But he does have a reasonable time, say a week or two, in which to remove it. 2. This small house is personal property and A has a right to remove it when he leaves the land.

May the Bank Take More?

A bank has a mortgage on cattle, horses and will not put out any more money to take care of them. I have some cattle and horses that are not in the mortgage and they force me to sell the mortgaged stuff and it does not pay out. Can they come on for the rest of the debt? What does the bankruptcy law allow a man with a family?—D. D.

If the bank holding this mortgage sells the mortgaged property as provided in the statute and it does not sell for enough to satisfy the debt, they can take a deficiency judgment and they can levy that on any property you may have which is not exempt. If you should go thru bankruptcy, you would be allowed to take out of your assets all that you are allowed under the Kansas law in the way of exempt property.

The head of a household in Kansas is permitted in the way of exemptions his household furniture, his farm implements, a team of horses or mules, two cows, 10 hogs, 20 sheep, sufficient feed if he has it on hand or growing to feed his exempt stock for one year and sufficient provisions if he has them on hand or growing to supply his family for a year.

For an answer to a legal question, enclose a 3-cent stamped self-addressed envelope with your question to T. A. McNeal, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Questions answered only for subscribers.

The Way To Get Factories Busy

PAYROLLS in American factories, year in and year out, aggregate the farm income of the country. Therefore, the way to get factory employees back to work is to increase farm income.

It is an interesting fact that over a period of years the money received by farmers for their products and the total factory payrolls of the country have been virtually the same.

In 1929 the farm income of this country was 11,000 million dollars.

In 1929 its factory payrolls totaled 11,000 million dollars.

In 1932 both sank to the low level of 5,000 million dollars. Last year was somewhat better—farm income was 6,500 million dollars; factory payrolls totaled 6,500 million dollars.

Now I know that statistics are not highly interesting. Few of us get any thrill, any kick, from a bunch of figures.

But it does seem to me that this fact—that farm income and factory payrolls run about the same, year after year—is one that our industrial leaders and our farm leaders should always bear in mind when they attempt programs or ask legislation.

It merely goes to show that while the problems of labor and agriculture are not identical, they are interdependent. If farm prices drop, so will factory payrolls. If farm prices arise, up will go factory payrolls. It might be stated the other way, of course. The statement seems to be true, whether stated backwards or forwards.

In the decade following the World War we, as a nation, seem to have done just about everything that was economically and morally wrong, in a social and economic sense, I mean.

As a creditor nation we tried to sell without buying. Forgetting or ignoring that world trade—and the same is true of domestic trade—is an exchange of commodities and services, we insisted upon collecting principal and interest from our European

debtors; we insisted also upon continuing to sell without buying. As the European nations could not pay us in goods—we wouldn't take them—and couldn't pay us in gold—they didn't have it, we did a very foolish thing.

We lent foreign nations and foreign peoples credit so they could buy our goods.

In effect we sold them our products without making any provision for payment for those products. And on paper we did a fine business. We sold some 25,000 million dollars worth of our products to foreign nations. But we never collected that 25,000 million, either in goods or services or money. Now wasn't that smart financing. And our greatest financiers worked out this very scheme.

I mention this because there are a lot of people who are urging, and urging right now, that the taxpayers of the United States shall put up money to again finance exports on just about the same basis. Sometimes I think we have more knowledge than wisdom, and then again I wonder if we have really much knowledge.

That was our big international blunder.

Our big domestic blunder was made when we tried to keep up a high industrial payroll on constantly lowering farm prices. The industrial East thought it was making a profit by buying foodstuffs at less than cost of production, not realizing that it was destroying the purchasing power necessary to keep the factories going.

The financiers encouraged and made possible both mistakes. They lent credit abroad, in order to enable industry to sell abroad. They lent money to the farmers so they could buy out of borrowings instead of out of earnings.

Now, having sown the wind, we are reaping the whirlwind.

Whatever national planning we do, it seems to me, should be based on these two sound propositions.

If we are to have an export trade, we will have to balance it by taking imports. That means at least reciprocal tariffs and trading arrangements.

If we are to have domestic trade, farm income and factory payrolls must both be large enough to allow the exchange of farm products and industrial products.

Farmer and laborer must get more of the purchaser's dollar. The spread between farm prices and retail prices for foodstuffs, for instance, has grown intolerable and uneconomic.

From March, 1927, to March, 1933, the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar dropped from 23 cents to 11 cents.

In the last year, despite all the effort made, the distribution has grown worse. The Department of Agriculture has been checking on 14 articles of foodstuffs that go into the diet of the average family.

A year ago, the consumer paid \$14.85 for these 14 articles in one month; the farmer got \$5.17. The latest report shows the farmer getting \$6.61, an increase of \$1.04. But the consumer paid \$17.82, or an increase of \$2.97.

All our plans are going to fail if we allow the middle man to gouge both the farmer and the consumer. And that applies all along the line.

Arthur Capper

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

More Farmers To Keep Books

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

OUR spring plowing is so nearly completely done that what is left is not worth worrying about. Never before has there been quite such a pleasant winter to date, but what our spring weather may be like no one knows.

While the boys have kept the tractors going at home, the writer has been busy most of the time away from home working with neighbor committeemen on the corn-hog sign-up. That has been the main topic of conversation everywhere for the last 2 weeks. By the time this appears in print it should be history so far as present interest is concerned. The thoughts of all of us will be on sowing oats, what field is going to be planted to this and what to that, as well as making garden, taking care of the little calves that are coming, the little chickens and the general hustle that interests every one on the farm in the spring of the year. But just to digress a second, and return to an aftermath of the struggle with figures and accounts all of us had who worked on the corn-hog papers as they were turned in to the committee, let me say that the farmer who had been keeping books had no trouble in "proving his case." The result is going to be that more farmers than ever before are going to keep books from this on.

The best and cheapest farm account book I know of has been compiled by the Kansas State College, at Manhattan, and you can get one from your county agent for the small sum of 15 cents. It has a place for everything you need to keep account of on the farm, all arranged in simple style, on separate pages, and no one needs to know even the first rudiments of book-keeping to keep it perfectly thru the year. And when the year is done you will have a complete account of everything, there is then no guess work about it. Should good fortune smile upon you in that period of time and your income be such that you should pay an income tax, when you are called upon to make a report you have it so arranged you will know all about it, since in this book your tax exempt receipts may be kept separately. Kansas, you know, now has a state income tax law, and this little farm account book, simply kept thru the year, is going to be your proof when the time comes to make your income report should you be called upon to make one.

Several letters have come to me lately from folks who filled their silos with cane last year and now they are feeding the cane silage they are dissatisfied with the results. This refers to Atlas and all other varieties of cane. One or two asked if others thruout the state were having the same results with it. They suggested a call for experience on the feeding of cane silage be made and the answers be printed in the Kansas Farmer. I believe the editors will be glad to do this. In talking with several who reported filled silos on the corn-hog contract blanks, almost all who had used cane mentioned they did not consider it the equal of corn silage. As one fellow said, "it is pretty hard to beat good old corn silage," and let me add that if soybeans have been planted with the corn, the beans make a combination that is all the better. One man said he knew cane silage would not keep over in a silo as well as will corn silage, as he tried it, and found that his silo half filled with cane silage was virtually worthless the second year—a big loss to him.

The few clean-up sales of farm property that have been held lately have gone off with a bang, with prices for all things offered going higher and higher. Horses still hold first place for greatest advance over the prices of a year ago, yet almost everything has been boosted considerably by the now almost general belief that at last the tide has permanently turned for the better, and from this on "things are going to get better." At a sale held in a joining county, last week, a team

Some complaint about cane silage—Kansas Farmer would like to know your experience with it this season—To burn or not to burn prairie pasture?—Buy seed early this spring—Signs of a general pick-up

of dappled grays—a most pleasing color until it turns to white—sold for \$390. Good cattle, too, are bringing much better prices, both at sales and in the central packer markets. As a consequence the renting of pastures is looking up, with an advance of about a dollar a head over last year. This seems to be the general rule of advance in the Flint Hill pasture country to the west of us, where is grown the best beef-making grass in the world.

Soon the darkness of the evening will be brightened with the glow of burning prairie pastures and meadows, and the ozone we breath will carry the perfume of these fires—a very pleasing odor and a reminder that spring-time is here. But to the practical man, to burn or not to burn is the question. As dry as it now is, and to burn this early, seems not exactly the wise thing to do, except necessary burning to kill chinch bugs. The prairie pasture will produce more grass in a dry year without being burned, as will the prairie meadow yield more hay for not having been burned in the spring, altho the quality may not be as choice. A neighbor who recently burned a small plot of prairie grass discovered afterwards it was so dry the fire had burned far into the roots of the grass—certainly a hard jolt. We are killing our prairie grass out fast enough by over-pasturing without further damaging it by burning it into the roots, so let's consider what we are doing before setting out a fire when so dry as it is now.

As further evidence of a general pick up in business, an implement dealer I visited for a few moments yesterday in a joining county, told me his sale of second-hand machinery in the last month had been a surprise to him. As it has been with many dealers, the depression left him with much used machinery acquired by the "comeback" route; and he had been worrying a little about what he eventually might do with it. But now his worries are over, for he told me yesterday it was nearly all sold, going out in the last 2 weeks. The stock he had on hand included almost everything, such as plows, harrows, cultivators, disks, tractors and farm machinery in general, and he reports inquiry already for haying and harvesting machinery that will not be needed for several months. With the stock of used stuff gone, demand then will turn to new machines; in fact it already has turned to the new and later improved farm tools now on the market, and the folks who look wisely into the future realize that after all the new machine is the most economical buy.

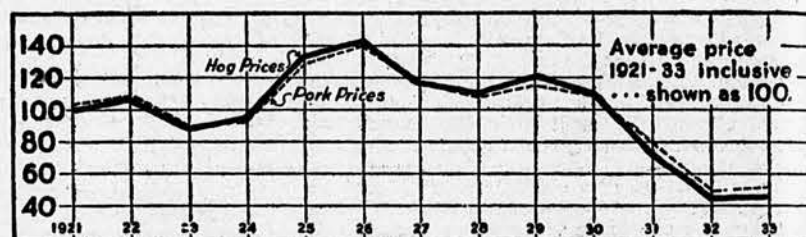
The needs of planting time are being anticipated earlier this spring than usual, due to a study of what may and may not be grown on "contracted acres." The seed business is starting just that much earlier as a consequence. There is going to be an unusual demand for the seed of Sweet clover, alfalfa and lespedeza, and it is quite likely that he who must buy the "last supply" of this seed on hand may be called on to pay a higher price than he should pay. If needing any of this seed this spring or during the summer, better buy now. There is going to be many of the "contracted acres" in Eastern Kansas summer fallowed and seeded to alfalfa in the early fall—the surest way to get a good stand of alfalfa started out right. Unfortunately, an alfalfa seed crop of the same year can hardly be harvested in most years in time to be used on the summer-fallowed land where an August or early September seeding is done, so seed now on hand must be used for, this early fall seeding. Buy it early and you probably will buy for less.

The HOG PROCESSING TAX

Just as a season's yield of farm crops is not an accurate measure of a fertilizer's worth, so the price of hogs at the time of sale is not the full amount the producer will receive for his hogs under the Government's corn and hog adjustment program. The Government proposes to refund cash benefits derived from the hog processing tax to those producers who agree to restrict their production of corn and hogs. These cash payments to the producer are an addition to the price of hogs at the time of sale.

The price the producer receives for his hogs at the time of sale is determined by

What the meat packing industry can get for the pork and by-products



This graph shows that the price of live hogs, during the last thirteen years, followed very closely the prices of pork.

What the packing industry can get for pork and by-products depends upon three factors:—

1.—the supply of hogs on the market



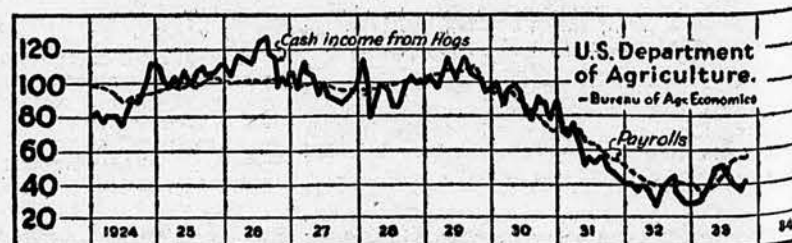
The nearly 2,000,000 more hogs slaughtered in 1933 than in 1932 was one of the principal depressing factors of hog prices during the past year. These figures are for hogs slaughtered under federal inspection only. They do not include hogs slaughtered by local packers, butchers and on farms.

2.—competition with beef, lamb, veal, and other foods



Many foods besides other meats compete with pork. When pork prices rise beyond what the consumer will pay, he refuses to buy pork, turning instead to other foods which may be proportionately cheaper.

3.—the amount of money the consumer has with which to buy food



This chart shows the close relationship between city payrolls and prices the producer receives for his hogs, indicating that a higher income for the hog producer depends largely upon fuller employment and greater earning power in cities.

Swift & Company

Over a period of years, our net profit from all sources has averaged only a fraction of a cent per pound of meat and other products.

Allowance for Crop Damage

Corn-Hog Signers May Replant "Killed" Acreage

FARMERS signing corn-hog contracts may replant drouth or winter-killed 1933-sown hay or pasture crops with oats, barley, soybeans, old peas or cowpeas. This new ruling is announced by the Farm Administration. However, these crops must not be harvested except for hay. For example, if clover or other hay pasture crops, planted in 1933, on farm under contract, for use in 1934, have been killed by drouth or other conditions "before the farmer signs his contract," this land may be seeded this year, even if this brings the total acreage of feed crops on the farm in 1934 to more than the total acreage of feed crops on the same farm in 1932 or 1933. A written statement must be submitted to the allotment committee, specifying acreage upon which the proposed substitute crop is to be planted.

Count All Land Planted

FARMERS signing corn-hog contracts may include in their base acreages of feed crops, land planted for harvest in 1932 and 1933, but not harvested. This new ruling says the crop "planted to feed crops in either the last 2 years which were not harvested because of destruction of the crop by insects, flood, disease, or other acts of God, may be counted as actually harvested, provided no other crop was planted on such land to be harvested the same year."

Three Hog-Price Helps

R. H. G.

WE BELIEVE "Farm adjustment efforts already are showing a beneficial effect on hog prices," Secretary of Agriculture Wallace wrote Senator Capper, who had forwarded several letters protesting that growers have had to pay the processing taxes. "Soon after the passage of the Farm Adjustment Act," Wallace says, "it was recognized that hog producers are faced with a problem which demanded immediate attention. The emergency hog marketing program moved 6 million pigs and 220,000 hogs. It was understood we would not expect a favorable price reaction until the time when the pigs purchased would have normally reached the market, that is, February and March, 1934. "After the emergency program was initiated, consideration was given to the need of developing a reaction program for corn and hogs. Already many contracts have been signed. "A third attack on low prices is being made by the AAA thru purchasing surplus supplies of hogs for processing and distribution thru the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. We believe these efforts already are showing a beneficial effect on hog prices."

A 15 Per Cent Dairy Cut

REDUCTION of 15 per cent in milk and butterfat for market is the goal of the dairy adjustment plan now being drawn up by the Farm Administration. Co-operating farmers could get adjustment payments or premiums on sales. The plan would bring about an agreement directly between the dairyman and the Government, distributors being licensed to assure farmers of receiving the

best possible return. . . . Secretary Wallace believes pegging prices would be of no long-time benefit without measures to regulate production. Higher prices would only stimulate greater surplus. Since the dairy surplus is largely a result of decreased consumer buying power, the dairy plan should be flexible so production would be increased when consumers' purchasing power has been restored.

Loans to Fruit Growers

NURSEYRIMEN, florists, greenhouse men, bulb-growers and horticulturists, who devote most of their time to farm production, now are eligible for short-term loans from the 587 production credit associations recently organized in the 48 states. To obtain a loan most of the borrower's assets must be devoted to production, half of his gross income must be derived from the sale of his products, and at least one-half of his time be spent in production operations. He becomes a member of a production credit association serving his territory, obtaining voting stock in the amount of one \$5 share for every \$100 or part of \$100 borrowed, and by offering adequate security.

CWA May Re-open Schools

LACK of funds will close at least 210 rural schools and possibly 10 rural high schools in Kansas, within a few days or weeks, says W. T. Markham, state superintendent. But there is hope that when the \$30,000 CWA allotment for Kansas becomes available this month that many of these schools will be re-opened. Teachers will be paid from this fund. If these schools are re-opened, the same teachers will be retained, as under the CWA only unemployed persons can be placed on the payroll.

Low Rates on Shipped Feed

WESTERN railroads have been authorized to reduce rates for livestock shipped to drouth areas in Colorado, Michigan, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Kansas. The Missouri Pacific was authorized to lower rates on hay, straw, livestock and poultry feed, and cotton seed products necessary in Kansas and Colorado to prevent loss of livestock. This applies to Barber, Barton, Ellsworth, Greeley, Harvey, Harper, Rush, Scott, Sedgwick, Stafford, Sumner and Wichita counties in Kansas, and Kiowa and Crowley in Colorado. A general order authorizes all important Western railroads to reduce rates on feed and grain and livestock, also wood for fuel.

To Rush Mortgage Law

A NEW mortgage moratorium law for Kansas to take the place of the one that expires March 4, is expected from the special session of the Kansas legislature called March 1 by Governor Landon. The new law is to stay action on all mortgages which come due in the next year where taxes, interest and insurance have been kept up, or where there is showing of an actual effort to maintain equity in the property. This is similar to the Minnesota moratorium law which has been upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court, an emergency act.

Corn-Loan Time Extended to April 1

MANY Kansas farmers are seizing the advantage a corn-loan gives them of getting a fair price for their corn at the farm. Even if the price doesn't go higher, they are not losing anything. . . . The Commodity Credit Corporation has extended the time limit to April 1, for lending money on corn stored on farms. The extension was requested by Secretary Wallace. It will allow loans to farmers that have been delayed in setting up suitable farm arrangements for storing their corn. At the rate of 45 cents a bushel, corn-loans to date have totaled about 17 million dollars.

WHAT FENCE CAN SHOW SUCH RECORDS?



AWAY BACK WHEN

UTAH BECAME A STATE IN 1896

THIS FENCE WAS BUILT!

Read the letter below and, if you are old enough, think back over the last thirty-five or so years and realize the changes you have seen—the buildings decay and farm equipment replaced. Then figure the price per year of fence that has served through all this time.

We get letters with affidavits because it is hard to realize that there are many thirty-five or thirty-six or thirty-seven year old American Fence jobs still serving all over this country. But it is not hard to realize that industry and research have made it possible to build better fence at less money and since for many years American Fence has led the field in sales of farm fence it is also easy to realize that it has kept pace with every improvement.

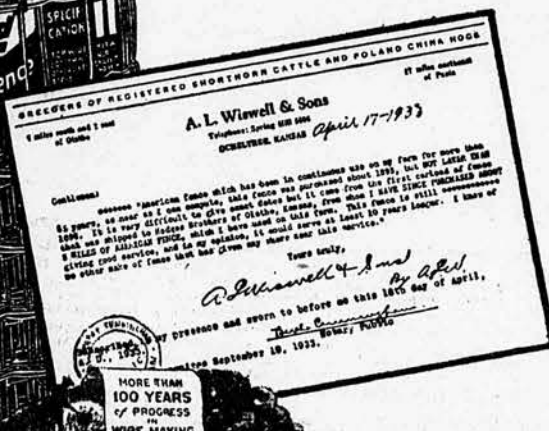
But, remember—that there are much more than claims or test reports or even our own unequalled service records standing back of this fence. These last are all important. In fact, they have led us to

A BROAD AND IRONCLAD GUARANTEE to match the service of any other equal specification fence under the same conditions or supply new fence at once.

The reasons, of course, are medium hard wire and a number of exclusive features that your nearest American Fence Dealer will gladly explain in detail. It will pay you to visit his store at the first opportunity and ask about the guarantee.



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FENCES AND POSTS



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U. S. May License Every Farmer

Secretary Wallace Tells Farm Editors of the Difficulties Agriculture Faces

BY CLIF STRATTON

IT WAS A PICTURE, rather than a plan, that was presented to the farm editors here last week by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, by Rexford G. Tugwell, his assistant, by Chester C. Davis and other AAA administrators.

Secretary Wallace painted the picture in these words:

"Much as we dislike them, the new types of control that we now have are here to stay, and here to grow on a world or national scale. We shall have to go on doing all these things we do not want to do.

"The farmer dislikes production control instinctively. He does not like to see land idle and people hungry.

"The railroads dislike production control because it cuts down loadings.

"The processors dislike production control because of the processing tax.

"The consumer dislikes it because it adds to the price of food.

"Virtually the entire population dislikes our basic program of controlling farm production. They will do away with it unless we can reach the common intelligence and show the need of continuing the plan.

"We must show that need of continuing it if we are to save in some part the institution which we prize."

Wallace, Tugwell, and others, the covering a wide range of detail, constantly hammered on the need of social control. Tugwell—designed to be the goat, the sacrifice of the New Deal—explained that social control does not mean moving individuals around from place to place in order to make best use of land. Instead, he pointed out, land utilization, one of the ways of attacking the problem, actually proposes instead to help individuals move from land on which they cannot hope to make a living onto land and into work by which they can make a living.

It was brought out, also, that one of the plans being considered by the administration in the present emergency is to lend money to farmers for the purpose of painting homes and buildings, and for the installation of farm waterworks systems. "A bathtub in every farm home," shouted one enthusiastic southern editor, "beats two cars in every garage, anyway."

But these were incidental. The main purpose apparently was to induce editors—and thru them, farmers—to study and choose between what Wallace says are the "three paths."

The alternative to choosing one of the three paths as Wallace sees it, is either Fascism or Communism. Without social planning and social control, a Mussolini or a Lenin. The rest of the world, Wallace says, will go either Communist or Fascist. There is a chance that the United States can attain a social control of production and distribution and still retain a democratic government.

"Enormously difficult adjustments confronts us," Wallace says, "whatever course we take.

"There are at least three paths, internationalism, nationalism, which is isolation, and a planned middle course.

"Nationalism means putting up more tariff barriers, and facing more tariff barriers, between the U. S. and the rest of the world. And for agriculture it means taking some 50 million acres of good land out of production, rather permanently.

"Are you ready for that?" was Wal-

ENORMOUSLY "difficult adjustments confront us whatever course we take," Secretary Wallace told the farm paper editors at the conference he held with them in Washington last week. "There are at least three paths, internationalism, nationalism, which is isolation, and a planned middle course. Nationalism means putting up more tariff barriers, and facing more tariff barriers, between the U. S. and the rest of the world. For agriculture it means taking some 50 million acres of good land out of production, rather permanently. Are you ready for that," was Wallace's challenge to the farm editors. "If we go all the way toward nationalism, it may be 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. We may have to go to government control of all surpluses, and a far greater degree of public ownership than we have now. I do not think we should go this far until we have had a chance to debate all the issues with the utmost thoroughness." A fourth path, or alternative, suggested by Secretary Wallace, was letting matters drift.

After the readers of Kansas Farmer have read this report of its Washington correspondent, and have thought it over, Kansas Farmer would like to have their opinions of the courses outlined by Secretary Wallace. Address these communications to Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

lace's challenge to the farm editors. "If we go all the way toward nationalism, it may be 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. We may have to go to Government control of all surpluses, and a far greater degree of public ownership than we have now. I do not think we should go this far until we have had a chance to debate all the issues with the utmost thoroughness."

Internationalism as the way out, Wallace says, means abandoning as much as the rest of the world will allow, our protective tariff policies. It means at least letting down tariff walls enough to allow us to sell abroad surpluses of wheat, cotton, tobacco—and part of the price likely would be tariff reductions that would hurt sugar beet and flax growers. He says tariff barriers would have to be lowered enough to allow the annual importa-

tion of at least a billion dollars worth of manufactured products annually, in addition to amounts imported in 1929.

"I think we ought to face that fact," says Wallace. "If we are going to lower tariffs radically, there may have to be some definite planning whereby certain industries or businesses will have to be retired."

For a planned middle course, Wallace suggests lowering tariffs enough to bring in annually another 1/2 billion dollars worth of manufactured products, and at the same time the retirement of some 25 million acres of good farm land in this country rather permanently from cultivation.

Wallace told the editors that personally he prefers internationalism and as close as possible to free trade, but that he also believes that the wisest course would be the planned middle course just suggested. That, of course, means production control for both industry and agriculture.

Of course, Wallace says, there is a

fourth course—just let things work themselves out, but he insists that course leads to Communism or Fascism. Wallace gave each visiting editor a copy of his pamphlet, "America Must Choose," and asked him to go home and think it over, and then write what he thought.

Flax a Cash Crop for 1934

R. H. GILKESON

FARMERS in Eastern Kansas, especially in southeastern counties, have a good chance to make money on flax this year, and until there is a material increase in production in the U. S. A bulletin recently issued by the agricultural college, Circular 173, says since 1909, the U. S. has consumed more flax than it has produced. This makes the 65-cent tariff effective. Kansas has been growing about 250,000 bushels a year, but the linseed oil mill at Fredonia can handle six times this much, assuring a local market for seed if production is increased.

Flax is as profitable as wheat and pays better than oats in Southeastern Kansas. It is not hard on land, the straw makes good feed, few diseases and insects bother, it is an excellent nurse crop and leaves the soil in good physical condition.

A firm, well-pulverized seedbed should be prepared early, 3 pecks should be seeded to the acre as soon after March 15, as possible, and should not be covered more than 1 inch. It may be drilled or broadcast, the first being better. Linota is well-adapted in Southeastern Kansas, is wilt-resistant, and has made the highest yields. Commercial fertilizers are not recommended and while manure increases the yield it should be applied to some cultivated crop ahead of flax. Legumes in the rotation increase flax yields. It does best on heavy, cold lands, but will not compete with weeds as well as other small grains. Following small grain, stubble land plowed in July has produced three times as much flax as similar stubble plowed in December.

A self-rake reaper, binder or combine will do a good job of harvesting. This should be done when the bolls are ripe and the stems are drying. As soon as it is cured enough, it should be threshed or stacked. Any good separator can thresh flax with the proper screens and adjustments. Handle flax seed in sacks or very tight truck or wagon beds. Kansas flax usually is on the market before the bulk of the northern crop has had a chance to depress the price, thus giving Kansas growers an added advantage.

Flax should be a profitable crop in Eastern Kansas, even farther north than it yet has been grown, and farmers could well afford to increase their acreage. But it cannot be grown on allotment acres.

"The Last" Crop Loans

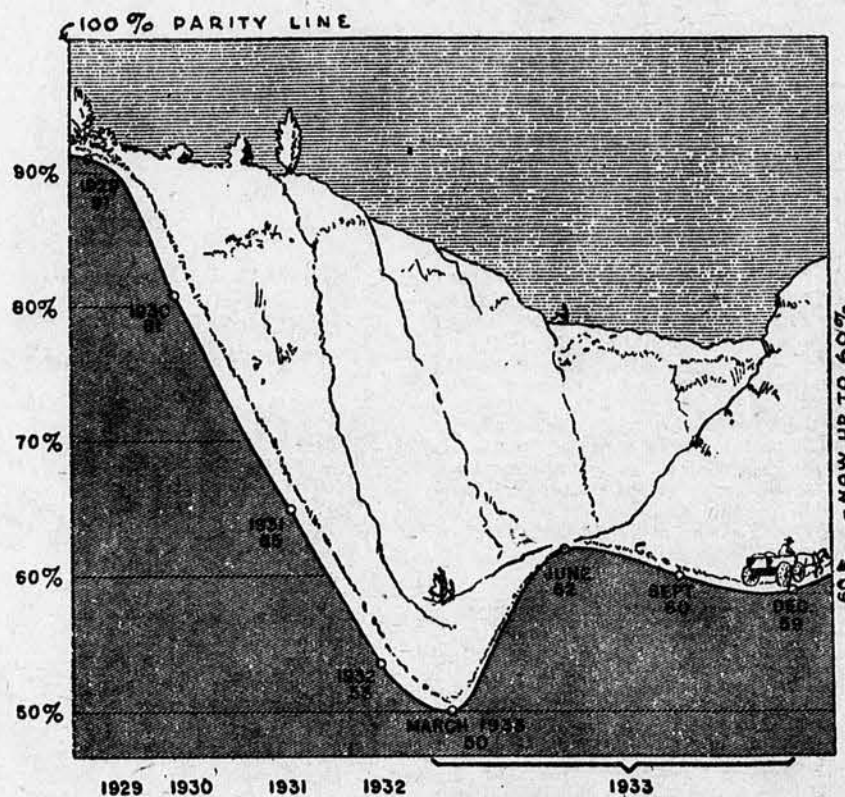
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has signed the bill providing 40 million dollars for emergency crop loans in 1934 but indicates there will be no more of this kind. He believes it is better to "taper off" the crop loans, than to cut them off abruptly. They will serve a useful purpose, he thinks, by aiding farmers who cannot yet qualify for crop production loans from the new production credit associations. There are 15 of these in Kansas. Previous crop loans have resulted in large loans to the Government.

Bonus Gave Them a Profit

INCOME of farmers in Mitchell county in 1933, was larger than in 1932. The 1932 records averaged a net farm loss, while 1933 records summarizing to date, show profits up to \$2,300. The difference in the 2 years is made up of smaller inventory losses in 1933, higher prices of wheat, and an adjustment payments on wheat.

(I enjoy Ruth Goodall's home in Kansas Farmer and only wish I had several pages each issue.—Cleve Butler, R. 2, Vandalia, Mo.)

Farm Prices on Way Back to Parity



Here is a good picture of the fight farm prices are making to climb back to "parity." They now are at 60. When this purchasing power of farm products reaches the 100 line, or parity, it will be where it was in pre-war years. Here's hoping we go over that line, or well toward it, in 1934.

Out of Wall Street

CENTRALIZATION of wealth in New York City is being broken down and money spread thruout the country by President Roosevelt's programs for restoring farm income, unemployment relief and public works construction. The Federal Reserve Board is quoted as saying that the new bill is pumping money out of the vaults of Wall Street into the channels of business everywhere in the country.

Uncle Jerry Says

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania apparently didn't vote for repeal. "I am convinced," he says, "that prohibition at its worst has been definitely better than booze at its best."

Most of the papers are reminding John Public of the happy circumstance that he can still get 10 dimes for a dollar. By the same token he can get 20 dollar bills for a \$20 bill. There is no new arithmetic yet.

A Big Market for Seed

WITH millions of acres held out of cotton, tobacco, corn and wheat this season, we can expect a big increase in pasture seeding as permitted in acreage adjustment contracts. In Missouri, Eastern Kansas and Oklahoma either fall seeding or spring seeding will work. Bluegrass is a mainstay in pastures on good land in this section. Lespedeza is recommended for pastures in Missouri, Eastern Kansas and Northeastern Oklahoma. Korean lespedeza is best in the northern part of this region and Kobe, common, and Tennessee 76 to the south. Spring pasture seedings usually do fairly well if extra care is used in making a good seedbed. Spring is the time for sewing lespedeza.

AUTHORIZED Delco-Light DEALERS

KANSAS

ABILENE Jess A. Hamilton
ALMENA E. V. Roberts
BELOIT C. W. Tweed
COLBY Fitzgerald Hardware Co.
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CONCORDIA J. W. Willis
COTTONWOOD FALLS
Hamm Electric Shop
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Goms Tire & Battery Service
CUMMINGS H. B. Kaut
DANVILLE Homer Humbert
EMPORIA Mitchell & Young
EUREKA The Leader Garage
EVEREST Philip G. Wolff
GARDEN CITY
F. C. Gardiner Electric
GOODLAND Caldwell Elec. Co.
GREAT BEND
Scheuffer Supply Co.
GREENSBURG
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HAYS Oldham Motor Service
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STERLING Frederic Walton
ST. FRANCIS Ray I. Starr
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Lester Auto. Batt. & Elec. Co.
WAKEENEY H. C. Johnson
WICHITA E. S. Cowie Elec. Co.
WINFIELD Guild Electric
YATES CENTER John H. Schnell

Contact your nearest dealer
or write

UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
General Offices
DETROIT - MICHIGAN

A Personal Message to the Farm Family

Did you ever stop to think how much of your work is done in darkness, or at least under the shadow of the lamp or lantern? Early morning chores by everyone—in the barn, in the yard, in the kitchen . . . and similar chores again after dark. These are the hours when our "morale" is at low ebb—and how it would help to be able to flood everything with bright, safe light, simply by touching a button!

Think a moment: *Delco-Light* means less fire risk—better insurance rates—and above all, it means a finer home for your children, so they will become proud of it and invite friends to their home instead of seeking the "bright lights" elsewhere. It means more leisure and less labor for all. *Delco-Light* means a greater feeling of independence!

A small *Delco-Light* plant may be all you require. There are *Delco-Light* plants for every size and kind of farm, for every purse and purpose. They are dependable and efficient—almost human in performance. Economical beyond belief. If you haven't seen the new 1934 *Delco-Light* plants, you owe it to yourself and your family to investigate. And the beauty of it is that you can prove the value of *Delco-Light* before you buy it, by having it in your home for a TRIAL!

A specially-built *Delco-Light* demonstrating trailer can be run onto your farm and the house provided with lights and

power. You can have this service without any obligation on your part. And you'll know at the end of that period whether you'll want to continue without this necessary modern convenience.

For nearly a year now, *Delco-Light* plants have been distributed and serviced through United Motors Service, a national sales and service organization with headquarters in Detroit, Michigan, and branches and warehouses in all principal cities.

In improving and strengthening the *Delco-Light* dealer organization in the interests of better service, there may have been some changes in your territory. For that reason we are listing in the column at the left the authorized *Delco-Light* dealers in your state, and suggest that you clip this list, and keep it handy.

Get acquainted with your *Delco-Light* dealer, because he is a valuable friend to have. Drop in to see him when you're in town. You'll like him—HE'S THE MAN WHO MAKES YOUR HOUSE A HOME. And he is the person to see when you are ready to have that trial demonstration of *Delco-Light* in your home. But don't put this off too long, for life takes on an entirely new meaning for you and the family the moment you have your *Delco-Light* installed!

J. A. Oberheuer

President

UNITED MOTORS SERVICE INC.



LIVESTOCK

Help Coming for Beef Men

Million Head of Cows Likely to Be Bought Up at Once

PLANS for relief of the cattle industry probably will contain some, if not all, of these provisions in the Farm Administration's plans:

Purchase of 1 million head of cows, for distribution thru relief agencies, beginning about March 1.

Spaying of heifers to reduce breeding, and taking cutter cows off the market.

Development of a better export market, where possible.

Gradual use of a processing tax, supplemented by the 200 million dollar appropriation provided in the Jones bill, which would go out in benefit payments to cattle raisers.

Payment of bonuses to cattlemen for holding stock off the market pending full development of the breeding-curtailment program.

Senator Capper expressed fear the processing tax would weigh heavily on the producer. Chester Davis, Farm Administrator, argued, "the processing tax on hogs not only had not hurt the producer, but had brought him a better price, despite advanced receipts, than he had obtained previously."

Senator Capper has been deluged with telegrams from producers saying they favored the bill, but not if the processing tax was to be passed to the producer.

Davis, discussing the farm situation, said the "sore spots" among major commodities now were beef cattle, dairy cattle, and hogs. "I think, however," he added, "the hog outlook will be materially brighter. Good days for the hog man are in front of him rather than behind him."

For Finishing a Steer

THE TIME required to finish steers for market depends on the type and age as well as on the ration. Calves and yearlings need a longer feeding time than older steers. Also, younger cattle require full-grain feeding; otherwise their gains will go to growth rather than to finish. Calves or yearlings in the feed lot should be fed grain liberally for at least 3 months before being marketed.

Whole Milk Veal Is Best

H. A. H.

Can a good veal calf be grown using skimmilk and grain in place of whole milk? Is this profitable?—G. H. R.

WHILE skimmilk and grain supplements often are used in growing calves, whole milk is the only satisfactory feed for producing choice veal. Where other feeds are used, even in small amounts, the desired light-colored flesh and chalk-white fat are not produced. Growth must be made as rapidly as possible by liberal feeding, and there is no substitute for whole milk, particularly during the first 30 to 40 days. As most veal calves are marketed at 40 to 60 days old, the whole milk feeding takes up most of this time. Many dairymen raise veals of medium to good grade by using skimmilk for part of the ration, the quality of the veal usually being in proportion to the amount of whole milk fed. In a test the average Jersey calf, weighing about 55 to 60 pounds at birth and fed partly on skimmilk, consumed 341 pounds of whole milk, about 30 pounds of skimmilk, 10 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 10 pounds of grain feed, and weighed 102 pounds

at the end of 60 days. A group of 81 Holstein calves, weighing about 90 pounds at birth, consumed 431 pounds of whole milk, 117 pounds skimmilk, 11 pounds of alfalfa hay, 11 pounds of grain, and weighed 154 pounds at 60 days old.

Our Best Pasture Crop

SUDAN grass was brought to the U. S. from Africa in 1909, by the U. S. D. A. as a "Johnson grass without rootstocks," and won immediate favor as a summer pasture and hay crop. It has been particularly valuable in Kansas, the State Experiment Station, Manhattan, naming it the best summer pasture crop we have. Many farmers have found the hay very satisfactory forage for work stock during hot weather. Sudan grows rapidly and thrives in hot, dry months when other pastures are least productive. It will carry from 2 to 4 times as many animals to the acre as native grasses. More than 100,000 acres in Kansas are planted to Sudan grass annually. In making your plans for better summer pasture, don't overlook Sudan.

Strong Demand for Seed

SUPPLIES of many grass and clover seeds are the smallest in years and a strong increase is reported. Forage seed crops generally last year were below average and less seed was carried over. Larger seed crops of alfalfa and lespedeza are expected to offset in part the smaller amount of Red and Alsike clover, soybeans and cowpeas. Present prices, in the main, are higher than last year, but much lower than the 10-year (1922-31) average.

The alfalfa seed crop was two-fifths larger last year than in 1932, slightly larger than average, and the carry-over was smaller than usual.

Red clover seed yields were reduced by dry, hot weather last June and July, but as acreage was large the total crop was only one-fifth smaller than the large crop of 1932. Stocks were decreased considerably by exports of 3 million pounds to Europe, where the crop was a near failure.

Alsike clover seed crop was smaller than in 1932, and imports were small.

Sweet clover crop was somewhat smaller than in 1932, the carry-over much below average.

Korean lespedeza seed crop last year was about twice that of 1932. The crop of common lespedeza may have been slightly smaller.

Timothy seed is shortest. Last year's crop was one-third less than the below-average crop of 1932.

Kentucky bluegrass and redtop seed supplies are more than twice average requirements. Greater use of bluegrass and redtop in lawn and pasture mixtures is recommended.

Orchard grass seed production last year was larger than in 1932, present supplies are much smaller because the carry-over was much smaller than usual.

Sudan grass seed crop last year was larger than in 1932, but less seed is available now than last year because of brisk demand.

Soybeans and cowpeas were only a little less than in 1932, but smaller quantities of these seeds have moved.

Brome grass supplies are much smaller than last year's.

Bermuda grass supplies, increased by stocks carried over from 1932, are larger than usual.

WIBW

The Capper Publications
Topeka, Kansas

MEET THE "FARM HAND"

Meet Adam Reinemund, "The Farm Hand," whose voice you hear over the Capper Station so often. His column of Farm Notes has appeared in each issue of the Kansas Farmer. If you keep your dials tuned to WIBW during the Breakfast, Poultry, Dinner and Matinee Hour, at 6:00, 9:30 and 11:00 in the morning, and at 3:15 in the afternoon, you'll hear "The Farm Hand" with a lot of real information. Now don't think Adam doesn't know what is of interest. He's a real farmer, owns and operates two farms, and he doesn't make them pay any too well either, the way farm prices are now. But he knows what they ought to pay and can certainly tell about it. He invites his listeners to "swap" ideas with him—perhaps your neighbor has an idea that "clicks" and will "swap" it for one of yours that has proven helpful. No matter what your problem may be, whether it's raising chicks, buying farm implements, or shopping for daily groceries, Adam can help you in your selections. He conducts these programs so you are free to write in to him on any subject near to your heart.



ADAM REINEMUND

WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS

SUNDAY

- 9:45 A. M. PEPTO MANGAN presents The Playboys, three boys and three pianos, who add original vocal arrangements to their instrumental accomplishments in their instrumental arrangements.
- 1:00 P. M. BISODOL — Helen Morgan, piano-sitting star of stage and screen is featured with Jerry Freeman's orchestra.
- 7:30 P. M. FORD MOTOR DEALERS—Features Waring's Pennsylvanians, with Foley "Dog-Voice" McClintock, Babs and her Brothers and Rosemary and Priscilla Lane, vocalists.

MONDAY

- 7:15 P. M. Songs at Eventide.
- 8:15 P. M. Charles Carille, tenor.

TUESDAY

- 9:15 A. M. Senator Capper speaks on "Current Questions Before Congress"—March 6-20.
- 10:30 A. M. JOHNSON WAX CO. presents Tony Wons in philosophical readings from his Scrapbook. The musical setting is provided by the "red-headed" piano team of Keenan and Phillips.
- 8:15 P. M. OLDSMOBILE MOTOR CO. Ruth Etting, blues singing star of radio, stage and screen, returns for this series after an absence from the air of several months while making films in Hollywood. Johnny Green and his orchestra and Ted Husing, as master-of-ceremonies are also on the program.

- 9:00 P. M. CAMEL CARAVAN—Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd with their sensational nonsense are featured with Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra. Irene Taylor, comely blues singer, also is starred.

WEDNESDAY

- 12:15 P. M. CHARIS CO.—Louella Parsons, veteran movie writer, interviews a screen star.

- 7:30 P. M. FLETCHERS CASTORIA — Stars Albert Spalding, America's foremost violinist, who in his 20-odd years of American recitals has established a tremendous following in all parts of the country.
- 9:00 P. M. OLD GOLD—Ted Florida and his brilliant West Coast orchestra entertains with Ted's own distinctive arrangements.

- With him are Muzzy Marcellino, California's clowning crooner; the Debutantes, charming girls' trio and vocalists, Left Erickson and Ray Hendricks, Master of ceremonies is the popular motion-picture star, Dick Powell.
- THURSDAY
- 10:30 A. M. JOHNSON WAX PROGRAM—Tony Wons, Sandra Phillips and Peggy Keenan, two piano team.
- 8:30 P. M. FORD MOTOR DEALERS—Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians—recognized as one of radio's most versatile musical organizations.
- 9:00 P. M. CAMEL CARAVAN—with Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra, Stoopnagle and Budd, and Irene Taylor.

FRIDAY

- 8:15 P. M. OLDSMOBILE MOTOR CO.—presents Ruth Etting with Johnny Green's orchestra.
- 8:30 P. M. RICHARD HUDNUT CO.—Marvelous Melodies — stars Jack Whiting, baritone star of the musical comedy stage, Jack Denny's Dixieville Orchestra, with pet little Jeannie Lang and a new group known as the Three Rascals.

SATURDAY

- 7:30 A. M. WIBW Boy Scout Troup of the Air.
- 8:30 P. M. PONTIAC—Raymond Falgo's 30-piece orchestra; Kay Thompson, soloist; 90-voice Negro choral group and a featured movie star each week.
- 9:00 P. M. GENERAL FOODS "GRAPE-NUTS"—Brings the thrilling adventures of Admiral Byrd's Expedition weekly, and is the only connection with the civilized world for this hardy crew.
- 9:45 P. M. GENERAL MILLS CO.—Special musical program presenting a large cast of theatrical talent. (March 24.)

DAILY (Except Sunday)

- 6:00 A. M. Alarm Clock Club with the Farm Hand—news and weather reports.
- 9:00 A. M. Chicago and Kansas City Livestock Receipts.
- 9:30 A. M. The Lonesome Cowboy—Johnson Hatchery—Poultry Period.
- 11:00 A. M. Market Reports and Dinner Hour with the Farm Hand—Chicago Potato and Egg market; Chicago Poultry market; Chicago Livestock market and Kansas City Future Grain markets.
- 12:25 P. M. Kansas City Livestock Market.
- 2:00 P. M. Women's Club of the Air.
- 6:15 P. M. The Texas Rangers (except Saturday.)
- 9:30 P. M. The Topeka Daily Capital News.

Notes by the Farm Hand

The McKay Sisters, Kathryn and Louise, whose popular sweet-voiced harmony has been heard over WIBW the past two months, have joined the Dinner Hour program with the Farm Hand. They are now heard singing old-time, popular and hill-billy songs at 11 o'clock each morning.

—WIBW—
The Seymour Packing Company and its affiliated produce buying stations throughout Kansas have joined the list of sponsors of the WIBW Poultry Program on the air between nine-thirty and ten each week day morning. Roy Faulkner, the Lonesome Cowboy, who has a large following throughout the Mid-West, sings an all-request program of old time songs on this period each day.

—WIBW—
Recent polling of the WIBW Dinner Hour audience to determine which of all sacred songs is the most popular, resulted in several thousand replies. So far the lead is pretty well divided between "The Old Rugged Cross" and "When I Take My Vacation in Heaven."

—WIBW—
The Alarm Clock Club program in the morning between the hours of six and seven is a real service feature. It includes a news broadcast at the opening for the benefit of rural listeners who do not receive their papers until late in the day; weather reports at six and again at six-thirty; and frequent time signals during the hour.

—WIBW—
The "Singing Contest" at 3:15 each afternoon is taking the country by storm. It was started with the idea of a lot of good clean fun and you should see the letters pouring in from everywhere. To date, over 84,000 votes have been cast from 10 states. As this goes to press, Jerry is in the lead, but the lead changes almost daily. Join in the fun and send in your vote. Quoting from a letter from Jefferson City, Mo.—"It's More Fun Than a Barrel of Monkeys."

—WIBW—
By the way, if you haven't sent in your picture of Aunt Adah and the Old Timers, that the Sendol people are giving away, better get a package of that "good" cold remedy at once, take out the direction sheet inside and mail it to WIBW, and a picture of these popular entertainers will go right out to you.

—WIBW—
As we get farther into "chicken raising" time, your favorite methods and remedies should be swapped with your neighbors. Listen in on the Poultry Program at 9:30 each morning, and take part in this "Swapping." I may have just the remedy for your sick baby chicks that you need, and you may have just the thing someone else's chicks need. Cooperation with our problems will make for bigger and better profits in baby chicks.

—Adam Reinemund, "The Farm Hand."

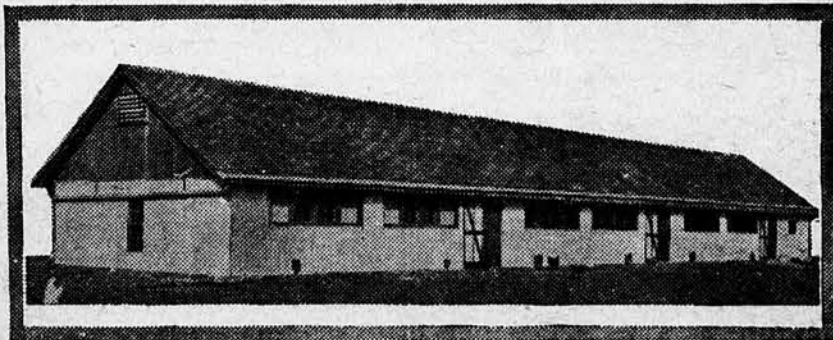
Women's Club of the Air

Every mother will be interested in the talk "How Children Get Their Fears," by Dr. T. L. Collier, head of the psychology department, Washburn College. This program will be presented Wednesday, March 14, at 2 o'clock.

Flower lovers will want to tune in on the hints for the amateur gardener, "When You Plant Your Sweet Peas," presented Monday, March 12.

A few of the other programs of interest are: "Pastries Made From Dried Fruits," Thursday, March 8; "Preparing for Your Permanent," Saturday, March 10; "Inexpensive Flavorsome Foods," Tuesday, March 12; "What Women Are Doing," Friday, March 16.

We urge you to visit us in our new home at Eleventh and Topeka Boulevard. Remember to tune in our programs at the new time, 2 o'clock each week day afternoon. Bernice Chandler, Director, WOMEN'S CLUB OF THE AIR.



Good equipment helps earn poultry money. This 20 by 100-foot concrete-board, open-front, strawluff laying house is on the H. S. Hiebert farm, Marion county. One end has a 10-foot feed room. Under this is a concrete cellar for keeping eggs until sold.

WIBW

Wants to Please Kansas Farmers

Why Chicks Go Cannibal

R. H. G.

CHICKS that are nervous, overcrowded or do not have enough room or litter in which to exercise, often get the habit of toe picking and feather pulling. This causes bleeding and soon results in the vicious habit of cannibalism or a desire to eat one another. It often happens that one or more chicks are attacked by the other chicks and death soon follows. The habit may become very serious if not checked. It is common in storage brooders where chicks are crowded and there is a struggle to gain access to the feed and water troughs. The absence of litter or dirt to scratch in or other means of occupying the chick's time aids the habit.

To stop this, remove all chicks that have been attacked and paint the injured parts with some distasteful healing salve, medicated vaseline, pine tar, pal tar, axle grease, or one of the "chick-pick" remedies on the market. Give chicks free range if possible, supply green feed and throw small amounts of scratch grain into a deep water trough several times daily to stimulate exercise.

In storage brooders, one may have to trim the beaks of the chief offenders. Another practice is to exclude light from the brooder compartments by surrounding each unit with black cloth or paper. But light should be directed on feed and water hoppers so chicks can eat and drink. Watch the ventilation to see that chicks do not get too hot when sides are covered. The windows sometimes are painted blue and the electric lights may be covered with translucent paper to absorb much of the red rays as possible. This obscures the red color in blood and it is not easily recognized by the chicks.

long wing feathers at hatching while the males will show very little growth. "In addition to the possibility of telling sex at hatching," Warren said, "these so-called hybrid chicks show outstanding vitality and exceptional egg records in crosses of two recognized breeds. The college finds it possible to tell sex at hatching in some pure breeds by the wing-feathers. The Japanese method takes an expert.

New Chick Code Board

HERE is the Chick Code Board approved by the Secretary of Agriculture to supervise the code of fair competition for the commercial breeder and hatchery industry. One member is a Missourian. They were selected by the board of directors of the International Baby Chick Association, the North-eastern Poultry Producers' Council and the American Poultry Association. They are:

B. C. Young, Bellingham, Wash.; E. A. Nisson, Petaluma, Calif.; A. H. Demke, El Paso, Texas; H. S. Cox, Guthrie, Okla.; J. H. Wood, Athens, Ga.; D. D. Slade, Lexington, Ky.; Dr. E. E. Boyd, Stafford, Kan.; Mrs. Alvina Bernard, Jefferson, S. D.; C. S. Vickers, Columbus, Ohio; C. I. Bashore, Silver Lake, Ind.; Frank Gorton, Gurnee, Ill.; V. C. Ramseyer, Oskaloosa, Ia.; K. L. Miller, Lancaster, Mo.; W. A. Downs, Romeo, Mich.; E. B. Anderson, Northfield, Minn.; Keith B. Ridgway, LaRue, Ohio; F. R. Hazard, Saunderstown, R. I.; Prof. James E. Rick, Ithaca, N. Y.; Elmer H. Wene, Wineland, N. J.; C. Henry Hocker, Milanville, Pa.; D. E. Hale, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

You will notice Missouri and all other important sections of the country are represented.

A Day-Old-Chick Trial

D. H. S.
Jackson County

BECAUSE I did not have a real brooder house and right equipment, I thought I could not raise incubator chicks. But last year I didn't have many hens to set so with a little extra work and time and 20 cents worth of nails, a brooder house was made from an old building. I put a small heating stove in it and kept a thermometer near the dirt floor to keep the right temperature. Then I bought 160 baby chicks for \$7.50. I bought \$3.65 worth of mash. When this was fed I ground corn into chop with a handmill and fed with plenty of sour milk.

I sold 25 fries at from 12 to 17 cents a pound. I used all I could on the table because meat was high-priced and chickens were cheap. I now have 75 pullets from my incubator flock. They are laying well and are healthy. They paid so well that I am going to do the same thing this year only on a larger scale.

Hatching From Your Flock

MRS. RAY WARD
Westphalia

HOME-HATCHED chicks are best I think. I know what I am getting if I hatch from my flock. I know they are free from diseases so common to a flock during the winters we have, leaving them weakened for hatching eggs the following spring. I know my flock is not inbred. I know it gets the right kinds of feed to make good, strong chicks which goes a long way in hatching eggs.

I am sure my incubators are clean and fumigated well. I have no chilled chicks right at a time when I should be most careful with them. For instance, a friend ordered 400 day-old chicks last spring, they were shipped the day of a blizzard and she lost all because they were chilled.

I use the Hendriks method of feeding chicks and last year my first hatch were Leghorns and Reds. My Reds weighed 2½ pounds at 8 weeks. I lost a very few from 200 chicks.

I enjoy the home page and receive a good many helps of one kind and another, from it.—Mrs. R. A. Tasker, Norton, Kan.

Poultry Health

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

How to Raise Strong, Healthy Chicks

A CHICK just out of the shell is nearly always free from disease and parasites.

When chicks are kept free from disease it is not unusual to raise from 97 to 100 per cent of those put in the brooder house. Of course good feed, proper ventilation and clean, comfortable quarters are necessary.

There are three secrets of keeping chicks healthy: 1.—Brood them in small lots to prevent the spread of disease should it appear. 2.—Keep quarters scrupulously clean through frequent change of litter and disinfection. 3.—Observe regularity in temperature, ventilation and feeding. Regularity in feeding develops good digestion. One hour of over-heating, over-crowding or foul air poisoning may ruin all the good work you have done so carefully.

Medication

Under ideal conditions with perfectly healthy chicks, medication is not so necessary, but since conditions are seldom ideal and since disease germs get in from many different sources it is advisable, in fact almost necessary, to follow a definite preventive program to keep the flock healthy.

To ward off disease germs, to aid digestion and furnish some of the necessary blood building elements for the chicks use Phen-O-Sal in all drinking water right from the start. After the first ten days use Phen-O-Sal in the water two days a week until the birds are three to five months old. These regular treatments help to correct many bowel troubles that may be in the early stages of development and to check infections before they have a chance to start.

Respiratory diseases are very common in young chicks. A little cold in the nose, a little pneumonia and bron-



chitis will get in even under ideal conditions. Much of this can be prevented by spraying the chicks regularly with a solution of Cam-Pho-Sal each evening after they have settled for the night. It kills the germs before they cause the trouble, heals the tissues of the lungs and makes the air safe for the chicks. Cam-Pho-Sal also helps feather growth.

Treat Bowel and Respiratory Troubles At the Same Time

In young chicks troubles in the bowels almost invariably set up a disease in the lungs also, and vice versa. Disease germs may locate either in the lungs or in the bowels and be carried from one set of organs to the other. Many recognize and treat the bowel trouble but fail to treat the respiratory system, the real source of the trouble, consequently they do not get the desired results. Therefore be sure to treat the breathing organs with Cam-Pho-Sal and the bowels with Phen-O-Sal at the same time if you want quick results.

As an economical, efficient, pleasant and harmless disinfectant and deodorant for the brooder house use Dr. Salsbury's Hatchery Spray.

See Your Local Dealer

Ask for a free copy of the 1934 edition of "First Aid to Baby Chicks" at your local Dr. Salsbury Poultry Health Service Station where you can secure further information and personal help when you have chick troubles and where your needs for Cam-Pho-Sal, Phen-O-Sal and Hatchery Spray can be supplied.

PRICES—Cam-Pho-Sal: 250 chick size, \$1.00; 500 chick size, \$1.50. Phen-O-Sal Tablets: 125 for \$1.00; 300 for \$2.00. Figure one tablet per chick. See your local hatchery, feed, drug, poultry supply or general store. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, 210 Jackson St., Charles City, Iowa.—Advertisement.

Our 500 Cannibal Chicks

MRS. G. G. McBETH
Woodson County

THE worst poultry disease we had to fight was cannibalism. Simple applications of pine tar to the affected parts helped win the battle.

Five hundred chicks were growing nicely in the brooder-house. Suddenly they began to literally "eat one another up." Being new in the poultry game, we tried every remedy we heard about. First we bought some food-colored salve. The chicks seemed to love the taste of it. They were worse than ever.

Someone said to keep the chicks entertained and busy, so we hunted up all of the old catalogs we could find and threw them in the brooder house. In an hour they were torn to shreds and the chicks were busy at it another again.

Next we tried darkening the house so no growing thing can thrive in the dark. The windows then were covered with red paper. This did not give desired results. Finally as a last resort we caught each chick that was bleeding and applied pine tar to the affected parts. This simple remedy worked like magic and we had no more trouble.

How to Tell Chick Sex

MAYBE in the future you will be able to buy pullets only when you go to the baby-chick hatchery. D. C. Warren, of the college, says the most common method of picking out the sexes so far, is by the color of the down in certain types of cross-bred chicks. A more recent way is by the growth of wing feathers. In such crosses, the females will have quite

Do Roosters Have Headaches?

IN Greeley county, George Steinbarger had a prize rooster which was about to die. To ease its pain, he gave it three headache tablets. But instead of dying, the rooster gained new energy and is now the most active chicken in the pen.



Their next fence will have Two-Way Rust Protection!

Straying animals, crop damage, animals wire cut, veterinary bills. A neighbor may be blamed, but only too often the real cause is poor fence, weakened by rust.

Fights rust 2 ways

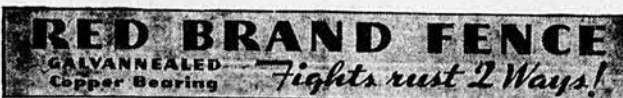
That's why so many farmers are switching to Red Brand—the fence that's doubly protected from rust. Red Brand has a Galvannealed outer coating two to three times heavier than on some ordinary galvanized fence. Also a real

copper bearing inner section that resists rust at least twice as long as steel without copper. Genuine fence economy!

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Red Brand Fence wire, enlarged to show heavy Galvannealed outer coating.



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

Ever Taste Fried Guinea?

MRS. V. L. GREENWELL

FOR extra income I tried raising and selling guineas along with my other poultry efforts. I hatched and sold baby guineas as long as there was a demand, then reared the rest to broiler age and sold them. Mine are the Pearl variety. Beginning last year with 150 chicken hens of the Barred Rock and Rhode Island White varieties and 36 guineas, I had the following sales and expenses:

Eggs sold, 1,449½ dozen, \$149.35.
Hens sold, \$55.47; springs, \$54.70; cockerels, \$9.
Baby guineas, 445 for \$64.86; guinea broilers, 176 for \$45.10.
Feeds bought, \$149.02.
Running 3 incubators, \$31.50.
Incidental expenses, \$42.85.
Bought 31 guineas, \$7.75; eggs for hatching, \$7.20. Profit, \$140.16.
Hens in flocks December 31, 1933, 128; cockerels, 11; guineas, 40.

These figures do not include chickens and guineas eaten by the family. Fried guinea is even tastier meat than a nice B. R. spring. Eggs and poultry were sold to a local exchange so these are profits under average conditions.

I raised the unsold baby guineas using baby chicks as "mothers." After the first 3 weeks they are past the danger point. Takes less feed to raise guineas as they range farther from the feed lots. By keeping chicks with them they will come back home. Crows caught more than 200 out of one bunch before I knew what was happening. A horde of young grasshoppers lured them on and on until they were out of sight of the house. Then the crows got busy. Guineas pay for their raising in the grasshoppers and weed seed they eat. One bunch was raised in the garden and destroyed more insects at less cost than insecticides. They do little damage to vegetables. I shipped baby guineas to 11 states. Had only two replacements to make altho it was an extremely hot season.

Try Caponizing Leghorns

MRS. ROBERT McKIM
Pratt County

WE CAPONIZE our Leghorn cockerels and for the last 3 years they have been our best money-makers. Everyone who raises Leghorns knows the meat of the cockerels after 2 pounds is red, tough and coarse. But after being caponized they are tender and juicy and cook quickly. We fried ours until they were 5 months old, then "Southern fried" or smothered them in the oven. At 10 months old they smother in 2 hours or less and are delicious. The farmer's wife has to can her surplus Leghorn cockerels in the busy, hot summer, but if they are caponized, they are left until cold weather for canning, or selling, when one is not so busy.

Caponizing Leghorn cockerels has been criticised because they do not grow much larger than if not caponized. But 1933 was the third year we have caponized all our cockerels, both large-type and Leghorns, and in the winter when fries are a scarce article, we sell these caponized Leghorns for five times the price that Leghorn

spring bring. We also sell the large-type capons for baking or roasting for seven times the price to the pound they would bring as old roosters. The large-type capons weigh from 7 to 11 pounds at 9 months old. The Leghorn capons 4 to 5½ pounds.

A Hatch That Made Money

EARLY in April I took 600 eggs to a local hatchery, paid 3 cents an egg for hatching and got 491 chicks, White Minorcas and Barred Rocks. We raised all our feed except 2 sacks of bran which cost \$1 apiece. I had all the sour milk and ground corn and wheat the chicks could eat. In August I sold 88 springs at an average price of 13 cents and received \$34. In September I sold 225 springs at 9 cents which brought \$60.70, saving 75 White Minorca pullets for layers, besides 60 springs for the family during the summer. My pullets first began to lay in October. By December they averaged 50 per cent. Even with eggs and chickens selling at extremely low prices, my chicks made money. —Mrs. John O'Toole, Cornish, Colo.

Show Birds Cleared \$110

MRS. RUTH BUTLER
Anderson County

I HAD a successful year with poultry despite the depression. I hatched chicks in February and March, using eggs from my flock and from flocks which are kept up to standard and blood tested. Chicks were fed by the Hendriks method. Part were sold as broilers as soon as large enough, the best being kept to be sold later as breeding stock.

In August, the birds are made ready to be shown. We have found that by exhibiting at shows we are able to sell our cockerels more quickly and for a better price. We also find we are able to sell our surplus eggs in the spring for hatching eggs, also taking orders for baby chicks.

On our show birds last year we cleared \$110 besides selling all our surplus birds and getting orders for chicks and eggs to be delivered in the spring. I find by keeping the best poultry possible there are five ways of making poultry pay: Eggs for market, eggs for hatching, selling broilers, selling breeding stock and exhibiting.

A \$3 Premium for Eggs

MRS. ALEX WILLIAMS
Mitchell County

BY KEEPING an A. P. A. certified flock, poultry paid me better in 1933. The better the flock the better the pay. I keep only the high producing hens and best males, and I sell to an accredited hatchery. That way I get much higher prices for eggs.

I like early-hatched chicks as they grow more rapidly and develop well and are ready to begin laying early. A good flock, proper care and the right feed are the main things. We feed a good laying mash, grains and

sour milk and get lots of eggs and they hatch well.

Last year was a record for low prices, but by selling to a hatchery we got 10 cents above market price or \$3 more for every case. Eggs got down to 5 and 6 cents a dozen here and that extra 10 cents made us a lot more profit. I take more pride in a nice flock, and purebred chickens always bring extra prices.

Right Start for Chicks

A GOOD mash feed for chicks, when milk is the only drink, is 150 pounds ground yellow corn, 100 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds oats flour, 75 pounds wheat shorts or middlings and 50 pounds of high-grade meat scrap. Smaller amounts may be mixed in the same proportion . . . When the chicks

do not have access to green, leafy feed 5 pounds of alfalfa leaf meal should be added to each 100 pounds of mash. Meat and bone scrap are not used, 3 pounds of bonemeal should be included to each 100 pounds of mash. One pound of sifted table salt and 1 pint of high grade cod liver oil to 100 pounds of mash should be mixed in. The cod liver oil should be mixed with the bran first. Chick-size oyster shell or high-grade limestone also should be kept handy. —F. E. M.

Handy Water Fountain

A HANDY chick fountain can be made by punching 6 holes, lead pencil size, near the top of a gallon can or sirup pail. Fill this with water, then turn it upside down on an old tin or similar pan. —Mrs. C. W. S.

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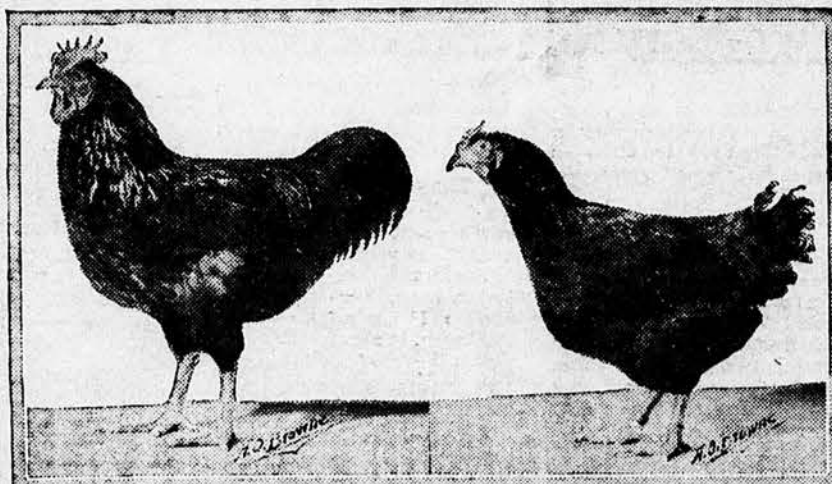
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Prices: 3 lbs., \$1.00; 6½ lbs., \$2.00;
10½ lbs., \$3.00.



The hen, "West Slope Lou," at right, was high in the Kansas R. O. P. Association, all breeds, in 1931—trapnest record, 330 eggs. The cockerel, at left, is her son. He headed the first prize young pen in R. O. P. class, Kansas State Fair, 1932, and has sired many cockerels and pullets of good type, color and size. Both are owned by Mrs. Grover C. Peole, Manhattan. Kansas ranks high in quality of poultry.

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DAIRY

A Pasture Mixture for Any Soil

One or More to Fit Good, Poor or Even Wet Ground

FOR good, well-drained soils, try a pasture mixture of Kentucky bluegrass, 5 or 6 pounds; orchard grass, 4 or 5 pounds; timothy, 2 or 3 pounds; redtop, 2 pounds; lespedeza, 6 or 7 pounds; and White clover, 1 or 2 pounds. This gives a seeding of 20 or 25 pounds to the acre. A cheaper emergency pasture mixture includes: Kentucky bluegrass, 30 per cent; timothy, 25 per cent; redtop, 10 per cent; Red clover, 5 per cent; and lespedeza, 30 per cent. The mixture may be seeded at from 10 to 20 pounds to the acre.

On Poor, Well-Drained Soils

A good pasture mixture is orchard grass, 5 or 6 pounds; tall oats grass, 4 or 5 pounds; redtop, 4 or 5 pounds; and lespedeza, 7 or 9 pounds. These mixtures make a seeding of 20 or 25 pounds to the acre. A cheaper mixture calls for orchard grass, 30 per cent; redtop, 20 per cent; timothy, 10 per cent; and lespedeza, 40 per cent with 10 to 20 pounds of the mixture to the acre. Alternate mixtures are equal parts of orchard grass and lespedeza, or 3 pounds of redtop and 15 pounds of lespedeza. On very poor and sour soil Kobe or common lespedeza may be seeded alone.

This Can Stand Wet Ground

For wet or poorly drained soils a good pasture mixture is timothy, 5 or 6 pounds; redtop, 8 or 10 pounds; and Alsike clover, 3 or 4 pounds. These mixtures allow for seeding 16 or 20 pounds to the acre. Meadow oat may be substituted for timothy, using 4 or 5 pounds, and increasing the Alsike clover to 4 or 5 pounds. Lespedeza are not commonly successful on poorly drained soils, but do well on moist bottoms. In these mixtures in some cases lespedeza may be substituted for Alsike clover, using somewhat more seed.

So Silage Won't Spoil

MOLDY silage should not be fed. To avoid this, use enough daily to remove 2 inches in winter and 4 inches in summer from the top of the silo. Young stock more than 6 months old may have limited amounts of silage but the silage should not completely take the place of hay as a roughage. With these limitations in mind, a dairyman can figure the size of silo he needs.

Extra Milk From Barley

NINE ACRES of winter barley made more fall pasture for Clarence Green, Mound City, than anything he ever tried before. He and his sons believe there is nothing like good pasture to make heavy, economical milk. Nov. 1, Mr. Green turned 20 cows, 5 calves, and 32 sheep on the barley. This stock also had the run of the permanent pasture, but did most of their grazing on the barley. One reason this barley made so much pasture is because it was planted early in a ground that had grown a good crop of Sweet clover. It had made a good growth before the cattle were turned

in. The cows had increased enough in milk flow by early December to pay all costs of seeding. Disadvantages of the crop are winter-killing in severe weather, also it seems to be a favorite with chinch bugs, but not so much as spring barley.

Kansas Brown Swiss Lead

THE entire herd of 20 purebred Brown Swiss cows in milk, owned by Henry Duwe, Freeport, has completed its fifth year of testing in the Harper-Kingman Dairy Herd Improvement Association, with an average of 394 pounds of fat and 9,414 pounds of milk, highest in the association. The 5-year average is almost 400 pounds of fat. The three high cows of the association were purebred Brown Swiss of this farm, running 619.7 pounds of fat, 560.9 and 516 pounds. The high cow has two daughters 2 and 3 years old that made 312 and 353.5 pounds of fat. Members of this herd have won high honors of the Kansas State Fair and at the National Dairy Show 4-H Club Division.—A. T.

The Cow We Didn't Lose

TESTING my cows has certainly opened the way to more profits for us in the dairy business," says Henry Hatesohl, Greenleaf. "It helps us feed the right amount. It would be impossible to tell what our cows are doing without testing. For us that proved one ordinary looking cow to be more valuable than several others. The testing associations saved her and her increased value more than paid my testing bill for that year." Mr. Hatesohl has culled until he now has one of the high-producing herds of Washington county.

Getting More Butterfat

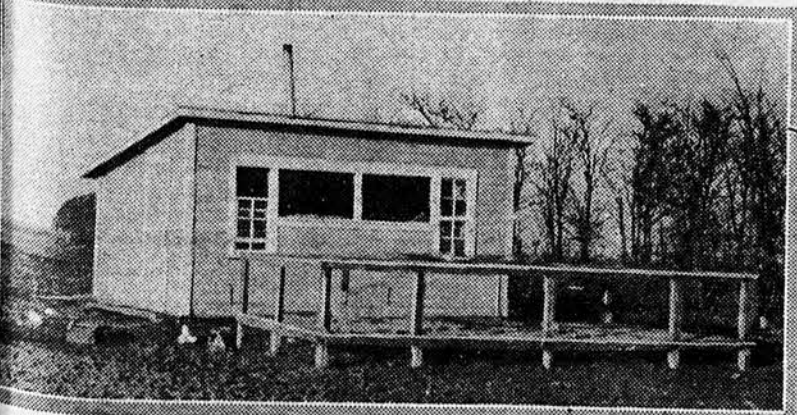
TEN of the 15 dairy herds of the Labette-Montgomery testing association made the honor roll in the old year. Seventy-five out of 339 cows made more than 400 pounds of fat. Fifty-nine head made between 400 and 500 pounds of fat; 11 head over 600 pounds, and 1 cow over 700 pounds. The high herd averaged 400 pounds of fat.—R. E. Bausman.

Two Cow Culling Reasons

CULLING out 10 per cent of the poorest milkers in the country would reduce total milk output about 5 per cent. But selling the lowest 20 per cent would reduce it about 12 per cent, says O. E. Reed, Department of Agriculture. It would mean less work and more profit for the owner.

Must Use Butter Surplus

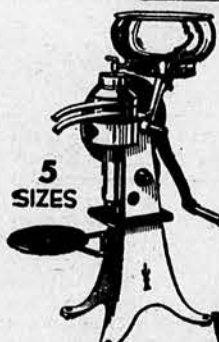
IT IS important for dairy farmers to use as much butter as possible and influence neighbors to eat more dairy products. The butter surplus must be used before spring if the industry is to be in position for better prices during the year.



Spankin' clean brooder house with screened-in front porch gives chicks a healthy start. On good days they get outside—but not on old ground. The hail-screen sun porch floor keeps their feet "high and dry" and they can't eat anything but clean feed

ANYONE who needs a cream separator can buy a DE LAVAL

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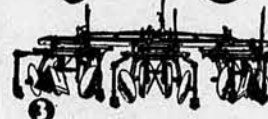
Dempster Farm Equipment has every modern improvement to enable you to do more work, better and faster, and at lowest operating cost.



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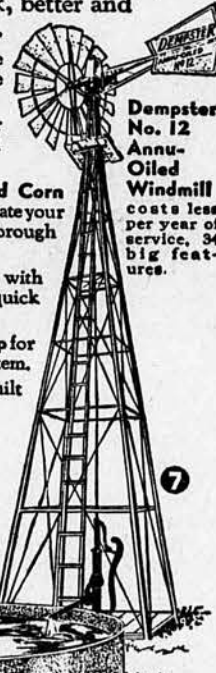
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Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

Our Baptism in Farming

U. N. N.

WE were city people in a furnace-heated apartment, but we got the farm fever. Hubby slipped out of town with a real estate agent and came home with a big broad smile—"I've done it, I've bought an 80-acre farm, we will move to it in March."

Well, along in January we heard our tenant had moved leaving the livestock we had bought of him and we had to go to the farm at once, regardless of a severe cold snap. So merrily we came here.

After we had furnished a room and had a good fire going, we began to want food. Hubby asked for fried meat and fried potatoes. I found that in our excitement we had left our lard and butter in town. Then I happened to think I had noticed a can of beautiful white grease in the pantry—possibly the recent tenant had forgotten her meat fryings. I fried our supper a delicious brown.

There was a decided skunk odor about the house. But we were terribly hungry and we ate, making up our minds to find the den as soon as possible. Likely it was right under the house.

Next morning the same terrible odor was there as I prepared breakfast—lovely golden biscuits, fried eggs and potatoes again. We wondered then if our fires weren't arousing the skunks in their den beneath us.

We were not to worry long tho about our skunk hunt. The recent tenants appeared before noon and asked, "Have you seen ma's skunk grease?" I had to "fess up," but I felt like heaving up.

We feel yet that the skunk grease saved us from colds we would have been sure to have contracted, coming as we did from a furnace-heated apartment to a cold house.

What I Would Do With \$50

MRS. C. E. N.
Saline County

AFTER doing my Saturday's scrubbing and cleaning, I'll say I can tell how I would spend \$50 in this house, and that would only make a good start toward what I need.

The first thing would be a good inlaid linoleum for the kitchen floor, 14 by 16, costing about \$20. Then I would have some built-in cupboards and a sink with a little closet built under it for kettles, etc., costing about \$15.

With the rest of the money, I would buy a large-size pressure cooker priced at \$15. I could can lots of vegetables this summer from my garden for winter use. Then next winter I could put up all kinds of meat for summer use. In this way I could keep my cellar full the year around. This is a housewife's way of doing her bit toward helping her husband make both ends meet and keeping her family well fed from a cellar that has been filled from the family garden.

How I Preserve Eggs

MRS. WILLARD FARHER

THE best time to preserve eggs by the waterglass method for home use during the year, is in the spring. They must be fresh and should be infertile, altho you can use fertile eggs.

Waterglass is the common name for sodium silicate. You get it at the drug store. Use 1 quart of this solution for 15 dozen eggs. The eggs must be clean. If an egg has only a tiny soiled spot, remove it by rubbing with a cloth dampened with vinegar. If you use water on the eggs, you remove the coating or "bloom" that is necessary to safe preservation. Every egg should be examined for cracks, for if a cracked egg is used, it will spoil all the others.

For packing the eggs I use a 5-gallon stone jar. Wash the container

well and let dry. Then boil 10 to 12 quarts of water and let it cool. When cold, measure out 9 quarts of the water and put it in the jar with the quart of waterglass. Stir until thoroly mixed. Then this is ready for the eggs.

You do not have to put the eggs in all at one time. They may be put in as gathered each day. Always have 2 inches of the solution over the eggs. Set the jar in a cool place and cover it either with a tight lid or tie waxed paper over the jar.

Eggs put up this way can be kept from 8 to 10 months, and are as fresh as the day gathered.

A helpful leaflet on preserving, candling or preparing eggs for the table, may be had from Kansas Farmer's Home Service, Topeka, by enclosing 3c.

Set Tomato Plants Early

MRS. FRANK WOOD

BUY tomato plants and set them out early. A big freeze and snow hit mine last season. The bloom did not drop off but I had tomatoes earlier last year, than any other season. I used gunnysacks, folded them once and tucked them over my plants, drawing dirt on the bottom edge a little. By making puffs of the sacks, they did not weight the plants down. I removed the sacks only when the days were nice. I had a few cello-glass caps, but the doubled gunnysack protected the plants much better, as they froze under the glass and the leaves dropped off.

Some Easter Egg Fun

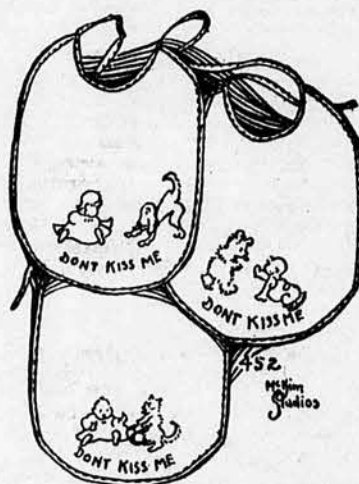
MRS. E. C. B.

CHILDREN always like to color eggs. If one does not wish to boil so many for coloring, begin awhile before Easter saving shells. In making custards, noodles, etc., where whites and yolks are mixed, pick a small hole in each end of an egg and blow out the contents, the yolks always breaking. Then dry the shells and save for coloring just before Easter.

After they are colored, I hide them the night before Easter and the children have a great time hunting them Easter morning. After all are found, one of the children hides the eggs again and the rest of the children hunt for them. They did that several times last Easter, throwing away the egg shells that became broken.

"Don't Kiss Me" Bibs

ADVICE STITCHED IN



YOUR "Precious" will be glad to convey these three little words to doting admirers—be they friends or relatives—long before he is old enough to say them. Besides making a request that is often hard for mothers to voice, the bibs are really cunning. Three adorable babies repeat the same advice to a puppy, cub bear and a kitten on three pure linen bibs. A bit of outline or running stitch and a turn of bias fold completes the work. The set of three bibs come all ready-

cut in package No. 452 for only 40 cents. Order from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Starting Rainbow Coleus

MRS. D. B. LEMEN
Miami County

I LOVE the bright colors and hues of the rainbow coleus, and like a large number of them. I get a small, shallow box about 2 inches deep and fill it with light, sandy soil, and place it near an east or south window, in a temperature of about 60 or 70 degrees.

The coleus seed is sown and then covered about four times their size, and the soil pressed down firmly with a board.

Water often with a sprinkler made from an old tin salt shaker, being careful not to pack the soil, but keep the ground moist all the time.

After the plants have developed, I transplant to a larger pot, or box, being careful to leave all the soil possible on the plants, when removed from the box. The plants should be kept in the shade for a few days after transplanting.

Grow Gladioli This Way

FLORENCE

I HAVE found this method successful in raising gladioli for blooming all summer and fall. Make the first planting as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring and plant the bulbs at least 6 inches deep so late frosts cannot harm them. As soon as the first planting comes up, make another and continue in this way until the last week of June. Always plant in a sunny place.

Starting Flower Seeds

IF you have trouble starting small flower seeds, like portulaca or poppy seeds, try sowing them on the surface of a well pulverized bed when the wind isn't blowing and press the surface afterward with a smooth board. Then cover with "gunny" sacking, and use the sprinkler moderately. When the seeds begin to show growth, remove cover in the evening. —E. E. K.

Don't Grease the Griddle

WHEN mixing pancake batter, stir the fat right into the mixture and do away with a smoky kitchen. No need to grease your griddle at all, your cakes will never stick. —Effie M. Hudson, Osage Co.

Raised-on-the-Farm Food

NONE BETTER

Peas and Bread—A different and delicious way of serving canned peas. Cut slices of day-old bread rather thick. Scoop out center, being careful not to break or tear. Place in oven and toast to nice brown. Heat liquid from a can of peas. Blend 1 tablespoon flour and 1 tablespoon butter, add milk (about 1/4 cup) to make smooth like cream. Season to taste with salt and pepper and cook with liquid until well done. Add peas and fill bread cups. Serve hot. Crusts of bread may be used for dressing with roast meat or saved for bread crumbs by placing in the oven until nice and brown. —Mrs. Cleve Butler, R. 2, Vandalia, Mo.

Million Dollar Custard Pie—This makes a delicately quivery filling in a crisp and flaky crust. It is guaranteed not to be watery. Line a pie plate with pastry having a fluted edge or rim. Prick well and bake in a very hot oven at 500 degrees for 10 minutes. In the meantime measure out 3 eggs, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 2 cups scalded milk, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1/4 teaspoon grated nutmeg. Beat the eggs slightly. Add the rest of the ingredients except the nutmeg, and stir until blended. Pour into partly baked crust. Sprinkle with the nutmeg. Return to oven and complete the baking at a much lower temperature (300 to 325 degrees) for about 25 or 30 minutes or until a silver knife comes out clean when inserted in the middle of the pie. Serve plain or as a fresh fruit custard. —Mrs. Theo. E. Seagren, R. 3, Wausa, Neb.

If you are planning a St. Patrick's party, our leaflet "Paddy's Party—A Bit O' Irish Fun," offers complete suggestions for entertainment and refreshments. Price 4c. Address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

The Green-Eyed Monster

PEGGY

WE HAVE noticed that men do like nice home girls and good cooks—in the kitchen—tho we doubt if many of them have been given bracelets and fur coats. Good cooks eat so much of their own cooking that they get fat on the butter and cream it contains and they bend over the stove so much, that their faces are red and shiny.

Yes, men enjoy good cooking, but they prefer to eat it with a sweet little thing who has spent the preceding couple of hours at beautifying. Thus the inner and the outer man are both satisfied.

Light Tops for Contrast

DROP SHOULDER YOKE



3285—A dress like this is exceedingly smart for general day occasions, and made in suitable material will carry on all thru the spring. It has the popular shirt-waist collar. And the drop shoulder yoke has a cunning way of closing at center-front. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years; 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material.

3012—A delightfully practical rig for school girl age. Navy blue wool crepe combines with tomato red crepe dotted in blue for this adorable little dress. The binds and tie are navy. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 1 1/4 yards of 39-inch material plain with 1 1/4 yards of 39-inch print material.

3084—Slenderizing lines. Sheer black crepe is a good choice for its development. You can top it with a soft lace bodice. Black crepe with turquoise blue crepe used for contrast is another attractive scheme for this afternoon frock. Sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 38 requires 2 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1 1/4 yards of 39-inch contrasting and 1/2 yard of 35-inch lining.

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

**Keep the
LIVE
STOCK
out of your
PARLOR**

**ALL
BARN ODORS
Grandpa's
Way!**

offensive odors from doing the milking, go-
ing to the hen house, are carried into the parlor—un-
less you cleanse your skin regularly with GRANDPA'S
No perfumes, no medicine odors, only pure pine tar
penetrates into the pores and purges your skin of
traces of barn odor. Lathers freely in hardest wa-
ter. Economical. Outlasts ordinary soaps two to one.

**GRANDPA'S
WONDER
PINE TAR SOAP**

At all
stores.
Or send
10c for
large-
size cake

**BUY ME NOW
AT THE LOWEST
PRICE OF ALL
TIME...**

Don't wait! Get your new Iowa Sepa-
rator now. Prices are lowest ever and
they are sure to go up. Action now
will save you many dollars. The new
Iowa is a wonder with patented
"self-stabilizing" bowl, automobile
type force feed churning, and a dozen
other exclusive features.

BOOK... "The Truth About Cream Separators." Don't
buy Cream Separator until you read it. Write us now.

ASSOCIATED MFRS. CORPORATION
10 Mullan Avenue, Waterloo, Iowa

RURAL HEALTH

Scarlet Fever Is Never Mild

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

FIFTY children! I see a row of lit-
tle heads bobbing up and down; I
hear a triumphant volume of noise
as they raise their voices; I know that
50 children would fill a large room. Let
such a crowd be killed in some such
tragedy as a the-
ater accident and
not only the state
but the nation
would be aghast!
But when 50 chil-
dren are killed in
a single state by
scarlet fever and
officials say it
came about most-
ly thru careles-
sness, what is the
difference.



Dr. Lerrigo

The charge of
carelessness does
not mean that the
children were neglected or improperly
treated in their illness. It means that
with proper precautions these children
should never have been exposed to the
disease. Many of the cases were of an
apparently mild type, some of them
not reported at all, others not quaran-
tined with the rigidity that should be
enforced in every suspected case of
scarlet fever, scarlet rash or scarla-
tina.

The trouble is that scarlet fever is
treacherous. A mild case in one child
may start an infection which, spread-
ing to other cases, may produce the
disease in most virulent form.

The only method of control of scar-
let fever is inspection of schools, fol-
low-up of absentees, efficient quaran-
tine of contacts and cases, and health

officers who are not afraid to make a
diagnosis and stand by their decision.
Where such a plan is followed the dis-
ease is kept under control. Where cases
are "hidden up" or favoritism is shown
in matters of quarantine, it spreads on
all sides.

There's a moral in this for every
reader: Do not hesitate to obey quar-
antine. Do not argue that the case in
your family is a mild one. A conta-
gious disease is always dangerous and
your mild case may mean death to
someone more susceptible.

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

Broadcast for Farm Boys

TO better acquaint farm boys with
"Scouting," WIBW is conducting a
"Troop of the Air" every Saturday
morning at 7:30 a. m. A big program
including contests in which all Scouts
may take part, is planned by the Cap-
per Station.

Many farm parents would like their
boys to have Boy Scout training, but
cannot have farm chores hindered. So
the Boy Scout handbook has been
revised to make it apply to country
boys as well as city boys. For boys
who live in communities where they
cannot get enough boys together for a
group, "lone scouting" is provided.
Tune in on the Scout program.

Millet Seed for Chicks

MRS. ALEX WILLIAMS
Mitchell County

OUR worst poultry disease was
bowel trouble among baby chicks,
but that worry is over. We get baby
chicks early. As there is more or less
bad weather, we got a cheap grade of
roofing and lined the brooder house
floor and walls. I think floor draft is
most to be feared.

We keep the brooder house clean,
scald drinking vessels every day and
use a disinfectant in water. We also
use a good chick mash and feed mil-
let seed, the best thing to keep bowels
right I know about. Just sprinkle it
on the mash for about 2 weeks, quit-
ting gradually.

There is not much danger of dis-
ease after 2 weeks but I never fail
to use the millet. That is the way we
whipped our worst poultry disease
and it has helped many others. Even
our hatchery man sends folks to us to
see how we feed the millet.

This Gets More Eggs

WHEN grain is fed to poultry with-
out adding one of the protein
feeds, 60 to 80 eggs may be expected
to the hen a year. But if both grain
and protein are fed, production should
reach 140 to 160 eggs in the average
flock. Try about 90 per cent grains
and grain by-products, and 10 per
cent protein concentrates, a free
choice of oyster shell or limestone
grit, green grass or alfalfa hay and
water, and a little sunshine.

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 inter-
est, 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 when-
ever 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 invest-
ment." I will send you complete in-
formation by return mail. Address
Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka,
Kan.—Adv.

**How
KARO
supplies
ENERGY
quickly to
people who
work hard**

Karo is a delicious food—but
more—it is a real energy food.

There are 120 calories per
ounce in Karo—almost twice
the energy-giving value of
eggs and lean beef, weight
for weight.

Less effort is required to
digest Karo than for many
other staple foods.

Which means, Karo sup-
plies energy *quickly*.

And this is important to
those who work and play
hard. Especially good is Karo
for growing children, as your
doctor can tell you.

Serve plenty of Karo—
keep the folks well supplied
with this *quick* energy food.

Karo is rich in Dextrins,
Maltose and Dextrose—all
recommended for
ease of digestion
and energy value.



The 'Accepted' Seal denotes that Karo
and advertisements for it are accept-
able to the Committee on Foods
of the American Medical Association.

**MADE FROM
AMERICAN
CORN
which is
PURCHASED FOR
CASH**

**For
Over 43 Years**

users of KC Baking Powder have been able to produce
the finest of baked goods at a low cost.

Owing to its great leavening strength a smaller amount
of KC is used per recipe than of some other brands.

**KC is manufactured by baking powder specialists who
make nothing else. Highest quality, purity and efficiency
is the aim. Controlled by expert chemists. Always uni-
form—dependable. This insures successful bakings.**

Women who know its good qualities use the

Double Tested—Double Action

**KC BAKING
POWDER**

**Same Price
Today as 43 years Ago
25 ounces for 25c**

YOU CAN ALSO BUY

**A Full { 10 Ounce Can For 10c
15 Ounce Can For 15c**

FULL PACK—NO SLACK FILLING

A FREE copy of The Cook's Book will be mailed to users of
KC Baking Powder who send us their names and the names
and addresses of their grocers.

Address Jaques Mfg. Co., Chicago

**MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED
BY OUR GOVERNMENT**

Our Busy Neighbors

Yes Indeed

☐ A magazine tells us that the X-ray helps modern business. A little hooray would help, too.

☐ Another surplus is created whenever a small boy gets too many green apples in one place.

☐ Terrible thought! Maybe the next country at war with us will sell 10 million bushels of wheat and ruin us.

☐ The convict's life isn't all dreary. He gets a big thrill when the next cell is occupied by the judge who sent him there.

Fine Well Running Low

A WELL on the Nichols farm near Valley Falls has never had less than 6 feet of water in it, until now. It is barely 2 feet of water in it at present, showing how dry the country is.

Florida Spuds to Kansas

THE most brazen deed of the winter in Kansas is the offering of Florida potatoes by a food dealer in a well-known city in the Kaw Valley, a region that makes a specialty of growing potatoes.

Trees Dying in Stafford

THE dry period must have reached its peak out around Stafford. E. A. Briles reports many trees are dead and others will die before spring. He is urging that new trees and shrubs be put out at once, an idea we think excellent.

Kansas Horse-Meat Center

FROM 12,000 to 15,000 horses are butchered a year by the Hill Packing Company in Topeka. Sweden and Holland are chief markets for the meat which is inspected and salt-cured before exported. . . . This is where some of the horses go that you see riding the trucks.

How Distance Has Shrunk

A DIARY account of his journey to Kansas 63 years ago, by covered wagon from Galesburg, Ill., is still in the possession of John R. Bowersox, 92, near Belleville. The trip took a month. If the tires were right, a modern motor car could now make the trip in a day.

Bales Sugar-Beet Tops

BALED beet tops as a sideline, are found worthwhile by Ayers Brashear, a Nebraska farmer. They sell readily to stockfeeders and dairymen in parts of Nebraska where beets are not raised. Mr. Brashear uses a hay baler making bales of 140 to 400 pounds each. He has sold 150 tons this season.

Now She Sees Too Much

A SHAWNEE county woman had worn the same glasses for 15 years, then broke them and spent \$20 for new glasses. Now she sees too well. The new glasses not only show her there is dust in places about the house where she never saw it before, but she has also found several new wrinkles in the mirror.

Never Needed the Doctor

DURING the 63 years he has lived on the farm he homesteaded April, 1871, in Cloud county, Jacob Fulmer, 89, has never been sick, never had to have the doctor and his health has been just that good as far back as he can remember. Mr. and Mrs. Fulmer now are the only pioneers left in what is known as the "Out West" community. Two sturdy oaks.

Drove Cattle 60 Miles

A FEW weeks ago seven Pawnee county cattlemen drove a herd of 586 cattle from Bucklin to the Fort Larned ranch, about 60 miles by section lines. It took 2½ days to do it. They had to night herd, battle with one stampede, rounded up the cattle once after a 60-mile-an-hour driver dashed into the bunch, and took down more fences than they knew existed in three

counties. Driving a herd of cattle across Kansas these days is a bigger job than it was in the old days.

Woman Heads the Grange

THE only woman master of a grange in Kansas, is Mrs. W. M. Wightman. She is master of the Blue Bell grange, one of the first organized in Southwest Kansas. Mrs. Wightman is one of the state's best known women farm leaders.

Gypsies Too Friendly

A BAND of gypsies stopped at the Doniphan county home of William Shultz. Two came into his house, offering to treat him for a slight illness. They were ordered off the place. An hour later Shultz discovered his wallet containing \$154, was missing. If the sheriff doesn't overtake the gypsies, it is likely to continue missing.

Just One That Buys Oleo

OUT "of 28 families in our neighborhood," writes a Prairie Hill correspondent from Allen County, "we found one that buys oleomargarine in the winter time, one that does without butter or its substitutes, two who do not churn but buy butter, and one of these two is a bachelor whom you would hardly expect to churn. Come on, somebody, and tell a better oleo-butter story than this."

Across Kansas

A car with "knee action" went in the ditch on No. 40. It couldn't climb out, either.

The back-slapping season is on. Kansas papers are full of candidates' announcements.

Five thousand attended a horse and mule sale at Claude Gilliland's farm, near Leon, buying 55 head.

Around 1,500 Brown county farmers will sign corn-hog contracts, says County Agent R. L. Stover.

Historic landmarks are going. The latest is the old water-mill at Cottonwood Falls, built 75 years ago.

The last snow storm started a fire in a Topeka garage, the combination of lime and water bringing out the firemen.

At Cloud county's corn show the champion bushel sold for \$5.25 and might well be worth that money for seed.

The week ending February 17, nearly 15,000 Kansas farmers signed for the corn-hog allotment. Make it unanimous.

Removing rocks from a dry well, C. E. Jewell, Osborne, found 45 full grown snakes hibernating. Not so drowsy, either.

Ninety per cent of eligible farmers in Riley, Clay, Geary, Dickinson and Marshall counties, will sign corn-hog contracts.

The State of Kansas has had a touch of the code. When bids for wire fencing at the penitentiary were opened they were all alike.

A car of frozen mutton, 18,000 pounds, has been shipped to Horton, for the Kickapoo Indians nearby, not as a price boost.

More than half of the 1933 tax levy of McPherson county, has been paid. As little Johnnie said to the teacher, "that's perfect."

At Douglas county's spelling bee, April 7, winners will be chosen for the state spelling match next fall at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

Proof business is on the mend. The Solomon post office sold \$1,075 in money orders in January compared to \$450 for the same month in 1933.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Fehr, Lyon county, is believed to have contracted scarlet fever from a letter received from Texas relatives.

Patrons received \$5,440 in dividends at the annual meeting of the Nemaha Co-operative Creamery Association. Teamwork aids farm profits as well as other things.

May Have Cool Summer

KANSAS is near the end of the warmest winter since permanent weather records have been kept. So says S. D. Flora, Federal weather man for Kansas. . . . From the solar observatory at Washington, comes news of great storms on the sun. These storms produce "sunspots." If these sunspots should become numerous, we may have a cooler summer than usual, as these solar storms shut off some of the sun's rays.

So Long, Mr. Blevins!

SINCE 1929, J. J. Blevins has been special crop reporter in Jefferson county for Kansas Farmer. But he is up and leavin' all of us for fields that look fairer to him down in Arkansas where he has bought a fruit farm near Springdale. Kansas Farmer will miss the reports he has been sending in so regularly and wishes him even better success in his new venture than he expects.

Scully Farms Lower Rent

NOT so much is heard nowadays of the "Lord Scully estates" of a generation ago. However, the Scully estates still comprise some 200,000 acres in the Middle West—Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. The managers of these farms have been quietly adjusting rents. The average reduction in Illinois and Missouri is said to be about \$2 an acre and the savings to Illinois farmers \$125,000 a year, while the lower rents stand. In that state average rents were cut from \$4.75 to \$2.75 an acre.

DESTROY GERMS in the Crop

AS WELL AS IN THE DRINK

GERMOZON

TO GUARD against Digestive Disorders and Simple Diarrheas, the preventive in the drink should do more than merely disinfect the water. Germozone carries on and destroys molds and disease germs with which it comes in contact in the crop. It is also a remedy. Astringent, yet soothing, it is the treatment which has given best results to many thousands of successful poultry raisers for 35 years. For grown fowls as well. See 64-page Lee-Way textbook on poultry diseases.

12-oz. bottle, 75c; 32-oz., \$1.50. At your Lee dealer; or from factory, postpaid. If you have never used Germozone, 4-oz. Trial Bottle mailed for 10c.

GEO. H. LEE CO.
360 Lee Building Omaha, Nebraska

NEW WESTERN SPROCKETS

PACKER AND MULCHER

New patents again put Western 17 years ahead. It pulverizes, mulches, mows and firms soil deep as plowed better than ever before. Saves time, labor and horsepower preparing perfect seedbed. Leaves surface mulch without grooves, prevents washing, conserves moisture and increases all crops 20% to 30%. Saves 1/3 seed because every good seed gets Great for rolling in alfalfa, clover or grass seed and breaking on wheels in Spring. Make sure you get genuine Western by buying. Write for free catalog and freight paid prices direct.

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 76, Hastings, Neb.

DON'T JUST ASK FOR "FENCE"

BUY Good FENCE..

and get your money's worth

WHEN you buy "Pittsburgh" Fence, you know you are buying dependable quality and fair value. There is no better farm fence made. Behind it are more than thirty-three years of fence-making experience. You can be sure that the steel in your "Pittsburgh" Fence is new, basic open-hearth steel, with just the right amount of copper (.20% to .30%) in it to make it rust-resisting. You can be sure that the heavy zinc coating will give the added protection against rust that insures long life. Finally you can be certain that "Pittsburgh" Fence will give you dollar for dollar value in the long years of service on your farm. Ask your nearest dealer to show you "Pittsburgh" Fences and remember the heavier gauge fences give most economical service.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY
Union Trust Bldg. • Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Fences

Free FENCE CHART

This convenient Farm Engineering Chart will help you lay out a more profitable arrangement of your fields. Send for a free copy. Use the coupon.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY
709 Union Trust Bldg. • Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gentlemen:
Please send me a free copy of your Farm Engineering Chart.
Address.....
Name.....

A Sure Way With Turkeys

K. MURPHY
Sumner County

THE raising of turkeys was limited by disease for a long time. Death loss was great when the poulters were started where chickens also were being raised. But with improved sanitation and careful handling of stock, results are excellent.

In raising turkeys troubles seem to occur in as many fantastic ways as Stevenson's "I have a little shadow." Sometimes it would seem the only way would be in a glass case with an ever-watchful eye upon them, also a dietitian to feed them. But our method is nothing but common sense. I should like to emphasize the need of keeping the turkey flock free from inside and outside parasites. Blackhead is the one dread disease of turkeys and is the direct result of worms. All producers know there is no cure for blackhead, but it can be prevented by a good, balanced ration, clean ground and keeping turkeys free from worms. We worm our flock at regular intervals by using one of the many good commercial worm medicines found on the market. Blackhead is a rare disease in the flock.

Turkeys as Money Makers

MRS. A. M.
Rice County

LAST year had the most drawbacks of any of the 18 I have tried to raise poultry. But despite low prices, I sold \$100 worth of turkeys from \$14 worth of breeding stock, and have four more hens to keep this season. Last spring I set my turkey eggs under chicken hens until about 10 days before hatching, then put enough eggs under turkey hens so they would care for the turkey poults. I had enough more eggs to have raised, under more favorable conditions, at least twice again as many turkeys. The extreme early heat and drought were the main drawbacks. Our turkeys grazed on alfalfa and were raised on free range, clean ground. We sold \$60 worth thru the county Farm Bureau pool at 10¢ a pound. The rest we sold locally, dressed birds at 20 cents a pound, live ones at 12 cents. Under last year's conditions, turkeys were our best crop.

April Ducks Less Trouble

VICTOR SEIBERT
Rush County

MANY farmers raise ducks for home use. We find that ducks are easily raised if hatched between April and May 15, or even a little later. The mother duck or mother hen will increase the chances of raising them. The first feed always is dry bread soaked in sweet milk which is fed about 24 hours after they are hatched. Gradually but soon, ground feed such as wheat, milo or corn, or a mixture of these, is substituted for the bread. By the time they are 8 weeks old, they no longer need the milk, but even then it will help to develop them rapidly.

Plenty of drinking and swimming water should be accessible, but we never let ours go swimming in deep ponds until they are 3 weeks old. They should be protected from driv-

Poultry Contest Winners

Elizabeth Amcoats, Clay Co., \$5.
Mrs. Gertrude Bayles, Pottawatomie Co., \$3.
Anna J. Schott, Atchison Co., \$2.
Mrs. P. P. Steffen, Clay Co., \$2.
Elroy Wyant, Sheridan Co., (special prize).
Dora Whetstone, Linn Co., (special prize).
Nellie Pierce, Jackson Co., (special prize).
Victor Seibert, Rush Co., (special prize).
Mrs. C. A. Johnson, Saline Co., (special prize).
Mrs. Lois Carlson, Osage Co., (special prize).



Can't beat Western Kansas for turkey raising. This fine example of pride and feathers is one of many raised by Mrs. Albert Schmidt, Lincoln County

ing rain storms and not handled too much. Their house should be free from drafts and warm until they are past the yellowish-brown stage.

In the last 3 years we have lost only four ducks and they were grown, killed in a night raid by Mr. Skunk.

Traded Geese for Calves

GEESSE paid us best in 1933. We raised 15, reserved one for our Christmas dinner, and faced a local market of 3 cents a pound or less. Some of the local dealers would not quote prices. We took them to a community sale where they brought \$8.40. With this money, we bought four baby calves, good White Faces and Reds. Geese cost little to raise, a little care and feed at first, and then they take care of themselves. But three heifer calves and a steer for 14 geese, were the best-paying proposition on our farm in 1933.—Mrs. W. H. Pierce, Anderson Co.

Dressed Chickens Kept Us

POULTRY paid me \$240 in 1933, thru selling dressed fryers and hens. I raised all my chickens except 100 which I bought. Having no incubator or brooder house, I hatched more than 800 with hens, had a nice lot of late chickens to sell, and got a good flock of pullets. I raise R. I. Reds and sell a 3-pound fryer for 50 cents dressed. They were kept up and fattened on milk and corn chop for about 2 weeks, when I found customers to take them. We also used some chickens I have not included in this account nor the sale of eggs. Our sale of dressed chickens has been our

Handy Marking System

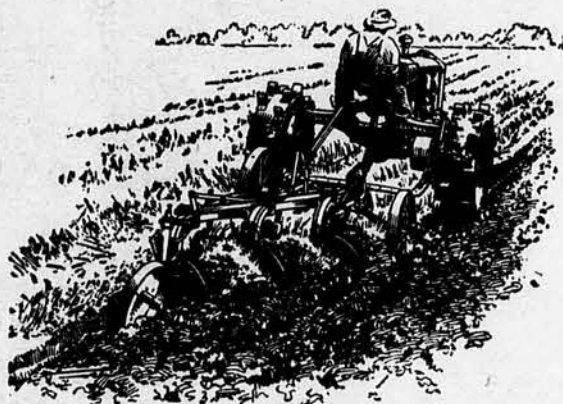
KANSAS FARMER'S system for marking farm articles, animals and poultry, is highly recommended by the sheriff of Shawnee county, Dean F. Rogers, who is president of the Kansas Peace Officers Association. The marking is permanent and he says "will be of great benefit to any officer in running down stolen property." Your Capper man will tell you about this system when he calls.

main support and I like the business and hope to do better this year.—Mrs. O. Labette Co.

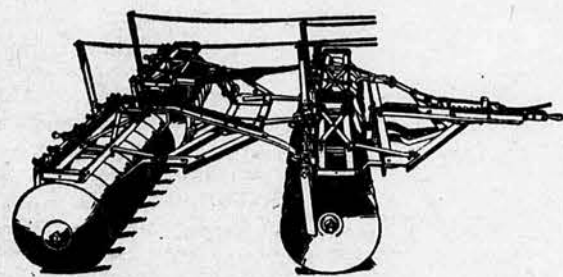
(Kansas Farmer certainly does print good stories. I like Northern stories best, and Curwood is my favorite author. "The Danger Trail" is great. Let's have another.—Bill Miner, Coffeyville, Kan.

BEST TRADE-IN Lowest Prices
Biggest trade allowance means you pay least for
EASY TERMS
GALLOWAY'S
NEW SEPARATOR
New Improved Galloway Masterpiece Separator. Ten exclusive features. Four place—lowest prices ever offered—terms as low as \$5.00 per month without interest. Write today for Galloway Separator catalog, prices, trade allowance, terms, etc. The Galloway Co., Box 917, Waterloo, Ia.

Draw on the McCormick-Deering Line of Tools for Your Spring Work

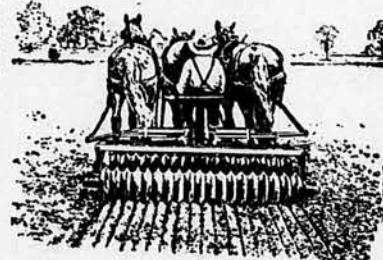


A McCormick-Deering Little Genius Plow being pulled by a Farmall 30 Tractor.



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

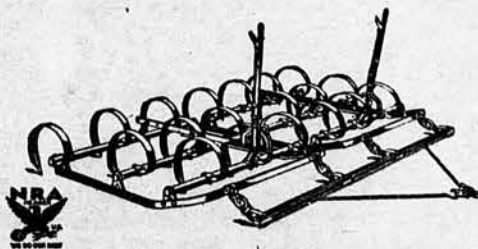
The McCormick-Deering Soil Pulverizer is one of the best tools you can use for working down seed beds, mulching and cultivating young row crops, and for spring-cultivating wheat and alfalfa. It is built in single and double gangs, rolling capacities from 48 to 121 inches. Extension gang attachments available.



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



At the left: If you want to dig right down under the heavy crusts and work the soil from the bottom up, you need this McCormick-Deering Spring-Tooth Harrow. It is available with a variety of teeth for cultivating alfalfa, for pulling quack-grass out by the roots, etc. Sizes—1, 2, 3, and 4 sections. A two-section spring-tooth harrow with tractor hitch is shown here.



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

McCORMICK-DEERING



a full 2-PLOW tractor

ONLY \$675 F.O.B. MILW.
STEEL WHEELS

ONLY \$825 F.O.B. MILW.
WITH AIR TIRES

Now... a husky, handy tractor with FULL 2-PLOW POWER... removable cylinder sleeves... FOUR SPEEDS forward... Many important improvements... and a NEW LOW PRICE. That's the Allis-Chalmers Model "W" - best "buy" in tractors for 1934.

New FREE catalog gives latest facts on this amazing tractor. You can't afford to miss it. Tells about the A-C line of 2-row cultivating and planting equipment... quick-detachable, power-lift. Also new line of plows, tillage tools, etc. For copy, write name and address on margin of this page and mail today to Dept. 19.



Quick Detachable Cultivator
Can be put on or taken off tractor in 5 minutes.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION MILWAUKEE, U.S.A.

Old Hens Surprise Old-time Poultryman

Tells How the Old Birds Showed Him a Thing or Two

"ABOUT three years ago I heard a lecture, illustrated by motion picture slides, regarding the manufacture and use of NOPCO XX.

"The lecture was so convincing that I decided to give the oil a trial, but being as one may say, an 'old-time poultryman,' I delayed until I could obtain more information on the subject. I have investigated and even tried many other oils with the result that I am now using, and have been for some time, nothing but NOPCO XX in all our mash feeds continuously. This means that we feed it every day of the year regardless of weather conditions."

Then he goes on to say that the past was the best year he ever had; makes such statements as "hatched 73.46% of all eggs set from January to May," and that "hatchability was 88% for the season." "Exceptional," says he, "because so many old hens in our breeding pens." After "splendid livability," he continued, "let me assure you that I have no intentions of every changing from NOPCO XX to any other brand of marine oil."

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. 19
NOPCO, 54 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

Last Chance To Buy At Present Low Prices

NOTHING TO PAY
Until After 30 Days Trial—Then Only \$5 Down and \$5 per Month!

Send quick for Free Melotte Catalog. "Last Chance" prices, 30-day free trial and \$5 per month offers. This may be your last chance to buy at these prices in Melotte history! Use the Melotte 30 days FREE. See how much MORE cream it gets. Write for present LOW PRICES today—before inflation may make it necessary to raise our price.

The Melotte Separator, U.S. Patent 2,243 W. 19th St., Dept. 29-03 Chicago, Ill.

NEW LOW MODEL MELOTTE

Promising Livestock Market

Hogs Handicapped by Larger Supplies and a Setback

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$6.75	\$6.65	\$4.35
Hogs	4.45	4.00	3.45
Lambs	9.60	9.35	5.15
Hens, Heavy	.11	.10	.07
Eggs, First	.13½	.15½	.09½
Butterfat	.19	.17	.13
Wheat, Hard Winter	.86¼	.89¼	.46½
Corn, Yellow	.44¾	.46	.21¼
Oats	.36¾	.38½	.17¼
Barley	.44½	.46	.24
Alfalfa, Baled	15.00	10.75	12.50
Prairie	8.50	6.50	5.50

THE \$9.60 top for fed woolled lambs, made in both of the last two weeks, shows lamb feeders are in the best position of all livestock feeders. They may see the season's peak in March or April. Another bright spot was \$10 paid for the season's first offering of spring lambs a few days earlier. They beat last year's top almost \$2, and matched the best 1932 had to offer. These lambs weighed 85 pounds.

Hogs were handicapped by larger market supplies and a seasonal setback, yet surprised everybody by making a \$4.50 top the last two weeks, highest since October, and \$1.05 better than the same day a year ago.

The cattle top of \$7 was paid for 10 head of yearlings averaging 714 pounds, as well as for vealers. But the high for most steers was \$6.75. A week earlier only two head brought \$7. They weighed 1,099 pounds.

More Cattle Than a Year Ago

World production of cattle, which has been on the increase for several years, reached a new peak in 1933, of 157 million head, 2 per cent over 1932. Increases are noted for the U. S., New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom, France, and other western European countries. And although there were fewer cattle in Germany, Poland and

the Balkan countries compared with 1932, the number in Germany was considerably above the 1926-1930 average.

But Beef Prices Are Better

A larger beef output in the U. S. is being sold at prices higher than in early 1933, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Although foreign cattle and fresh and frozen beef are being imported in smaller quantities than a year ago, receipts of South American canned beef have increased in recent months as a result of the efforts of Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil to find new markets for the supplies of frozen and chilled beef now being excluded from European markets. That shows we shouldn't let up on our efforts to find better markets for U. S. farm products.

Better Market Is Coming

VANCE M. RUCKER

IT is a good time to hold cattle. Prices for the last 12 years show that when cattle prices were on the upturn, as they now appear to be, March prices advanced above February prices 3 out of 4 times, and April prices advanced above March, 2 out of 3 times.

The fed steer market has been in what usually is one of its weakest spots. Mid-February prices on light steers are below early February prices about 2 out of 3 times. Late February prices have, on the average, about a 50-50 chance of advancing over mid-February. The strongest market usually is in early March.

In the last 26 years, prices on light steers, in early March, advanced 17 times, declined 6 times, and remained the same 3 times. On heavy steers, prices advanced in early March 20 times, declined twice, and held the same level 4 times. Medium heavy steers are in a more favorable position at this season than choice steers, for in the last 11 years they have sold above late February prices 6 times, held the same 5 times, and have never declined.

Many farmers are selling old cows. In the past, mid-March was a stronger market for cows than late February, with odds of about 2 times out of 3. In the last 11 years, between late February and early March, prices for choice stock calves have advanced 5 times, have never declined, and have held the same level 6 times. Common heavy stockers are in about the same position. For most thin cattle, the stronger market appears to be ahead.

Good Start for Spring Crops

Corn-Hog Sign-Up Going Over Strong Everywhere

NOTHING could have pleased Kansas farmers more than the badly needed moisture the state has received—some rain, most of it snow. Chances for wheat are far better, the soil will handle well and spring crops will get a good start. Our crop reporters say farmers are feeling much better, wheat is fine, prices at all sales have picked up and produce prices are away ahead of last year. There is plenty of feed in many counties, many pigs, lambs and chicks are showing up; demand for horses continues, one man finds this makes a good call for small tractors. The corn-hog sign-up is going strong.

Allen—Rain and snow helping wheat, quite a lot of winter plowing done, farmers feeling better this spring as conditions improve, great deal of road work, better prices at public sales. Eggs, 11c; corn, 38c; oats, 35c; hay, \$4.—T. E. Whitlow.

Anderson—Several farm sales, everything selling well, one team of young horses brought \$250, team of smooth-mouth mares \$203, cows up to \$40. Cream, 20c; eggs, 8c to 14c; corn, 40c; oats, 35c; hens, 6c to 9c.—R. C. Eichman.

Barber—With rain and snow wheat will do better, horses still bring good prices at sales, cattle prices better than for some time, road work still going on, times are looking better for the laboring man, most everyone has signed the corn-hog allotment. Butterfat, 18c; butter, 21c; eggs, 12c; corn, 53c; wheat, 75c; fat hogs, \$3.70.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Good rain and snow. Ladies' Social Federated club meeting, an annual event, will be held at Great Bend, April 5. Quite a number of corn-hog allotment meetings.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Wheat and grass had started to green up, but freeze stopped them for the time being; unless we have a fierce March there will be plenty of feed, everyone who doesn't have to move has oats ground plowed and some have plowed for corn, although it's pretty early, many have burned cornstalks to destroy chinch bugs, I believe plowing and disking would do as well, a \$6,000 auction last week, about a 50 per cent sign-up on corn-hog allotment, or will sign, quite a few little pigs and lambs. Cream, 22c; corn, 38c; oats for seed, 35c to 40c.—L. H. Shannon.

Brown—Farmers had started sowing oats and planting potatoes, women busy setting hens and caring for baby chicks, wheat good, stock coming thru winter in good condition.

Snow Blanket for Kansas

A WELCOME snowfall of from 3 to 9 inches covered Kansas Saturday, February 24, excepting a few localities in the extreme southwest part of the state. The snowfall as reported from Kansas stations was:

Inches	Inches
Kansas City ... 9	Topeka ... 6
Smith Center ... 4	Clay Center ... 6
Wichita ... 3	El Dorado ... 2
Belleville ... 4	Hays ... 3
Eureka ... 2	Valley Falls ... 6

Wheat 72c; corn, 35c; cream, 23c; eggs, 10c; hens, 8c.—E. E. Taylor.

Cherokee—At recent farm sale colts coming yearlings brought \$30; horses, \$129 apiece highest, good horses \$90 and up, cattle going higher, farm machinery in great demand with good prices. Veal calves, \$7 cwt.; hogs, \$4.20.—J. H. VanHorn.

Coffey—Lots of water hauling, corn-hog program going strong, some public sales, everything brings much better prices than a year ago, plenty of feed, stock doing well. Wheat, 65c; corn, 37c; oats, 23c; butterfat, 20c; heavy hens, 9c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Crawford—Moisture good for wheat, a heavy freeze, horses and mules high, everything fair at sales. Wheat, 77c; corn, 40c; oats, 30c; hay, \$5.75 to \$6; hogs, \$4.20; cream, 20c; eggs, 11c.—J. H. Crawford.

Dickinson—Real winter with snow about 25 per cent of the oats are in the ground, more than the average crop, wheat fair, some fields very good while others not all up, not many cattle on full feed, pasture for cattle in demand, looks as if all will be filled, plenty of rough feed, farmers busy with corn-hog contracts.—F. M. Lorson.

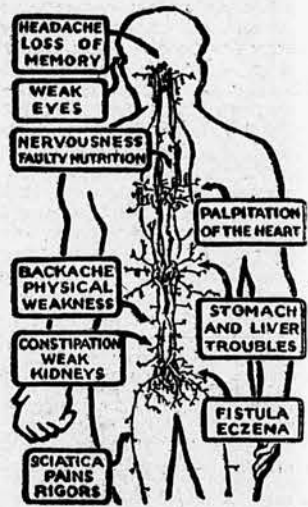
Douglas—Many tenant farmers moving, considerable work being done on roads, good demand for sweet potatoes which are cheaper than in some years, hotbeds will be made soon, many early chicks bought from hatcheries or hatched in incubators, considerable corn being bought and fed to hogs, fruit trees and grapevines have been pruned, gardens cleaned and plowed, much beef, pork and mincemeat canned.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellsworth—Recent snows with driving winds brought little moisture to the wheat, some farmers will not have enough feed to winter stock, much new construction work being done on roads, many trees being cut

Do Piles Cause Other Diseases?

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

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



If you have Piles or other rectal disorders do not fool yourself as thousands of others have done. Serious complications, including cancer, develop from what you may regard today as a minor affliction. Write The McCleary Clinic, 2544 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, Mo. for a Free Copy of Dr. McCleary's new book which will explain Pile and other rectal troubles in detail and tell you all about the McCleary Treatment by which more than 26,000 men and women have been relieved of these dangerous disorders.

What Would You Do With \$1000?

SO MANY subscribers answered Ruth Goodall's question, "How Would You Spend \$50?" that we are going to ask another one. We want you to write us a letter answering this question, "What Would You Do With \$1000?" We want you to spend this money in your imagination just as you would spend it if it were \$1000 of hard earned cash. Part of it would go for household equipment and supplies, part of it for implements, livestock, debts, savings, or a hundred other things. What would you do with it? It will be great sport to figure out a budget for \$1000, and we will pay \$3 for the best letter; \$2 for the second best and \$1 for the third best. Mail your letter not later than Sunday, March 18, to Dept. RRM, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Winners will be announced in the April 5 issue of Kansas Farmer.

Mothers, Mix This at Home for a Bad Cough

Needs No Cooking! Big Savings!

You'll be pleasantly surprised when you make up this simple home mixture and use it for a distressing cough. It's no trouble to mix, and costs but a trifle, yet it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist, put it into a pint bottle, and fill up with your sugar syrup. The Pinex thus made gives you four times as much cough remedy for your money, yet it is far more effective than ready-made medicine. Keeps perfectly and tastes fine. This simple remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It soothes and heals the inflamed membranes, loosens the gummy laden phlegm, and clears the air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy, and you get restful sleep. Pinex is a compound of Norway Pine concentrated form, famous as a healing agent for severe coughs. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

turned for fuel. Wheat, 71c; corn, 44c; butterfat, 20c; eggs, 11c.—Don Edwards.

Edwards—Rain and snow of great benefit to growing wheat, not much sickness, few needy people. Eggs, 11c; wheat, 71c; corn, 50c.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Ford—Rain and snow, recent high winds are some windmills down, are having real weather now which will kill some of the bugs, wheat is spotted, some fields have been making good pasture. Wheat, 72c; corn, 40c; eggs, 14c; hens, 8c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Another cold snap, several neighbors have seeded oats, a few fields of corn still to be husked, it is a good time to burn grass along fence rows but a mistake to burn along woven wire fences, when you burn the galvanizing off the wire fence soon is destroyed by rust and given wire costs money, corn-hog business about completed, I pruned our vineyard January, at two Ottawa market sales 5 head of livestock was sold, top price for pigs was \$135, old farm machinery selling well, a good many cattle changing hands at slightly better prices, plenty of wolf drives, grain sales are not scarce, some hay is being sold, rats getting more numerous, quite a few baby chicks, hens laying well, many others moving. Wheat, 79c; corn, 37c to 38c; oats, 30c; kafir, cwt., 60c; butterfat, 18c to 19c; eggs, 12c; hens, 6c to 9c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Graham—A good rain that turned to snow, some wheat fields were getting green, some fields just up, feed getting scarce, livestock in hogs scarce, trucks hauling bound cane for \$6.50 a ton, farmers getting ready to sow wheat and barley. Kafir, \$7.50; corn, 43c; oats, 30c; barley, 52c; seed corn, 75c; cream, 21c; eggs, 10c; hogs, \$3.75.—C. F. Welty.

Gray—Snows have helped wheat but much more moisture needed for subsoil, wheat is quite a satisfactory growth last month, prices improving at stock sales, much feed being bought and shipped in. Wheat, 69c; corn, 40c; butterfat, 19c; eggs, 12c; corn, 40c.—Mrs. George E. Johnson.

Gove and Sheridan—About 2½ inches of moisture in form of rain and snow a great help to wheat prospects, corn-hog meetings all in progress, keeping hog buyers busy applying affidavits to farmers on hog sales, vote hunting the leading sport, ground in fair condition for spring seeding, oats and barley seed scarce. Corn, 45c; wheat, 75c; eggs, 11c; hens, 6c to 8c; butterfat, 20c; kafir, 75c.—John I. Aldrich.

Greenwood—Corn-hog sign-up good, plenty of water in creeks and ponds, some fields dry, farmers have been preparing oats and horses bring high prices.—A. H. Rothers.

Hamilton—Yes sir, we got that snow and rain in February, and did we smile? In fact, February was the wettest month for some time, caused a lot of weed seed to sprout, some cold weather to freeze them—another break for the farmer, maybe the same thing will happen to a lot of insects, about 130 farmers have signed up for a county Farm Bureau, George H. Hinds will be the county agent, nearly all wheat allotment checks have been received, many now working on corn-hog allotment, plans being made for spring farm work.—Earl L. Hinde.

Harvey—Good rain, turned to snow, wheat good, livestock doing fine, horses and pigs bring good prices at public auction, the mare sold for \$184. Wheat, 71c; corn, 40c; kafir, 40c; oats, 35c; cream, 21c; eggs, 11c; heavy hens, 8c; springs, 7c.—H. W. Routh.

Haskell—Snow with high wind, wheat much better, will be some barley planted on as possible. Wheat, 70c; eggs, 12c; cream, 21c.—R. A. Melton.

Jefferson—Chinch bugs numerous, some sowing and preparation for oats seeding, some farmers' time spent getting supporting evidence for corn-hog contract, considerable sowing March 1, some still hunting farms for rent. Corn, 40c; eggs, 15c.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—Wheat doing better, corn-stalks still a mystery, Federal erosion project doing a large amount of terracing in limestone creek watershed, several public lands, high-priced horses making a good demand for second-hand row crop tractors, corn-hog program contracts have been signed by about 75 per cent of the farmers, cattle and hogs in good demand and sell much higher than at first of year. Eggs, 13c; cream, 21c; corn, 40c; oats, 45c; clover, \$3; alfalfa, \$6.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Showers and snow, wheat stood the dry spell without harm, wells and most of the streams are dry, ponds and springs have dried generally, nearly all stock water is obtained from creeks, many farmers signing corn-hog contracts, a large number of pigs sold under the Government plan, recent rise in butterfat has been gratifying, all too low for feed prices. Hens, 9c; eggs, 11c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kiowa—Received much-needed moisture, feed plentiful, hens laying well. Eggs, 11c; butterfat, 19c; chickens, 5c to 7c; wheat, 71c; corn, 45c; maize and kafir, 35c.—Mrs. H. Glenn.

Lane—Light showers followed by snow, trucks coming long distances for feed and seed, cattle in good condition, big demand for horses.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Good demand and price for work horses and mules, hogs that come up Government specifications selling pretty well, other hogs and cattle low, lots of ground prepared for spring planting, much interest in corn-hog meetings, many folks sowing. Corn, 36c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 21c; hogs, \$1.05.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lyon—Cold wind and snow, the fine weather enabled farmers to do a great deal of field work, much corn and baled hay hauled to market, wheat looks good, several shallow wells dry, deep wells have plenty of water.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Light rain turning to snow delayed oats sowing, produce prices far better than last year. Butterfat, 21c; eggs, 11c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—Some have seeded oats, there will be lots of Sweet clover seeded this spring, all farmers signing corn-hog contracts, wool is going to be sky high, I know some who are planning on getting new cars out of the wool crop, there will be a large acreage of oats seeded. Hogs, \$4.45 at St. Joseph; lambs, \$10; eggs, 12c; cream, 23c; corn, 38c; wheat, 75c; oats, 40c; seed potatoes, \$2.50 cwt.; hay, \$4 a ton.—J. D. Stosz.

Montgomery—Recent snow means plenty of moisture and wheat is fine, lots of fall and winter plowing done, some oats sown, livestock wintering well, plenty of rough feed, horses and mules only thing selling for what they are worth. Seed oats, 40c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 21c.—W. A. Knox.

Ness—Winter has been a long time coming but got here with rain, wind and snow, could have been worse, good on wheat but hard on livestock and feed stacks, farmers thinking about sowing crops, soon will be time. Eggs, 11c to 12c; cream, 19c; wheat, 73c.—James McHill.

Nesha—Wheat prospects very favorable, recent moisture enough for growing wheat and alfalfa, sowing oats retarded by cold, freezing weather, sales day best in many months, large crowd, evidence of beating back to 1929, livestock and poultry doing well, plenty of feed, many incubators going, lots of young chicks, considerable talk of chinch bugs and farmers are interested in burning meadows, pastures and fence rows, more than 800 farmers signed corn-hog contract and more to follow, Uncle Sam has taken pity on the poor farmer at last, many tenants unable to find farms, quite a number of farms have been sold but most of them by the sheriff.—James D. McHenry.

Norton—Gentle rain and snow, put ground in fine condition for small grain, all kind of livestock looking up. Wheat, 72c; corn, 35c; cream, 20c; eggs, 12c; hens, 48c.—Marion Glenn.

Osborne—Rain followed by snow put top soil in good condition, more farmers signed corn-hog contract than expected, a few public sales with prices showing considerable increase over last spring, we are turning that corner, farm products are either holding their own or showing considerable improvement over a year ago. Wheat, 68c; corn, 40c; kafir, 35c; butterfat, 21c; eggs, 11c; hogs, tops, \$3.80.—Niles Endsley.

Pawnee—Farmers smiling over recent moisture, wheat has picked up considerably, all corn-hog allotments signed up, certified seed potatoes will sell at \$2.80 cwt., including 10c treating fee. Hogs, \$3.65; wheat, 73c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 21c; hens, 5c to 8c.—Paul Haney.

Pottawatomie—Snow welcome, moisture needed badly, farmers took advantage of nice weather by working in fields, many preparing to sow Sweet clover, extra good demand for Sweet clover seed, nearly everyone signed corn-hog allotment, few farm sales, bidding is good, not much need of farm hands, good demand for seed oats, but very little in country, price high. Eggs, 12c; cream, 19c.—Mrs. G. McGranahan.

Rawlins—Moisture good for wheat, not much wind in January and February, corn-hog sign-up under way, no farm sales to speak of, not many cattle being sold, horses in demand at a good price, none being raised. Corn, 32c; wheat, 75c; cream, 21c; eggs, 12c; hogs, \$3.80; cattle, 3½c.—J. A. Kelley.

Reno—Rain and snow good help to wheat, seed oats high, a fair acreage will be sown, corn-hog allotment progressing nicely, annual battle with early chicks and cold weather is on with plenty of interest. Wheat, 70c; corn, 38c; seed oats, 45c.—E. T. Ewing.

Rock—Some snow, new members joining Farmers Unions and Farm Bureau, nearly all large producers of hogs have joined the corn-hog allotment, good market for straw and rough feeds, hatcheries soon will be running at full capacity, there are 1,100 registered in county for 288 CWA jobs. Eggs, 11c; cream, 22c; wheat, 70c; corn, 36c; bran, 85c; flour, \$1.65; oats, 36c; hogs, \$3.80; hens, 6c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Rains and snows have supplied plenty of surface moisture for winter wheat, subsoil is still quite dry, wheat greened up some after first moisture came, but made very little pasture, stock doing well but roughage getting scarce, sowing oats will begin soon as weather is favorable, quite a number of farmers signed corn-hog applications.—Wm. Crotinger.

Sumner—Rain and snow, weather much colder, most oats sown in south part of county, wheat and barley look good, some inquiry for corn farms, few farmers changing tenants, very few farm sales, community sales going strong, many joining corn-hog program, livestock doing well, plenty of roughness, had some good pasture on early-sown wheat. Wheat, 69c; corn, 48c; kafir, 40c; hogs, \$4.10; eggs, 11c; cream, 19c; hens, 6c to 8c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Trego—Much needed moisture arrived as 4-inch snow, horses selling well at community sales, some getting short of feed, many cattle dying from corn stalks, signing up now for corn-hog bonus, wheat bonus checks arrived 3 weeks ago, CWA pay checks helped business, looks like prosperity may eventually come around the long-looked for corner.—Fred Zahn.

To Check Soil Blowing

IN Haskell and several other Western counties, the county commissioners ask landowners to use all possible means to stop or prevent soil blowing or drifting. When immediate damage to lands, crops, or roads is threatened, Haskell county may order this work done without notice to owners or tenants, the expense to be charged as taxes.



"I'll say it pays to feed Lewis' Lye to hogs"

"I FED LEWIS' LYE to this lot of 99 Poland China hogs from the time they were weaned until they averaged about 125 pounds each," says Arthur Biedermann, Master Farmer of Columbus, Wisconsin. "These hogs were exceptionally good feeders, always in good flesh and economical producers."

They were never bothered with worms or sickness of any kind. It certainly pays to feed LEWIS' LYE to hogs!"

And the buyer at the packing house where these hogs were butchered reported: "They topped the Milwaukee market and are the finest lot of heavy hogs I have seen on the Milwaukee market this year."

Advantages of Feeding LEWIS' LYE

LEWIS' LYE fed to hogs provides the alkaline condition necessary to build healthy bodies and produce choice meat. LEWIS' LYE helps make hulls more digestible. LEWIS' LYE neutralizes harmful acids.

The best way to feed lye is to dissolve ¼ can of LEWIS' LYE in a barrel of slop—or ¼ teaspoonful to each gallon. In the mash, dissolve ¼ teaspoonful of LEWIS' LYE in a gallon of water, before grain is added.

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It will pay you to investigate the profitable and successful LEWIS' LYE Hog Feeding Plan. Send today for complete information. It's free.

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Dept. 37, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.



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HIDES — FURS

	No. 1	No. 2
Salt Cured Hides (under 44 lbs.)	70	60
" " (44 lbs. and up)	70	60
Horse Hides No. 1 (as to size)	\$1.50	\$1.60
" " No. 2 (as to size)	\$1.00	\$1.20

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Four Minutes to Live *The Danger Trail*

By James Oliver Curwood

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HOWLAND stilled the beating of his heart to listen. Surely Croisset was there! He looked again at the watch he held in his hand. In 4 minutes the shot would be fired. A cold sweat bathed his face. He tried to cry out again, but something rose in his throat and choked him until his voice was only a gasp. He sprang back to the table and placed the note once more under the watch. Two minutes! One and a half! One!

With a sudden fearless cry he sprang into the very center of his prison, and flung out his arms with his face to the hole next the door. This time his voice was almost a shout.

"Jean Croisset, there is note under my watch on the table. After you have killed me take it to Meleese. If you fail I shall haunt you to your grave!"

Still no sound—no gleam of steel pointing at him thru the black aperture. Would the shot come from behind?

Tick—tick—tick—tick—

He counted the beating of his watch up to 20. A sound stopped him then, and he closed his eyes, and a great shiver passed thru his body.

It was the tiny bell of his watch tinkling off the hour of 6!

Scarcely had that sound ceased to ring in his brain when from far thru the darkness beyond the wall of his prison there came a creaking noise, as if a heavy door had been swung slowly on its hinges, or a trap opened—then voices, low, quick, excited voices, the hurrying tread of feet, a flash of light shooting thru the gloom. They were coming! After all it was not to be a private affair, and Jean was to do his killing as the hangman's job is done in civilization—before a crowd. Howland's arms dropped to his side. This was more terrible than the other—this seeing and hearing of preparation, in which he fancied that he heard the click of Croisset's gun as he lifted the hammer.

INSTEAD it was a hand fumbling at the door. There were no voices now, only a strange moaning sound that he could not account for. In another moment it was made clear to him. The door swung open, and the white-robed figure of Meleese sprang toward him with a cry that echoed thru the dungeon chambers. What happened then—the passing of white faces beyond the doorway, the subdued murmur of voices, were all lost to Howland in the knowledge that at the last moment they had let her come to him, that he held her in his arms, and that she was crushing her face to his breast and sobbing things to him which he could not understand. Once or twice in his life he had wondered if realities might not be dreams, and the thought came to him now when he felt the warmth of her hands, her face, her hair, and then the passionate pressure of her lips on his own. He lifted his eyes, and in the doorway he saw Jean Croisset, and behind him a wild, bearded face—the face that had been over him when life was almost choked from him on the Great North Trail. And beyond these two he saw still others, shining ghostly and indistinct in the deeper gloom of the outer darkness. He strained Meleese to him, and when he looked down into her face he saw her beautiful eyes flooded with tears, and yet shining with a great joy. Her lips trembled as she struggled to speak. Then suddenly she broke from his arms and ran to the door, and Jean Croisset came between them, with the wild bearded man still staring over his shoulder.

"M'seur, will you come with us?" said Jean.

The bearded man dropped back into the thick gloom, and without speaking Howland followed Croisset, his eyes on the shadowy form of Meleese. The ghostly faces turned from the light, and the tread of their retreating feet marked the passage thru the blackness. Jean fell back beside Howland, the huge bulk of the bearded man three paces ahead. A dozen steps more and they came to a stair down which a light shone. The Frenchman's hand fell detainingly on Howland's arm, and when a moment later they reached the top of the stairs all had disappeared but Jean and the bearded man.

DAWN was breaking, and a pale light fell thru the two windows of the room they had entered. On a table burned a lamp, and near the table were several chairs. To one of these Croisset motioned the engineer, and as Howland sat down the bearded man turned slowly and passed thru a door. Jean shrugged his shoulders as the other disappeared.

"Mon Dieu, that means that he leaves it all to me," he exclaimed. "I don't wonder that it is hard for him to talk, M'seur. Perhaps you have begun to understand!"

"Yes, a little," replied Howland. His heart was throbbing as if he had just finished climbing a long hill. "That was the man who tried to kill me. But Meleese—the—" He could go no further. Scarce breathing, he waited for Jean to speak.

"It is Pierre Thoreau," he said, "eldest brother to Meleese. It is he who should say what I am about to tell you, M'seur. But he is too full of grief to speak. You wonder at that? And yet I tell you that a man with a better soul than Pierre Thoreau never lived, tho three times he has tried to kill you. Do you re-

member what you asked me a short time ago, M'seur—if I thought that you were the John Howland who murdered the father of Meleese 16 years ago? God's saints, and I did until hardly more than half an hour ago, when some one came from the South and exploded a mine under our feet. It was the youngest of the three brothers. M'seur we have made a great mistake, and we ask your forgiveness."

In the silence the eyes of the two men met across the table. To Howland it was not the thought that his life was saved that came with the greatest force, but the thought of Meleese, the knowledge that in that hour when all seemed to be lost she was nearer to him than ever. He leaned half over the table, his hands clenched, his eyes blazing.

JEAN did not understand, for he went on quickly.

"I know it is hard, M'seur. Perhaps it will be impossible for you to forgive a thing like this. We have tried to kill you—kill you by a slow torture, as we thought you deserved. But think for a moment, M'seur, of what happened up here 16 years ago this winter. I have told you how I choked life from the man-fiend. So I would have choked life from you if it had not been for Meleese. I, too, am guilty. Only 6 years ago we knew that the right John Howland—the son of the man I slew—was in Montreal, and we sent to seek him this youngest brother, for he had been a long time at school with Meleese and knew the way of the South better than the others. But he failed to find him at that time, and it was only a short while ago that this brother located you."

"As Our Blessed Lady is my witness, M'seur, it is not strange that he should have taken you for the man we sought, for it is singular that you bear him out like a brother in looks, as I remember the boy. It is true that Francois made a great error. Meleese knew nothing of this, M'seur. She knew nothing of the schemes by which her brothers drove Gregson and Thorne back into the South. They did not wish

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to kill them, and yet it was necessary to do something that you might replace one of them, M'seur. They did not make a move alone but that something happened. Gregson lost a finger. Thorne was badly hurt—as you know. Bullets came thru their window at night. With Jackpine in their employ it was easy to work on them, and it was not long before they sent down asking for another man to replace them."

For the first time a surge of anger swept thru Howland.

"The cowards!" he exclaimed. "A pretty pair, Croisset—to crawl out from under a trap to let another in at the top!"

"Perhaps not so bad as that," said Jean. "They were given to understand that they—and they alone—were not wanted in the country. It may be, too, that they did not like to have it known that they were running away from danger. Is not that human, M'seur? Anyway, you were detailed to come, and not until then did Meleese know of all that had occurred."

THE Frenchman stopped for a moment. The glare had faded from Howland's eyes. The tense lines in his face relaxed.

"I—I—believe I understand everything now, Jean," he said. "You traced the wrong John Howland, that's all. I love Meleese, Jean. I would kill John Howland for her. I want to meet her brothers and shake their hands. I don't blame them. They're men. But, somehow, it hurts to think of her—of Meleese—as—as almost a murderer."

"Mon Dieu, M'seur, has she not saved your life? Listen to this! It was when she knew what had happened—that Meleese came to me—whom she had made the happiest man in the world because it was she who brought my Mariane over from Churchill on a visit especially that I might see her and fall in love with her, M'seur—which I did. Meleese came

to me—to Jean Croisset—and instead of planning your murder, M'seur, she schemed to save your life—with me—who would have cut you into bits no larger than my finger and fed you to the carrion ravens, who would have choked the life out of you until your eyes bulged in death, as I choked that one up on the Great Slave! Do you understand, M'seur? It was Meleese who came and pleaded with me to save your life—before you had left Chicago, before she had heard more of you than your name, before—"

Croisset hesitated, and stopped.

"Before what, Jean?"

"Before she had learned to love you, M'seur."

"God bless her!" exclaimed Howland.

JEAN went on. "Meleese was made to believe that up here, where her mother and father died, you would be given over to the proper law—to the mounted police. She is only a girl, M'seur, easily made to believe strange things in such matters as these, else she would have wondered why you were not given to the officers in Prince Albert. It was the eldest brother who thought of her as a lure to bring you out of the town into their hands, and not until the last moment, when they were ready to leave for the South, did she overhear words that aroused her suspicions that they were about to kill you. It was then, M'seur, that she came to me."

"And you, Jean?"

"On the day that Mariane promised to become my wife, M'seur, I promised in Our Blessed Lady's name to repay my debt to Meleese. Two hours after Meleese and her brothers had left for the South I was following them, shaven of beard and so changed that I was not recognized in the fight on the Great North Trail. Meleese thought that her brothers would make you a prisoner that night without harming you. Her brothers told her how to bring you to their camp. She knew nothing of the ambush until they leaped on you from cover. Not until after the fight, when in their rage at your escape the brothers told her that they had intended to kill you, did she realize fully what she had done. That is all, M'seur. You know what happened after that. She dared not tell you at Wekusko who your enemies were, for those enemies were of her own flesh and blood, and dearer to her than life. She was between two great loves, M'seur—the love for her brothers and—"

Again Jean hesitated.

"And her love for me," finished Howland.

"Yes, her love for you, M'seur."

THE two men rose from the table, and for a moment stood with clasped hands in the smoky light of lamp and dawn. In that moment neither heard a tap at the door leading to the room beyond, nor saw the door move gently inward, and Meleese, hesitating, framed in the opening.

It was Howland who spoke first.

"I thank God that all these things have happened, Jean," he said earnestly. "I am glad that for a time you took me for that other John Howland, and that Pierre Thoreau and his brothers schemed to kill me at Prince Albert and Wekusko, for if these things had not occurred as they have I would never have seen Meleese. And now, Jean—"

His ears caught sound of movement, and he turned in time to see Meleese slipping out.

"Meleese!" he called softly. "Meleese."

In an instant he had darted after her, leaving Jean beside the table. Beyond the door there was only the breaking gloom of the gray morning, but it was enough for him to see faintly the figure of the girl he loved, half turned, half waiting for him. With a cry of joy he sprang forward and gathered her close in his arms.

"Meleese—my Meleese—" he whispered. After that there came no sound from the dawn-lit room beyond, but Jean Croisset, still standing by the table, murmured softly to himself: "Our Blessed Lady be praised, for it is all as Jean Croisset would have it—and now I can go to my Mariane!"

(THE END)

Stood the Drouth Better

IN THE spring of 1932 I dug a trench 12 inches deep and 12 inches wide along one side of our yard, and filled it with one-third barnyard manure and two-thirds soil, mixing it well. Then I planted flower seeds, but to my disappointment I didn't see much improvement the first year. In the spring of 1933, I again prepared a seedbed for flowers. These stood the drouth and hot weather better and produced a thriftier plant with better and larger blossoms than the same flowers planted in the yard nearby that didn't have any fertilizer. Why wouldn't it help fields to produce more and a better quality if fertilizer will help a little flower bed to produce better and more flowers?

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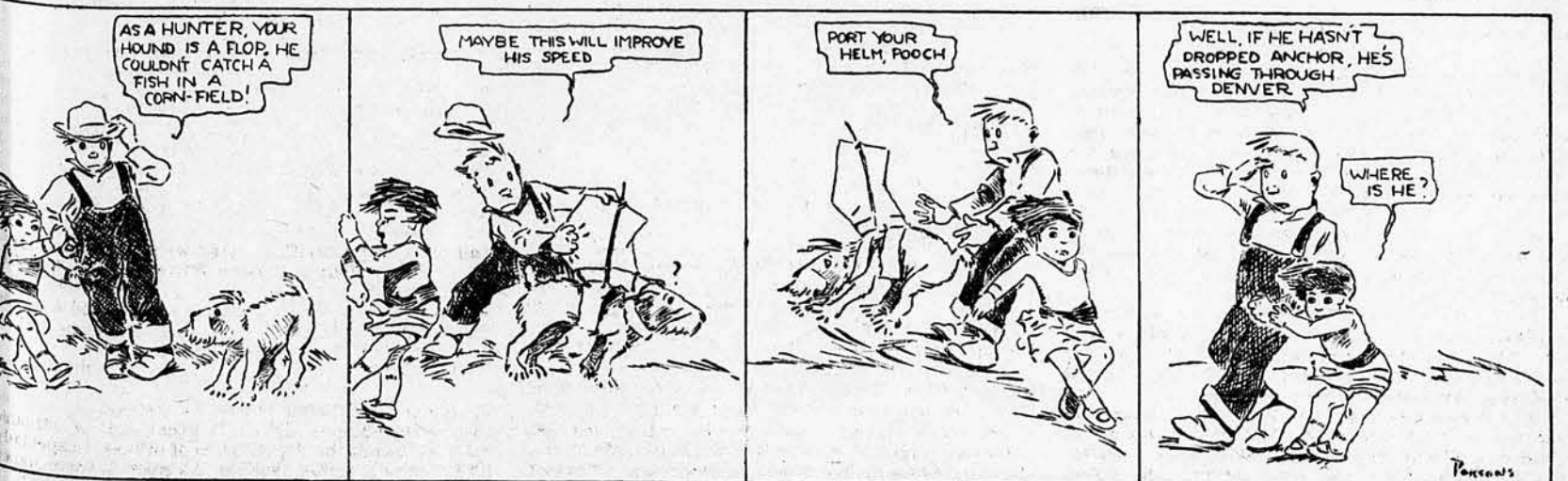
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SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—selected, bloodtested. Eggs: range flock \$3.50 per hundred. Also trapnested pens. Write for prices. Marvin Janssen, Lorraine, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB REDS: 50 EGGS \$2.50, 100-\$1.50, for season, postpaid. Circular. Mrs. W. A. Rickard, Eldorado Springs, Mo.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, SINGLE COMB heavy kind, out of best strain, \$1.25. Mrs. J. Tatge, Ozawie, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

TEN YEARS OF BREEDING. AMERICAN Poultry Association inspected. Low chick prices. Sunflower Hatchery, Box 33, Newton, Kan.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, BIG, healthy purebreds. Eggs, with fertility guarantee, 18c, \$1.00 per hundred prepaid. Thirty years a breeder of good turkeys and guaranteed eggs. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, GOLDBANK strain, 25-35 pound Toms \$5.00. J. T. Wiley, Rt. 4, Emporia, Kan.

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

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

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

LARGE BRONZE TURKEY EGGS. SADIE Melia, Bucklin, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

ROSELAWN GOLDEN WYANDOTTES, CHICAGO Exposition winners. Cockerels for sale. Wilson Shelley, McPherson, Kan.

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

WYANDOTTES—SILVER LACED

SILVERLACED AND PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. Silverspangle Hamburgs. Cockerels \$1.00; Eggs \$4.00 hundred. S. A. Kelley, Livonia, Mo.

PUREBRED SILVERLACE WYANDOTTE Eggs, \$2.50 hundred. Herman Maske, Franklin, Nebr.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, \$2.00 per 100. Philip Wagner, Star Route, Oils, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, REGAL Dorcas strain, \$1.00. J. D. Janzen, Hillsboro, Kan.

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

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AUTOMATIC INCUBATORS—PRICES SLASHED. 125 egg capacity \$14.95; 175—\$19.95; 250—\$29.95; 375—\$27.50; 500—\$32.95; 750—\$52.75; 1000—\$68.50. F. O. B. Wichita. Neal-Youngmeyer Hardware, 738 N. Main, Wichita, Kan.

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\$12.00. BEAUTIFUL VICTORIA GRANITE grave markers; full size; lettered free; freight paid. Write Granite Arts, Inc., Omaha, Nebr.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

GENERATORS, MOTORS, AT BARGAIN prices. 1/2 horse repulsion induction alternating motors \$12.90. Electrical Surplus Company, 1895 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago.

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PRAIRIE HAY, GOOD QUALITY \$5.00 to \$6.00 ton F. O. B. Fredonia, Kansas. Miles Doane, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR SALE: PRAIRIE HAY AND ALFALFA. Reasonable. L. B. Platt, Gridley, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

200 Dunlap, 100 Mastodon Str'b'y Plants \$2.00
100 Blakemore, 100 Premier Str'b'y Plants 1.00
4 ea. Worden, Niagara, Agawam, Grapevines, 2 years 1.00
12 Welch's Concord Grapevines, 2 yrs.75
100 Asparagus75
25 Rhubarb, H'hooks, or 30 Ger. Iris, 6 best 1.00
10 Downing Goose' or Ch'y Currants, 2 yr. 1.00
100 Cumberland Black Cap Raspberries... 2.00
5 Delicious, 5 Grimes, 5 Jonathan, 3.50
2 Duchsne's Wealthy Apples 2.00
10 E'ly Richmond or Montmorency Ch'y Trees 2.00
3 Waneta, 2 Sapa, 2 Terry, 3 Apricot Plums 2.50
10 Elberta Peaches, your choice of variety 1.75
6 Hydrangeas AG or PG, or 6 redleaf Barb'y 1.00
4 Roses—Teplitz, Sunburst, Neyron, 1.00
Radiance, 2 yr. 1.00
6 Peaches Ortega, Maximax and Superba 1.00
20 Spirea VanHouttei or Jap. Barb'y, 18 in. 1.00
10 Chinese Elm—4 ft. 1.00
10 Red Tartarian Honeysuckle, 18 in. 1.00
10 Dwarf Spirea, 18 inches 1.00
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10 Regal Lilies, Large Bulbs 1.00
6 Gladiolus, 6 best colors 1.00
Good two year shrubs and fl. branched trees, all prepaid. Order from this ad. Checks accepted. Satisfaction or money back. Wholesale catalog in colors free. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

EARLY KANSAS WATERMELON: LARGEST, finest flavored, Early Melon on the market today! Has been grown experimentally in the Kaw Valley for four years under various names, such as Early Russian, Hutchinson Striped, Abilene's Favorite, etc. It is a large, round melon, remarkably free from seeds. The vine is heavy, has large tap roots, insuring a crop under almost any weather conditions. Prices: Packet 5c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Other seeds cheap. Our catalog gives full description and prices of seeds—how and when to plant, etc. Send for catalog now and be ready for early planting. Hayes Seed House, 601 N. Kansas, Topeka, Kan.

CERTIFIED FROST-PROOF CABBAGE AND Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted, strong. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$1.75. Express collect: 2500, \$2.50. Onions, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Hardy Verbonas, Lavender, Postpaid: 500, 60c; 1000 \$1.00; 4,000, \$4.00. Express Collect: 6000, \$3.00. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

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

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

CERTIFIED FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND Onion plants. Large, stalky, field grown, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed. Cabbage: Early Jersey, Charleston, Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, postpaid, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75; 2000-\$3.00; Express 2500-\$2.25. Onions: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Frizet, Sweet Spanish, pencil size, postpaid: 500-60c; 1000-\$1.00; 3000-\$2.75; Express 6000-\$2.75. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

20 Mammoth Rhubarb (whole roots) \$1
20 Concord Grapevines, best, two-year \$1
100 Asparagus, Washington Rustproof \$1
25 Early Harvest Blackberry (large plants) \$1
25 Chinese Elm, eighteen-in. \$1
10 Assorted Rock Garden Plants, hardy \$1
100 Choice Gladiolus Bulbs, assorted \$1
15 Pink and 15 White Spirea, twelve-inch. \$1
Quality stock, all prepaid, prompt shipment. Pritchard Nurseries, Box 146, Ottawa, Kansas.

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EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS: OPEN FIELD grown Cabbage, Onion, Lettuce, Beet, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Tomato, Pepper. Potato plants. Write for descriptive price list. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

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SWEET CLOVER, ALFALFA, HOME GROWN non-irrigated White Sweet Clover, 4c, 5c and 5 1/2c. Yellow 6c. Alfalfa 10 1/2c and 12 1/2c. Grimm 18c per pound. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

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

100 GENUINE MASTADON \$1.00, postpaid. Bargains on 1000. Free catalogue. Allenbach Nursery, New Buffalo, Mich.

C.O.D. FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION Plants now ready, 500-60c; 1000-\$1.00. Farmers Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

DORSETT, FAIRFAX, MASTODON STRAWBERRY plants, \$1.25 hundred prepaid. Leading varieties \$2.25 thousand up. Free literature. Discounts available. Soldner Farms, Farina, Ill.

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

FROST PROOF PLANTS: CABBAGE, EXPRESS collect, 2000 or more 60c thousand. Bermuda Onion plants, white or yellow, 8000 to crate, \$3.00. Strong Plant Farm, Pearsall, Tex.

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

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

SEED—LESPEDEZAS, WONDERFUL SOIL-building legumes, Sericea, Korean. State tested. Highest quality. Description, prices. Write, Purity Seed Farms, Fulton, Ky.

FOUR MONTMORENCY CHERRY TREES, four and half to six feet for \$1.00. Other big specials. Write for bottom price list. Kelsey Nurseries, St. Joseph, Mo.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, KLONDYKE, Aroma, Blakemore, Missionary, Dunlap, \$1.25-1000. 25 Gandy free with order. V. P. Basham, Mountainburg, Ark.

FREE NEW CATALOG OF FROSTPROOF plants sent on request. Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants, 500-60c; 1000-\$1.00. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, SPRAYED, STATE inspected. Blakemore, Paul Jones, Dunlap \$2.75; Premier \$3.00 per thousand. Frank Aberie, Troy, Kan.

SEND NO MONEY. C.O.D. FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and Onion Plants. All varieties now ready, 500-60c; 1000-\$1.00. Standard Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

CERTIFIED: BLAKEMORE, AROMA, KLONDIKE Strawberry plants, \$1.50 thousand. Moss packed. T. H. Bradford, Jr., Trenton, Tenn.

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SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO, ENJOY KENTUCKY'S Pride, home manufactured chewing, 30 big twists, sweet or natural, \$1.00, 30 full size sacks smoking, extra mild or natural, \$1.00. 24 full size Sweet Plugs, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Co., Murray, Ky.

TOBACCO: POSTPAID, 2 YEARS OLD. High grade fancy red leaf chewing, 24 to 28 inches long, hand picked, chewing 10 lbs. \$1.50, 5 lbs. 90c. Best grade smoking 10-\$1.10. Chewing flavoring recipe free. S. J. Rogers, Dresden, Tenn.

CHEWING, SMOKING, OR CIGARETTE TOBACCO, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box 5c Cigars free. We guarantee you satisfaction or your money back. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, Ky.

GOLDFLEAF FULL FLAVORED GUARANTEED first class chewing, pipe or cigarette tobaccos, 5 lbs. \$1.00, ten \$1.75. Scrap smoking, 5 lbs. 75c. Inferior products, 10c lb. not guaranteed. Smokeshop, Sedalia, Ky.

TOBACCO POSTPAID, 2 YEARS OLD, MELLOW Red Leaf Chewing, guaranteed, 10 lbs. \$1.35. Smoking \$1.00. Flavoring recipe free. Albert Hudson, Dresden, Tenn.

TOBACCO POSTPAID, GUARANTEED VERY best aged mellow juicy chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10-\$1.90. Very best smoking 5-90c, 10-\$1.50. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

SPECIAL—12 POUNDS GOOD RED LEAF chewing or smoking tobacco \$1.00. Pipe, formula and flavoring free. Farmers Tobacco Syndicate, Mayfield, Ky.

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GOLDEN HEART, TENNESSEE'S FINEST Mellow Natural Leaf, 10 pounds smoking or chewing, \$1.00. Box of twists free. Farmers Sales Co., Paris, Tenn.

"PRIDE OF DIXIE" CIGARETTE OR PIPE Tobacco, mild 5 pounds and box 5c cigars, \$1.00; cigarette roller, papers free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

POSTPAID: LONG RED TOBACCO, AGED in bulk, Chewing, 10 lbs. \$1.25. Smoking, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jack Buckley, Dresden, Tenn.

KENTUCKY'S FANCY, CHEWING, 12 pounds \$1.00; smoking, 15-\$1.00. Manufacturing recipe and flavoring free. Ryan Farms, Murray, Ky.

FARM MACHINERY

SPECIAL CLOSE-OUT PRICES. 2 JOHN Deere 40 C Tractor plows; 1 Letz Feed Mill No. 130 and elevator; 2 Tractor tandem discs; 2 Wagon boxes; 2 John Deere horse discs; 1 power take-off, Patrons Co-op Association, Cadmus, Rural delivery, Fontana, Kan.

NOTICE: FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS, Farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

JAYHAWK-PORTABLE STACKER AND HAY loader. Steel or wood frame, operates with team or tractor. Write for information. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Box H, Salina, Kan.

W-W HAMMER FEED GRINDERS. BRAND new mills. Bargains. C. V. Newman, 200 North Pershing, Wichita, Kan.

WINDMILLS \$17.25. WRITE FOR LITERATURE and special prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. KF, Topeka, Kan.

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SAVE MONEY ON YOUR BATTERIES! THE best farm light battery replacement for you is a Universal. Built right and backed by over 3 years fair dealing. Fully guaranteed. There is a Universal for every make and type of plant. Free Battery Guide and new low prices! Write for them today. No obligation. Universal Battery Company, 3462 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

OLD GOLD WANTED

CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, WATCHES, JEWELRY, 100%, full value paid day shipment received. Satisfaction guaranteed or shipment cheerfully returned. Licensed by United States Government. Information free. Chicago Gold Smelting & Refining Co., 548 Mallers Bldg., Chicago.

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ROLLS DEVELOPED—TWO PROFESSIONAL double weight enlargements, 8 guaranteed, 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

ENLARGEMENT FREE. EIGHT BRILLIANT border prints and your roll developed. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

FILMS DEVELOPED ANY SIZE 25c including two enlargements. Century Photo Service, Box 829, LaCrosse, Wis.

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REMEMBER, IF YOU NEED ANY U parts for your auto, truck or tractor, we have it. We are the largest auto warehouse in Western Illinois. We undersell the Call, write or wire. Elmwood Auto Warehouse, Inc., 540 Mulberry St., Galesburg, Ill. Main 5994.

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"IRRIGATION PUMPS" THAT ARE DEPENDABLE at low cost. Let us send you literature. State proposition fully in first letter. P. Water Lifter Company, Parma, Idaho, U.S.A.

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BATTERIES EDISON FARM LIGHT PLANT. Arthur Lundberg, Dist., 2028 South Broadway, Wichita, Kan.

DOGS

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

REGISTERED ST. BERNARD PUPS for sale. Frank Schmitt, Collyer, Kan.

MALE HELP WANTED

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

INTEREST TO WOMEN

QUILT PIECES—A TRIAL BUNDLE. Paid, 25c. Fastcolors, prints, per Grant's Supply Store, Dept. 6, Warsaw, Mo.

BOILPROOF QUILT PIECES, 2 POUNDS (yards), 55c, plus postage. Sample 10c per yard. Silgo Mercantile, Silgo, Colo.

QUILT PIECES—100 BIG, FAST COLORED prints 20c-200 35c. Postpaid. Remnant Centralia, Illinois.

FOR THE TABLE

SPLIT PINTO BEANS, 50 LBS. \$1.35. FREE prepaid in Kansas. Jackson Bean Co., Hinson, Kan.

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WANTED, FARMERS, AGE 18 TO 50, who study Government jobs. Six month. Write today for free information. Instruction Bureau, 187, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED: NAMES OF MEN DESIRING steady outdoor jobs; \$17.00-\$24.00 vacation; patrol parks, protect game. Mokane Institute, B-11, Denver, Colo.

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HIDES TANNED FOR HARNESS LEATHER. Make Fox chokers, \$5. Mount Alma Tannery, Alma, Nebr.

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AGENTS: SMASH GO PRICES. SANTOS fee 12c lb. 4-oz. Vanilla 8 1/2c. Tonic 14c. Razor Blades 5 for 8 1/2c. Chewing Gum 12c. 150 other bargains. Experience unnecessary. Write Carnation Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

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

IF YOU WANT PROFIT, GOOD SERVICE and repeater, write, Bo-Ko Co., Jones, Miss.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

UP TO \$20 EACH PAID FOR INDIAN artifacts; half cents \$125; large copper \$500, etc. Send dime for list. Romano's, field, Mass.

100 SELLING IDEAS, PREPAID \$1.00. Universal Trade Register, Merrillan, Wis.

BEE SUPPLIES

FACTORY PRICES ON BEES AND SUPPLIES. Free catalog. Walter Kelley, Houma, La.

LAND

ARKANSAS

INVESTIGATE BEFORE YOU BUY. SEND for list farms for sale Southern Oaks. N. Ware, Greenwood, Ark.

COLORADO

CHANGE: 800 ACRES BACA COUNTY, Colorado. Grain farm, 600 acres broke. \$12,500. \$3000. Want east Kansas farm. Louis M. Frankfort, Indiana.

KANSAS

ACRES, 2 ROOM HOUSE, WATER, GAS, electricity, good poultry houses, garage, barn, hard and small fruit, alfalfa, corn ground and more. Price reasonable. Mrs. John Drury, Big Hill, Kan.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

DEPENDENCE, SECURITY ASSURED. North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon farms. Bargain prices. Descriptive literature, impartial. Mention state. J. W. Haw, 81 North Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

FORMS FOR RENT IN MINNESOTA, NORTH Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Rents are cheaper and prices lower. Write for Free Book. E. C. W. Dept. 602, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED TO BUY: GOOD, LARGE, WELL improved farm; must be worth the money. Give full particulars, price, reason for selling in first letter. Col. A. R. Shoffner, Lakfort, Ky.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

LOSING CALVES PREMATURELY (abortion) ruinous contagious disease, stopped early and permanently prevented, no matter at anyone tells you. Inexpensive, guaranteed. Cannot lose. Unparalleled record. Nonbreed-corrective included free. Remarkable references and official honors. Bellwood Farms, Richmond, Virginia.

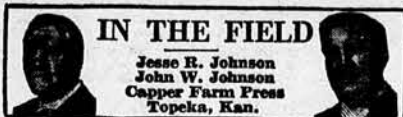
Flaxseed

Prospects for 1934

How large a flax acreage will the United States plant in 1934? It has taken a long time for the authorities to realize that while our country grows a surplus of wheat, corn, etc., has raised less than one-half of the needed in the past few years. Some agitation is now beginning for increased flax acreage. Last year 150,000 acres were sown. This was 1,000,000 acres less than the 1933 average. A 50% increase for 1934 is being recommended for flaxseed in this country for seed purposes; second, there are 12,000,000 acres in the Northwest planted by grasshoppers for the eradication of which there are not adequate funds. The flaxseed plant is particularly pleasing to the grasshoppers. Third, legislation to promote flaxseed has not been adopted at Washington; fourth, land taken out of wheat growing under the process of arrangement cannot be sown to any other crop which is marketed directly or indirectly. Therefore, flax must find its way to new land. Personally, we are not optimistic about the size of this year's flax crop because of the above mentioned obstacles.

The only crop of flaxseed growing now is the Indian crop. It will be recalled that this year's acreage for that country has been estimated at 3,250,000, which is approximately the size of the acreage for the previous year. However, the weather has been adverse, and Broomhall reports that the crops had been damaged from 10 to 15 per cent. In view of the small size of flaxseed crops in the United States and in the Argentine, such a report may be considered having serious consequences. — Fredonia Linseed Oil Works Co.

W. G. Buffington & Son will hold their annual public sale of registered Horned and Polled Shorthorns and Duroc at the Buffington farm, Tuesday, March 20. In connection with the sale they are holding stock judging contests in the forenoon of the sale. Mr. Buffington lived in Sumner, county for 53 years and the same farm 29 years. The offering of Shorthorns on the above date consists of 40 bulls of them young bulls from 10 to 24 months old, also bred cows and heifers. The cows are largely bred gilts and some open and a string of nice fall boars. Be sure and come to the sale catalog. They will come to you to their sale. Substantial prizes will be awarded in the livestock contest.



IN THE FIELD

Jesse H. Johnson
John W. Johnson
Copper Farm Press
Topeka, Kan.

The annual bred sow sale of Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan., which was to have been held February 24, has been postponed until Saturday, March 3.

March 7, 8 and 9 are the dates of the Kansas Livestock Association's annual meeting which will be held at Salina this year. These meetings are always worth attending.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer in the Hereford column will be found the advertisement of Wm. Smith, Adm., Spearville, Kan. An estate he is administrator for has some cattle, mostly Herefords, calves, heifers and mature cows. He wants to close out the cattle at once. Write him if you are interested.

John D. Henry, Leocompton, Kan., is offering Poland China fall boars for sale weighing around 200 lbs. each. If you know the kind of Poland that John Henry of Leocompton has bred for the last 20 years and need a boar you won't hesitate to write him for description and prices. He is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Bert Powell, auctioneer, reports the Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Neb., sale as a pretty good one. The gilts sold for from \$15 to \$30. The Nebraska grand champion sow sold to a Minnesota breeder who was there for \$127.50, and the Nebraska Junior champion gilt brought \$91. The average on 41 head was \$28.50.

Blaine Sherwood, Concordia, Kan., in writing the Kansas Farmer livestock department says: "We have a great line-up of sows we are breeding to Grand Shogo, First. This is our new herd boar we bought of Johannes Bros. He was second at Topeka and Hutchinson this fall. We will have some good pigs to advertise in Kansas Farmer next fall."

If you want bred sows or gilts this spring you had better act at once. They are going to be hard to buy before the first of April. In this issue of Kansas Farmer Kenedy Bros., Pleasanton, Kan., are offering pure bred Hampshire sows and gilts bred to a son of Storm King, and also a few big rugged fall boars. Write them at once if interested.

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan., has bred Percheron horses in a small way for years and always good ones. At present he has for sale two stallions, one a splendid aged sire, black, and to be sold fully guaranteed in every respect. The other is a black 3-year-old that has been used some. Mr. Gideon also breeds Herefords and has for sale a 2-year-old bull that is a good one.

If you are interested in Red Polled cattle of the best you will be interested in the bull offer Albert Haag, Holton, Kan., makes. He has a proven sire, four years old, that is a good individual and a splendid sire. He is the sire of a string of heifers that Mr. Haag is going to keep and also the sire of the two yearling bulls that he has for sale right now. Go or write. He would consider a trade on another bull of equal value of either of his bulls. Mr. Haag lives above five miles south of Holton on highway 75.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan., breed Polled Shorthorn cattle and are regular advertisers in Kansas Farmer. They have around 150 head of Polled Shorthorns in their herd and right now have for sale some choice young bulls and females with a very reasonable trucking proposition. The sires in service in the herd are Royal Clipper 2nd and Grassland Promoter. They say "phone or wire at our expense." First 100-mile delivery paid on three head. Get busy if you need some cattle now before they get higher.

Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan., will sell at his farm, two miles west of Manhattan on highway 40N, Thursday, March 15, a draft of splendid spring gilts that were sired by good boars and bred to a Stitts-Col. bred boar. A few of them to a good boar in the J. L. Griffiths herd at Riley. The offering has been immunized against cholera and are bred to farrow the last of March and April. This is the last sale of the season and it will afford a real chance to buy well bred, well grown bred gilts. Plan to attend this sale.

G. A. Wingert of Wellsville, Kan., sold in his February 14th sale one of the best and most uniform offerings of registered Poland China bred gilts that has been sold in a Kansas sale for many years. The matter of uniformity will be understood when it is known that the top animal sold for \$26.50 and the lowest price paid was \$14, the general average about \$16. The interest manifested throughout the sale indicated the turning point in the pure bred hog business. Mr. Wingert is keeping a fine line of sows for spring farrow and will hold a boar and gilt sale next fall.

E. C. Lacey & Sons, Miltonvale, Kan., who have been advertising Shorthorns in Kansas Farmer, recently wrote as follows: "We thought we would let you know we were still selling Shorthorns. We recently sold the herd bull, Sultan Joffre, to Adam H. Andrews, Girard, Kan.; also a bull and heifer to Chaffee Bros., Irving, Kan.; two nice heifers to H. D. and K. L. Stauffer, New Cambria, Kan.; and a good 5-year old cow to H. T. Kari of Concordia. Lacey's live about two miles south of Highway 40N, about 15 miles west of Clay Center, Kan., and about 5 miles southeast of Miltonvale.

Jess Riffel, Enterprise, Kan., breeder of Polled Herefords, has been doing some advertising in the Kansas Farmer this fall as he usually does other falls and writes us as follows: "We showed this fall at Belleville, Clay Center, Topeka, Hutchinson, Abilene, Hillsboro, Winfield. We won 58 firsts, 28 seconds, 12 thirds, six fourths and five fifths. Here are the names of those who bought bulls of us recently through my advertisement in Kansas Farmer: Bull to Brad Judy, Montrose, Kan.; bull to M. Zeigler, Junction City, Kan.; bull to Ed Volek, Wayne, Kan.; bull to Oscar Scholz, Minneapolis, Kan.; bull to Chas. Quantie, Riley, Kan.; bull to Earl Tinkler, Gypsum, Kan.; bull to Louis Heller, Hunter, and a splendid two-year old bull to Carl Newman, Smolan, Kan.

The Quigley Hampshire bred sow sale at Perry, Kan., Thursday, February 22, is now history. It was a very satisfactory sale to the buyers and Mr. and Mrs. Quigley expressed themselves well pleased with the prices paid, the nice attendance of breeders and farmers and the splendid compliments they received upon the high quality of their offering of 51 Hampshire bred sows and gilts. Governor Lane drove down from the state house and had dinner with them and their guests and made a few remarks at the beginning of the sale. Col. Art Thompson of Lincoln, Neb., who conducted the sale, pronounced it one of the outstanding Hampshire offerings of the season and John Miller of the Hampshire Herdman called it in many respects one of the best offerings he had ever helped to sell. The offering was absorbed largely by breeders and farmers from Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri

with one of the tops going to Kentucky. The 51 head sold for \$1365.50, an average of \$26.80; 40 head averaged \$31.30. Several sold for \$50 each. It was a splendid offering and the sale was well managed from beginning to end. Mr. and Mrs. Quigley made many friends of the Quigley Hampshire farms at Williamstown, and the splendid young matrons that went out to new homes from this sale will add further to the glory of this great herd.

The Johannes Bros. Duroc bred sow sale at their farm near Marysville, Kan., February 13, drew an interested crowd of breeders and farmers. Not as large as they usually attract with their fall boar sales, but representative of well known Duroc breeders and farmers. Forty-two head sold for an average of \$21 and 15 averaged \$27. The top gilts brought \$35. A few fall boars averaged \$22.50. The offering went to five states, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska and Missouri. Tops went to the following breeders: R. W. Russell and Geo. Weiman, Marysville; Vern Albrecht, Smith Center; Cliff Waldo, Talmage, Neb.; Allen Blake, Abilene, Kan.; Howard Leighty, Stockton, Kan.; Ray E. Meyers, Joplin, Mo.; E. H. Dailey, Merino, Colo.; Hunsicker Bros., Hatfield, Mo. The gilts in the sale weighed around 400 each and were in splendid condition. The offering thruout was well received and was a splendid lot of young sows.

Public Sales of Livestock

Guernsey Cattle

May 29—The Southeast Kansas Guernsey Cattle Breeders Association. Sale at Glencliff farm, Independence, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

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

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

March 3—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.

March 15—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

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

April 19—Laptad stock farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 11—Laptad stock farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

April 19—Laptad stock farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

April 19—Laptad stock farm, Lawrence, Kan.

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JERSEY CATTLE

Nineteen Fascinated Visitors

from out over the state looked us over in January and February and wished, with us, that we had something to sell them.

Our January herd average was over 37 pounds of butterfat per cow.

ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS

A. Lewis Oswald, Owner
Hutchinson, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Bulls For Sale on Time

and from high record bull and record dams. Nice individuals. Ready for service. Will give nine months time to responsible breeders. Must make room in our barns. Write or call today.

W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.

Meyer Dairy Farm Company

Several nice bulls old enough for service and from high record dams. Ormsby breeding. Let us tell you about 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 the highest producing herd in United States averaging 658 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Retnuh Farms Milking Shorthorns
25 bulls from calves to 18 months old, from real two profit cows with as much beef as the beef breeds and as much milk as the dairy breeds. 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. Victorious by Sni-A-Bar Count, Scottish Major by Scottish Gloster.
E. C. Lacy & Sons, Miltonvale, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

Administrator's Sale

Calves, heifers and mature cows. Mostly Herefords. Free from abortion. Write or come and see.
Wm. Selth, Adm., Spearville, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Worthmore
Polled Herefords
We have for sale 14 yearling bulls, 35 bull calves nearly yearlings.
Goernandt 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.

HORSES AND MULES

CASH FOR HORSES AND MULES
If you have range or work horses, colts, broke or unbroke mules for sale in car load lots, write
FRED CHANDLER, Carlton, Iowa.

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 Hereford 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.

MULES

GOLDEN RULE STOCK FARM
Home of the State Fair Champion Jacks 1922 and 1933. Stock now for sale at reduced prices for cash. Every Jack guaranteed as represented.
W. D. GOTT & SON, FT. SCOTT, KAN.

Buffington's 32nd Annual Sale

7 miles West of Arkansas City on 166 and three-fourths mile South. 4 South and 1 West of Geuda Springs. Phone either place.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20

40 Registered Shorthorns, 18 bulls from 10 to 24 months old. 10 cows and heifers bred to our polled bull Oakwood Royal Leader, 10 open heifers. Large part of offering sired by Cumberland Boy.

40 Registered Durocs, 15 bred gilts, 10 open gilts, 10 fall boars and 1 spring herd boar.
All cattle T. B. and Abortion tested. Hogs cholera immunized. Write for catalog to

W. G. BUFFINGTON & SON, Owners
Geuda Springs, Kansas



Cool, Wet ROADS EASY ON TIRES



buy Firestone TIRES and Save

THERE are good reasons why so many farmers are equipping their automobiles, trucks and tractors with Firestone Tires NOW.

You get longer mileage—as there is very little wear in cool, wet weather.

You get extra safety protection—as thin, smooth, worn tires on wet roads are dangerous.

You save money—as rubber has advanced 150% and cotton 60%—tire prices will go higher.

Firestone Tires are **SAFETY PROTECTED** on the *inside* by the Firestone patented process of Gum-Dipping. Every fiber inside every high stretch cord is soaked in pure liquid rubber giving you greatest protection against blowouts.

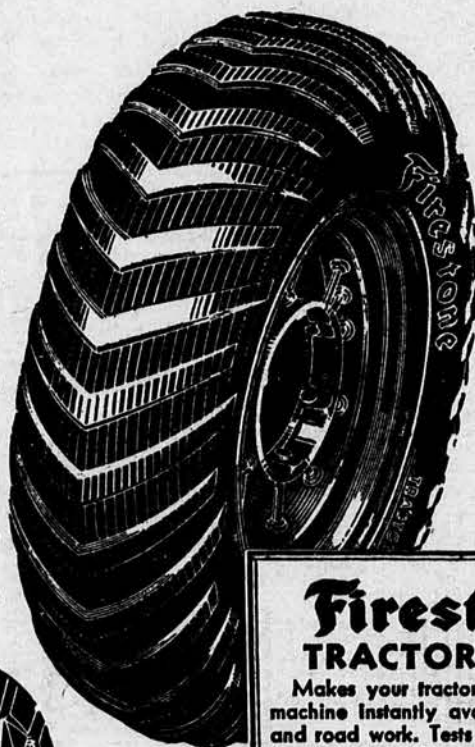


Firestone OLDFIELD TYPE TRUCK and BUS TIRES

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.



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

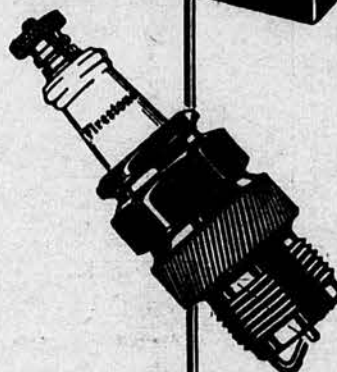
Other Sizes Proportionately Low



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

YOUR BATTERY TESTED FREE

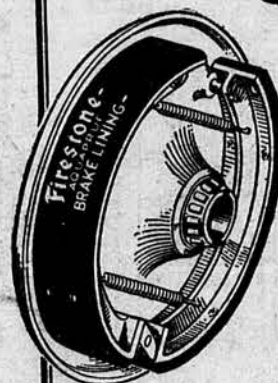
As Low As **\$5.75**
And Your Old Battery



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

FREE SPARK PLUG TEST

58¢ Each In Sets



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

BRAKES TESTED FREE

Firestone Brake Lining

As Low As **\$3.00** Per Set

Relining Charges Extra

Firestone Tires are **SAFETY PROTECTED** on the *outside* with big—deep blocks of tough live rubber that grip and hold the road in all kinds of weather.

Protect yourself and family and the lives of others by driving to the nearest Firestone Service Dealer or Service Store **TODAY**—and equip with Firestone Tires while prices are at their present low level.

• Listen to Lawrence Tibbett or Richard Crooks and Harvey Firestone, Jr., every Monday night—N. B. C. Network •