Kansas Farmers Back Wallace at Their Year Meeting

KANSAS FARMER
CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

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Kansas Farmer's 72nd Year | **January 20, 1934** | *Published on the 5th and 20th*

Curb Direct Buying Evil

SENATOR CAPPER introduced a bill in the Senate January 10 intended to check "direct buying evils" that have grown up thru packer-owned stockyards and concentration points. The measure would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to designate such yards as terminal livestock markets, invested with a public interest, and under the same regulations as public stockyards.

The measure has the support of the Kansas Farmers' Union, and of the livestock-grower interests in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and other states where the concentration points and packer-owned yards have been used to manipulate prices on the public markets.

The Kansas senator made a fight 5 years ago, when the concentration point, packer-owned yards were just being started, to declare them terminal markets and place them under the regulations that apply to terminal markets. At that time the Mistletoe Yards at Kansas City were the most glaring example of direct buying. But all he could get at that time was a favorable report from the Senate committee on agriculture.

At that session a number of farm organizations in Iowa and Minnesota joined with certain so-called "favored shippers" and the packers in defeating the measure. Now the farm organizations in the states most affected, realizing the havoc made with market prices, are willing to help pass the measure, according to information received at Washington. The measure will not affect direct buying by small packers for delivery at their slaughter houses, but is intended to prevent manipulations of prices on the terminal markets thru the abuses of the private yards and terminal markets and make them concentration points.

Representative Clifford Hope of Garden City, ranking Republican member of the House committee on agriculture, has introduced the companion bill in the House. It gives the Secretary of Agriculture power to license markets and stockyards. Representative Hope said, "The packers have apparently been able at will to fix prices to producers and pass the processing tax back to the farmer rather than to the consumer."

JAN 19 1934

Kanota Takes the Lead

THE superior yielding ability of Kanota oats has been proved by 248 farm tests in 14 years. In these tests Kanota averaged 40.5 bushels an acre compared to 31.2 bushels for Red Texas, its nearest competitor. All varieties of oats must be planted as early as possible, and yet escape killing frosts, for highest yields. Late planting usually results in late maturing and low yields because of hot, dry weather when the grain is developing.

Get 4 Cents Above Market

THE 1,200 farmers of the Nemaha Co-operative Creamery, made good profit in 1933 on a gross business of more than $300,000 and an output of 1½ million pounds of butter. Company trucks bring in the stockholders' cream and members are paid an average of 4 cents over the market price. Each stockholder owns an average of three shares which cost $60. On that he gets a dividend of $3.60 and an average of $69.60 a year above the market for his cream. The plant opened in March, 1930 with 134 stockholders. There is no indebtedness, the company's reserve fund takes care of maintenance and repairs. Much of its butter is marketed in New York City. The manager is Clarence A. Wilson.

Alfalfa Seed Will Keep

MANY farmers are asking about the vitality of stored alfalfa seed. They wish to store it because of the large seed crop and extremely low prices last fall. This year's harvest had considerable hard seed which will not germinate for a long time, and is of little value if planted immediately. Since the seed coat of hard seed will not soak up water, it will not swell or burst but may lie useless in the ground. If properly stored, alfalfa seed having a high proportion of hard seed may be kept 3 to 4 years with as good, if not better, germination than if planted immediately. Hard seed may be scarified thus letting moisture get to the germ.—J. W. Zahnley.

Fan Makes Better Seed

A GOOD fanning mill makes good seed better by taking out light kernels, broken kernels, chaff, dirt and in most cases weed seed. See that screens and airblast are correctly adjusted. The greatest benefit comes from removal of weed seeds. Use the fanning mill to clean wheat and oats seed before it is treated for smut.

Pool Potato Seed Orde

USE of certified potato seed good for the home gardener a the commercial grower. Yields from 30 to 50 bushels an acre and the potatoes are of better qu and type. Home garden growers pool their orders and buy cer seed by the carload for less. T work up a pool this winter.

It Pays to Grind Kaf

KAFIR that is ground and used roughage will usually make gain to the acre than when it i whole or chopped. A recent test by the Kansas Experiment St gave 216 pounds to the acre fo whole fodder, 218 pounds for cho fodder, and 293 pounds for ground der.

It is unfair to call your car "a hard-starting brute," because you had to crank it by hand or beg a passing driver to give you a push that bent the rear bumper.

Perhaps you had the wrong gasoline in the tank! Always remember that *high test* is what it takes to start a motor in freezing weather.

Every gallon of Phillips 66 is packed with quick-starting elements. These super-volatile parts go to work at the first flash of the spark plugs. The gas is actually anxious to get going—so live and eager, that enthusiastic drivers say: "On cold days Phillips 66 is like liquid lightning under the hood."

Maybe you have read quick-starting claims for gasolines that did not prove-up in your icy motor. But the chances are 100 to 1 that you have never seen any ad, *except Phillips'*, which published in plain figures the exact gravity range.

These figures do more than prove that Phillips 66 is high test. They are conclusive evidence which tells you *how* high the test is.

Every time you start your car, after you *Phill-up with Phillips*, you will marvel at the instant response . . . the smoothness . . . the quick warm-up. And freezing days or mild ones, you always get the pep, power, and mileage resulting from Phillips CONTROLLED VOLATILITY.

Here's the reason: As the temperature drops, the gravity of this greater gasoline goes up—protecting performance against changes in weather.

This high test and anti-knock motor fuel does *not* cost a penny over the price of regular. We are able to give this greater value because we are the world's largest producer of natural high gravity gasoline. So it costs you nothing to try a tankful. *Phill-up with Phillips* at the Orange and Black 66 shield.

Phillips 66

GRAVITY 67.1° TO 71.5°

"HIGHEST TEST" AND *anti-knock*
at the price of ordinary gasoline

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Handling Allotment Acres Debt-Paying Tactics

DISCUSSION BY OUR FARM CONTRIBUTORS

I HAVE been farming 165 acres of wheat. In keeping with the Government regulations I must reduce this 25 acres. The land I have decided to take out of wheat is 25 acres that for 40 years was planted to kafir. Since moving on this place I planted this plot to wheat but it always averaged about 10 bushels to the acre less than the rest of the field. To improve this land I have decided to plant 23 acres to Sweet clover, let it grow up to blooming stage and then plow it under for green manure. The other 2 acres are so rolling they have washed badly the last few years. I have decided to semi-terrace them and plant mangel beets to help hold the soil. The terraces will be made by throwing the ridges together in the same direction as the land slopes. In this way I can improve my soil, satisfy government regulations and keep my wheat "bonus."

Rush Co. *Victor Seibert.*

It Is a Double Help Here

A 20-ACRE field, which is badly infested with "airplant," a sort of smartweed that propagates itself by sprouts from joints of the roots, will be in my allotment acres. I plan to summer-fallow, following the suggestion of the college for eradicating this pest by keeping the roots cut off below the surface of the ground. In other fields I have left out some of the lighter land, and expect to sow Sweet clover or lespedeza to build up the fertility of the soil while out of production.

Rice Co. *Will D. Edgar.*

I'm Taking to Sweet Clover

I PREPARED my allotment acres for seeding Sweet clover at the earliest suitable date. Where soil is in need of a general building-up, the allotment acres can be utilized to great advantage. Such is the soil in our part of the state. By seeding Sweet clover we will eliminate cultivation next season during the busy months that would otherwise be necessary to destroy weed growth if these acres were summer-fallowed. The only additional cost will be for seed. I expect to take the seed crop to seed other acres. In this way I am producing a crop from acres forbidden to use in any other way. The seed will mean a good-sized saving to my bank account. The acres seeded in this manner are to make full growth, then be plowed under. This gives me all the advantages of the clover as a green manure application in the building-up process. Such a program can be carried out and the entire farm can be improved while conforming in every detail with Uncle Sam's contract.

Russell Co. *C. R. T.*

It's Our Best Saver

A McCORMICK binder bought in 1900 was used each year in the grain harvest on our Southern Kansas farm up to 1932, with the addition of only a few minor repairs. Storing all machinery when not in use is without doubt a saving investment. In this time of economic stress, we farmers can say with certainty that "a dollar saved is a dollar earned."

A good many years ago we built a broad, roomy machine shed with large, sliding doors at each end for convenience in putting in and taking out the machines as needed. We find it a practical, simple custom to run a piece of machinery into the shed when brought in from the field, then paint plow-shares, cultivator shovels and disks with cylinder oil. The next season when our machine is needed, here we are with paint and wood parts in good condition, shares and shovels and all steel parts bright and free from rust. Iron oxide, resulting from chemical action on iron exposed to dampness and weather conditions, eats up many a well-turned plowshare. The farm income is depleted noticeably in replacing weather-beaten and damaged farming tools and high-priced machines.

When you say that you double the life of a machine by adequate protection, you are stating a fact mildly. There is probably nothing more unattractive about a farmstead than a promiscuous lot of machinery scattered about cluttering up the barnyard, lanes and driveways. I consider our machine shed one of the supreme "saving graces" on the farm.

Sumner Co. *D. Murphy.*

"We're on Our Way"

PULLING together will make 1934 better for everybody than going it alone. Swapping ideas will save expense in growing crops and feeding livestock, as well make life on the farm more worthwhile. Let's have yours on one or more of these subjects:

How It Paid Me to Reclean Seed and Treat It Against Disease.

How We Make Feed Go Farther Without Skimping Our Livestock or Poultry.

What Has Happened Since I Started Feeding Dairy Cows According to the Amount of Milk They Give.

The Biggest Trouble With Kansas Farming Outside of Low Prices.

How I Found the Plan of Farming That Suits Me Best.

Our Best Labor Saver and What It Does for Us.

How I Plan to Earn Extra Money in 1934.

Kansas Farmer offers $2 for the best letter on each one of these subjects. Make your letter brief, please, and mail it to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, before February 5.

If You'd Get Out of Debt

THRU thick and thin years nothing can compare with a well-bred herd of beef cows to turn a farmer's raw material into a finished product. Cows are a sort of scavenger for the whole farm. Steers are not, they need more concentrated feed. We always have some stalk fields, and cows given a small feed of alfalfa or silage before going in each day, will clean up the stalks and the exercise will do them good. I have driven cows in and out of stalk fields for 45 years and never have lost one from so-called stalk field disease. We save all damaged alfalfa to use during cold weather or after snows. We throw this in the same place each time. The cows eat some of it and lie on the rest, which helps to accumulate the manure where we can get it. We do not put this bedding in sheds as it is too hard to get out as manure and would not rot there. But outside it will be ready to haul back on the fields as manure the next summer.

Steers unless aged will not eat these feeds and the day for the heavy steer has passed. The cow that has cleaned up the stalk fields, utilized the damaged hay and, of course, had some good alfalfa and silage, has produced a good calf ready for creep feeding or to suckle her thru the summer to be weaned and fed and marketed as a yearling. Handled in this way the cow is a big factor in producing around 800 pounds of prime beef every year and you can't do it any other way. A 2-year-old won't weigh 1,600 nor a 3-year-old steer 2,400 pounds. Buying steers to feed out is a gamble. If you win the first time, you invest it all in another larger bunch and then repeat until you go broke.

A good cow herd reduces the gamble to a minimum. They utilize the farm grown feeds to the maximum and the manure is more readily collected because they eat the coarse feeds that young stock will not eat. If you expect to get out of debt, buy some good, well-bred cows, as many as an average car will cost. Keep them 10 to 20 years and then try to figure out which is the more profitable. Better do your figuring now!—*W. J. Sayre, Riley Co.*

Pay for Killing Bindweed

IT IS A PUZZLE to some how to take the wheat allotment ground out of production and still profit thereby. On our farm there is a piece of land infested with bindweed, one of the most obnoxious weeds in Kansas. This land was plowed this fall, no crop will be sown, but in the spring I shall begin the use of the bindweed machine. It has 11 wide knives which cut off the bindweed 2 or 3 inches down, or as deep as you care to go. This takes about a 10-foot swath. It is said if bindweed is cut off as soon as it shows above ground, one summer's work with this machine will eradicate the weed.

If this means is successful, it will add greatly to the value of the land and get rid of the weed at a small cost. The machine already is on the farm, so there will be no outlay for salt, acids or spray pumps.

Clay Co. *E. Amcoats.*

Sure of Interest and Taxes

WE ARE working to build up a herd of registered and high-grade Jerseys, and consider them our best winter income producers. At present we have 18, all grades except one little 3-year-old heifer we bought at a registered Jersey sale this fall. Our herd is headed by an extra good purebred bull.

In 1931 we pastured 30 acres of wheat thruout the fall and winter until April 1. It was too dry in 1932. Our cows did so well we are trying it again, only this time we sowed rye instead of wheat as we will plow it up in the spring and plant to other crops. We also feed ground corn and cob, wheat bran and plenty of fodder. We feed a grain mixture all summer while cows are in the pasture and I know we not only are well-paid at the time, but our cows milk better in winter by having been grained in summer.

My two sons and I are trying to pay for this 240-acre farm. We bought in October 1929, and we know our cows have been the means of paying our interest and taxes, altho we've raised a few hogs and have about 400 hens. But our cows are by far our best winter income. We have a fine field of young alfalfa coming on and hope another winter to have alfalfa hay for the milkers. But even so we will again sow something for winter pasture.

Coffey Co. *Mrs. Essie Exum.*

Beat Buyers' Prices

HOME butchering makes our best winter income. Beef, pork, mutton and poultry butchered at our country home give us a market for our stock and poultry at a higher price than when sold to dealers. Customers are not difficult to find and hold when they know the meat is always fresh, the best quality and the price lower than at the market.

Butler Co. *Mrs. C. G.*

Why Our World Market Failed

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

I HAVE a letter from Mr. Coll of Ottawa, who takes issue with some recent remarks made on this page. He writes:

I read with interest your page in the Kansas Farmer of December 20. You ask, "Are we coming out of it?" I say, No. Now wait a minute. What got us in it? You lay it to the machine age and cite the fact that in your youth all goods were made by hand labor which kept everybody employed. That is true, but let us get nearer home. When you were young rural consumption of manufactured goods was small. Ma even made pa's pants and sometimes from home-carded and woven wool. She always made his socks. If there is one ma in Kansas who does that now let us hear from her.

If this much cussed and discussed machinery is a curse why was it running full time and over in 1926? Then we farmers couldn't produce enough (only 7 years back). Today they tell us we have 20 million acres too much farming land, too much cotton, too much beef, too many dairy cattle, etc. Now it is funny that so much change could come in seven years and the wise men of the East did not foresee it.

Wasn't it in 1926 or 1927, that all this holler was going on about maintaining the standard of living of the American working man and in order to maintain it the wise ones decided they must be protected by a high tariff and put one in force. Then things really commenced to happen.

Let us be frank, as Mr. Hatch says. Our brother nations simply boycotted us and as their purchases were principally agricultural products we have a surplus of those today and not 20 million acres too much farming land.

Labor and industry got the door shut on their products by that boycott. The farmer got the door shut on his also, so that he had no purchasing power with which to buy labor products and labor had to let the machinery rest.

Then our brother nations defaulted in their payments and the American farmer is defaulting in his also. And that explains what a short cycle of seven years can do as the result of one error. We have neither 20 million acres too much land nor too much machinery. We simply made an error and not until we have corrected it will we come out of the depression, on the contrary we will get in worse by not admitting that error. We cannot go on spending billions to keep labor employed at government expense; the fiddler has to be paid some day. We do have to make emergency expenditures to assist labor, but we also need an emergency farm relief measure (The Frazier bill) to put farmers on their feet to maintain labor in the future. Then shoot the top off that high tariff (not too much) just enough to get the trade waters running good.

Many Jump to Conclusions

THE trouble with most of us is that our memories are short or perhaps we jump to conclusions with either few facts on which to base them, or base them on errors which we assume to be facts. What I say here may be a surprise to Mr. Coll and to many other of my readers. I am in theory at least a believer in free trade. It is my opinion that eventually there will be and should be as much freedom of trade between the nations as there is at present between the states of the American Union. I realize that this cannot be brought about suddenly; in all probability it will be many years before the commercial nations of the world will be able to arrive at such an agreement, but until trade is free I have little hope of permanent peace among the nations.

It occurs to me that Mr. Coll has jumped to some conclusions without sufficient facts to justify them. He says that machinery was running full time and over in 1926 and that then "we farmers couldn't produce enough."

I have before me the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the year 1926. These are opening sentences in his report:

Further improvement as a whole in the agricultural situation has taken place during the last year. Certain regions have suffered reverses, notably the cotton states, whose principal crop, cotton, produced in exceptional abundance, is selling at very low prices.

It seems that cotton farmers were suffering from overproduction and "very low prices" before the enactment of the tariff legislation of which Mr. Coll complains and to which he attributes our present misfortunes.

On page 4 of the report the Secretary uses the following language:

Much recent discussion has emphasized the surplus problem as the root of the farmers' difficulties.

So it seems there was a surplus problem in this very year when Mr. Coll declares "we could not produce enough."

The Secretary proceeds:

Moreover, difficulty in disposal of surpluses is not confined to any one section of the country or to any particular class of farm enterprises.

As a matter of fact the Secretary devotes many pages of his report to a discussion of what he puts under the subhead, "The Surplus Problem." This includes a discussion at length of the ways in which the farmer may not only control his production but also his marketing operations thru co-operation.

The Very Blind Wise Men

MR. COLL might profitably read the agricultural statistics for this favored year of 1926. A careful reading of them for that year will disclose that the world depression was already being hatched and that few of the wise men of the East or West either foresaw its approach or sensed its extent and dire consequences.

It is not true that the manufacturing establishmens were even then running at capacity, but with a faith in the future that was not justified they were piling up a surplus, hoping and believing that prices and demand would justify their action.

Mr. Coll charges virtually all of our economic ills to the last tariff act. The fact is that the tariff level was raised by that act less than 1 per cent and there were more articles on the free list under that tariff than under the tariff which preceeded it.

Some of the foreign nations did claim as an excuse for building tariff walls themselves that they were doing it as a matter of retaliation. The fact was that they were building or had already built them to shut out foreign competition and build up their home industries. If they were starting a boycott why extend it to all other nations as well as the United States.

France imposed a tariff on wheat for example, heretofore unheard of, of more than twice the tariff imposed by the United States on imported wheat. But it was intended to induce the French farmer to raise enough wheat to supply the entire people of France.

England forsook her long-time policy of free trade, not because she wanted to boycott America, but because she wanted the support of her outside dominions, like Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand who insisted that she buy her wheat from them instead of from the United States. England knew that if her outside dominions left her, she would immediately slip from the position of the head of the world's greatest empire to the position of a third or fourth rate power.

Coming Slowly 50 Years

MR. COLL believes that by repealing or amending our present tariff law we shall open the doors of England and France to our agricultural products. I think he is entirely mistaken in that opinion. For full half a century our farmers have been becoming less and less dependent on the foreign market and more and more dependent on the home market. Fifty years ago farm products comprised 80 per cent of all our exports. Today they comprise less than 35 per cent. On the other hand competition in farm products by foreign countries has enormously increased. World wheat production has increased 40 per cent since 1900, while the population of the world has increased only 20 per cent. In all foreign countries the duties on imports are higher than the duties of the tariff law which Mr. Coll says is the cause of our present troubles.

Our Grain Duties Lower

LET me compare some of these duties. Our duty on wheat is 42 cents a bushel. In Spain the duty is 74 cents; in France 85 cents; in Italy 87 cents and in Germany $1.62.

On corn our duty is 25 cents a bushel; foreign duties reach 48 cents.

On bacon our duty is 3½ cents a pound, foreign duties reach 13 cents a pound. And let it be remembered that many of these foreign duties were imposed before our present tariff duties went into efect.

The Frazier bill, mentioned by Mr. Coll, might possibly help the farmers of the United States by giving them cheaper money, altho it is quite as likely that it would bring on another era of inflated farm values and wild speculation which in the end would do the farmers more harm than good.

The Power of Love

A TRUTHFUL JAMES STORY

T. A. McNeal

I AM of the opinion, remarked Truthful James at a meeting of the Loafers' Club, that you never can tell what a man will do provided he gets just the right sort of a stimulus. For example, there was the case of the scout. Smith, his name was, who ran a hundred miles without a stop. What was the reason? Well the Blackfeet Indians were right after him hungerin' for his scalp. It was either outrun the Indians or be scalped after being tortured by the redskins until they got tired of the fun.

Now when Smith started on that run he had no idea that he could hold out for a hundred miles. If anybody had told him that any man could run that far at one heat he would have said the fellow who made the statement was either an unmitigated liar or was just plum crazy. But as he said after the run was over and he was still wearing his scalp "I just had to run, that was all there was to do. I preferred to die runnin' than to die at the stake after losin' my scalp. So I just kept on runnin'."

♣

But this case that I'm going to speak of was different. Ike Beasley was apparently one of the most utterly worthless human critters I ever knew. He was husky but he didn't seem to have any ambition about anything. He had plenty of strength but he never got anywhere with it. He lived on a farm but was no good as a farm hand. He went to school because his dad would have licked him if he hadn't gone, but he wasn't any good at his studies or at any game. All the boys and girls made fun of him and the boys all bullied him, even the little fellers who weren't near his size or strength. He seemed to be a born coward and had no confidence in himself about anything.

♣

Well that run along till Ike was 18. Then all of a sudden he fell in love with Sally Blivins. Sally was 17 and just about the prettiest thing that ever came down the pike. Ike was crazy about her, but all the other boys and girls made fun of him so much that Sally, who was a good hearted girl, got to sympathizin' with Ike. And one day she got him to one side and told him so. She said: "Ike notwithstandin' what these birds say about you I believe that if you could get up enough spunk to take your own part you could chase the whole pack of them."

Sally got her metaphors a little mixed but Ike understood all right. And then she went on: "I know that you like me Ike and notwithstanding everybody makes a doormat out of you I like you. However, unless you spunk up there is no use for you to try to shine round me."

♣

That talk had a wonderful effect on Ike. He said: "Sally you know I think you are the best and prettiest girl in the world and I realize that I'm not in your class for a minute, but do you really think that I might amount to somethin'?"

"Sure I do Ike. I know you can if you just have the spunk to get out what's in you."

Then Ike asked her what she thought he ought to do and she told him that the first thing she wanted him to do was lick half a dozen of these fellows who had been bullying him and after he had done that she would talk to him about the next move.

♣

Well, it happened there was an old loafer around town who once had been a real prize fighter. Booze knocked him out and he degenerated into a worthless blear-eyed bum, but when it came to a knowledge of the fighting game none of them held any edge on old "Bowery Bill."

That evening after school, Ike went home and to the surprise of his dad he seemed to take an interest in the work around the place. He did more work that evening than his father had been able to get out of him in a week any time before that. After the chores were done up he put on his best suit and went to town and hunted up "Bowery Bill" and said to him, "Bill, how much will you charge to make a fighter out of me?"

Old Bill looked him over in surprise. He had observed Ike and the way everybody imposed on him and said, "Son you have muscle enough to make a first-class fighter but it takes guts to make a fighter and I'm afraid you haven't got 'em."

"Bill," said Ike, "I know what you mean, but there is a girl who is the best and prettiest that ever lived and if I don't get her I'll die. She says that if I can lick five or six of these boys who have been makin' a doormat of me that I will have a chance with her; so you see I've just got to have guts."

"All right son," said old Bill. "If you can scare up $10 I will give you some lessons and if there is anything in you I will know by that time whether it is any use to give you some more lessons."

♣

So the trainin' commenced. At first it was mighty hard for Ike to stand up and take punishment but when he was about to weaken he would think of Sally and go to it again. He had made it a condition that Old Bill should keep it a secret about the training. On the other hand Bill was surprised at the way Ike developed. He was strong as an ox and at first just as awkward, but he wasn't naturally dumb, as folks generally had supposed. Pretty soon he began to learn how to handle himself and after he had been in training for four or five weeks, Old Bill discovered that he had the makin's of a real fighter. In

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fact Bill discovered that Ike had learned quite a lot about covering up, dodging blows and getting in a lick himself. Once or twice he came near knocking Old Bill out for the count.

♣

The training had a good effect on Old Bill as well as Ike. The old soak began to take a great interest in his pupil and dreamed of putting him in the ring. He let up on drinking himself so that he could keep in condition to train Ike. The result was remarkable. Ike's shoulders straightened up. He lost his listless manner, lifted his feet when he walked instead of dragging them. His eyes instead of being dull as lead became bright. He took more interest in his studies and the teacher noticed it. The bullies still imposed on him but he managed to keep out of their way for the time was not ripe in his opinion to give them their lesson. He did make a confidant of Sally however, told her what he was hoping to do and asked her to keep it quiet. He didn't even tell her that he was taking lessons from the old prize fighter and town bum.

Well the training went on for three months, every night in an old barn on a back alley he took his lesson and managed somehow to keep it secret. By that time he was as hard as nails, weighed 170 pounds stripped and Old Bill told him that if he had him for three more months he would match him against any amateur boxer in the state. "In fact," said Old Bill, "I wouldn't be afraid to put you up against most of them right now." So the training went on for another month, and Ike decided that it was time to make the test. One day he met Sally and told her that if she was out on the high school playground the next day she might see something.

♣

The next day there was a ball game. One of the bullies knocked the ball over the fence and the pitcher told Ike to go climb over the fence and get the ball.

"If you want that ball," said Ike, "go climb over the fence yourself, I'm feelin' sort of tired."

The pitcher looked surprised but of course he couldn't afford to have a feller like Ike talk back to him and so he yelled, "You ———, if you don't climb over that fence in a hurry I'll knock your ——— block off."

"That is just what I am waiting for you to do, you swab," said Ike. "This block of mine isn't very much account and maybe if it was knocked off I might get a better one."

Well the pitcher who had bullied Ike more than any other boy in the high school, made a run for the dumb Ike and got the surprise of his life. Ike dodged his blow without any trouble and turned loose a haymaker that took the pitcher fair on the chin. It was nearly 15 minutes before he came out of his dream.

♣

Meantime Ike began to give pieces of his mind to all the other bullies severally and collectively.

"You, Jim Blake," he said to the biggest of them, "and you Bill Williams, and you, Jake Smethers. Any or all of you, one at a time or all together, come and get yours, unless you are a lot of lousy cowardly curs. If you don't come I will chase you off this lot."

Well, they came on but while they had done some rough and tumble fighting they knew nothing about the science of it and Ike simply put them to sleep one after another and then took them up one at a time and pitched them out of the lot.

♣

The crowd at first was so surprised that they were sort of paralyzed but when they remembered how Ike had been bullied and tramped on by all the boys at school, they turned in Ike's favor and fairly raised the roof of the grandstand. It was the new birth of Ike Beasley. From that time on instead of being the butt of the jokes and the doormat for the bullies, he was the acknowledged leader both in classes and in sports. He went to college, became a star football player and stood well in his studies. After he came out he married Sally, went first to the legislature and then to Congress. But long after he had made a success as a politician and a business man, he was still referred to by those who knew him in college as the "Great Ike Beasley," the best football player of his day. "And just to think Sally," he said to his proud wife, "If you hadn't told me what I had to do I would never have amounted to a whoop."

Farm Pond Tax Relief

I have heard that the legislature passed a law a few years ago to give a farmer a bonus if he would construct a pond of an acre or more in extent with water a foot or more in depth. Also that in such case he would be allowed a reduction in his taxes. Is that true?—F. W. I.

The legislature of 1933 amended this law. It now provides that any landowner in Kansas not within the corporate limits of a city, who shall build a dam upon his own land, or one or more reservoirs for the collection and storage of surface water, and who shall maintain such reservoir or reservoirs in condition to collect and store such water, shall be entitled to a reduction of the assessed valuation of the piece of land upon which such reservoir is located, of $40 for each acre-foot of storage capacity afforded by such dam: Provided that the total amount of such reduction shall not exceed 40 per cent of the assessed valuation of the entire contiguous acreage, owned by the landowner and upon which such reservoir or reservoirs are located.

An acre-foot of water means the amount of water necessary to cover an acre to the depth of 1 foot. The law requires that in constructing the dam the plans must be approved by the chief engineer of the division of water resources. This is Mr. George W. Knapp.

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

Dangers Lurk in the Codes

FRANKLY, the President's brutally frank budget message shocked most of the country. Few of us had realized the billions upon billions of money the government had thrown into the scales in its efforts to restore the economic balance.

I will agree with you that we are fast reaching the stage where a halt will have to be called upon these apparently lavish governmental expenditures.

A national debt of nearly 32 billion dollars, which the President points toward as a probability a year from next June, sounds a note of alarm. But it need not, and will not, terrify any thinking person. That much of a national debt could be retired in 32 years by payments of less than $25 per capita annually.

♣

If the national income—which is the amount of money changing hands every year—returns to around 70 or 80 billion dollars a year, the country can get along with a national debt of 32 billion dollars much easier than it could carry a debt of 20 billions on a national income of 35 billion dollars.

I am whole heartedly with the President in his campaign to curb speculation in commodities and securities. A stock market inflation is the most dangerous thing in the near future.

♣

The NRA and its permanency is a subject that is entitled to serious consideration. I am not questioning that in the public interest we have reached the point where we need control of, first, hours of labor; second, regulation of the minimum wages to be paid in certain industries under certain conditions; third, some measure of protection of prices against cutthroat competition.

But I can see possibilities of the codes under the NRA being so written that they will destroy the small business man, the small industrial plant, the small communities, all over the nation.

♣

Only a few days ago I ran into a concrete example that was most illuminating. Several Kansas bankers wired me, almost the day I arrived in Washington, that a bankers code reported approved by General Johnson of the NRA included service charges on bank checks that would ruin the smaller banks.

I went to see General Johnson. I found that the code drawn up by big bankers did carry such service charges. Fortunately General Johnson, that very day, held up this code, declaring he could not approve that provision.

But this incident points to the danger of the leaders of industry, who come from big units, being allowed to write codes for the entire industry.

♣

I am not going to disagree with President Roosevelt, at this time, in his assertion that the NRA and its codes have come to stay. Very likely he is right.

But I do say that if the NRA and its codes are to become a permanent feature of our economic life, then the rights of the small business man, the little industry, the local community, the ordinary citizen, must be most carefully safeguarded. Otherwise a misuse of powers could make the NRA the agent of monopoly to destroy our economic independence.

I most certainly reserve the right to offer constructive criticism on the NRA and any other part of the Roosevelt program, if it seems to me there are indications it will work out finally contrary to the public interest.

♣

The farm relief program, incidentally, was working much better before the NRA and its codes entered the field. I realize that if there is to be Federal supervision of agriculture, for its own good, that of itself might make Federal supervision of industry and commerce necessary also. In fact, there is need for such regulation and control. But any permanent program should be very carefully worked out and proper safeguards provided.

We of the Middle West are much gratified with the President's assertion that farm prices must be lifted, farm debts refinanced, farm prosperity returned, before there can be national prosperity. And we give the President full credit for the sincere effort he is making along that line.

As it happens, I am not a bitterly partisan Republican, altho I claim to be a loyal Republican, and believe that on the whole the Republican party is better fitted to govern than is the Democratic party. Speaking for myself there is more than loyalty to the choice of the people back of my support of many of the policies of President Roosevelt. I find myself in hearty sympathy with many of his aims, with many of his policies, with much of his national program.

Not that I agree with him entirely. Some of the things he has done, and some of the things he is doing, while justified in an emergency, would be highly dangerous to carry on when the emergency is over.

♣

For instance, there are the dictatorial powers granted the President by the Congress during the special session of last spring.

I voted to give him those powers. Under the same circumstances I would vote to give them to him again. No apologies to offer. In and during the emergency, these broad powers, as the President himself called them, were necessary, and also it was essential that they be lodged in one place.

But just the same, the granting of such dictatorial powers to one man, or even to a small group of men, always is dangerous. But in emergencies we have to do things that are dangerous, and we do them willingly, even tho not gladly.

♣

But the time will come, and all of us hope it will come soon, when it will not be necessary to lodge legislative as well as executive powers in the hands of one man, even when that man is as highly qualified as our President is to use those powers wisely and courageously and in the public interest.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Kansas Farmers Would Give Wallace More Authority

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

KANSAS farmers are back of the Government's allotment program heart and soul. Delegates from every county, meeting in Topeka last week as the Kansas Agricultural Convention, said so in straight-from-the-shoulder talk. In resolutions that received a lusty "aye" vote, they heartily praised good work already done. Happy over the wheat bonus, as well as the corn-hog plan now getting under way, they urged Farm Adjustment folks to give as effective aid to the dairy and the livestock industries. They want more authority vested in Secretary Wallace so nothing will hinder the forceful drive headed toward fair farm prices.

These Got a Black Eye

Making farmers pay the processing tax on hogs, direct shipment of hogs to packers, excessive commissions and yardage charges at public stockyards, and the moratorium for insurance companies and building and loan associations—while an extension to farmers was refused—all got a painful black eye.

Further support for 4-H club and extension work, reasonable Federal appropriations for dry-land experimental farm work, the present rural mail service, lower interest rate on government farm loans, and issuance of legal tender, non-interest-bearing currency to pay the public debts, eliminating interest-bearing bonds, all found great favor. That is the voice of Kansas agriculture saying where it wants to go. Next year its spokesman will be W. C. Hill, Arkansas City, the new president of the board and a master farmer.

Headed for Better Times

Getting out from under farm troubles that have piled up in the last few years was the keynote of the convention. The delegates, representing all farm organizations, felt that "We are on our way" to better times. They are part of the 97,818 who signed acreage-reduction contracts on wheat land. They are confident the corn-hog reduction program will go over strong. Many of these delegates came to Topeka a year ago. But now they think and talk differently. There was plenty said about how much good the wheat bonus is doing, and how much good the corn-hog payments will do. Taxes, interest, notes and store bills are being paid. Plans are being made for farm improvements, going ahead with school work, buying new equipment.

Hog Plan to 138,000 Kansans

Secretary Mohler wisely built the program around bringing farm production into line with domestic consumption, getting farm buying power up where farmers need it, refinancing farm debts and foreign market possibilities. Honor guests were Glenn Sherwood, Larned, national health champion, and Carl M. Elling, Manhattan, national champion livestock judge, both in 4-H club work.

Explaining the corn-hog allotment, Dean H. Umberger, in charge of the work in Kansas, said: "The plan will affect more Kansas farmers than the wheat allotment—about 138,000 will be eligible to enter it. It will produce next to the largest amount of cash returns of any commodity in the Farm Adjustment program. If 80 per cent of the farmers sign up it will bring 6½ million dollars to corn growers and almost 10 million to hog raisers in the state. This will be an important thing in promoting the buying power of Kansas agriculture." R. I. Throckmorton said the opportunity for a better diversified farming set-up by putting allotment acres into crops that build fertility and hold it there, will be worth far more than the money received thru the wheat bonus.

More for New Wheat Crop

Frank A. Theis, wheat chief of the Farm Adjustment Administration, had a note of encouragement in his talk on "Changing Conditions in the Grain world." One of the best changes in the last year," he said, "shows up in farm prices. On December 30, 1933, No. 2 hard, ordinary wheat sold at Kansas City for an average of 82 cents a bushel; a year earlier it was 40 cents. Virtually the same situation prevailed in other grains. The income for Kansas wheat growers during the 1933-34 marketing year promises to be considerably larger than that of the previous year. This year's wheat income very likely will exceed the amount Kansas wheat farmers would have obtained from the sale of their wheat had the price been fixed in July at the parity level of 91½ cents a bushel. A short crop, anticipated aid from the Farm Adjustment Act and confidence in the recovery program were responsible." He explained in detail the difficulties encountered in trying to market surplus wheat abroad. Then added, "It is my opinion the American farmer needs to sell abroad, and we cannot go on selling abroad without buying goods in return. Agricultural exports mean new added wealth to the great Southwestern territory."

Henry J. Allen didn't discourage hopes for an opening-up of foreign markets in his talk on the economic significance of Russian recognition by the U. S. "Litvinoff, at Washington, listed among other things needed then in Russia, 30 million dollars worth of livestock for breeding purposes. Russia, in fact, is a vacuum demanding every form of commodity, consumers' goods and machinery. Despite her boasted 5-year plan, she has not been able to feed or clothe herself. Her population is increasing more rapidly than her competency.

"Russia is rich in natural resources, out of which, under proper leadership with legal protection, she can create dependable bases of credit. With this advantage she can buy what she needs at a decent margin of profit and a fair rate of interest. She can, moreover, feed her population better since she will not be forced to dump for immediate cash payments her own agricultural commodities.

"If Russia buys 500 million dollars worth of manufactured goods and machinery from us a year, as is estimated, our industrial workers get their share of the profit, and our farmers receive the immediate advantage of a better market at home."

W. C. Hall New President

Resolutions also were voted praising the work of Secretary J. C. Mohler, and the service of F. W. Dixon, Holton, who retires from the board of agriculture after more than a decade of service. Mr. Mohler was re-elected secretary; W. Carlton Hall, Coffeyville, a Master Farmer, president; C. W. Taylor, Abilene, vice president, and Guy D. Josserand, Copeland, treasurer. P. A. Wempe, Seneca, takes Dixon's place in the first district on the board, teamed up with Perry H. Lambert, Hiawatha.

Other members of the board of agriculture, four re-elected this time, include:

Second district, O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, and Paul Klein, Iola; third, President Hall, and R. C. Beezley, Girard; fourth, F. H. Manning, White City, and Vice President Taylor; fifth, W. D. McComas, Wichita, and S. A. Fields, jr., McPherson; sixth, O. A. Edwards, Goodland, and J. R. Albert, Beloit; seventh, Treasurer Josserand, and E. E. Frizell, Larned.

Stockmen Go to Salina

THE annual meeting of the Kansas Livestock Association will be held at Salina, March 7. The committee selecting the convention city included Will J. Miller, Topeka; William Robinson, Wichita, and Charles Lamer, Salina. James Tod, Maplehill, is president of the association, and Joe Mercer, Topeka, secretary.

¶ Two Negro women were discussing present conditions. One of them remarked: "It shuah is too bad, ain't it, dat dis heah depression had to come jes' when times is so hard."—Mrs. C. M. Spencer, Clark Co.

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CONOCO BRONZE GASOLINE

INSTANT STARTING—LIGHTNING PICK-UP—HIGH TEST

The Corn-Hog Sign-up Near

Those Who Sold Sows Won't be Left Holding the Sack

ECIAL corn-hog rulings and di-rections for filling out reduction contracts are being sent to the al-ent committees. So the actual -up isn't far off. In the next few s these instructions and several k forms to be filled out will be in producers' hands. Also there will nough instruction schools to ex-the corn-hog plan to every inter-d farmer in Kansas. After that e the sign-up meetings. Meanwhile tate statisticians are working out stem for rapid checking of con-ts.

ese corn-hog rulings seem very plete. Producers who sold sows to farrow during the emergency keting program will not be left ng the sack because they may add gs to their average number for sow sold.

ovisions also are made so tenants landlords under most every kind greement will get a fair share of llotment money if they sign.

oducers who intend to give up and hogs may assign their eligi-y to a new producer who then can certain allotment benefits.

Processing Tax Steal

IS REPORTED that some local unty hog buyers, small processors others buying live hogs for com-ial slaughter, are deducting the e or a part of the amount of the essing tax from the regular ed market price. Commenting on Secretary Wallace said:

ere is absolutely no excuse for such actice and farmers should refuse to o any buyer who makes or proposes ake any such deductions . . . Pro-rs who deliberately deduct the tax bids based on the regular market tions really escape paying any tax l . . . Country buyers who deduct ax from the price offered farmers who then resell the live hogs to an-person or processor, simply are g advantage of the farmer to realize rger profit. . . . This is because ry buyers who do not slaughter hogs not required to pay the processing . . The Administration will use all r under existing law to prevent ulent practices in connection with ollection of processing taxes.

Missouri's Dairy Plan

REASING the butterfat content dairy products to escape over-uction is suggested by the Mis-College of Agriculture. That idea been sent to Secretary Wallace seems well worthy of considera-The plan simply would increase utterfat requirement 2 per cent the present content in ice cream, se, butter and cream; also .2 per in milk and .5 per cent in evapo-milk. Based on present consump-this should increase annual but-t consumption in the U. S. about million pounds a year.

y Buy 40 Million Acres

E possible purchase by the Gov-nment of 40 million acres of mar-and sub-marginal land, is spoken Secretary Wallace's interesting al report. The Government for-y sold millions of acres directly or thru grants to the railroads, and that was a paying investment in the development of the country. The Government might now as wisely buy 40 million acres and take them out of production entirely, putting them into forests. Even at a billion dollars that would be a paying investment for the country. To restore prosperity to agriculture would be worth more than several billions of dollars to the nation.

A Dent in Surplus Beef

THE Government has awarded contracts to 14 canning and packing firms to process 44,100 cattle into fresh-roast canned beef for distribution to the needy. This means a daily purchase of 2,205 head for 20 market days in Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri.

So Farmer May Sell Pork

FARMERS may sell or exchange as much as 800 pounds of their own pork a year without paying a processing tax, under new regulations now being drawn by the Farm Adjustment Administration. If the amount sold is more than 800 pounds but does not exceed 1,400 pounds, exemption will be granted on the 800 pounds but must be paid on the live weight of the 600 pounds difference. If the total amount sold exceeds 1,400 pounds, the processing tax must be paid on the full amount. Present regulations allow exemptions only on pork processed for use by the farmer's family or his employes. This will stand until the new tax exemption provision goes into effect.

Wheat Contracts Approved

ALL wheat contracts for the 105 Kansas counties have been approved for check writing. About 93,000 Kansas wheat farmers co-operated with Secretary Wallace by signing contracts to reduce production on 12 million acres. Director H. Umberger, Kansas State College, said "This will go down in history as an example of the intelligence, patriotism and dauntless spirit of Kansas farmers." Umberger will also supervise the corn-hog allotment in Kansas, and believes it will go over strong. Officials estimate first wheat payments, which will be completed in February, at 16 million dollars, with 5 million more to come next summer on the 1933 crop. Less than 5 per cent of the total adjustment payment in Kansas will be required for local administrative costs.

Farmers Win Milk Strike

WHEN the Federal government took a hand against interference with interstate shipments and with the U. S. mails the Chicago milk blockade ended. A truce was signed by the farmers, the big Chicago dairies, also the independent dairies which in the past have refused to guarantee any minimum price to producers. The settlement came when the rukus for 100 miles around Chicago had reached the point of civil war. Thousands of gallons of milk had been spilled, trucks and dairies wrecked, dairymen slugged and nine trains stopped. When the blockade ended there was not a drop of milk for sale in Chicago stores, families with children could get none, and deliveries to hospitals were threatened. The settlement in many ways was more favorable to the farmers than even the milk marketing rules put in effect by the Farm Adjustment Act and abandoned January 1.

¶ We get lots of helpful information from Dr. Lerrigo's column in Kansas Farmer.—Mrs. R. F. Ragland, Potter, Kan.

Building Buying Power

ORE than 800 million dol-lars will be added to farm come for 1933 and 1934 if merican farmers give full co-peration in the production-djustment programs launched the Farm Adjustment Ad-inistration. This is in addition increased farm income (1) ru prices higher than they ere at the beginning of 1933,) thru marketing agreements ing minimum prices for pro-ucers, and (3) thru govern-ent loans and advances on rm commodities. The Govern-ent is expected to put pur-asing power amounting to ore than 1¼ billion dollars to the hands of farmers by e end of February, 1935.

FORD V·8 TRUCK PRICES REDUCED

New lower first cost has now been added to low cost of operation and low cost of maintenance

NOW for the first time an 8-cylinder, 75-horsepower truck is available for as little as $500. The Ford V-8 that has proved itself in actual service—proved its power, speed, stamina and economy.

Economy of operation and up-keep is one of the outstanding features of the Ford V-8 engine. Most "8's" have been big engines, designed for use in heavy, expensive units. But the Ford V-8—compact, simple, easily and inexpensively serviced—has shown that high power can be had at very small cost. The records of thousands of owners establish remarkably low figures not only for gasoline and oil consumption, but for service and repairs. It is the most economical Ford engine ever built.

The new low prices add another important economy factor. Today, more than ever, the Ford V-8 is the logical truck to help your business show a profit. The nearest Ford dealer is ready to help you select the Ford unit best suited to your business.

V-8 Truck—131½-inch wheelbase

	NEW LOW PRICE	REDUCTION
Chassis	$500	$36
Stake	665	36
Platform	650	26
Std. Panel	750	26
De Luxe Panel	780	31

V-8 Truck—157-inch wheelbase

	NEW LOW PRICE	REDUCTION
Chassis	$520	$46
Stake	730	36
Platform	690	36
Std. Panel	860	36

V-8 Commercial Car—112-inch wheelbase

	NEW LOW PRICE	REDUCTION
Chassis	$360	$10
Pick-up	470	10
Std. Panel	550	10
De Luxe Panel	565	15
Sed. Delivery	565	5

Prices f. o. b. Detroit. Front bumper now included as standard equipment on 131½-inch and 157-inch wheelbase.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Ford

Snow Sprouts Dormant Wheat

Big Reasons for Adding Kafir and Maize to Corn Plan

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Short Grass Notes from Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

WE are beginning to have faith that 1934 is going to be a better crop year than 1933. Enough snow and rain fell the first 10 days of January to make about half an inch of moisture. Here we are short about 40 inches of moisture for the last two years, so we are looking for a wet year this time. The Larned rain record for the year 1933 was the third lowest since the record began, more than 40 years ago. Wheat that is up will grow rapidly as soon as the temperature rises. Wheat that did not sprout in November is sprouted now and will come thru quickly with the advent of warm weather.

Farmers are beginning to think about oats and barley seed. Due to the absence of grain most farmers would like to plant a few acres of either for an early supply of grain for livestock. But as no spring crop was produced last year it is going to be a problem to get seed to plant. The situation is likely to be solved by trucks bringing in supplies of seed from other parts of the state.

The arid and semi-arid sections of the Southwest should be interested in having kafir and maize included in the corn-hog allotment. And the farmers of the corn section should be interested in having maize and kafir included. If the allotment should advance the price of corn to a profitable point, farmers in the Southwest could grow thousands of acres of maize at low cost that would come in competition with the restricted corn crop of the Central States. Then neither corn nor maize might be a profitable crop.

On first thought it seems an advantage to the Southwest not to have maize and kafir included. But if the corn allotment brings the desired results disaster may come to the producer of maize and kafir. The safe plan is to include everything with the corn that will come in competition with corn. Thousands of acres of maize in the Southwest grown at low cost are really about equal to acres of corn in Iowa or Illinois. The sooner all realize these problems are national instead of local, the better for all. Representative Clifford Hope has introduced a bill in Congress to have kafir and maize included in the corn-hog plan and doubtless could use some helpful letters from individual farmers to get the bill thru.

The wheat allotment work helped the local Farm Bureau. A membership campaign was started. A committee solicited each farmer as he received his check. More than 160 members were secured at that time. In a follow up campaign membership was boosted near the 500 mark. This is the largest membership the Farm Bureau has had in years. Farmers realized that the local Farm Bureau office was a necessity in handling the allotment work. In counties that had no Farm Bureau an office force had to be set up and all the pay and expense came out of the allotment reserve. And counties that had a Farm Bureau as a rule got their allotment sooner than those that did not.

Many farmers think the counties with a Farm Bureau were able to obtain a higher per bushel average than counties without Farm Bureaus. The new duties suddenly thrown upon the county Farm Bureaus has about knocked out the old idea that they must be wholly for education and that the county agent must not spend his time giving individuals special services. Now the fact that he has been forced to give individual service has had a remarkable effect on the membership. People are willing to pay for service and the different county Farm Bureaus were a strong factor in putting a good-sized check into their hands. So a number of counties hitherto without county Farm Bureaus are making plans to organize them in the near future. If government crop control and finance continue, a Farm Bureau will be a necessity in every county.

The local Grange and Farm Bureau have appointed committees to work together to follow the workings of the present Congress. The present session is an important one for farmers and the men who are trying to get legitimate rights thru for the general welfare of agriculture need all the help they can get in the way of letters from back home. The local plan is to have a joint meeting of the two committees and certain issues will be discussed and the joint body will vote for the membership of each organization in Pawnee county. Senators and Congressmen will be provided with the names of the different members of the committee. Then if additional information, or a supporting vote, is asked for, the legislators will be in direct contact with a probable membership of something over 700 farmers in Pawnee county. Altho a great deal may not be accomplished it is worth the trouble. Little worthwhile results otherwise.

Farmers in the Market

NOT so long ago members of the board of trade at Toledo, used to "kid" the representatives of the Farmers National Grain Corporation whenever the market broke. But just the other day, when the wheat market found dealers and sitters in the dumps, private wire operators reported a flash from Chicago that Farmers National was buying May wheat. Within 5 minutes May had advanced almost 2 cents and the shortsellers were scrambling to cover. The more that farmers take the market into their own hands, the less chance the gamblers will have.

Feed the Cane Sparingly

I have some good cane that I cut and shocked since frost. Some folks say it is dangerous to cattle and horses. I will appreciate your advice.—J. M. Z.

CANE that has been frosted, also suckers which grow on cane during drouthy seasons, are the kinds that may cause trouble when fed to livestock. Under certain conditions they develop prussic acid which kills animals altho they eat very small amounts. If your cane has been shocked well and is cured out in good condition, there should be little or no danger. Take the natural precaution of feeding it sparingly at the start and watching its effects.—E. A. T.

Flax-Growing May Spread

FARMERS in Southwest Kansas may turn to flax to replace the endless acres of wheat. W. R. Berry, Haskell county, believes the Southwest has an ideal climate and soil for this crop, which never has suffered from a surplus. Annual production of flaxseed in the U. S., is about 1 million bushels. About 33 million bushels are needed by factories. Why not look into it?

A Handy Way to Save

MONEY you have earned and saved should be kept where it is safe, where it will draw reasonable interest and where you can get it any time you need it.

If you are wondering where you can safely keep your money in these times I can make a suggestion that will help you. I know of an exceptional investment that is safe, pays 6 per cent interest per annum, sent to you by check every 6 months, and you can draw out all or any part of it whenever you want it. Investments like this are few and far between and this one may not be offered very long.

If you are interested write me a card or letter saying "Please give me full details about the safe 6 per cent investment." I will send you complete information by return mail. Address your card or letter to Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.—Adv.

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If a Million Families Decide to Have Beef for Dinner!

That means four million appetites calling for beef. The demand for beef would be active.

That would be good news for producers. They could sell their livestock to supply that demand.

But it's not quite so simple as that. *There are important links in the chain of Supply and Demand.*

The consumer wants beef at a price he can afford to pay. And the price he will pay for dressed meat governs what producers can get for their livestock.

There are times when demand exceeds producers' supply—and the price rises. In contrast—as during this fall—large receipts of cattle and hogs over-supply the market, and prices decline.

For more than fifty years, Swift & Company has served in linking the Supply and Demand together. Neither Swift & Company nor the Meat Packing Industry can control supply; they cannot manipulate demand; they cannot fix the price of meat.

It is the business of Swift & Company to buy livestock, for cash, from producers. And what Swift & Company pays producers is governed by what Swift & Company can get for the meat and by-products.

Swift & Company delivers dressed meat, speedily and economically, to the thousands of retailers, and it must sell quickly while it is fresh.

Swift & Company's profits, over a period of years, have averaged less than one-half of a cent per pound from all sources.

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In daily contact with more than 35,000 consuming centers of meat, poultry and dairy products

951A

ow Wheat Bonus Is Being Spent

Buying a Long Line of Farm Needs Follows Debt Paying

C. E. ROGERS
Kansas State College

HEAT allotment money coming nto Kansas, quickly finds its way ack into consumptive channels. ers and fathers pretty much di- he responsibility of spending the y. "Mother gets all she can and akes what's left," replied one farmer. But another, more rep- tative of the average said, "We heck on our personal account for ing we want or need as long as ve money in the bank, and when one, we do without." One man enting the patriarchal tradition, I spend it myself so there is no- to take the rap but yours truly."

axes and Debts Come First

cks started arriving about tax- time, and out of the 21 to 27 n dollars due Kansas farmers, it mated 23 per cent, or more than lon dollars will be used for taxes. split-up or distribution of the llar in Kansas shows more than cent of it is spent in local gov- nt, including schools. Local s alone take 40 per cent.

es stand second only to the 29 nt, or 7 million dollars plus, of lotment money going for inter- d principal of debts. So Kansas rs are paying off their back taxes ortgages. They are going ahead heir job of farming.

ven per cent of the wheat check, rly 3 million dollars, is being al- for payments to merchants on nts, and 11 per cent is being set for savings, including life insur-

Replacements a Big Item

m supplies, equipment and farm ements take the remaining 26 nt.

temized accounts, based on re- of 200 farmers in 10 counties n this survey, $883,818 of the s wheat bonus will be spent for g materials, paint and fencing. ctors and tractor repairs will ac- for ½ million dollars or better; 20 will go for seed; grain and re big items in farm expense, g up for $635,310, most of it for

lacements of livestock, poultry gs will take $447,174 with $216,- ing for bulls. Returns on bulls m only four counties. Other live- items were for calves, $98,982; animals, $27,378; chicks, $60,- eggs, $2,808; cockerels, $7,722; $24,570; sheep, $9,126. The im- ce of animal power on the wheat may be guessed from the harness t of $111,618. Dairy equipment in for $82,134 and poultry equip- $14,742.

othing Second Largest Item

hing is the second largest item farm and home budget, coming 3,846—mother's share, $375,570; 's $341,874, and the children's, 02. Still there is great depend- n the grocery store with $610,740 allowed for food and food sup- for home use. Education is re- d by Kansas wheat farmers as important than equipment for me. It will take $426,114, while furnishings and equipment are d $381,186. The largest home nent item is for the laundry, $85,- econd for stoves, $73,008, and kitchen equipment, $67,392. Fur- , $120,000; electric lighting, $14,- gas lighting, $2,808; furnaces, ; bathroom equipment, $5,616.

ow the Rest Will Be Spent

lth isn't to be neglected with 48 going to doctors, dentists and l supplies—or likely much of ays bills already standing. And farmers are going to patch eir missing links in the chains formation and communication. dios and repairs they will spend 8; newspapers, magazines and $96,876; telephone service, $60,- epairing old cars and buying new $340,470.

first part of the wheat payment, ting to at least 16 million dol- lars, is likely to be in Kansas farmers' hands before February is gone, and at least 5 million more in the spring.

Draining the River Dry

A FRIENDLY suit to decide the rights of farmers along the Pawnee River to use the water for irrigation, has been filed at Larned. In 1911, having first legally claimed prior water rights, E. E. Frizell, owner of the Fort Larned ranch, the largest irrigation project in the county, built a dam and an irrigating plant of 3,300 gallons capacity. He put 300 acres under water that year. Next year he irrigated 750 acres and now has 1,000 acres under irrigation. Soon other farmers seeing the benefits of irrigation, began to take water from the river. This has greatly diminished Frizell's supply and impaired his prior rights. Hence the necessity for an equitable showdown.

Keep Trees Well Pruned

PRUNING the orchard should be finished before April 1. Moderate annual pruning over the whole orchard is much better than heavy pruning on alternate years or at longer intervals.

To Get the Codling Moth

I have not been able to control codling moth very well with sprays. What else can be done?—W. A. J.

WHEN spraying alone will not protect the fruit, be very thoro with orchard and packing house sanitation, scraping and banding trees, careful disposal of culls, and anything else which will reduce the number of worms. Collecting and burning all waste materials scattered about the orchard, such as pieces of wood, baskets, papers and cartons, will destroy thousands of worms which later would emerge as moths to lay eggs for more worms. Screening the packing house to make it moth-proof and then storing all used equipment in the house until needed the following fall will do away with thousands of codling moths. Also, by scraping the scaly bark from the trunks and the main limbs early in the spring and then about June 1 banding the trees, the grower can get most of the worms.—L. H.

Cows and Hens Helped

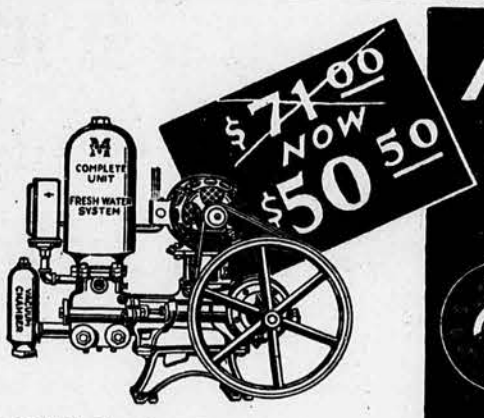
ON 98 farms in Northern Kansas, receipts from dairy and poultry products averaged $737 a farm in 1932. The 24 farms having the largest income averaged $1,153 from dairy and poultry products. This was 35 per cent of the total receipts. The 24 farms with the lowest incomes averaged $492 from dairy and poultry products. This was 24 per cent of their total farm receipts. Better cows and hens will help.

Farm Week at Manhattan

ANNUAL Farm and Home Week will be held at Kansas State College, February 6 to 9. February 6 is Poultry Day, February 7, Dairy Day, February 8, Livestock Day, and February 9, Crops Day.

Outstanding speakers include L. E. Call, president of the Federal Land Bank, Wichita; Henry J. Allen, Wichita; Roy Tasco Davis of Stephens College, Columbia, Mo.; and Tom McNeal. Mr. Call will speak during the general assembly Friday morning, February 9, on the land credit situation, Mr. Allen at the evening assembly February 7, on Russia.

During the week experimental work at the Kansas stations will be reviewed. February 7 and 8, the beekeepers will meet, the Kansas Crop Improvement Association will hold its annual session February 8, the Kansas Jersey Cattle Club, February 6, and the Holstein-Friesian and Ayrshire breed associations February 7. A big attraction will be the Blue Ribbon Corn Show. The Farm and Home Week achievement banquet and presentation of the 1933 Kansas Master Farmers will be the evening of February 9. T. A. McNeal, editor of Kansas Farmer, which sponsors the Master Farmer movement, will introduce the class of 1933. Arrangements are being made to broadcast this over a WIBW-KSAC combined hookup. Tune in that night and hear an interesting program.



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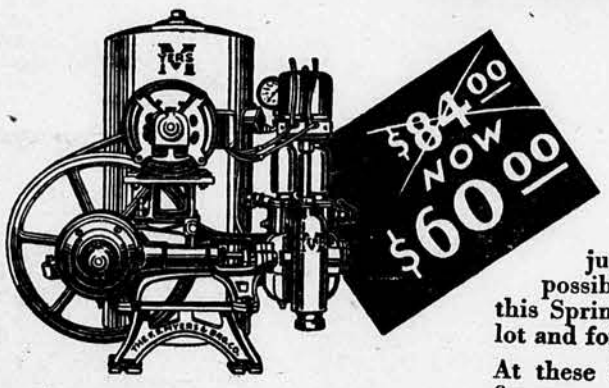
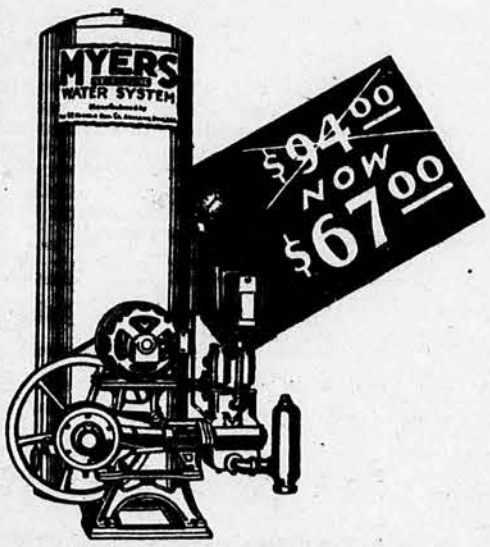


927AM, 250 gallons per hour . . . $60.00
928AM, 340 gallons per hour . . . $64.00
929AM, 500 gallons per hour . . $102.00



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Complete—Ready to Install —No Extras to Buy!

HERE is a challenge to every farm and home in America that does not yet have running water! Myers water system prices have just been so *drastically* reduced as to make it possible for every farmer to have running water this Spring—in the kitchen and bath, the barn, the feed lot and for fire protection.

At these amazing new prices that shatter all previous figures, you cannot afford to say, "I'll wait a little longer." *Now—today*—is the time to see your Myers dealer or write us direct for complete information.

The same FINE QUALITY and PERFORMANCE
The same POPULAR SIZES and CAPACITIES

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and see these and many other fully automatic, self-oiling shallow and deep well systems in size range from 250 to 10,000 gallons per hour. Talk to your Myers dealer without delay. The coupon below is for your convenience. Mail it at once to

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"HEY, JIM—COMPOST HEAP'S AFIRE!"

EASY, BOYS..... Jim might just as well smoke Grade A compost as stuff Grade Awful tobacco into that simmering pipe-stove.

Drop the buckets. Bring him a pipe cleaner and a tin of Sir Walter Raleigh Smoking Tobacco..... and the fragrance of Kentucky springtime will fill the air. Sir Walter is a choice collection of gentle Burleys; planted, raised, and well seasoned to burn slow, cool—pleasing to pipe lovers and their friends. Tobacco doesn't come finer. Try it—you're on the road to pleasanter all-day smoking and pleasanter relationships with your friends. Kept fresh in gold foil.

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Sir Walter makes you an extra-generous offer. Write your name and address on the margin of this page, also the name of this magazine. Tear off corner and mail to us. We'll send a full-size tin of Sir Walter Raleigh and a booklet on pipe care—

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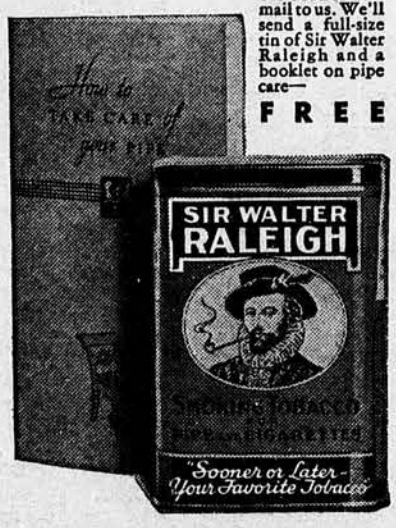

It's 15¢—AND IT'S MILDER

Our Busy Neighbors

Yes Indeed

¶ Winter is the finest season if only for the reason nobody suggests going picnicking.

¶ A reformer is a feller who don't want anybody to enjoy what his wife won't let him do.

¶ There must be something in heredity. They say the little Lindbergh has already learned to fly in a temper.

¶ It won't do to tell Willie, but most of the big jobs are held by men who caused their parents a lot of worry.

Old-Timers Remember Him

HALBERT L. HOARD, 72, secretary of the company which publishes Hoard's Dairyman, died December 27. He was a son of William D. Hoard, former governor of Wisconsin, who founded Hoard's Dairyman and was a distinguished American in his day.

Potato Had a Secret

IN preparing sweet potatoes for dinner, Mrs. R. G. Owen, a Missouri farm woman, found a full-sized walnut in the heart of one. And outwardly, it was a smooth, perfectly-shaped potato about 4 inches in diameter. Which shows that even potatoes have their secrets. Mrs. Owen has kept this one to show the doubting Thomases.

Largest Sugar Beet Crop

THE last of the largest sugar beet crop ever grown in Kansas, was sliced for sugar at the Garden City factory the night of January 2 after the plant had run ceaselessly since October 3. From 13,000 acres Western Kansas raised 100,300 tons of beets last season. And how that helped in 1933!

He Fell on a Power Saw

IN using a power saw for topping kafir in Phillips county, Walter Shearer slipped on the icy ground and fell against the saw. His left arm was cut off above the elbow and both legs were cut and the bone and flesh badly mangled, causing much loss of blood. The wonder is he escaped with his life. Farm accidents often are serious and we all know they are common enough. A Capper all-coverage accident policy is a pretty good investment besides being necessary insurance.

Used to Salute the Kaiser

IN George Swart, for nearly 30 years one of its successful farmers, Riley county has a former bodyguard of Kaiser Wilhelm. In the early 90s Mr. Swart was a member of a crack German regiment. After his term of service he came to Kansas. "While my regiment was intensely loyal to the kaiser and felt honored to serve as his bodyguard," said Mr. Swart, "I transferred my allegiance to Uncle Sam when I arrived in America and have been a rock-ribbed American ever since."

Pretty Smart Work Team

THERE'S a knowing team on the Stover farm. After husking corn with them, the owner drove them to the house and left them unhitched while he went inside a moment. When he came out the team was gone. The horses went a quarter of a mile and thru two gates to the place where they had been working. Mr. Stover saw them before he overtook them. The team would move a few steps, then stop a little, then take a few more steps as if someone were husking.

Rock Garden His Hobby

IN his spare time last year, Irvan Rahe, livestock breeder near Waterville, landscaped his farm yard which has a double driveway, planting shrubs and setting up ornamental gate posts at the entrance. His rock garden is his hobby. It is surrounded by a large tulip bed, a peony bed with 150 varieties, a lily bed and a bed of ever-blooming roses. The rock garden consists of a Dutch mill, lily pool with lighthouse, flower vases and bird bath and an old-fashioned well. The actual outlay was for cement. The flowers are some of the newest and finest varieties. Quite a picture.

He Saw Too Many Moons

A MISSOURIAN reports that for the first time in his recollection he saw two full moons during the month of December, 1933. One editor attributes it to the repeal of the 18th Amendment; but we accept the Missourian's claim as true, provided he didn't see those two full moons on the same night.

Lost and Found His $50

ONE man who knows there is a Santa Claus, is Henry Wagner. He lost a pocketbook containing nearly $50 while in Wetmore. G. C. Clark, who found it, turned it over to the postmaster and when Wagner came into the post office looking for his lost wallet, the money was returned to him. That's the Kansas way.

Hogs Ate the Crop Rent

A FARM owner called on Tom McNeal for advice. "My tenant was to give me two-fifths of the crop," said he. "Then he turned the hogs in the corn and they ate it all up. I asked him how I was to get my share and he told me to go to hell. What shall I do?" Tom replied: "Your tenant has no authority. Just tell him you won't go to hell."

Again It's a Bigger Barn

ONE of the finest dairy barns in Southeastern Kansas, has just been completed by N. T. Walburn, R. 1, breeder of Ayrshire cattle in Montgomery county. About 4 years ago a good barn on Mr. Walburn's farm, was blown down by a small twister. This was replaced by a bigger and better barn. Last fall the barn was burned. Now Mr. Walburn has built a still larger and better barn.

His District Values Him

FOR 46 years, Charles H. Rosencutter, Manhattan, has served the Moehlman Bottom school district as a director. He has seen the school grow from a 1-room makeshift to a modern stone building with standard equipment. The smallest salary ever paid the teacher was $35 a month and the largest $125. The number of pupils has varied from 2 to 40. Mr. Rosencutter is recognized for his skill in selecting successful teachers.

Could Have Been Worse

WHILE playing with the children's air rifle during the holidays, it accidentally discharged, hitting Fred Roundsley, of Smith county, right between the eyes, making a wound requiring the doctor's attention. Luckily it was no worse than that. Still more luckily Fred's Capper all-coverage accident policy took good care of the doctor bill.

East Likes Our Bunnies

FAT Kansas bunnies are quoted from 50 cents up, on Eastern markets—about the same price that is paid for a spring chicken. And Allen county farmers who can sell rabbits for 20 cents each to a dealer, are asking the State Fish and Game Commission to lift its ban on out-state shipments of rabbits placed there because wholesale trapping of rabbits in recent years has depleted the supply. If rabbits become fewer in Kansas that will be no menace to agriculture.

Farmers Entitled to Jobs

THERE is much complaint in rural districts that men from cities are given preference on civil works projects. Senator Capper has been to see Harry L. Hopkins, emergency relief administrator, about it. Mr. Hopkins said he would see to it personally that any such discrimination in Kansas was stopped. "Unemployed farmers have the same right to the CWA jobs as anyone else," he said.

Looking over some M-M MACHINES for 1934

UNIVERSAL—2 row LISTER with wo CHAMPION (CORN and COTTON) PLAN ING MECHANISM. WHOLE MACHI lifts high off ground at a touch of the Power pedal—TURNS as short as UNIVERS alone. You'll like its all-around handiness good work. Ideal as a LISTING PLOW to LOOSE GROUND LISTER ATTACHME available. ASK for free booklet that tells all facts on Universal and its full set of row c equipment so you can understand them.

TRACTOR PLOW—MOLINE tractor pl take FIRST PLACE in plowing contests and again—Sometimes all three first pla You'll like their easy handling, good scour light draft and long life. A size and type every farm and every tractor. ALL HAVE famous ACME soft center steel bottoms—b one ply splitting is prevented. The famous po lift always raises plow to same height regard of depth of plowing. Write for booklet.

LS200—Give new life to your soil with **Moline Spreader.** 25% to 30% easier to lo Top of box only 3 feet from ground—yet Standard clearance—patented auto-turn fr axle makes this possible. Easy to pull wit horses. Patented wide spreader cuts e toughest manure to tiny bits. Write for illustrated book about this modern sprea that will earn its own way and pay you dividends in better crops.

This book pictures complete line of M-M farm implements tractors threshers combines corn shell hammerm etc. Ask for free copy.

Children write for free chance at cash p in M-M 1934 coloring con

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MINNEAPOLIS-MINNESOTA

Kansas City, Mo.
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When you choose from advertised go you choose from the safest goods kno Mention Kansas Farmer when writing advertisers. It identifies you and he your paper.

What Fools We Farmers Be

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

We cling to the old, old plan that worked in grandfather's time but doesn't now—Then there should be one great farm organization instead of several.

FOR decades, when the urge to increase income became strong within us we laid plans and promptly executed them to increase production. This began 'way back in father's or grandfather's time, who was the pioneer homesteader, when he decided to "break up the back 40," or to rent for a term of years the land owned by a non-resident. The system worked. Hungry nations of foreign lands did not then have their own agriculture organized for production as they have today. They were trading freely with us and we with them. They stood ready to take our entire surplus at a price that made us some money, with our production coming from a virgin fertile soil, undepleted by years of cropping and erosion. Our problem then was the simple one of production—the other nations of the world and our own growing population stood ready to take what we could produce, at a fair price.

♣

How different the picture today! Other nations, our good customers of yesterday, are not trading with us today or very grudgingly, and at a low price. The trade barriers that have been builded higher and higher by this nation as the years have slipped along are largely responsible for this present lack of trade between this and other nations. And, too, the nations have done much to perfect their own production. Russia, for instance, the sleeping giant of Northern Europe, increased her wheat production 7½ million bushels last year, and is now going into a new five-year program that calls for an increase in her wheat production that will put the American farmer out of the game as a seller of this most important bread grain on the European markets. What markets we shall have, in the meantime, at a price for which we can afford to produce, we must make within our own country. In the fewest possible words, it is a problem of matching our own needs with our own production.

♣

But here we are, at the beginning of another new year, still clinging to the old, old plan that worked in grandfather's time. When we feel the urge for a little more income we plant more acres, produce more stock and otherwise enlarge our activities. With no where to go with the increasing surplus, the markets of our own nation are glutted with the products it has cost us more to produce than it cost grandfather. So, today, we are blaming everyone else but ourselves for our market troubles while we, ourselves, are the ones who are to blame. For years, or ever since our trade with our neighbors so nearly ceased, we have insisted on ramrodding the already overfilled markets with more and still more, except when adverse weather conditions cut yields so there could be no profit at any price. You do not witness the foolish spectacle of manufacturers overloading an already glutted market with newly-made goods, but the path of the past is lined with wrecked farmers—wrecked because of low prices, the natural result of an over-supply and a producing system that has run hog-wild on the theory that if you get anywhere you must get out and produce a lot. Verily, what fools we farmers be.

♣

Of course there is but one remedy for farmers in dealing with the problems of the future—to get together and then work together. But will it ever be done? Today, we have three major farmer organizations, the Grange, the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union, and a number of lesser ones that have more or less strength, locally. There should be one. Regardless of how one feels about his favorite organization or of that of the other to which he does not belong, the time is right for the blending of all into one if the most good is to be accomplished for the greater number of American farmers. How those who profit because the farmer really is not organized must laugh at the many organizations we have, and at the petty jealous spirit that is sometimes shown, one to another! The one great thing we are lacking in this the year of our Lord, 1934, is organization, which would mean the ability to control our production to match the needs of the nation and the few good customers we have left. Left uncontrolled—O well, you know what it will mean—a below cost of production price, simply because we have ramrodded the market with more than it can use.

♣

About every so often I get a good letter from my good friend, Wayne Dinsmore, who is secretary of the Horse Association of America. Wayne knows I am quite a user of tractors and also quite a believer in their use in my own individual case. When conditions seem more favorable to the use of the horse, Wayne likes to "kid" me, and of course it naturally follows that when conditions are reversed, I like to "kid" him. A letter from him a few weeks ago calls particular attention to the present strong comeback of the horse, all of which I am glad to admit. The horse men of the country have been producing horses for much below the cost of production for a great many years, and if anyone deserves the better day it is the fellow who has faithfully stuck by the faithful horse. In the meantime, the price of the good horse continues to climb higher. It should be a good time to sell. But instead everyone wants to buy and probably will still be found buying instead of selling right up to the time when "the bottom drops out," as drop out it will, for it is an American trait to overboost every market when a price begins to advance, then to rush it to a too low level by overselling when prices begin to decline.

♣

I do not say that every farmer should own a tractor, nor do I believe Wayne Dinsmore seriously believes there is a place for nothing but horses on the farms of our nation. It is a case of the individual using that which is most economically fitted to his needs. Thousands of farmers who have owned tractors in the past would be better off today without them. One has to be mechanically inclined to secure from the tractor the maximum amount of economical service; must be able, as the saying is, "to fix it yourself if anything goes wrong." If not able to do this, and a skilled mechanic must be called in at high wages every time something is a bit wrong, then tractor farming is too expensive. On this farm we are able to do a lot of work in a short length of time by tractor power, and rarely having to go off the farm to get anything fixed, it is done cheaper than it could be with horse power. This could not be so on many other farms, so there horse power is the cheaper, and after all Wayne and I have nothing to argue about since both are right and both wrong.

♣

Should one be confronted with the problem of buying all new power equipment this spring, either horses or tractor, the cost would be all out of proportion with that of the income likely to be derived from their use. Does this mean it is a poor time to start in farming? I cannot answer. Anyhow, I would buy no more than I had to and get the work done, and certainly I would not expand the average operations of the past—the probable price level of what we may produce is likely not to justify that. Still, it is no time for backing up or "quitting the game"—just let us keep plugging along, not producing too much of any one thing but trying to have a little of all things that can be profitably produced in our little part of the world, and we are going to come out all right some day.

Now he wants fence *doubly* protected from rust!

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

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

Rusty, sagging fence! What worries and losses it brings to farmers everywhere! That's why today so many fence buyers are switching to Red Brand. The fence that's *doubly* protected from the weather. The fence that fights rust years longer.

Fights rust 2 ways

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

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Look ahead. Foresee tomorrow's farming opportunities in today's new deal. Write for this timely book, *Profitable Farming Methods*. It's sent, on request, postpaid—free!

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1. **Dempster Hay Stacker** pitches hay like a crew of farm hands. Swings load into place quick and easy. A brute for strength.
2. **Dempster 2-Row Lister** assures better planting, bigger crops. Complete control from the driver's seat.
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4. **Dempster No. 16 Rake** with positive unloading device — quick and sure.
5. **Dempster Deep Well Pump** for dependable water supply system.
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It's great to know that you are protected in case of any accident. When accidents happen they always come at a time when you are unprepared for them. It takes money when time is lost from work. The cash must come from somewhere.

That's what is good about "All-Coverage" accident insurance. It pays regardless of how, when, or where a person may get hurt. There's no medical examination and the age limits are such that any member of the family can get it.

For full information "Ask Your Capper Man" or write Kansas Farmer, Dept. RWW, Topeka, Kansas.

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

Ours Is a Love Marriage

MRS. W. C. A.

THE other day I read, "Love is not necessary to a successful marriage; love, in the glorified halo in which we have encased it, has no more to do with modern marriage than a caterpillar has to do with a rattlesnake." If this be true, then I give grateful thanks that mine is a narrow, contracted, old-fashioned marriage.

I suspect that the woman who wrote so knowingly has given up love in her life and is trying to justify her marriage to a man she does not love; or else she has never been in love.

A man and a woman may lead a fairly satisfactory married life without love (maybe) but there is a chance that they might, sometime, fall in love with someone else. It has happened—and bingo!—all of those high-sounding modern versions are shot to the four winds, and love, as old as the hills, remains.

As for deliberately choosing the man who comes nearest what we imagine to be our ideal mate—stuff and nonsense!

It was after I "fell in love" that this man of mine became my ideal. He is as far removed from the hero of my girlish dreams as the north pole is from the south. E-magine, he can't even dance! And as for making pretty speeches, hum sakes, he calls me "ma." Moreover, what about his ideal? Certainly, I was never the answer to a young man's prayer. A homely little thing, neither brilliant, dashing, nor wise—but he loves me.

And yet I have the egotistic stupidity to think our marriage a success, because, after 10 years of married life, we are still in love. Shocking, isn't it? And not the least bit modern—thank goodness!

Butterfat Down Again

MRS. J. M. P.

I HAVE the "grumps" at pa. With a 2-gallon jar of sour milk on one hip and a 4-gallon bucket of water in the other hand, I stuck my feet thru the fence to shoo the chickens down to the gate. My ragged shoe sole caught in the fence and I went over backward. The jar and bucket didn't make a very soft landing and I got hurt as well as smeared. I met up with pa and told him about it, feeling sure of his tender sympathy. Can you guess what he said? "Oh, I bet you spilled all that milk!"

See Where Napkins Hide

NOVEL LUNCHEON SET

HERE is that something you've been seeking. It's a lunch cloth—any size you want to make it—and the napkins are tucked into the voluminous folds of the old-fashioned lady's skirt. These cunning skirts, made of any quaint patterned print, are appliqued to the corners of the cloth to form napkin pockets. The rest of the design is to be embroidered, and a matching spray of flowers is to be used on napkin corners. The edges may be fringed, bound or hemmed. Hot iron transfer No. C8032T gives four lunch cloth corners and eight napkin corners, all for 20 cents. A perforated pattern with enough wax to make several of these charming luncheon sets make up package No. C8032P, and is 30 cents. If you'd like we can also supply this set stamped on yard square Peter Pan in eggshell shade with four 12-inch napkins, with applique patches of print for skirts, and ample embroidery floss to complete it, for just $1. This is No. C8032. Address orders, Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Good As Any Woman

NEIGHBOR BLANCHE

JAKE is a hard-boiled old hermit who homesteaded near us, 50 years ago. He has lived alone all of his life. He has grown feeble and no longer goes to town; we do his trading and he keeps in touch with the world thru newspapers.

Jake took sick and when we wanted to call a doctor he was furious. He had read tho, about a wonderful medicine and this he insisted we get for him. But were we embarrassed when he told us the medicine he wanted was Lydia Pinkham's! Restraining a smile with difficulty, my husband attempted to talk Jake out of the idea.

Jake, however, was more stubborn than a mule. If Lydia's medicine helped women it would help him too, a woman wasn't any better than a man!

So Jake got his medicine and drank the whole bottle. Miraculously he got well. I'm sure he would be glad to write a testimonial for Lydia.

Your Own Corned Beef

MRS. ARTHUR BASS

THIS method for making corned beef worked very successfully for us. The beef is cut in chunks 5 to 6 inches square and packed down in a stone jar with a layer of salt, then a layer of meat, alternating until the jar is filled, with a layer of salt on top.

The formula calls for 8 pounds of salt to 100 pounds of beef. This is left over night. Then for each 100 pounds of meat 4 pounds of sugar, 2 ounces of baking soda and 4 ounces of saltpeter are dissolved in 1 gallon of lukewarm water, cooled, and poured over the salted meat, the next morning. Then 3 gallons of water is added and a weight placed on the meat to keep it under water.

The meat was ready to use in 28 days and was of excellent flavor.

Summer Coat for Meat

W. J. DALY

THE best way yet found for keeping cured meat thru the summer is to coat it with melted paraffin. Meat treated this way and stored in a cool cellar keeps perfectly in hot weather. Brush on hot melted paraffin as soon as the meat is smoked. Two or three coats are best and then put the meat away carefully so the paraffin layer will not be broken.

It is best to paint the bacon on a thin board such as a shingle. Leave it on this board when put away so the meat will not bend and crack the paraffin.

Meat not smoked should be washed clean of the cure, allowed to dry and then be painted with paraffin. The paraffin protects it from moisture.

Handy Hot Water Bottle

HOUSEWIFE SALLY

I USE my hot water bottle for two things I never saw anyone else use theirs for, altho perhaps many do. On cold mornings I put a cupful of warm water in the bottle, push out the air and let the baby play with it. He enjoys playing with it and his chubby little hands and legs are kept warm. He early learned to hold out his hands for it.

On wash days in winter, I fill the bottle full of very hot water and put it on top of the basket of wet clothes. It keeps the top ones from freezing before I can get them hung on the line and I can warm my fingers on it. I don't mind hanging out the clothes when my fingers are warm. Then in the evening, when I bring the clothes in, I take along a small bottle of hot water, and by rubbing it on the clothes where the clothespins have frozen them to the line, they are quickly thawed out without danger of tearing them. My fingers are also kept warm.

Her Fruit Cake $2 a Pound

A HUTCHINSON woman, Margaret Parker, was surprised to receive an order for Christmas fruit cakes from the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, which has one of the world's famous chefs. The hotel agreed to pay her $2 a pound and she made two huge cakes, one weighing 10 pounds, the other 12, for which she received $44. This is how it happened. At Christmas 1932, Mrs. Harry F. Sinclair, wife of the oil magnate, was a guest of the Waldorf and she invited the manager of the hotel to taste a fruit cake she had received from Miss Parker. And that explains why favored guests of the Waldorf Astoria were served fruit cake from Kansas at Christmas time this season.

If Bread Sponge Is Cold

THESE cool mornings when you find the bread sponge is cold, set the mixing bowl in a dishpan containing good warm water, while mixing the dough. By the time the dough is mixed, it will be good and warm, and will not fail to rise.—Mrs. A. R. Martin.

Warm the Clothespins

WHEN hanging out the clothes on these cold mornings, I find it a great help to warm the clothespins thoroly before going outdoors. Each time I pick up a clothespin, it warms my hands. Try it and you'll be surprised at the result.—Hazel Yarrow, Clay Co.

Try Smoked Salt on Eggs

IF YOU use the prepared smoked salt to cure meat and have some left you'll find other uses for it. Sprinkle a little on the eggs you are frying, it gives them a delicious flavor.—Mrs. H. Messerly, Sublette, Kan.

A Butchering Time Help

I USE an old safety razor and discarded blades, in cleaning the head and feet of the hog.—Mrs. J. C. E., Kingman County.

"Sweet" Meal Endings

COLD DAY DESSERTS

Mincemeat Cookies—Do try these, they are delicious, a special treat for the youngsters' lunch boxes. Cream 1 cup butter and 1½ cups sugar, add 3 eggs well beaten. Add 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in 1½ tablespoons of hot water and 1½ cups flour sifted with ½ teaspoon salt. Add 1 cup chopped walnut meats and 2 cups of mincemeat and 1¾ cups flour. Drop by spoonsful an inch or two apart on a greased baking sheet and bake in a moderate oven 350 degrees until golden brown. Remove from oven when still soft and cover before entirely cool.—Mrs. Lysle V. Couch.

Steamed Apple Pudding—There are two ways of making steamed apple pudding, both very good to the taste, and the cook can choose which method fits in best with her plans for the day. Use 2 cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons butter, ¾ cup milk, 6 to 8 apples, 4 tablespoons sugar. The first method is to roll out the dough, sprinkle over it the thinly sliced apples, season with sugar and either cinnamon or nutmeg as preferred. Roll like a jelly roll, place in a greased pan and steam 1 hour and 20 minutes. This may be served with cream or a hot, flavored sauce.

The second method—Put the sliced apples in a granite kettle which has a closely fitting top. When the apples are tender, add sugar and spice. Roll out the dough and put it on top of the apples, cover closely and steam 15 to 20 minutes according to thickness. When turned out, the hot apple sauce will be on top. If the apples are juicy and of fine flavor, the pudding will not require either cream or sauce.—Mrs. Hazel Towndrow.

For Best Homemade Lard

FLORA CARL

WHEN lard is rendered at home, it should be graded and as much neutral lard as possible obtained. Neutral lard is the lard rendered from inner fats at such low temperatures that it is almost, if not entirely, free of taste and odor. Neutral lard is of high quality but seldom can be bought for cooking purposes, as most of it goes into the manufacture of oleomargarine.

More lard can be extracted at a lower temperature if the fat is run thru the sausage mill instead of chopping before rendering. The fat from the rinds is more difficult to extract and gives a softer and a cheaper grade of lard. The rinds can be rendered by roasting in the oven.

Simple, Smart, Sturdy

SCHOOLGIRL STYLES

365—Youthful sports frock. Carried out in light navy blue rough crepe silk with vivid red velvet bow. The bone buttons and belt buckle repeat the red shade. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3⅝ yards of 35-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

2932—Smart and sturdy for schoolgirls. It's the easiest thing under the sun to make it. Pattern also provides for open V-neckline. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material.

929—A chic two-piece dress that will give interesting change to the wardrobe. It is reddish-brown tweed woolen. The scarf tie is yellow rough canton crepe. The bone buttons are in matching yellow shade. The suede belt repeats the yellow tone. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3⅝ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

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

Whooping Cough Common

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

KANSAS has a thousand reported cases of whooping cough just now and probably 10 times as many unreported. It is a serious disease. There is no good age for a child to have whooping cough. But the worst age is in the first year of life and anywhere in the first 5 years is bad. Twice as many children die of whooping cough as die of scarlet fever. And of all the deaths from whooping cough, 55 per cent occur in babies less than 1 year old and 90 per cent are in babies less than 3. So, if your baby does not take whooping cough until school age he has a good chance to get well. If he escapes until he reaches adult life, the probability that it will be fatal is small.

Dr. Lerrigo

Be particularly careful to protect young babies from coughing people, whether children or adults. Whooping cough is a violent cough and sprays its germs of contagion far and wide.

It is quite possible for a child to have whooping cough without the whoop. Such cases are common enough. A distinguishing feature that always is present, however, is the fact that the cough comes in paroxysms, quite uncontrollable, and at fairly regular intervals.

During the first two weeks whooping cough is much like any other irritating cough. Two weeks will surely terminate an ordinary cough but this one only gets more settled into regular paroxysms, and about the beginning of the third week it adds its whoop. Then the ordinary course of the cough is to run for another six or eight weeks. Medicines are of some value in relieving the severity of the paroxysms and shortening the course of the disease. The remedies must be selected by the doctor to fit the case. Serum treatment does not prevent whooping cough and is not a prompt cure, but it does lighten the severity of the attack.

Vomiting Is a Common Symptom

The child with whooping cough should be kept in bed during the feverish stage, which usually lasts several days. After that he may play both indoors and out according to his strength. I have always found it a good thing to keep children in a fresh, cool room, rather than a stuffy, warm one.

Vomiting is a common symptom. If a child vomits his meals you must feed him again. Give small meals. Often the child will manage to retain milk better than other foods. This will keep him going.

Keep the child clean at all times. Quite commonly he will cough up a lot of glairy mucous which may get smeared over hands and face. Wash him more often than usual and give special attention to keeping his mouth and teeth clean. Change the bed linen frequently.

Do your very best to keep your children from being exposed to this disease, especially children less than 5 years old.

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.

Across Kansas

Born to Governor and Mrs. Landon, a son, and a brother for little sister.

Violets were in bloom New Year's day on the south side of a Topeka woman's home.

Seizing time and opportunity by the forelock, Butler county farmers have ordered 12 chicksales.

Eating spoiled sweet clover, four calves on Gene Brown's farm near Beloit, died of hemorrhage.

The new year opened o. k. in Riley county. The county's wheat allotment checks were distributed December 28 and 29.

Jefferson county tops the state public work program with $193,800 for 18½ miles of roadwork and a big concrete bridge.

As an indication of better times, 10 new V-8 Fords were sold in the good country town of Smith Center in a recent 2 weeks.

Pomona's druggist is sure the depression is over. He has sold a bottle of sarsaparilla that has been on the shelves for 40 years.

It was 50 years ago, in the winter of 1884, that the last big herd of buffalo was seen in Kansas in Rawlins county. Now a buffalo robe is a curiosity.

For a silver fox pelt of his own raising, Glenn Stoops of Smith county, received $50. Which indicates fur raising may be a good sideline.

Thirty-five bushels of cane seed was what E. R. Pratt of Jewell county, obtained from sowing a gallon of seed obtained from the Hays Station.

Salina has been chosen for what will probably be an interesting annual meeting of the Kansas Livestock Association, March 7, 8 and 9.

Near Pleasanton, Mrs. E. J. Scheidel was struck, but not seriously injured, by a stray shot fired by careless hunters. A fool and a gun should soon be parted.

A land warrant signed by Abraham Lincoln when he was President, is in possession of the Dean family at Blue Rapids. Those days Presidents didn't use a rubber stamp.

Is this gratitude? After raising 60 pigs in 3 years at a nice profit for her owner, a 650-pound sow marketed at Athol by Henry Gerstenkorn, brought $9.50.

The great poultry buyers, the Seymour Packing Company, Topeka, have leased the Latham plants at Ottawa and Burlington. That should help nearby poultry raisers.

The death of his mother, Abbie Gray, 96, near Cuba, Christmas day, was too much for her son, John Gray, 60. He died 2 days later. Their farm was homesteaded in 1870.

Kansas leads the public works program, being the only state awarded 100 per cent of its highway funds under the National Recovery Act. It is allotted 10 million dollars for 235 projects.

Proving how dry it has been, a load of corn fodder he was hauling December 30, suddenly burst into flame and Franz Blaser, of Waterville, was painfully burned. His name didn't save him.

The lake on the Thompson ranch at Sylvia, has been restocked with 2,500 black bass, crappie, channel cat, perch, and blue gills, by the State Fish and Game Department. Good fishing by and by.

Last Call for the Hen Special

KANSAS FARMER'S annual poultry number will be published March 5. We have $5 for the best letter on "How Poultry Paid Me in 1933." Also $3 for the best letter on marketing eggs and poultry; $2 for best letters on "How I Raise and Market Broilers," and "Our Worst Poultry Disease and How We Whipped It." There will be surprise prizes for best letters on these subjects: The Best Way to Feed Laying Hens; Good Eggs at Low Cost; How I Got My Best Net Profit From Poultry; Is It Better to Raise My Chicks or Buy Them? And for the best letter about turkeys, ducks and geese. No matter what subject you pick, please give us the facts briefly. Give figures where you can. Please mail your letter to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, not later than February 10.

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Modernize your old-fashioned mason jars with KERR Mason Caps which fit all mason jars.

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Your canning budget should include plenty of meats—beef, pork, mutton, game, poultry, fish, etc.—whatever you prefer that is available to can. Meat in jars in your pantry is worth many times what you can sell it for on the hoof. It's still more valuable to use as part of a wholesome diet for your family.

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It's easier to can meats by any method when you use KERR Jars and KERR Gold-Lacquered Caps which contain the natural gray sealing composition and require no bothersome rubber rings. Also you get an air-tight seal which prevents spoilage. You can test the seal in a second. Merely tap the lid when cold. A clear ringing sound denotes a perfect seal.

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Close In His Arms

The Danger Trail

By James Oliver Curwood

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Opening of the Story

Jack Howland, sent North to build a railroad wonders why a pretty woman is looking at him so intently. He offers her his protection. She leads him toward a lonely camp where he is suddenly attacked. The intervention of Jean Croisset, a halfbreed, saves his life. During the struggle he hears the woman pleading for him. Howland receives mysterious warnings to cease work on the line. His first night in camp, Meleese, the woman of his dreams, comes to his door to plead with him to advance no farther. Within a few hours Howland is tossed into a tunnel and left for dead. Escaping, the young engineer again falls in the hands of his enemies. They send him to a deserted camp where for a week he is a prisoner. Croisset returns and Howland compels him at the point of a revolver to guide him to Meleese.

HOWLAND felt the girl's arms straining against him for freedom; her eyes were filled with a staring, questioning horror, as tho his presence had grown into a thing of which she was afraid. The change was tonic to him. This was what he had expected—the first terror at his presence, the struggle against his will, and there surged back over him the forces he had reserved for this moment. He opened his arms and Meleese slipped from them, her hands clutched again in the clinging drapery of her bosom.

"I have come for you, Meleese," he said as calmly as tho his arrival had been expected. "Jean is my prisoner. I forced him to drive me to the old cabin up on the mountain, and he is waiting there with the dogs. We will start back tonight—*now*." Suddenly he sprang to her again, his voice breaking in a low pleading cry. "My God, don't you see now how I love you?" he went on, taking her white face between his two hands. "Don't you understand, Meleese? Jean and I have fought—he is bound hand and foot up there in the cabin—and I am waiting for you—for you—" He pressed her face against him, her lips so close that he could feel their quavering breath.

"I have come to fight for you—if you won't go," he whispered tensely. "I don't know why your people have tried to kill me, I don't know why they want to kill me, and it makes no difference to me now. I want you. I've wanted you since that first glimpse of your face thru the window, since the fight on the trail—every minute, every hour, and I won't give you up as long as I'm alive. If you won't go with me—if you won't go now—tonight—" He held her closer, his voice trembling in her hair. "If you won't go—I'm going to stay with you!"

There was a thrillingly decisive note in his last words, a note that carried with it more than all he had said before, and as Meleese partly drew away from him again she gave a sharp cry of protest.

"No—no—no—" she panted, her hands clutching at his arm. "You must go back now—now—"

SHE pushed him toward the door, and as he backed a step, looking down into her face, he saw the choking tremble of her white throat, heard again the fluttering terror in her breath. "They will kill you if they find you here," she urged. "They think you are dead—that you fell thru the ice and were drowned. If you don't believe me, if you don't believe that I can never go with you, tell Jean—"

Her words seemed to choke her as she struggled to finish.

"Tell Jean what?" he questioned softly.

"Will you go—then?" she cried with sobbing eagerness, as if he already understood her. "Will you go back if Jean tells you everything—everything about me—about—"

"No," he interrupted.

"If you only knew—then you would go back, and never see me again. You would understand—"

"I will never understand," he interrupted again. "I say that it is you who do not understand, Meleese! I don't care what Jean would tell me. Nothing that has ever happened can make me not want you. Don't you understand? Nothing, I say—nothing that has happened—that can ever happen—unless—"

For a moment he stopped, looking straight into her eyes.

"Nothing—nothing in the world, Meleese," he repeated almost in a whisper, "unless you did not tell me the truth back on the trail at Wekusko when you said that it was not a sin to love you."

"And if I tell you—if I confess that it is a sin, that I lied back there—then will you go?" she demanded quickly.

Her eyes flamed on him with a strange light.

"No," he said calmly. "I would not believe you."

"But it is the truth. I lied—lied terribly to you. I have sinned even more terribly, and—and you must go. Don't you understand me now? If some one should come—and find you here—"

"There would be a fight," he said grimly. "I have come prepared to fight."

HE waited a moment, and in the silence the brown head in front of him dropped slowly and he saw a tremor pass thru the slender form, as if it had been torn by an instant's pain. The pallor had gone from Howland's face. The mute surrender in the bowed head, the soft sobbing notes that he heard now in the girl's breath, the confession that he read in her voiceless grief set his heart leaping, and again he drew her close into his arms and turned her face up to his own. There was no resistance now, no words, no pleading for him to go; but in her eyes he saw the prayerful entreaty with which she had come to him on the Wekusko trail, and in the quivering red mouth the same torture and love and half-surrender that had burned themselves into his soul there. Love, triumph, undying faith shone in his eyes, and he crushed her face closer until the lovely mouth lay pouted like a crimson rose for him to kiss.

"You—you told me something that wasn't true—once—back there," he whispered, "and you promised that you wouldn't do it again. You haven't sinned—in the way that I mean, and in the way that you want me to believe." His arms tightened still more about her, and his voice was suddenly filled with a tense quick eagerness. "Why don't you tell me everything?" he asked. "You believe that if I knew certain things I would never want to see you again, that I would go back into the South. You have told me that. Then—if you want me to go—why don't you reveal these things to me? If you can't do that, go with me tonight. We will go anywhere—to the ends of the earth—"

He stopped at the look that had come into her face. Her eyes were turned to the window. He saw them filled with a strange terror, and involuntarily his own followed them to where the storm was beating softly against the windowpane. Close to the lighted glass was pressed a man's face.

HOWLAND caught a flashing glimpse of a pair of eyes staring in at them, of a thick, wild beard whitened by the snow. He knew the face. When life seemed slipping out of his throat he had looked up into it that night of the ambush on the Great North Trail. There was the same hatred, the same demoniac fierceness in it now.

With a quick movement Howland sprang away from the girl and leveled his revolver to where the face had been. Over the shining barrel he saw only the taunting emptiness of the storm. Scarcely had the face disappeared when there came the loud shout of a man, the hoarse calling of a name, and then of another, and after that the quick, furious opening of the outer door.

Howland whirled, his weapon pointing to the only entrance. The girl was ahead of him and with a warning cry he swung the muzzle of his gun upward. In a moment she had pushed the bolt that locked the room from the inside, and had leaped back to him, her face white, her breath breaking in fear. She spoke no word, but with a moan of terror caught him by the arm and pulled him past the light and beyond the thick curtain that had hidden her when he had entered the room a few minutes before. They were in a second room, palely lighted by a mass of coals gleaming thru the open door of a box stove, and with a second window looking out into the thick night. Fiercely she dragged him to this window, her fingers biting deep into the flesh of his arm.

"You must go—thru this!" she cried chokingly. "Quick! O, my God, won't you hurry? Won't you go?"

Little Boys

GOD BLESS all little boys who look like Puck,
With wide eyes, wider mouths and stick-out ears;
Rash little boys who keep alive by luck,
And Heaven's favor in this world of tears.
Ten thousand question-asking little boys
Rapid of hand and foot, and thought as well,
Playing with gorgeous fancies as with toys,
Heroes of what they dream but never tell.
Father in Your vast playground let them know
The loveliness of ocean, stream and hill.
Protect from every bitterness and woe
These heedless little acolytes, and still
Grant me the grace—I ask upon my knees—
Not to forget that I was one of these.

Howland had stopped. From the blackness of the corridor there came the beat of heavy fists on the door and the rage of a thundering voice demanding admittance. From out in the night it was answered by the sharp barking of a dog and the shout of a second voice.

"Why should I go?" he asked. "I told you a few moments ago that I had come prepared to fight, Meleese. I shall stay—and fight!"

MELEESE sobbed, "Please—please go!" striving to pull him nearer to the window. "You can get away in the storm. The snow will cover your trail. If you stay they will kill you—kill you—"

"I prefer to fight and be killed rather than to run away without you," he interrupted. "If you will go—"

She crushed herself against his breast.

"I can't go—now—this way—" she urged. "But I will come to you. I promise that—I will come to you." For an instant her hands clasped his face. "Will you go—if I promise you that?"

"You swear that you will follow me—that you will come down to the Wekusko? My God, are you telling me the truth, Meleese?"

"Yes, yes, I will come to you—if you go now." She broke from him and he heard her fumbling at the window. "I will come—I will come—but not to Wekusko. They will follow you there. Go back to Prince Albert—to the hotel where I looked at you thru the window. I will come there—sometime—as soon as I can—"

A blast of cold air swept into his face. He had thrust his revolver into its holster and now again for an instant he held Meleese close in his arms.

"You will be my wife?" he whispered.

He felt her throbbing against him. Suddenly her arms tightened around his neck.

"Yes, if you want me then—if you want me after you know what I am. Now, go—please, please go!"

He pulled himself thru the window, hanging for a last moment to the ledge.

"If you fail to come—within a month—I shall return," he said.

Her hands were at his face again. Once more, as on the trail at Le Pas, he felt the sweet pressure of her lips.

"I will come," she whispered.

Her hands thrust him back and he was forced to drop to the snow below.

SCARCELY had his feet touched when there sounded the fierce yelp of a dog close to him, and as he darted away into the smother of the storm the brute followed at his heels, barking excitedly in the manner of the mongrel curs that had found their way up from the South. Between the dog's alarm and the loud outcry of men there was barely time in which to draw a breath. From the stair platform came a rapid fusillade of rifle shots that sang thru the air above Howland's head, and mingled with the fire was a hoarse voice urging on the cur that followed within a leap of his heels.

The presence of the dog filled the engineer with a fear that he had not anticipated. Not for an instant did the brute give slack to his tongue as they raced thru the night, and Howland knew now that the storm and the darkness were of little avail in his race for life. There was but one chance, and he determined to take it. Gradually he slackened his pace, drawing and cocking his revolver; then he turned suddenly to confront the yelping Nemesis behind him. Three times he fired in quick succession at a moving blot in the snow-gloom, and there went up from that blot a wailing cry that he knew was caused by the deep bite of lead.

Again he plunged on, a muffled shout of defiance on his lips. Never had the fire of battle raged in his veins as now. Back in the window, listening in terror, praying for him, was Meleese. The knowledge that she was there, that at last he had won her and was fighting for her, stirred him with a joy that was next to madness. Nothing could stop him now. He loaded his revolver as he ran, slackening his pace as he covered greater distance, for he knew that in the storm his trail could be followed scarcely faster than a walk.

HE gave no thought to Jean Croisset, bound hand and foot in the little cabin on the mountain. Even as he had clung to the window for that last moment it had occurred to him that it would be folly to return to the Frenchman. Meleese had promised to come to him, and he believed her, and for that reason Jean was no longer of use to him. Alone he would lose himself in that wilderness, alone work his way into the South, trusting to his revolver for food, and to his compass and the matches in his pocket for life. There would be no sledge-trail for his enemies to follow, no treachery to fear. It would take a thousand men to find him after the night's storm had covered up his retreat, and if one should find him they two would be alone to fight it out.

For a moment he stopped to listen and stare futilely into the blackness behind him. When he turned to go on his heart stood still. A shadow had loomed out of the night half a dozen paces ahead of him, and before he could raise his revolver the shadow was lightened by a sharp flash of fire. Howland staggered back, his fingers loosening their grip on his pistol, and as he crumpled down into the snow he heard over him the hoarse voice that had urged on the dog. After that there was a space of silence, of black chaos in which he neither reasoned nor lived, and then there came to him faintly the sound of other voices. Finally all were lost in one—a moaning, sobbing voice that was calling his name again and again, a voice that seemed to reach to him from out of an infinity of distance, and that he knew was the voice of Meleese. He strove to speak, to lift his arms, but his tongue was as lead, his arms as tho fettered with steel bands.

TO BE CONTINUED

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Capons 7-lbs.	14c	Capons 6-lbs.	12c
Hens 6-lbs. up	10c	Old Roosters	5c
Young Guineas, each			35c
Turkeys, Y. Hens 15c		Y. Toms	15c

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HARD OF HEARING?

SEND FOR THIS 30-DAY TRIAL TREATMENT

Which has restored the hearing, removed head noises and eliminated catarrh of the head to so many people. This treatment has been used by over 1,000,000 sufferers in the past 33 years. Write for full information about this ethical treatment used by a prominent ear specialist in his office practice, now simplified for home use.

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RUNS IN OIL

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Best Remedy for Cough Is Easily Mixed at Home

No Cooking! No Work! Real Saving!

You'll never know how quickly a stubborn cough can be conquered, until you try this famous recipe. It is used in more homes than any other cough remedy, because it gives more prompt, positive relief. It's no trouble at all to mix and costs but a trifle. Into a pint bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add granulated sugar syrup to make a full pint. Syrup is easily made with 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. This gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money, and it's a purer, better remedy. It never spoils, and tastes fine.

Instantly you feel its penetrating effect. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm, clears the air passages, and soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick results in severe coughs.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its healing effect on throat membranes. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

Poultry Show Picks Up

THIRTEEN states sent entries to the Kansas State Poultry Show, at Topeka last week. An unlucky number to some, but the 1,600 birds entered made this the biggest show in years. It might mean that poultry doesn't intend to be left out of this "big drive" back to normal. C. L. Barnes, Dennis, carried away grandchampionship honors of the whole show. Other top placings included:

Champion Old Pen—Harry Moore, Renfro, Okla.

Champion Young Pen—R. E. Dowell, Wichita.

Champion Cock—C. L. Barnes, Dennis.

Champion Hen—Harry A. Moore, Renfro, Okla.

Champion Cockerel—O. C. Sharits, Newton.

Champion Pullet—Charles V. Long, Abilene.

Champion Turkey—Mrs. Albert Schmidt, Barnard.

Grand Champion Bantam—W. F. Caskey, Topeka.

Dark Barred Plymouth Rocks—E. E. Brown, Hutchinson, first on cockerel, pullet and young pen; Baker Hatchery, Abilene, first, cockerel.

Light Barred Plymouth Rocks—John O'Gara, Topeka, first hen and pullet.

White Plymouth Rocks—T. J. Mackey, Topeka, first cock, cockerel, young pen; Charles Carter, Hiawatha, first old pen; Baker Hatchery, Abilene, first young pen.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks—Whiteland Poultry Farm, Effingham, first cock, hen, cockerel, pullet, old pen, young pen.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Baker Hatchery, Abilene, first cock, hen, pullet, young pen; W. W. Wagner, Kansas City, first cockerel.

White Wyandottes—A. N. Gorker, Arkansas City, first hen and pullet.

Buff Wyandottes—D. D. Colglazier, Hutchinson, first hen, cockerel, young pen; R. A. Dunmire, Springhill, first cock, young pen.

Columbian Wyandottes—O. C. Sharits, Newton, first cockerel and pullet; C. L. Barnes, Dennis, first cock, hen, pullet; R. E. Dowell, Wichita, first cockerel and young pen.

R. C. R. I. Reds—Allen Lard, Bala, first cock, cockerel, pullet and young pen.

Rhode Island Whites—Baker Hatchery, Abilene, first cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and young pen.

Black Jersey Giants—Leslie J. Demeritt, Lawrence, first hen and old pen.

Jersey White Giants—Walter F. Hoffman, Nortonville, first cock, hen, cockerel and pullet.

Light Brahmas—Whiteland Poultry Farm, Effingham, first cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and young pen; Charles Carter, Hiawatha, first cockerel.

Black Langshans—Mrs. W. E. Weitmer, Hiawatha, first hen, cockerel, pullet and young pen; White Langshans, first hen, cockerel and young pen.

Single Comb Dark Brown Leghorns—Robert F. Richter, Leona, first cock; Arthur O. Browne, Manhattan, first hen and pullet.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—Walter Hoffman, Nortonville, first cock, hen, cockerel, pullet, young pen and old pen.

S. C. Light Brown Leghorns—Robert F. Richter, Leona, first cockerel and pullet. R. C. Buff Leghorns, first hen.

S. C. White Leghorns—Charles H. Long, Abilene, first cock, hen, cockerel, pullet, old pen, young pen.

S. C. Black Minorcas—Carl Cook, Fort Scott, first cock.

R. C. Black Minorcas—Mrs. W. E. Weitmer, Hiawatha, first young pen.

S. C. White Minorcas—Walter Hoffman, first pullet.

S. C. Anconas—J. A. Browne, Manhattan, first cockerel and pullet.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons—W. A. Meininger, Wathena, first cockerel, old pen; J. C. Baughman, Topeka, first pullet.

Narragansett Turkeys—Mrs. Albert Schmidt, Barnard, first old tom, old hen, young tom and young hen.

Bronze Turkeys—Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, first young tom and young hen.

Toulouse Geese—Charles Carter, Hiawatha, first gander and goose.

English Gray Call Ducks—Francis Novinger, Burlington, first cockerel and hen.

J. R. Cowdrey, Topeka, was re-elected president of the association; D. D. Colglazier, Hutchinson, vice president, and Thomas Owen, Topeka, secretary.

Now Chicks Have a Code

CHICK hatcheries must use eggs weighing at least 23 ounces to the dozen, with no single egg weighing less than 1 5-6 ounces, under the code of fair competition recently approved by the President. False and misleading advertising and claims are taboo, as well as selling below cost in a competitor's territory in order to injure the competitor. My, they should have had that "selling below cost of production" idea in the wheat and corn-hog contracts. Thirteen chicks to the dozen, rebates and substitutes just aren't allowed. And if a hatchery can't deliver chicks to a customer according to his agreement he must tell the customer at once.

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

How to Get the Chicks

CONTRARY to the saying "Don't count your chickens before they hatch," Dr. Morley A. Jull, Department of Agriculture, advises poultrymen to do that very thing. Do it by mating birds to assure good fertility; by feeding breeding stock on a well-balanced diet that favors production of hatchable eggs; by carefully selected eggs for hatching; by rejecting small eggs, oversized eggs, and irregularly shaped eggs; by providing a reliable incubator, placing the eggs in the trays correctly and turning them frequently. This way hatching is not much of a gamble.

NEW WESTERN SPROCKET PACKER AND MULCHER

★ PATENTED DEVICE MAKES WHEELS WORK TOGETHER..

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

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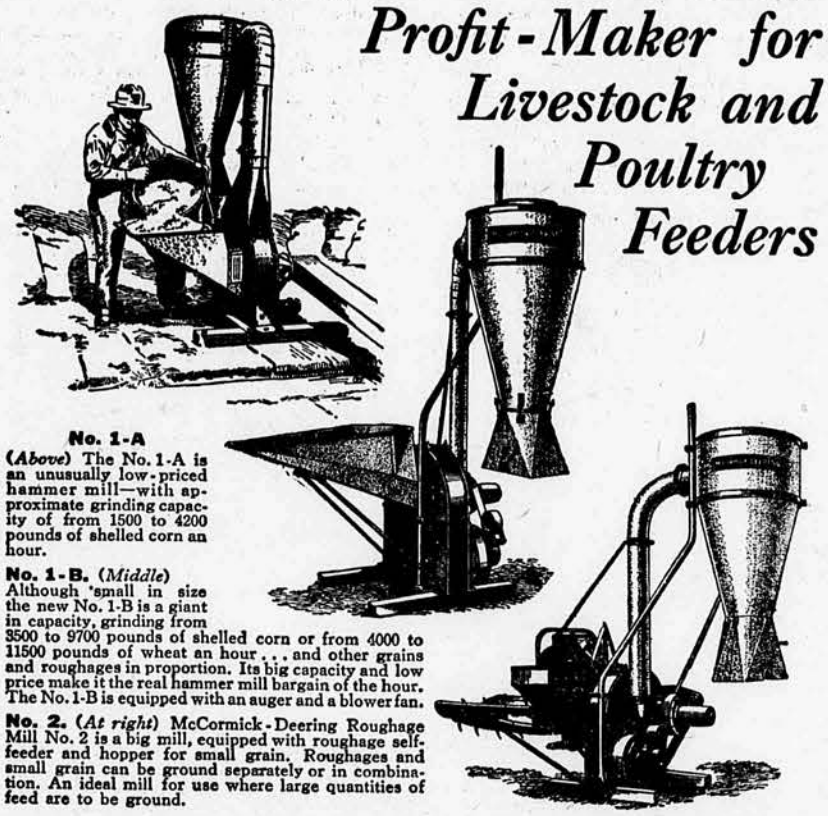

No. 1-A (*Above*) The No. 1-A is an unusually low-priced hammer mill—with approximate grinding capacity of from 1500 to 4200 pounds of shelled corn an hour.

No. 1-B. (*Middle*) Although small in size the new No. 1-B is a giant in capacity, grinding from 3500 to 9700 pounds of shelled corn or from 4000 to 11500 pounds of wheat an hour . . . and other grains and roughages in proportion. Its big capacity and low price make it the real hammer mill bargain of the hour. The No. 1-B is equipped with an auger and a blower fan.

No. 2. (*At right*) McCormick-Deering Roughage Mill No. 2 is a big mill, equipped with roughage self-feeder and hopper for small grain. Roughages and small grain can be ground separately or in combination. An ideal mill for use where large quantities of feed are to be ground.

IN the new line of McCormick-Deering Mills *VALUE is just as real and just as apparent* as it has always been in the popular No. 1-A hammer mill. But the line is longer. There are now three separate mills—all tried and proved in daily use throughout the country. Every farmer with livestock or poultry to feed should have one of these efficient mills. The McCormick-Deering dealer will show you how it will solve your feeding problems. Catalog sent on request.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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McCORMICK-DEERING
HAMMER MILLS ROUGHAGE MILLS

HIDES — FURS

		No. 1	No. 2
Salt Cured Hides	(under 44 lbs.)	7c	6c
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Horse Hides	No. 1 (as to size)	$1.50 to $2.50	
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T. J. BROWN

Valuable Booklets for the Asking

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 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 the list, we will see that the booklets are sent to you.

- ☐ Profitable Farming Methods
- ☐ Galloway's Separator Catalog
- ☐ 20 Years Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding
- ☐ K. C. Cook's Book
- ☐ Minneapolis-Moline 1934 Year Book
- ☐ The Story of Carbide
- ☐ Stover Labor Saver Suggestions
- ☐ How to Take Care of Your Pipe
- ☐ New Way to More Livestock Profits
- ☐ The Truth About Cream Separators
- ☐ New Power for a New Age
- ☐ Meat Canning Booklet
- ☐ Dempster Farm Equipment Booklet
- ☐ Water System Catalog

KANSAS FARMER, Dept. R, R. M., Topeka, Kansas.
Please send me free copies of the ones I have checked.

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WIBW The Capper Publications Topeka, Kansas

"Chimes of Topeka"

Chimes from the great tower of Topeka's new two-million dollar High School will be a feature broadcast over WIBW every Sunday afternoon at 12:30. Arrangements have been completed since the special Christmas and New Year's Eve broadcasts of the great chimes, to make this a regular program. George Horne, the popular Topeka organist, will be at the carillon.

The chimes and carillon, which cost $25,000, were a gift to the school of the late David W. Mulvane, of Topeka. This wonderful high school building covers nearly three blocks in the heart of the city. The next time you are in Topeka, plan to visit this marvelous building.

WIBW placed microphones in the tower for special Holiday broadcasts. The chimes were reproduced so beautifully that the microphones are being returned to the tower for a regular broadcast every Sunday afternoon.

WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS

SUNDAY

9:00 A. M. Church of the Air.
9:30 A. M. George Horne at the Organ.
12:30 P. M. Chimes of Topeka.
1:00 P. M. BISODOL presents Helen Morgan, star of the stage and screen, and Jerry Freeman's orchestra.
7:00 P. M. KANSAS POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY presents Varieties—comedy, clever vocal modulations and special instrumental novelties.
7:30 P. M. FORD MOTOR COMPANY presents Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians. (Starts Feb. 4th.)
9:15 P. M. Tomorrow's News.

MONDAY

8:15 P. M. BUICK MOTOR COMPANY presents that veteran humorist, Robert Benchley, with Andre Kostelanetz and his orchestra and Howard Marsh, tenor star of musical comedy and operetta.
9:00 P. M. The Fireside Singers — a mixed quartet of talented voices in a quarter-hour of heart songs.

Andre Kostelanetz

TUESDAY

10:30 A. M. JOHNSON WAX—Tony Wons.
11:15 A. M. CLIMALENE—Try to win one of these ten General Electric Dishwashers.
7:45 P. M. Fray and Bragiotti—Talented two-piano Franco-Italian team, who toured the United States with Maurice Chevalier a few years ago.
9:00 P. M. CAMEL CARAVAN—Is sponsored by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and brings the lovely voice of Irene Taylor, the novelties of the Do Re Mi trio and inimitable music of Glen Gray's orchestra.

WEDNESDAY

10:45 A. M. BERKSON BROS. FORMFIT program presenting Irene Castle McLaughlin—style criterion.
8:15 P. M. PONTIAC presents Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd, comics; the "blue velvet" voice of petite and blond Vera Van, and the orchestra of rotund Jacques Renard.
9:00 P. M. OLD GOLD brings a new band to the air, that of Ted Fiorito, who was chosen from among six other leading well-known bands for this honor, and guest stars to be announced later.

THURSDAY

10:30 A. M. JOHNSON WAX—Tony Wons.
11:15 A. M. CLIMALENE — a five-minute program and contest to win a General Electric Dishwasher—Don't miss this series as you might be lucky.
8:15 P. M. BUICK MOTOR COMPANY—with Howard Marsh, tenor; Robert Benchley, and Andre Kostelanetz orchestra.
8:30 P. M. FORD MOTOR COMPANY—Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians. (Starts Feb. 4th.)
9:00 P. M. CAMEL CARAVAN — Glen Gray's Casa Loma orchestra, Irene Taylor and the Do Re Mi girls.

FRIDAY

10:00 P. M. Mary Eastman and Concert orchestra—Miss Eastman is a Kansas City girl, small, blond and many times likened to a Dresden doll—was auditioned and accepted for Metropolitan Opera role.

SATURDAY

11:00 A. M. CROWN DRUG STORE brings an entertaining quarter-hour of music by Vaughn's Hawaiians from the Crown Balcony and interesting news for thrifty buyers.
8:15 P. M. PONTIAC MOTOR COMPANY—Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd—Vera Van—Jacques Renard's orchestra.
9:00 P. M. GRAPENUTS — gives you a series of unique programs to and from the Byrd Antarctic Expedition now nearing the South Pole.

DAILY (Except Sunday)

6:00 A. M. Alarm Clock Club—with news and weather reports.
7:00 A. M. Around the Radio Altar—with Dr. W. Ernest Collins, radio pastor.
7:15 A. M. News from The Topeka Daily Capital.
9:00 A. M. Chicago and Kansas City Livestock Receipts.
11:00 A. M. Women's Club of the Air.
11:30 A. M. Dinner Hour with the Farm Hand.
11:45 A. M. Weather report and Market reports as follows: Chicago Potato market; Chicago Egg market; Chicago Poultry market; Chicago Livestock and Kansas City Future Grain markets.
12:25 P. M. Kansas City Livestock market.
1:30 P. M. American School of the Air Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs.
3:00 P. M. Your Favorite Church Songs.
3:15 P. M. The Musical Vaughns with the Farm Hand.
5:30 P. M. Uncle Dave's Comfy Time.
8:30 P. M. GILLETTE Safety Razor transcription—dramatized incidents from actual life.
9:30 P. M. Tomorrow's News and weather report.

Notes by the Farm Hand

What is your favorite sacred song? Several of us here in the studio got to talking it over and none of us agreed on which sacred song we liked best. So far as I know, no vote has ever been taken on that subject in Kansas. So we're taking one now. Vote for your favorite sacred song on a post card and mail it to me, please.

—WIBW—

The special Poultry program started Monday, January 8. It goes on the air at 9:30 a. m. every week day. I like chickens—raise a lot of them. Maybe I can help you in some of your problems. And I know you can help me with some of mine. You write in your problems and your success stories and we'll exchange help over the air.

—WIBW—

Roy Faulkner, the Lonesome Cowboy, has joined our staff to sing on the Poultry program. He's a fine singer of old favorite songs and I'm sure you'll enjoy his songs. He'll fill all your requests, too.

—WIBW—

When you're in Topeka, stop in at the Central Market on West 6th Street, just around the corner from Kansas Avenue. You've probably never seen any place quite like it.—Thirty-two merchants doing business under one roof. It's a bargain center and mighty convenient.

—WIBW—

Getting some mighty fine letters from folks who are drinking Texas Crystal water. I'm glad I can recommend a product that's doing so much good for people's health.

—WIBW—

Have you formed the habit of listening to the afternoon program at 3:15? It's a riot. The big singing contest between Aunt Adah, Jerry and Eddy is bringing in votes from six states and first one after the other goes into the lead.

—WIBW—

The big hatching machines at Johnson's Hatchery in Topeka are running now. First baby chix will be ready soon after February 1. There'll be some money made by the folks who get chix started in February and get the fries on the market early. Better write Johnson's Hatchery for prices.

—WIBW—

Soon we'll be moving into our new studio at Senator Capper's home on Topeka Boulevard at Eleventh Avenue. Want you all to come in and see us. Our farm programs will be broadcast from the big studio and we'll have plenty of room for a big crowd of visitors.

—WIBW—

Every day on our afternoon program we're telling the story of Dr. T. J. McCleary's wonderful work in relieving sufferers from rectal troubles, piles, etc. The doctor offers a fine book free. Write in for your copy.

—WIBW—

Senator Capper inaugurated a new series of "Current Questions Before Congress" programs, speaking from the Nation's Capital, Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 9:15 a. m. He will hereafter be heard alternate Tuesdays. His next talk will come on Tuesday, January 23.

Women's Club of the Air

Here are a few of the programs we are planning for the next two weeks.

Tuesday, January 23, Julia Kiene, Home Editor of Capper's Farmer, will give you recipes for "Ways To Use Cereals."

The Climalene Company is giving away ten General Electric Dishwashers. Listen in at 11:15 a. m. January 23, 25, and 30 to see how you may win one of these wonderful prizes.

"Teaching Baby To Eat" will be the subject for discussion on our regular Wednesday child care program, January 24.

Ideas for "Valentine Parties" will be given by Ada Montgomery, Society Editor of The Topeka Daily Capital, Friday, January 26.

Marianne Kittell, of Capper's Farmer Editorial Staff, will tell how to care for your hair, and the type clothes to wear, "When Your Hair Has Turned to Silver," Saturday, January 27.

A discussion of draperies for the house will be given January 29—another "Everybody Has a Story" program will be presented by Louise Fowler Roote, Woman's Editor of Capper's Weekly, January 31—and on February 1, Zorada Titus, Household Searchlight Director, will tell how to fill your empty jars and jelly glasses from the commercial packs.

Tune in daily on the WOMEN'S CLUB OF THE AIR programs, and when you are in Topeka, drop in at WIBW and see us.

—Bernice Chandler, Director.

WIBW
Wants to Please Kansas Farmers

Big Drop in Wheat Holdings

Supplies of Corn and Oats Also Less Than a Year Ago

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	$ 6.65	$ 5.85	$ 4.75
Hogs	3.40	3.10	3.25
Lambs	8.00	7.00	5.85
Hens, Heavy	.10	.07½	.09
Eggs, Firsts	.16½	.14	.13
Butterfat	.15	.10	.14
Wheat, Hard Winter	.82¾	.79½	.44¾
Corn, Yellow	.47½	.43¼	.22¾
Oats	.36¼	.33¼	.17½
Barley	.47	.41	.24
Alfalfa, Baled	14.75	14.50	12.00
Prairie	8.50	8.50	7.00

FARM stocks of wheat on January 1 were 194,136,000 bushels. This is the smallest since 1927, says the Department of Agriculture. It compares with 272,622,000 bushels on January 1, 1933, and the 5-year average of 235,188,000 bushels. Disappearance of wheat during the quarter, October 1 to January 1, was 115,515,000 bushels compared with 142,444,000 bushels in the corresponding quarter of 1932, and the 5-year average of 153,258,000 bushels.

Corn 384 Million Bushels Less

Stocks of corn for grain on January 1, were 1,422,556,000 bushels, compared with 1,807,338,000 bushels in 1933, and the 5-year average of 1,369,887,000 bushels. This estimate included corn intended for feeding on the farms where grown as well as corn held for sale. Disappearance of corn during the quarter was 918,567,000 bushels compared with 950,943,000 bushels in 1932, and the 4-year average of 902,232,000 bushels.

Don't Keep Steers Too Long

With low prices for fat cattle, feeders must study the situation to determine how long it will pay to keep steers on feed. Cost of gains increase, especially after cattle have been on feed long enough to carry a reasonably good finish. With no greater premium for extra finish than the market now offers, it is not advisable to hold steers in the feed lot longer than necessary to sell at somewhere close to top market price.—F. W. Bell.

Corn Prices Do Better

The farmer with corn in his bin probably is the one with the brightest outlook from the new point of marketing possibilities. Corn prices are in a stronger position than wheat. Government loans are becoming increasingly important in keeping down heavy seasonal movement of the new corn crop. Usually there is a strong tendency for corn prices to advance in early January, altho they may weaken later in the month. The mid-December price decline to below 45 cents for Kansas City May corn, placed corn at a good buying level again. It is probable that the low for this winter has been made.—Vance M. Rucker.

Last of Corn-Hog Boards

TEMPORARY corn-hog committees have been picked in 12 more counties, completing the set-up in 104 counties. Morton is the only one left. Names of all committees have been printed in the last three issues of Kansas Farmer. The new ones include:

Gear—L. E. Collins, Dwight, chairman; E. H. McVey, Junction City; Lawrence Hoover, Junction City.

Morris—J. A. Lindgren, Council Grove, chairman; J. B. Pritchard, Dunlap; F. H. Manning, White City.

Ottawa—Fred Gans, New Cambria, chairman; Leonard Stirn, Tescott; Charles Conner, Minneapolis.

Seward—Andrew Bozarth, chairman; J. E. Gutheridge, W. Burr, Liberal.

Stevens—C. R. Fulk, chairman; Ernest Madden, Frank Brown, Hugoton.

Harvey—P. C. Andres, Newton, chairman; C. F. Haury, Halstead; Floyd L. Dart, Newton.

Stanton—LeRoy Cross, chairman, E. H. Tallman, Winfred Williams, Johnson.

Neosho—John Erickson, Chanute, chairman; C. R. Hoyt, Thayer; E. L. McCan, Erie.

Haskell—Orville Lunis, Satanta, chairman; Chas. Giles, Sublette; Elmer Bryant, Satanta.

Grant—J. D. Hoel, chairman; L. E. Wheeler, W. Leon Hampton, Ulysses.

Greenwood—Charles C. Courter, Severy, chairman; L. M. Wallace, Eureka; A. L. Martin, Madison.

Butler—C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, chairman; R. E. Templeton, Burns; J. A. Hall, Rose Hill.

Some changes in committeemen have been made during the last few days in four counties. These committees as they now stand are as follows:

Wabaunsee—Dave Stewart, Maplehill, chairman; Merle Converse, Eskridge; Fred Thowe, Alma.

Trego—Ray Musgrave, chairman; R. C. Wheeler, Ogallah; Warden Howatt, Wakeeney.

Hamilton—C. H. Miller, Kendall, chairman; C. F. Hastings, Henry Boltz, Syracuse.

Stafford—W. W. Gillespie, St. John, chairman; P. L. Keenan, Seward; Arthur Campbell, Maksville.

Thru an error in recording, Fred Magley, Cheyenne county, was originally listed as Arnold Magley.

Crop-Season Prospect Brighter

Moisture Reported From All Over the State

IT LOOKS as if flax will be a fair price next summer. There is no large surplus as is the case with many other farm crops. Flax is in a position to respond at once to improving business conditions. Many Linn county farmers are getting much better yields of flax than they did a few years ago. They seed early on a firm, well-prepared seedbed. March 10 is a good time to start flax seeding. Linota and Bison are the best flax varieties. Plant at least 35 pounds of Linota to the acre and from 40 to 45 pounds of Bison.—W. J. D.

Anderson—Creeks have plenty of water but some ponds are dry, stock doing fairly well, farmers dissatisfied over processing tax.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barber—Received good rain and snow which helps wheat, horses bring good prices at sales, but hogs and cattle sell cheap, farmers wish they had their old straw stacks for stock. Wheat, 69c; corn, 50c; cream, 13c; eggs, 12c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Finally received some rain and snow, farmers have been butchering beef and pork. Butterfat, 11c; eggs, 13c; wheat, 69c; corn, 45c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—The big business now is the horse and mule trade, everybody has one or more to sell, or will buy a team or so, most good ones are leaving the country and farmers are buying plugs at a lot higher price according to the way the good ones go. There are 10 pretty good stallions, maybe a few more, all within a radius of 15 miles so there ought to be quite a few colts in the spring, but there is a scarcity of good jacks. Cold weather put a stop to field work, cows and chickens fell off a lot, much arguments about corn-hog plan. Must have more moisture before a crop can be raised, milk plant getting a lot more milk since cream went off. Cream, 14c; eggs, 14c; heavy hens, 8c.—L. H. Shannon.

Cherokee—Our first snow came this month, corn all husked, all other feed stacked, no work except wood cutting, coal hauling and stock feeding. Farmers are thankful for the corn prices and good weather. Corn, 35c; coal, mine run, $2.5 at shaft; wood per cord, 75c to $1 s woods; cream, 12c; eggs, 12c; chop, $1 mixed feeds, 85c; shorts, $1.—J. H. Va Horn.

Cowley—Plenty of rain, snow, sleet an ice. Cattle doing well, many heavy steers still on full feed waiting for that raise i price, stock pigs sell draggy, more s than in several years, hope corn-hog pr gram will help, cane seed raisers find a other very poor market price of aroun 30c. More wood burned for fuel than usua some school districts using it, many o C. W. A. work, seems like good times ar still around the corner. Eggs, 12c to 14c cream, 14c; corn, 35c.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Douglas—Several light snows provide some moisture, poultry raisers have culle undesirable stock and are preparing quar ters and incubators for early chicks, pre ty good demand for fat chicken. Consider able rock has been crushed for use o country roads, farmers have been solicite for rural sanitary work as a project fo unemployed.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellsworth—Had a light snow which la well on fields, some employment thru Fe eral works, plans being made for a go ernment airport near Wilson, very litt corn here. Corn, 40c; wheat, 60c; oats, 38 eggs, 14c; butterfat, 14c.—Don Helm.

Ford—Had some snow which was fi for wheat, need more to wet the subso which is very dry, much road work bei done, feed for stock short, stock cattle a hogs very low in price. Cream, 12c.—Jo Zurbuchen.

Franklin—A little moisture and snow flu ries, some farmers pasturing stalk field five coyotes killed in a drive, field mice d stroying lots of corn in the shock, a neig bor tells me his cattle refused Sorgo fodde Farmers Co-operative Elevator made a goo showing last year. Some roads graded fo graveling, many men working on Feder relief jobs. Seventy head of horses an mules sold at Ottawa market sales; o

Man Loses the Money He Tried so Hard to Save

THIS frank letter from a poultryman who has learned his lesson is well worth reading:

"I was feeding NOPCO XX to my baby chicks as well as laying hens until four months ago when the salesman recommended a cheaper mash. As the price of eggs was low, I thought I could save some money but instead I lost more than twice the difference in the price of mash.

"After feeding one ton of the cheaper mash, egg production went down twenty percent. I went back to special laying mash with NOPCO XX mixed in it, and so far the egg production has increased ten percent.

"I also feed it to my baby chicks and pullets. On the last two lots of baby chicks the loss was less than five percent. My pullets are as healthy as any to be found anywhere."

The manufacturers of NOPCO XX have this original letter on file and all are welcome to see it. It is one of hundreds received after the Nopco Ranch Feed Test in which about three million hens were entered. The fact that thousands of branded mashes now contain NOPCO XX means much to anyone interested in better flocks and income. No. 6

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

THESE STOVER LABOR SAVERS

Make You Money When Your Work Is Slack . . .

Increase your income from farm labor helping you accomplish more, at less cost than you cannot do field work. They use your tractor earning the year round. Worth of fuel saves hours of manual labor. Now, when farm prices are higher and machinery prices still are low, is the time to replace worn and broken equipment. Send postal card for Stover Labor Saver suggestion booklets and catalog.

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

The Melotte Separator, U. S. Mgr. 243 W. 19th St. Dept 29-81 Chicago, Ill.

NEW LOW MODEL MELOTTE

LEWIS' LYE Best For Soapmaking

Now 10¢ a Can

THE INCREASE IN YOUR CREAM CHECKS WILL PAY FOR ME!

A brand new latest model Iowa Separator without spending an extra penny. The butterfat saved will pay for it. It won't take long as the prices of Iowa Separators are the lowest in 30 years. Let us send the facts on our patented self-stabilizing "Curved Disc" bowl, the greatest separator improvement in many years — our automobile type force feed lubrication and a dozen other features of the new Iowa.

BOOKLET—"The Truth About Cream Separators" tells the story. Read it before you buy a cream Separator of any kind.

ASSOCIATED MFRS. CORPORATION 70 Mullan Avenue, Waterloo, Iowa

pair 2-year-old mules sold for $217.50; a weanling colt $60; top pair of horses $185. Renters beginning to look for farms. Dealers selling many new cars, a sign of prosperity. Wheat, No. 1, 70c; eggs, 12c to 16c; hens, 6c to 8c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Greenwood—An inch of snow with sleet recently was first of season and will benefit wheat, butchering and cutting wood farmer's work now. Eggs, 10c to 15c; cream, 12c; butter, 15c.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—Sufficient moisture to carry wheat another month, if the spring winds give us a break Western Kansas should have normal crop, winter so far ideal for livestock, a lot of farmers now working on C. W. A. projects. The Arkansas river has a flow of water, but little irrigation being done, few farm sales, a few quarters of land being sold, now is a good time to invest in land.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harper—A 3-inch snow and rain, wheat in fair condition, community sales well attended, prices fair, butchering is order of the day, more meat being cured than usual, horses and mules scarce, cattle wintering fairly well, feed short, silage being fed, hope and faith more plentiful than money.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Had 2 inches of snow and sleet this month, a big help to the wheat, livestock doing well. Wheat, 68c; corn, 40c; bran, 70c; shorts, 95c; kafir, 30c; oats, 30c; barley, 40c; rye, 50c; cream, 12c; eggs, 10c to 16c; poultry, 3c to 6c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—Still very dry, half of the wells have failed and nearly all cisterns, some stock being shipped out because of scarcity of water, and low prices do not justify buying feed or feeding any on hand. Many farmers are asking and some receiving work on roads, seems to be more money in circulation, home butchering and wood cutting continue, stock healthy, many cases of scarlet fever and whooping cough among school children, much complaint about prices of eggs and butterfat. Eggs, 14c; butterfat, 12c; hens, 4c to 8c; corn, 35c; wheat, 68c; apples, $1.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kiowa—Received much needed moisture recently in form of 6 or 8 inch snow, it didn't drift, wheat ought to grow now. Wheat, 66c; poultry, 4c to 6c; turkeys, 5c to 9c; eggs, 12c; cream, 12c; butter, 20c; shorts, $1; bran, 80c; alfalfa hay, $14; corn, 45c; maize and kafir, 50c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Lane—Lots of local butchering, corn-hog plan has aroused lots of interest, flood control measures causing quite a stir.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Some winter plowing, most folks burning wood, much Federal relief work being done, owing to poor crop last year livestock is not getting as much feed as they could consume, wheat not wintering in best condition. Eggs, 15c; butterfat, 13c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lyon—Rain, ice and snow on ground good for wheat and will kill lots of bugs, most of corn husked and cribbed or sold. Several unemployed working on roads and at stone quarries.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Young horses and mules much in demand, few farm sales but good interest and fair prices at community sales. Farm Bureau meetings draw good crowds and farm women's clubs are doing good work in nutrition, nursing, clothing and gardening projects. Butterfat, 14c; eggs, 14c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—Recent snow helped wheat, horses and mules selling sky high, old horses bring $100. Hogs, $3.50; corn, 33c; wheat, 70c; eggs, 6c to 15c; cream, 15c; sweet potatoes, $1.25; Irish potatoes, $1; alfalfa seed, $4.50 bu.; Sweet clover seed, $1.75 bu.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—Rain has put ground in fine condition for winter, C. W. A. progressing in the county, 635 men are at work on roads. Eggs, 12c; cream, 10c; hens, 6c.—W. T. Case.

Neosho—Wheat looks as well or better than at this time last season, a 2½-inch snow has been very beneficial, the rain preceding has supplied sufficient moisture, farmers somewhat encouraged by slow advance in grain prices, more interest in the community sales, considerable demand for seed oats and many acres will be seeded next month with favorable weather. Hens, 8c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 15c.—James D. McHenry.

Norton—Nice winter so far, only a light snow, wheat is in growing condition, only a few at work on Federal projects, livestock in good condition, some losses with stalk poison, both horses and cattle, horses and mule in ready demand.—Marion Glenn.

Osborne—A 1¼-inch rain and 3 inches of snow since last report, feed shortage beginning to loom up, mild winter has helped by making it possible to get all available pasture in use. Federal Aid putting township roads in A-1 condition, and giving employment to many, taxes coming in better than last year, a slight rise in farm produce. Wheat, 65c; corn, 30c; kafir, 35c; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 14c; hogs, tops, $3.70.—Niles C. Endsley.

Pawnee—Rain and snow was welcomed by every farmer, work on highway No. 50 N, progressing rapidly, practically no local teams being hired. Ensilage selling for $2 a ton, sugar beet tops worth $5 a ton, feed getting short, Farm Bureau has made an extensive drive for larger membership, farmers optimistic about corn-hog program, no wheat going to market, wheat allotment money came in time to pay taxes. Milk at cheese plant, 17c; eggs, 13c.—Paul Haney.

Rawlins—Need moisture, nearly all corn shocked and many are shelling, not much grain on the move, no price for it, what we buy is plenty high, too much spread between what one buys and what there is to sell. Cream, 10c; eggs, 8c; hogs, $2.40; chickens, heavy, 6c; turkeys, 10c.—J. A. Kelley.

Reno—A very good rain fell in this section, in a few weeks farmers will know how many acres of wheat have died from freezing and drouth, between our legislature making laws and the low prices, the farmer is hard to get enthusiastic.—E. T. Ewing.

Rooks—Not much snow, corn plan does not interest some because they had failures for the base years. Wheat, 65c; corn, 34c; cream, 13c; butter, 15c; eggs, 12c.—C. O. Thomas.

Smith—While prices are still low, the general feeling is good. We are "coming around the mountain." Community sales are having a good business and are here to stay. Cream, 12c; eggs, 15c to 18c.—Harry Saunders.

Sumner—Have had rain and a light snow, weather hard on livestock, some wheat pasture, roughage going to be scarce as hay crops were unusually short and not as much straw, plenty of water, lots of trees being cut for fuel, more home butchering than in years, much concern over hog processing tax, many persons ill, colds prevalent, some kafir threshing, grain not as heavy as in good years. Wheat, 69c; corn, 53c; eggs, 14c; hens, 6c to 8c; oats, 37c; kafir, 30c; cream, 13c; hogs, $3.35.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Printed in the Record

SENATOR CAPPER last week had the whole program adopted by the recent convention of the National Farmers' Union at Omaha printed in the Congressional Record. The Senator directed especial attention of the Senate to the endorsement of the Frazier bill providing for the refinancing of farm mortgages at 3 per cent interest, and the demand for repeal of the Federal tax on gasoline, embodied in the Capper bill already introduced in Congress.

"I also most heartily approve of that plank in their platform of needed legislation," Senator Capper said in his speech in the Senate, "in which the Farmers' Union calls upon Congress 'to pass such legislation as would, absolutely, prohibit gambling in farm products by boards of trade, cotton exchanges and other speculators.' "

Farm Betterments

New Car—Mrs. A. L. Morey, Jewell county, has a new 1934 Buick coupe.

New Cattleshed—B. L. Bryan, R. 2, Cedar Bluffs, has finished a new cattleshed.

New Car—W. D. Chilcott, Jewell county, has bought a new Ford V-8 coach.

New Truck—H. L. Chilcott, Jewell county, has bought a new Chevrolet truck.

New Barn—Max Meixner, of Traer, Decatur county, has built a good-sized new barn.

New Bungalow—J. A. Lewis, R. 1, Geneseo, has built and moved into a new 6-room bungalow.

New Barn—Rex Relihan, Smith Center, is building a new 32 by 48 barn of native lumber.

New Car and Tractor—Joe Hanson, R. 7, Topeka, has a new Chevrolet car and a new tractor.

New House and Dairy—O. A. Hart and Son, Ellsworth, have completed a modern house and dairy barn.

Poultry Houses—O. W. Holmes and Reuben Teeters, near Blue Mound, have built new modern straw-loft henhouses.

New Barn—Floyd E. Craig, McDonald, is building a combination implement, machine and barn structure, 26 by 50 feet.

New Barn and Granary—F. B. Jantz, near Garden City, having completed a small home now is building a barn, granary and chicken house.

New House and Barn—S. O. Wiley, R. 1, Muscotah, has built a new 7-room bungalow, 28 by 38, all modern with full basement; also new barn 60 by 60, 18-foot studding.

When You Lay Water Pipes

WATER pipes in Northern Kansas should be laid at least 3 feet underground. In Southeast Kansas, 2 feet is considered safe from freezing. On slopes that wash, better bury them deeper so they will not be uncovered.

Cal-Carbo-Fed Steers Top Kansas City Market

The steers, in a carload of mixed yearling cattle recently shipped by J. D. Hoel, owner of the well-known Cimarron Ranch of Ulysses, Kansas, topped the Kansas City market. These steers were fed Cal-Carbo* as a part of their daily ration.

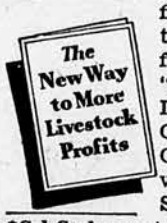
Mr. Hoel is now feeding Cal-Carbo to two more carloads of yearlings as well as to his hogs and dairy cows. He finds that Cal-Carbo provides the essential mineral necessary to the growing of healthy, productive livestock at the lowest possible feeding cost.

Cal-Carbo makes prairie hay, fodder, silage and other low calcium roughages equal to alfalfa in producing beef.

Range cattle also thrive on Cal-Carbo. In addition to making their feed more efficient, Cal-Carbo prevents nutritional abortion, bone-chewing, sour stomach, blowing and belching. And Cal-Carbo-fed cows drop stronger, healthier calves.

It costs very little to feed Cal-Carbo—3 cents per head a month for beef cattle on full feed and only a fraction of a cent per head a month for range cattle, hogs and sheep.

Write today to your State Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan for interesting facts about feeding finely ground limestone to livestock; then send for your free copy of "The New Way to More Livestock Profits," to Calcium Carbonate Corp., (Shellmaker Division), 43-A East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.



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Whether you wish to starch a single collar or a full-size family washing, with Faultless Starch you can mix exactly the right amount. *Everything* necessary to perfect starching has been added. No extra work, no wasted time, no guesswork. Just add water.

FREE Attractive heat-resisting hot iron holder in exchange for a box top from Faultless Starch. Every housewife should have one. Also interesting FREE Booklet "*Correct Starching Saves Time, Labor and Clothes.*" Send coupon below and box top *today!*

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11	.88	2.64	19	1.52	4.56
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13	1.04	3.12	21	1.68	5.04
14	1.12	3.36	22	1.76	5.28
15	1.20	3.60	23	1.84	5.52
16	1.28	3.84	24	1.92	5.76
17	1.36	4.08	25	2.00	6.00

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RATES 6 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 8 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

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MAKE BIGGER PROFITS WITH CHICKS from Bagby's High Record Layers. 1932 World's Champions 317.8 egg average per hen. 1933 Champions Official Murphysboro, Ill. and both Missouri Contests. Livability Guarantee protects against loss first 2 weeks. Big discounts on early orders. Low prices. Leading varieties and sex-guaranteed chicks. Free catalog. Bagby Poultry Farms, Box 508, Sedalia, Mo.

SIX MOST FAMOUS OUTSTANDING, PROFitable purebred breeds of chickens. Guaranteed winter layers or money back. Two eggs to common chickens one. White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, etc. Eggs 4c. Chicks, guaranteed against blood infection, 7c prepaid, insured. Catalog. Dr. Cantrell, Snowwhite Eggfarm, Carthage, Mo.

BUY STEINHOFF'S QUALITY CHICKS. All flocks tested for B. W. D. Agglutination Method, and reactors removed since Dec. 1, 1933. Also culled for Standard Disqualifications, high egg production, health and vitality. Circular free, prices from $6.50 per hundred up, prepaid. Steinhoff & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

RUPF FARM HATCHED BABY CHICKS, from American Poultry Association inspected flocks. All breeders have been blood-tested for B. W. D. with stained antigen under Kansas State Permit. Priced reasonable. First hatch January 28th. Rupf Hatcheries, Dept. E., Ottawa, Kan.

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

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CHICKS, IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS COD plus shipping charges. Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted, $4.95; White, Buff, Barred Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, $5.95; Assorted, $4.75. Greene County Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

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OUR PRICES TALK. BABY CHICKS, SIX leading breeds. Write, Central Hatchery, Windsor, Mo.

QUALITY JERSEY WHITE GIANT CHICKS, 8c each. Fred A. Wilcox, Maquoketa, Iowa.

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GREATER EGG PRODUCTION, LARGER size and hardier. Sex-linked. High production English Leghorns crossed with exhibition White Rock Hens. Chick prices low. Sunflower Hatchery, Box 33, Newton, Kan.

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RED CLOVER $6.00; ALFALFA $4.50; SCARified Sweet Clover $2.75; Timothy $3.50; Mixed Timothy and Alsike or Red Clover $4.50. All per bushel. Korean Lespedeza $5.50 per 100 lbs. Catalog and samples free. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED $5.50, GRIMM ALfalfa $8.00, Sweet Clover $3.00, Red Clover $8.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Track Concordia. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

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

GARDEN SEEDS: WRITE FOR 1934 PRICES and free samples. Better Seed! Save money and buy fresh-sure-to-grow seed direct. Moloney Seed Farms, Route 2, Monte Vista, Colo.

FIRST GRADE KOREAN LESPEDEZA $5.75, pasture grade $4.75. First grade Redtop $9.50, pasture grade $8.00. All per cwt. F. O. B. Jasper, Mo. Omer Webb.

FIVE MILLION STATE CERTIFIED STRAWberry plants cheap. Complete line nursery stock. Catalog free. South Michigan Nursery, (R40) New Buffalo, Mich.

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BUY GENERATORS AND MOTORS BEFORE prices advance. ½ horse repulsion induction motors $12.75. Electrical Surplus Co., 1885 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago.

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SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO—ENJOY KENtucky's Pride, home manufactured Chewing 28 twists, sweet or natural, $1.00. 28 sacks Smoking, extra mild or natural, $1.00. 20 for size Sweet Plugs, $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Co., Murray, Ky.

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

CHEWING, SMOKING OR CIGARETTE TObacco, 5 lbs. $1.00; ten, $1.75. Save taxes and four profits. Pay when received. Perfect satisfaction or your money back. Co-Operative Farmers, R-23, Sedalia, Ky.

"GOLDEN HEART" TENNESSEE'S FINEST Mellow Natural Leaf. 10 pounds Smoking or Chewing, recipe, special flavoring, and pipe $1.00. Farmers Sales Co., Paris, Tenn.

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

"PRIDE OF DIXIE" CIGARETTE OR PIPE Burley, extra mild, 5 pounds and box 50 cigars $1.00. Cigarette roller, papers free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

TOBACCO POSTPAID; HIGH GRADE RED Leaf, 10 lbs. chewing $1.75; 10 lbs. smoking $1.40. Flavoring recipe for chewing free. Bert Travis, Dresden, Tenn.

TOBACCO—POSTPAID, MELLOW RED LEAF Chewing, guaranteed, 10 lbs. $1.35; Smoking $1.00. Albert Hudson, Dresden, Tenn.

POSTPAID—GUARANTEED, 28 IN. RED leaf chewing, 10 lbs. $1.25; Smoking $1.00. Marvin Stoker, Dresden, Tenn.

BEST GRADE AGED MELLOW SMOKING or Chewing, ten pounds $1.00. Ford Farm, Paducah, Ky.

KODAK FINISHING

HOLLYWOOD PRINTS (BETTER THAN ORdinary prints) Roll developed, printed and free enlargement 25c. Reprints 3c. Snapshot Finishers, Box 1606, Minneapolis, Minn.

PHOTO MIRRORS—BEAUTIFUL HAND COLored Photo Mirrors of your favorite picture 20c each; 2 for 35c (coin). Send negatives. Rays Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

FILMS DEVELOPED, 8 PRINTS AND beautiful enlargements only 25c (coin). 2 prints 3c each. Rapid Film Service, Unionville, Mo.

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

FILMS DEVELOPED, 2 PRINTS OF EACH negative and Free enlargement coupon 25c. Reprints 2c. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

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

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

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

COWS LOSING CALVES PREMATURELY (abortion) ruinous contagious disease stopped quickly and permanently prevented, no matter what anyone tells you. Inexpensive, guaranteed. You cannot lose. Unparalleled record. Nonbreeding corrective included free. Remarkable references and official honor. Bellwood Farms, South Richmond, Virginia.

BUILDING MATERIAL

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, RECLAIMED guaranteed no holes, 24-16-18 gauge. Low priced. The General Wrecking & Lumber Co., 6329 Wentworth Ave., Chicago.

AUTO-TRACTOR SUPPLIES

REMEMBER, IF YOU NEED ANY USED parts for your auto, truck or tractor. (You we have it.) We are the largest auto wreckers in Western Illinois. We undersell the town. Call, write or wire. Elmwood Auto Wrecking Co., Inc., 540 Mulberry St., Galesburg, Illinois. Main 5994.

The Hoovers— A Phoney Warrior Moves on —By Parsons

FOR THE TABLE

DELICIOUS OZARK SORGHUM. FOUR 10-pound pails postpaid in Kansas $3.25. E. C. Gilkinson, Rumley, Ark.

FINEST HONEY AND POPCORN. DELBERT Lhommedieu, Colo, Iowa.

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERD, COLLIE AND FOX Terrier puppies. Breeder for 20 years. Buy now for Christmas. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

MILKING MACHINES. MILKER AND Dairy Supplies. Cream Separators. Lighting plants. Lowest prices. Milker Exchange, Box 14, Mankato, Minn.

HOG WATERERS—TANK HEATERS

OIL-BURNING TANK HEATERS. NON-Freezable waterers. Oilers. Portable smoke houses. Empire Company, Washington, Iowa.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

PATENT YOUR IDEA. OTHER MEN HAVE read and profited by our free book, "Profit Protection." Fully explains many interesting points to inventors and illustrates important mechanical and electrical principles. With book we also send free "Evidence of Invention" form. Prompt service, reasonable fees, deferred payments, thirty-five years experience. Avoid risk of delay. Write immediately to: Victor J. Evans Co., Registered Patent Attorneys, 686 A, Victor Building, Washington, D. C.

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

PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTORS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-H Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

HAY—ALFALFA

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

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

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, FARMERS, AGE 18 TO 50, QUALIFY for steady Government jobs. $105-175 month. Write today for free information. Instruction Bureau, 187, St. Louis, Mo.

GRAVE MARKERS

$14.90. BEAUTIFUL GRANITE GRAVE MARKers. Full size. Lettered free. Freight paid. Guaranteed. Write Granite Arts, Inc., Omaha, Nebr.

AGENTS WANTED

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

SALESMEN WANTED: EARN MONEY SELLing high grade nursery stock. Supplies free, experience not necessary, payment weekly. Write today. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

HARNESS. MY ROCK BOTTOM PRICES ON harness, collars and supplies save you dollars. Best materials used. Over 30 years of satisfactory service. Biggest values. Everything guaranteed. Make your dollars do extra duty by buying direct of me. Write today for 1934 Catalog and Rock Bottom Price List. H. W. Duve, The Harness Man, 309 South Seventh, St. Joseph, Missouri.

MONEY IN MUSHROOMS. EARN UPWARDS of $25 weekly or more, growing in cellars, outbuildings. Ready market. We instruct you. Booklet and particulars free. Adanac Mushroom Company, Dept. 112, Toronto 10, Canada.

PROTECTION; AGES 1 TO 80. $1,000.00 maximum. Cost $1.00 per month. Full benefits immediately. Send age and beneficiary. National Christian Aid Society, Cape Girardeau, Mo., Box. 376.

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

LAND

KANSAS

RANCH 760 ACRES, NEAR SHIPPING, 90 plowed, creek bottom, balance fine blue stem pasture, everlasting water, modern house, large barn, $30 per acre, easy terms. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

200 ACRES, HIGHLY IMPROVED, 2 MILES town, 1st and 2nd bottom, $50 per acre, easy terms. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

MISSOURI

THREE GOOD FARMS FOR SALE IN HEART of Ozarks, or trade for property in Topeka. Would consider late model car. Art Thomas, Dawson, Mo.

SEVERAL GOOD IMPROVED FARMS FOR sale on very easy terms. McKinney & Company, Springfield, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

Natural Gas

We'd like to have your favorite story for this little column. Address Natural Gas, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

THE hired man was tinkering around the farmyard. The milking machine salesman gave him a cigar and asked him how things were coming along.

"Different times," growled the hired man, "different times."

"What's the trouble?" asked the milker man.

"I used to enjoy giving an apple to a horse."

"And now?"

"Well, I suppose the tractor is glad to see the oil can, but it never whinnies with joy."—G. M. Barnes, Linn Co.

All Of It Imported

Motorist—"I hear you fellows buy your vegetables in town and sell them out here in the country."

Vegetable Stand Owner—"Don't you believe it. My stuff all comes from a big concern in Florida."—Mrs. Emma Chisholm, Barton Co.

Ghost Left Behind

Two colored boys were having an argument about ghosts. One claimed to have seen a ghost as he passed the cemetery the night before.

"Whut was dis here ghos' doin' when you las' seen him?" asked the doubting one.

"Jes fallin' behin' mistah; fallin' behin' rapid."—John Lee, Marion Co.

Among the Newcomers

Teacher—Who can name some things that didn't exist 50 years ago?

Little Pupil—Airplanes and motors.

Teacher—Correct; and what more?

Little Pupil—Me, Miss.—Jennie Chadwick, Johnson Co.

The Right Place

He was dug out of a wreck of his automobile and carried into the nearest doctor's office.

"I can't do anything for this man," said the doctor. "I'm a veterinary surgeon."

"You're the right man, doc," replied the motorist, "I was a jackass to think I could run that machine."—Nora McGuffin, Marion Co.

Try Head Chop for Cows

Will heads of kafir and cane make good dairy feed when ground with a hammer-mill?—M. O. F.

GRAIN sorghums are well-liked by stock, altho they don't taste as good as corn. Either kafir or milo are worth about 90 per cent as much as corn for milk-making or growth. For dairy cattle the grain should be ground. The whole head when ground is commonly known as "head chop" and is similar as a feed to corn and cob meal. Kafir or milo "head chop" contains about 6 per cent digestible protein and 67 per cent total digestible food.

The seed from sweet sorghum commonly called cane is not as valuable for dairy cows as kafir or milo, as it is more constipating. Cane seed from the common molasses cane is worth about two-thirds to three-fourths as much as ground corn and cob meal. Ground cane seed should not make up more than 25 per cent of the total grain ration. In other words, cane can take the place of about half of the corn in a balanced ration. Kafir or milo may replace all of the corn without bad results. Kafir or cane seed will tend to dry up cows or slow down milk flow unless a reasonable amount of protein feed is added.—H. A. H.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

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

Duroc Hogs

Feb. 13—Johannes Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 24—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.
March 20—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.
April 19—Laptad stock farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Feb. 14—G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan.
April 19—Laptad stock farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Percheron Horses

Feb. 26—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., and Harry G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, Kan., sale at Towanda, Kan.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 810, Lincoln, Neb.

IN THE FIELD

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

F. W. Hachmeister of Natoma, Kan., is a new member of the National Holstein Breeders association.

The annual meeting of the state Jersey cattle club will be held the evening of February 6, Farm and Home week, at the college cafeteria, 6:30 p. m.

John G. Renyer, Wakarusa, Kan., Shawnee county, is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer, five yearling Polled Hereford bulls. They are priced right.

The Kansas Ayrshire Breeders association will hold their annual meeting at the college cafeteria the evening of February 7, Farm and Home week, Manhattan, Kan.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Holstein Breeders association will be held the evening of February 7, Farm and Home week, Manhattan, at the college cafeteria.

Welden Miller, Norcatur, Kan., will sell around 50 Duroc bred sows and gilts in his annual bred sow sale February 24. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer.

Johannes Bros., Marysville, Kan., will sell Duroc bred sows and gilts at auction February 13. They will sell around 50 good ones and the sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer.

At the farm sale of Vern Farlee, near Belleville, Kan., recently, a smooth mouthed team of horses sold for $230, and a four year old mule sold for $147. A gelding for $195. Two year old heifers averaged $24 and other livestock sold well.

The dates for Farm and Home week at Manhattan are February 6 to 9 inclusive. Outstanding speakers for the week are H. J. Allen, Wichita, Roy Tasco Davis of Stephens college, Columbia, Mo., L. E. Call, president of the Federal land bank, Wichita. February 6, poultry day, February 7 dairy day, February 8 livestock day, and February 9 crops day.

J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy husbandry department, Manhattan, writes that the program for dairy day, February 7, is a very good one and that a number of prominent speakers are on the program. Inspection of the new dairy barn at the college will be of interest and in the evening the different dairy breeders will hold their annual meeting at the college cafeteria as usual.

Duallyn farms, Eudora, Kan., have had a very brisk demand for Milking Shorthorn bulls during the past few months. These are strictly Dual purpose bulls out of record of merit dams and with full record of merit pedigrees and priced from $80 to $100 at 12 months old. It is evident to see that it pays to breed for both type and production. Write Duallyn Farms, Eudora, Kan., for descriptions and prices.

A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., is starting his advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. He has for sale Percheron stallions, mares and fillies of different ages and they are nice blacks and greys. For years August Wempe has bred a class of Percherons and sold them to Kansas farmers and breeders and is counted one of the reliable and capable breeders in the West. It will be to your interest to see these stallions and mares before you buy. He lives a short distance out of Frankfort. Write him for descriptions and prices.

If you are interested in the Robison-Eshelman joint sale of 50 imported and American bred Percheron stallions and mares to be held at Mr. Robison's Whitewater Falls stock farm, Towanda, Monday, February 26, you had better write either J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., or H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, Kan., at once and ask them to place your name on their mailing list. You will receive your copy as soon as they are off the press. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer, but you can write for it at once. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

I have just received this letter from F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan. Mr. Wempe is a well known breeder of registered Hampshire hogs and Jersey cattle. "Please change my Hampshire advertisement to advertise Jersey bulls. I have an extra good Jersey bull out of a cow making over 550 pounds of fat up to 650 pounds. These bulls are sired by an imported bull. We just completed our year record with 436 butterfat herd average on 21 cows, seven of them two year olds. Ours was the high herd in the Marshall-Washington D. H. I. association for 1933. We have a two year old that made 500 pounds of fat with her first calf. We have two bulls, yearlings, priced to sell.

The biggest Percheron horse event in United States this year will be the sale to be held on Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, Towanda, Kan., Monday, February 26. On that date J. C. Robison, proprietor of the above farm and H. G. Eshelman of Sedgwick will sell at auction 50 head of the best imported and American bred stallions and mares that have gone thru any sale ring in the country for many years. The offering will comprise 25 fillies and mares and 25 stallions, nearly all of them ready for service. The mares will be bred to grand champions and the offering thruout combines the most popular blood ties of the breed. This will be the one big opportunity for Kansas farmers to buy breeding stock near home. Write now for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

Grover Meyer of the Meyer Dairy Farm Co., Basehor, Kan., in sending in a change of copy in Kansas Farmer, offering high quality Holstein bulls, writes as follows: "Five more of our good bulls have gone into new homes. A nice one from a cow with 569 pounds of fat as a two-year-old goes to the Missouri Penal institutions at Jefferson City. Leo F. Carey, Reading, Kan., took one with 772.2 pounds of fat on his dam. Herman Blazer of Iola, Kan., took a nice one with 732 pounds of fat on his dam. The dam of the bull chosen by George Votaw, Eudora, Kan., has 507 pounds of fat as a three-year-old. Tosmes Torkelson, Everest, Kan., preferred a one-half interest in our two-year-old show bull. His dam has, as a two-year-old, 607 pounds of fat.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Reg. Polled Bulls

Five registered Polled Hereford Bulls. Nine to twelve months old. Priced right.
John G. Renyer, Wakarusa, Kan., Rt. 1

DUROC HOGS

AMERICA'S GREATEST HERD

30 years a breeder of the shorter legged, easier feeding type Durocs. 35 choice serviceable boars. 60 head sows and gilts. Fit for breeders, 4-H, farmers. Herd boars in service: Golden Model, North Star, Foore Square, Masterpiece, Landlord, Monarch, Schubert's Superba, Aristocrat. Send for breeding, literature, photos. Shipped on approval. Immuned, reg. Come or write me. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HAMPSHIRE BOARS

Registered; Immunized; Market type breeding stock. Guaranteed. Our reference: Your banker. Quigley Hampshire Farms, St. Marys, Williamstown.

DUTCH BELT CATTLE

HATFIELD'S DUTCH BELT CATTLE

Imported breeding. Choice bulls from calves to mature sires. 10 very choice bred and open heifers. TB tested. Special low prices to reduce size of herd. Also reg. bred Hampshire gilts and boars. Inspection invited.
A. J. HATFIELD, Cassville, (Barry Co.,) Mo.

PERCHERON HORSES

Whitewater Falls Percherons

100 head in herd. Imported and home bred. CASINO and CARNOT breeding. 35 stallions ready for service. 35 mares and fillies, some in foal to the 1933 grand champion.
J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas.

Fairmount Stock Farm

Stallions, mares and fillies of different ages. Blacks and greys. Size and quality that will suit you.
A. J. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kansas

Work Horses

Reg. Percheron brood mares, in foal and broke to work. Fillies, breeding stallions. Write Percheron Society of America, U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

HORSES AND MULES

CASH FOR HORSES AND MULES

If you have range or work horses, colts, broke or unbroke mules for sale in car load lots, write
FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa.

WANTED TO BUY: GENTLE SADDLE mare, suitable for lady to ride. Address Box 123, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Pioneer Farm Herefords

Anxiety strain with both size and quality. 60 head in the herd. 10 choice bulls for sale.
U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

Sanders Bros. Herefords

Why not now a bull of serviceable age, 10 to 15 months old and a few heifers, thick, typey kind and unrelated. If you want the best type, the best strain of Anxiety 4th Herefords and priced very reasonably, you can't beat these.
N. S. & R. R. SANDERS, Miller, Lyon County, Kansas. U. S. 50N Highway.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns $30 to $70

10 bulls, also females for sale. Three delivered 100 miles free. Royal Clipper and Grassland Premeter heads our herd. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Reinuh Farms Milking Shorthorns

25 bulls from calves to 18 months old, from real two profit cows with as much beef as the beef breeds and as much milk as the dairy breeds. Prices $40 to $70 registered.
WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Bulls For Sale on Time

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

Meyer Dairy Farm Company

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

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,013 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 653 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Fern's Wexford Noble Breeding

Junior champion bull at three state fairs 1933. 18 months old. Dam's record 437 pounds of fat at two years old. Granddam 807 pounds of fat. Also several other bulls and some females with show and production records.
CHAS. H. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KAN.

Two Extra Choice Young Bulls

12 months old out of cows making over 550 lbs. of fat and up to 656 lbs. They are by an imported bull and priced to sell at once. Herd average, just completed D. H. I. A. 436 butterfat.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

NEW LOW RATES for LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING!

40 cents per line (14 lines 1 inch). Minimum space for breeders cards, five lines.

Fieldmen:
Jesse R. Johnson, 3205 Victor Place, Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

If you are planning a public sale be sure to write us early for our special Kansas Farmer Advertising Sale Service.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
John W. Johnson, Manager
Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas

To Chase Farm Thieves by Radio

Protective Service Broadcast Daily Over WIBW

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

TO give greater assistance to property owners and sheriffs' forces when farm property is stolen, Kansas Farmer's Protective Service has arranged for a daily broadcast over Station WIBW, Topeka. Every morning at 11:25, except Sunday, WIBW will arrange a hook-up direct with the office of J. M. Parks, Manager of the Protective Service, who will announce all thefts reported to him within the preceding 24 hours. Members are urged to get reports of thefts to the Protective Service before the 11 o'clock broadcast. Reports should give a brief description of the stolen property, also the name and address of the owner. Announcements of reward payments and other news of interest to Protective Service members will be made at the same time.

The Protective Service is now cooperating with officers thruout the state and with the Anti-Thief Association. Its 40,000 members take great delight in running down thieves. Really, it looks as if stealing as a trade is going to be made mighty difficult from now on.

Found a Thieves Layout

TAKING lumber from the posted premises of J. J. Burns, R. 1, Perry, Kan., was only one of a large number of thefts in that and nearby communities. Suspicion pointed toward Harold and Ernest Greer. The Burns lumber was found at the Greer home. Further investigation by Sheriff Lew Wiley, Oskaloosa, resulted in recovering eight stolen motor cars which had been sold in Jefferson county and their return to their owners in Kansas City. Two sets of harness stolen from Sedalia, Mo., and many smaller articles taken from surrounding territory also were recovered. Both of the Greers were given 5 to 15 year sentences in the state reformatory. By recommendation of Sheriff Wiley, all of the $50 reward was paid to Service Member Burns.

Returned to an Empty House

RETURNING to their home, Service Members Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Glenn, R. 3, Sedan, Kan., found that all of the clothing belonging to the family of four and all of the bedclothes and five rugs had been stolen. There wasn't much of a clue to work on but thanks to the efforts of Service Member Glenn and Sheriff Frank Green, Ed Lambert was proved guilty and was given 5 months in the Chautauqua county jail. The reward was divided equally between Glenn and Sheriff Green.

Got Chickens and the Thief

BECAUSE Service Member Mrs. W. A. Young, R. 1, Clearwater, Kan., wouldn't give up until she found in a Wichita market the 56 chickens stolen from her posted premises, Earl Kimson was convicted of the theft and given a 1 to 5 year sentence in the penitentiary. Mrs. Earl Kimson, an accomplice, was sent to the Lansing farm for women for a similar term. One-half of the $50 reward was paid to Service Members Mr. and Mrs. Young and the other half divided between a Wichita poultryman and Deputy Sheriffs Ira Fishback and George Duncan, Wichita.

Mortgage Relief Upheld

MINNESOTA'S mortgage law requiring the holder of a mortgage, instead of foreclosing, to accept a fair rental value or interest charge until a specified date in 1934, is sustained by the United States Supreme Court in a 5 to 4 decision, for the time of the emergency. Chief Justice Hughes in concurring with Justices Roberts, Brandeis, Cardozo and Stone, said, "There has been a growing appreciation of public needs and the necessity of finding ground for a rational compromise between individual rights and public welfare." Which means that in a time of crisis the good of all comes before the "sanctity of contracts" and the pound of flesh.

Everybody's Column

Letters from Kansas Farmer readers welcome. Communications should be signed with the writer's name. For space reasons we reserve the privilege of condensing long letters.

I READ Mr. Hatch's letter in Kansas Farmer about the "Forgotten Man," and must say he is getting what he voted for in November, 1932. The whole scheme of farm legislation is economically unsound and I am surprised that a man of Mr. Hatch's intelligence should have put any faith in the "new deal." Before the processing tax went into effect, it was difficult for the packers and others handling farm products to find a market for them at the then, low level of prices; or it was necessary for someone to bear the cost so the processing tax was passed to the producer and not the consumer.

I heard Roosevelt's speech at Topeka and thought at the time that it was just a lot of "bolony." I know now that I was right. As it is we have one foot in an economic grave and the other on a banana peeling. Unless we get a balanced budget in 1934, we are headed for ruination. What we need is some Calvin Coolidge conservatism in the White House, Congress, legislature and on down the line to the voter himself. A year ago I was getting 21 cents for butterfat and 28 for eggs. During the last few weeks prices dropped 11 for butterfat and 13 for eggs. Whenever the Government starts out to be "Santa Claus" to the people nothing but trouble results.—Henry Mohler, Franklin Co.

Can't "See" the County Agent

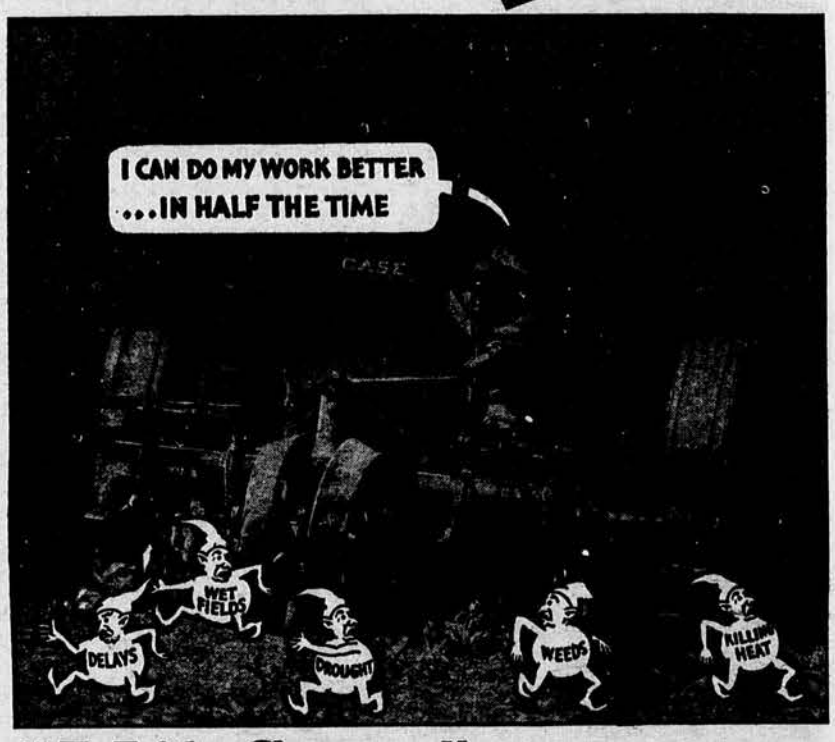
THE defense of the farm agent by Mr. McNeal, seems a bit superficial. The farm agent blossomed out after the enactment of the Smith-Lever law in May, 1914. It was conceded then that farming did not yield the financial returns other occupations did. So the farm adviser was invented to help the farmers improve their financial position. Now, after 20 years of farm adviser and college extension leadership, it looks as if farmers have been led to bankruptcy instead of to prosperity. The powers that are in command of the Government now are bending every effort to get farmers back to the economic position they were in when the farm advisers started dogging farmers for greater production. Please point out where the farm agents have benefited agriculture as a whole. —A. J. Ostlund, Washington Co.

Let Lender Share Risks

WHY should not the lender take equal chances with the farmer as to failures from natural causes? There are a dozen hazards the farmer must take while the lender must have an absolute guarantee of his income. From the beginning of this land-loan system the borrower has been compelled to assume every risk. Concerning the appraisement of property, an entire stranger takes a casual squint at the premises and fixtures and fixes its value without any possible knowledge of the income of the farmer or his policy. There are scores of reasons to justify a loan outside of the crop rental value of a farm. And why should not the farmer be considered quite as honest in valuing his property as the expert? One seldom hears of a farmer being sent to the pen for crookedness in business methods, or the betrayal of a trust. Several million dollars could be saved if the farmer could be trusted to place a value on his own holdings. It takes $25 to make an application which all comes out of the farmer's pocket. This application must pass thru the hands of three chosen inspectors and the secretary-treasurer of the local association until we wonder why so much red tape? It occurs to the farmer that after all, he is the "goat."—Frank A. Chapin, Cowley Co.

WEATHER HAZARDS Can't stop you!!

with this NEW SPEEDY POWER



"A Life Saver" says owner

● When time is precious in the spring—that's when you will most appreciate the Case "CC" All-Purpose Tractor. It is a new kind of power with extra capacity and speed that enables you to crowd 2 or 3 days' work into 24 hours and to conquer bad weather, weeds and tough field conditions.

"It's a life saver," in the words of C. J. Broun of Maryland, "for it would have been impossible to have gotten our crops in last spring without it." Because of light weight and sure traction, the Case can be worked when heavier power is helpless.

Many New Features

Adjustable wheel spacing : : : power lift for raising or lowering implements : : : two differential foot brakes for quick turning . : : simple and convenient controls : : : hand clutch . : : swinging drawbar . : : ample clearance for straddling crops. These features, plus the efficiency of the new tractor implements, make it possible to do all field work better, and quicker and to cut operating costs.

37¢ AN ACRE FOR PLOWING

Ernest Sage of Iowa reports total plowing costs of 37c an acre, with a 16-inch two bottom plow. He also uses his Case for operating 28-inch thresher. George Shank of Ohio writes: "I don't see how the 'CC' could be improved upon for economy and ease of operation." It burns high or low grade fuels with amazing efficiency.

Can Take Hard Punishment

The rugged construction with powerful valve-in-head engine, full pressure lubricated and completely sealed against dust, relieves any worry about heavy repair bills. This is the fifth year A. L. McCann of Arizona has used his "CC" Tractor. "It has stood up in first class shape," he says, "handling the work on about 1,000 acres of cotton, grain and legumes. Haven't spent over $5 for repairs." Mr. McCann last year purchased his second Case.

Four Models

There are three other Case Tractors—the Model "L" pulls four 14-inch plows; the "C" two or three plows. The "CO" is especially designed for orchards.

CASE *Modern* Farm Machines

Low Pressure Tires Any of these tractors may be had with rubber tires—at extra cost. See the nearest Case dealer or send for free copy of new illustrated book.

CHECK MACHINES YOU WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT

- ☐ All-Purpose Tractor
- ☐ "L" and "C" Tractors
- ☐ Orchard Tractor
- ☐ Threshers
- ☐ Combines
- ☐ Hammer Feed Mills
- ☐ Walking Plows
- ☐ Sulky & Gang Plows
- ☐ Moldboard Plows
- ☐ Disk Plows
- ☐ Wheatland Plows
- ☐ Spike Tooth Harrows
- ☐ Spring Tooth Harrows
- ☐ Disk Harrows
- ☐ Corn Planters
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- ☐ Lister Cultivators
- ☐ Field Tillers
- ☐ Mowers and Rakes
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- ☐ Pick-up Balers
- ☐ Hay Loaders
- ☐ Grain Binders
- ☐ Corn Binders
- ☐ Manure Spreaders

Copy of "New Power for a New Age" as well as booklets on machines marked will be sent free if you mail this to the J. I. CASE CO., Dept. A-59, *Racine, Wisconsin.*

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