

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

We Could Soon Slip Back

HENRY A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture

THE time has come for those who believe that the balanced welfare of agriculture is essential to the general welfare to speak plainly about obstructionists. I am sure that most business men and consumers are friendly to the farmer, but there are certain small but powerful cliques which have steadily fought all efforts on the part of this government and preceding governments to extend even a modest aid to agriculture. Some of these obstructionists to the agricultural welfare, as it relates to the general welfare, hope and believe the recent AAA decision means the end of all effective governmental interest in the farm problem. Others are willing to buy the farmers off temporarily with unsound measures. A familiar method is to split the farm groups among themselves.

The gravity of the present situation is really made more ominous by the improvement since 1933. It may lull some of us into forgetting that basic problems remain unsolved. For it has always been the temporary and immediate favorable market situation which has made it difficult for farmers to prepare for and ward off the disasters of the future. Without in any way wishing to be an alarmist, I feel I might be candid with you and say that it would not take very long, given good weather, to return to the disorganization caused by the towering surpluses of 3 years ago.

With favorable weather and no acreage control it is quite possible that we may have this year a 16 million bale cotton crop, or even larger. Similarly as to corn, it is conceivable that without acreage control there will be planted 110 million acres which, if we have a favorable crop year, would give us fully 500 million bushels in excess of the demand by the present live-

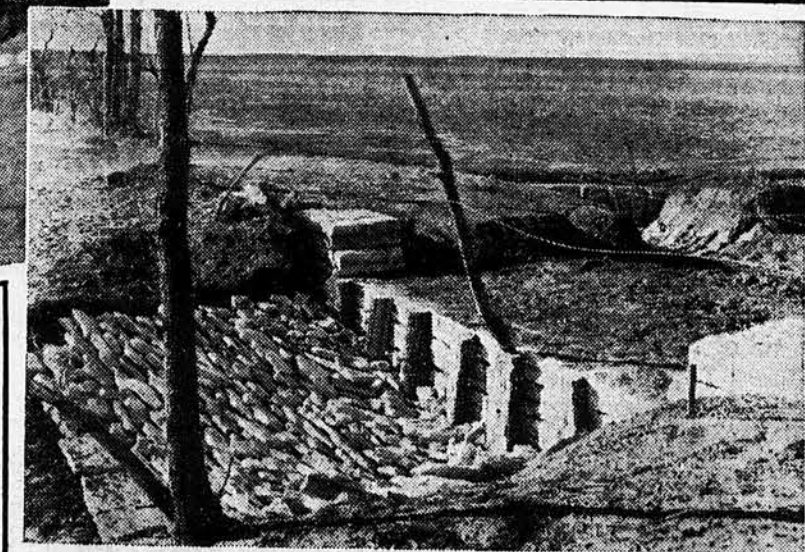
stock population and possible mill takings. In 1934, when I wrote about the possibility of no AAA in 1936, I suggested it might take 2 or 3 years in the absence of crop control to bring about a full return to surplus conditions. It is conceivable, however, that for certain crops a return to that depressed situation might come even more quickly than I suggested when I went on record in 1934. In the case of livestock and its products the situation, as is nearly always the case, lags a year or two after the disastrous price decline in the grain crops.

For the present, however, it is clear that in the cities of the great industrial and commercial areas of the East and the Pacific Coast, there is as yet far too little understanding of the true relationship of agricultural welfare to the general welfare. I am mentioning this situation because I think it is exceedingly important that in drawing up any new agricultural program we must be in a position sooner or later to convince the consuming population that our program is not merely for agricultural welfare but also in the interest of the general welfare. No agricultural program, I hope, will be sponsored which means scarcity to the consumer. We all recognize that a farm prosperity gained by a policy of domestic food scarcity, could not and should not be lasting. To stop shipping our soil fertility at bargain prices to foreign countries is one thing; to reduce production for domestic consumption is quite another. I hope, therefore, that all programs proposed recognize both the welfare of the consumer and the long time conservation of our soil.

We want our consumers abundantly taken care of but we do not want to plow an unduly high percentage of soil which washes and blows away and give the product of that soil away for practically nothing merely to satisfy certain special interests which profit by volume. These special interests would be delighted to give 6-cent cotton, 30-cent wheat, 5-cent lard, 8-cent tobacco to foreign nations. Their altruism is amazing as long as it is someone else's labor and soil fertility that is being given away.



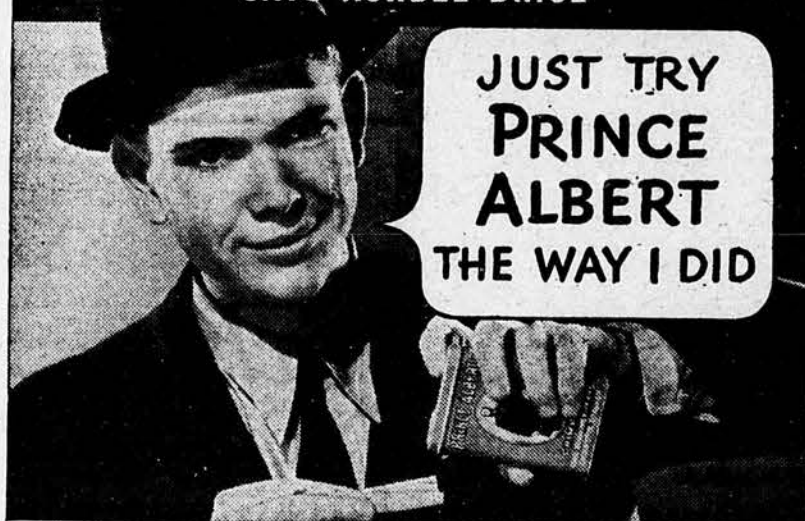
Two permanent check dams made from material found on many Kansas farms. The ends of the rock work are built well back into the banks. Posts which will last for several years are used to support the rock walls. Rough layers of rock below the dams will prevent water from cutting out under them and ruining the whole soil saving device. If banks are smoothed above the dam and are seeded to grass washing will be reduced to a low point.



February 1, 1936

**"IF IT'S A BETTER
'MAKIN'S' CIGARETTE THAT
YOU'RE LOOKING FOR—"**

SAYS ASHBEL BRICE



This is a half-tone "cut" made from a photo of Mr. Brice rolling a tasty "makin's" cigarette from Prince Albert.

**TO TRY IT WITHOUT RISKING
A PENNY—SEE OFFER!**

MONEY-BACK PLAN FOR TRYING PRINCE ALBERT

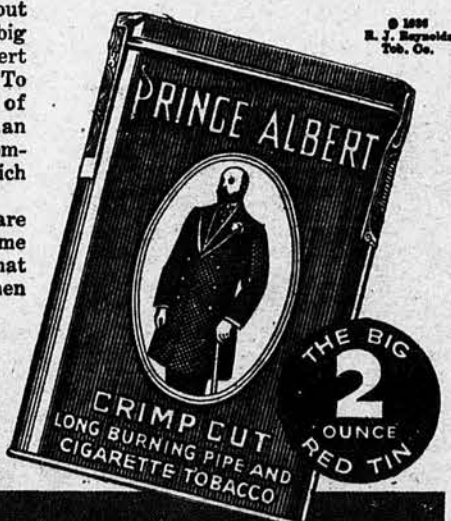
Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage. (Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

It's about three years now since Mr. Ashbel Brice, shown above, changed to Prince Albert for his roll-your-own cigarettes.

His rolling time has improved. He rolls a beautiful, firm "makin's" cigarette in 19 sec. And he's getting a lot more enjoyment out of his smoking. Looking back, he says: "Right off the bat I fell hard for that wonderful Prince Albert flavor. I've been a P. A. booster ever since. Prince Albert stays in the paper better, kind of nestles down in place, makes a tighter, firmer cigarette. "And you know how some rollin' tobaccos are strong? Well, P. A. uses a bite-remover process that takes out the 'bite.' Do you realize that the big red two-ounce tin of Prince Albert holds enough for 70 cigarettes? To me, that's a big point in favor of P. A., and I should think any man would figure the same way. My compliments to Prince Albert. It's rich and mellow—a real man's smoke."

Lots of roll-your-own smokers are expressing themselves along the same line as Mr. Brice. You can be sure that there's "something to it" when men agree like this.

**70 fine roll-your-own
cigarettes in every
2-oz. tin of Prince Albert**



PRINCE ALBERT
THE EASY-TO-ROLL JOY SMOKE

Generous Trial Offer: To get more men to try Prince Albert, we have worked out a remarkable proposition that strikes most men as eminently fair: We offer to refund the full purchase price, plus postage, if Prince Albert doesn't make good.

Experience shows that most men who try Prince Albert for rolling like it. They like the way it is cut—"crimp cut." They like its mildness and the flavor of choicer tobaccos. So we say, with confidence, start today with P. A. for rolling your own. Prince Albert spells solid comfort in a pipe too!

Wheat Is Getting a Real Test

TOO early to know the final effects of severe cold on Kansas wheat. Not much wheat in the western half of the state had any snow covering. However, wheat plants were vigorous in most sections and damage may be limited to a few counties of the Northwest. New varieties such as Tenmarq and Kawvale, which are less winter-hardy than Turkey and Kanred, will get a real test in northern counties. They have not been recommended for that section.

Corn growers have a problem ahead of them for next spring. With unlimited acreage and conditions favorable to a high yield, production next fall could be well above average. Considering limited numbers of livestock on hand to consume such a crop, this likely would force corn prices to a low level. However, said Vance Rucker, Kansas State College grain marketing specialist, there is small danger of a break in corn prices now.

Kansas Farmer's crop reporters say:

Brown—Lots of snow, last one drifted quite a bit, but covers the ground about everywhere. Surely will be good for wheat and grass. Many sales, prices good. At one sale, 3 teams brought \$500 or better, top was \$585. Much corn still to husk. Haven't heard of any baby chicks, but it won't be long. One neighbor had some pigs come on one of the coldest nights, he saved them by having the individual house banked with straw and an oil stove burning inside.—L. H. Shannon.

Brown—Cold weather delays all farm work. Farmers not much excited over the Supreme Court decision on the AAA. Much corn still in fields. Hay, \$10; eggs, 17c; cream, 29c; poultry, 12c to 15c.—E. E. Taylor.

Cloud—Wheat looks good. Doesn't look as if we'll have dust storms this year like we had last. Farmers busy cutting wood and taking care of stock. In this neighborhood, farmers who were rather opposed to the entire AAA program are the ones who are condemning the Supreme Court on its recent ruling.—Leo Paulsen.

Crawford—Cold and dry. Some large sales, prices good. Horse and cattle prices fair. Eggs, 16c; cream, 29c; hogs, \$9.50.—J. H. Crawford.

Douglas—Rock is being hauled from quarries and piled along county roads in readiness for crushing when weather moderates. There is good demand for sorghum for table use and baking; since less sorghum than usual has been made in this county, some has been brought in from Arkansas. Some butchering. Hominy has been made in several homes, altho this year's soft corn has not been very good for that purpose.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Franklin—Plenty of moisture. Wheat doesn't look the best in the world since our 2 below zero weather. Still have some corn in the field. I saved a nice little bunch of high corn. Cattle are not selling quite so high except dairy cows. Eggs scarce and plenty cheap. Some weanling horse colts sell from \$55 to \$75. Big demand for wood and coal miners can't get coal out rapidly enough. Apples now are of poor quality and high, considering the kind. Plenty of sales. Wheat, 98c; corn, 60c; oats, 28c; kafir, \$1.00; butterfat, 26c to 29c; eggs, 18c; hens, 12c to 15c; old roosters, 8c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Geary—Even with severe cold weather, livestock is not suffering as there is plenty of rough feed. Farmers very bitter over AAA ruling, especially in regards to return of the impounded taxes, as they think it is just plain crookedness for processors to pocket this money which the consumer and producer paid.—L. J. Hoover.

Gove and Sheridan—Wheat pasture getting short due to freezing down. Wheat in general not suffering badly for lack of moisture, but a good rain or snow would be good for it, altho not so good for stock due to scarcity of feed. Those pasturing heavily with sheep may start their fields blowing. Fair ice weather. Community sales bringing fair prices. Livestock looking fair. A few stock buyers at present.—John I. Aldrich.

Jefferson—Indications for best crop season in years. Plenty of snow. Some horses dying in stalk fields. Cattle doing well despite cold. Few hogs in the country. Hens not doing so well. Milk cows doing a good job where sheltered from the cold.—J. B. Schenck.

Jewell—Subsoil contains plenty of moisture. Enough feed that is in good condition, many farmers will have more than they need. Soil Erosion Service getting ready to plant trees. Many public sales, prices good. Strong demand for horses and used tractors. Many busy cutting wood, much timber killed by drouth. Last year rainfall was 30 inches but we had almost a complete failure of grain, average rainfall 22 inches for this county. Eggs, 17c; cream, 31c; corn, 75c; oats, 40c; barley, 55c.—Lester Broyles.

Kiowa—Butchering is in full swing, both beef and pork. Hogs scarce and in good demand. Quite a few sales. Farmers still husking corn, but it is too soft and green to bin. Corn, 65c; maize, 50c; bran, 95c cwt.; spuds, \$1.50 cwt.; flour, \$1.50 for 48 lbs.; eggs, 17c; cream, 30c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Leavenworth—Many of us very glad for the Supreme Court's decision on the AAA; never did think it right. When we live right will be blessed with better crops and all stock and mankind will have plenty to supply daily needs. People have prospered living in accord to the constitution. Not many eggs but price low.—Mrs. Ray Long-acre.

Lane—More ice houses than usual filled with from 5 to 8 inches of ice. Not much snow yet. Wheat still in good condition. Cattle look well, horses in big demand.—A. R. Bentley.

Lyon—Cold wave with little snow hard on late seeded wheat and on stock not well sheltered. Around zero for two days and two nights. It takes much coal and wood.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Extreme cold weather not beneficial to wheat. Presence of Hessian fly has been reported by a few farmers but the amount of damage has not been learned. Most farmers busy getting fuel ready.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—We had a 6-inch snow. Lambing time is here, several farmers already have young lambs. Lots of public sales and moving going on. Flour has dropped in price but bread still 10 cents a loaf. Lots of tractors being purchased. Good demand for mule colts. Stock pigs scarce, hogs in strong demand. Corn, 35c to 65c; wheat, 90c; eggs, 20c; cream, 30c; millet seed, 50c.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Too cold for the growing, uncovered wheat, which is not looking so good; also hard on livestock. Considerable plowing done before recent freeze. Many think they would have been better off without the AAA if the processing tax is to go back to processors. Good horses, mules and dairy cows in demand. Farm implements and livestock bring good prices at public sales. Many fields of oats will be seeded this month with favorable weather. Greater demand than ever for wood and coal. Some farms changing hands at very reasonable prices. A few tenants moving. Prairie hay reasonable, \$4 to \$6 a ton. Wheat, 93c; corn, 70c; bran, \$1; mill run, \$1.15; eggs, 17c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—About 3 inches of snow recently fell without wind. A fair prospect for some wheat this season if we get spring moisture. Stock doing very well as feed is more plentiful than a year ago and of much better quality. Prices of cream and eggs are not very high.—James McMill.

Norton—Not much moisture, lots of idle men, farmers hard hit. Wheat still alive. Plenty of feed, all livestock high. Wheat, \$1.02; corn, 60c; cream, 30c; eggs, 15c; hens, heavy, 14c; light, 11c.—Marion Glenn.

Osborne—Farmers trying to locate seed for spring crops. Sudan quoted quite cheap while other grains are high. Butchering and wood cutting two big jobs on most farms now. Community sales continue to draw stock and buyers. Young cattle selling too high for present unsettled conditions. Price of eggs and cream coming down. Present indications are that more corn will be planted this spring. Last year was another bad year on trees, and a great many died. Elms and cottonwoods were the hardest hit.—Niles C. Endsley.

Rawlins—Had about 2 inches of snow, blew some but not badly, we need more moisture for our ground and winter wheat, very little moisture this winter so far. Corn about all picked, was not much of a crop. Stock nearly all going thru the sale rings and bringing good prices. Young cattle from 5c to 8c, depending on quality and kind. Hogs, 9c to 10c; cream, 34c; hens, heavy, 15c; light hens, 11c.—J. A. Kelley.

Rooks—If the AAA moral obligation is not carried out, many farmers will be hard hit in putting out spring crops. Growing wheat still looking good. Have a limited amount of seed corn to sell. Well pleased with our county agent's work. Eggs, 15c; cream, 30c; bran, 94c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Little snow thus far this winter, so we are not very well supplied with moisture. There is sufficient moisture in the topsoil for present needs, but subsoil is very dry. Winter wheat is in fair condition but too short to provide much pasture. Stock generally thin and roughage is getting quite scarce; much already has been trucked in.—William Crotinger.

Smith—Several nice little snows, wheat green but not much pasture. Plenty of feed including corn in north part of county, most corn soft. Cattle doing well. Hogs scarce. Several public sales and price good. Working wood and cleaning up for spring work. Hogs, \$9.55; corn, 60c; cream, 30c; eggs, 18c.—Harry Saunders.

Sumner—No snow at present. More improvements on farms being done earlier than usual. Eggs plentiful and cheap. Very few farms changing hands. Community sales drawing good crowds. Cattle and hogs bring better prices than horses. Prospects for wheat good. Many disappointed with prices; all prices on farm products lower here.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Trego—Snow light and of no benefit to wheat. Daily weather broadcast given by Mr. Flora over WIBW, the Capper Publications station, Topeka, is worth a lot to farmers and is eagerly awaited by a good many we know. Wells in North Trego producing oil which is being trucked to pipe line at Gorham. A few windy days show some fields blowing again, need top moisture before March winds arrive.—Ella M. Whisler.

Wilson—Wheat in this locality pastured heavily, but none winter-killed yet. Very little fall plowing done for oats. Many farmers figuring on planting all small grain and no row crop. Cattle at local sales selling above market. A lot of prairie hay to sell and demand slow. Eggs, 18c; cream, 30c; corn, 65c; oats, 35c; prairie hay, \$5 to \$6.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Wyandotte—Farm Bureau annual meeting held at Bonner Springs with fairly large number in attendance. Some straw being baled and sold. Work started on state lake in central part of county, employing several hundred relief men. Fodder and sorghums have kept extra well and livestock clean up every bit of this feed. Alfalfa hay rather slow sale. Most butchering has been done. Wheat does not look good due to small growth it made last fall, and too much wet weather; freezes have been hard on wheat.—Warren Scott.

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A. L. NICHOLS,
Editorial Director

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Editor

RAYMOND H. GILKESON,
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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
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Seventy-Fourth Year, No. 3 * *

February 1, 1936

Every Other Saturday—1 Yr., 50c; 3 Yrs., \$1

Every Acre Earned More When Crops Were Fed

TUDOR CHARLES

FERTILIZER paid \$5.25 in crops for every \$2 spent on Jefferson county farms last year.

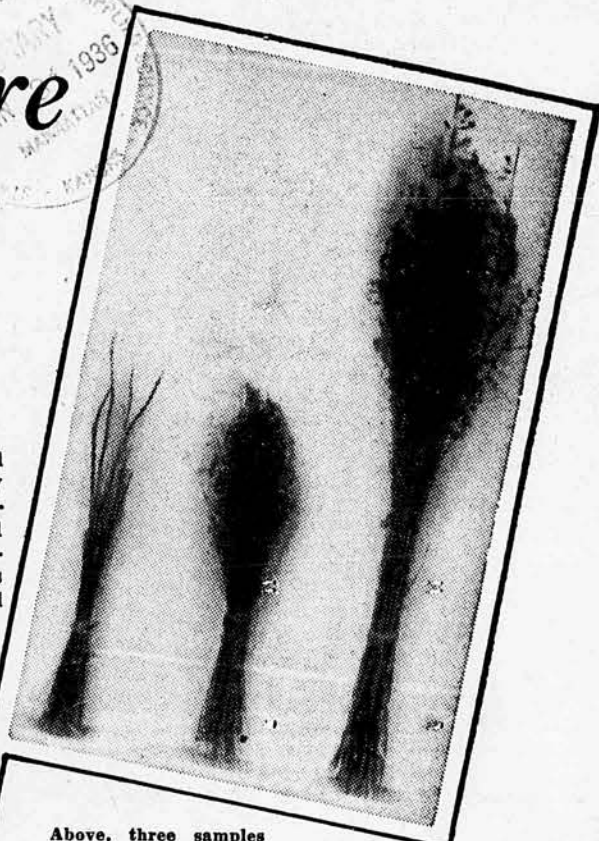
Eighteen farmers proved it. Using phosphate fertilizer on their oats, they raised average yields of 36.1 bushels to the acre. The average for the county was placed at 18.6 bushels. Total cost of applying commercial fertilizer on these farms was \$2 an acre. With oats at 30 cents the increase of 17.5 bushels was worth \$5.25. Profit from fertilizer was \$3.25 an acre. Much of the crop producing ability of the treble-phosphate used, will be carried over to 1936 crops. Forty-five pounds of the fertilizer were applied to the acre.

Commercial fertilizer has returned \$3 for each \$1 spent for it on the farms of two large land owners in Eastern Kansas. Tenants on these farms are encouraged to use fertilizers, by seeing results on other farms. The initial step is left up to them. In most cases the land owner provides cash to buy the fertilizer and a fertilizer drill to put it on. When the crop is harvested the farmer and the landlord stand their relative shares of the expense, based on the crop division. If the crop fails, due to drouth, flood or

It causes a heavy early-season growth which will "fire" unless mid-summer weather is unusually favorable. R. I. Throckmorton, Kansas State College, believes the big moisture supply in our soil this spring will make phosphorus particularly beneficial for new alfalfa and clover. Phosphorus is the only plant food likely to be lacking for good



Above, seeding alfalfa on Fall river bottom, C. A. Seirman farm, Fredonia, where fertilizer hasn't been necessary. Legumes will replace all the nitrogen needed in this soil. At left, an example of what lime will do for Sweet clover, where it would scarcely grow before. This has been the experience of farmers in every county in Eastern Kansas. Sweet clover uses much lime.



Above, three samples of Sweet clover on September 10, from the Fred Kidd farm, Fredonia: Left, dead stubs from check plot which received no treatment. Center, clover made 1,400 pounds to the acre on soil with 300 pounds of lime drilled at seeding. Right, the yield was 2,700 pounds when 300 pounds of lime and 60 pounds of 43 per cent phosphate were used. Nearly double for fertilizer.

legume growth, altho lime often is needed. Alfalfa and Sweet clover need lots of lime. Red clover doesn't require so much.

Heavy weed growth on some upland fields last summer used plant food which will be needed for oats. Mr. Throckmorton said. These fields can well be treated with around 40 pounds of treble-phosphate or 125 pounds of super-phosphate for oats. The best way to put it on is with a fertilizer attachment to the grain drill. Some of the upland soils which have been heavily cropped are low in nitrogen, too, Mr. Throckmorton observed. These need ammoniated-phosphate to produce a profitable yield of oats.

Frank Ungeheuer, Centerville, fertilized part of his oats last spring. They made 42 bushels to the acre, while on other land right alongside the yield was only 20 bushels. The common rate of application in Linn county is 125 pounds of 16 per cent super-phosphate. At prices a year ago this cost \$1.50 an acre, said W. J. Daly, county agent. The usual increase in oats has been 10 to 20 bushels an acre; for wheat, 8 bushels. More fertilizer than usual was used on wheat in Linn county last fall, about one third of the total acreage being treated. The cost was \$1.40 an acre. An increased yield of 8 bushels ought to pay well. Lack of fertilizer (Continued on Page 19)

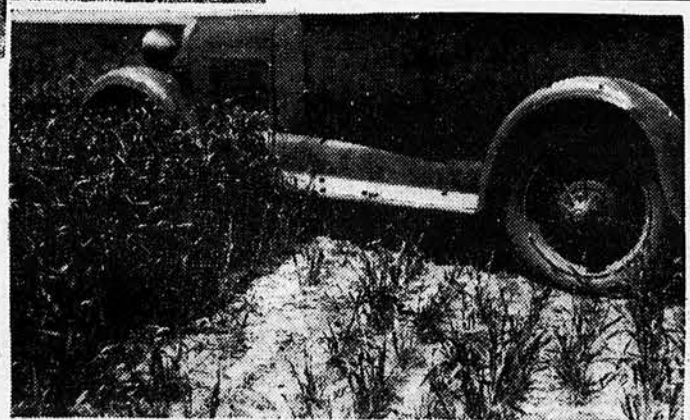
some other natural cause with which farmers are so well acquainted, the landlord usually marks off the cost of the fertilizer. One of the farm managers handling farms said they had found they could afford to gamble this way. Once a man uses fertilizer successfully he usually becomes a regular "practitioner," because it pays in crop yields at harvest.

Farmers have found fertilizer a profit-maker on many soils and a number of crops, but it can be used unwisely. If, for example, you are considering using commercial fertilizer and are unfamiliar with it, be sure the land needs it, that you use it on the right crop, that you apply the proper amount to get surest returns, and put it on the right way. Even farmers who have been growing more profitable crops with fertilizer for years, find they learn new things each season. The Kansas Experiment Station, at Manhattan, and the county agent are sure sources of good advice. Maybe a neighbor can tell you some worthwhile experiences.

Oats, wheat, alfalfa and clover, and grasses use phosphorus, our common Kansas fertilizer, with greatest returns. It hastens maturity, which often is the difference between a good yield and a poor one, when late June brings hot winds. J. W. Barker, Hillsdale, said he has found fertilizer the "greatest crop insurance a farmer can use." Corn has not always been successfully fertilized on Kansas farms.



Above, Dale Engler, Shawnee county, standing in a grass and clover mixture which grew knee-high by mid-summer with the aid of ammoniated-phosphate on a washed hillside. Right, tall wheat was treated with phosphorus. Spindly plants are on unfertilized soil. This is an Allen county wheat field between J. R. Andras and A. B. Dick pastures. Fertilizer is the difference between a crop and no crop at all on same soils. If a soil gets plenty of moisture and has the right kind of texture, plant food will make it produce.



Abandons "Transaction Tax" Idea

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

I HAD expected to devote this page this issue to a discussion of the Townsend plan, dividing the entire space with the Rev. O. N. Roth, of Wichita, who, I understand, is the head of the Townsend organization in that city. I told him it would be necessary to get his copy in not later than Monday, January 20. He agreed to this but for some reason has failed to send it. However, I have a letter from Fort Scott, which I publish in place of the article expected from Mr. Roth.

T. A. McNeal, Editor
Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze
Topeka, Kansas
Dear Sir:

Your passing comment of January 4, 1936, in Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze on the Townsend plan has been read before our Townsend club of some 200 members in Fort Scott, Kan., and very carefully studied. All its contents thoroly digested by our group.

We find in this passing comment that you try to tell what the plan is, how many would be eligible and how it would work. You seem to think this would be just another tax saddled upon the taxes now existing and that it ultimately would be paid by the consumer, which you assume to term as the "goat."

In reading your comment, Mr. McNeal, we find that you do not understand the Townsend plan and the number which would be eligible or its plan of working in any sense of the word. Because the plan does not propose a sales tax but a simple transaction tax which would not in any way be passed on to the consumer. Your estimate of 14 million eligible to receive the money under this plan was exaggerated in your comment by at least 6 million.

If you really are honest and seeking to know what this plan really is, just figure for yourself what 2 per cent of the transactions of 1934 which were 1,300 billion, which would make a total of 26 billion dollars derived in tax basing on 1934 transactions.

The pension of 8 million aged people 60 years or older for 1 year would amount to about 18 billions of dollars, which would leave 8 billion dollars to apply on balancing the budget. We claim in spending this \$200 each month, as the plan provides, would put money in circulation and create a buying power such as the U. S. never knew before.

This would put everyone to work, open the channels of every industry and bring about a permanent and lasting recovery. This also would save the billions of dollars spent for charitable work as it is carried on today. Seventy-five per cent of the money spent in prosecution of crime could be saved and all government pensions now paid to soldiers 60 years or older could be saved, which in our mind clearly indicates there could be a saving of at least 18 billions of dollars which is now being spent and that added to the 8 billion, difference between collection of transaction tax and the expenditures for the pension paid the 8 million eligibles, would leave 26 billion of dollars to apply on the national debt.

There is no question but what within 5 years the entire national debt could be eliminated and taxes reduced at least 50 per cent, besides all this, Mr. McNeal, our citizens all would be living on a higher standard and have and enjoy the blessings of our great America of which God intended they should do.

This would be no hardship on anyone, rich or poor, and a blessing to all. Would you be in favor of such a plan?

Kindly publish this in your paper with the names of the club members hereunto attached.

Yours truly,
HUGH COYAN,
J. L. GUINN,
President of Townsend Club No. 2
N. A. CRAYS,
Secretary, No. 2
G. N. KAYLOR,
Vice Chairman
E. S. BOLLINGER.

In addition to the names here published there are, on another sheet, 59 names, I presume of members.

Let me comment a moment on the criticism of my estimate of the number of persons who would be eligible to receive the pensions. These, I may say, are not MY figures. They are arrived at by taking the sum of the age groups as given in the 1930 Census, and deducting the number of the group from 55 to 65 who would die between 55 and 60, according to the life expectancy tables used by all the insurance companies, and I might say that insurance companies are not in the habit of under-estimating the death rate of people of given ages.

Now according to these Census estimates there are now in the United States something more than 14 million persons of 60 and over. But why should the advocates of the Townsend plan object to the

14 million figure? As they figure it the transaction tax would be no burden, but on the contrary would, to quote from the communication, "be no hardship on anyone, rich or poor, and a blessing to all."

Now then, if the payment of 19,200 million dollars to 8 million pensioners would "be no hardship to anyone, rich or poor, and a blessing to all," it would be a far greater blessing if pensions amounting to 33,600 million dollars per annum were distributed to 14 million.

There is, however, this "fly in the ointment." Advocates of this plan can't get rid of the word "tax." They say it is not a sales tax but a "simple transaction tax which would not in any way be passed on to the consumer."

You say this "simple transaction tax would not in any way be passed on to the consumer." Just who would pay it then? Certainly, according to your figures, altho where you get them is not at all clear, some 18 billion dollars must be paid by somebody. It cannot be gathered out of the air. It cannot be made out of nothing. It is an axiom

Our Highway Toll

ED BLAIR

WISH to kill 'em? Buy a car
With the gew-gaws, all that are,
Made for speed so you can pass
Any body burning gas!
Maybe, going up a hill,
Car ahead seems standing still
Making fifty! why not pass?
So you do it but alas!
Meet another, room for two
Three cars piled because of you.
And to even up the score
Funerals, maybe three or four!
Or a blowout, driving fast
To some drivers is the last.
Nations war with far less toll
Than our highways as we roll
Into ditches dodging brothers
Or head-on while killing others.
Wish to get killed as you plod?
On the wrong side you should trod;
Or, with buggy and no light
On the right side, sure you're right.
Till a flash from car ahead
Blinds the rear car and you're dead!
Are our minds just petrified?
Eyes no good, though open wide?

that the thing created cannot be greater than its creator. Before 18 billion dollars or 26 billion dollars, which you mention later, can be collected, somebody must produce it. But I have noticed this matter of producing the wealth from which this 18 billion dollars or 26 billion dollars is to be collected is not regarded as of sufficient consequence even to be mentioned. "If you really are honest," continue these gentlemen "and seeking to know what this plan really is, just figure for yourself what 2 per cent of the transactions of 1934, which were 1,300 billion, which would make a total of 26 billion dollars derived in tax basing on 1934 transactions."

The last Townsend advocate who wrote me concerning the volume of transactions for 1934, said they amounted to 1,200 billion dollars. I see you have raised the estimate 100 billions, but then what is a mere trifle of 100 billions when we are talking in trillions?

I do not know how either figure was arrived at. My opinion is that nobody knows what the total volume of transactions is. There are millions of transactions of which no record is kept. I will venture the opinion that not a single one of the 64 gentlemen who signed this letter and the other sheet which accompanied it, has kept a record of all of his transactions. He may know how much he paid out for groceries and clothing and how much he received in the way of sale of produce or wages, but he bought his groceries at many different times during the year in all probability, and did not keep a record of each transaction. However, if we get the Townsend plan these gentlemen will know more about business transactions than they do now. Every time they buy a dollar's worth of groceries they will know that they have to pay a transaction tax of 2 per cent, but it may take them a little while to realize that they not only pay that 2 per cent but at least half a dozen other transaction taxes.

For example, suppose it is a dollar's worth of sugar. The transaction tax starts when the beet

raiser buys the seed. There would be another transaction tax when he paid the Mexican hand to cultivate the beets; another transaction tax when he delivers the beets to the mill and received his check for the crop. There would be another tax when the mill delivered the refined sugar to the wholesale house; another when the house sold to the retailer, and finally when the retail grocer sold the sugar to, say Mr. Coyan, who would pay, not only the 2 per cent on his dollar's worth of sugar, but all the other transaction taxes that have accumulated up to that time. Now if it offends Mr. Coyan to call him the goat I am willing that he intimate the kind of animal he would like to be compared to—I aim to please, if possible.

If 26 billion dollars are collected from transaction taxes in a year it is just as certain that it must come from wealth produced by somebody as anything can be. The total wealth produced annually by the people of the United States is supposed to be represented by the total gross income of all the people of the United States from whatever source that may be derived. While in my opinion the reported gross income of the people of the United States does not accurately measure the wealth produced, because a good deal of that income was derived from speculation and not wealth, it is the only estimate we have of wealth production. Now please do not confuse net income with gross income. Net income is pretty accurately shown in the income tax returns and represents the incomes of persons and corporations after all permissible deductions are made. Gross income includes all kinds of income from all classes.

The Department of Commerce has issued a statement showing the gross income of all the people of the United States from 1929 down to the present. The highest annual gross income was reported in 1929, and was a little more than 83 billion dollars. There is no doubt that a very large per cent of that was purely speculative and not real wealth. The depression caused the collapse of a great deal of this speculative income so that in 1932 the gross annual income was about 39 billion dollars. It now is about 50 billion dollars and considerable of that is speculative. If 26 billion dollars are collected annually by any kind of taxes, transaction or otherwise, they must be collected from the gross income, the gross wealth produced during the year by the people of the United States; there can be no other source from which the money can come. More than 50 cents out of every dollar produced would go to pay these transaction taxes.

Now 8 million people constitute just about one-sixteenth of the total population of the United States. If under the operation of the Townsend plan that one-sixteenth are paid 19,200 million dollars, it means that fifteen-sixteenths of the people of the United States will contribute about 40 per cent of their gross income to the other one-sixteenth who earn nothing at all.

If there is a skilled workman who is so industrious and so fortunate that he earns \$5 for every working day in the year, including holidays, he will have a gross income of \$1,565 for the entire year. Under the transaction tax proposed by the Townsend plan which is to yield, according to these Fort Scott gentlemen, 26 billion dollars a year, this well-paid workman will have to give up in transaction taxes half of his entire earnings and hand them over to some man who happens to have passed 60, but who probably never has earned \$50 a month in his life and who suddenly finds that by being idle he can enjoy an income of \$200 a month.

I hold no brief for Upton Sinclair. I think he is an honest and sincere man and a brilliant writer, but his EPIC plan seems to me impractical. But I do think he has sized up the Townsend plan about as clearly as anyone. In his National Epic News of January 20, I find the following which I commend, gentlemen, to your consideration:

"I will tell you what I think is going to happen to the Townsend plan. It is going to ball up our political affairs for a while. Since it is a plan, the absurdity of which is apparent to every economist, and it can be proved to any person who understands money affairs, the Townsend structure is a building upon foundations of water. It will win the support of those politicians who are willing to promise anything in order to get elected. It will defeat true and sincere progressives. It cannot possibly be jammed thru Congress, because the ill results would be so apparent in advance."

The Townsend plan as advocated by these Fort Scott club members is as chimerical and impossible a dream as ever emanated from man's brain.

Since writing the foregoing article replying to the letter from my Fort Scott readers, the word comes that Dr. Townsend has himself abandoned the transaction tax idea, and now is figuring on some other way of financing his plan.

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

Farm Matters as I See Them

Farm Program Meets Trouble

THE new farm program to replace the AAA was almost ready for Congress. It was in the hands of the agricultural committees of both House and Senate. Then serious doubts again arose. In Senators McNary and Norris the Senate committee has two good constitutional lawyers. Both declared the new program clearly unconstitutional under the Supreme Court's ruling that agriculture is a "purely local activity," not a national industry. So another or amended plan, becomes necessary.

This may mean shifting the responsibility for the farm plan from the Federal Government to the states. The Government would finance it by Federal grants in the way it distributes road funds. That probably would result in 48 little farm plans, each a local enterprise, but all having the same provisions, instead of one directed from Washington.

At least it would be constitutional. But as it would require enabling legislation from each of the states, such a farm program could not be put in operation this year.

In the meantime not to find some temporarily effective measure for protecting agriculture from going thru another of those so-called "liquidations" of piled up surpluses, or to postpone action until such surpluses have accumulated, would in my judgment be a criminal dereliction of duty on the part of Congress. It will take years to restore our foreign markets.

The proposed farm program is the Bankhead program. It is virtually identical with the Jones bill in the House. Both are enlargements of the soil erosion act of 1935, providing benefit payments for planting soil-holding and fertility-improving, non-commercial crops on tillable land withdrawn from cash-crop production. Added to this is the domestic allotment plan of paying benefits on percentages of the chief products grown for U. S. consumption.

It looks now as if we are in for a hard, prolonged fight. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to find language that will get around the Supreme Court's decision. Congress must be reasonably sure of its ground this time.

Another tax scheme also will have to be provided to finance the change of plan. One for increasing general revenue, instead of for a directly specific purpose.

It still is my opinion that a permanent program should be found at this session of Congress, campaign or no campaign. Also that it should include government support and facilities for improving and strengthening co-operative marketing. Distribution and disposal of surpluses

are as important as attempting to prevent them. Surpluses are bound to occur in years of normal production despite control measures. The new program should provide crop insurance. And the Senate should be given power to pass on all reciprocal trade agreements with other countries to be certain that the American market shall be preserved for American farmers. I am willing to stay in Washington for this purpose, campaign year or no campaign year. And I just as firmly believe Congress should stay here and do its duty by agriculture and by the country when both were never in greater need of it.

I do feel certain that Congress will make an appropriation to pay in full the farmers who in good faith signed government contracts to control their 1935 acreages. Unless the administration blocks such action, the appropriation will include those winter wheat farmers who planted wheat last fall in compliance with the reduction agreed on with the Secretary of Agriculture. They are just as much entitled to their benefits. The House already has given its approval.

Canadian Pork Coming In

FEWER and fewer of our farm products are being shipped out of the country, if we except cotton which has a war demand. But with scant exceptions more foreign farm products are being shipped in.

In 11 months last year, before our new trade pact with Canada let down the tariff bars on some of Canada's farm products, Canada sold these quantities of livestock and meat products in our markets. Note the comparison with the preceding year as made by the National Provisioner:

	11 Months 1935	11 Months 1934
Cattle, number	100,830	4,960
Calves, number	20,155	220
Hogs, number	10,217	1,008
Sheep, number	1,991	1,392
Beef, pounds	5,755,300	173,400
Bacon, pounds	362,900	316,500
Pork, pounds	3,629,200	137,600
Mutton and lamb, pounds	13,500	31,100
Canned Meat, pounds	1,824	2,406
Lard, pounds	700
Lard compound, pounds	557,600	67,100

Just the other day, December 27, 20 cars of pork—green Canadian bellies—were sold to buyers on the Chicago market, the Provisioner reports. Prices were understood to be $\frac{1}{4}$ c under the home market. A shipment of 1,000 head of Canadian cattle, 51 carloads, was received at South St. Paul and Chicago.

That same week 31 cargoes or shipments of meat products were received at the port of New York.

The Brazilian deal which went into effect January 1, the same day as the Canadian agree-

ment, also is not favorable to the American farmer.

It may be said that the inflow of some of these products is not alarming compared with the total amount of our own production. But it does not take much to affect price levels in American markets. And the terms of the new trade pacts are freely extended by the favored-nation clause to all favored nations. Which means this competition is bound to grow if not checked, altho what this country needs most of all is 32 million farm folks who are prospering instead of merely getting by.

I am against such trade agreements and am trying to block them. These trade pacts do not have to have the O. K. of the Senate as treaties do. To bring the matter before Congress, a proposal will probably be made by the Senate to repeal the reciprocal trade agreement law enacted 2 years ago. Then the effort will be to bring it to a vote and repeal it, and that will depend largely on which side the administration takes.

Drive Against Market Bill

THE grain exchanges are staging a drive on Congress to prevent the passage of the Capper-Jones commodities exchange bill at this session of Congress. This is the new and stronger anti-gambling market bill. With a good crop year in sight and the AAA out of the way, all those who "play the market" look for a big revival of speculating fever and short selling. They want to turn the market into a poker game.

This new anti-gambling bill passed the House last session and was favorably reported to the Senate committee on agriculture. It is now on the Senate calendar in position to reach a vote before this session adjourns.

For days I have been flooded with telegrams, as have other senators, from members of boards of trade and similar grain dealers, urging the bill be sent back to committee for further hearings. That would mean a prolonged relishing of all the old arguments and a delay that probably would prevent a vote at this session. Which would mean the death of the bill, and that is the object of the move.

After fighting 17 years for honest grain markets and adequate regulation of trading in futures on grain exchanges, neither I nor the farm organizations, all of which are with me in this fight, are for losing any possible opportunity of getting this law enacted. But I want you to know that we have a very shrewd enemy fighting us who is not overlooking any bets.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Corn Draws a Smaller Loan

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$12.00	\$10.50	\$11.25
Hogs	10.25	9.40	7.75
Lambs	10.60	11.00	8.60
Hens, Heavy	.18	.19	.16
Eggs, Firsts	.22	.21	.25
Butterfat	.32	.32	.34
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.20	.99
Corn, Yellow	.66	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$.92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$.30 $\frac{1}{2}$.59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley	.50	.50	.91
Alfalfa, Baled	18.00	17.00	24.00
Prairie	9.00	9.00	19.00

ENOUGH corn was raised in Kansas last year to make the market a live subject most places now. Prices turned weaker about the middle of January with heavier marketing and slow inquiry from feeders and industrial buyers. Growers were selling more freely too, influenced by uncertainty as to corn loan develop-

ments. The Commodity Credit Corporation has actually reduced the loan figure of 45 cents by raising the bushel figure from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cubic feet. This was due to poor quality and also the dropping of AAA contracts, R. F. C. officials said. About 21 million bushels of corn are under seal on farms with a loan value of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars.

The domestic disappearance of corn for the first 3 months of this winter's feeding season was only about 75 per cent of the 5-year average, 1929-33. Cold winter weather has been a big help to farmers with soft corn on hand. No spoilage takes place when the thermometer stands at zero, and the ears will grind or shell for feeding with no trouble.

May Be Better for Hogs

Soft corn has a reputation of falling short as a fattening feed for cattle, some feeders believing it is somewhat better for hogs. However, some Kansas cattle have been doing exceptionally well on it so far this winter. Feeders have fed unsparingly, in most cases out of necessity, as soft corn was difficult to keep from spoiling until late in December. Farmers who held cows and heifers and have fattened them with what

feed they had available this winter, have been "getting away good" compared to some departments of the cattle market. Farmers with butcher cattle to sell probably represent the largest group of Kansas feeders this year, since many carried over cows and heifers the last 2 years and only this last fall had a surplus of feed for putting the market end in butcher condition.

What Cattle Market Promises

Bearish news never is popular, with farmers or market reporters either. But the spring market for fat cattle promises to be lower. Stocker cattle may hold their own and even enjoy the usual brisk April demand, and cows and low-grade heifers normally profit by this trend. Better grades of cattle are expected to be in big supply with lower prices. Many farmers will make a good thing of their feeding, however, because rough feed and soft corn is worth little unless used. Farmers who have cattle which can be sold as stockers in the spring and whose feed supply is roughage, will do well to use that feed and end up in April or May with a 50 to 100-pound gain to the head from it, than to feed large amounts of grain even if the cost is low. Stocker and killing cattle prices may rub against each other by spring. Stocker cattle have the advantage in April because they can go to market or go on feed for fall.

A Pick-up in Eggs

Laying hens were showing high production at the beginning of the year, the De-

Market Barometer

- Cattle—Those ready should go soon.
- Hogs—Good demand for breeding stock.
- Lambs—Steady on fat lambs with a rise expected in late March.
- Wheat—Not much change in situation.
- Corn—Small danger of a break. Buying corn on a hand-to-mouth basis is pretty safe, too.
- Dairying—Good demand at high prices. No immediate prospects of higher butterfat.
- Poultry and Eggs—Increased laying will help offset lower egg prices.

partment of Agriculture reports. More eggs were being laid for each 100 hens than for the last 3 years. The farm flock average was 19 eggs to every 100 hens and pullets. Total production of eggs on January 1, was about 16 per cent more than the "very small" production a year before, and exactly equal to the 5-year average. The average number of hens and pullets of laying age in the flocks of crop reporters all over the country was 80.6 at the beginning of 1936, compared with 78.3 a year before, and the 5-year average of 89.9 hens and pullets.

Enough Extra to Pay the Taxes

With a Better Bull, Full Silo and Fewer Hog Bruises

GEORGE F. JORDAN

ONE lesson learned, seemingly for all time, is that whether in the dairy or beef business, a good bull still is half the herd. Men have remarked that perhaps a good bull is more than half the herd, but generally this is disputed by the better breeders, who insist they and their management make up the other half. Usually there is no good reason to dispute this equal division of responsibility. An owner ought to be fully as valuable as his bull, and the degree of success that attends many herds, as well as the failure which attends others, seems to point to the fact that both owner and bull may reasonably share the glories.

Lost \$22.50 to the Cow

Some figures on the importance of dairy bulls recently have been published by the Department of Agriculture, showing the results from the use of 52 bulls. In half the herds where these bulls were used the daughters produced less than their dams. In the remainder, the daughters produced more than their dams. In short, the dairymen who used bulls that lowered production suffered an average loss of 75 pounds of butterfat a year for each daughter raised. With butterfat at 30 cents a pound, the potential loss was \$22.50 a year on each cow.

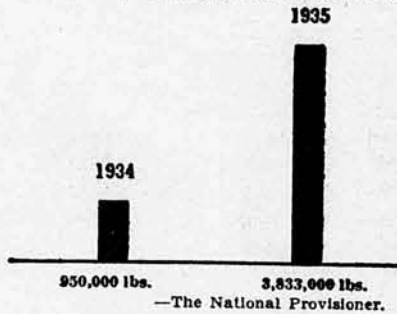
The average number of daughters sired by the bulls in the herds where these records were made, was 12 yearly, and multiplying this by the loss on each, the potential value of a good bull was shown to be about \$270 annually. You can buy a mighty good dairy bull calf for that amount of money, or even less. Moreover, the poor bull will eat as much and require as much care as the good bull. There are any number of Kansas dairymen now who would find elimination of this loss more than enough to pay taxes, and perhaps some feed.

Silage Has Come to Stay

Most of us can remember the campaigns of 20 years ago for the erection of silos. And we are equally aware of the several years thru which we passed and found silos standing empty. Those were days, however, of more abundant feed and in some cases much lower prices. But all over Kansas one is finding use of the silo again to be of real advantage—to overcome shortage of feed, soft corn. Trenches and baled straw and heavy paper rightly used have enabled even the poorest of us to have silage if there is a cutter in the neighborhood. Judging by the effective pinch-hitting silage has done in the last 2 years, and the fact that more farmers than ever are learning how to feed it and appraise its value, we would answer that one of the values of the drouth and early freeze, if any, is the knowledge we have gained on how to make the most of various silage crops at a minimum of cost.

Cured Pork Imports

(12 months, November 1 to October 31.)



About all that is necessary for anyone to compute the value of silage as a feed is to remember that 3 pounds of silage equal about 1 pound of good roughage. A field of high class corn that will make 12 tons of silage to the acre is the equal of a yield of from 3½ to 4 tons of hay an acre. Of course, the value of mature ear corn must be figured in arriving at the value of corn in the ear and in the form of silage. Yet crops such as soybeans and the like also will make good silage. Anyone wishing silage another year might keep in mind the silage crops and plan for them.

Cost of Hog Bruises

Taking a good kick at a hog at loading time may be worth \$1.25, but in these days that's a fairly high price for a fellow to pay for any grudge he may have against a hog that will not go up the loading chute. The price of the kick is not my own, but is placed on the practice by packers who insist that they must reduce hog prices to the extent of some 12 million dollars yearly because of the damage to meat caused by bruises.

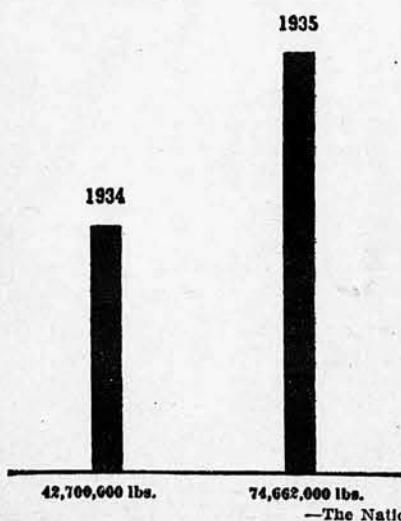
In addition to the damage that may be done with a person's toe, there also is warning against prodding with an endgate rod and a too lavish use of a cane or club. What is recommended is a "flapjack" which is made of canvass and is shaped something like a barrel stave with a handle. This flapjack also is recommended as an "urder-on" for cattle when loading in cars or trucks. Perhaps your animals are not bruised, say the packers, but a lower price results for what they must pay to offset the losses on animals shipped by others whose methods of driving are based on the principles of "bustin' 'em" with the first thing that comes handy.

Sheep as Weed Killers

If a few sheep are kept for several years on land that has sandbur grass, they will graze it so close it cannot seed and will die out. Sheep eat the golden blooms of the dandelion, too.—A. G., Allen Co.

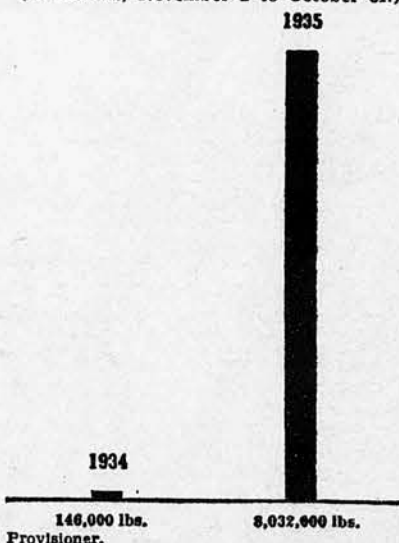
Canned Meat Imports

(12 months, November 1 to October 31.)



Fresh Beef Imports

(12 months, November 1 to October 31.)



WHY WE SELL PACKAGED MEATS

[Over a period of years, Swift & Company's net profits from all sources have averaged only a fraction of a cent per pound.]



PACKAGED meats were as unknown to grandmother, some fifty or more years ago, as the automobile, airship and radio.

In summer, she bought her steaks, roasts and chops from carcasses kept in the capacious ice-box of the family butcher shop. Lard in barrels and tubs, unwrapped hams and bacon slabs, and sausages of different kinds also were stored inside this box. Only in winter, when meats were displayed about the shop, or hung above

the sidewalk just outside the window, were they shown where she could see them.

Time marched on, grandmother wanted meats with brands on them. Swift & Company, a new and growing concern, had its ears to the ground. It was continually striving to help the retailers. It



further knew it could expand the outlet for meats by making and selling what consumers wanted. So it set to work to prepare branded meats which were demanded by consumers.

American ingenuity, which had fathered such revolutionary inventions as the cotton gin, reaper, steel plow and refrigerator car, proved equal to this task. "Let's use wrappers and containers," said Swift & Company's investigators. "Just a few at first; more later if it works out. We believe this may please the consumer."

Swift & Company devised a few special wrappers and containers for certain easily-handled products and by-products. The response was immediate. Sales grew. More items were added; then others. Out of these few initial items has grown the long and varied list of identifiable packaged meats, and dairy and poultry products, Swift & Company is selling today—Swift's Premium Ham and Sliced Bacon, Swift's "Silverleaf" Brand Pure Lard, Swift's Brookfield Pure Pork Sausage, and many others.

Today, housewives accustomed to using packaged meats and by-products like them because they are offered in convenient sizes, are so clean and wholesome, and are eliminating waste from spoilage and evaporation. They also like them, because the trademarks and brand names imprinted outside are unfailing guides to quality.

Dealers like packaged meats and other such foods, because they need neither weighing nor wrapping, and so speed up sales; and because they can be displayed so easily and attractively.

Meats and by-products in wrappers and containers stimulate sales in retail shops, hence they are providing raisers of hogs, cattle and lambs with wider outlets for livestock than would otherwise be possible. The lessened use of branded packaged meats and by-products would be followed by an immediate decrease in the demand for meats, and therefore a lower level of prices for livestock.

Swift & Company

In daily touch with every meat, dairy and poultry consuming city, town, and hamlet in the United States

Where Our Crops Came From

Many Pests Sneaked in; Also Borrowed Cows, Hogs and Hens

I. D. GRAHAM

AMERICA is a synthetic country, made up of a fusion of peoples from every kindred, tribe and tongue. Most of these elements have been valuable and easily fused into a new civilization, but there has been enough of the bad to keep the better section alert in preserving its ideals and preventing our civilization from going sour.

So with our animal and plant life from which we derive most of our wealth. During human life America never had a horse until the Spanish came, nor a cow, nor a hog, nor a hen that did not originate in some other land. Along with these useful forms of animal life came others that became pests of degree—Norway rats, English sparrows, German carp, Japanese beetles, oriental fruit moth, Hessian fly and others to keep us ever on the battle front in defense of the useful and valuable foreigners that now are domesticated.

All Were Welcome Immigrants

Until America became Nordic, there never was a grain of wheat, oats, barley or rye nor a spear of timothy, a stalk of sorghum or millet, a stem of alfalfa or clover, a bunch of beans, a plant of cotton, a sugar beet nor a potato that was not a welcome traveler from some other country, come to make its home with us. But as in the case of human immigrants, some that came were unwelcome and belonged to the criminal class among plants.

Among the latter is the Johnson grass, the black sheep of the sorghum family, that sneaked into this country under the guise of respectability on its family account, and brought nothing but trouble in its wake. This plant is banned by law in Kansas as a pest,

and the sale of any field seed in which there is even a small per cent of Johnson grass seed is forbidden, which makes Johnson grass itself unsalable. However, there is no specific law against planting this seed that may be obtained in other states, altho all such plantings would be subject to destruction by the county commissioners. Rigid inspection by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has proved that Kansas seed dealers are observing this law and are not selling this seed, but it is sold in adjoining states and, as it has some value as a forage crop and soil binder, some plantings have been reported in the press of this state.

Bindweed Once an Ornament

Another plant enemy is the field bindweed, that disreputable member of the morning glory family that came to us as a garden ornament from the Mediterranean region, as have so many other unwelcome immigrants. Like the Johnson grass, it propagates by rootstocks as well as by seed, and the depth at which these stocks grow, together with the fact that any broken bits of rootstock will generate new plants, make it difficult to eradicate.

The field bindweed also is banned by law in Kansas and other field seed is condemned for sale if any bindweed seed is mixed with it. In the 60 years during which this plant has been known in Kansas, it has spread over large areas, reducing crop yields and destroying land values so it has been declared public crop enemy No. 1, and its control is an essential part of the program for a better agriculture as planned by Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, and now being pressed to a successful completion by that body.

A Program of Better Farming

L. L. LONGSDORF

FARM and Home Week programs at Kansas State College, Manhattan, February 4 to 7, have been planned to display scientific farming and homemaking in their working clothes. And all Kansans have been invited by President F. D. Farrell to be the guests of the college for the 4 days dealing with poultry, dairy, crops, livestock and homemaking.

How hen's eggs are formed, why and how much market eggs deteriorate in value, what a well-equipped poultry house should cost, who the 1936 Kansas poultry champions are, and where co-operative shipping of market eggs pays are a few of the answers to poultrymen's questions which will headline the program on Tuesday, February 4. In addition to eight members of the college staff, the speakers include E. R. Menefee, marketing specialist from Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., and H. E. Van Norman, of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Will Talk Cream Improvement

Minerals and vitamins and their place in bossie's ration will share the stage with cream improvement, cattle improvement, and breed association problems when dairymen get together for the joint session of state breed associations on Tuesday afternoon, and for the all-day meeting of the Kansas State Dairymen's Association on Wednesday. Ten speakers will discuss nutrition, marketing, production testing, cream improvement, and dairy breed promotion.

Beef heads the morning session of Thursday's livestock day program. Afternoon speakers will contribute suggestions on livestock shipping losses and their prevention, preservation of silos, and pertinent facts about silage. Speakers scheduled include W. H. Burke, Little River, president of the Kansas Live Stock Association; W. O. Waggener, livestock specialist of the Burlington Railway Co., Chicago, and members of the college staff. The Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association will hold the annual meeting on Thursday afternoon, February 6, at 4 o'clock. Officers will be elected.

Beekeepers also will meet on Thurs-

day for a special program dealing with honey production.

A seed show of samples "in their working clothes," not hand picked and polished, is to be put on by the extension service of the college and the Kansas Crop Improvement Association—the first annual certified seed show. Only growers of certified seed will be eligible to take part in the show, which will be judged on a utility basis, germination counting for from 25 to 50 per cent of the score. With the exception of wheat, prizes are offered for all varieties of crops recognized by the improvement association and adapted to the state.

Pasture Winners to Be Named

The crops program will begin with the annual meeting of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association on Thursday afternoon, February 6, and continue thru Friday. Seed supplies, pasture problems, grain prices, and subsoil moisture are among the topics due for discussion. Winners of pasture contest awards and premier seed growers' medals will be announced at the association dinner on Thursday evening.

Home economics leaders have arranged 3 days of special programs by and for women. Evelyn Tobey, stylist with a New York fashion service, is on the Friday program for talks on "Fashions in Personality" and "Fashions in Clothes." Ella Gardener, whose specialty is rural recreation, will contribute to both the Thursday and Friday meetings. Flowers, heredity, book reviews, storage space, lighting, landscaping and Fascist Italy are other topics outlined for discussion during the 3 days. The special home makers' programs will begin on Wednesday, February 5.

Farm and Home Week visitors will have an opportunity to hear two special organ recitals played by Richard R. Jesson, college organist, and to see the Home Talent Night program. Student livestock showmen will have their annual Little American Royal. The climax of the week will be the annual Farm and Home banquet at which the Master Farmers of Kansas will be officially announced and the champions of agricultural contests presented.

This Advertisement appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Ass'n.
-THE LEADING NATIONAL MEDICAL PUBLICATION



Supplying ★ENERGY for the run-about child

The average healthy run-about derives approximately one-half of his total energy requirement from carbohydrates. The carbohydrate requirement should be supplied in a form which is easily digested, not readily fermented, and which does not destroy the appetite for other foods. Karo meets these requirements. It is more easily digested than starch, less fermentable than sucrose, does not cloy the appetite through excessive sweetness. Karo Syrups are essentially Dextrins, Maltose and Dextrose, with a small percentage of Sucrose added for flavor—all recommended for ease of digestion and food energy value.

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Kill Codling Moth With Steam

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

A GREAT forward step in pest control has been taken in several apple growing sections where they kill the codling moth worms which winter over in the cracks and crevices of picking boxes. In several places this is accomplished by subjecting the boxes to live steam. The method is to pass the boxes thru an insulated tunnel 40 feet long, where a temperature of 210 to 220 degrees is maintained. One hundred per cent kill is claimed. The cost of the steam treatment is said to be about one-fifth of 1 cent a box. This particular method of box cleaning has not yet been tried in Doniphan county, altho every grower recognizes the seriousness of the packing box menace.

But the codling moth is not the only pest the man who grows apples must concern himself about. Last summer brought out two other insects, leaf hopper and red spider. They made a surprise attack and serious damage was done before many of us were even aware of their presence. Every grower would like to be prepared to meet these enemies this coming summer before they make their attack. If the experiment stations and extension departments would only come forward now and tell the growers something about the life history of the red spider and just what to do to combat it, such information would be most welcome.

Another enemy apple men must be prepared to fight this spring is scab. This is a disease that develops most rapidly under moist conditions. If the present rate of precipitation continues we are sure to have a wet spring and scab spores will develop rapidly unless something is done to check them. Liquid lime sulfur used in the "pink" and "pre-pink" sprays is the most effective fungicide that can be used against apple scab. Growers should begin to plan for their spray material needs now and not wait until the time comes to use them.

One of the most difficult varieties of apples to sell is the Grimes Golden. Just why there should be an aversion on the part of the consuming public toward this particular variety is a bit difficult to explain. The Grimes Golden has many good qualities that should place it in the front rank of popularity. It is an excellent eating apple and very good for cooking. It would seem that its only objectionable feature is its yellow color. Most folks prefer a red apple. I wonder, sometimes, whether its name may have something to do with its low rating. In the trade its full name never is used, always being spoken of as "Grimes." Comparatively few Grimes Golden are grown in this section, yet the number of bushels produced always seems in excess of the demand. The Golden Delicious, altho well named, is another yellow variety suffering disrepute on account of its color. No better eating apple grows, yet the public has not found it out.

Growers in Doniphan county have become concerned over the frozen apples from the Northwest that are being dumped into Kansas. They are being offered to unsuspecting buyers at ridiculously low prices, seriously hurting the price of sound, home-grown apples. On the insistence of Kansas growers the matter has been investigated by the State Pure Food and Drug Department. Cars of frozen apples were found at Topeka, Wichita, Burlingame and other Kansas towns. All shipping centers in Washington, Oregon and Idaho have been officially notified that any more shipped into this state will be confiscated.

Officials of a canning company have been in this county making a survey of our orchard acreage with a view toward establishing a plant here for making apple butter. This company has several branch factories in Southern Missouri and Texas, and it is proposed to can tomatoes, spinach and

perhaps sweet corn and beans. Employment will be provided for from 75 to 100 people. Whether the plant will be located at Troy or Wathena is yet to be determined.

Several Doniphan county apple growers are in Michigan this week studying horticultural practices of the famous fruit districts of Lansing and Benton Harbor, and attending a state meeting of fruit growers.

Scraping apple trees in Yakima county, Washington, has been started as a WPA project. A fund of \$133,000 is available for this purpose, but as this can be used for labor only, an appropriation of \$12,000 was made by the county commissioners for tools and materials. The work is being done at no cost to the growers and the money available is expected to care for 250,000 trees. Brush and debris along ditches, canals, flumes, roads and fences will be cleaned up in the \$165,000 co-operative WPA orchard sanitation project for Chelan, Okanogan, Grant and Douglas counties. With

this amount of money being expended for orchard sanitation in the state of Washington, Kansas orchardists are asking why they were not able to get similar Federal aid in this state. There is no doubt that the work done last winter has had a great deal to do with the very evident decrease in the codling moth population.

Big Help to an Orchard

ONE of the oldest terraced orchards in Kansas can be found on the J. A. Gebner farm, near De Soto. It is recommended as a fine example of soil washing control by John Glass, extension engineer. Terracing in the orchard not only will help control soil washing but also will catch and hold moisture where it can soak down next to the tree roots.

Some Smell-less Cabbage

CORNELL University is developing a smell-less cabbage. It has no odor when fresh or when cooking. And in 2 years, from the number of heads now available, there should be sufficient seed for commercial propagation. Perhaps the new cabbage, developed as a strain of Savoy, is not unlike the odorless onion we recently heard about. But we have seen only a few persons who rebelled at either cabbage or onion odor if they'd worked hard enough and gotten sufficiently hungry.

Gardens Next to Wheat

STRANGE as it may seem to Easterners who believe the Western Kansas wheat grower raises nothing but wheat, the family garden is one of his mainstays. An irrigated family garden carries many "dinner tables" thru the year. If you have had success with an irrigated garden, Kansas Farmer would like to hear about it. We can use pictures, too.

A Good 5-Acre Sideline

A 5-ACRE apple orchard has paid a good returns to Wright Beach, Jackson county, for the last few years. Fruit from his small orchard has won many prizes at Kansas fairs. However, this is only a sideline to his regular farming operations. He uses a barrel sprayer which is hauled in the wagon, and with help can get over the 5 acres in little more than a day. In addition he does some spraying for neighbors who have small orchards. Careful spraying, according to spray schedules which catch fruit pests in every stage of their development, will make good fruit. Without it fruit seldom is good. The bigger the sprayer the better the job of spraying, as a rule, because more pressure is created. Thoroughness and timeliness are important in spraying.

Here's M'CORMICK-DEERING TRACTOR POWER NEWS



ON OR OFF
in a Jiffy

Moldboard and Disk
Plows
Middlebusters · Listers
Corn Planters
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Cultivators · Mowers
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**IF YOU'LL
NEED A
TRACTOR THIS YEAR
YOU OUGHT TO ORDER IT
NOW!**

That's a word of advice based on the trouble people had last spring getting their tractors. "A stitch in time saves nine." Order your tractor EARLY and let others do the worrying when the peak-rush comes, as it will!

Drop us a postal card for the complete McCormick-Deering Tractor catalog. It covers the Farmall 12; the two bigger Farmalls; the regular 1, 2, and 3-plow McCormick-Deerings; orchard tractors; the TracTracTors (crawlers); and power units.

**The most complete line of
QUICK-DETACHABLE
machines is now available for the
FARMALL 12 TRACTOR**

EVERY FARMER wants the utmost utility and flexibility in the tractor he buys. He wants it to be the master of all jobs and crops, the year around.

The perfect answer to this need is the Farmall 12. This popular row-crop and general-purpose tractor now can be fitted with the most complete line of quick-detachable machines on the market—on or off in 2 to 8 minutes, each one adding to the Farmall 12's value. For example, you can attach a No. 90 plow to the Farmall 12 in about 4 minutes, do whatever plowing you have to do, and remove the plow in 3 minutes. The drawbar slips into

place in 1 minute or less, ready to hitch to a disk harrow or other drawbar tool. Later on, 1 minute's work removes the drawbar, and the quick-detachable 2-row planter goes on in 5 minutes. The planting done, off comes the planter in less than 5 minutes. At cultivating time, on goes the 2-row quick-detachable cultivator in 4 minutes, and the outfit is ready for the field.

See the list above. Be sure you get acquainted with this new improvement in tractor farming. Try your own hand at putting on and taking off the Farmall equipment before you make your power investment. Ask the dealer about it.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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Ideas That May Come in Handy

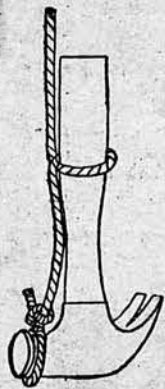
BY FARM FOLKS

Fence Post Holder

IF YOU have many fence posts to sharpen try this fence post holder. All that is needed is a pole about 3 or 4 inches in diameter with one end forked and the other end sharpened. Put two legs $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the fork, then get an old plank and cut a round notch in the center to hold the post. With this device you can sharpen posts rapidly.—B. L.

Hammer Makes a Grabhook

MANY young folks never have seen the old-fashioned three-pronged grabhooks which once were a part of every well's equipment. Pumps have largely superseded the old bucket method of drawing water, but sometimes even now a bucket is lost. Next time the rope breaks or your hand slips and the bucket goes to the bottom, get the clothesline and claw-hammer and make a grappling hook like this. It can be made in no time, and after the rope is securely tied, your fishing around for a "holt" on the bucket can start.—L. E. W.



Use a Harrow Tooth

A HANDY fence staple puller may be made by driving a drag harrow tooth thru the center of a short piece of automobile tire. The small piece of tire serves as a handle and absorbs the jar. The tooth should be sharpened so tight staples can be started.—R. W.

Save the Gate Posts

AS I HAD occasion several times to drive thru a gateway into the farm of my neighbor, I noticed a rock partly buried just inside the gateway, next to the post. The part above ground was sloped so that if the wheel came near the post, as it struck the rock, it would slide away, thus preventing the hub or



wheel of the vehicle from striking the post. So often posts are scarred, loosened or even thrown over by being hit. Often the vehicle itself is damaged.

A substitute for the rock would be a short, stout, cut of post set in the ground about a foot inside the gateway with the upper end leaning to the post and fastened to it. This also will force the wheel over from the post.—J. C. M.

Tests Corn in Incubator

IT TAKES only 48 hours for me to test 4 bushels of seed corn. I made trays to fit our 450-egg incubator. The trays have screen wire bottom. A layer of sawdust is put in the bottom of the tray, then a piece of muslin marked into squares with black crayon. Five kernels from each ear are put into each square. Another piece of muslin covers the corn and a layer of sawdust is put on top. The sawdust is thoroughly soaked, then I put trays into the incubator, which is kept at a temperature of 95 degrees F. I save only the seed ears

Ten Soybean Test Plots

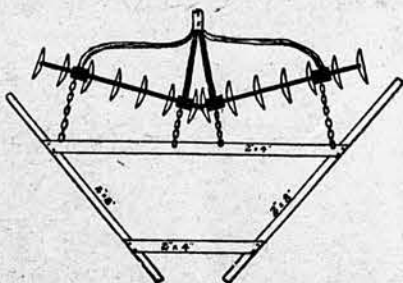
A WEEK after announcing Kansas Farmer's soybean trials, four times as many requests for plots as we were able to handle had come in from Central Kansas farmers. Too bad we cannot work with every interested farmer by putting out a trial plot. Instead we must be satisfied with making the 10 trials and giving you the results. Your response is sincerely appreciated.

Valued Friend

I LIKE Kansas Farmer for it has good, common-sense, world-wide views. My grandfather has taken the paper for years—when it was just plain Mail and Breeze, before the Kansas Farmer was added. So you see why I am interested in it, as it seems like an old family friend. Enclosing money for subscription for 2 more years.—Charles W. Morgan, Baldwin City, Kan.

testing 100 per cent germination. These trays also are convenient for drying bulbs and vegetables during summer and fall.—R. W.

Level Ground Behind Disk



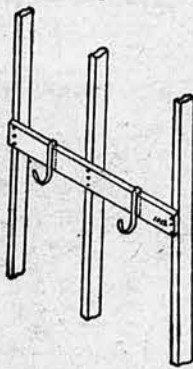
THIS device has been found very useful in many parts of Kansas for leveling the ground behind the disk harrow in preparing a seedbed for corn, or any other row crop for that matter. Since the single disk tends to throw the soil out from the center, the leveling drag behind the disk is designed to drag it back in again. It is made of 2 by 8-inch timbers for the two main members, and these are held together by some about 2 by 4-inch pieces mortised into place and held securely with bolts. If the soil is in good condition, this combination of tillage tools often will eliminate the necessity of the spike-tooth harrow in leveling off a field, for the ground is well turned and pulverized by the plank drag itself.

To Tighten Jar Lid

WHEN canning, keep a piece of sandpaper on hand to tighten the lids. It can be done with ease and will save time.—Mrs. W. E. S.

Tires Make Good Hangers

HANGING up the harness is a perplexing job sometimes when wooden pegs are sagging or broken, and the spikes driven into the wall are bent. With a few old wagon tires on nearly every farm's junk pile, some serviceable hooks are easily made. Then by nailing a 2 by 4 scantling to the studding, as shown, a long-lasting and convenient rack is ready. In using the wagon tires, it is best to bend them so the worn side of the tire is inside, and the rough or sharp



edge outside. This prevents scratching the harness or injuring the backbands or collars. Moreover, these harness hooks may be moved as desired, and will be found handy for many other uses.—G. H.

Punches From Fork Tines

THE tines of a broken fork make good punches. File a circle around each tine, put it in a vise, give it a tap with a hammer and it will break readily. Then either round with a file or emery wheel. Heavy end can be cut loose from the shank by heating it in a forge. This part makes an excellent larger punch. Good cold chisels can be made from car springs.—D. M. S.

What is your handiest idea?

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Going Hog Wild on Production Is Not Good Business Sense

HENRY HATCH

REACTION on the Supreme Court's knockout of the AAA is interesting. Some time has passed since the decision was handed down, if "down" is the right word to use, and the folks everywhere are still "reacting." When two or more meet, even the usual comment on the weather is abbreviated in order to more quickly reach the subject still uppermost in the public mind. Some approach the subject soberly, some jokingly, some show elation—those who have steadfastly opposed the plan all the way thru—and some show considerable anger, both toward the six of the nine judges who rendered the majority decision and toward what is termed "the Industrial East."

In the meantime, what is the present effect? Mostly, it is to wait and see what turns up. February, usually a dull month for all business, seems likely to be even more so because of this "farm future" indecision. Perhaps a local implement dealer portrayed present business inactivity correctly—perhaps not—when he said: "Knocking out the AAA also knocked my business, temporarily at least. Most farmers won't listen to me when I offer machinery trades, and some have countermanded contracts made for future delivery. They say they cannot pay present prices for machinery with 40-cent wheat, 20-cent corn, 3-cent hogs and 4-cent cattle in the offing, which some imagine will come again before machinery bought now can be made to pay its way out, unless some new crop control plan that will have an effect after 1936 is generally accepted." Most agree the favorable supply situation of the present, due in part to the AAA control and the drouth, will mean fair prices for most production of 1936.

Let the farmer of the U. S. go ahead and produce all he will, of whatever he will, then dump the burdensome surplus across the waters, let the price be what it may for that exported, is the present plan advocated by some. More crops to move would mean more business for everyone, they say—the railroads, the processors and all middlemen. Before we can dump wheat, for instance, we must put up a price to go over a tariff wall amounting to all the way from 60 cents to \$1.84 a bushel, built against imports by European nations, while their last tariff wall on lard amounts to all the way from 8 to 17 cents a pound. About as well dump into the water as across the water, with such restrictions on the other shore. As to high production making work for every-

Numerous letters received by Henry Hatch, Kansas Farmer's well-known contributing editor, at his Jayhawker Farm home, request him to write about the reaction to the AAA decision. We know you will be interested in the answer given here. If you agree with him, or if you disagree, Kansas Farmer wants your opinion. Will you please drop the editors a note giving your opinion and the reasons for it?

one—including high commissions for the myriad of middlemen—that is true as long as such production keeps moving. But as soon as action becomes stagnant and supplies stop in processors', middlemen's and farmers' storage, held there by lowering prices, all employment again will slacken in like proportion. We had this laying off of men and general unemployment when our crop surplus was greatest—from 1929 to 1932.

But let's agree that going at it hog wild again is the thing to do—to produce all we can of everything we can. There are many now telling the farmer to do that, and that he cannot expect prosperity until he does do it. A program of scarcity, they say, never will get us anywhere. Notice that industry does not go it hog wild, and very, very seldom over-produces. Why ask the farmer to do what industry does not find is good business to do? Thirty-five years ago we were able to buy farm machinery at very low prices, so low that factory workers had to accept low wages. There were many small factories, all producing to the limit. Then came organization and grouping of the many. Prices advanced, output was controlled to match demand, the factory workers received a higher wage. It was wise business management. Came, then, the time when the farmer no longer could buy in usual quantities—industry slowed down production to match the situation. Men were sent home, jobless. As demand still further decreased, more men went home to stay off the pay rolls. Still the price of the industrial product was maintained, which was by controlled production.

Come now those who lambast the farmer for attempting to do what industry always has done since in their business wisdom they completed or-

ganization—control production. Forget it, they tell us, and produce to the limit, thus putting men back to work handling our greater products. What about industry—why not the same for it, with production at top speed, thus calling from their homes the jobless of the cities? Industry is too wise for this. It simply is not business sense to do it this way. And because industry is organized, it can take full advantage of its tariff benefits and control price to its consumers within its own nation by controlled production. More farmers became organized under the old AAA to gain their rights in business according to the way industry has gained and keeps its rights, than ever before in the history of agriculture—but now it's all to do over again. Whether we shall have to go thru another fire before sensing the pain and discomfort of another third degree burn of ruinous low prices remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, there is a wild scramble to claim the millions in impounded processing taxes. Processors now claim it as their very own—they who told us of the producing West that we were paying this tax in a less price received for our products, while they sang a song of "You Pay, Pay, Pay" to the Eastern consumer. Now, after telling two stories of opposite meanings, will they be able to go into court with a third one of a still different

Fresh Pork Imports

(12 months, November 1 to October 31.)

1935.

1934

139,000 lbs.

3,495,000 lbs.

—The National Provisioner.

meaning, and come back a winner of the millions? The outcome is going to make interesting history, and may have quite an influence in the shaping of still more history. With the processing tax entirely removed, the consumer is barraged with all sorts of excuses as to why there is no appreciable reduction in the cost of the loaf of bread or the pound of pork chops. When the tax went on, the price went up. The processor told the consumer, "We must pass this on to you." When the farmer went to market he was told, "This price is less the amount of the processing tax." Now the processor claims the whole caboodle.



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To Name New Master Farmers February 7



THE judging committee is busy selecting the Kansas Master Farmers of 1935. At left, L. E. Call, dean of agriculture, Kansas State College, and former president of the Federal Land Bank at Wichita. Next to Mr. Call is W. H. Burke, Little River, farmer, banker and elevator man, and president of the Kansas Live Stock Association. Seated beside Mr. Burke is J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the last 22 years. These men are confronted with an excellent group of 26 farmers, still in the race from more than 100 nominated. They will base their judgment on the farmer's home life, public spiritedness, farming and business ability, and general farm appearance. Helping the judges is Tudor Charles, associate editor of Kansas Farmer, seated at right. Names of the new Master Farmers will be announced February 7, at Farm and Home Week banquet, Manhattan.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Drill—Horse or Tractor Drawn | <input type="checkbox"/> Wheatland Disc Plow |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spreader | <input type="checkbox"/> Tractor Plows |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 row Horse Drawn Cultivator | <input type="checkbox"/> Thresher |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 row Horse Drawn Planter | <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Sheller |

Name

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Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Omaha, Nebraska



FREE CATALOG and
CATALOG

Our Busy Neighbors

RUSSIAN thistles as a livestock feed run a wide range in the eyes of Kansas farmers, especially since last winter. A story comes from Hill City, which responsible parties say is true. Stanley Vincent kept 2 cows, 3 brood sows, and 50 chickens on soaked, ground thistles plus one sack of shorts weekly for the whole outfit. The cows stayed in good flesh, milked well, and the sows had healthy litters of pigs when spring came.

Know Hogs Have Water

A MODERN hog house is part of Charles and Fred Hartwig's livestock equipment on their Sherman county farm. They have a long series of well-lighted, concrete floored, farrowing pens, with automatic waterers between every two pens. These are fed from an ordinary steel tank. In addition to having water piped to their livestock, Hartwig Brothers also water their front yard and shrubs. The house in which they live is modern.

Mighty Good Ham, Too

FINE hams are made with smoked salt and a dry cure by Charles Daenzer, Rice county. Your associate editor can vouch for this because he had a slice for breakfast not long ago. Daenzer put "down" enough pork to last all winter. This fits in well with their full cellar and fruit room, filled from their farm garden. Mr. Daenzer has a small garden protected on every side by a tight windbreak made from corn stalks and growing plants. These folks have raised some good crops and gardens on their sandy soil when others failed. "I guess it is because we have made a study of this soil and have found out how it should be worked in dry years," Mr. Daenzer said.

Horses Rid of Tough Jobs

A NEW tractor for plowing alfalfa sod and mowing prairie will release several teams, from these "horse-killing" jobs, on the Jones farm near Garden City. Taylor Jones said it takes at least 8 head of horses to keep three mowers going when they are cutting prairie hay. It is a tough job. They also have had trouble finding labor which can handle or properly care for horses. If they need a 6-horse hook-up for plowing there are few men they can trust with it. "We aren't going to haul any hay or pull the manure spreader with our tractor," Mr. Jones added. "We'll use our horses wherever they can fill the job. But we are going to sell several."

Straw Bothers Termites

WHEN termites bother the foundations of portable buildings such as brooder houses, they usually can be checked by placing straw or trash of similar kind between the house and soil, W. D. Essmiller, Great Bend, has found. He has successfully controlled termites under various circumstances on his farm. At one time several of his buildings were heavily infested and damage was getting serious.

Kansas Is Using Paint

PAINT is a great saver of buildings and machinery. When M. E. Rohrer, Dickinson county, bought a farm the house needed paint and got a new white coat. Now it looks like new. This sort of improvement is taking place all over Kansas now. Paint makes property worth more both to the owner and to others because it makes it look better.

New Tests for West Kansas

A 4-ACRE tract, just west of John Hiatt's pasture, 11½ miles northwest of Meade, has been approved by the state board of regents for a state experimental farm. Work is expected to start on the farm about February. R. I. Throckmorton, agronomy head at Kansas State College, said about 10 acres of the land probably will be used for experiments with row-crop tillage and variety tests, and the other 30 acres for wheat tillage and variety tests. This is the first western experi-

Beware of Bargain Seeds

P. V. KELLY
Farmers' National Grain Corporation

LAWS governing sale of field seeds are on the books in all except two states of the U. S. But most of these laws do not prevent sale of poor seeds if they are correctly labeled. Most laws permit sale of seed from one farmer to another without requiring that the seed first be cleaned, tested and tagged. Farmers sometimes plant their own seed, not knowing that it has noxious weed seeds in it. So it is dangerous to use seeds unless tests have been made to determine what weeds are present. Buy from reputable seed houses and check the tags which tell what weed seeds are present, also what the germination and purity tests are.

mental farm to be located in extreme southern Kansas. Andrew Erhart, county agent of Hamilton county, has been appointed supervisor of the farm.

A Straw-Stuffed Windbreak

HIGH netting wire strung to poles to make a straw-stuffed windbreak is used by J. C. Vincent on his farm near Alden. It makes a low-cost and effective windbreak for cattle. Mr. Vincent has about 25 good quality Shorthorn females and grazes them over his farm in the winter. He has the farm well fenced for this, so the cows can range to any part, and still come into the lots at night for extra feed and shelter. Cornstalks, wheat pasture and winter barley are all used.

Low Cost Silage Making

A PIT silo which he walled up cost Frank Sapp, Sheridan county, only \$35 in cash. The silo is medium-size, about 14 feet across and 20 feet deep. Walls are plastered with concrete up to the ground level, then there is a concrete block collar, all made by Mr. Sapp. The silo is filled with fodder for the milking herd. Mr. Sapp uses an old revolving knife-set, and the supporting metal work, with a hopper and roller to help pull in the fodder. The silage falls out and slides directly into the silo. There is a small investment in this machinery. Silage can be made at any season by adding water to the dry forage.

One Field Escaped Smut

TREATING his seed oats kept smut out of George Clark's crop last summer, in Linn county. Several other fields planted without treating, from the same lot of seed, all showed considerable smut. The treatment used by Mr. Clark was the formaldehyde spray. A mixture of 1 pint of formaldehyde with 1 pint of water was sprayed over 40 to 50 bushels of seed as it was being shoveled from one pile to another. The oats then were covered with canvas for 5 to 8 hours.

After applying the spray and giving it several hours to saturate the seed, it is a good idea to spray the sacks, the inside of the drill, or anything else with which the oats come in contact. Directions must be followed closely to get satisfactory results with oat-seed treatment. It is cheap insurance as the cost is small.

Made Better Atlas Crop

CONTOUR farming helped make Atlas sorgo on the farms of H. M. Christenson and Lowell Houghton, Cloud county. Their sorghums scarcely stopped growing from the time they were planted until autumn. This practice is not considered equal to terracing combined with contouring, but will help hold moisture if furrows are laid out along terrace lines. Another farmer who uses the same idea is John Bray, Jewell county, who farms his cornfield diagonally. He lists from one corner to the opposite one, so the furrows run along a wide ditch which crosses the field in the same direction. Mr. Bray is well known for his neat fences, yards and fields. He keeps the fences free of weeds and uses steel posts and galvanized wire in his roadside fence which always is in good repair.



"We have been using fuel oil costing 5½c per gallon" says J. F. Grissom, "...and an accurate record in plowing with our Case tractor showed a total cost for fuel and grease of 15c per acre."

"I used two other makes of tractors before," states Paul H. Otto, "but now with my Case tractor I can do a lot more work and do it cheaper."

"Almost 90% of my work with the Case tractor is done in high gear," writes Edward Bernreuter. "At this speed, disking and harrowing are more effective... the ground is broken up better... and it is possible to do emergency jobs in record time."

A Case tractor with its modern 4-cylinder valve-in-head engine gets low-cost power out of anything from furnace oil to gasoline. Light weight and simple transmission put power to work, not to waste. There's an economical size for every farm... for grain and general farming either the 3-4 plow "L" or the 2-3 plow "C"; for orchards the "CO"; for row crop work "CC" with Motor-Lift and "Easy on-Easy off" implements.

See these modern machines at your Case dealer... or mail coupon for new tractor book.

CASE

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Please send me, without obligation, copy of "New Power for a New Age." Also folders on machines checked, I farm _____ acres.

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Breads Fresh From the Oven

RUTH GOODALL



It's economical to fill the oven. Can't you squeeze in with the regular baking a loaf of nut bread for sandwiches, some cloverleaf rolls for supper and a pan of sweet rolls for breakfast?

LIVING HERE in the bread basket of the United States, as this central portion of our country is so often called, it has long seemed to me that we Mid-Western women should do all in our power to aid and abet our men folks who grow the lion's share of the raw materials which keep the world in bread. Nothing short of the goal "to bake the best bread in the world" should satisfy a single one of us born-and-reared-on-the-soil girls. Baking good bread is an accomplishment that almost approaches an art, altho an art that may easily enough be acquired by practice. Feeling as I do, that good homemade bread is just about the best thing there is to be eaten, I am uncommonly pleased to learn that homemakers the state over have been studying the art of bread making thru the nutrition project in their Farm Bureau clubs. Besides learning to make a plain loaf of light bread of excellent quality by the easiest possible method, they also are learning to make fancy breads—breads with a dash of sweet, a handful of nutmeats or a cup of fruit added to dress up a plain dough. These fancy breads answer nicely as a substitute for pastries and rich desserts.

A Sideline That Helped

One of the most popular fancy bread recipes "circulating" just now is this one for orange nut bread. One farm woman of my acquaintance used this recipe, baked the loaves in small round tins of convenient size for serving as sandwich breads, packaged the loaves attractively in cellophane, and proceeded to build a good market for herself in selling orange nut bread. It is delightful for parties, and adds variety for the school lunch box.

Orange Nut Bread

Cut into small pieces the peeling from 3 medium-sized oranges. Add 1 cup water, and 2 teaspoons soda and cook for 5 minutes. Drain the water off, rinse, then add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup water, 1 cup sugar, and cook until it is a thick preserve. Set aside and cool.

2 eggs, well beaten	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts
$3\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour sifted	2 tablespoons melted butter
3 teaspoons baking powder	1 cup sweet milk

Add the sugar to the beaten eggs, then add the milk. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt together and add the nuts to the flour. Combine with egg mixture, and last, stir in the melted butter. Add the orange peel and bake in a moderate oven. Makes two loaves.

Maple Pecan Rolls

These are delicious. Try serving them with coffee and I am sure you will be received with ohs and ahs—and demands for more. You will need for

these rolls a baking powder biscuit dough.

Plenty of butter	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup brown sugar
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup coarsely chopped nuts	1 cup sirup
	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon maple flavoring

Roll biscuit dough in sheet $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick. Spread with butter. Sprinkle with nuts. Roll like a jelly roll. Cut in slices $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch. Pour sirup in baking pan. Place biscuits, cut side down in sirup. Bake in hot oven 450 degrees F. about 15 minutes.

Prune Nut Bread

Excellent for sandwiches.

1 cup graham flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
1 cup flour	2 tablespoons molasses
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped soaked prunes	1 egg
1 teaspoon soda	1 cup sour milk
1 teaspoon baking powder	1 tablespoon fat, melted
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup nuts

Mix ingredients and pour into greased loaf pan. Let stand 15 minutes.

Bake 1 hour in moderately slow oven. This bread can be steamed by half filling a mold, covering tightly and steaming three hours.

There's no use making just one kind of bread at a time. Next baking day see if you can't find room in your oven for the usual batch of light bread, and a fancy loaf of nut or fruit bread. Save out a hunk of dough for making cloverleaf rolls—the three-balls-to-a-muffin kind—they are wonderful for supper. And slide in a pan of maple pecan rolls for breakfast next morning, if you can keep 'em that long.

Valentine Surprises

DORIS PARKER

SURPRISE your friends this February 14 with a Valentine that is different, yet very simple to make. Have Mother help you make some heart-shaped cookies. A cutter may be bought for 5 cents or you may cut around a waxed paper pattern with a knife. Now from plain colored, white or smooth brown wrapping paper cut two hearts, about an inch larger all around than the cookies are. If you are a careful cutter it will be pretty to scallop the edges of these paper hearts. Decorate one paper heart by pasting on it a gay-colored picture cut from a magazine, or a flower cut from a catalog or from wall paper scraps. Or with paints or crayon make your own design.

Now wrap a cookie heart in waxed paper. Lay it on the plain paper heart and place the decorated paper heart on top, with the design outside, of course. Next with a large needle threaded with colored string or heavy thread sew the two paper hearts together. Use a "running" stitch and sew close to the edge of the cookie heart which is inside. Fasten the thread with a bowknot at the top of the heart.

Here is a recipe that will make 3 dozen small cookies, enough for you to enjoy a few samples!

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening	2 teaspoons baking powder
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla
3 egg yolks	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour
$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt	

Cream shortening and sugar. Add beaten egg yolks. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt, and add, stirring well. Add vanilla. Let stand several hours in a cold place. Roll very thin. Cut with heart-shaped cutter. Sprinkle with red sugar or chopped candied cherries. Bake 10 minutes in a moderately hot oven, 400 degrees F.

Better let the cookies cool before you start wrapping and sewing them in the fancy heart covers.

First Lady's All-Electric Kitchen

RUTH GOODALL

KITCHENS to keep women young have been the subject of considerable study. Much has been written about model kitchens and modernized ones, but the movement reached the very top when the shiny new all-electric kitchen recently was installed in the White House. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is the lucky lady who is the present mistress of the First House of the Land, in case your memory has slipped up on that bit of information.

True, this particular electrified kitchen is on a huge scale, ready to serve not only the Presidential family but scores of official guests and the large White House staff. Yet every item in it can be individually duplicated in sizes suitable for families of two and up.

True it is, too, that models of efficiency in the culinary art have been within the reach of city women for years. Now the rural electrification movement, spreading across the country, is bringing them within range of the farm wife.

The White House all-electric kitchen with its automatic heat controls, its meat grinder, its food mixers, its toasters, warming ovens, soup tanks and swift dumb-waiters—which mean not only that "soup's on but soup's hot"—is a far cry from the primitive kitchen over which Martha Washington presided at Mount Vernon. Many a modern housewife has examined the restored kitchen of the first First-Lady and returned home well satisfied with her lot. For them, the beauty of the old plantation is dimmed a little by the thought of the hardships which once were a part of the simplest household tasks. Mount Vernon's kitchen is far from the house and connected by a covered outdoor walk. Kitchen smells in the dining room, to be sure, were rare, but so were piping hot dishes.

In the White House a swift electric dumb-waiter whisks the food from the kitchen to the State dining room in no time at all. Electric fans blow what few cooking odors remain far away in another direction.

If any modern housewife—and that means you and you and even me—were to inspect the White House kitchen she probably would return home determined to match its convenience and comfort at the earliest opportunity. Electricity has virtually eliminated dirt and smell and smoke and heat from the White House kitchen. Its porcelain walls, silvery-green-and-cream, the deep green linoleum floor and the countless durgery-saving appliances can retain their original luster and freshness for years to come. It would do as much in any farm house kitchen, for where electric current is within reach, the same wires that bring light will bring power to operate such a kitchen. And on millions of American farms where it is not yet available, another kind of power is being applied—the power of group action, to bring the "high line" down the road.

Our Style Chat

JANE ALDEN, Stylist



Jane Alden

"Whatever shall I wear," or "Do you really think this will do for such an occasion?"

I OFTEN have envied men their simple routine of dressing attractively. A single suit, well-tailored, a pair of polished shoes and an array of shirts and ties for change of accent. They always can look "right" without any special "stewing around" about

Women need envy men no longer! For this season will see a definite swing to mannish-looking daytime clothes that simplify a woman's wardrobe no end. It all started with the military influence which developed a more tailored look. With a growing appreciation for tailored things, women began to look with envious eyes at men's clothes.

About this time, designers put their heads together and decided to "cash in" on this growing trend . . . to create clothes for women that had the casual, well-tailored effectiveness of men's.

When you see this season's range of suits, coats, and hats, as well as certain tailored frocks, you will see that they succeeded! In 1936, there will be loads of suits . . . short-jacketed, mannish ones, spruce-looking swagger styles, with more swing and dash than ever, shirtmaker frocks, mannish double-breasted coats with black velvet Chesterfield collars, crisp pique lapels and pleated shirt fronts.

As for women's "toppers"—they are quite likely to be mannish-looking tailored hats copied from a man's Homburg or fedora. Altho we women always will want our "fuss and feathers" for parties and certain "date-time" occasions, we're going to appreciate the practicability and simplicity of having a tailored outfit for all-occasion wear.

Instead of a change of shirts and ties, we'll have a variety of blouses . . . from shirtwaists and sweaters to lacy ones with big bows or frilly jabots. We'll have artificial boutonnières, and gay scarves to tie all sorts of ways—not to mention carved bracelets in brilliant shades and strands of colored beads to add new notes. We'll find ourselves "living" in suits this spring.

Thanks, men for the idea. We like it!

(Copyright, Edanell Features, 1936)

The Laugh Was on Jim

MRS. J. P.

JIM and I went to the church sale and wandered up and down the aisles, looking at the pies and cakes. A certain pumpkin pie took Jim's eye, so he bought it. Soon as he got it home he ate half of it, praising its flavor and the flaky, delicious crust. What I had better do—said he—was find out who had baked it, and get the recipe. I mentioned casually that the name of the donor was written on the paper plate containing the pie. Um-huh—the name written there was—Missus Jim.

Girls, Can You Cook?

HERE'S your chance! How would you like to go to college next year? Or how would you like to see the beam on your mother's face that would be sure to be there if her daughter brought home a nice new Electrolux iceless refrigerator? If you're a good girl cook it's not at all impossible. Half a million farm girls, members of 4-H clubs, will be competing for these first two prizes and numerous others which will be the awards made to successful contestants in the 4-H Club food preparation competition in 1936. The project is being sponsored by the Serrel, Inc., of New York City, in co-operation with the National Committee of Boys and Girls Club Work.

CUT WASHDAY TIME in HALF

That's what every farm woman can do with a modern washer powered with a famous easy-to-operate Briggs & Stratton 4-cycle Gasoline Motor. And it does all of the hard work, too. Needed in every non-electric home. Endorsed by a half million women and most washer manufacturers. Ask dealer for demonstration.

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Regardless of whether or not you have been operated on for Fistula, Piles, or any other rectal trouble, write today to the McCleary Clinic, 3541 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, Mo., for their Free Book describing the McCleary treatment which has proved successful in more than 30,000 cases. This book was prepared by Dr. T. Gordon McCleary, a well known authority on rectal and colon diseases. In your letter please state if you are troubled with Fistula or some other rectal affliction. The book is free and you will be under no obligation whatever.

Head COLDS

Put Mentholatum in the nostrils. It quickly relieves stuffiness and restores comfort.

MENTHOLATUM
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Have you tried the NEW MENTHOLATUM LIQUID for head colds? Like Mentholatum ointment it brings soothing comfort



Get this latest style wrist watch for a few hours easy selling of our Vegetable and Flower Seeds at 10¢ large pack. Plan fully explained in BIG GIFT BOOK sent with seeds. Remarkable gifts like Movie Machines; Ukuleles; 32-pc. Glassware Sets; Typewriters, etc.—or one third Cash Commission—for selling only one 40-pack order.

Write for seeds and Free Gift Book, TODAY. Be first. Win 1936 FORD CAR, or Big Cash Award. SEND NO MONEY. WE TRUST YOU.

American Seed Co., Dept. C-50 Lancaster, Pa.

For Bad Winter Coughs, Mix This Remedy Yourself

Saves Good Money! No Cooking!

If you want the best cough remedy that money can buy, mix it at home. It costs very little, yet it's the most reliable, quick-acting medicine you ever used. The way it takes hold of distressing coughs, giving immediate relief, is astonishing.

Any druggist can supply you with 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add granulated sugar syrup, to make a full pint. To make syrup, use 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. It's no trouble at all, and gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money—a real family supply. Keeps perfectly and tastes fine.

It is surprising how quickly this loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, helps clear the air passages, and thus ends a bad cough in a hurry.

Pinex is a compound of Norway Pine, in concentrated form, famous for its effect in stopping coughs quickly. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Food for House Plants

TOO frequent watering is often the cause of failure with house plants. Proper drainage is essential, says a department of agriculture bulletin. Be sure the hole at the bottom of the pot is not clogged up. All pots 4 inches across at the top, or larger, should have the pieces of broken crockery or pebbles placed over the hole, and these should be covered with rough sod, to prevent the soil washing down and choking the drainage and ventilation.

Sometimes a plant does not grow well because of lack of food; but unless the roots have become bound there is no need to check growth by re-potting. The best thing to do is to scrape away the surface soil down to the roots and replace by a rich soil containing 25 per cent of ground bone. All kinds of plants need this treatment.

Pretty Home Frock

SLIM SMART LINES



2829—There's no reason in the world why you shouldn't look attractive at your home tasks. Just a few yards of a choice design cotton, a pretty pattern as pictured and you've a dainty frock that costs next to nothing. See small diagram! It may also have long sleeves. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 35-inch material with ½ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

2699—A charming dress for anyone whose figure needs study for slender effect. And isn't the way the collar finishes with a jabot frill, smart? It's especially nice for those who like the comfort and becomingness of an open V-neck, yet dislike the bareness of a collarless model. Bulk that is apt to creep in about the hip area, will gain a slender appearance thru the curved skirt seaming. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

1632—Dress for small daughter. The original was in light blue ground cotton broadcloth printed in navy. The diminutive Peter Pan collar and puffed sleeves used plain broadcloth in the light blue shade. Nothing could be simpler than this wee dress to fashion. Wool challis prints, wool crepe or gingham is also lovely for this model. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 35-inch material with 1½ yards of 35-inch contrasting.

Patterns 15 cents. Our new Spring Fashion Book brimful of new styles, 10 cents. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Helping Your Family to Better

CONTROL of COLDS



When Colds Threaten...
**Vicks Va-tro-nol helps
Prevent many Colds**

At the first warning sneeze or nasal irritation, quick!—a few drops of Vicks Va-tro-nol up each nostril. Especially designed for nose and throat, where most colds start, Va-tro-nol helps to prevent many colds—and to throw off head colds in their early stages.



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**Vicks VapoRub helps
End a Cold sooner**

If a cold has already developed, use Vicks VapoRub, the mother's standby in treating colds. Rubbed on at bedtime, its combined poultice-vapor action loosens phlegm, soothes irritation, helps break congestion. Often, by morning the worst of the cold is over.

Follow Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds

A helpful guide to fewer colds and shorter colds. Developed by Vicks Chemists and Medical Staff; tested in extensive clinics by practicing physicians—further proved in everyday home use by millions. The Plan is fully explained in each Vicks package.

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The New "Cap-Master"

Ladies! here is an instrument that even "The Strong Man" of the house will appreciate, for how many times have you had to call on him to open a jar or can of goods? This Cap-Master removes Screw caps, Mason caps, Crown caps, Anchor caps and in fact almost any cap imaginable. Strongly made of heavy steel and big comfortable wooden handle. Comes to you postage paid for only 25c.

Economy Merchandise Co.
Dept. C, 121 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan.

Right Now

is the time to start your advertisement for hatching eggs. See page 22 for table of rates on classified advertising and send your copy in early to catch the early buyers.

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

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

\$225.00 FOR NAMING HIM



YOU probably had a dog when you were a kid or have one now, and so can send me a good name for my dog. He's just a pup but 100% all dog, likes to play ball, eat, and chase my cat up a tree occasionally. Just send me a name on a penny postal card.

\$225.00 TO 99 PRIZE WINNERS will be given absolutely free for suggesting a good dog name. First prize for the best dog name, \$50.00; second prize, \$25.00; third prize, \$15.00; fourth prize, \$10.00; the next five prizes, \$5.00 each; the next ten prizes, \$2.00 each; and eighty (80) additional prizes of \$1.00 each. \$225.00 free to 99 winners for just sending in a suitable dog name.

JACK, BUSTER, RICKY, TIM or dozens of others would make good names, but I want you to think up the name my dog should have. The name you have in mind right now may be judged first prize winner of \$50.00.

WRITE YOUR DOG NAME on a penny postal card or sheet of paper. Duplicate prizes will be given in case of ties. Only one dog name may be suggested from a family. All names must be mailed before April 20, 1936. Hurry—suggest a dog name today.

Send Your Name for This Dog to:

BOB DOWNS
220 Copper Bldg. Topeka, Kansas

Eye Strain May Be the Trouble

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

IN OLDEN times spectacles were the resource of aged people and seldom were seen on children or young adults. Nowadays wearing spectacles is no sign of age, yet it is an undoubted fact that virtually all people



Dr. Lerrigo

notice a difference in vision somewhere between 40 and 50 years old which demands the aid of spectacles for close work. The individual notices that he cannot read fine print so easily. He must hold his newspaper "away off" in order to make out anything but the headlines. This is partly due to lessened elasticity of the lens of the eye and partly to muscular weakness. As a general thing, all that is needed for correction is the fitting of reading glasses, and in such cases it does not become urgent that glasses be worn all of the time, but they are saved for close work.

Spectacles that are properly fitted are an important aid to any form of defective vision. It is not wise to do your own spectacle fitting. You may be satisfied with something not nearly good enough. An eye doctor who has special skill in fitting glasses should be consulted. Especially is this important if the subject is a child. Quite often the doctor wishes to "put drops into the eyes" when fitting glasses. This is all right with a doctor who knows his business; in fact, it is difficult to do good work without drops. The purpose is to put the eye muscle at rest and also give the examining

doctor a little more room to see. It leaves no ill effect. The fitting of spectacles relates not only to obtaining glasses of proper power, but also to the fit of the frame. Good glasses in an ill-fitting frame may cause trouble.

Eye strain may produce blurred vision, dizziness, nausea, even convulsions; but the symptom most common is headache. This is especially likely in people who have any degree of astigmatism. It is no easy job to fit astigmatic eyes with proper spectacles, but when done it cures the eye headache. Spectacles fitted to a young child at the proper stage may even prove to be a cure for strabismus, the common name for which is squint. Since the condition of squint eye means agony for the school child, it is highly important that children showing any tendency in this direction be referred to the doctor at an early age so every opportunity for correction by spectacles may be given.

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

This Is a Danger Signal

What is meant by urine being too acid? What is the cause of this and is there a cure?—M. J. B.

THE urine of a normal, healthy adult is slightly acid. If it stands for a time the reaction becomes alkaline. Under certain disease conditions, however, the urine becomes very markedly acid, and this is a danger signal. This is not a matter that can be explained to much satisfaction by a short note in this column. It is enough to say that a markedly acid urine is an indication that you should see your doctor at once.

POULTRY

Kansas Eggs Rank High on Market

KANSAS sunshine in the form of eggs plays an important part in feeding the nation. W. P. Williams of the Seymour Packing Co., told members of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Association at Topeka recently. Vitamin "D", that something in eggs which combats rickets in children, comes in generous quantities in Kansas eggs. This gives eggs produced in the 4 main egg-producing months in Kansas a high rating in the markets.

Mr. Williams ranked the poultry industry ahead of beef in the nation's food stuffs. "Milk, pork, eggs and poultry and then beef is the way they stand," he said. Cold storage eggs no longer play such an important part in the egg market. Out of the last 40 years, stored eggs have been profitable only 17 times. New methods of handling the laying flock bring fresh eggs to market the year around.

Try This on Your Chicks

THIS ration is recommended for starting and growing chicks in 1936: Use 30 pounds yellow corn meal, 16 pounds ground wheat or shorts, 16 pounds bran, 16 pounds finely ground oats, 10 pounds meat scrap, 5 pounds dried buttermilk, 5 pounds alfalfa leaf meal, 1 pound salt, 1 pound cod liver or sardine oil. This is fed as an all-mash ration until the chicks are 4 weeks old, after which it is fed in connection with a scratch grain mixture composed of equal parts cracked corn and wheat.—L. F. Payne.

Eggs 97 Per Cent Fertile

SIMPLIFIED methods for artificial breeding of poultry, which in tests produced higher fertility than natural mating, have been developed by poultry scientists of the Department of Agriculture. A 97 per cent fertility of eggs was obtained, compared with an average of 85 per cent in natural matings. The new methods make it possible to fertilize more than a hundred hens daily from the semen of a single rooster. It is easy to breed one to two hens a minute by the artificial method.

Ordinarily, poultrymen provide a male for each 10 or 15 birds in their flocks during the breeding season. The scientists found they could collect semen from male birds by stimulating certain nerves. Two or three drops of undiluted semen injected daily into a hen is sufficient for maximum egg fertility.

Try Milk-Fed Turkeys

THE quality and flavor of turkey meat can be improved by supplying all the milk the turkeys will drink a few weeks before they are dressed. They can be forced to consume large quantities of milk by supplying no water. In the absence of liquid milk, condensed buttermilk can be fed in paste form at the rate of 5 or 6 pounds to 100 birds daily. When this is used, water is given.—L. F. Payne.

Busy Hen's Eggs Hatch

A WORKING hen not only lays more eggs than the loafing hen, but her eggs usually hatch better. Hatchability, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has learned, is closely linked with high egg production. It found that eggs which remain in the hen's egg-making organs 24 to 27 hours before they are laid are more likely to hatch than those retained longer.

An egg's hatching qualities apparently are affected by the hen's body temperature when they remain in the body more than 27 hours. Eggs incubated at 105 to 107 degrees Fahrenheit, the hen's normal body temperature, seldom hatch. When kept warm by the sitting hen, eggs never reach the same temperature as the hen's body. Lazy hens which lay, say 2 days a week, often keep the eggs in the oviduct as long as 30 hours before laying them. On the other hand, the tests show hens which lay 6 days a week seldom retain the eggs more than 27 hours.

A frequent cause of off-flavor in cream may come from something other than feed. It may be rust in the can, which also may affect the flavor of butter churned at home.

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PROTECTIVE SERVICE

This Farmer Takes no Chances

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

BY THE time wheat thieves visited the bin of Frank Metcalf, R. 1, St. Paul, the third trip, he had taken steps which made it next to impossible for his grain to be stolen without a capture. Roy Davis and Albert Stovall, now serving 5 to 10-year sentences in the state penitentiary, can testify to that. After the first theft, Mr. Metcalf employed a watchman. When the prowlers came a second time, the lone watchman was asleep. But before the third visit, Metcalf employed two watchmen and just to make sure of results, he also marked his wheat by stamping small pieces of paper with the Bloodhound Thief Catcher, supplied by Kansas Farmer, and scattered them thru the grain.

When the thieves came, the guards allowed them to fill some sacks, then closed in on them. The criminals escaped that night but without the wheat and were captured a little later as a result of evidence found in their car. The wheat they had sacked contained the owner's mark and would have been easy to identify if the thieves had escaped with the loot. Mr. Metcalf believes in leaving nothing to chance, therefore, he put into use the best available means of effecting a capture. All of the \$50 reward paid by Kansas Farmer went to Mr. Metcalf in recognition of his effective work in the war against thieves.

Now They Feel Quite Safe

IN GIVING their account of the capture and conviction of Fred Holtz-houser, Raymond Bittiker and Johnnie Hancross, who stole chickens from their premises, Mr. and Mrs. Carter Dickinson, R. 3, Hiawatha, said, "We cannot explain the feeling of security we have had in the knowledge we have protection offered by Kansas Farmer. We feel indebted to you. Kansas Farmer is our friend and we are glad to see every issue come."

Most of the poultry stolen from the Dickinson farm was located and identified by means of leg bands, but Mr. Dickinson says, "Every bird now can be identified by the mark Kansas Farmer assigned to us." That's why Mr. Dickinson feels so secure. A \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer went to Service Member Dickinson and the force of Sheriff Oltjen, Brown county, who co-operated with him in effecting the arrest and conviction.

Thief Turned in Alarm

AT 3 O'CLOCK on the morning of December 3, a man, attempting to steal chickens from M. A. Kelley, R. 1, Bucyrus, set in motion a device which had been prepared for his special benefit. Without being aware of it, the would-be thief tipped off the owner to the fact that unless something was done immediately the farm flock was going to be reduced considerably.

Mr. Kelley, having suspected that thieves had come to his farm recently, was sleeping lightly and in almost no time he, his son and the hired man had surrounded the hen house and over-powered the prowler in the act of stealing chickens. He turned out to be Joseph Lane. With so much evidence against him, there was nothing for Lane to do but plead guilty and take his penitentiary sentence of not to exceed 2½ years. The Protective Service advises other farmers to follow the example of Mr. Kelley and provide some sort of thief alarm which will make it possible to catch criminals before they have disposed of their loot. Kansas Farmer has shown its approval in this case by dividing a \$25 reward among the three men who made the capture.

Boasted of Theft—90 Days

FOR some time after several articles, including a dehorning outfit, seed and scale beams had disappeared from the farm of George Scott, R. 1, Buffalo, no clue of importance could be found. Just as hope of a capture had almost disappeared, the guilty man, Edward C. Klassen, under the influence of liquor, let out the secret that he did the stealing. At the trial which followed, he was sentenced to

90 days in the Wilson county jail. A Protective Service reward of \$25 was divided equally between George Scott, owner of the stolen property, and Lloyd Donohue, Fredonia.

Payment of these rewards brings the total up to \$22,750 for conviction of 887 thieves, who have stolen from posted farms.

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Our Readers Wish to Know

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Time to Graft Apple Trees

Will you tell me something about the best time to graft apple trees?—D. M.

GRAFTING usually is performed most successfully if done before growth starts in the spring. Scions are kept dormant until ready for use. For the work to be most satisfactory it usually is necessary for the bark to peel easily.

Scions are, as a general rule, cut some time during the fall or winter from unfrozen, well-matured wood of the last season's growth. They may be taken in the spring, however, just before or just as growth is starting. One-year-old wood is preferred because its buds are more likely to grow successfully upon the stock, than the buds from wood 2 or more years old.

A cellar or basement generally is used for grafting, but a drier and warmer room may be used if the grafts are kept in their original packages and covered except when in use. They never should be allowed to dry out. After performing the grafting operation the grafts may be packed in bundles, stored in damp sand or green sawdust, and placed in cold storage, a cool cellar, or a pit until they are set in the nursery row in the spring.—T. J. T.

Might Kill Fruit Trees

Is it safe to paint fruit trees to prevent rabbit injury?—L. M. D.

SUCH substances as paint, coal tar, gas tar, axle grease and concentrated oil may do serious injury to tree trunks, and even cause trees to die. The vigor of trees may cause a difference, and the season of year or time of painting as well as the method and the quantity applied may explain variations in severity of damage done to trees. If a repellent and poison wash is desired, use whitewash, soapsuds or dormant strength lime sulfur with lead arsenate at the rate of 2 pounds to each 50 gallons of wash. There is no danger of such washes doing injury to tree trunks.—T. J. S.

No Cannibalism This Way

What are some of the devices for reducing cannibalism in poultry?—M. K. R.

RECENTLY, attempts have been made to control cannibalism by use of mechanical devices which make it impossible for one bird to attack another. One of these is a metal or rubber shield which is fastened by a safety pin thru the tail of a bird so the vent is covered. This will only prevent the birds from picking the pro-lapsed oviducts. A more recent, and what appears to be more effective means of preventing all cannibalism in adult birds is a device made to be fastened on the beak of the bird and so arranged that the birds may eat and drink feed placed in regular feeders, but they may not pick another bird. Another device is one which limits the vision of the bird to objects below and to the side of the bird, and does not permit it to see directly in front.—E. M. F.

You Know This Is Toxemia

What are symptoms of toxemia, or pregnancy disease, in sheep?—L. N. O.

MOST common symptoms are paralysis, the ewe lies in a stupor several days before death, refuses feed but may drink some water. In a flock closely watched, the first symptoms will be stiffness and unsteady gait. This is especially noticeable in the hind quarters, and affected animals lag behind the flock.

The sheep are dull and pay little or no attention to persons. They may stand with head hanging down or the nose pointed upward. There is some disturbance in the eyesight and ewes may run into objects. A common symptom is grinding of the teeth.

As the disease develops the animals become stupefied, and when helped to their feet are unable to stand. They appear to be paralyzed, and hence the name "lambling paralysis" has been given to this disease. This is not a true paralysis.

Sick animals linger four to six days, or even longer before death. If lambling takes place during early stages of

the disease, or before the ewe becomes too weak, rapid recovery results. Even with this the death rate in affected ewes is more than 90 per cent.—C. E.

What Dairy Calves Cost

Is it wise to try to raise every dairy heifer calf, and what is the average cost of raising a calf?—M. J. E.

IT COSTS just about as much to raise a poor calf as a good one. So it is wise to cull out the poor calves at the time of birth. Every dairyman who is raising his replacements can well afford to consider the parentage of every calf, and raise only the ones he can expect to improve his herd. This step requires use of good purebred sires whose daughters are tested for production, mated with dams of known producing ability. Records are the keynote to accurate culling in every stage of dairy herd development.

It costs, on the average, about \$75 to \$100 to raise a heifer calf from birth to producing age. About three-fourths of this cost is for feed, the rest for housing, labor and veterinary services. This cost will vary somewhat with the method of feeding and the pasture available.—H. A. H.

Where Would You Start?

In buying dairy stock, is it best to buy calves, open heifers, bred heifers or cows?—G. D. E.

BUYING young calves offers opportunity to get into the purebred business at low cost. Disease is less likely to be introduced by calves. On the other hand, it takes several years for calves to come into production. With open heifers, about the same advantages and disadvantages apply. When bred heifers are purchased the buyer is getting two animals in one and most buyers feel they are getting just a little bit more for their money. The possibility of introducing disease, especially infectious abortion, however, is increased. When fresh cows are purchased the returns are immediate. It also is easier for the beginner to judge the type and productive ability of a cow when in full flow of milk if records indicating productive ability are not available.—A. C. R.

End Lice on Dairy Cows

What do you recommend for removing lice from dairy cattle?—M. R.

SEVERAL things are commonly used: One of the most practical is ground sabadilla seed. Dust this powder over the cows when the weather is too severe for liquid treatments. It will control most infestations. There also are numerous coal tar and derris compounds on the market, which may be used with success.

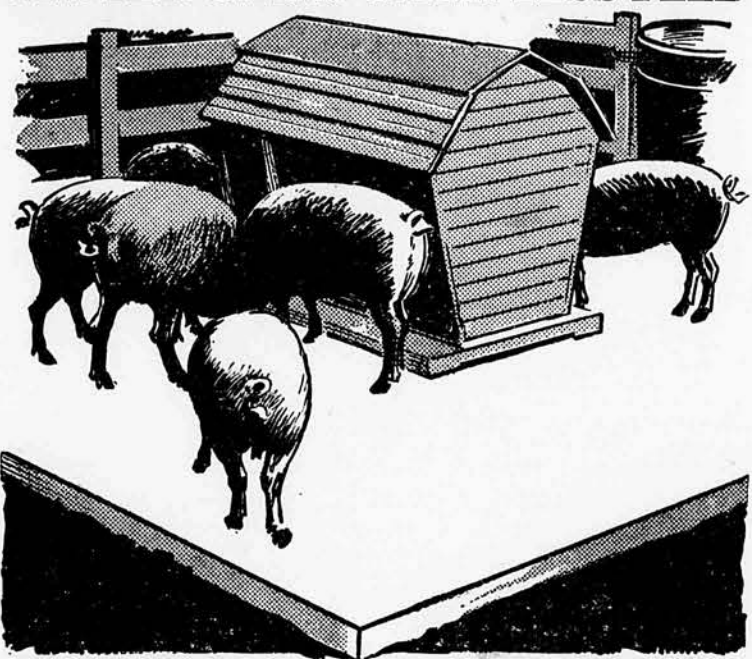
One of the most economical and satisfactory treatments, when the weather will permit the use of a liquid, is a kerosene emulsion. This is prepared by dissolving ½-pound of hard soap in a gallon of boiling soft water, adding 2 gallons of kerosene, and either pumping or agitating the mixture until a thick, creamy emulsion is formed. Before use, this mixture is added to 19 gallons of water, and the emulsion may be applied with a spray or brush. The application of a little raw linseed oil at the points affected and along the spinal column also is a great help in controlling lice.—H. A. H.

Cow Has Growth on Eye

I have a cow that had the pink eye last fall and now has a growth on the lower eyelid which affects her eyesight. Is there any treatment I can use to kill the growth without hurting her eyesight?—C. K.

IT IS common for cattle to have cancerous growths on the eyelids or even the eyeball. If it is on the lid it usually attacks the eyeball in time. I know of only one method of treatment; that is surgical removal of the growth. We frequently operate upon cases of this kind at our college veterinary clinic. If your local veterinarian is not able to operate, you may truck the cow to our clinic, and we will be pleased to perform the operation. There is no charge for the work, although we do charge for materials and feed.—R. R. Dykstra, Kansas State College.

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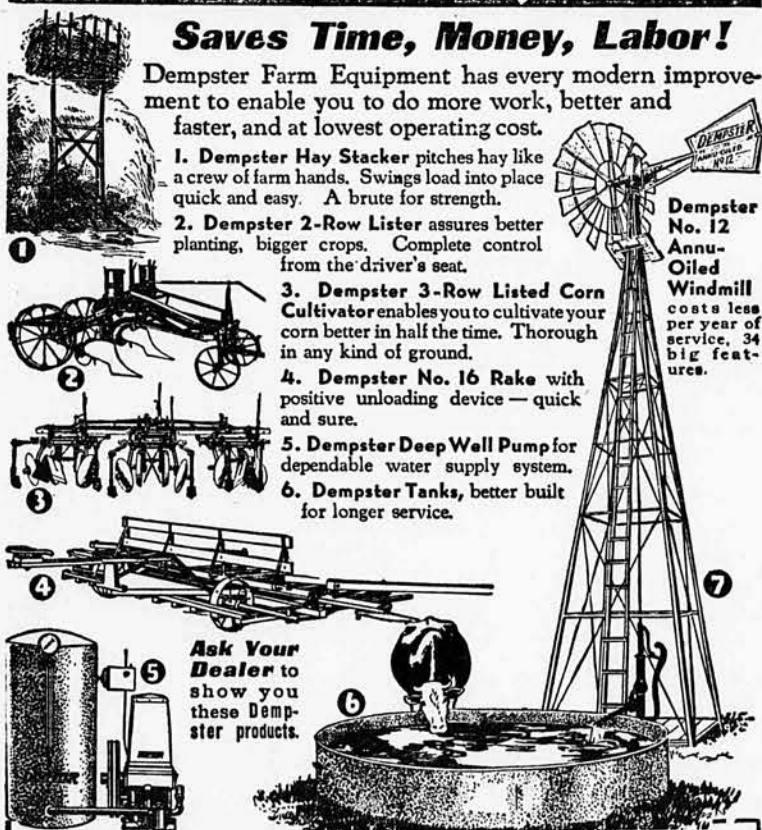
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Derek and Mavis Meet Again

BACK in Fairfield people said the Peter Craigs were having a protracted wedding trip. Month after month slipped by, with the gabled house still closed and Jim Tait in charge. Rumors of their travels came back now and then, but no one seemed to know exactly where they were until they had left. There had been the Adirondack camp that Peter had taken for the first months, an idyllic spot for a honeymoon, but just as Monty Bates had decided that he would go north for a visit and drop in on Peter for a few days, he read that Mr. and Mrs. Peter Craig and Miss Anne Craig had sailed on the *Berengaria*. Word came now and then of people who had seen them in London or Paris. Someone else met them in Cannes a few months later and was quite enthusiastic about young Mrs. Peter, a beautiful girl, not the ultra modern type, but charming.

Monty was not the only person who was interested in the Peter Craigs. Derek was distinctly dashed when he read the news of their departure. The innocent little item made him uncomfortable and annoyed. Peter was carrying the thing too far. It was all very well to have spirited the girl away on an alleged honeymoon until gossip had died down and something could be arranged for her, but this was ridiculous. He'd have her spoiled.

GEORGE DE MARA, who had spent the night at Derek's rooms in town, or rather had spent the night going the rounds of the night clubs with him and had come back at dawn for a bit of sleep, looked up from his own paper and watched his host. "I see the bride and groom sailed on the *Berengaria* this morning. You're a fine cousin, not to be down at the dock with flowers and things, seeing them off."

"I forgot all about it. Peter and I don't hit it off very well anyway."

"Too bad." De Mara was sympathetic. "I thought you two were pretty close."

"Oh, we are, as families go," Derek yawned and took the first excuse that presented itself. "It's nothing special, only Peter rows me because I don't take a dutiful interest in the estate. Can't you see me, in horn-rimmed spectacles, taking lessons in finance from old Denny?"

His spirits had risen noticeably in the last minute or two. He had just discovered—or thought he had—why Peter was going thru this absurd performance of taking the Hill Road girl abroad. One of those neat little French divorces, of course. It was the simplest way out for everybody. He wondered why he had not thought of that before. He meant to write to Peter about it, but it was a difficult letter to write, and he postponed it.

It was not until late in March that he ran across Monty Bates in town and learned from Monty's busy chatter that Peter had taken a villa somewhere along the Riviera—Monty thought it was at Cannes—and had been there for several months with his wife and Miss Craig, enjoying life with the idlest of the idle rich.

Derek listened uneasily, and made his escape as soon as possible. Peter must be mad. That was no way to establish a residence for divorce purposes. He wrote to Peter that night, and addressed it in care of Peter's bankers. It was time Peter was told exactly what the girl would have to do.

The letter missed Peter by twenty-four hours.

ALINER was coming up the bay, moving with the regal assurance of her kind. Two people stood by the rail, well forward. The man looked down at the girl who was called his wife, wondering what lay behind her absorbed face. The past months had changed her greatly, grooming her to a fineness of physical perfection and a new poise of body and mind.

The last month had been particularly gay. They had filled the villa with guests, girls of her own age, men younger than Peter, who danced and motored and flirted with young Mrs. Craig, while Peter played tennis violently. Youth and pleasure and light-hearted nonsense, three thousand miles and more away from Fairfield and the blighting stigma of the Hill Road. . . . Now she was coming back. Her eyes had been deep jewels of excitement all morning.

"Glad to be back?"

Her quick glance gave eloquent assent. She laughed a little breathlessly, emotion tugging at the leash of control.

"So glad it's almost a pain, Peter. You know. I don't mean that I haven't had a heavenly time all these months. I have. They've been like a beautiful dream. But this is reality. I feel as if life were just beginning."

"How about starting in with a dance?" Peter suggested. "I notice that the South Shore Racquet Club is giving its semi-annual ball Wednesday night. It's supposed to be quite a party."

"I'd love it. But don't we have to be invited?"

"That's easily managed. I'm not a member, but I know a young chap who is. I'll call him up as soon as we get to the hotel."

CRAFTY Peter, who had known the date of the Racquet Club's dance for nearly a month and had booked their passage with particular care to arrive just in time. It would be a good beginning, still away from Fairfield, but well sprinkled with Derek's intimates. Peter wondered whether she were thinking of that particular possibility. The answer came.

What Has Happened So Far

Accident brought Derek Craig and Mavis Culver together. Anse Culver ordered Derek not to see his sister again. There are secret meetings. Derek's stay at Bellaire is enforced by Old Peter Craig's will; also he must not marry until he is twenty-eight, or cousin Peter gets the estate. Returning from a stolen trip to the city, Derek and Mavis are surprised by Anse, who forces them to marry. Derek accuses cousin Peter of plotting his ruin and leaves Mavis at Peter's house. Monty Bates calls and to prevent him spreading scandal, Peter introduces Mavis as his wife. Aunt Anne Craig's help is enlisted to carry out Peter's plan of Mavis posing as his wife. Later Derek is astounded with news that Peter is taking Mavis on a honeymoon trip. Can it be that Peter is falling in love with the girl?

HONEYMOON WIFE

By AGNES LOUISE PROVOST
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"Is—Derek a member?"

It was the first time she had mentioned his name since that day months ago, when she had begged him never to ask Derek to write or come to her. And of his own volition, Derek had done neither.

"No, I don't think so. He doesn't go in for tennis, lazy young rascal."

It was possible that Derek would not be there, but it also was quite possible that he would, an excellent place for Derek to catch his first glimpse of her, looking her loveliest and among his own friends. No need to tell her any more than she might herself suspect. Better a surprise than emotions tensed from three days of nervous expectancy.

They had both dropped into silence again, looking at the jagged skyline ahead. Somewhere beneath and beyond it, the Great Adventure lay.

Life undoubtedly was beginning for Mavis. He wondered what she would make of it, and what it would make of her.

THE Peter Craigs were among the late arrivals at the South Shore Racquet Club, and joined the slowly moving crush moving toward the stairs. Peter recognized a familiar face or two and nodded across the intervening heads. He caught interested glances toward the girl beside him, her face glowing like an exotic flower against the enveloping collar of her evening wrap. A languid man, good looking in a saturnine way, edged thru the crowd and spoke to Peter.

"How d'you do, Craig? I'm George de Mara. Friend of Derek's, you know. Met you at Bellaire last summer."

"Yes, I remember. How d'you do?"

The response was polite, but not effusive. De Mara lingered, looking expectant, and was introduced. His onyx black eyes took interested account of Mrs. Peter Craig. She acknowledged the introduction with a polite murmur.

"You've been away a long time, haven't you, Mrs. Craig? Don't see how I missed meeting you, otherwise. I knock around with Derek quite a bit, you know."

Peter intervened. "We've been on different sides of the Atlantic. Shall we move on? We seem to be blocking traffic."

"So we are. I hope you'll save a dance or two for me, Mrs. Craig. I'm counting on it."

He drifted away and they went on.

"Suppose I wait for you here," Peter suggested.

"The dressing rooms are upstairs, I think."

"All right, Peter. I shan't be long."

His eyes followed her as she went. She was lovely tonight.

Minutes drifted by. He heard voices, a gay greeting, and the step of a belated arrival.

"Hullo, Tommy! 'Lo, de Mara!"

In the doorway stood Derek, happy and debonair, tossing hat and topcoat into the arms of an attendant and talking to three or four people at once. He stopped suddenly.

"Why . . . hello, Peter!"

It was their first meeting since the morning when

Derek had flung out of Peter's house in a rage, leaving a wife behind him. Perhaps he remembered that, for his manner held a nervous cordiality quite foreign to his usual aplomb as he came over to where Peter stood.

Peter waited for him, altho he held out his hand.

"Hello, Derek," he said briefly.

"Mighty glad to see you. Didn't know you'd got back. In fact, I've been out of town."

There was still that slight trace of nervousness. Peter nodded.

"So your man told me. I called up your rooms yesterday."

"He didn't give me any message."

"I didn't leave any. Thought I'd probably meet you here."

The conversation was not getting anywhere in particular. Derek seemed a little puzzled.

"I didn't know you fussed around at dances. Come on, and I'll introduce you to some nice girls. Unless—" he hesitated and dropped his voice. "You're alone, of course?"

"Oh no. Mavis is with me. I'm waiting for her now."

"You don't mean to say you've brought her here!" Resentful incredulity glittered in his eyes. Peter nodded coolly.

"Why not? Men do take their wives to dances, don't they? Especially when she's been invited."

"Oh, cut it!" Derek snapped it out angrily.

"What's the use in keeping up that farce? I thought you were going to settle the whole thing over there anyway. Didn't you get my second letter?"

"I've had only one letter from you. About seven months ago."

"Oh . . . I suppose it just missed you."

Derek fidgeted, frowned and gave a quick glance over his shoulder. De Mara was loitering near the archway. The music had stopped; people would be coming their way in a moment.

"See here, Peter, I don't want to be a beast about it, after all you've done for me, but you ought to know that this is no place to bring her. It was an insane thing to do. And infernally awkward for me to have to meet her in this public way. It's a ridiculous situation for me, and for you too."

"I haven't found it so," said Peter blandly. "Here is Mavis now. Coming?"

There was nothing else to do. Peter moved toward the stairs and Derek went with him.

There were several people coming down the wide stairs. A little in advance of them, a new girl.

SHE caught the eye, a girl in Nile green and silver. She had burnished brown hair that fitted her little head in glinting waves, and luminous dark eyes, and there was a dewy loveliness about her.

One of the group of girls blew a kiss toward Derek. He smiled absently, and his impatient gaze came back to the girl in green. He stared.

She was half-way down the stairs when she saw them. Her glance drifted down, with composed interest, looking for Peter. She caught sight of him and smiled, and then the smile faded. Color drained out of her face, and came back again in the wine-red stain that Derek knew so well.

Down there two men stood, side by side, waiting for her. She came down slowly to meet them.

Peter's steady eyes were on her.

"Here's a stranger," he said casually. "Derek just blew in."

"Oh, how d'you do, Derek? I didn't expect to see you here."

Self-possession had returned to her, that sweet, cool self-possession that Peter had taught her. Whoever would have expected shy little Mavis Culver to be so well poised?

"Why—er—no, I really didn't expect to get here." Derek, always so confidently at ease, stammered unaccountably. He rushed hastily into explanations, horribly conscious of watching eyes which must not see anything out of the usual in his meeting with Mrs. Peter Craig.

"I've been out of town; had to rush to get here at all. Quite surprised to run into Peter, as soon as I got inside of the door. I thought you were somewhere along the Riviera."

He talked rapidly, irritably on edge for the first glance of reproach or resentment which might betray something more than cousinly in their relations. He might have spared himself the trouble.

"We decided rather suddenly," she said composedly. "It has been a lovely trip, but we really couldn't have stayed much longer. Peter has to get back to Fairfield."

His first feeling of relief was blasted by a new sense of outrage. Peter evidently meant to take her back home and settle down, within half a mile of Bellaire and only a few miles from that forsaken

(Continued on Page 19)

Every Acre Made More When Fed

(Continued from Page 3)

drills kept some farmers from applying plant food, but a number of new ones were bought and every one was kept busy.

Adding phosphorus to the soil gives legumes a chance to grow better and build up the nitrogen content. Charles Topping, Douglas county, found this out. He has used considerable Red clover. He finds his soil in a much higher state of fertility but prefers to continue adding some phosphorus. This policy will conserve soil fertility. Recommendations for fertilizer in different sections vary, which indicates the importance of being sure what should be used. In southern Allen county, 100 pounds of 42 per cent phosphate and 2 tons of lime is the accepted treatment for alfalfa seeding. There are fields in that section which don't need it. Merle Lathrop, LaHarpe, used 40 pounds of treble-phosphate on his wheat and oats. The season was unfavorable. Oats made only 47 bushels to the acre, but he expects to apply phosphorus again without fail. A neighbor, Will Ensminger, uses the same treatment on corn, kafir and oats many years. He has been trying it for a long while. The results keep up his faith.

Made 25 More Bushels

An outstanding example of returns from phosphorus on oats occurred on two Pottawatomie county farms last spring. One farmer who didn't fertilize got 8 bushels to the acre, while a neighbor raised 33 bushels on similar land with a 40-pound application.

"In production of wheat on more fertile upland and on bottom-land soils of Eastern Kansas it does not generally pay to use fertilizer," R. I. Throckmorton has found. "Heavy applications usually are not advisable on less fertile land, since the greatest relative in-

Testing Tells the Story

CORN and sorghum seed for spring planting will need to be tested for germination. Poor growing conditions last season prevented normal development of grain of these crops, and as a result the seed is not high in vitality.—R. I. Throckmorton.

crease comes from lighter treatment, and extremely heavy application may reduce the yield of grain in dry seasons."

In Wilson county, John Hamon carried on a good experiment with Fred Kidd, to find the desirability of light lime treatment and use of fertilizer. Sweet clover was seeded March 8, 1935. One plot was untreated. On June 15, it was only 6 to 8 inches high and all the plants died in July and August. On the next field with 300 pounds of limestone, the final yield was 1,400 pounds of hay to the acre. Where 300 pounds of lime and 60 pounds of treble-phosphate were used, the plants were 30 to 38 inches high by June 15 and the final yield was 2,700 pounds. The land was disked wheat stubble and the clover was drilled without a nurse crop. Mr. Kidd has a lime crusher and a spreader and uses fertilizer attachments on his grain drill and surface planter. He has been applying 2 tons of lime as a complete treatment and finds it will last about 8 years with grain crops, but only 2 or 3 years with Sweet clover. He sees little difference in yields the first year from drilling 300 pounds of lime or broadcasting 2 tons. He plows second year Sweet clover under in June, and fallows it until fall for wheat seeding.

Derek and Mavis Meet Again

(Continued from Page 18)

Hill Road and her impossible relations it was inconceivable.

"You should stay in town a while first," he said uneasily. "There's a lot going on."

"We may," said Peter. "Music's beginning, Mavis. Shall we go in? See you later, Derek."

They left him. Derek looked after them, relieved that an awkward moment had been tided over, but sulkily aware that he had not been at his best during that brief encounter. There was not going to be any fuss, thank heaven, but it was an impossible situation. It pricked at his nerves.

"Not dancing, old man?"

It was de Mara's voice at his elbow, and suddenly it irritated him.

"No," he said shortly. "I'm going outside."

Away from curious eyes he fidgeted up and down. Usually he was an indefatigable dancer, but tonight its call went unheeded. Peter was in there, among people they both knew, dancing with the little Hill Road girl with worshipful eyes, who had been thrust into his own life by Anse Culver's great hand in the dawn of a summer morning. A little, scared, obedient thing.

Well, she wasn't so scared now, nor worshipful either.

It occurred to Derek suddenly that Peter was a distinguished looking chap, for all some people thought him homely. He wore evening clothes well, too, which was more than most men did. So did Mavis. Someone knew how to choose her gowns—unless she had learned that feeling for the right line herself. Doubtful. But how she had changed!

Resentful apprehensions ebbed. Derek began to feel better. After all, there was nothing to be gained by fussing now. They had to meet some time, and Peter would see it thru. Of course his relations with Mavis were awkward. He'd have to do something to smooth that over. He must see her alone somehow, and patch things up with her. He was sure she would understand how hard it had been for him. She was a nice little thing.

A few moments later he appeared in the wide arch which was the main entrance to the ballroom. Handsome, debonair, at ease with himself and the world, this was the Derek Craig whom men liked and women spoiled.

(To Be Continued)

You May Enter Pasture Contest

DO YOU wish to have a part in rebuilding the grazing lands of Kansas? If so, fill in this blank and send it to Pasture Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. We will send complete rules concerning the pasture rotation contest announced in the De-

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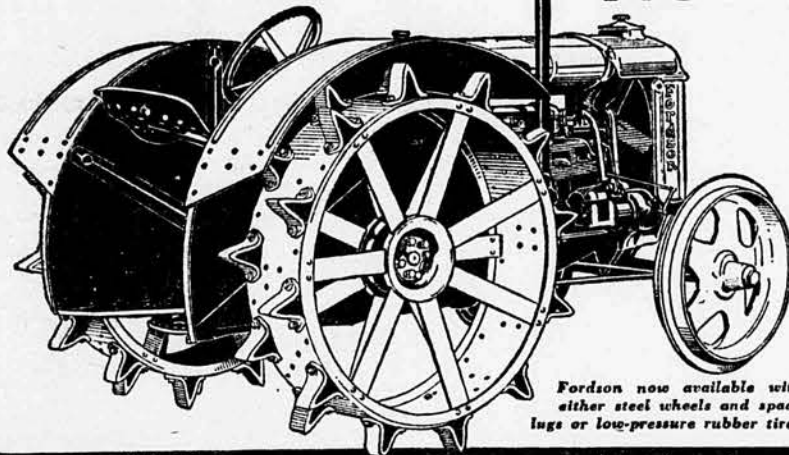
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11 LBS. LONG RED CHEWING OR MILD Smoking \$1.00. Granulating screen, two kinds favoring free. O. L. Murphy, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO: CHEWING, 5 POUNDS, 90c, 10, \$1.70; Mild Smoking 10, \$1.30. Guaranteed. Pay Postman, United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

EXCELLENT LEAF: SMOKING, 10 POUNDS 80c; chewing \$1.00. Flavoring recipe. Hamil- ton Plantation, Wingo, Ky.

Activities of Al Acres— You Lose, Slim —By Leet



SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND Bermuda, Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted, strong. Cabbage: Each bunch fifty cabbages, labeled with variety name. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200-65c, 300-75c, 500-1.00, 1000-1.75; express collect, 60c per 1000. Onions: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish. Prepaid: 500-1.00, 1000-1.00; express collect, 600-1.00, 1000-1.00. F. O. B. Farms. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

100 Fairfax & 100 Dunlap Strawberry Pl. \$1.00
12 Welch's Concord Grapevines—2 yr. .75
50 Asparagus, 12 Rhubarb & 6 H'radish. 1.00
20 Spirea Van Houtte, 18 inches. .100
100 Cumberland Black Cap Raspberries. .200
8 Richmond or Monticello Cherries—2 yr. 2.00
Apples, Peaches, each 200 (prepaid). Fifty-four years of Square Dealing. Just try us. Strawberry plants by the millions. Grapes, hedging, small fruits, roses, shrubs at bargain prices. Catalog free. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER \$2.70 PER bushel; Nebraska Alfalfa \$6.85 per bushel; Red Clover \$10.25 bushel; Korean Lespedeza \$1.65 bushel; Reed Canary Grass 27c lb. Other seeds at low prices, too. All triple cleaned and guaranteed satisfactory quality. Big Nursery and seed catalog and farm seed samples free. Write Earl E. May, Box 414, Shenandoah, Iowa.

PLANTS THAT GROW. THE KIND YOU WILL like. Good hardy plants straight from grower to you. Garden collection, 300 Frostproof Cabbages and 300 genuine Bermuda onion plants, all for \$1.00 prepaid. Full price list and information about Sweet potatoes, cauliflower, pepper, eggplants, tomatoes, free. Write for it. Southern Plant Co., Box 102, Ponta, Tex.

FREE! AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL Nursery and Seed book. Full natural colors. Big bargains. Guaranteed stock. Low prices. Compare our prices with others to satisfy yourself how reasonably priced our stock is. America's largest Direct-to-You Nurseries. Interstate Nurseries, 25 E. Street, Hamburg, Iowa.

TIMOTHY \$1.85; RED CLOVER \$10.00; AL- falfa \$5.90; Scarified White Sweet Clover \$2.75; Alsike Clover \$12.00; Mixed Alsike or Red Clover and Timothy \$3.75. All per bushel. Bags Free. Complete price list, samples, catalog upon request. Standard Seed Co. 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

ALFALFA, KANSAS GROWN \$5.75; GRIMM Alfalfa \$12.00; Sweet Clover \$3.00. All per bushel, f.o.b. Salina. We buy from producers and sell at lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ask for samples and prices of all field seeds. Kansas Seed Company 448 N. Santa Fe, Salina, Kan.

2 YEAR FIELD GROWN ROSES: RED, PINK, Shell, Salmon, White Radiance, Hollande, Columbia, Briarcliff, Luxembourg, President Hoover, Victoria, Tallman, Sensation. All 19c each, postpaid, ship COD. Naughton Farms, Waxahachie, Texas.

WE HAVE SOME VERY HIGH GRADE ATLAS Sorgo, Sumac and Orange Kane, Sudan, Kaffir, Alfalfa, and Sweet Clover seeds. All tested and free of noxious weeds. Write us for samples and prices. Assaria Hardware Co., Assaria, Kan.

HARDY ALFALFA \$5.90, GRIMM ALFALFA \$7.50, White Sweet Clover \$2.90, Yellow \$4.00, Red Clover \$10.30. All 60 lb. bushel, triple cleaned. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

SIXTY DAY WATERMELON, 300 SEEDS 20c; Postpaid. You'll never regret ordering. Jersey seed sweet potatoes small quantities or car lots. Write for prices. Stiles Farms, Rush Springs, Okla.

SPECIAL: 150 STRAWBERRY PLANTS (50 Mastodon, 100 Dunlap or Blakemore) delivered, \$1. Free catalog on Strawberries, Youngberries and Dewberries. Waller Bros., Judsonia, Ark.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA, SEED CORN, TIMOTHY, Redtop, Soybeans, Cowpeas, Cane, Millet, Sudan, Hegari, Grohoma, Flax. Good quality cleaned tested seed. Omer Webb, Jasper, Mo.

SEND FOR OUR FREE SEED CATALOG. Everything for the farm, field and garden. Special on Strawberry plants and nursery stock. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

SEED CORN \$3.50 BU., SOY BEANS \$1.05 bu., Red Clover \$10.00 bu. Everything in field and garden seeds. Send for new catalog. Kelly Seed Co., Peoria, Ill.

ROCKHILL EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY. Big, delicious, full crop first year. A money-maker. A table delight. Investigate. S. E. Fish, Eugene, Ore.

PURE CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO, 91% germination, and Kansas common alfalfa seed for sale. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

TWELVE TWO YEAR EVERBEARING ROSES \$1.25 postpaid. Assorted colors, 24—\$2.25. Ideal Rose Co., Tyler, Texas.

FOR SALE: CERTIFIED KANSAS ORANGE Cane seed. Stants Bros., Abilene, Kan.

BULK GARDEN SEED CIRCULAR, FREE. Fike's Seedstore, Council Grove, Kan.

GENUINE ATLAS SORGO FOR SALE. ROB- bins Ranch, Belvidere, Kan.

BATTERIES

UNIVERSAL FARM LIGHT BATTERIES FOR all makes of plants at lowest prices. It will pay you to investigate these latest improved batteries made and guaranteed by a company with thirty-three years' experience in this field. Why gamble with "rebuilt" or batteries of questionable quality when the old reliable Universals now cost so little. Write for new low prices and free Battery Guide. No obligation. Easy payment plan if desired. Also write for prices and literature on the Universal Wind Driven Farm Light and Power Plants in 32 and 110 volts. Universal Battery Company, 3462 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

RADIO

LATEST IN RADIO! 32 VOLT RADIOS OPER- ated direct from socket of farm lighting system. Also 6 volt battery sets—no B battery required. Complete line. Unequaled for tone quality, selectivity and beauty. World-wide reputation. Attractive prices. Time payment plan if desired. Write for free information. Universal Battery Company, 3462-R South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WONDERFUL NEW 6 VOLT RADIO AND 6 volt electric plant for radio and lights. Write for details. Department J. Republic Electric Manufacturing Company, Davenport, Iowa.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY WITH THE BEST for less. Kansas largest and strongest fire and tornado insurance company. Standard policies give you 100% protection. May we give you further information on your farm or city insurance? Write the Farmers Alliance Insurance Co., of McPherson, Kansas. Resources over a million dollars. Time tested since 1888.

BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER AND SHINGLES ARE CHEAP IN carload lots when you buy from us. shipment direct from mill. Send us your bill for estimate. McKee-Fleming Lbr Co. Emporia, Kans.
CAR LOAD GOOD HEDGE POSTS, REASON- able. Elmer Ellison, Cherryvale, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING

TWO BEAUTIFUL MASTERPRINT EN- largements included with roll developed, printed 25c. Reprints 3c each. Beautiful Oil-colored professional enlargement included with 25c reprint order. Guaranteed quality finishing. Brown Photo Company, 2209-S Lowry, Minneapolis, Minn.

COMPARE THE DIFFERENCE. ROLL DE- veloped, two professional double weight enlargements, 8 guaranteed prints, 25c coin. Excellent service. Nationwide Photo Service, Box 3333, St. Paul, Minn.

THE VERY LATEST OUT. WONDERFUL new process. Eight Larja Prints, twice the size of your regular prints made from 116-120-127 or smaller films, 25c. LaCrosse Photo Co., LaCrosse, Wis.

ROLLS DEVELOPED. TWO BEAUTIFUL double weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone prints 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

GET THE BEST! ROLL DEVELOPED BEAU- tiful hand colored enlargement. 8 Neverfade border prints, 25c coin. Prompt service. Sun Photo Service, Drawer T, St. Paul, Minn.

ROLL DEVELOPED. TWO PRINTS EACH and two free enlargement coupons 25c. Reprints 2c each, 100 or more 1c. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

ENLARGEMENT FREE EIGHT BRILLIANT border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

QUICK SERVICE. ROLLS DEVELOPED, 8 guaranteed prints, 2 enlargements, 25c coin. OK Photo Service, Ottawa, Kan.

FILMS DEVELOPED. ANY SIZE. 25c COIN. including 2 enlargements. Century Photo Service, Box 829, La Crosse, Wis.

20 REPRINTS 25c. FILM DEVELOPED, 2 sets prints 25c. Skrudland, 6970-63, George, Chicago.

BEAUTIFUL KODAK ALBUM FREE. ONE roll 16 prints 25c. Finco, Yale, Okla.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR NEW FREE BOOK. "Patent Guide for the Inventor" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for preliminary information. Clarence A. O'Brien and Hyman Berman, 1508 Adams Building, Washington, D. C. (Registered Patent Attorneys Before U. S. Patent Office.)

PATENTS SECURED. REASONABLE TERMS. 72-page book and advice free. Registered Patent Attorney, L. F. Randolph, Dept. 720, Washington, D. C.

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

DOGS

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS. PUREBRED, SABLE with white markings. 6 weeks old. Sired by natural heeler. Males \$5.00. Clarence Lacey, Meriden, Kan.

WANTED. NEWFOUNDLAND AND ST. Bernard puppies. Will buy whole litters. Timmer Thompson, Elmore, Minn.

FOR SALE: FOUR TRAINED STAG HOUNDS. 1934-35 catch, 66 coyotes. W. O. Leighton, Gove, Kan.

TRAINED COON, SKUNK, OPOSSUM hounds. Trial. Wm. Pratt, Box 37, Springfield, Mo.

NATURAL HEELER ENGLISH SHEPHERD puppies. Ed Barnes, Collyer, Kan.

OLD GOLD WANTED

GOLD IS \$35.00 OUNCE. CASH FOR GOLD teeth, watches, jewelry. 100 per cent full cash value mailed day shipment received. Don't gamble! For highest prices ship direct to one of the oldest and largest American institutions. Satisfaction guaranteed or articles cheerfully returned. Licensed. Information free. Chicago Gold Smelting & Refining Co., 300-M Champlain Bldg., Chicago.

\$35.00 FINE OUNCE FOR GOLD TEETH, crowns, bridges, jewelry, watches. We are smelters and refiners and pay the most because we refine into dental gold. Satisfaction guaranteed or shipment returned. Licensed. Free information. Dr. Welsberg's Gold Refining Company, 1566 Hennepin, Minneapolis, Minn.

WATER WELL CASING

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

HORSE TRAINING

HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 272, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

FOR THE TABLE

HOME DRIED APPLES. BETTER QUALITY for less money. Write Harlan Smith, Farmington, Ark.

QUILT PIECES

REMNANTS FROM GARMENT FACTORIES for garments and quilts, 25 yard bundle \$1.00 postpaid. Cagle's Mail Order House, Centralia, Ill.

INTEREST TO WOMEN

BEAUTIFUL SILK HOSIERY, 5 PAIRS \$1. Sample 25c. Directco, KT-221, West Broad, Savannah, Ga.

TANNING

HIDES TANNED FOR HARNESS LEATHER. mount animals, make fur chokers \$5.00. Alma Tannery, Alma, Nebr.

BUTCHER KNIVES

HANDMADE: NONE BETTER AT ANY price. 7 inch \$1.00; 8 inch \$1.25; Skinning, 4 inch \$1.00. Henry Cordrey, Cambridge, Ill.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

ABORTION: LASTING IMMUNITY ONE VAC- cination. Government licensed. Money back guarantee. Free abortion literature. Farmers Serum & Supply Company, Department P, Kansas City, Mo.

SILOS

RIBSTONE CONCRETE STAVE SILOS. A PER- manent and superior silo priced reasonable. Big discount for early orders. Write for circular. The Hutchinson Concrete Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

No school advertising under this heading has any connection with the government.

CHIEF DIESEL ENGINEERS EARN GOOD pay. Permanent positions. Train now. New modern school. Expert instructors. Shop classes or home training. Payment plan. Diesel Power United Engineering Schools, 1520-D McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo.

REAL JOBS OPEN—AUTO MECHANICAL field, Diesel engines, Aviation. Earn \$35.00—\$75.00 weekly. 8 weeks training qualifies you. Write for Free Opportunity book and special low tuition now. McSweeney Schools, Dept. 8-26, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MEN, WOMEN, ages 18-50, qualify for Government jobs; commence \$105-\$175 month. Common education sufficient. Valuable information about examinations mailed free. Write Instruction Bureau, 187 St. Louis, Mo.

DIESEL OPERATORS SHORT COURSE \$35.00. Theory and shop instruction on modern engines including operation of Caterpillar tractor. Next class February 10. Write American Technical Institute, Box 59, Dept. 6, Des Moines, Iowa.

AVIATION OR DIESEL MECHANICS courses. New method. Home study and practical work in our shop. Small down payment required. American Technical Institute, Box 59, Des Moines, Iowa.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE MONEY SELLING SEEDS. YOU KEEP half. Order twenty 5c packages today. Pay when sold. Daniels Seed Farms, Grantsburg, Wis.

MAKE PRODUCTS YOURSELF. FORMULA catalog free. Kemlo, 43 Parkridge, Ill.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED: SALESMEN TO SELL FARM TRAC- tors tires. Write Kansas Farmer, Box 100.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

MILKING MACHINES. NEW AND REBUILT. Rubbers for all milkers. Write for low prices. Milker Exchange, Box 14, Mankato, Minn.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

\$25.00—\$200 DAY AUCTIONEERING. CATA- log free. American Auction College, Austin, Minn.

HAY AND FEED

TRUCKERS AND FEEDERS ATTENTION. All grades prairie hay, priced reasonable. Write L. C. Briggs, Colony, Kan.

FROG RAISING

FROG RAISERS WANTED: START BACK- yard. Big profit opportunity. Write. American Frog Raising Co., (141) New Orleans, La.

MISCELLANEOUS

Send Us Wool

Send us your wool. Let us manufacture it into woolen goods and supply you with Wool Batting, Wool Blankets, Wool Yarn, Wool Robes. Write for folder showing samples.

Litchfield Woolen Co.

308 Marshall Ave. Litchfield, Minn. A BEST GIFT TO HOME IS CLEAN CISTERN water. The U. S. Cistern Filter, strains and purifies. Sold by hardware jobbers, town dealers. For free description, write Cistern Filter Co., Bloomington, Ill.

MONEY IN MUSHROOMS! GROW THEM now. In cellar or shed. Exclusive new process. Bigger, better, quicker crops. Book free—write today. American Mushroom Industries, Dept. 573, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE HAY; HEDGE POSTS. Carlots or delivered by truck. Write for delivered prices. George Brothers, Earlton, Kan.

LAND—COLORADO

8,000 ACRE STOCK RANCH, 3,640 DEEDED well improved, well watered, \$20,000, good terms. J. F. Huggins, Kit Carson, Colo.

LAND—FLORIDA

FLORIDA—LAND OF OPPORTUNITY. COME to Orange county in center of state. Grow crops for high price winter markets. Good land available, attractive prices. Opportunity in poultry, truck growing, citrus fruits, etc. Excellent living conditions. Free booklet. Write today. Orange County Chamber of Commerce, 55 Main Street, Orlando, Florida.

LAND—KANSAS

CHOICE FARMS IN ONE OF THE BEST counties in the state. B. W. Stewart, Auctioneer-Biller, Kan. Office with Dickinson County Title Co.

MONEY SAFEST IN REAL ESTATE. BUY good, unimproved, clear, western Kansas land at \$5.00 to \$7.50 acre. Write Jas. H. Little, Realtor, LaCrosse, Kan.

ACRES 80, ATTRACTIVE IMPROVEMENTS. Good land. On highway. Close town. Terms. Come or write for description. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

80 ACRES CREEK BOTTOM, TIMBER, 15 acres alfalfa, 30 pasture, 50 plowed; good buildings, 3 miles town; \$3200. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FARM FOR RENT: 160 ACRES JEFFERSON County upland farm. Cash and grain rent. Hahn, 1715 West St., Topeka.

WRITE TODAY FOR LIST OF LAND BAR- gains. Lee Kinsner, Garden City, Kan.

FOR SALE: IMPROVED FARM NEAR DIGH- ton. Lock Box 25, Amy, Kan.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

THE GREAT NORTHERN SERVES AN AGRICULTURAL empire of fertile productive farms where rents, prices and operating costs are low in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Write for FREE BOOK and full information—E. C. Leedy, Dept. 1302, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

NEW OPPORTUNITY! FARM INCOME IS UP. Good land still at rock bottom prices. Washington, Montana, Minnesota, Idaho, North Dakota, Oregon. Ask about extensive Northwest developments under construction. Literature. Impartial advice. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS IN ALFALFA land, 5 to 20 an acre. Make up to 150 an acre on seed crops. No dust storms, no drought, no crop failures. Wm. Rullen, Baudette, Minn.

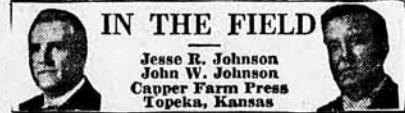
IOWA-NEBRASKA FARMS FOR SALE AND rent on crop payments. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Iowa.

LAND—ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS: A BRIGHT SPOT. LAND OF opportunity; mild, healthful climate, low taxes. Send 5c for list farms for sale. Buy now before inflation advances prices. Ware, Greenwood, Ark.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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



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

George V. Cooke, Freeport, Kan., advertises a black Percheron stallion, foaled in 1934. He is very likely a bargain at the price he is offered for.

The St. Marys College, St. Marys, Kan., are advertising purebred Holsteins in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They offer cows and bred heifers and some nice young bulls, calves, sired by proved bulls.

Harry and Manuel Riffel, Hope, Kan., Dickinson county breeders of registered Polled Herefords are starting their advertising again in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They offer some choice young Polled Bulls.

Kennedy Bros., Hampshire hog breeders, offer for sale fall boars and gilts that they say cannot be beat for the prices they offer them at. Write for full information about breeding, quality, etc. They are double immunized.

Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan., auctioneer, writes us to claim March 11 for Frank Hoffman, Pretty Prairie, Kan., for whom he will sell purebred Holsteins on that date. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer soon.

Russell Lucas, Healy, Kan., writes us to know where his young sons can buy a pair of White Collies. If you have them for sale write to Mr. Lucas at once. Mr. Lucas is the well known Hereford breeder at Healy, Kan.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan., are starting their advertisement again in this issue of Kansas Farmer under our Polled Shorthorn head in the livestock department. They offer choicely bred bulls and heifers for sale.

Ray Gould, veteran breeder of registered Chester White hogs at Rexford, Kan., Thomas county, recently sold two registered gilts to Ray Frisbie, McDonald, Kan., and one to Wayne Harper, Beardsley, Kan., both Rawlins county breeders.

G. W. Sneath, Plains, Kan., writes as follows: "Will you please send me a list of Poland China or Duroc breeders in western Kansas that might have pigs farrowed in March, suitable for 4-H club work. Also a list of Shorthorn cattle breeders out this way."

Hans Regier, Whitewater, Kan., sale manager for the Southern Kansas Shorthorn breeders association requests that we claim, Wednesday, April 1, as the date of the association's annual spring sale at Wichita, Kan. The sale will be advertised later on in the Kansas Farmer.

Frank Bigwood, Pratt, Kan., writes they are well pleased with their new Milking Shorthorn bull that has a world of breeding with lots of show. His dam gave 7,169 pounds of milk as a 2-year-old. He comes up through a great line of ancestors and we expect great things from him in the future.

A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., breeder of registered Percheron horses, is starting his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Also a few mares and fillies are offered for sale. Mr. Wempe is a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer every season and you will find him a good man to deal with.

M. J. Rhodes, Silver Lake, Kan., wants to buy some good Guernsey bred cows or heifers. They must be free from disease and have evidence of production back of them. If you have them for sale write to Mr. Rhodes. Silver Lake is in Shawnee county about 12 miles west of Topeka on Highway 40.

When Buffington & Son make their March 17 sale they will put thru the ring 30 head of about the best Shorthorn calves to be sold anywhere this spring. Fifteen of them will be bulls, most of them about ready for service. They are being nicely conditioned and buyers looking ahead for something worth while should remember this sale.

Martin Claussen, Waldo, Kan., breeder of registered Chester White hogs is starting his advertisement again in this issue of Kansas Farmer. In sending in his copy he reports that he is sold out of spring and summer and early fall boars but that he has six litters from late November up to January and a few bred gilts to farrow in April. All are choicely bred and good.

One of Nebraska's great herds of registered Durocs is the C. F. Waldo herd at Dewitt, Nebr. Kansas breeders have learned to depend on this good breeder for breeding stock. In his February 22 breeder sale he is selling a fine lot of very splendid gilts sired by Pathfinder Flash, Safe Anchor by Duke Anchor and Big Col. 1st.

Advertising is absolutely essential in attaining the greatest degree of success and this degree was never attained without some such advertising. The breeder who is a consistent advertiser, providing he has the type and quality of animals desired, is usually pretty well sold out, while the "who bring me the buyer" man is wondering why the other fellow always sells first, often at higher prices than he can obtain.

The livestock papers render a real service to the industry at a moderate cost. They make known what the breeders have for sale, help create a demand for his product, expedite sales, cheapen the cost of selling, widen the selling area and build a reputation for the breeder which often outlives him. Furthermore, the leading papers have representatives in the field who are in touch with the pulse of the industry and are always on the lookout for ways to help their patrons. — Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of Animal Husbandry Department, Kansas State Agricultural College.



Amateur Show

Amateur performers from all over Kansas are competing at Fox theaters in Chanute, Fort Scott, Emporia, Ottawa, Atchison, Topeka and Marysville for a free trip to New York. Randy Ryan is Master of Ceremonies, The Cash and Carry Lumber Company of Topeka is sponsor. Weekly winners are heard over WIBW at...

9 p. m. Fridays

Tune In:

Chevrolet Musical Moments

Mondays thru Fridays

6:30 p. m.



Meet Edmund Denny

There have been many requests for the "blind tenor's" photo and here it is. Edmund Denny is a member of the WIBW staff and is featured in his Olson Rug program every morning (except Saturday and Sunday) at 8:45.

Tune in for Edmund's program. You are certain to enjoy it.

Round the Bend! Kiddies... Don't Miss Him

11:55 a. m.

Malto-Meal
Tues., Thurs., Sat.



The Moon-Glow Girl



is the title that Dick Powell gives Frances Langford on their weekly broadcasts of "Hollywood Hotel," sponsored by the makers of Campbell's Soups.

"Hollywood Hotel" is heard over WIBW every Friday night at 8 o'clock.

THE VOICE OF KANSAS
WIBW
CAPPER PUBLICATIONS
TOPEKA • 580 KILOCYCLES

They are mated to Nebraska Wonder, first prize junior yearling, Nebraska State fair, 1935. Also some to Nebraska Flash, first prize fall boar, Nebraska State fair 1935. Waldo bred sow sales are always a good place to buy foundation sows, sired by and bred to great boars. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer. Write for sale catalog today.

James S. Freeborn, Miltonvale, Kan., who breeds Milking Shorthorns and who has been advertising them in Kansas Farmer recently writes as follows: "Inclosed find check for advertising. The good Brookside bull I have been advertising, I have sold to Clarence Moore, Olsburg, Kan., and have several inquiries for the heifers. Thanks for the good ad you ran for me."

D. F. McAllister, Topeka, well known among draft horse men because he always breeds and develops a few good Percherons and in the big shows he has made the crack horse men set up and take notice, has for sale a coming 4-year-old black stallion, a descendant of Casino and sired by one of his splendid mares. Mr. McAllister's farm is about a half mile south of Gage Park, Topeka, Kan.

Frank Hoffman of Pretty Prairie offers registered Holstein bulls from calves to breeding ages out of dams with D. H. I. A. and Holstein herd record associations up to 450 lbs. fat in one year. The Hoffman herd is one of the strong herds in central Kansas. Founded many years ago with two cows from the famous Mulvane district. The herd is Federal accredited for T. and free from abortion as shown by blood test. These young bulls are being priced quite reasonable and will soon be sold.

Hiett Bros., breeders and exhibitors of registered Percherons, are advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Their Percherons were shown at the Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois state fairs last fall and at the Kansas State fair they showed the first prize 3-year-old stallion and at the American Royal they won first on 2-year-old mare. Hiett Bros. have some good registered stallions and mares, blacks and greys, that are for sale and would like to show them to prospective buyers. Write them at once for descriptions and prices.

There is always a number of good places to buy breeding animals that you need if you know where to find them. Right now H. J. Meierkord, Linn, Washington county, Kan., is advertising young Holstein bulls of serviceable age, out of cows with D. H. I. A. records from 400 to 700 pounds of fat on twice a day milkings. They are sired by the Meierkord proven bull and if you are in the market you better investigate. Mr. Meierkord is also offering 20 nice heifers, registered and bred to freshen next fall. Write for descriptions and prices today.

E. C. Lacy & Sons, Miltonvale, Kan., breeders of registered Shorthorns of a type and quality that meets with general approval, and whose herd has been very successful in the show ring in recent years, and whose public sale last November was one of the good Kansas sales of 1935, are starting their advertisement again in this issue of Kansas Farmer and offer some very choice, short legged, reds or roans, young bulls of serviceable age. They are by Gregg Farms Victorious or Scottish Major. Their farm is about 20 miles west of Clay Center on highway 40 and about two miles south. Write them at once.

Bert Powell, auctioneer, McDonald, Kan., announces April 23 for a breeders spring sale of Shorthorns to be held at that place. A few years ago these sales, with breeders like Henry Harper of Binkelman, Nebr., and other Nebraska-Kansas breeders, as the consignors, Rawlins county was making Shorthorn history for northwest Kansas. Bert Powell is the sale manager and would like to hear from any northwest Kansas and southwest Nebraska breeder who has Horned, Polled or Milking Shorthorns to consign. He can use several more and you should write him right away if interested.

In the next issue of Kansas Farmer, February 15, will be found the advertisement of C. F. Waldo's big annual Duroc bred gilt sale to be held at his farm joining Dewitt, Nebr. When you go to a Waldo bred sow sale you are going to the fountain head for the best in breeding, popular type and individuality. Their particular offering of 50 bred gilts is said to be outstanding in everything that makes pork production more profitable. The breeding is correct in fashionable blood lines and you better write for the sale catalog right now and then you will be sure to get one. The sale is Saturday, February 22.

Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan., are more than just good growers of Herefords, Percherons and Poland Chinas. The firm consists of three brothers, splendid farmers and livestock breeders of the kind that really improve the other fellows herd. Their public sales in the past have been advertised in Kansas Farmer and they have advertised stock for sale at private sale in Kansas Farmer and the animals they have sold have always proven highly satisfactory. Their sale of registered Herefords and registered Poland China sows, Thursday, February 27, will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer.

We are authorized to announce a registered Hereford calf sale to be held at El Dorado, Kan., on March 4. The offering, comprising 40 head of calves, is owned jointly by the Wyoming Hereford ranch and William Condell of El Dorado, out of cows direct from this great Wyoming herd and sired by their bulls. They have, however, had the advantage of long grass, pasture with alfalfa and bone developing grains. There will be 20 bulls and 20 heifers in ages from 10 to 13 months and probably the finest offering that has been offered in the territory for the year. More about the sale will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

Whitewater Falls Stock farm, J. C. Robison's great Percheron breeding farm and the scene of 26 Percheron auctions preceding this one, Monday, February 10, has always been the home of great stallions and mares, among them the great Casino and more recently the sensational stallion, Damascus, International grand champion and winner of great honors in other shows including the American Royal and leading state fairs, and recently sold to George Godfrey Moore, Georgian Court farm, Topeka, Kan. There will be 30 stallions and 30 mares in the sale. There will be colts by Damascus and mares bred to him and colts by Imported Jules Casino and Laebn by Laet and mares bred to them, two splendid stallions. George Godfrey Moore won about all there was to win with the great stallion at Denver last week. Remember

the sale is 10 miles west of El Dorado, four miles northwest of Towanda, Butler county, and under cover in Mr. Robison's big horse barn on Whitewater Falls stock farm, Towanda, Kan. You still have time to secure the handsomely illustrated sale catalog with pedigrees, winnings and other valuable information. Write at once to J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan. A post card will do.

A livestock event of unusual importance to be advertised later in Kansas Farmer will be the Hereford calf sale to be held at El Dorado, Kan., on March 4. Mr. William Condell, manager of the Robert Hazlett Herefords, owns a farm of his own near El Dorado and has a hundred registered cows from the Wyoming Hereford Ranch which he is running on a share basis. This sale is composed of 40 calves from the above cows and sired by noted bulls from the ranch. About 40 head will be sold 30 bulls and 20 very choice heifers. This is the first sale to be held since the partnership has been going and it will be a great offering of strictly high class young cattle. For any information about the sale write William Condell, El Dorado, Kan.

Ben Hook & Sons, Silver Lake, Kan., breeders of registered Durocs, are advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer, 30 carefully fed and conditioned Duroc bred gilts that they are selling in their bred gilts sale at the Ben Hook farm, 10 miles west of Topeka and near Silver Lake, Thursday, February 6. It is a splendid lot of gilts of the best of up to date breeding. These gilts have been carefully fed and grown to insure the best of litters and it is going to be a mighty good place to select a few choice gilts that will farrow in March. Write to this well known firm of Duroc breeders for full particulars about the great spring gilts that go in this sale. There will also be a few mighty nice spring boars, some of them winners at the Topeka fair last fall.

George Kidder and Walter Shahan of Bird City, Kan., will sell 80 head of purebred but unregistered Duroc sows at auction on the George Kidder farm, 11 o'clock, Wednesday, February 12. This will most likely be the largest and one of the best offerings of bred sows to be sold in the western half of Kansas this winter. They are bred for March, April and May farrow to low set, short legged registered boars. Barrows from the Kidder herd have been winners at the Denver Stock Show for the past several years. These sows have been grown, fed and handled in a way to insure the best results from the standpoint of producers. Bert Powell, who recently inspected this offering, says it will be the best lot of strictly low set Durocs he will sell this season. The size of the offering insures a profitable day for all who attend.

L. A. Poe, one of the best known breeders of registered Jersey cattle in the southern section of Kansas, will hold a reduction sale on Wednesday, February 26. Mr. Poe lives on the Kansas-Oklahoma state line a few miles east of Hunnewell, Kan. Mr. Poe's present bull, the sire of most of the young things in the sale and the bull to whom the cows and heifers are bred, is one of the very richly bred bulls in the West. He was imported in dam and was sired by the great bull Bravo, a noted Island bull. On his dam's side he is closely related to the noted sire Dreaming Sam. Much of the offering is descended from a former bull, a grandson of Bowlinas Oxford Sultan. Most of the offering is registered but a few are high grades. About 25 head of the cows and heifers will be in milk or close to freshening sale day. The herd has had its third Federal blood test and is Federal accredited for T. b.

Next Saturday, February 8, is Dr. W. E. Stewart's Poland China bred sow sale at Stratton, Nebr. The sale was advertised in the last issue of Kansas Farmer. There are 45 big, topky spring gilts in the sale, many of them winners in the 1935 show ring at state fairs and the national swine show, 25 of them are bred to Gold Nugget, the big, splendid 1120 pound Nebraska grand champion. The Dr. Stewart herd has been the home of many of the great sires such as Broadcloth, Redemer, Aristocrat and many others. You still have time to write for the beautiful illustrated sale catalog and receive it by return mail. If you can, be at the sale, but if you cannot you can send your buying orders to Bert Powell, the auctioneer, and you will be pleased with anything he buys for you. He knows both quality and breeding and a square shooter. Write him in care of Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Nebr.

If you attended the Topeka or Hutchinson state fairs last fall, or the Colorado, Missouri or Nebraska state fairs you undoubtedly saw the Levi Burton, Bartley, Nebr., exhibit of

Hampshire hogs. It was not just a "show herd," out to get the money with but a representative lot of Hampshires from this great Hampshire herd that often numbers several hundred head. In the next issue of Kansas Farmer will appear his display advertisement, advertising his bred sow and gilt sale to be held at his farm near Bartley in which he will sell 50 bred sows and gilts of the kind you can't help liking. Bartley, Nebr., is a long ways west and conditions around there are not very good and there will, without doubt, be some real bargains in the sale. The offering is by Cavalier, half brother to the World's 1935 world's champion. Choice fall boars will be offered. In next issue we will have more to say about this good offering.

W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan., veteran breeder of registered Durocs announces his big bred sow and gilt sale in this issue of Kansas Farmer and the date of the sale is Thursday, February 27, and it will be held at the Gladfelter farm, one mile north of Emporia. Those who are familiar with Duroc affairs will readily understand that this offering of 61 bred sows and gilts, carrying their own guarantee, affords an opportunity to those who expect to buy a few good sows this winter to replenish their depleted herd or to establish a new one. The standing of the Gladfelters as Duroc breeders and the accomplishments of this herd in the show ring and in former sales is a sufficient guarantee that it is sure to be a worthwhile offering. The sale announcement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer and will be advertised again in the next issue of Kansas Farmer, February 15. But write today for the sale catalog to W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.

Vern V. Albrecht, breeder and exhibitor for over 30 years of Durocs at Smith Center, and Lee Bolton, breeder of Poland Chinas for years and a well known exhibitor at leading shows, are holding a joint bred sow and gilt sale at Smith Center, Kan., Saturday, February 15. Vern Albrecht is also selling five nice yearling Angus bulls, the low down blocky kind and ready for hard service. In sending in the copy for some advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer, Vern Albrecht recounts the outstanding show winnings of his herd and of Lee Bolton's herd as well. Monarch, Jr., the great 1100 pound sire shown by Vern at leading shows last fall, including both Kansas fairs, Colorado and others and was defeated only once and then by the World's champion boar. He also

The next publication dates of Kansas Farmer are as follows: Feb. 15, Feb. 22, March 14 and March 28. Copy for the livestock advertising department must be in Topeka not later than one week in advance of publication date.

Durocs, Black Polands

Five Choice Yearling
Angus Bulls

Smith Center, Kansas
Saturday, February 15

The Angus Bulls are blocky, short legged; the kind for herd or cross breeding. 40 bred sows and gilts, fall pigs, both sexes.

The Durocs bred to or sired by the state grand champion, wt. 1,100 last fall, defeated only by the world's champion.

The Polands are exceptionally well bred, tracing to sires weighing above 1,000 pounds.

VERN ALBRECHT, Durocs, Angus
LEE BOLTON, Poland Chinas
Smith Center Kansas
Bert Powell, Auctioneer

AUCTIONEERS

BOYD NEWCOM, LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
No extra charges for hard work and year round service. Exchange Bldg., Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan.

J. T. DICKSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEER
Well informed on values. Has no other occupation. Telephone 444, Washington, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEER
Efficient auctioneers lower selling costs.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

Col. Art McAnaney, Auctioneer, Pratt, Kan.
Specializes in Purebred Livestock and Real Estate and general farm sales. Always ready to go.

DUROC BRED SOW SALE EXTRAORDINARY

We are cataloging 61 spring gilts, fall yearlings and proved brood sows.

SALE AT THE FARM, ONE MILE NORTH OF

Emporia, Kansas, Thursday, February 27

Most of them will be carrying their own guarantee. This is your opportunity to buy foundation sows and gilts that will put you in the Duroc breeding business. See our advertisement in the next issue of Kansas Farmer, February 15. For the sale catalog write to **W. A. GLADFELTER, Emporia, Kansas**
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Valuable Booklets

Many of our advertisers have prepared valuable educational booklets at considerable expense which are available to our readers without charge. In order to save you the expense in writing for such booklets, we are listing below a number of the important ones. If you will check the ones you want and send us a list, we will see that the booklets are sent to you:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Booklet—"Out of Tomorrow" on the Oliver "70" (page 9) | <input type="checkbox"/> New 1936 Farm Equipment Catalog (page 15) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sarge Miller Catalog (page 9) | <input type="checkbox"/> May's Seed and Nursery Catalog (page 15) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Booklet—"New Power for a New Age" (page 11) | <input type="checkbox"/> Harness and Collar Book (page 16) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Minneapolis-Moline Year Book (page 10) | <input type="checkbox"/> Booklet—"Permanent Farm Construction" (page 17) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jamesway Farm Building Service (page 11) | <input type="checkbox"/> Dempster Farm Equipment Catalog (page 17) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Feed Grinder Catalog (page 14) | <input type="checkbox"/> Latest Information on the Fordson (page 19) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DeLaval Separator and Milker Catalog (page 15) | <input type="checkbox"/> Brooder House Catalog (page 18) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Dreyer's 1936 Garden Book (page 19) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Booklet—"Know Your Soil" (page 19) |

KANSAS FARMER, Dept. R. R. M., Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me free copies of the ones I have checked.

Name.....

Town..... State.....

2-1-36

HAMPSHIRE HOGS
Hampshire Gilts
 40 head—choice—well grown Registered Gilts.
 bred for March and April farrowing.
QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARMS
 St. Marys, Kan.

Fall Boars and Gilts
 Their top quality and breeding cannot be beat at our
 prices. Write for them. Double Immune. Guaranteed.
KENNEDY BROS., PLEASANTON, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

100 HIGH CLASS SOWS AND GILTS
 Bred to our 10 Big Herd Boars. Not equalled in Amer-
 ica. 30 years a breeder of heavy bodied, shorter legged,
 easy feeding medium type Durocs. Top boars, all ages.
 Literature, photos. Shipped on approval. Immunized.
 Pedigreed. Come or write me.
W. E. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Bred Gilts for April farrow
 Also a few weanling pigs, either sex. Double
 Immune and priced reasonable.
MARTIN CLAUSSEN, WALDO, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

400 to 700 Pounds Fat

D. H. I. A. records on twice a day milkings. Bulls
 serviceable age and bull calves, sired by our proven Sires
 20 heifers, bred to freshen next fall, bred to the same bull.
H. J. MEIERKORD, Owner, G. R. Appleman, Mgr.,
 Linn (Washington Co.), Kan.

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have
 the highest producing herd in United States, averaging
 658 lbs. fat. **H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.**

Purebred Cows and Bred Heifers
 for sale. Also choice bull calves sired by proved
 bulls. Prices right. Accredited herd.
THE ST. MARYS COLLEGE, ST. MARYS, KAN.

SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS

We offer for sale a half interest in our Junior herd
 sire, Shungavalleys Ormsby Deane, two years old. His
 dam, one of our best breeding cows, 516 lbs. fat as a
 3-year-old. His sire, Deane Colanthe Homestead Ormsby,
 whose 10 daughters at 2-year-olds, fine
 individual, gentle. Ira Romie & Sons, Topeka, Kan.

BULLS FROM HIGH RECORD DAMS

8 type bulls, in age from 2 to 10 months. The best of
 blood lines and from dams with records up to 450 lbs. fat.
 Herd T. and blood tested. Price right.
Frank Hoffman, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

DISPERSION AT PRIVATE SALE

50 High Grade Milk Cows
 and springer heifers, Guernsey, Jersey and Brown
 Swiss. Single or truck load. T. and blood tested.
 For information or appointment write to
O. R. Lichlyter, Andover (Butler Co.), Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Reg. Polled Herefords

Choice Bred Bulls.
HARRY & MANUEL RIFFEL, HOPE, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Highland Farms Bulls

of serviceable age. The thick, short legged easy feeding
 type. Sired by Grett Farms Victorious or Scottish Major.
E. C. LACY & SONS, MILTONVALE, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Reg. Polled Shorthorns

Choice bred bulls and heifers.
BANBURY & SONS, FLEVNA, KAN.

STALLIONS AND JACKS

50 Jacks Ready for Service

A few registered Percheron, Belgian and Mor-
 gan Stallions for sale.
HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, DIGHTON, KAN.
BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions

20 head of sorrels and strawberry roans, 2, 3
 and 4 year olds, 1600 pounds to heavier than a
 ton. Our horses and prices will please you. 177
 miles above Kansas City.
FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

PERCHERON HORSES

Draft Horses

Registered Percheron brood mares, in foal,
 broke to work; fillies; breeding stallions. De-
 scribe kind of horses you want to buy. Ask for
 free copy of Percheron News—only draft horse
 paper published in U. S. Write Percheron Horse
 Association of America, Stock Yards, Chicago,
 Ill., Dept. G.

Stallions for Sale or Exchange

All colors, all ages, popular breeding. 12 head
 to select from. Also a few mares and fillies.
 Would consider a few good Jacks.
A. J. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

Reg. Stallions and Mares

We offer a nice lot of registered stallions and
 mares for sale, blacks and greys, of all ages.
 Brood mares in foal. Write for descriptions and
 prices at once.
HIETT BROS., HAVEN, KAN.

2 Percheron Stallions

—black and gray, both 9 years, weight 1,900 lbs.
 each. Good breeders, colts to show. Sell or trade.
CARLS BROS., WAKARUSA, KAN.

A Good Stallion For Sale

Reg., black grey, wt. 2,050, coming seven
 years old. A good one, good disposition.
E. O. STEWART, LYNDON, KAN.

Black Reg. Stallion

weight 1,450 lbs., foaled April 1934. Breeding
 sire, Lago's Jalap. Dam, Gladys Casino. Price \$250.
GEO. V. COOKE, FREEPORT, KAN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

10 good Percheron stallions, all ages. The best of breed-
 ing, size and quality. 12 Jacks, as good as they grow.
 Also a few registered mares.
C. H. WEMPE, Seneca, Kan.

mentions the fact that their sale is about the
 only purebred sale to be held in north central
 Kansas this winter but adds that because of
 no grain raised the prices are sure to range
 very low. This is certainly a good reason for
 everyone that wants sows to be in Smith Center
 at this sale. Write either of them for the sale
 catalog. It will be a splendid lot of exceptionally
 well bred sows and gilts of the two breeds.

The recent sale for breeding and dairy pur-
 poses of six Ayrshire cows, whose ages total
 92 years, and average 15 years, four months
 each, is believed to set a new record in trading
 bovine longevity. The eldest of these cows is
 past 18 years, and the youngest is 12. During
 their lives they have given birth to 64 regis-
 tered calves and have produced well over a
 half a million pounds of weighed milk. One
 of these cows, Penhurst Katherine, is the
 mother of 13 registered calves. All are hale
 and hearty, and with one possible exception,
 all had calves in 1935.

Preston Davenport of High Brook Farms,
 Inc., Cornwall Bridge, Connecticut, purchased
 these cows from J. Horace Rambo of Spring
 City, Pa., for the express purpose of mating
 them to Willington Satisfaction, Imported, grand
 champion of the National Dairy Show and the
 Eastern States Exposition. For many years,
 these cows were members of the Penhurst
 Farm herd, where they produced a number of
 well known offspring.

For more than 25 years Wm. C. Mueller has
 been breeding registered Polled Herefords on
 his Washington county farm near Hanover,
 Kan. Starting with a herd of horned Anxiety
 bred cows he bought bulls from the best herds
 paying as high as \$1000 in order to secure the
 best. The 50 head that go in his February 26 sale
 carry the blood of the Worthmores and other
 sires that have given Polled Herefords promi-
 nence in the best herds. Mr. Mueller has sold
 hundreds of good bulls to breeders and com-
 mercial cattle growers in Kansas and Ne-
 braska and many of both sex have been fed out
 for the fat stock market. In this sale he will
 sell 10 head of feeding steers 7 of them pure-
 bred. The dozen or more bulls that sell are
 ready for service and are in excellent breeding
 shape. The cows, most of them having raised
 calves, will not be fitted but they are of good
 quality and just as valuable from the stand-
 point of breeding as though they were fat. I
 consider the 10 selected yearling heifers real
 attractions. Twenty choice tried sows and gilts,
 purebred unregistered Polands, will be sold all
 bred to purebred boars for spring farrow. This
 will be a good useful lot of breeding stock.
 Write at once for catalog. Hanover is southeast
 of Fairbury, only one mile north of Highway 36
 and a few miles west of Hanover, Kan.

Dickinson county has been the home of good
 Holsteins for many years and some splendid
 herds have been developed in that good north
 central Kansas county. The name of Engle has
 been associated with many of these good herds
 but for years the outstanding herd of registered
 Holsteins has been the J. A. Engle herd on his
 nice farm joining Talmage, seven miles north
 and three west of Abilene. Mr. Engle's com-
 petitors readily concede this herd as one of the
 outstanding herds of the state. This herd has
 always made money, nothing but the best sires
 have been used, in fact the herd is descendants
 of five intensely bred Ormsby herd sires used
 that were backed by 1000 pound butter records.
 There will be 60 head in the dispersal sale of
 his herd, February 19, advertised in this issue
 of Kansas Farmer. 30 of that number are cows
 with D. H. I. A. Records of 500 pounds of fat
 or over for some of them and many are daugh-
 ters and granddaughters of cows with 500
 pounds fat. These cows are recently fresh or
 due very soon. The 15 one and two year old
 heifers are choice, some of them bred. The
 four young yearling bulls are of good size and
 type. Production has been the watchword with
 Mr. Engle. He was one of the originators of the
 old pioneer cow testing association in Dickinson
 county years ago which was the first cow
 testing association to be originated in Kansas.
 A short time back his herd was the high herd
 in Kansas but more recently two other Kansas
 herds held the same rank with a little higher
 average record with daughters of sires sold by
 Mr. Engle. Don't miss this sale if you want to
 buy Holsteins that will make money for you.
 Write at once and secure the sale catalog. Write
 to either Mr. J. A. Engle, Talmage, Kan., or
 to Hostetter Engle, Abilene, Kan., sale manager.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle

Feb. 27—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan.
 March 4—Wyoming Hereford ranch and Wil-
 liam Condell, El Dorado, Kan. Sale at
 El Dorado.

Polled Hereford Cattle

Feb. 26—Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Feb. 19—J. A. Engle, Talmage, Kan., Dickin-
 son county.

Jersey Cattle

Feb. 26—L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

March 17—W. G. Buffington & Son, Geuda
 Springs, Kan.
 April 1—Southern Kansas Shorthorn breeders
 association, Wichita, Kan. Hans Regier,
 Whitewater, Kan., sale manager.
 April 10—Kansas breeders sale, Manhattan,
 Kan. Livestock judging pavilion. Clinton K.
 Tomson, sale manager, Wakarusa, Kan.
 April 23—Northwest Kansas breeders sale, Mc-
 Donald, Kan. Bert Powell, McDonald, sale
 manager.

Angus Cattle

Feb. 15—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs

Feb. 22—Levi Burton, Bartley, Nebr.

Poland China Hogs

Feb. 15—Lee Bolton, Smith Center, Kan.
 Feb. 26—Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Feb. 12—Kidder and Shahan, Bird City, Kan.,
 joint sale.
 Feb. 15—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
 Feb. 22—C. F. Waldo, DeWitt, Nebr.
 Feb. 27—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
 March 17—W. G. Buffington & Son, Geuda
 Springs, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Feb. 5—J. F. Bell, Newton, Kan.
 Feb. 8—Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Kan.
 Feb. 27—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan.

Important Public Sale Announcement

Wm. C. Mueller Polled Herefords

in auction, on the farm, about 15 miles
 northeast of Washington, 17 miles north-
 west of Marysville, three miles out of
 Hanover.

Hanover, Kan. Wed., Feb. 26

These registered Polled Herefords have been grown
 and developed by Mr. Mueller on his farm and are be-
 ing sold without special fitting. Splendid sires have
 been used and it is an excellently bred offering.

20 cows, 18 of them bred, two have
 calves at foot; 12 bulls, yearlings and two-
 year-olds; 10 helper calves; also 10 steer
 calves.

A part of the older bulls and some of the
 cows were sired by a grandson of Polled
 Success.

A herd bull, Polled Ute, a Worthmore bred bull that we have used with good
 success, is included in the sale. We are also selling in this sale 20 Poland China
 gilts bred for March and April farrow. For the sale catalog, write at once to

Wm. C. MUELLER, Hanover, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Bert Powell

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



Announcing J. A. Engle's Dispersal Sale

Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle



Sale at the farm adjoining Talmage, 7 miles
 north and 3 west of Abilene (gravel road);
 24 miles west of Junction City; 18 miles east of
 Bennington, Highway 18.
 Sale starts at 12:30, lunch on the grounds.

Talmage, Kan., Wed., Feb. 19

This herd to be dispersed on the above date
 was raised and developed on the J. A. Engle
 farm under his direct supervision. It is made up
 of descendants of five intensely bred Ormsby
 herd sires, used carefully and backed by 1,000
 pound butter records. The offering consists of
 30 cows, recently fresh or due to freshen soon.
 Some have D. H. I. A. records of 500 pounds
 of fat and over, others are daughters and
 granddaughters of 500 pound fat cows. There are 15 heifers, one and two-year-olds, some
 bred. Four bulls, around 12 months old, good size, excellent type. Baby bulls and heifers.
 Also our present herd bull, W. I. S. Royal Aristocrat, whose dam at 4 years old made
 1,030 lbs. butter. The herd is federal tested for T. and blood tested for abortion. For the
 sale catalog write at once to either

J. A. ENGLE, Talmage, Kansas, Owner

or to HOSTETTER ENGLE, Abilene, Kan., Sale Manager
 Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, B. W. Stewart Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Note: Information about the quality, records of production and other information about the sale will be
 broadcast over KFI radio station, Abilene, Kan., as follows, at 7:45 a. m. on these dates: Feb. 5, 7, 12 and
 19. Tune in on KFI on these dates.

Bell's Poland Bred Sow Sale!

to be held in Heated Sale Pavilion, Newton, Kansas,

Wed., February 5

45 head of selected Bell's type Polands.

15 tried sows—25 last spring gilts, sired by ARISTO-
 CRAT (a son of Reconstruction) and bred to TARZAN (a son of The Sport).
 Our type has been improved and preserved by years of careful selection and
 some line breeding. 5 last fall boars also sell. Everything double treated for
 cholera. The tried sows are bred to Aristocrat. The offering bred to farrow in
 March and April. For catalog write

J. F. BELL, Owner, NEWTON, KAN.

Bids may be sent to Jesse R. Johnson, in our care at Newton.

Auctioneer: Boyd Newcom

30 Carefully Fed and Conditioned

Also a Few Choice Spring Boars, Some of Them Winners at Topeka Last Fall

DUROC BRED GILTS OF QUALITY

SELLING AT AUCTION IN OUR ANNUAL BRED GILT SALE
 Sale at the Farm, 10 Miles West of Topeka on Highway 40

SILVER LAKE, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6

This is a splendid lot of gilts bred for March farrow. Sired by Supreme Anchor 3rd and
 others by Sunbeam Sills.
 They are bred to Supreme Anchor 3rd and Sunbeam Pattern and some are bred to a son
 of Supreme Anchor 3rd. Also a few to a son of True Gold.

SALE STARTS AT 1 P. M.

Dams by Col. Snapper, Supreme Anchor 3rd and Superba. For literature and other informa-
 tion write to

BEN HOOK & SONS, Silver Lake, Kansas

C. M. Crews & Son, Auctioneers

Send bids to J. W. Johnson, care of Ben Hook & Sons, Silver Lake, Kan.

PURE BRED DUROC BRED SOW SALE

11 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BIRD CITY, KANSAS

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12

80 head, the short legged, heavy bodied kind, consisting of tried sows and last spring
 gilts. All bred to registered boars for March, April and May farrow. These sows have been
 fed and developed for the best results from the standpoint of large strong litters.

We will also sell 10 last fall boars. All from pure bred stock but not eligible to register.
 The tops of two herds make up the sale offering. For further particulars—address

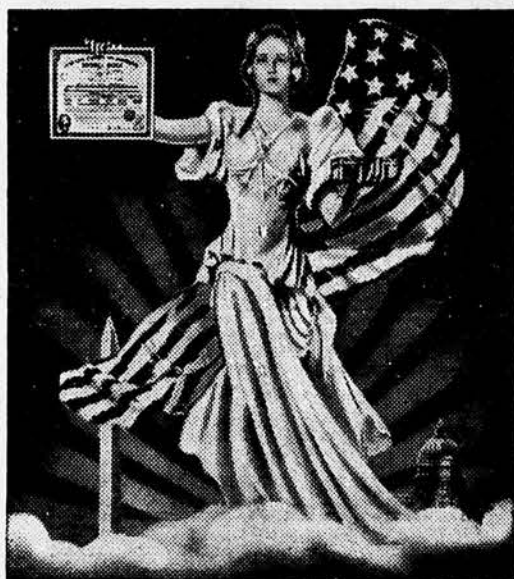
GEO. KIDDER, Bird City, Kansas

or WALTER SHAHAN, BIRD CITY, KANSAS

Col. Bert Powell, Auctioneer

☆ ☆ *With* ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS



You Can Provide Money for the Future:

- TO EDUCATE CHILDREN
- TO SET UP A RETIREMENT FUND
- TO TAKE CARE OF DEPENDENTS
- TO CREATE A CASH ESTATE
- TO ACCUMULATE FUNDS FOR TRAVEL AND RECREATION

United States Government Bonds for many years have been the prime investment for banks, corporations and other purchasers of securities.

United States Savings Bonds are direct obligations of the Government and combine safety with certain provisions designed to meet special requirements of investors.

They offer a fair return for those who seek investment of funds on hand and for those who wish, during their productive years, to put aside regularly some of their income at compound interest for future use, whether for themselves or as gifts to others.

United States Savings Bonds are sold on a discount basis—for example, a bond worth \$100 at maturity can be bought today for \$75. Unlike coupon bonds or other Government obligations, these bonds do not pay immediate interest, but constantly increase in guaranteed cash surrender value from the first year until they mature at the end of ten years, when their face value will be paid in cash. They may be redeemed at any time after sixty days from date of purchase at fixed prices. They are, therefore, not affected in dollar value by market conditions and are free from fluctuation. These bonds are essentially savings bonds. A maturity value of \$10,000 of these

Your Investment Increases 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % in 10 Years

\$18.75 . . . increases in 10 years to . . . \$25
\$37.50 . . . increases in 10 years to . . . \$50
\$75.00 . . . increases in 10 years to . . . \$100
\$375.00 . . . increases in 10 years to . . . \$500
\$750.00 . . . increases in 10 years to . . . \$1000

Redeemable in cash at any time after 60 days from date issued

bonds issued in any one calendar year is the maximum amount which may be held under one ownership.

Approximately 997,000 United States Savings Bonds have been issued since they became available on March 1, 1935. The sales total to January 1 of this year is approximately \$270,000,000 maturity

value—an average sale of more than \$1,000,000 for every business day.

The Treasury Department seeks to extend the ownership of this form of security in the belief that the purchasers will benefit from their investment and the Government itself will benefit through a wider distribution of its obligations.

United States Savings Bonds may be bought at any post office, or direct-by-mail from the Treasurer of the United States.

**PURCHASE AT YOUR POST OFFICE
OR IF YOU PREFER, ORDER BY MAIL**

TO ORDER BY MAIL.....

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT 231, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Enclosed find check, draft or money order for—
NUMBER

..... \$25 United States Savings Bonds at \$18.75 \$.....
 \$50 United States Savings Bonds at \$37.50 \$.....
 \$100 United States Savings Bonds at \$75.00 \$.....
 \$500 United States Savings Bonds at \$375.00 \$.....
 \$1000 United States Savings Bonds at \$750.00 \$.....
 Total \$.....

Register in
the name of
and send to

Name _____
 Street Address _____
 City _____ State _____

Your personal check will be accepted, subject to collection, or you may send bank draft or money order. Do not send currency by mail. Make checks payable to Treasurer of the United States.

