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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE



Kansas Farm Week in Topeka

I. D. GRAHAM

THE annual Agricultural Convention, held in connection with meetings of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, always has been a great occasion. But in the wise selection of speakers, made by Secretary J. C. Mohler, for subjects of universal and intense interest, the 65th annual meeting of the board bids fair to exceed all previous records in interest and value.

The preliminary business meeting of members and delegates, beginning in Representative Hall at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, January 8, 1936, will be followed in the evening by a "Get Acquainted" dinner at 6:30 in the Roof Garden of the Hotel Jayhawk. And the speakers! There will be Chancellor E. H. Lindley, of Kansas University; Honorable Charles M. Harger, chairman of the State Board of Regents; Mrs. Zula Greene—Peggy of the Flint Hills—and Governor Alf M. Landon.

Frank D. Tomson, known to all livestock men, will act as toastmaster. Honors will be paid to some of Kansas' outstanding young folks who will show the oldsters how. There will be Paul Leck, star farmer of America, who hails from Washington county, and Betty Brown, national leadership champion of 4-H Club girls who brought honor to Lyon county and glory to Kansas. It is a matter of considerable pride that Kansas won more honors in 4-H awards than any other state at the International Livestock Exposition of 1935, at Chicago. In the non-collegiate livestock judging contest at the International, three young men from Larned carried off the prize—Charles A. Zook, his brother Howard, and Joseph Lewis, all veterans in 4-H Club work of more than 7 years. In addition, the champion canning team, the champion poultry team and the national health champion boy, each added to the glory of Kansas by their winnings at one of the nation's greatest livestock exposition in Chicago.

Then there is H. T. Hine-man, who bred the world champion jack, Kansas Chief, out in Lane county, and who long ago wrested the world championship away from the Missouri mule and kept it.

There will be music, the kind you like. All of this and more goes along with the dinner, which is available to the public. This is a Kansas family affair with visitors from everywhere.

Business of the convention will begin in Representative Hall at the State House, Thursday morning at 9:30 with a program of interest and value to every farmer. Honorable H. S. Buzick, jr., of Sylvan Grove, farmer, banker, legislator, will present the subject, "Application of Business Principles in Farming." There will be ample time for discussion of all subjects on the program. George A. Dean, entomologist of Kansas State College, and Sam G. Kelly, entomologist of the Australian Government, will give an illustrated presentation of "Practical Use of Insects for Control of Insect Pests and Noxious Weeds." A rather novel idea, having bugs fight bugs, but it works.

In the afternoon of Thursday, Dr. H. H. Bennett, chief, Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who will be remembered by Kansas farmers for his excellent paper in the 27th biennial report on soil conservation, will speak on "Soil Conservation the Key to Permanent Agriculture." Next will come Dr. Carl C. Taylor, director, Division of Resettlement, who will speak on "Stabilizing American Agriculture and Rural Life." One powerful influence for the benefit of agriculture always has been the National Grange, and the master of the National Grange, L. J. Taber, will have an address full of thought on "Breaking the Drouth." For the evening session of Thursday, an address on "New Routes to Farm Wealth" will be made by Wheeler McMillen, editor, of the Country Home.

The Friday morning session, January 10, will be held in G. A. R. Hall of the Memorial Building, and the first speaker will be the new head of the dairy department of Kansas State College, F. W. Atkeson, who will speak on "Breeding Dairy Cattle and Milk Production." This will be followed by J. S. Anderson, director, Nemaha Co-operative Creamery and president of the Co-operative Creamery Association of Kansas, who will bring a message on "Some Fundamentals of Successful Co-operation." As this is a dairy session, George S. Hine, secretary, Kansas Cream Improvement Association, will bring the final message of the forenoon session, "The Kansas Cream Quality Campaign," which has been conducted by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in co-operation with other dairy interests.

Friday afternoon, Charles W. Holman, secretary, National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, will bring his experiences in an address on "Butter Surpluses and Butter Substitutes." The entire program, prepared by Secretary Mohler, is in line with major campaigns now being conducted by the board for cream improvement, control of insect pests, eradication of noxious weeds, soil conservation and general advancement of farm interest and benefits to rural life.

An invitation is extended to all interested persons to attend these meetings and participate in the discussion of all matters that are brought up in the program. All will be welcome, and the views and ideas of assembled members and guests will form a basis for future action.

Several other state associations will hold meetings during Farmers' Week in Topeka. The State Association of Kansas Fairs will meet on January 7 and 8 in convention hall, Jayhawk Hotel. The Agricultural Council, January 7. The Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Convention and Kansas State Poultry Show, at the City Auditorium during the week of January 6 to 11.

All railroads in Kansas have made available round-trip tickets with 10 days limit sold daily between Topeka and all points in the state. The fare will amount to 2 cents a mile in each direction when round-trip tickets are purchased.

The Farm Voice Is Heard

KANSAS farmers of 1936 are faced by many problems. Some are new; many never before have assumed their present importance. None can be neglected. Their effective solution depends upon a more complete unity of action. Soil must be held in place and redeemed by new plantings. Flood destructiveness must be curbed. Noxious weeds and insect pests, favored by recent conditions, must be brought under control, and the soil survey of the state should be early completed.

Such problems are factors in the unsolved economic situation of the times, and it is my earnest wish and hope that the farmers of the state will assemble in numbers and render full co-operation in the extensive program of the State Board of Agriculture, covering these and other vital questions to be discussed in the 65th annual meeting, and the state agricultural convention beginning on Wednesday, January 8, 1936, in Topeka, that a multitude of counselors may bring safety.

Never was the voice of agriculture more potent, or so promptly heard, as now. And it is my purpose and plan to render every possible service, in my public capacity as well as thru the Capper Publications, to the end that the problems of agriculture shall reach an early and happy solution.

128534 *Arthur Capper*

January 4, 1936



"We're buying only John Deere's"

... Say these seven members of the Kluck Family, Richland, Nebraska, who own and operate eight John Deere Tractors.



It's easy to understand this preference of the Kluck Family for John Deere Tractors when you read their statements in the column at the right:

Samuel D. Kluck bought the first John Deere Tractor in the Kluck Family more than eight years ago. That tractor, a Model D, is still in use. Good salesmanship may have been necessary to make this initial sale. But the economy, the dependability, the simplicity, the long life of the John Deere Tractor itself sold the second, the third, the fourth—the eight John Deere Tractors which the Kluck Family owns today.

You'll like the economy and dependability of the John Deere Tractor yourself. You'll like its other features, too. Get the feel of the wheel of a John Deere Model A or B General Purpose Tractor. See the perfect view you have of the work ahead :: the ease of handling :: the adjustable rear tread—56 to 84 inches :: the individual foot braking of each wheel for short turning :: the new hydraulic lift :: the wide, roomy platform :: the four forward speeds with a high of more than 6 miles an hour :: the straight-line draft in

plowing :: the ease of putting on and taking off the special working equipment. These are only a few of the features you'll like.

And remember, because of the exclusive two-cylinder engine design, John Deere Tractors successfully burn the low-cost fuels—distillate, fuel oil, furnace oil, stove tops, and some grades of Diesel oil—that save money every working day.

Plan to see your John Deere dealer now. Make sure you'll have a John Deere Tractor before the spring rush starts. Avoid the disappointment experienced by many farmers, last spring, when there were not enough John Deere Tractors to meet the demand.

There's a John Deere Tractor for Every Farm

In addition to the John Deere Models A and B General Purpose Tractors which handle the load ordinarily pulled by a 6-horse and 4-horse team respectively, there are these standard tread tractors—the Model D 3-4 plow tractor; the AR that handles the load of a 6-horse team; the BR that pulls the load of a 4-horse team. In John Deere Orchard Tractors, there are the AO and BO to handle the load of a 6-horse team and 4-horse team respectively.

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says Cyril Kluck

"We have used a John Deere on all of the heavy work on a 520-acre farm for seven years. The only repair was replacement of one set of magneto breaker points and one spark plug. The tractor is still in very good working order."



"I like its COMFORT"

says Leon Kluck

"I came to appreciate my Model A most when I was obliged to spend from 4:00 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. on the tractor cultivating. I had no feeling of having endured unusual strain such as I've experienced before in the twelve years I've been using tractors."



"I like its ECONOMY"

says Art C. Kluck

"I bought my first John Deere in 1928. This tractor is still in excellent condition. Valves were ground for the first time six weeks ago. (September 1935.) With my Model B, I pull the binder all day on 7 to 8 gallons of low-cost fuel."



"I like its ADAPTABILITY"

says Fred Kluck

"My John Deere is equally at home in plowing, disking, planting, cultivating, harvesting, and feed grinding. It's been on the go for two full seasons and, so far as I can tell, is still as good as new. There've been no delays or expense of any kind."



"I like its POWER"

says Earl Kluck

"I bought a John Deere because of its unusual simplicity and its light weight for the amount of power it develops on low-cost fuel. I am thoroughly convinced that John Deere's are the best tractors on the market today."



"I like its LONG LIFE"

says Samuel D. Kluck

"My John Deere, bought eight years ago, does all the work on 280 acres of land, pulls a 26' thresher on a custom threshing run. The tractor has never failed me once. It is still running on its original set of rings and has not yet had its valves ground."



"I like its SIMPLICITY"

says Franz J. Kluck

"I believe that simplicity is one reason why I've not had to remove the head or take up any bearings in the six years I've owned my John Deere Tractor. There are fewer parts to wear. Parts are heavier—they resist wear better. My next tractor is going to be another John Deere."



JOHN DEERE, Moline, Ill., Dept. G-11

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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Soybeans Can Go West

—Ten Trials Sponsored by Kansas Farmer

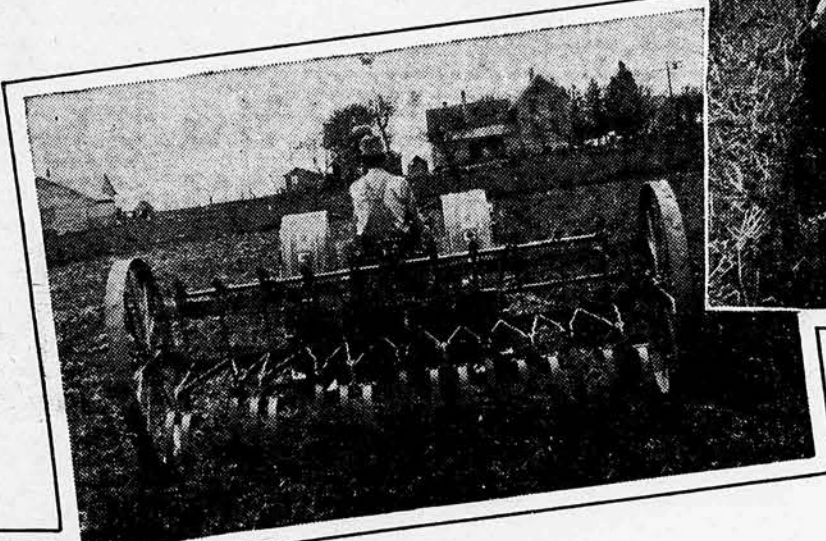
TUDOR CHARLES

EVERY few years a new farm crop comes along which changes the whole cropping habits of a farming section. Alfalfa and Sweet clover did this in Kansas. Sorghums, perhaps, have made greater changes than any other crop. Back in Illinois, soybeans made over the whole farm picture in many sections. They have done the same in Southeastern Kansas.

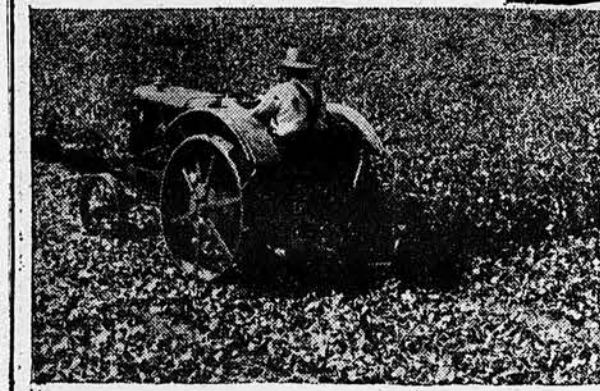
We don't expect soybeans to make any sudden or radical difference in the way we farm in most of Kansas. On the contrary, they will fit in most any place, where there's a need, and do a good job. If you think soybeans have no place west of the Flint Hills, you have the same idea I have carried since trying them in the spring of 1931. The beans started well, but one night part of them disappeared, and soon they all were gone. Rabbits got them. But the last 2 summers, which will pass muster as fairly severe and with no abundance of green growth for "jack rabbit salad," soybeans on many farms in Central Kansas came nearer producing normal crops than anything else.

Kansas Farmer would like to see

chinery. The best handbook available for growing them in Kansas, is J. W. Zahnley's Soybean Production in Kansas, bulletin 249, of the Kansas Experiment Station. Planting in Kansas usually is done with a surface planter. If they are



Soybeans need a clean seedbed, in which weeds have been killed. Early plowing and then cultivation, keep the ground about right. Beans should be planted on fairly level land which isn't subject to washing. Sandy soil is satisfactory in every way.



Whether beans are sowed or drilled in rows, they can be handled for hay with a mower and rake, left, or with a combine, below. However, drilling in rows and binding for seed or hay production will be the common method in Central Kansas.

listed, Mr. Zahnley thinks the lister should be set shallow. Binding and threshing is a good way to handle mature beans. If cut for hay they can be bound or mowed

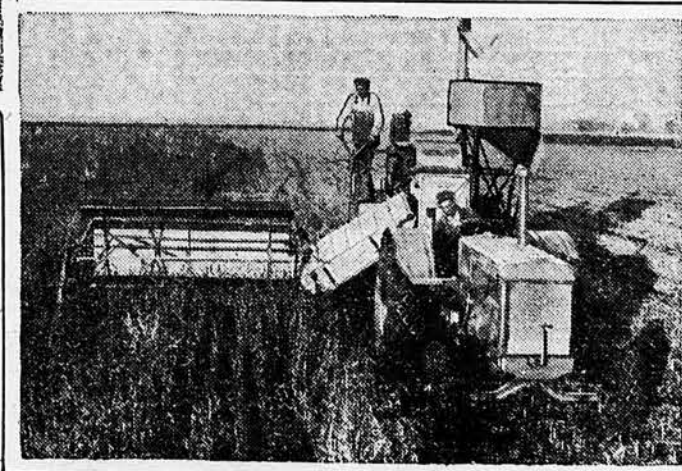
Kansas can learn a lesson from Eastern states and be sure to avoid a reputation for feeding too many soybeans. Soybean meal is different. It is a mill product and will replace cottonseed meal in any ration.

O. Y. Oshel, Wellsville, grows A. K. and Illini varieties of soybeans for protein concentrate in his dairy ration and for the early stages of pig fattening. He mentioned that soybeans leave the soil pretty loose and in condition to wash (Continued on Page 15)

soybeans move farther west. H. H. Laude, Kansas State College, remarked unofficially, that the way for soybeans to be altogether successful against the rabbit scourge, is for them to move westward with a solid front. Plant so many beans the rabbits can't eat them and the trouble isn't serious. This is the way we expect soybeans to come, but in the meantime Kansas Farmer wishes to help demonstrate what they will do. Get them past the stage when they have only one pair of leaves and the worst danger from rabbits is over.

Kansas Farmer has arranged to buy from Leo Paulsen, Cloud county farmer, enough of his 1935 soybean seed crop to put out 10 5-acre fields in the counties of East Central Kansas, extending from Nebraska to Oklahoma. His is the A. K. variety, raised on poor upland soil. Penn Thompson, Cloud county agent, who is enthusiastic about soybeans after seeing them grow there for 2 summers, is seeing to testing the seed and checking on its purity. We will start these plantings with locally-grown seed, produced last summer. Farmers co-operating in these 5-acre experiments will be asked to return the same amount of seed they were supplied with, provided their crop is successful. We will get bacteria culture for inoculation. Farmers will be selected for their willingness to carry the experiment thru to a successful finish, and for the suitability of their prospective field. If you would like to cooperate in soybean planting, write Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and tell us.

Soybeans can be handled with common farm ma-



At right above, Penn Thompson, Cloud county agent, shows how a bean stalk, in right hand, grew nearly as tall as volunteer corn and made seed, too. The corn burned up. Right, view of August Larson's 1935 soybean crop, which yielded 16 bushels to the acre on upland in Cloud county. They stood dry weather.

and fed whole. Mr. Zahnley said the pods wouldn't fall off, but they sometimes split.

Will Ensminger, Moran, turns pigs in his soybean field after harvest and they clean up the scattered pods. Our greatest danger with beans is in feeding too much of them in a ration and making soft pork or butter, but they are fine for young pigs, as a protein supplement to take the place of tankage. Corn ought to be fed, too, and



The Townsend Plan Won't Work

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

I HAVE said nothing about the "Townsend" Plan, which certainly is attracting widespread interest in a large section of the United States, for two reasons. First, because it seemed to me so entirely impractical that I supposed few ordinarily sensible men and women would seriously consider it; second, because, by reason of what seems to me to be its perfectly evident impracticability, I believed that it would claim public attention for only a little while in any event.

I was mistaken. Thru more skillful propaganda than I supposed the advocates of this strange plan were capable of, a vast number of people have been made to believe it will work; that it will not only relieve all of the aged and infirm and place them on Easy street, but that it actually will bring abounding prosperity to the entire country.

Now if such a plan is practicable and will do what its advocates claim, then we ought to all be enthusiastically for it. We all, presumably, desire general prosperity and we all, presumably, wish to see the aged and infirm relieved from the specter of poverty and want.

What Is the Plan

BRIEFLY stated the plan proposes to levy a transfer tax, generally spoken of as a sales tax, of 2 per cent on all sales and from the proceeds pay to all persons more than 60 years old, monthly pensions of \$200 on condition that they quit work and agree to spend all of the pension during the month in which it is received. The claim is that expenditure of this vast sum would so stimulate business that everybody would be busy and prosperous.

In view of these claims, let us get down to facts so far as possible and test the claims in the light of reason. First, how much would it be necessary to collect from the sales or transaction tax to pay the pensions?

How Many Would Be Eligible?

THE World Almanac for 1935, divides the older inhabitants of the United States into age groups as follows: Between 55 and 65 years old, 8,396,898; between 65 and 75, 4,720,609; between 75 and 90, 1,913,196; of unknown age, 94,029. This would make a total of 15,124,732 who are 55 and over. But of the group of 8,396,898 at the age of 55, according to the life expectancy tables, something more than 10 per cent would die between the ages of 55 and 60 inclusive. Let us say 11 per cent, altho that is higher than the tables estimate.

Eleven per cent of 8,396,898 is 923,658; deducting the loss by death from the original number leaves 7,473,240 of this group alive at 60 and eligible for the \$200 a month pension. Adding this to the other groups of persons from 65 to 75 and up, makes the total 14,201,074. Just lop off the 201,074 and we still have 14 million persons in the United States eligible to receive the pension under this plan. This would require collection of 2,800 million dollars a month, or a grand total for the year of 33,600 million dollars.

There Would Be Other Taxes

IN ADDITION to collecting enough to pay these old age pensions, the productive energy of the country would still have to pay the expenses of the general Government, the expenses of the state governments and the subordinate units of government such as counties, township, cities and towns and school districts. According to the World Almanac this cost amounted last year to about 10 billion dollars, while the last Congress appropriated something more than 10 billion dollars to meet the expenses of the Government at Washington. This, of course, included approximately 5 billion dollars which Congress handed over to the President to spend as he pleases. Granting that this is an emergency and will not be repeated by the next Congress, altho there is no sort of assurance that it will not be, the fact remains that it costs the taxpayers of the country fully 15 billion dollars per annum for government, national, state, and subordinate units. Add that to the 33 billion dollars for old age pensions and we have the astounding total of 48 billion dollars to be somehow taken from productive industry. From what income is this to be collected?

Last January the acting Secretary of Commerce sent to Congress a report of the estimated National income, that is gross income, for the years 1929 to 1933. The highest figure in the history of the Nation was reached in 1929, when it was estimated at 83 billion dollars. By 1932, it had sunk to 39,400 million dollars. It has risen since that time until it now is estimated at around 50 billion dollars.

At the peak of prosperity and speculation in 1929, the per capita income of the people, as given in the World Almanac, was \$683, and the gross income to the worker was \$1,719. Now assuming that the income of the peak year can be restored in order to

"Bending the Twig" Today

THE woodshed now is silent;
We hear no boyish wail.
The old strap, stiff and dusty,
Hangs on a rusty nail.
The slipper lies neglected,
No bedlam now begins
As Willie weeps and suffers
In penance for his sins.
If Willie purloins apples,
Or teases sister's cat,
Or gets the parlor dirty,
Or spills ink on the mat,
Or fills himself with cookies
From some forbidden shelf,
We say: "The little darling!
He must express himself."

—DeLaval Monthly

pay the tax necessary for the pensions and other expenses of government, national, state and local, the average wage earner would have to contribute annually \$982, or at the rate of \$81.83 a month, leaving him \$737 a year with which to feed, clothe and educate his family.

Remember that the 14 million pensioners will not be earners. In fact, they will be forbidden to earn even if they wish to; they will just spend the money contributed by the workers among the 100 million who will not receive any pensions.

Of course, if the reasoning of the advocates of this plan is sound, prosperity would be brought about, not by the complicated collection of the revenue by a sales tax, but by the spending of it. Therefore, take the short-cut and the least expensive method; raise the income tax to 55 per cent of the gross income of every man, woman and child who has an income from any source. This is on the assumption that the national income can again be raised to 83 billion dollars a year. As the present gross income is only 50 billion, according to the most optimistic estimates, it would take virtually all the present gross income to pay the tax bill and there would be nothing left to the wage-earner, the wealth producer, to pay his ordinary living expenses.

Yet advocates of this utterly wild, preposterous dream claim they have organized Townsend clubs aggregating in membership more than 20 million voters. I have received a card inviting me to join and am informed the dues are only 25 cents a month, \$3 a year. If there are as many members as the proponents of the plan claim, then it is one of the fattest and most comfortable grafts for a few

More or Less Modern Fables

AN INDOLENT school boy incurred the displeasure of his preceptor, who gave him a severe lecture on his shortcomings. The boy feeling aggrieved, told a companion who advised him to give the teacher a piece of his mind. "But," said the boy doubtfully, "if I express my sentiments that teacher, who is a star football player and stout as a 2-year-old bull, will give me a tanning that will make me ache for a week."

"No danger," said the companion. "The fact is that he gave me a calling down that was just as bad as the one he gave you, and I said right out what my opinion of him was and he never even offered to touch me."

Encouraged by this information, the indolent boy repeated his offense the next day and the teacher talked to him more severely than he had the day before. Then the boy, remembering what his companion had said about his experience, turned loose on the teacher and told him that he was the meanest man who ever ran a school and that so far as he, the boy, was concerned, he had taken all the talk from his instructor he intended to take. Instead of weakening, as the boy expected, the muscular teacher suddenly bent his pupil over his knee and what he did to the lad was indeed a plenty. For several minutes the boy howled an accompaniment to the sound of a paddle laid on where it had the most painful effect.

The next day, while the indolent boy was still feeling sad and sore, he met his companion, on account of whose advice he had gotten into trouble and said:

"What the — did you lie to me for and tell me the teacher didn't say a word back when you cussed him up and down the other day?"

"It was no lie," replied the other boy. "I said just what I told you and he never said a word back to me. But come to think, I forgot to tell you that at the time I was cussing him he was 2 miles away and might not have heard what I said."

ever organized among the suckers. The 20 million members contribute 60 million dollars a year to go to pay the comparatively few organizers who are out angling for the suckers, or are sitting in comfortable offices preparing and sending out literature to bait more suckers.

How Would It Work?

NOW supposing this plan could be put into operation, how would it work? Let us take the sale of wheat for an illustration. Suppose the Kansas farmer sells 1,000 bushels of wheat for \$1 a bushel. The local grain man who buys it pays a transfer tax of 2 per cent, or \$20. He may sell that direct to some of the big mills, altho it is more likely he will sell to some wholesaler. If he may take the short-cut and sell it to the mill, another 2 per cent tax will be added; this will be calculated, not on \$1,000, but on \$1,000 plus his profit and the tax he already has paid. He also will hire cars in which to load the 1,000 bushels of wheat and buy transportation from the railroad company on which he will pay 2 per cent, and will add both to the taxes he has paid on the price of the grain. This makes the total tax between 4 and 5 per cent.

If the wheat goes to a wholesale house it will hire trucks to transport the wheat from the freight depot to the storage house and pay a 2 per cent tax on the trucking charge. The wholesale house then sells the wheat to the mill which in turn pays a transaction tax of 2 per cent on the original cost of the wheat and all the added taxes, making the aggregate about 7 per cent. The mill grinds the wheat into flour and sells the flour to some wholesale house which pays a 2 per cent tax on the price of the flour, plus all the other transfer taxes already paid. The wholesale house sells to the retail grocer who must pay another 2 per cent transfer tax on the original price of the flour plus all the previous taxes. So at last the farmer buys back the flour with all the profits of the various processors and with the transfer taxes added. In other words, he will discover that he becomes the ultimate consumer of his own product, and has been compelled to pay in addition to profits, taxes amounting in the aggregate to 15 or 16 per cent.

If the mills sell direct to the bakers, which they may do in the case of bakers who are operating on a large scale, the baker must add a 2 per cent tax when he sells his bread to the ultimate consumer.

Ultimate Consumer the Goat

IN EVERY case the ultimate consumer is the goat. He will carry the entire enormous burden. There is one class who cannot shift this burden and that class comprises the wage workers and persons working on salaries. They cannot shift the tax onto somebody else.

The plan simply cannot work. Even if the Townsend supporters should elect a majority of the next Congress, I do not believe the Congress would dare put such a plan into operation. But the fear of such legislation would bring on a panic, in my opinion, more disastrous than any panic ever experienced in this country.

Some Plain Conclusions

A TAX by whatever name it may be called, or however it may be collected, must be paid out of the income derived from productive industry, or it must be paid with borrowed money.

While governments have been destroyed and peoples ruined and enslaved by oppressive taxation, there is nowhere in history a case in which excessive taxation has brought permanent prosperity.

The Townsend plan is illogical and unjust in principle. The mere fact that a man or woman has reached the age of 60 years is not a reason for granting him a pension or making him an idler. I have known and now know many men and women who have passed the age of 60 who are more capable of earning a living, more competent in every way, than the average man or woman half their age.

If pensioners are to be paid out of the U. S. Treasury to the amount of 2 and 3 quarter billion dollars every month, it would necessarily have to be paid with treasury notes made a legal tender, for otherwise the pensioners could not spend their pensions. This would mean the increase of the volume of paper currency to the extent of 33 billion dollars per annum, which would mean as wild inflation as ever has ruined any nation and which in every case it has been tried, has brought national bankruptcy.

The inevitable result of the adoption of this plan would be the destruction of credit, both public and private, and it is upon credit, another name for confidence, that our whole business and governmental structure rests.

Finally, I have given a good deal of space to this discussion because I have come reluctantly to believe that there really is danger of a large number of people being led astray.

Farm Matters as I See Them

Gamblers Get Busy Early

IN DECEMBER, before this session of Congress started, officers of the Chicago Board of Trade made a trip to Washington to delay if possible, the passage of the Capper-Jones commodity exchange bill.

This is an anti-market gambling measure. It is stronger than the present Capper-Tincher grain futures law and is intended to supersede it. So the speculative element of the board of trade is doing its best to delay the bill and prevent its passage.

Just now there is promise of the largest wheat crop the country has seen in several years. That would give the professional short-sellers and their considerable following that gamble in wheat, an ideal opportunity to play the market. That would damage farm prices. These "traders" don't want any more regulation, that interferes with the game or that would lessen their commissions. So just now the speculative element, which rules the board of trade, is behind a move to have the Capper-Jones bill—which has passed the House and is before the Senate—returned to committee for further hearing.

However, if the bill is recommitted, evidence showing recent bad practices of the market will be presented and is likely to expedite the passage of the bill, rather than hinder it disastrously. Secretary Wallace is for it. So are the farm organizations to a man. Prospects for its passage look good. I shall push it vigorously.

Packers Had a Good Year

PACKER profits of 29 per cent for the year, indicate the packers could not have suffered much from the processing taxes on pork. The packers seem to be conducting a highly profitable business under present conditions.

Swift & Company's net profit for the year ending last October 26, was \$14,767,302. This is about \$2.46 a share on the capital stock and pays the shareholders 6.7 per cent on their investment. Which is very good indeed as investments go these times. Swift's net last year was 3 millions less.

We want the packers to prosper. They find markets for American meat products. But their prosperity should not be at any undue expense of producer or consumer.

Million Men Build Roads

THE greatest highway improvement drive this country has ever seen will occur this year. It will reach its peak by next spring and is counted

on to provide employment for 1 million men at some time during the program. The Government expects to spend 1¼ billion dollars in road construction before next December. Much of this will be spent in a program to improve from ½ million to 1 million miles of farm-to-market roads. As a part of the job 2,000 dangerous grade crossings are to be eliminated.

Farmers have waited a long time for their farm-to-market roads. But when they do get them the United States by all odds will have the best road system in the world, if that is not the case already. It will all have been done in little more than 20 years.

War Will Hurt Farmers

ITALY is now "Hooverizing," as we called it during our participation in the World War. It has gone on a "war diet." But Italy's supply of grain for bread and spaghetti were found safe. Italy grew 282 million bushels of wheat this year, and Italy is a small nation. This wheat, with her reserve stock, is ample to cover her needs.

The war is a bad thing for us and other nations, as well as for the belligerents. A great deal of money has been spent and will be spent in Europe in preparing for war and for war itself. That will hurt world trade.

Further, those countries that have been making themselves self-sustaining in case of war, by raising their own food supplies, now see the wisdom of that course. This will influence them to keep up their high-tariff barriers against our farm products indefinitely.

I doubt whether the world ever will, or can, become normal until we find a way to prevent wars. Look up the war and peace coupon in this issue and fill it out.

Farmer's "Cut" Is Small

DURING October, when the clamor about high prices for foods was highest in the cities, the expert economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture looked into the matter.

These experts discovered that farmers were receiving less than half the amount the consumer paid for the 10 principal foods used by American families.

The average month's supply of these 10 foods cost the consumer \$22.64. What the farmer got for them was \$10.12.

Somebody, in between, who did little more than pass the products along, got \$12.52, or \$2.40 more than the farmer who provided the

land, labor and all of the skill to grow them.

What this country needs to know is that it has the costliest system of distribution on earth. And that instead of paying its farmers too much, it has seldom paid them a live and let live price.

Let Consumer Vote on It

THE Eastern big city newspapers just won't be satisfied with any kind of a farm program. They have found another grievance to harp on. They ask "why weren't consumers given a chance to vote" on the corn-hog program as well as the farmers.

Farmers will agree to that, I am sure, if the Eastern industrialists will submit their tariff-controlled and combine-fixed prices and their rate of production, to a consumers' vote.

That, by the way, would be more important to consumers than taking a vote on food prices. Food takes about 25 per cent of the town or city man's cash. The other 75 per cent of his living expenses goes for shop or factory made goods or the various services a town or city man has to have.

It's much more important to vote on that 75 per cent. But somehow, I am not expecting the city papers to demand this, or even mention the subject.

Increasing Buying Power?

DURING the first 10 months of this year, Government figures show we imported 100 million dollars more of foreign farm products than we did the year before.

Corn from foreign parts jumped from 1 million bushels to 39 million.

Wheat importations jumped from 4½ to 19 million bushels.

Rye jumped from 3 million to 9 million.

Oats from 1½ million to 10 million.

Most of this grain came from Argentina and Canada.

Butter imports jumped from 1 million dollars to 22 million dollars.

Meat products from 51 million dollars to 95 million dollars.

And we are supposed to be trying to bring up the purchasing power of the American farmer.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Most Farm Prices Tend Upward

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$11.50	\$11.75	\$ 8.50
Hogs.....	9.80	9.50	7.95
Lambs.....	11.65	10.85	9.00
Hens, Heavy.....	.18	.17	.13
Eggs, Firsts.....	.20½	.26½	.25
Butterfat.....	.31	.30	.26
Wheat, Hard Winter..	1.16¾	1.06½	1.04½
Corn, Yellow.....	.63½	.64	.58
Oats.....	.30½	.29	.64
Barley.....	.49½	.48	.90
Alfalfa, Baled.....	15.00	17.00	27.00
Prairie.....	9.00	9.00	20.00

HIGHER wheat prices are expected in January. In years of small crops in Argentina and Australia, January often is a month of advancing wheat prices, observes the Department of Agricultural Economics, at Kansas State College. With wheat prices pegged in Canada and Argentina, and the United States visible supply about 13 million bushels smaller than last year, it seems probable wheat prices will be higher during the next few weeks. The area sown to wheat in Kansas this fall is estimated

at 14,103,000 acres, which is the largest acreage on record.

Steady corn prices are likely in January. Late January and February usually is a weak spot in corn, but the market has refused to go much below present levels all fall. Such a large part of the crop is soft, that prices for good corn may not decline much. Feeders report they are buying husked, soft corn at ½-cent a pound from farmers in their neighborhoods. With wheat prices higher than expected, corn is not so likely to slip lower, for little wheat is being fed.

More Demand for Pork

Steady to higher prices for hogs in January is the forecast, increased demand for storage purposes and for meat market sale is expected to more than offset the bearish effect of more hogs in January. If corn prices remain near present levels this month, holding back of hogs by big hog feeders and gilts by "in and out" raisers, will check any further hog price breaks. These factors will hold hogs above the December low point. The price advance in February may not be great since a large part of the 1935 pig crop is coming to market in January and February, having been fed on new corn.

Plenty of Rough Feed

There probably will be a two-way market for cattle, with lower prices for fed steers and stronger trends on replacement cattle. More warmed-up steers and a fa-

vorable outlook for cattle prices should tend to force the fat cattle top down and make demand even better for stocker cattle. The amount of rough feed seen over Kansas may have a tendency to draw farmers into roughing cattle the rest of the winter, especially those who have grass to carry cattle thru the summer.

Dumping May Come Later

In other years when the corn supply was relatively large and much of the corn was soft, the market folks find there was a tendency to feed more heavy steers than the market would absorb at steady prices. As a rule under such conditions there has been a 30-day period sometime between January and June when fed steers were dumped on the market, and prices averaged \$2 to \$3 a hundred under December levels. This dumping period is not expected in January this year, but it may come later. However, the high level of cattle prices relative to feed will tend to increase the demand for replacement cattle whenever cattle prices do decline.

Support for Lamb Prices

The advance in lamb prices since October has largely discounted the 18 per cent fewer fed lambs compared with a year ago. A large part of the fed lambs will reach market in January and February. Demand for breeding stock and light feeder lambs has increased. This will tend to support prices in any price break. Improved wool demand is expected to help the lamb price level during January.

May Mean Butter Imports

Altho butter production is expected to increase, there are several factors which

Market Barometer

Cattle—Steady to lower on fed steers. Higher prices for replacement cattle.

Hogs—Steady to higher prices in January.

Sheep—Stronger prices for ewes, but lambs may work sharply either way.

Wheat—Higher during January.

Corn—Steady for good corn, but soft corn may sell cheaper.

Butterfat—Steady prices for a while.

Poultry and Eggs—Usual seasonal tendency. Higher for poultry, but too many eggs for prices to hold.

should hold prices steady. There is heavier consumption of butter, and storage supplies are several million pounds lighter than a year ago or for the 5-year average. The spread between New York butter prices and New Zealand butter in London was 13.7 cents in early December, compared to 1.4 cents October 1. This may induce some butter imports and the threat probably will be an influence in keeping prices at present levels for the next 30 days.

The younger the scrub bull, the better beef he makes.

Those who wish to start the New Year wrong will hit it exactly if they buy cheap seed.

There Is No Surplus of Flax

TUDOR CHARLES

FLAX is one of the oldest Kansas crops from the standpoint of early day cultivation. It was a cash crop which did well on newly broken sod land. Only buckwheat, some of the old-timers say, could equal it for growth on new land. The fine root system pulverizes a tight soil, and leaves it in good condition for corn or wheat. But with incoming wilt injury, flax drew a reputation for being "hard" on the land. Wilt resistant varieties have exploded this theory, as farmers who have continued to grow it can vouch.

Only the area east of the Flint Hills in Kansas is reasonably safe for flax. It will do well farther west if the rainfall is sufficient, and hot winds don't catch it, but is not considered adapted to that section. It does best on a tight, heavy land which is slow to warm up in the spring, rather than on lighter, sandy soils which warm up quickly. There is no surplus of flax, linseed mill operators agree, and it will make a valuable cash crop not more than 5 months after planting.

Crop Brought \$1.48 a Bushel

One of the many successful growers of flax is Will Ensminger, Allen county. We found him talking to Kansas' largest shipper of flax, Walter Wilson, LaHarpe elevator man and farmer. Wilson grows about 100 acres of flax annually. Ensminger has been growing flax for 15 years, and has had an average acre yield of about 12 bushels during that time. In 1935, his flax made only 8 bushels an acre but it sold for \$1.48. Wheat was almost a failure. In 1934, his flax made 12 bushels to the acre and sold for \$1.50; and in 1933, 15.25 bushels at a price which no one wishes to remember—60 cents, when wheat was less than 30.

Mr. Ensminger's rotation usually is corn, oats and soybeans, then flax. In this case oats are harvested and soybeans are planted immediately for fall harvest. Then the ground is disced and flax is sowed in a firm seedbed by March 15. Firmness is the main requirement of a flax seedbed. He likes to grow flax after corn, too. Fall plowing or spring discing, followed by harrowing, is the usual soil treatment for corn stalk land. About 3 pecks of wilt resistant seed to the acre is considered right. Linota seems to be the commonest variety, altho Bison is considered good. Most of the seed is bought from dealers, because it is rather difficult to store except in a tight bin. Two farmers who have been growing and selling wilt resistant seed to their neighbors are Arthur Nicholas, LaHarpe, and R. O. and J. T. Furneaux, Moran.

Bothered Less by Insects

Farmers around Allen county find flax is bothered less by insects than other grains. Chinch bugs leave it alone, and green bugs, too. Grasshoppers will cut off the bolls of flax just before it is ripe. This is likely to happen with late flax which is still green after other grains have ripened. Even so, Will Ensminger follows the practice of binding and threshing his wheat and oats before he cuts his flax. Ordinary seeding and harvesting machinery is used for flax. Sometimes Mr. Ensminger combines his flax, altho the straw is valuable hay, especially if the chaff isn't shaken out.

I. M. Baptist, LaHarpe farmer, has been raising flax for 30 years. He wouldn't keep growing it if he found it

Help for Kansas

THE new trade treaty with Canada should not have a great effect directly on Kansas agriculture, for tariff reductions were made on only a few products of interest here. Indirect effects, however, should come thru stimulation to general business recovery which may accompany the expansion of trade with Canada. The benefits of any general recovery should be shared by the farmers of Kansas. —W. E. Grimes.

hard on his land. The 1935 yield on the Baptist farm was 11 bushels to the acre, except on a late planted strip which made 5 bushels. Proof enough that late planting, after March 15, lowers yields. Mr. Baptist, like many of his neighbors, uses flax as a nurse crop for clover. The leaves fall off as it ripens, and the small clover gradually is toughened to the sun's rays. Extra sunlight makes it do better, too.

Farmers sometimes try flax, get poor results the first year and give it up. Early seedbed preparation, a firm seedbed, sowing as early in March as possible, use of reasonably clean ground, and a wilt-resistant variety, all are important points. Flax will make a valuable addition to the cropping system on most upland farms. There is a ready market for it in Southeastern Kansas.

Watch Kansas Farmer for more timely items on flax growing as the farming season approaches.

Handy for Hard Land

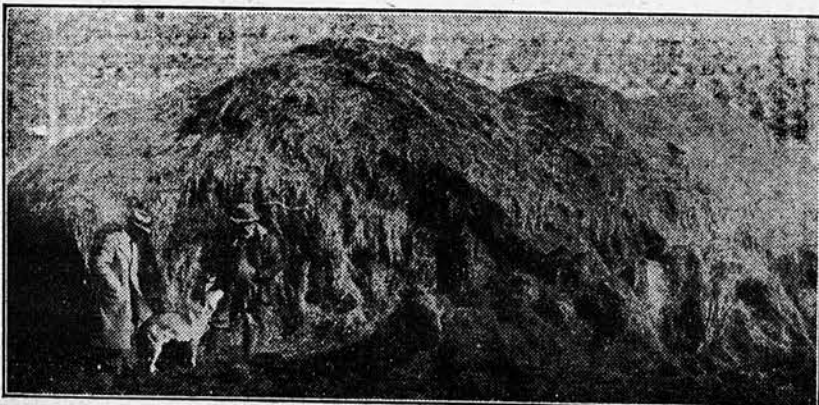
A DISC plow is the best tool for summer plowing in hard land after the soil dries out. Max Kennedy, Fredonia, has found. His Kenranch lies along a creek bottom where plowing gets difficult in hot weather. Mr. Kennedy pulls his 6-disc plow with a 15-30 tractor. It cuts 4 feet. Another good tillage tool he uses is a drag in the form of a large square, behind which he pulls a packer in seeding. Many farmers agree the soil packer is an implement which deserves much more use than it generally gets.

For Early Spring Pasture

A GOOD way to handle killed-out pasture land which is plowable, or ground to be seeded to tame grass in the spring, Preston Hale, Shawnee county agent, has found, is to plow it and seed to oats for pasture in the spring. The oats will make badly needed early pasture and hold the soil during the season of heavy rains. In the early summer the stubble may be plowed or disced and kept clean of weeds until September, which is the surest seeding time for tame grass.

Makes Lime Spreading Easy

A VALUABLE lime spreader is used by Max Kennedy, Fredonia. It hooks onto the rear of the wagon and runs by ground traction supplied by two small wheels. This saves handling the lime and it can be spread as it is hauled from the crusher.



Flax straw is valuable feed if fed without moving. The chaff is worth considerable. I. M. Baptist, LaHarpe, has 50 tons of straw in this stack which the cattle are eating. They prefer it to alfalfa, fed in bunks, he said. Flax does not injure the land, as many have believed.

WORLD'S GREATEST RADIO

PHILCO 38B

An attractive Baby Grand that tunes in standard American broadcasts, police calls, aircraft, and amateur stations. Latest features, including long-life A Power Unit and "Plug-in" Band C Power Unit with one simple connection. Handsome Walnut cabinet of modern design.

COMPLETE WITH BATTERIES

New 1936 Battery-Operated

PHILCO

A Musical Instrument of Quality

NEW and tested features constantly appear in Philco radios—features born of repeated experiment made, not on the public at the public's expense, but right in the great Philco laboratories! And every new Philco feature must have scientific merit—must add to performance and reliability. Thus, when you buy a new 1936 Battery-Operated Philco, you get the utmost in tone, power and performance for the amount invested. Six consecutive years of sales leadership is proof that Philco is the world's greatest radio value!

TUNE-IN FOREIGN PROGRAMS! See and hear the amazing new Battery-Operated Philcos that bring you thrilling programs from overseas—plus greater enjoyment of long and short-wave American broadcasts. Your choice of eight distinctive models—complete with batteries and built-in Aerial-Tuning System—\$65 up.

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The Artophone Corp. 2020 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.
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 E. C. McKelvey Radio Co. 217 S. Santa Fe St., Salina, Kans.
 Mullin Furniture Co. 2nd & Walnut Sts., Dodge City, Kans.
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There's a Philco for every purse and purpose — Battery, 32-Volt, All-Electric

We May Have "Boarder" Trees, Too

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

WINTER is not a season of inactivity in orchard work. Those apple farmers who are not grubbing out old trees these days are pruning. Low apple prices are causing more orchards to be pulled out this winter than has been the case for a long time. Of course, the trees that are coming out are those that already have served their time as far as profitable production is concerned. It is possible to keep boarder trees as well as boarder cows, apple growers have found. Altho many orchard acres will go back into corn or legumes next spring, it is expected very little difference in total production of this section will be noticed, for every year many new orchards come into bearing for the first time.

To prune a young orchard successfully, and get it started properly along the way it should go, requires a little knowledge and a little skill. The pruner must have in mind some of the things he wishes to accomplish. A low-headed apple tree is more to be desired, from the standpoint of spraying and picking, than a high-headed one. The pruner has it in his power to make his young trees either low and spreading or tall and straight. In those varieties where the natural tendency is toward uprightness, the spreading habit can be forced by using a short stick in the crotch to wedge the limb away from the center. Some use cornstalks for this purpose. With us the pruner carries a basket of short pieces of lath. They have notches sawed in both ends and when placed properly they stay. Some growers accomplish the same purpose by hanging weights on the ends of the limbs to bear them down.

Another thing the pruner of young trees should keep in mind is the number of branches. Folks once said that a top should have three main branches, but that is not the idea any more. It formerly was considered necessary or best for a tree to have a central shaft but such trees grow too tall. Styles change and it now is the vogue to have as many main branches as possible radiating spirally from what they choose to call a modified leader.

A mistake commonly made by inexperienced pruners is cutting off all inside fruit spurs. When fruit buds are lost on any part of the tree they never will appear in that region again. For this reason the pruner should train himself to recognize fruit spurs. Pruning should be so managed as to pro-

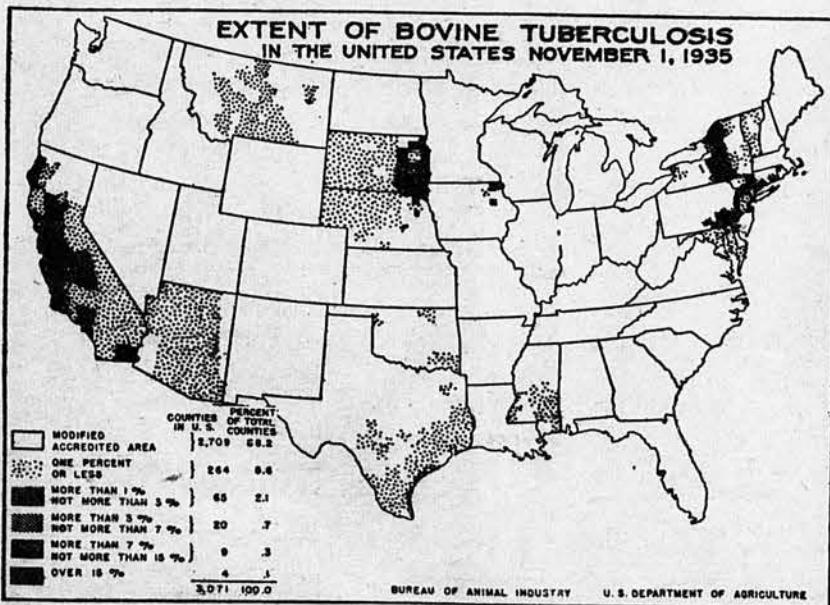
long the productive life of the fruit spurs by keeping the tops of the trees open to the sunlight. If not starved or too heavily shaded or carelessly broken off at picking time, these fruit spurs will continue to produce for 10 or 12 years.

Apple men enjoyed the annual orchard school held in this county January 2. The meeting was in the offices of the Blair Apple Growers' Association, and was in charge of L. W. Patten, extension horticulturist, assisted by Jerry Amstein, also of the college. The general topic for discussion was oil sprays. The talks afforded growers an opportunity to compare their observations with results that have been obtained under experimentation. Mr. Patten is comparatively new to the apple men in this county, having recently taken the position formerly held by Henry Lobenstein. Mr. Lobenstein, many will be glad to know, is employed in Shelter Belt work.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Wathena Fruit Growers' and Produce Co., the name of the corporation was changed to the Wathena Fruit Growers' Co., as being more representative of the products handled by this well-known shipping organization, of which W. R. Martin has been general manager for many years. The firm originally was organized in 1905 as the Wathena Fruit Growers' Association with 12 members. In addition to apples this firm ships in season, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, tomatoes, pears and other fruits. The Wathena Apple Growers' Association, a co-operative, organized in 1931 and managed by Taylor M. Bauer, should not be confused with this organization we have been discussing.

In Watsonville and in Sebastopol, Calif., great apple drying plants are operating full capacity now. In the Watsonville area alone it is estimated that 3,500 tons already have been processed. Total production in past seasons has ranged from 4,000 to 10,000 tons. It is said there is a comparatively strong market on which extra choice, dehydrated apples are selling for 8½ cents a pound. Growers in Doniphan county will not be satisfied until a processing plant is established here. This year's experience with the excessively low prices received for second grade apples which are sold as bulk, has caused the growers to think more than ever along this line.

Progress Is Being Made in Tb. Fight



THE U. S. is winning the fight against cattle tuberculosis. White areas indicate virtual freedom—less than 0.5 per cent as shown by official tuberculin testing—and are known as modified-accredited areas. On August 1, 1930, only three states had all counties "accredited" and on

May 1, 1934, there were 13, but the number now is 31. Counties classed as modified-accredited areas now constitute about 88 per cent of all counties in the United States. In addition work is in progress in 270 other counties. Degree of infection in cattle now is 0.5 per cent; it was 4 in 1922.



MEET IRBY MUNDY, who can turn out a perfect Prince Albert cigarette in 11½ seconds by the stop-watch. What's your rolling time?

"PRINCE ALBERT STAYS PUT—DOESN'T BLOW ALL OVER THE LOT," HE SAYS.

SO TRY P.A. ON OUR MONEY-BACK OFFER

THE MONEY-BACK PLAN

"You must be pleased"

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

(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Irby Mundy is a roll-your-own expert who is very particular about what "makin's" he uses. He rolls Prince Albert. And he says:

"I've been smoking Prince Albert since 1910. It rolls quickly and easily, without spilling. P.A. stays put in the paper—doesn't blow all over the lot.

"I like Prince Albert, too, because it burns slower, gives me a longer, cooler smoke. Prince Albert is easy on the throat. And P.A. comes packed in tin, so it's always in prime condition—mild and mellow, fresh and fragrant. It's 'way ahead on taste!

"Those big two-ounce tins hold a lot of smoking for your money—enough for 70 cigarettes."

Farmers who have looked into the roll-your-own question agree with Mr. Mundy that Prince Albert rolls easier, smokes better. And no wonder! Prince Albert is "crimp cut" for easy rolling and slow burning. It makes a neat, firm

cigarette. Smokes longer and cooler. And the big red two-ounce economy tin holds more tobacco—enough for about 70 swell cigarettes.

You Don't Risk a Penny to Try P.A. Anybody can say, "My kind is best. Please buy my brand." We have a different idea. We ask only the courtesy of a trial—at our risk. If pleased, we hope you will use Prince Albert regularly and tell your friends about it. Our motto is: "You must be pleased." P.A. is a dandy pipe smoke too.



70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert

PRINCE ALBERT
THE EASY-TO-ROLL JOY SMOKE

© 1936, R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co.

Capons Pinch-Hit for Turkeys

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

FOLKS who are raising turkeys are doing it on a larger scale than in years past. Hatching and brooding artificially are enabling turkey raisers to put them off in large numbers and to raise as many on a single farm in some instances as formerly were raised in an entire county. This is especially true on some of the large turkey farms of the state where they are raised by the thousands. This year, according to official estimates, the turkey crop is about 10 per cent short over the previous year. Next year, according to the same source of information, there will be an increase in number.

Good Poultry Sideline—

Capons are rather scarce this year in many communities. This is due more than likely to the small grain crops that have been raised for several years. Capons, however, have taken the place of turkeys on some farms, and they are very popular with many farmers. While turkeys and chickens do not do well raised on the same ground, capon raising can be managed most successfully along with chicken raising, and they do not interfere with the laying flock.

Both Have Their Points—

Jersey Giants of either the black or the white varieties seem to be the favorite breeds for capons. Having raised both varieties I can say that each one has its good points. The Black Giants are extremely hardy, and if from a flock that has been bred to proper size, they make fully as large capons as the Whites. On our Middle Western markets there is no difference in price when selling. U. L. Meloney, the originator of the Black Giants and breeder on a large scale of both Blacks and Whites, also one of the largest buyers of dressed poultry on the New York market, advises that if one plans to ship the capons alive to an Eastern market the White variety is to be preferred, but if they are dressed the Black variety cannot be beaten.

Weight Sets Price—

Even if one does not select the Giants for caponizing, you should select a breed that is capable of attaining a size of 8 to 10 pounds in 9 months, for capons are priced according to weight. Above 8 pounds brings highest quotations, while a drop of 1 to 2 pounds below 8 pounds brings a drop of 2 to 4 cents a pound. Crooked breast bones are watched for by capon buyers, and the producer had as well sell the bird as a broiler if it has a crooked breast bone, rather than caponize it. In selecting the young broilers for making capons, watch out for size and body

conformation. Even at 1½ to 2 pounds a great deal can be determined about the size and quality they will develop. Get them large for their size and thrifty.

Wax Helps Pick Birds—

In different communities turkey and capon raisers are banding together and dressing out their fowls. The birds are killed by the stick method—that is cutting the veins in the throat and piercing the brain. The fowls then are dry-picked, the pickers removing the largest feathers, then dipping the fowl in melted paraffin or a commercial wax, being careful to have it not more than 120 degrees F. Then the fowl is dipped in cold water, temperature around 45 degrees. After that the fowl is hung by the feet to dry, and the wax is removed by rubbing with the hands. All hair, scales and small feathers come off with the paraffin or wax, leaving a fine looking carcass.

All-Mash Way Is Good

W. J. D.

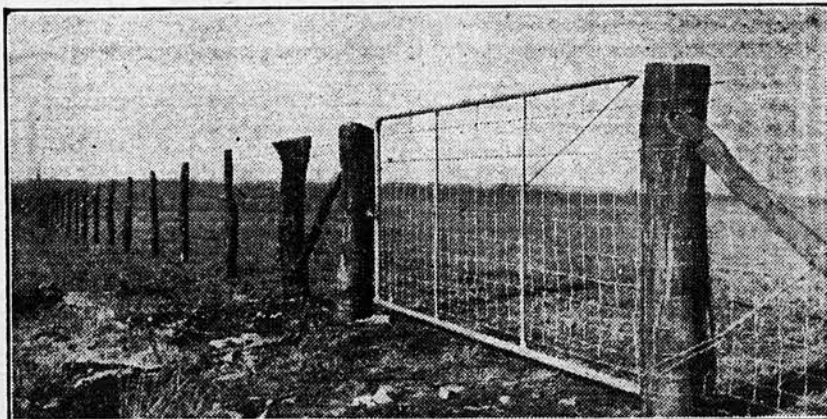
MOST poultrymen have a favorite feed, but fair tests have proved there are many good chick rations. Most poultry raisers prefer the all-mash methods to grain and mash, because all-mash feeding makes the job so much easier and the results are just as good. With all-mash it is important to have plenty of feeder space and keep the feed before the chicks at all times.

Feed seldom kills chicks, but it is possible for spoiled feed to do so. Feed often is blamed for chicks dying, but there usually is some other reason. Slow-growing chicks are a common indication of poor feed. Those who wish to mix their chick mash at home can obtain a good formula at their Farm Bureau office.

All Poultrymen Invited

KANSAS poultry breeders meet next week, January 6 to 11, for the annual State Poultry Show and convention at the auditorium in Topeka. Leading poultrymen and specialists will discuss poultry problems and methods. Poultry will be exhibited on the main floor. An educational feature has been planned that will provide helpful information to all exhibitors and show visitors. Dr. D. W. Nolan, veterinarian, who will guard the health of all the birds on exhibition and have charge of sanitation in the show room, will be present at his headquarters in the hall each day and evening of the entire week, January 6 to 11, for free consultation relative to poultry problems. Any breeder or farm flock owner is entitled to this free service.

This Fence Should Last a Lifetime



BECAUSE the cost of splitting large, dry hedge posts "ate" up the value of the posts, Max Kennedy, Fredonia, put them in his fence whole. They are close together and the wire is 5-foot netting with a barb below and one above. From all appearances this fence should last a lifetime. Some of the posts are good for 75 or 100 years, for many are 8 inches thru. They are set in deep holes and packed

with crushed rock. The corner posts are set in concrete. Every 200 yards is a pair of brace posts for stretching and to give the fence extra support. The barbed wire at the top prevents horses from reaching over and the one below saves the netting from becoming buried or from water cutting under it and breaking lower strands. The lower barbed wire will prevent hogs from rooting under, too.



To Help
AVOID
Many Colds

To Help
SHORTEN
a Cold..

Take these 3 Simple Steps to Better CONTROL of COLDS

1. To Help Build RESISTANCE to Colds

Live normally—avoid excesses. Eat simple food and keep elimination regular. Drink plenty of water. Take some exercise daily—outdoors preferably. Get plenty of rest and sleep. (During the colds season, gargle night and morning with Vicks Voroatone Antiseptic, especially designed for safe daily use to aid in defense against infection which may enter through the mouth.)

2. To Help PREVENT Many Colds



VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

At the first warning nasal irritation, sniffle or sneeze, use Vicks Va-tro-nol—just a few drops up each nostril. Va-tro-nol is especially designed for the nose and upper throat—where most colds start. Used in time, Va-tro-nol helps to prevent many colds—and to throw off head colds in the early stages.

3. To Help END a Cold Sooner



VICKS VAPORUB

If a cold has developed, or strikes without warning, rub throat and chest at bedtime with Vicks VapoRub. VapoRub acts two ways at once: (1) By stimulation through the skin, like a poultice or plaster. (2) By inhalation of its penetrating medicated vapors, direct to inflamed air-passages. Through the night, this combined vapor-poultice action loosens phlegm, soothes irritation, helps break congestion.

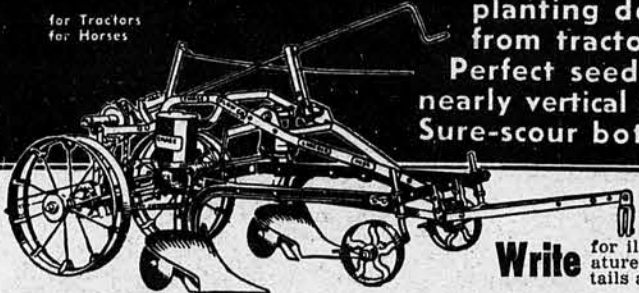
These three steps form the basis of Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds—a practical home guide to fewer and shorter colds. Developed by Vicks Chemists and Medical Consultants; tested in extensive clinics by practicing physicians; further proved in everyday home use by millions. Full description of the Plan in each Vicks package—or write for details of Plan and trial samples of Vicks Colds-Control Aids. Address: Vicks, 210 Milton St., Greensboro, N. C.

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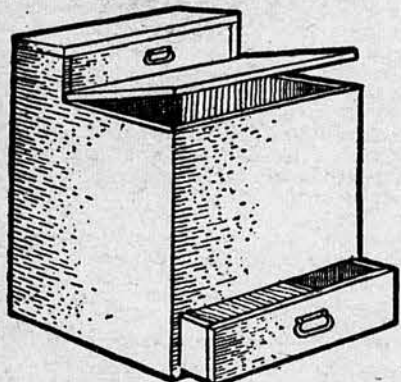
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Ideas That May Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

A Drawer in the Woodbox

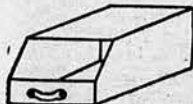
MANY homes still use wood for heating and cooking, and the latter work necessitates a woodbox. But if we clean the average woodbox it must be upended and dumped—a job the men usually neglect and one the women dislike. In this picture is shown a method of cleaning the woodbox



merely by putting a drawer in the bottom. Note there also is a drawer at the top where stove tools may be kept. We suspect every woman who cooks with wood would enjoy the task more with a woodbox like this one.—J. L. D.

Handy "Kink" for the Shop

ONE of the joys of working in a farm shop is the convenience of getting tools and having a place for everything. Many an hour has been lost by hunting all over the farm, as well as digging thru boxes of junk for suitable bolts and nuts. The abundance of old varnish or lubricating oil cans makes it easy to keep bolts, nuts and small parts separated. The illustration shows how. And a number of these, placed side by side on a shelf gives you what you want quickly, if you have it on the place at all. The manner of cutting the drawer also lets one look into it without taking it from the shelf.—R. V. A.



Ladder Good as New

A BROKEN rung on a ladder may be repaired by using two hardwood blocks 6 inches long, 2 inches wide and 3/8-inch thick. Bore a hole the size of the rung in each block, also four small holes for attaching blocks to side rails of the ladder. Nail blocks with 8-penny nails. The ladder will be safe repaired this way.—R. W.

Trough for Chickens

TAKE an old car tire and saw it in two parts, the way the tread runs. Either half makes a fine trough. It is large enough to hold water for quite a flock of chickens, yet shallow enough so baby chicks can't drown. It is light

to handle, easily sterilized and can be left outside in the coldest weather without danger of freezing or bursting.—Mrs. H. H.

Rubbing Pole for Hogs

A STRONG fork is set in the ground, then a pole 4 or 5 inches in diameter placed in the fork. The other end of this pole rests on the ground. The end on the ground is held in place by driving a stake at its end. Then the stake is nailed to the pole.

The lower part of the pole is wrapped with burlap sacks which have been dipped in oil. On this pole the hogs can rub their sides, stomach or back. As a result the lice are killed.—D. O. H.

Grindstone Waterer

NAIL part of an old automobile tire to the frame of your grindstone under the stone. Fill the tire with water. As the stone moves around it goes thru the water. The operator can keep on grinding without stopping to pour water on the stone.—C. B. F.

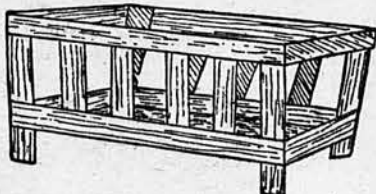
Easier Job of Butchering

WITH the time now at hand for home butchering, we are reminded that the job can be an easy one or a hard one. We have done it both ways, but no more. Here's how we swing our hogs: A 6-inch bolt is run thru two 2 by 4's within a few inches of the tops of the scantlings. A stout pole is attached to the roof of a shed or the side of any building, and the other end placed on this crossed truss. It is the work of a minute to get it up or take it down and will hold almost any size hog. Much time may be saved if the hog is securely suspended. A small block and tackle does the lifting and eliminates any breaking of backs.—E. H.



Roughage Feeder for Sheep

THIS feeder box for feeding hay or other roughage to sheep can be made of scrap lumber. The corner pieces may be made of scantlings and the remainder from inch material. The



bottom is solid which prevents the hay from falling thru and saves the leaves which fall off. Any boy handy with tools can make a feeder like this in a short time. It also will be found convenient in feeding calves.—S. R. M.

Smoke Meat With Wood or Salt

DAVID MACKINTOSH

BACON pieces should be kept in the brine for 2 days for each pound of weight. In other words, an 8-pound side would be allowed to cure 16 days. Hams are allowed to remain in cure a minimum of 3 days for each pound in the piece, or 30 days for a 10-pound ham.

Upon removing from the brine, all pieces are soaked for 15 to 30 minutes in 70-degree water, and the surfaces are thoroly scrubbed to remove the greasy scum that forms there during cure, as well as to remove excess salt from the outsides of the pieces. After drying they may be stored for use in this form, but it is much better to smoke all hams and bacon. Smoking helps preserve the meat and adds to the flavor. It dries the meat and gives it a creosote coating which acts as a sort of seal.

Hard woods only are used for this purpose as soft woods impart a dark color to the meat, while pine and other resinous woods never should be used

because of the harsh, disagreeable flavor they give. Hickory or maple always are recommended as best, altho corn cobs are a good substitute but sometimes burn too quickly. Juniper, beech, holly, or apple all are good woods for smoking meat.

One of the most recent substitutes for smoking is known as smoked salt. Some of these have been tried under all conditions and are found to be good substitutes. The smoked salt is used in place of common salt. The difference is that when the meat is removed from the cure it already is smoked and no further processing is necessary.

For smoking meat, hang the pieces 6 feet or more above the fire and be sure there is proper ventilation to permit circulation of the smoke. After curing and smoking, meat will keep for a long time, but it is advisable to use the bacon within 6 months. Otherwise they will become strong and rancid. Hams and shoulders will keep much longer.

NEW

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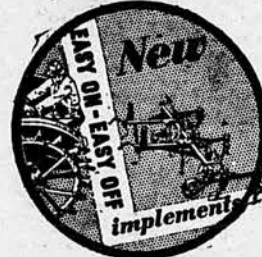
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Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

Washing Woolens

MARY E. ROBINSON

SOAP bark is excellent for dark woolens which might streak or fade with ordinary soap. It may be bought cheaply at any drug store. Make a solution by boiling 1 cup soap bark—this is about 3 ounces—and 2 quarts of water for 20 minutes. Cool and strain it and mix with water as if it were an ordinary soap solution. One rinse water will be sufficient and the wool material will be left very soft.

When washing woolens with soap the following rules should be observed:

1. Never use strong soap, nor apply soap directly to the garment. Soap should be used in solution.
2. All waters should be lukewarm. Sudden changes in temperature cause shrinkage.
3. If water is hard, or the clothing is badly soiled, the garments should be shaken or brushed free from dust and first soaked 10 or 15 minutes in water to which borax or ammonia has been added in the proportion of 1 tablespoon for each gallon of water.
4. One garment should be washed at a time by drawing it thru the hands and washing up and down in the water. Rubbing should be avoided if possible since this weakens the fibers.
5. Rinse free of soap in several waters, the temperature of which is constant. Wring thru a loosely set wringer.
6. Hang in a warm place, but not near a fire as heat will cause shrinkage. Shape when drying by pulling and stretching.

The following soap solution may be used for washing soiled woolens and delicate colors: $\frac{1}{2}$ pound mild or neutral soap, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound borax, 3 quarts water. Use enough of the soap solution in the wash water to make a good suds.

How I'd Like to Go Back

TOWN WOMAN

ALL of our farm work was hard and monotonous, but I didn't mind any of it so much as I did the milking, the separating, and the care of the separator. It took hours of my busy mornings; it took all of my evenings. Many is the time I could scarcely see what I was doing because tears were blurring my eyes, and the little kerosene lamp was clear over on the dining-table—one drop of water on the hot chimney would have shattered it.

The more I thought about it, the sorer I became for myself—for all of us. I begged my husband to sell the farm and move to town. Town! That fascinating place where women have leisure and pretty clothes. Finally I battered down his resistance. He is the plodding, quiet kind who gives in rather than make an issue of anything.

Town may be a fascinating place for townfolk, but for farmers, well . . .

Our money melted away. My husband has work only now and then. We haven't received county aid yet, but it's not because we haven't needed it. It's that pride makes us prefer hunger. Why, there's times when we'd give anything for a bucket of the blue, separated milk I used to pour in the pig trough.

And just to show how one's ideas can change, my concept of a fascinating life now, is a dozen cows to milk—night and morning—and a separator to use and wash.

Jelly Cake Frosting

MRS. PAUL M. ROBY

NOTHING is more delicious than a good cake and every housewife prides herself on making at least one kind with a lightness and texture her neighbors envy. But finding an interesting and unusual icing is a problem. Next time the problem confronts you, go to your jelly closet for inspiration. With any tart jelly as a base you can make an excellent frosting. One half a cup of jelly, a dash of salt and an unbeaten egg white are the requirements. Place the jelly in a bowl and set it over hot water. Add the egg white and salt and beat with a rotary egg beater until the mixture is stiff enough to stand in peaks. Spread on the cake. Garnish with bits of clear jelly. It's better than the best jelly roll you ever tasted.

4-H Club Girls Know Good Style

JANE ALDEN



Left to right, Irene Kracht, Aurelia, Ia., national champion in Class I for wash dress; Mary G. Yeager, Terre Haute, Ind., national champion in Class III for "best dress;" Clarabeth Zehring, Germantown, O., national champion in Class II for dress or suit for school, also winner of grand national championship; Carol V. Clark, Cohoes, N. Y., national champion in Class IV for informal party dress. Jane Alden presenting prizes for Chicago Mail Order Company, sponsor of the contest which was a feature of the 14th National Club Congress.

TODAY the farmer's daughter wants style in clothes and knows how to buy it or make it! This was demonstrated during the National 4-H Club Style Revue held in Chicago last month. State style revue winners from 41 states modeled their homemade creations before a huge audience of 4-H Club delegates, their leaders, interested friends of 4-H and the press.

Kansas' Prize Winner

You would have been proud of the smart style displayed by these rural girls if you had been there. And, of course, you would have had an extra "hurrah" for Eleanor Acker, Kansas state winner, who had done a truly admirable job on a blousy sleeved best dress in dark brown. Accessories, including a flaring off-the-face hat, were in a matching brown. A heavy gold clip at the neckline and a matching belt buckle made smartly simple style touches. Eleanor made it extra hard for us judges to arrive at a decision in the best dress group.

Little Miss Iowa, winner in the wash dress group, dimpled merrily as she stepped up for her award. Her jacket dress was in navy blue linen with matching hose and shoes. She wore white crocheted gloves, carried a crocheted bag in white and navy and wore a navy and white Breton sailor.

Indiana's winner wore a gold dotted brown crepe best dress. A high standing collar had gold braid banding which ran neatly down the front of the bodice adding a smartly tailored touch. Intricate tucks at yokeline and down the front of the skirt gave the dress smart lines.

Frocks and Accessories

New York's party frock girl was as whimsically charming as her "Nancy Hanks prom dress." The quaint puffed sleeves, high round collar and flaring ruffled skirt were lovely. She carried a nosegay of real posies in a frilled paper lace holder with knotted ribbon streamers. She confided that she had found her silver brocade slippers in the attic. They had belonged to an elderly aunt who had laid them away affectionately in layers of tissue paper.

Somehow these lovely old slippers just fitted the quaint charm of Miss New York's dress . . . and fortunately they fit her feet, as well.

The grand champion, Clarabeth Zehring, from Ohio, had made a dark brown sheer crepe tailored frock with high turnover collar, long sleeves and with pleats in the slimly fitted skirt. A brown leather belt with gold twisted buckle at the front gave a note of distinction to the outfit. With the frock she wore a little longer than finger-tip length plaid swagger coat in soft shades of beige, brown and orange. Sports hat, beige gloves and other accessories in brown completed a smartly simple ensemble. The tailoring was excellent. In fact the whole revue inspired in me a great respect and enthusiasm for rural girls' growing style consciousness. When I see the fine work these 4-H Club girls do, I sometimes wonder how they can fulfill their motto to "Make the Best Better."

And Now We Go Wooden

MRS. H. L. NEBERGAL *

INTO this age of metal kitchen equipment is creeping back into its rightful place the use of wooden utensils. And it is a move in the right direction. There is no limit to the things which may be made of wood, and many of them are beautiful as well as practical. Wooden chopping bowls are excellent to use in chopping the ingredients for fruit cakes, mince meat, and even parsley for sauces. In the preparation of food, you will find many uses for a wooden chopping bowl.

A famous chef declares that salads always should be blended and mixed in a wooden bowl. And never in the life of a salad bowl should it be washed with soap and water—always rinse it with hot water and dry it carefully. In time it will take on an aging color that is somewhat like the age coloring of meescham. The wooden bowl will add an inviting color note to the freshness of your salad, one of the things "good cooks" strive for.

Along with the bowls come the long-handled wooden beating and mixing

spoons. They are light to use, and fit into the palm of the hand for beating. Use them for cakes and other batters; they give a velvetyness that is not to be denied. If they do not have big enough holes or slits in them "friend husband" will be glad to make the holes larger or the slits wider. He knows that means better food, and is his way of helping "friend wife."

No end of wooden boards can be made for the cutting of breads and cakes. Wooden planks for making meats—which are so good, cooked that way! These are made of oak and kept for that purpose alone. Wooden plates for serving meals are light to use and beautiful, too.

When it is too cold to work out-of-doors have the men of the household cut out wooden buttons and other fancy gadgets for your dresses. They are the smartest of trimmings and when hand-crafted take on a glory all their own. Don't we all love things hand made? Especially do they have a lure when made by those who hold a "big place" in our lives.

"Good Times" Notebook

MRS. CLEVE BUTLER

DID you ever try keeping a "Good Times" notebook? When you go anywhere and enjoy the program or entertainment, make a few notes about it; what refreshments were served, the games or other amusements, the color schemes, or anything especially new. Cut out articles from magazines which have unusual ideas, too, and if someone tells you about a good party, jot that down. The next time you entertain or you are on the entertainment committee of a club you will be able to take a little here and a little there and the result will be a pleasant entertainment and refreshments that are different.

Vegetables—and Bread

ESSIE M. HEYLE

VEGETABLE sandwiches are welcome as a change by the child who has had too steady a diet of meat, egg or cheese sandwiches in his school lunch. Virtually any vegetable except corn or potatoes can be used for sandwiches, either alone or combined with nuts, cheese, bacon or eggs. Many well-cooked and seasoned vegetables are delicious merely mashed and served between well-buttered bread, while others seem to require salad dressing, catsup or other seasoning.

Sandwich fillings are like salads in that there are few rules for combinations and they can be made from what one has on hand. Often delicious ones are achieved as a result of inspiration and experimentation. The following combinations are only suggestive. To add still further to variety in the lunch, use rye, graham, or whole wheat bread in place of white bread for these combinations:

- Finely chopped raw carrots with raisins. Cooked beets and chili sauce.
- Cooked spinach with scrambled egg.
- Cooked spinach with hard cooked egg and salad dressing.
- Cooked spinach with bacon.
- Chopped raw cabbage with drained pineapple and salad dressing.
- Chopped cabbage, green pepper and salad dressing.
- Water cress, nuts or cottage cheese, and salad dressing.
- Washed tender drained asparagus. Salad dressing may be added but asparagus alone makes a delicious sandwich.
- Chopped celery with mayonnaise.
- Chopped celery, chopped egg and green tomato pickle.
- Equal parts of chopped celery and drained shredded pineapple with mayonnaise.
- Ground green pepper, onion, celery or cabbage with mayonnaise. Radishes or pimiento are good additions.
- Baked beans mashed and moistened with tomato sauce.
- Boiled lima beans, mashed with chopped pickle.
- Sliced radishes and mayonnaise.
- Cucumber and onion.
- Cucumber, mayonnaise and a little salmon or tuna fish. Green pepper or pickle are good additions.
- Tomato, cottage cheese and lettuce.
- Tomato, crisp bacon, lettuce.
- Tomato, horse radish, salad dressing, lettuce.
- Lettuce, nuts and salad dressing.
- Chopped string beans alone or with ham, chili sauce, or salad dressing.

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WIBW

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We've had a lot of requests to print the "blind tenor's" photo, and here it is. Edmund Denny is a staff member of WIBW and is featured in his own program every week-day morning from 7:30 to 7:45. He is also a part of the Dinner Hour programs and the Kansas Roundup. His fan mail is larger than any other individual performer on the station, which attests to his popularity.

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RURAL HEALTH

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CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M.D.

*I wish you health, I wish you wealth,
I wish you goodly store;
I wish you Heaven after death,
What can I wish you more?*

I DO NOT vouch for this quotation, but it is my recollection of a popular New Year's wish of some 40 years back. As a physician I will go no further than the first four words and "what can I wish you more?" But I'm not wishing you the kind of health that just allows one to be up and about. A person needs something better than the mere ability to drag around. He needs vigor, pep, efficiency. He must be able to anticipate the crises of life and meet them effectively. Instead of just "keeping going"

he must have pep enough to love to go. The way of a winning fight is to "step into it." Far too many middle-aged men and women are having nothing better than the kind of health that lets them "keep going."

"Positive Health" is a good slogan. It is much better than a lot of fears about what germs may do to you. See that your schools teach children how to stand and sit erect, to play outdoors in all weathers when properly dressed, to do their reading and writing in such a way as to make good use of the light without injury to eyes, to sleep 8 to 11 hours every night in fresh air, to eat the kind of food that will both build the tissues and cleanse the waste, to drink plenty of fresh water and milk and very little else. These things will make for health much more than warning against germs. I am not skeptical about the malignancy of disease germs. I know just what they will do and what they won't do. But I don't use them to teach health.

Grown-ups, too, can have much more positive health than most of us enjoy. But we must plan our eating, sleeping, work and play better. Are you satisfied with the health you had in 1935. If not, perhaps something can be done about it. Drugs may help. Cod liver oil combined with sunshine has turned many an enemy, skinny person into a healthful human being. Substituting foods that make an alkaline ash, such as green leafy vegetables, soy or lima beans, baked potatoes and citrus fruit for a portion of the fats and proteins with which your diet has been top-heavy, has cured many a dyspeptic. Take this good wish for health seriously, and see whether you can do something about it.

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.

Better Tend to This

I have a fissure which bothers me very much and makes me very nervous. I also have dizziness. Could that be a result?—S. R. J.

IT IS possible the fissure—I suppose it is of the anus—is responsible for the trouble. It should be corrected anyway, for it is sure to do harm. Select a good doctor to treat the fissure and he will test your blood pressure and try to dispose of your dizziness at the same time.

Temperature Is Below Normal

What does it indicate when my temperature runs below normal; between 95.4 to 98.6 most of the time? Is there danger and is it necessary to consult a physician? Mrs. T.

TEMPERATURES taken by mouth vary for many reasons. For one thing the patient may have been taking food shortly before using the thermometer, which is likely to increase the temperature. Another consideration is that temperatures taken in early morning by mouth usually are 1 degree lower than those taken in the evening. The reliable method of taking temperatures is by rectum. I would not pay much attention to a sub-normal temperature taken by mouth unless it

were accompanied by serious symptoms of illness.

One Kidney Does the Work

Is it possible for a woman to live long after one kidney has been removed? What should she eat?—K. B.

REMOVAL of one kidney does not seem to have much effect. The operation has been performed many times, especially for tuberculous kidney. If the remaining kidney is sound, the patient seems to live along very well. Eat a moderate, careful diet of ordinary foods.

Slip Molds the Figure

BROTHER AND SISTER SUITS



1621—Flattering dress designed along lines which will appeal particularly to the woman with mature figure. The softly falling collar detracts from bodice breadth. It cuts in one with the vestee, which makes it simple to sew. The sleeves, slim at the shoulders, widen gracefully toward the wrists. The narrow front gore slenderizes the skirt. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 3/4 yard of 39-inch contrasting.

1623—This slip molds the figure. There is a shadow hem at the front. You can run it up on the sewing machine in less time than it would take to shop for a real-honest-to-goodness fitting slip. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards of 39-inch material.

1618—Sister and brother costumes. Sister's dress is maize cotton broadcloth with brown collar and trim. Brother's trousers are brown cotton broadcloth. The cunning maize blouse of similar styling to sister's dress, uses the brown for its trim. Wool jersey is also lovely for these easy-to-make costumes. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yards of 35-inch material with 1/2 yard of 35-inch contrasting for girl's dress with 1 yard of 39-inch dark material with 3/4 yard of 35-inch light material for the boy's suit. Pattern includes both models in the same size.

Patterns 15 cents. Our new Fall and Winter Fashion Book filled with hundreds of the latest styles 10 cents. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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Bandeau—Cupped and Shaped. Lace-trimmed front; lace-edge trim around top. Hook-and-eye back-closing.
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Our Biggest Job for This Year

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

THERE is so much to be done in 1936, one scarcely knows where to start. The year probably will grow old with too few of the really worthwhile things accomplished, but there are some things we must get done. As always, if we do our best, there are none who can call us slackers. On our farms, probably there is no greater job than taking care of the soil, which after all is just like money in a good bank. If we take from it without a return, we sometime must expect to reach the end. Then there are better roads to be made that will lead from farm to market. Many of the year's jobs are individual, others must be undertaken by townships, counties, the state and even the nation.

Altho just entering the winter season, a new seeding time is not so far away for Southeast Kansas. If the weather is favorable, there always is an itch for oats seeding shortly after the 20th of next month. This is one crop we produced above normal last year, so seed is plentiful, the price reasonable and the quality good. Seed for most other farm crops is not in such good condition. Even corn, ordinarily never difficult to obtain, is going to be scarce this time. Germination must be watched as never before this far south in the Corn Belt, for most of our corn was late in maturing and is unfit for seed. But, worse than all, is the seed situation of the sorghums and kafirs. Where enough good seed is to come from, no one knows.

A few prosecutions of those who sold almost anything for "Atlas sorgo" should help make it safer to buy seed and obtain the variety specified. Kansas has a pure seed law built to protect the purchaser. No question but much violation took place last year that was not prosecuted. In fact I know of much that came into this section under one name but germinated as something else in the field. However, it was not so elsewhere, as there were several convictions under the pure seed law within the state, most of them dealing with the sale of so-called "Atlas sorgo." So possibly the seller will be a little more sure of the spectacles he wears when labeling seed bags in the future. Regardless of varieties, however, getting seed that actually will grow is going to be one of the big problems of the early new year.

Perhaps inability to obtain just the seed desired of some row crops may induce more to try seeding a few more acres to legumes—alfalfa, Sweet clover or soybeans. For the land's sake, it would be a blessing in disguise if inability to get enough seed of the sorghums or kafirs to plant all would

result in doubling the acreage of all three of these legumes. Seed of Sweet clover should be reasonable this spring, since some was left in the field unthreshed last year because seed dealers were offering so little the growers did not go to the expense of a harvest. At that, however, the growers can count a profit, for the greatest value in growing Sweet clover is in its benefit to the soil. In some sections of the country this is recognized more than in others. A few years ago, while visiting a section of Nebraska that was considered of low grain growing value in pioneer days, I found good corn growing after the soil had been given over to Sweet clover for 3 or 4 years. Those folks say Sweet clover helped remake their soil and fill their cribs with corn.

A bordering township has tackled the problem of building good farm-to-market roads in a most enthusiastic and economical way. Having no gravel in the township, but an outcropping of limestone at several points, the idea of hauling the rock onto the highways, then crushing and spreading for a road surface, was started on a 2-mile stretch. From this it already has spread many miles. Men and teams now are at work over a wide area in the township, getting rocks piled along the highway, awaiting the crusher. The rocks are piled 2 wagon loads in a pile, each load estimated to be 1 1/4 yards, the piles are placed 44 feet apart. This makes 120 piles to the mile, or an estimate of 300 yards, enough to keep the traffic of the average township road out of the mud and always provide solid wheeling.

Crushing rock, I am informed, costs the township 80 cents a pile, or \$96 a mile. Services of two men go with the crusher at this price, but in addition 5 other men are kept busy "feeding the brute." As soon as a mile of piles has been crushed, 3 or 4 days, the rock is bladed into the center of the highway in a strip about 12 feet wide, but not all is moved at once. Adding more now and then makes a smoother road.

And so the work of the new year starts. Certainly there is much to be done, and the spirit of the American people is that it shall be done. Each year, if we will but honestly and fairly weigh the accomplishments of the last 12 months, we will have on the list much that shows improvement. It may not be in dollars and cents, but the pocketbook is not the only measure to be used in this world. I have seen so much development in Kansas in the last 40 years that I have one deaf ear for the fellow who never can tell of the good improvements that have appeared along the way.

Who Will Pay for Building Our Soil?

PROBABLY the most important series of farm meetings held in Kansas in recent years are the 15 farm planning conferences held by the Kansas extension service and the AAA this winter. Four of the districts have met. Others will gather in January. C. R. Jaccard and Frank Blecha, district agents, have presented the program to the farmer groups. "Farmers have this chance to formulate their own plans for a long time farm planning conference. It is a big chance for farmers to plan their own business," said Mr. Jaccard. Farm census records show individual sections of the U. S. are responsible for big increases in certain farm crops.

Ask for Farmers' Ideas

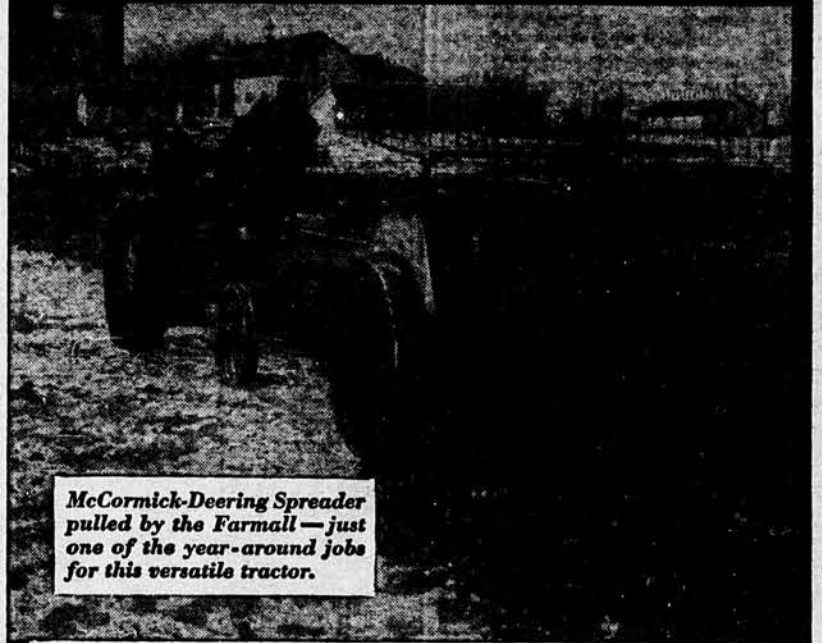
The information desired for this planning considers the farmers' opinion on probable trends of different crops and livestock under ideal soil management. To provide a basis for comparison with these trends, farmers and town men from the various counties making up each district, are being asked to give their views on the probable trends under the AAA, also with no control whatever. Thus far the groups believe farmers will sharply increase their acreage of corn, wheat and

hogs without the AAA, but that the Kaw Valley potato acreage would be less without the spud plan, because farmers would not be willing to attempt a normal acreage again. They would put their fertile potato land to other crops, such as corn and wheat.

Know What Is Needed

The striking thing about answers given to the question is that farmers realize we need more soil-holding crops. Pasture, woodlots, hay crops, even soil holding small grain crops are considered important in soil conservation. They think we need fewer chickens with better care and feeding, and in some sections they consider the dairy cow population too heavy. More sheep are desired in many cases, with the majority in favor of less corn, but better soil building methods. Farmers ask one mighty pertinent question in their frank discussion of such problems: "How can we put more land in pasture, graze it lightly, raise more soil building crops, cut down some classes of livestock, and still pay interest on our investment?" They admit it is the thing they need to do, but they must meet overhead costs first. What will the answer be? Who will pay for building and holding our farming soil?

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EVERY manure pile can be converted into profits that will be realized at harvest time. Spread over your land with a McCormick-Deering All-Steel Spreader, it will build up soil fertility which means better and more abundant crops. It isn't a hard job to get the manure onto the land with a McCormick-Deering. The large-capacity box is low, to make loading easy. When you get into the fields the beaters tear the manure apart and shred it, and the widespread spiral throws it out evenly on the ground. Five spreading speeds are provided on the McCormick-Deering to spread the amount you want. The all-steel, rust-resisting, non-warping box is built for years of service.

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Capper's De Luxe Trip to Old Mexico Feb. 9-21

Troubles a Bucket Calf Faces

L. J. BLACKWELL

ANY young calf backed into a corner of the barn, a man or boy astraddle his neck, and a nose full of milk may think he's having a hard time and that a calf's life, in addition to being real and earnest, likewise is full of vicissitudes.

But learning to drink isn't the greatest hazard, or the greatest trial of a bucket calf's existence. Usually irregular feeding, varying amounts of feed and often a lack of grain all conspire to make learning to drink a mere little lunch-time frolic.

It is possible in handling bucket calves, to bring them thru from birth to weaning time without a single case of scouring. I state this from personal experience, having done it—once. Yet in other seasons I have had fairly good success and sufficient success to know that, so far as dairy calves are concerned, I would rather raise a half dozen on the bucket than handle one that was allowed to suck.

Change to Skimmilk Gradually

Dairy calves now on hand and those to come soon will not fare badly at the hands of an indifferent caretaker if the amount of milk is closely regulated, if the temperature always is the same, and if the change from whole to skimmilk is made gradually. During cold weather it is not difficult to keep the feed buckets clean and sanitary, and trouble from ear sucking can be avoided by putting the youngsters in stanchions at feeding time and leaving them there for a while.

But when the warm days start arriving, and flies happen along to add to their other nuisances, I have found that feed buckets must be given almost the same care as the milk pails.

Fall and winter calves will be eating grain well by spring, and altho a grain mixture usually is advised, I have had them do mighty well on plain shelled corn, or better, with shelled corn and some oats. However, one college of agriculture suggests a more elaborate ration, composed of 300 pounds cracked corn, 300 pounds crushed oats, 100 pounds wheat bran and 100 pounds linseed oilmeal. You can let the calf lick his own salt or add 1 per cent salt to his ration. In addition to plenty of good hay, a calf when ready to wean, will be eating from 4 to 5 pounds of grain a day, and if a fall calf will be ready to continue growing right off when pasture is ready. As to hay, I never have seen calves go after anything better than the Korean lespedeza I provided for mine one winter.

As to the bull calves from average farm milk cows, prices during the last 2 years have been too good to consider knocking them in the head at birth. Also, veal tastes too fine. But in mine,

as in nearly every herd, we have short-teated heifers and we put two bull calves on each to let them fatten and with hopes that perhaps they may stretch the teats. Then by carefully avoiding flying hoofs as we milk her while her cracked teats heal, and after the calves are vealed, we come thru to the point of having sold two good veals and our cow is not too much spoiled to milk well for the remainder of her lactation period.

And in the meanwhile, we know the bucket calves will, before next summer is over, have caught up with any other heifer calves that got their feed in a natural manner.

No Sale for Poor Butter

CREAM improvement has taken hold in Kansas. It doesn't require elaborate equipment to turn out grade 1 cream, said C. E. Dodge, Kansas Dairy Commissioner. He suggests to at least use a small-top pail for milking, strain the milk thru a cotton filter, keep the cream cool when necessary—in short, just be clean. In Marion and Lyons, check-ups by Mr. Dodge recently showed that only 2 per cent of the cream coming to stations was grade 2. The reason they could tell is that 18 counties in South Central Kansas are buying cream on a price differential, paying 3 cents more for grade 1 than 2. Recently a creamery in Winfield shipped a carload of 92-score butter to the New York market. It was the highest scoring carload sent out up to date. Butter manufacturers tell Mr. Dodge it is getting difficult to sell low score butter. Most of the butter scores 90 now.

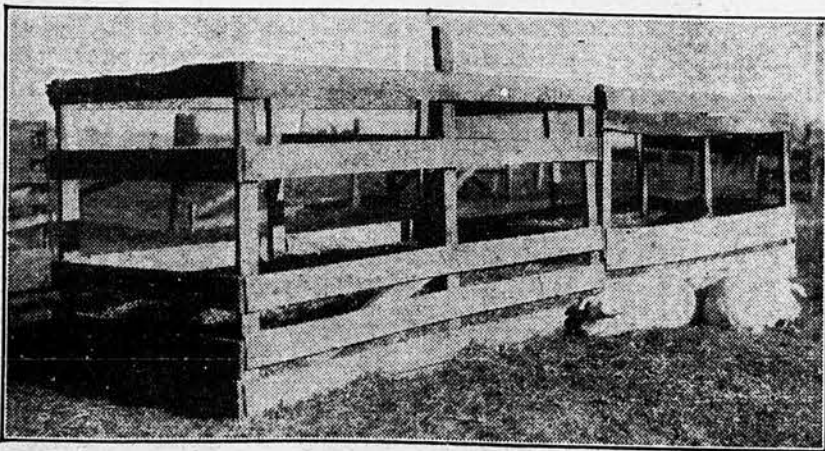
Reason Herd Is Best

IT IS INTERESTING to note," said Abram Thut, cow tester in south central Kansas, "that the high herd in our association is the best-fed herd; also the largest—43 mixed cows. This herd has the highest return for each cow, \$13.29; an average feed cost of \$5 and a return above feed cost of \$8.29 for each cow. This is a strong argument for better cows and better feeds." The herd belongs to John Vanderhoff, near Wichita.

Check on Five Heifers

A GOOD purebred sire is needed in any dairy herd, whether the milkers are purebred or grade. The true breeding worth of a dairy sire is best shown by the production and type of his daughters, and at least 5—better 10—daughters are necessary to estimate his transmitting ability. A proved sire removes guesswork in breeding.

These Handy Racks Prevent Hay Waste



MOVABLE hay racks are some of the handiest equipment. Photo above shows how they are made, 10 feet long, 5 feet wide and with boards on the sides spaced suitably for the class of stock to be fed. With the lower boards on the sides and ends spaced properly, the second board from the bottom may be moved higher for feeding hay to sheep, or again lowered in feeding hay to cattle. Four such racks, grouped to form a square, make

it possible to place a fairly large load of hay in the center space, which is enough for several days feeding, and eliminates use of a team every day. The bottoms consist of inch boards placed on 2 by 4 runners, and a team easily moves the racks to lots or fields. These racks also may be placed entirely around a hay stack or on just one side of the stack, which eliminates hauling hay on all days when stock can be fed in the open.



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For the producer who is not certain whether or not his present method of separating is getting all the butterfat, we suggest a Free Trial of a new

PAYMENTS AS LITTLE AS \$1.00 a Week

Remember it doesn't cost a cent to try a De Laval Separator, and if you want to keep it you can buy on such liberal terms that it will pay for itself from additional earnings.

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Is Deep Plowing Harmful?

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

IN A RECENT Kansas Farmer, I read again where it is advised to plow deep, every third year only. One meets even so-called experienced farmers, who will urge shallow plowing, especially for wheat. I should like the scientific explanation why deep plowing is detrimental.

An Italian scientist is raising 131 bushels of wheat to the acre? Of course, Mr. Strampelli has developed a new variety of wheat, but it is reported he plows 15 to 18 inches deep. It is also related that this is in a country of hot blistering winds from Tripoli to Sahara desert. I have also read that the most successful sugar cane growers in Hawaiian Islands, Cuba and our own South, frequently plow 18 inches deep to insure the best results. One would naturally ask, what is the object of doing this, and why is it so beneficial for Strampelli's 131-bushel production in a hot wind climate?

I have invariably noticed that any and all crops, even all kinds of weeds, stood the drouth much longer and made a much more rapid growth, where the ground was deep and well tilled. I will grant however, that at times the ground a little deeper down, gets hard and dry, especially where it never has been worked that deep, so in such cases, if plowed dry, it will plow up large chunks. If plowed for wheat and done a little late and not sufficient rain has fallen to soak and dissolve these clods, the shallower plowed ground, where surface has been well pulverized, may beat it. However, where ground is in proper condition to work up well as deep as plowed, my opinion and experience has been the deeper you work it, the longer it will hold moisture and also drain much better, and this as well for wheat as any other crop. I have tried it on gardens, orchards, corn and anything else, always with the same results. The drier and wetter the year, the more it will show the benefit. Here however, is the only drawback to wheat in a very wet season, it may grow very rank and thick and lodge or catch rust quicker and this is what the Italian scientist overcomes with his stiff rust-resisting variety. However, this difficulty is not encountered in corn or most other kind of crops.—J. J. Decker, Harvey Co.

Why Not Eggs by the Pound?

THERE is an old saying that necessity is the mother of invention. That being true, it is high time for poultry producers to invent a new system for marketing our eggs, rather than going on with the iniquitous grading system that we and the consumer are victimized under at present.

I never gave it serious thought until I began marketing pullet eggs this fall. Of course, the first eggs are small and one should not expect top prices. But when the dealers said the price would be 6 cents less a dozen than the current price for large eggs, it was time to sit up and take notice. And now after weeks of laying and the eggs weighing almost up to standard, I still am penalized 6 cents a dozen.

Now let's do a little figuring on a pound basis. We find just because it takes 9 of our eggs to weigh a pound, we receive about 4 cents less a pound than the person who markets eggs that weigh 8 to the pound. Is that just? A pound of eggs is a pound of eggs, regardless of how many it takes, and should be bought at the same price. We wonder whether the consumer gets the advantage of the difference in price.

So fellow poultrymen, why not demand that eggs be bought and sold by the pound, the only fair way to producer and consumer?—E. W. Stoke, Atchison Co.

We Must Outlaw War

SENATOR CAPPER'S attitude on war and the neutrality act is highly commendable, and I believe is sincerely appreciated by the people of the Central West.

However, I would like to comment briefly on a few of the points in your questionnaire ballot. No. 1—While most of us would vote "yes" by all means stay out of foreign wars, yet

we know that time and circumstance could bring about a situation where such a policy, if unalterable, might actually be dangerous to our well-being.

No. 2—Most of us believe that a vote of the people would be an effective deterrent to aggressive warfare, but in case of defensive action the necessary delay in getting the question before the public might greatly endanger our position. Especially will this be true in the future when strokes are dealt swiftly and deadly from the sky.

With these slight exceptions, I endorse your efforts to give an enduring peace. If we are to maintain our present intellectual, industrial and political position among nations, we must outlaw war.—E. G. Brown, Pawnee Co.

Strange Cattle Ruin Herds

IN REVIEWING several copies of "Kansas Farmer" I have again read the excellent article, "A Strange Cow Ruined My Herd." Here is a story that should be repeated every year. In three paragraphs are expressed the ideas which research workers, county agents and veterinarians have been trying to impress on the owners of herds of healthy livestock. "Take care in bringing animals into the herd lest disease also be introduced."

A beautiful cow, of unknown history, was bought at what appeared to be a bargain price. But she was infected with Bang's disease, and a herd that was the result of years of selective breeding became infected. The disease herd was sacrificed, the premises disinfected with a lye solution and a clean herd was purchased. With these precautions, the efficiency of the new herd was maintained.

The introduction of mature animals is to be avoided where possible, as un-bred heifers are much less likely to bring disease into the herd. If mature cows are to be bought, then by all means they should be from a herd that has had a minimum of breeding troubles and should be blood tested by a veterinarian. Even then, it is not entirely safe to add cows or heifers that are with calf, as pregnant animals occasionally do not give a positive blood test, even if they have the disease and may abort.

Constant attention must be given to sanitation. Maternity stalls must be provided and used, and disinfection carefully carried out. High test lye is the most reliable and economical disinfectant. The Wisconsin Experiment Station reported: "It was found that a 1/150 solution of high-grade household lye in either hot or cold water acted as an efficient disinfectant when applied liberally to the floors, stanchions and walls of stables. A solution of this strength is easily prepared by dissolving one 13-ounce can of lye in 15 gallons of water. Surfaces heavily coated with foreign material of any kind must be scraped and then thoroly scrubbed with the lye solution. A coarse spray from either a hand or power sprayer gave satisfactory results when thus applied. Lye at 10 cents a can makes a disinfectant solution costing only 2/3 cent a gallon.—Ernest C. McCulloch, D. V. M.

Weather Did Part of It

THE consumer begins to holler; will the farmer be next? Lots of people are giving the AAA more credit than even its most enthusiastic supporters ever dreamed of. The fact, however, is that AAA would have accomplished less than a 10 per cent reduction had crops been normal. The rest of the reduction we might just as well blame on the weatherman where it belongs.

In the case of hogs, the reduction would have reached even a more severe stage without the AAA. In the early days when corn failed, they used to knock the pigs in the head the day they were born, in order to save what little grain was on hand. They were not mortgaged in those days.

In sections where the drouth hit early in 1933, and no surplus grain existed, the liquidation of sows was virtually completed when the Government program began. I know of one county where contract signers claimed only 67 Government sows, and that

with an average production for 1932-1933 of more than 20,000 head of hogs.

The more fortunate the section, liquidation was speeded up considerably not only by the buying of sows and pigs but also by the corn loan, which made corn prices prohibitive somewhat earlier. This saved us a supply of corn for 1934 and 1935 at a more moderate figure and held down importation of corn to a minimum. The statement is not far-fetched, that the supply of hogs is greater in 1935 and the first half of 1936 than if things had been left to take their natural course. Many contract signers are using AAA money to get back into hog business in order to comply with the 25 per cent requirement.

With farm prices reaching parity or nearly so, what reaction can be expected by the producer? After all is said, the fact remains that the farmer likes the AAA about as well as he likes to milk his cows. It is a necessity. When prosperity comes, he turns some of his cows dry. But what will he do with the "acre-cows" the AAA turned dry? With better prices and easier credit it will be tempting to expand. The contract signer who has a small base will drop out, others may do likewise. The Supreme Court may do the job expediently.

But no matter what happens we are going to adjust our agricultural production. We may do it with the AAA, some other voluntary program or then by the old process of wearing out the producer with unprofitable prices, accompanied by misery, bankruptcy and elimination. This process would shift marginal land into grass and change types of farming in other sections. It might be slow and it would be accompanied with all the economical turmoil of survival of the fittest.

The fact is that this world is able to produce for all the needs and luxuries anyone could hope for. Does it seem possible that we could manage an economic balance, whereby we could avoid the wasteful prosperity of the high and misery of the low of the cycle?—Henry Abt, Barber Co.

Grew White Millet Crop

SOME fine white millet was raised by Frank Musil, Brewster, last summer. It is called White Wonder and has a small seed, large head, and the forage apparently is of fine quality.

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When the first egg was hatched, the chick was released into a cool atmosphere where it ate, drank and exercised. When it became cold, it ran to the hen and was warmed quickly. That is the principle of electric brooding. The room is left cool and the air moist and well ventilated with all of the heat held under a well insulated hover.

Experience has shown that electric brooders produce stronger, healthier chicks, which means profit in the poultry business.



Our Biggest Acreage of Wheat

KANSAS wheat seeding this year is estimated at 14,103,000 acres, the largest seeded area in our history. The report by the state board of agriculture, stated this is an increase of 8 per cent over 1934. The biggest year before was 1929. The increased wheat seeding was marked in eastern Kansas, altho total acreage there still is below the 1918 seeding. All areas of the state seeded more than in 1934. Announcement of the big wheat acreage was followed by immediate attacks from enemies of the AAA, who charged this was definite proof of its failure. These were countered by sponsors of the wheat program who said the seeded acreage was intended to be increased. Herman Praeger, Clafin, chairman of the Kansas AAA grain board, said the acreage was about as they had planned, and the percentage of wheat land under control was the same as last year, or 90 per cent. Growing conditions in general during December were perfect in Kansas.

Kansas Farmer crop reporters say:

Barber—Wheat in good condition for winter. Livestock doing fine. Hens not laying well but eggs declining in price. Trucks hauling hay in from Cowley county. Farmers busy sawing wood and topping feed. Fine weather for early winter has saved lots of feed. Butterfat, 31c; eggs, 21c; corn, 80c; oats, 40c.—Albert Felton.

Brown—Much corn to husk and big demand for hogs to eat soft corn. Many getting fuel from the timber. Cream, 33c; eggs, 17c; corn, 15c to 50c cwt., some selling by the bushel.—E. E. Taylor.

Cowley—Plenty of moisture has put wheat up to nice grazing. Community sales still running strong, from \$5,000 to \$8,000 a week. Potatoes selling much cheaper lately, \$1.25 to \$1.50 cwt.; heavy hens, 13c; turkeys, 18c; geese, 5c; wheat, 95c; corn, 70c; oats, 25c; cream, 28c to 31c.—K. D. Olin.

Douglas—Snow and cold keeps farmers busy giving extra attention to livestock. Radios and reading material much enjoyed, particularly by shut-ins, and in the evenings by many farm families. For some reason there is a noticeable decrease in the number of hunters. Nuts quite cheap, black walnuts and hickory nuts 75 cents a bushel.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Geary—Stock looking and doing fine. Plenty of feed. Large numbers of cattle being bought and fed, or carried over. Looks as if the county will have about an average number of cattle by grass time. Still quite a demand for stock cattle, also stock hogs.—L. J. Hoover.

Greenwood—Some farm sales, cattle and hogs are selling well, community sales draw large crowds. Lots of heaves being butchered. Ground still wet for binders.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—Not much grazing for stock because of slow growth of wheat. Most livestock doing well and brings fair prices. Wheat, 97c; corn, 66c; oats, 26c; kafir, 70c; barley, 45c; cream, 35c; eggs, 18c to 26c; heavy hens, 15c; light hens, 14c; springs, 15c; potatoes, 80c to \$1 a bu.; apples, 75c to \$1.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Corn husking almost finished, many fields better than expected. Some threshing still to be done. More fall lambs than usual. Much hog cholera, some entire herds have died.—J. B. Schenck.

Kiowa—Eighteen hundred head of sheep recently were shipped to Kansas City market. Wheat rather short but looks good. Hens aren't doing much but eggs are not very high. Poultry, 5c to 14c; turkeys, 10c to 19c; ducks and geese, 4c; butterfat, 28c to 31c; eggs, 17c; wheat, \$1.04; maize, 28c to 55c a bu.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Lincoln—Wheat, altho small, looks fine. Kafir drying out and some threshing going on, yields as a rule not large. Wheatland milo is combined. Feed quite plentiful, but little demand. We could use a little more livestock.—R. W. Greene.

Leavenworth—Many turkeys, geese and ducks raised this year, and most of them have been marketed. Chicken flocks small due to scarcity of feed; eggs scarce, too. Fields still wet and little ground plowed. Wheat made so little growth, and fields so wet, we do not have the pasture expected. Seed corn will be scarce.—Mrs. Ray Long-acre.

Logan—Livestock doing as well as could be expected with such poor feed. No farm sales. Eggs, 25c; cream, 33c.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—Winter weather hard on stock not well fed and housed. Much feed not harvested. Fields too wet to cut with implements.—E. R. Griffith.

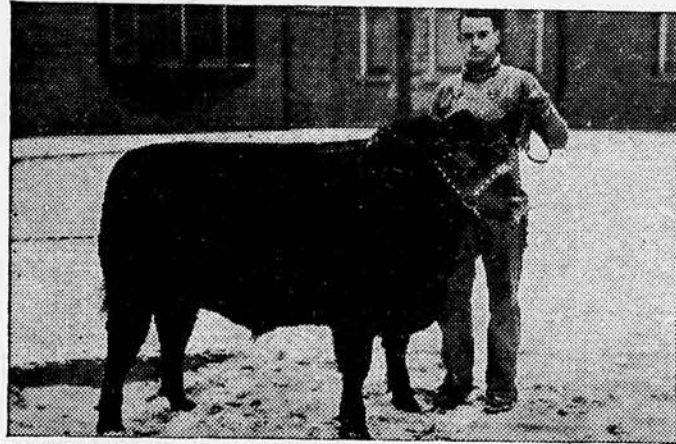
Marshall—Corn all husked and millet all threshed. Farmers busy cutting wood. Numerous public sales. Lots of crushed rock being put on roads, there are 150 men working at the Beattie stone quarry getting rock to re-surface highway No. 36. Eggs, 19c; cream, 32c; wheat, 98c; corn, 45c cwt.; millet, 50c.—J. D. Stosiz.

Ness—Some moisture in the ground. Wheat not growing but looks very good. Stock doing well as we have a good quality of feed. Cattle and hogs selling at good prices at community sales. Horses selling for high prices.—James McHill.

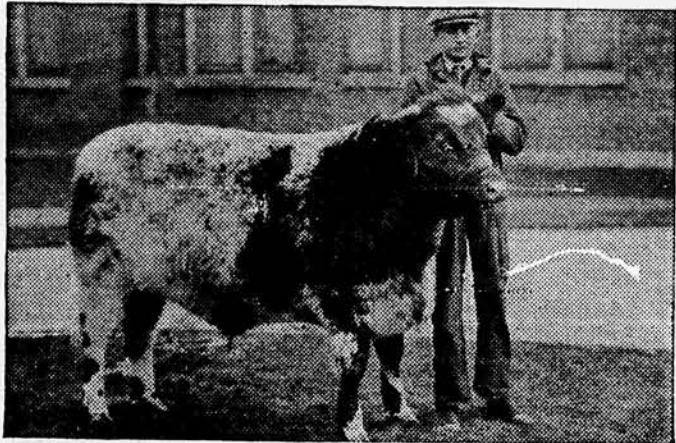
Phillips—Farmers now able to stack their feed. Stock generally in good condition. Trade exceptionally good for holidays. Several schools gave plate suppers and programs, good crowds attending. Eggs took quite a fall in price and are only 17c, but scarce, too. Cream, 32c; bran, \$1; shorts, \$1.25; flour, \$1.90; barley, 60c.—Mrs. Calfee.

Wyandotte—Wet weather retarded corn husking a great deal. Some pretty good corn harvested while the late planting was very soft and poor. Little plowing done because of wet ground. Some butchering. Much wood being cut, also some being sawed into lumber. Milk cows selling well compared to milk prices. Very few stock pigs and almost impossible to find any for sale. Most farmers will have to buy potatoes before spring.—Warren Scott.

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● This is Cleo E. Yoder, of Wellman, Iowa, and his 1935 International Grand Champion steer. Cleo, 19-year-old 4-H Club boy, carried off the purple in a steer class said by many judges to be one of the best ever seen at the International Livestock Exposition. Cleo conditioned his 1065-pound Angus on Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.



● And here is another youngster whose steer went to the top in competition with the best of them at the recent International. This is Vincent Baker, of Edmund, Wisconsin, and his Shorthorn steer that was champion in the 4-H Club contest and then went on to be judged Grand Champion Shorthorn steer. This steer also was conditioned on Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

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Soybeans Can Go Farther West

(Continued from Page 3)

on slopes. Deal Six, Douglas county agent, reports considerable soybeans used in dairy rations. Results have been good.

In Cherokee county, farmers have found the Virginia variety adapted to thin, light soils. Beans are raised primarily for hay, and are popular because they will grow on soil too acid for alfalfa or clover, and chinch bugs don't bother them. These are 2 points worth remembering. Robert Patterson said Cherokee county farmers like to grind partly-matured soybean hay for roughage. The leaves fall off if they get too ripe. Farmers there cut the beans one afternoon and put them in the barn the next evening, using salt and lime, which Patterson said is "the only real way to cure beans."

Linn county farmers grow soybeans mostly for hay, but in the Cadmus neighborhood they combine them. Laredo is the profitable seed variety. Some men who have successfully grown and combined Laredos there are Lee Burnett, John Teagarden and Ray Teagarden. One of the oldest growers of beans is J. M. Jackson, LaCygne. In Anderson county, small grain after soybeans makes great yields. Last summer Jacob Kress had wheat on soybean land which made 31½ bushels to the acre and tested 60.

Now for those who are pioneering in beans farther west. Cloud county had 15 farmers who planted them in 1935. August Larson got 16 bushels of the A. K. variety to the acre, on upland soil, without any artificial protection from rabbits, unless his boys took a few evening shots at them with their guns. These beans stayed green when everything else was turning brown at the edges. Another, Leo Paulsen, gathered 15 bushels of beans to the acre

on ordinary corn land. Out in Gove county, A. Yale has raised soybeans several years. L. E. Willoughby, extension crops man, who recommends soybeans "as far west as Salina," said Mr. Yale's beans were looking fine on an August day in 1935.

Summer, Cowley and Greenwood counties had accepted soybeans as a necessary and dependable crop as early as 1933, said F. L. Timmons, Kansas State College. "Hazards are greater in East Central Kansas, but production is nearly as successful as in extreme Eastern Kansas." Beans won't compete with a well-established stand of alfalfa for making hay, but being an annual makes them come in handy.

In 1933, Charles Daenzer, Lyons farmer, planted 30 acres of soybeans on sandy land on his "miracle" farm. The rabbits ate at the beans around the edges, but the yield was 20 bushels to the acre anyway. He had seeded beans the year before, too. Blowing sand and drouth injured the stands the last 2 years. Mr. Daenzer sows his soybeans, putting 45 pounds to the acre. This amount is necessary to choke out weeds if the beans are sowed. Moisture will be a limiting factor with this heavy seeding most places in Central Kansas. Mrs. Daenzer said they preferred soybean hay to alfalfa for cow feed, as the beans in the hay added to its value. Mr. Daenzer doesn't think rabbits are a limiting factor with beans on his farm, but he said they usually would kill the plants around the edges of the field. This is bad for small plots.

Kansas Farmer will print numerous timely soybean articles as planting and growing season comes along. Watch for this practical information from men who have grown soybeans.

"All I Ask Is Your Silence"

HONEYMOON WIFE

By AGNES LOUISE PROVOST
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THIS was interesting. Derek, the sunny and good humored, in a boiling rage!

"Now see here, Mr. Craig, I came up here to explain. I can fix everything up," Crawford said. "You can't explain anything to me, or fix it either. If you'd had the sense of a rabbit it needn't have happened at all."

"My gorry, Mr. Craig, he had a gun! You don't know them folks. If you'll only let me tell you—" "I know all I want to. I've washed my hands of the whole crowd, all of them, and you can go back and tell them that if you want to. Now get out! If you weren't twice my age and a cowardly pulp, I'd thrash you!"

There was a scrambling sound of heavy feet. Whether Derek had made a threatening move or not, Crawford was hastening toward the door. Jackson was there, opening it for someone else, and the hurrying Justice nearly collided with a young Negro boy who carried a letter.

"A pulp, am I? Catch me tryin' to do any favors for him again. Let him take what's comin'!" muttered Crawford angrily.

He wedged himself into his seat, and the fivver groaned into action and rattled frantically down the drive. De Mara looked after the retreating Crawford. Then he strolled back again, genial and airy, thru the French window.

"Hello, Derek, up at last? I've been hanging around waiting for you."

Derek stood in the middle of the room, flushed and still defiant in bearing.

"Oh . . . hello, de Mara."

THERE was a letter in his hand. Evidently it had just been handed to him, for it was not yet opened. He looked down at it, caught sight of the handwriting on the envelope and suddenly tore it in half, in four, and flung the pieces in a basket by the desk. De Mara laughed.

"Is that the way you treat your bills? I wish I dared."

"That one is paid—in full." The voice was reckless and hard. "Glad you came, de Mara. See here, is that bid to join Mellish's party still open?"

"A bid to you is always open, laddie."

"Then come on."

"What about the famous will? I thought you still had some time to serve on this year's sentence?"

"To h— with the will! I'm sick of mooning around this place. I want to get away and whoop it up with some real friends."

"Good for you! A day or so won't matter, and what the old trustee doesn't know won't hurt him any. If you rush we can just catch them."

He heard Derek going up the stairs, two at a time. The door was partly open and he closed it softly and went over to the basket by the desk.

A letter torn into four pieces is not difficult to put together again. De Mara fitted the strips quickly, with a wary eye on the door. The message was brief and in a man's hand.

Say nothing and be surprised at nothing. I have found a way.

PETER.

Derek in a rage could move swiftly. When Miss Craig returned from her errands in Fairfield, ten minutes later, the Daimler was already several miles on its way.

IT WAS no easy task that Peter had set for himself. It was not merely a matter of arranging his own affairs for a long absence. There were loose threads of evidence to be tied together or snipped off, a bizarre situation to be accounted for and made as plausible as might be, inquiring friends to be eluded or explained to, and a secluded place found where Derek's discarded wife might be sheltered for a time and taught to face a critical and exacting world.

Above all, there were dangerous tongues to be warned or cajoled into silence. Jim Tait could be trusted. The difficulty lay with the Justice and Anse Culver, and the balance swung delicately with Anse. It would take all the diplomacy that Peter Craig could muster to tell that man of fierce pride and primitive code that his sister's reluctant husband had deserted her in less than an hour after their marriage. A very few strides would take Anse back to his old rife and the beginning of a long trail that would end only in Derek's death or Anse's, probably both. Anse must be held back. And the Justice of the Peace was no negligible item.

Peter was detained in getting off. One thing and another came up, claiming attention, while precious

The strangest of honeymoons has started. Peter is willing to sacrifice his time and money, perhaps his reputation, to give a badly humiliated and heart-broken girl a decent chance in life. You will glory in his high ideals, and in the courage Mavis shows. Then you will wonder what might have happened if Derek had controlled his rage and self-pity, and had listened to what Justice Crawford had to say by way of "fixing everything up." Start this interesting story now and enjoy the most unusual adventure two folks anywhere could possibly have.

minutes flew. When at last he went to his waiting car, another was just coming in the drive, a fivver that wheezed and rattled, with a large, loosely fleshed man at the wheel.

"Are you Mr. Peter Craig?"

"Yes."

"My name's Crawford. I've got something to tell you—about that cousin of yours."

"He has told me already. Come in, Mr. Crawford. You are just the man I wanted to see."

Crawford came in. Something of truculence vanished from his manner at his reception. A Negro servant took his hat, and he followed Peter Craig to a pleasant room where they would not be disturbed. The door closed after them.

What they had to say must have been of considerable interest, for the door was closed for a long time. When it opened again, Crawford had regained his equanimity, so rudely disturbed during his call at Bellaire, and his florid face had the look of mild shrewdness which usually characterized it.

"Well, it's all right if you say so, Mr. Craig. I've no call to object. But remember, if there's any trouble, I'll testify."

"Thanks, but I'm sure it won't be necessary. I've started this and I'm going to see it thru. Goodbye."

He watched Crawford out of the drive and went over to his own car. An ironic smile played over his face as he stood there. Perhaps it was for his own lost liberty, perhaps for the grotesque absurdity of the whole affair, perhaps at the thought of Derek, lucky Derek, who always got what he wanted and never had to pay the bill. Then he slid into his seat with a wry smile.

For better or worse, he was a married man.

AN HOUR later he stood in front of the Culver farmhouse and talked with its master, while a hovering Ceely peeped from the door and tried vainly to hear them. It had been a stiff fight. Anse's rage had leaped swiftly, all the more terrible because it showed itself only in blazing eyes and slowly gripping fists. From rage he had passed to suspicion, to watchful hostility, to a slow and dogged incredulity. But still he listened, to a man who spoke his mind and was not afraid of him.

"You have your own atonement to make," said Peter Craig. "What have you done to her? You acted in anger, not in justice, and you have shamed her before her own people and before his. You owe her this."

He went on, in his level voice. Anse listened with moody eyes on his visitor's face, searching for the least sign that this Craig was lying to him. A long pause came.

"You've no call to do it," said Anse slowly. "Tell her she can come back if she wants to."

"I am glad to have her stay. I want her to have her chance. All I ask is your silence."

"No word of what's happened will come out of this house. I'll see to that. But if harm comes to her I'll kill you both—you and the other one."

The deep voice was ominous.

"If the harm you mean comes to her," said Peter Craig, "I should deserve to be killed. Goodbye."

They shook hands. It was a strange pact, stranger than the watching Ceely knew, stranger than Mavis knew, to be kept in grim silence by both of them, no matter what came.

Within another hour the car waited again by Peter's door. Derek's wife stood beside it. She was pale, and the hand that Peter took was startlingly cold.

"Brace up," he whispered, and helped her in.

They were off together, a married man without a wife, and a little downcast bride with tightly closed lips and haunted eyes, whose husband was even

moved mechanically, by the side of this strange man that she must call her husband. He was the only real thing in a world of unrealities, quietly attentive and yet remote, remembering nice little courtesies but mercifully impersonal in every glance and movement. When he spoke he was friendly and kind; when he smiled his face warmed pleasantly, but for the most part he drove in preoccupied silence.

They traveled rapidly, always going north. Shortly after noon they stopped at a hotel for lunch, and she found that she was hungry, and looked around the room with quickening interest. People were coming and going in a calm, leisured way.

They were well dressed, but different from those she had seen at the place of bright lights and music where Derek had taken her . . . was it only last night? She shivered at the memory, a lovely dream trampled in the mire. The blur of misery came on again, blotting out everything else, only to recede again like thinning mist.

From the other side of the table Peter watched her.

COFFEE came and he lit a cigarette, but he asked her permission first, and she gave it shyly, and watched him with sober eyes because it reminded her so much of

Derek to see him sitting there, smoking and talking to her across a little table.

"I have an errand to do as soon as we finish lunch, but it won't take long. And then I'll come back for you and we'll try to get a gown or two and some fixings before we start on. You'll need something right away, and as soon as we reach New York we'll complete the job. We'll have an orgy of shopping."

"Oh, but I won't need so many things!" She opened big eyes at him, startled at such extravagance.

"Oh yes, you will, lots and lots. Besides, Aunt Anne is joining us, you know, and she would insist if I didn't. She loves to buy fluffy things, and she'll know all the right shops. . . . Now shall we go?" She looked a little scared at the mention of Aunt Anne, but made no comment. They went out together, and he left her for a while, snugly tucked away in a secluded spot with a lap full of magazines and the crowding medley of her own thoughts.

He was gone for half an hour, and when he came back he sent a quick glance around. They were alone, but there were loitering groups who could see them.

"Suppose we go in there," he suggested.

He indicated a small writing room, for the moment deserted. She went in with him and watched with questioning eyes as he took a tiny white package from his pocket and began to unwrap it.

"This is something you must have before we reach our next stop. I'm sorry I couldn't select it with more care, but the shops here are pretty good and I'll have it engraved later."

A little glittering circlet lay in his palm.

She drew back from it as if it had been a coiled serpent, and her startled eyes flashed up to him, and down again at the little symbol which was to bind her to Peter Craig.

"Oh! . . . Must I?"

HE CAUGHT the quiver in her face and knew where the hurt lay. The wrong man was giving her that ring, and asking her to wear it for him. "Just for appearances. It would never do not to have one. May I put it on?"

Mutely she held out her hand, and Peter held it lightly and slipped the circlet on. For a second or two he looked at it curiously, and then back at her. A slight color had come into her face, and she was looking down at the hand with the wedding ring on it. Her mouth drooped pensively—a fascinating little mouth, if the child but knew it.

It occurred to Peter that when a man put a ring like that on a girl's hand it would be rather nice to kiss her. It was a bleak little ceremony for both of them.

That night, in a strange, high-ceiled room, she fell asleep in her chair, the profound slumber of utter exhaustion of body and mind. She drifted out on a soft, dark tide, away from Peter Craig, away from the sharp-eyed little old lady who had joined them there, on and on, until she dreamed that Derek came and carried her in his arms thru vague spaces, and laid her down in slumberous darkness, whispering "Poor kid," with his breath against her hair.

The strangest of honeymoons went on. Somewhere,

What Has Happened So Far

Accident brought Derek Craig and the Hill Road girl, Mavis Culver, together. Anse Culver ordered Derek not to see his sister again. But there were secret meetings. Derek's stay at Bellaire is enforced by Old Peter Craig's will; also he must not marry until he is twenty-eight, or cousin Peter gets the estate. Returning late one night from a stolen trip to the city, Derek and Mavis are surprised by Anse, who forces them to marry. Derek accuses cousin Peter of plotting his ruin and leaves Mavis at Peter's house. The neighborhood gossip, Monty Bates, unexpectedly drops in and to prevent him spreading scandal, Peter introduces Mavis as his wife. Aunt Anne Craig's help is enlisted to carry out Peter's plan of a honeymoon trip—Mavis posing as his wife. Meanwhile Justice Crawford calls on Derek to explain something.

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Walsh HARNESS

despite all facts to the contrary, that little ring gave Peter an amusingly possessive feeling. There was something quaintly interesting about the whole situation, as it gathered headway and began to swing along of its own momentum. The zest of adventure quickened it. The child was going to have her chance, the best that Peter's money could buy or Aunt Anne's worldly wisdom impart. . . . Peter still thought of her as a child.

There was much to be done in those first days, filled to the brim with new sights and sounds—for one of them at least—and the business of transforming a half wild little nobody from the Hill Road into the outer semblance of a happy bride with a full fledged trousseau and all its accessories, from wardrobe trunks and smart hand luggage to engraved stationery and visiting cards, and exquisite toilet things that were all her own.

Always Looking for Another

There were other things besides the breath-taking shops—theaters, a dream of beauty, long rides, more hotels, tea at the oddest time of day, delightful childish treats wedged in between gown fittings, and always that funny little ceremony each morning, when she sat dutifully beside Peter on a sofa, quite close to his fuzzy sleeve, and looked over the morning paper with him, because Mrs. Peter D. Craig must know what was going on in the world.

Thru it all—a lifetime crowded into a week—Mavis learned to smile naturally again, even to laugh, to be shyly friendly with Peter Craig, and to lose her first awe of the terrible old lady whose prickly tongue guarded so soft a heart. But always, thru strange streets and in gayly beautiful places, her eyes wandered. They followed the endless stream of motors, especially the rakish sport cars; they watched each new arrival wherever Peter took her, and always came back again, defeated. For she knew that Derek's stay at Bellaire must be nearly ended, if not quite, and that he kept rooms somewhere in this busy city. Hope struggled to live within her.

Peter Again Shields Derek

It was not until she stood with Peter and watched the last trunk carried out as they were starting on the next stage of their journey that she asked the question which Peter knew had been trembling unsaid for days.

"Mr. Peter—"
"Who?" he warned.
"I mean, Peter." It was the first time she had addressed him by name since that first morning, and she colored slightly.

"I like that better. What is it, Mavis?"

"Have you heard from Derek?" she asked hurriedly.

"Not yet, dear."
The little word came out unconsciously. He had not heard from Derek, either in thanks or in protest, much less in contrition, and he knew that the probable reason was that Derek was shirking the unpleasant task of writing until his self-esteem was restored.

"He probably doesn't know my address here. I'll write him."

"Oh no, don't! Please don't!" It was vehement and imploring. She looked away, as if a little ashamed of her outbreak.

"I don't want him to write to me or see me," she said slowly, "unless he does it of his own accord. Please don't ask him to."

An angry little twinge twisted thru Peter Craig. It could not be jealousy; that was ridiculous. But it left him surprised and annoyed.

"Just as you wish," he said briefly. "Can you be ready to start in five minutes? We mustn't miss that train."

Derek awoke with a viciously aching head and a vaguely bitter sense that a pleasant world had gone wrong. Where was he? Oh yes, on Jim Mellish's yacht. He remembered coming on board with de Mara and the crowd yesterday . . . it must have been yesterday. They had made a wild night of it. There had been a roulette wheel somewhere. He remembered it now. And his bank balance was overdrawn. He was broke. Cleaned out.

His Money Was Gone

He sat up glumly and held his throbbing head in his hands. Self-pity surged over him, and a helpless fury at his humiliation. Broke! Down at the heels and poor. He would have to hunt for a job somewhere, perhaps in the office of some charitable friend with whom he could no longer afford to associate. In a few days the whole ridiculous story would be out, and he would be a laughing stock among his own friends. It probably was out already.

He swore under his breath and started to get up, and as he did so someone beat a friendly rataplan on his door. It opened without further ceremony and his host walked in.

"Hello there, it's time you were up! Everybody's on deck but you, and de Mara and I have been ashore and back again."

Surprising News for Derek

"I just woke up," Derek muttered ungraciously. He got to his feet slowly and sent a glance of covert suspicion at the rosy and dapper Mellish. As he did so, he became aware that de Mara had followed his host and was leaning idly against the door frame, regarding him with an air of amiable interest.

"We met some friends of yours on shore," Mellish was continuing. "The Pelhams, with old Denny Bryce in tow. They're all excited over some news from down your way. They asked a whole lot of questions when they heard you were on board."

Derek's hand shook; his throat was dry. So Denny had heard it already! His grandfather's trustee, rigid and precise, who held the destinies of the Craig estate in his thin, meticulous hands.

"Well?" he asked curtly.
"No offense, old man. I just wanted to tip you off. It seems that Mrs. Pel got a letter from an old neighbor, Monty Somebody, telling her that your cousin Peter had walked off and got married without a peep to anybody. It seems to have knocked 'em silly."
(To Be Continued)

He Knows What Happened

RECORD keeping is a habit with John Burk, Rawlins county, who has complete figures on his farming business since 1909. He has used the Kansas farm account book since it was first distributed by the extension service several years ago. In 1934, Rawlins county farmers used more than 250 Kansas farm account books.

You May Enter Pasture Contest

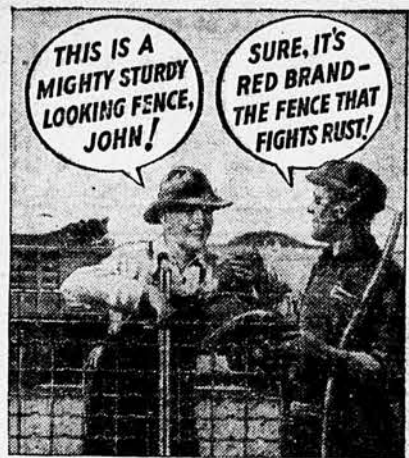
DO YOU wish to have a part in rebuilding the grazing lands of Kansas? If so, fill in this blank and send it to Pasture Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. We will send complete rules concerning the pasture

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Pasture Contest Editor,
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Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me rules and entry blanks for the Pasture Rotation Contest being sponsored by Kansas Farmer, for farmers in Central and Western Kansas.

Name Address
County



LASTS YEARS LONGER
Because it stubbornly fights rust!

Life-sapping parasites . . . deadly plagues . . . hog cholera. Diseases are costly. So are fires, storms, droughts. Yet rust is still more costly. It's always at work.

Red Brand Fence is doubly protected from rust. It leads in fighting surface rust with a Galvannealed (heat treated) zinc coating MUCH THICKER than ordinary galvanized fence wire. Leads in fighting deep rust, too. Its real copper bearing steel lasts at least TWICE as long as steel without copper. Hinge joint or stiff stay.

"Know Your Soil" FREE! New booklet tells how farmers "grow" their own humus and nitrogen, speed up bacterial action in soil, increase yields. Interesting! Authoritative! Illustrated! Write for copy, free; also Red Brand Fence Catalog.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
211 Industrial St., Peoria, Illinois



WHEN LIFE BEGINS

A new life will begin when you discard the old washboard and use a modern power washer.

You will be freed forever of hard work on washday when you insist that the motor be a Briggs & Stratton. These motors start instantly, are easy to operate, absolutely dependable and endorsed by over a half million farm women . . . See your washer dealer now.



BRIGGS & STRATTON
EASY STARTING 4 CYCLE DEPENDABLE
GASOLINE MOTORS
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

Lowest Prices in Years
It will pay you to look into the famous "WESTERN" line of saddles before buying. Illustrated catalogue free.
THE WESTERN SADDLE MFG. CO.
Dept. KF, 1651 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

For Bad Cough, Mix This Better Remedy, at Home

Needs No Cooking! Big Saving!

You'll be pleasantly surprised when you make up this home mixture and try it for a distressing cough. It's no trouble to mix, and costs but a trifle, yet it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water for a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist, put it into a pint bottle, and fill up with your sugar syrup. The pint thus made gives you four times as much cough remedy for your money, yet it is far more effective than ready-made medicine. Keeps perfectly and tastes fine. This splendid remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It soothes the irritated membranes, loosens the phlegm, and helps clear air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Pinex is a compound of Norway Pine, in concentrated form, famous for its effect in stopping coughs quickly. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

AGENTS WANTED

MAN WANTED BY OLD ESTABLISHED company with large line, spices, extracts, foods. Our free gift opens every door for you. You sell where others cannot. The Lange Co., Box 28, De Pere, Wis.

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

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED: SALESMEN TO SELL FARM TRACTOR tires. Write Kansas Farmer, Box 100.

WANT TO BUY

WANTED SOUTH AMERICAN POP CORN. The Barteldes Seed Company, Lawrence, Kan.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

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

BUTCHER KNIVES

HANDMADE BUTCHER KNIVES, OF HIGHEST grade steel. Each blade \$1.00. Money back guarantee. Henry Cordrey, Cambridge, Ill.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

\$25.00-\$200 DAY AUCTIONEERING. Catalog free. American Auction College, Austin, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

Send Us Wool

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

Litchfield Woolen Co.
308 Marshall Ave. Litchfield, Minn.

LAND-ARKANSAS

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

LAND-COLORADO

IRRIGATED FARM, 32 ACRES; EXCELLENT soil; perpetual water right, non-assessable. Good improvements. Equipped for retail dairy. Located 1 mile from town of 6000 population. Terms, James L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

8000 ACRE STOCK RANCH, 3,640 DEEDED well improved, well watered, \$20,000, good farms. J. F. Huggins, Kit Carson, Colo.

LAND-FLORIDA

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

LAND-KANSAS

240 ACRES, IMPROVED, 100 ACRES CREEK bottom, alfalfa, corn land. Some timber. County highway. \$7,200.00. Terms, Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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

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

DAIRY FARM—6 MILES OUT, GOOD IMPROVEMENTS, 1/4 plow land; \$25 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE: IMPROVED FARM NEAR DIGHTON, Lock Box 25, Amy, Kan.

LAND-NEBRASKA

FOR RANCHES IN THE HAY VALLEY OF Nebraska, write Norfolk National Land Company, Norfolk, Nebr.

LAND-OKLAHOMA

FARMS AND RANCHES, \$3 PER ACRE AND up; terms, A. W. Meur, Durant, Okla.

LAND-MISCELLANEOUS

100 ACRE BLACK LOAM FARM, WITH 4 cows, team, sow, 50 poultry, farming tools; 70 acres in cultivation, spring watered pasture, nice orchard; farm house with well, barn with 32 tie-ups, silo, stable, big poultry house, other buildings on all weather road; \$2650, part cash. Free monthly catalog. United Farm Agency, KF-428 E. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

AUCTIONEERS

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

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

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

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

WINDCHARGER RADIO

SAVE UP TO 1/2 USUAL PRICE



Operates From FREE WIND POWER

Keeps battery charged—no "B" or "C" batteries—uses a light wind—gales won't over-charge. Gives pleasure of care-free, full strength radio reception that will amaze you—without power lines—city performance for the country home. Foreign as well as American reception. Electric lighting, too.

Test 30 Days At Our Risk

Write for no-risk trial plan, illustrated descriptive folder—also get offer of one FREE to the first user-dealer in each locality. Be first—write quick—a 1c postcard will do.

POWERFUL WIND CHARGERS

User-Dealer—Agents Wanted

We pay liberal commissions to one person in each locality to own, operate and take orders for this amazing radio and wind charger. Make real money with new plan. Write quick.

\$7.50 UP

PARKER-McCRORY MFG. CO.
A-520—4035 Troost, Kansas City, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire Gilts

40 head—choice—well grown Registered Gilts. Bred for March and April farrowing.

QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARMS
St. Marys, Kan.

Whiteway Hampshires Shipped on Approval

Extra quality spring boars and gilts. The kind that please, for quick sale.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Choice Poland China Gilts

State fair, World's fair bloodlines. Bred for March farrow, to Parkway, second Nebraska State fair, fourth National. Litter mate to first, both shows. Priced reasonably.

GEO. GAMMELL, COUNCIL GROVE, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

30 Gilts Bred for March

Bred to suit 10 Big Herd boars. Not equalled in America. 30 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, easy feeding medium type Durocs. Top boars, all ages. Literature, photos. Shipped on approval, immunized, pedigreed. Come or write me.

W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Bred Gilts

Smooth, short legged, growthy. Big litters, oldest established here.

HENRY MURK, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BOARS AND GILTS FOR SALE

December farrowed, choice breeding. Priced reasonable. V. J. Headings, Jr., Rural Route 1, Hutchinson, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle

Jan. 15—Collins-Sewell-Bechtelheimer, Sabetha, Kan.

Feb. 19—J. A. Engle, Talmage, Kan., Dickinson county.

Shorthorn Cattle

Jan. 30—Earl Matthews & Son, Wichita, Kan.

March 17—W. G. Buffington & Son, Geuda Springs, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

Jan. 22—E. G. Hartner, Clay Center, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

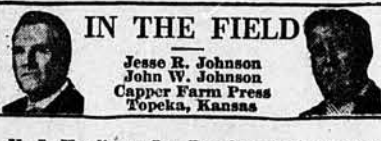
Feb. 27—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.

March 17—W. G. Buffington & Son, Geuda Springs, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Feb. 5—J. F. Bell, Newton, Kan.

Feb. 8—Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Kan.



IN THE FIELD

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

V. J. Headings, Jr., Rural route 1, Hutchinson, Kan., offers for sale purebred Berkshire December boars and gilts for sale. Write him for prices.

Chas. Absheir, Liberty, Kan., breeds Brown Swiss cattle and is starting his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer offering choice Brown Swiss heifers.

C. L. Day, Colony, Kan., offers for sale in this issue of Kansas Farmer, a eighteen months old Belgian stallion. Write him for further description and price.

Jess Whitson, Benton, Kan., is advertising a registered Percheron stallion, dapple gray, weighing 2000 pounds, in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This stallion is 6 years old.

Wm. Wiese, Haven, Kan., is advertising Red Polled bulls in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They are strong yearlings and ready for service. They are extra good herd bull material and this is your opportunity if you are looking for a Red Polled bull.

In Connection with My General Farm Sale
I Am Selling Half of My Herd of

Registered Polled and Horned Dual Purpose Shorthorn Cattle

The sale will be held at the farm, 7 1/2 miles southwest of
Clay Center, Kan., Wednesday, Jan. 22
The cattle will be sold starting at 1 p. m.

Farm sale and sale of these choice cattle is made because I am moving to a new location. The offering of Shorthorns consists of eight bulls, ranging in age from three to 15 months old; five mature cows, heavy in calf to the service of Oakwood Cymal and three yearling heifers. Seven of the bulls and two of the heifers were sired by Royal Monarch, the good breeding son of the international grand champion, Shadybrook Monarch X1520434. The other bull is a three months old son of Oakwood Cymal X1782428 and out of a Royal Monarch dam. The cows are all of good beef type and capable of giving from 30 to 40 pounds of milk per day. Flossie Avilla, a foundation cow of this herd, has an official private record of 5087 pounds of milk and 347 pounds of fat. Two of the bulls are grandsons of this cow and one of the heifers is a great granddaughter.

This herd is federal accredited and every animal in the herd has just passed a clean test for Bang's disease. For the sale catalog address at once

E. G. HARTNER, Owner, CLAY CENTER, KAN.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Auct.; Paul Hammel, Clerk; Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

COMPLETE DISPERSAL

46 PURE BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

40 FEMALES—6 BULLS

FRESH COWS, HEAVY SPRINGERS AND HEIFERS

Sale under cover at farm 6 1/2 miles South and 1 mile West of Fairview, Brown County—only 1/2 mile off gravel road.

Wednesday, January 15, 1936, at 11 a. m.

High herd in Brown-Doniphan-Nemaha D. H. I. A. in 1934-35, with 12,857 pounds of milk and 459.5 pounds of fat. Free from Tb., Abortion and Mastitis

COLLINS, SEWELL & BECHTELHEIMER
Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Roy Kistner and E. H. Crandall
For Catalog write to Collins & Sewell, Sabetha, Kansas

The Very Satisfactory Prices

received for purebred livestock sold at auction during the fall sale season just closed justifies the breeder in the belief that we are facing a profitable year during 1936.

The Public Sale has been the most important factor in establishing the new values.

During the fall sale season just closing I have conducted or assisted in making satisfactory sales for the following breeders:

Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Nebr.; Poland Chinas; E. L. Persinger, Republic, Kan.; Jerseys; W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.; Holsteins; Frank Roark, Scott City, Kan.; Holsteins; Chris Lionberger, Humboldt, Nebr.; Poland Chinas; C. W. Tankersley, Clay Center, Kan.; Jerseys; N. L. Farmer, Platte City, Mo.; Poland Chinas; C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.; Poland Chinas; Laming & Goltman, Tonganoxie, Kan.; Holsteins; D. R. McDonald, McDonald, Kan.; Jerseys; Frank Farrar, Lyndon, Kan.; Holsteins; Levi Burton, Nebr.; Hampshire hogs; Fred A. Braun, Council Grove, Kan.; Holsteins; Mark Abildgaard, Wichita, Kan.; Holsteins; Otto Streiff, Dodge City, Kan.; Shorthorns; Stewart Bros., Dighton, Kan.; Herefords; Aliman & Cook, Hope, Kan.; Holsteins.

I am booking sales for the coming sale season.

BERT POWELL, Auctioneer, McDonald, Kan.

HIDES—FURS

Salt Cured Hides (under 44 lbs.)	No. 1	No. 2
Salt Cured Hides (44 lbs. and up)	7 1/2c	7 1/2c
Horse Hides No. 1 (as to size)	2.50 to 3.50	
Horse Hides No. 2 (as to size)	\$2.00 to \$3.00	

Other grades at full market value. Always in the market. Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments prompt.

126 North Kansas
TOPEKA, KANSAS

T. J. BROWN

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1013 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 79 1/2 lbs. 899 H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

REG. BULLS

Ready for service, from record sires and record dams. Write for description, price and photograph. Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan.

SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS

We offer for sale a half interest in our junior herd sire, Shungavally Ormsby Deane, two years old. His dam, one of our best breeding cows, 518 lbs. fat as a 3-year-old. His sire, Deane Colanthe Homestead Ormsby, whose 10 daughters av. 500 lbs. fat as 2-year-olds. Fine individual, gentle. Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

Six good ones, calves to breeding age. Sired by Sir Billie Ormsby De Kol (first in mature bull class Kansas State fair 1935). Out of heavy producing dams backed by high records in D. H. I. A. Tb. and abortion free. Come and see them.

Omer Ferreault, Morganville (Clay Co.), Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Jersey Bulls For Sale

From one to two years old. Dams have good D. H. I. A. records. Popular breeding. Herd federal accredited and blood tested. Priced reasonable.

FRANK L. YOUNG, CHENEY, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Reg. Brown Swiss Heifers

If you are interested in Brown Swiss cattle write me about some nice heifers I have for sale. Address: CHAS. ABSHEIR, LIBERTY, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

25 Whiteface Cows

and 17 head Whiteface calves for sale.

R. E. COBB, WILSON, KAN.

STALLIONS AND JACKS

50 Jacks Ready for Service

A few registered Percheron, Belgian and Morgan Stallions for sale.

HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, DIGHTON, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Prospect Park Farm Shorthorns

15 choice yearling bulls and 10 bred heifers; good individuals, selling in nice breeding condition. Tb. and Abortion tested.

J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED MILKING SHORTHORNS

We offer three extra good bulls of breeding age. Also some extra choice cows and heifers, some to calve soon.

J. T. MORGAN, LATHAM, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Extra Good Yearling Bulls

We offer for immediate sale two extra good yearling bulls for \$100 each.

WM. WIESE, HAVEN, KAN.

SOME OUTSTANDING BULLS

for sale. They are from 6 to 12 months old and bred for size and quality.

J. E. Henry, Delavan (Morris County), Kan.

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions

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

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

Belgian Stallion For Sale

A 15/16 sorrel, with white mane and tail; 18 months old; weight 1460. Extra good.

C. L. DAY, COLONY, KAN.

PERCHERON HORSES

Draft Horses

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



about you, your car and winter gasoline

A man on a farm has got to have gasoline he can depend on for a sure, easy start in weather like this. He can't "call a taxi" if his car won't start. He can't always be getting a battery man from town if sluggish gasoline drains all the juice out of the battery.

We could give you a lot of talk about scientific reasons why Conoco Bronze Gasoline snaps your car or truck to life right now. We could put in lots of stuff about volatility, end point, gravity, potential power and other technical terms.

But we won't.

We'll get right down to earth and tell you the *one* thing you want to know—"You *START* with Winter Blend Conoco Bronze!"

We know what kind of weather you'll have this month. We know how to make a special winter blend of Conoco Bronze that will start your car and truck in this weather,

You
START
with

WINTER BLEND

**CONOCO BRONZE
GASOLINE**

easy and quick, without sapping your battery and thinning your oil. It isn't all "starting" either, like some winter gasolines. It's got mileage and power in it, too.

Your Conoco Agent has sure-starting Winter Blend Conoco Bronze Gasoline and he'll bring you out a supply any time. Or you can fill up with the same kind of Bronze at any Conoco Station in town.

Put Winter Blend Conoco Bronze in your car and truck, and you can be sure of one thing—you'll *START!* Continental Oil Company, Est. 1875

Going South this winter? Your trip planned free. Write Conoco Travel Bureau, Denver, Colo.