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KANSAS FARMER

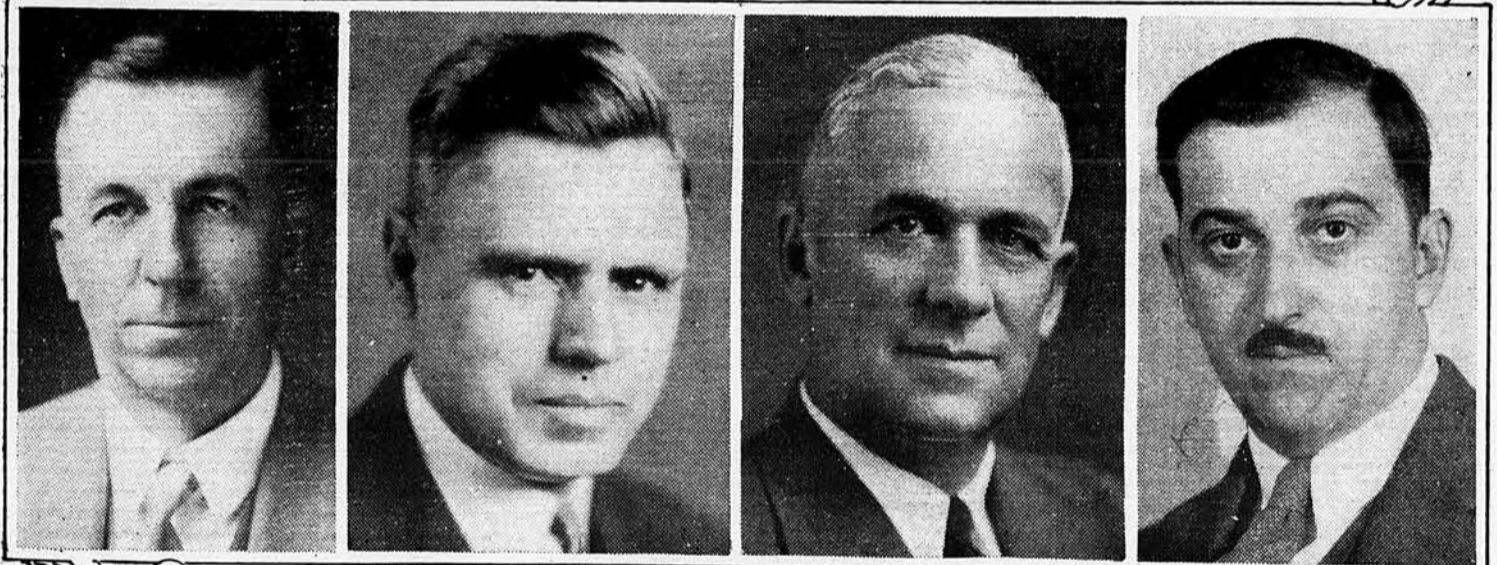
CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

JAN 1 1937

Volume 74

January 2, 1937

Number 27



Agricultural Convention Speakers

AT TOPEKA, JANUARY 13 TO 15

- 1—Dean L. E. Call, director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan.
- 2—R. C. Beezley, Girard, a successful Kansas dairyman and president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.
- 3—Walter A. Huxman, of Hutchinson, newly elected governor of Kansas, and headliner at the "Get Acquainted Banquet" on Wednesday evening.
- 4—Roy M. Green, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and formerly with Kansas State College.
- 5—George S. Knapp, chief engineer of the Water Resources Division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.
- 6—Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, head of the Agronomy Department, Kansas State College, Manhattan.
- 7—Clarence Henry, of the Committee on Education of the Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
- 8—Tom Collins, Sunday editor of the Kansas City Journal-Post, Kansas City, Mo., who talks on "Luck."
- 9—K. K. Landes, associate professor of geology, Kansas University, Lawrence, who will exhibit picturesque Kansas in movies.
- 10—George M. Lewis, associate director of the Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago.

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Now please turn to page 6 for the story about the 66th annual Agricultural Convention to be held at Topeka, January 13 to 15, 1937.



Crop Insurance for Wheat Recommended by Committee

THE President's Committee on Crop Insurance proposes subscribing to the suggested plan in each wheat-growing region.

A farmer insuring his 1938 crop under the proposed plan, applicable only to wheat, could protect himself against losses ranging from 50 per cent to not more than 75 per cent.

Premiums, the report suggested, should be based on the average acreage yield of individual farms from 1930 to 1935. The rate of premiums payable by the grower was based on the average acre yield in individual counties.

For example, in Walsh county, North Dakota, the committee set the average acreage yield, based on 1930-1935 production, at 10.61 bushels. Thus a Walsh county farmer could expect a yield of 10.61 bushels an acre and insure his crop on that basis.

If, because of drouth, the crop was cut in half and he had insured against 50 per cent loss, he would be reimbursed for half of the expected yield (10.61 bushels) or 5.30 plus bushels. The premium in this instance would be .304 bushels an acre. If the grower had insured up to the limit of 75 per cent of the expected yield, he would be reimbursed for the difference between his production and the amount of his insurance. The premium in this instance would be .882 bushels, or the equivalent in cash.

How It Works for Kansas

The range of premiums to the acre in various states include:

Kansas: 50 per cent insurance on an expected yield of 16.37 bushels, 0.74 bushels premium up to 1,780 bushels for an expected yield of 7.15 bushels. For 75 per cent insurance, .360 bushels premium on an expected acre yield of 16.37 bushels, up to 2,856 bushels premium for a 7.15 bushels an acre yield.

A recommendation of the government go into the business of insuring farm crops against the hazards of nature, starting with wheat in 1938, was handed to President Roosevelt by the committee. Secretary Wallace, chairman, simultaneously explained the plan at a press conference.

Wallace said participation the first year—1938—might be limited to Western wheat farmers who have been hard hit by recent drouths.

He added, however, that data was being developed for cotton and corn insurance, and that producers of vegetables and tobacco also were much interested.

In general, the recommendations to the president followed the combined crop insurance and "ever-normal granary" plan advocated by the secretary. This would provide for payments of premiums and losses in wheat. Surplus yields in good years would be stored for use in poor seasons.

Wallace said the government could "well afford" to pay "administrative costs" and "overhead expenses" of the program.

In support of this, the committee offered treasury figures to show that \$615,937,000 had been expended by various federal agencies in the last 10 years to aid farmers beset by drouth,

floods, hurricanes, hail, insect pests, and other natural hazards.

The committee suggested its plan "be recommended to Congress for consideration at an early date" and that it be "co-ordinated and integrated with other programs and functions of" the agriculture department.

Without specifying any amount, the group recommended "adequate funds" to cover establishment of the vast plan be provided. It said these should include an ample reserve in case there were two or three bad seasons at the beginning.

"A minimum amount of participation" in the insurance program in each county or region would be required before the insurance would be sold in them.

Wheat in Bonded Warehouses

Storage of wheat would be permitted only in bonded or licensed warehouses.

The committee said the program "would be too large an undertaking for private companies." Numerous failures and large losses, it added, had resulted in recent years from crop insurance attempts by private corporations.

These failures, the committee contended, were caused by the limited areas in which the insurance was written, attempts to insure the prices as well as yields, and inadequate production data for determining risks.

Actual yield records under federal farm programs were said to indicate that "reliable and dependable rates for insurance coverage and premiums" could be ascertained.

The plan for storing the wheat premiums from good to poor seasons would tend to keep both supplies and prices from fluctuating widely, the committee said.

It argued that the program "will not transfer the losses of incompetent and shiftless farmers to the more competent and industrious."

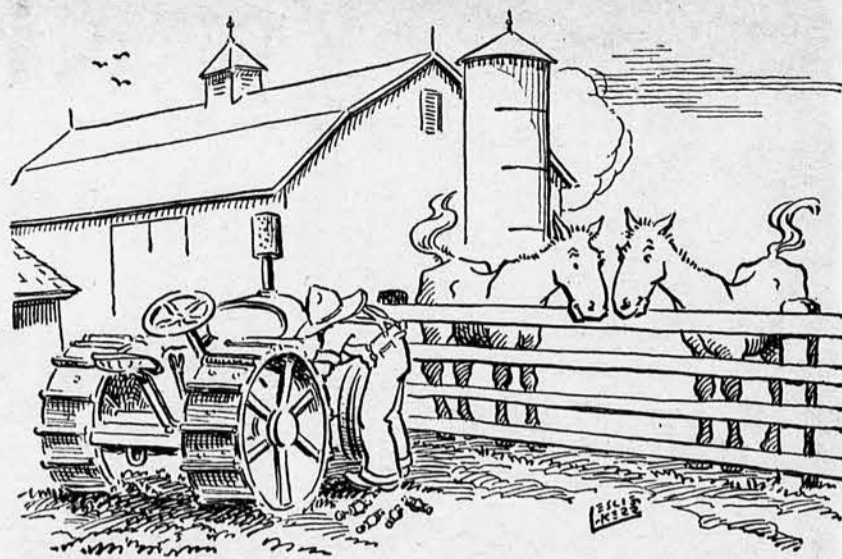
Crops Can't Dig to Water, But—

V. R. OLIVE

MANY Gray county farmers are seriously considering the possibilities of deep-well irrigation. The uncertainty of the volume of water that can be found in the underflow and the expense required to determine this are the principal things that are holding back the development of a considerable area of upland irrigation.

A. F. Penner believes if someone could put down a test well to show there is plenty of water, his part of the county soon would be a garden spot. He said all the farmers there need to know is that it can be done. They wouldn't hesitate to go in debt to make the wells and equip them. He believes the government should help by putting down this first test well to determine the possibilities.

An irrigation well has been seriously considered on Ira Fell's place. C. H.



"After all we've done for him, I just heard him say, 'the old plugs never were any good.'"

"Nor would farmers on good land be required to pay the losses of farmers on poor land," the report declared.

Discussing the wide range of premiums that would be required in various wheat areas, the committee said "in some areas long recognized as good farming territories the costs appear low, while in other areas the costs appear high."

The report acknowledged that "costs appear to be prohibitive" in some areas.

The wheat insurance plan is not "a substitute for any farm program now being administered," the committee said, but is "supplementary to other programs." It suggests that farmers who wished insurance be required to participate in other federal farm measures.

Benefits for "the consumer and the people at large would justify public contribution," the committee argued. Listed as benefits in which they would share were a reserve supply of wheat, stable prices, and a more stable farm income.

Banks, insurance companies, and other institutions extending farm credit also would be aided.

Applying actual risk data on wheat to seven Great Plains states, the committee said that premiums would have exceeded indemnities by about 2 million bushels during the six seasons, 1930-31 thru 1935-36. This was on a basis of assuring 75 per cent of normal yields for one-half of all wheat farms. However, losses could have mounted to 70 million bushels at one time and stored wheat to 72 million bushels at another period.

Wide Variation in Premiums

A wide variance in premiums required in "sample" counties was reported. In some eastern wheat areas, where yields average above 20 bushels to the acre, less than one-half a bushel a year would insure a return of 75 per cent of normal. In some western counties where the annual average production is less than 5 bushels an acre, a premium of 2 bushels or more a year would be required to insure 75 per cent of average yields.

Here is an example of how premiums would be determined on a single wheat farm under the proposed all-risk crop insurance plan:

Suppose the actual yield to the acre for 6 years was:

1930—Eight bushels; 1931—15 bushels; 1932—4 bushels; 1933—10 bushels; 1934—no crop; 1935—11 bushels. The 6-year total yield was 48 bushels, or an average annual yield of 8 bushels. To insure 75 per cent of this or 6 bushels to an acre, would have required 2 bushels indemnity in 1933 and 6 bushels in 1934, or a total of 8 bushels for the 6 years. Thus the premium would be 8 bushels for the 6 years, or 1 1/3 bushels a year.

The committee said slight readjustments in the individual farm rate might be made by county or state committees under cases of unusual circumstances.

Under the plan local committees of farmers would receive applications for insurance, determine risks and payments and check details.

Congress to Get Bill Soon

Quick-step action to get a crop insurance bill before Congress was promised as friends of the plan listened to favorable comment from some senate quarters.

Senator Pope (D., Ida.), said a bill embodying suggestions handed to President Roosevelt by a special committee studying an all-risk crop insurance plan for wheat would be introduced "shortly after the session opened."

Department experts estimated that as much as 100 million dollars might be needed to start the plan.

Several Western senators announced support for some form of crop insurance, altho one, Senator Thomas (D., Okla.), said he was uncertain as to the feasibility of such a program.

Experts working on details of the plan said recent drouth years indicated that a "reserve" of between 50 million dollars and 70 million dollars would be required to start the plan.

Under the proposed plan the government would pay administrative costs and storage charges.

(I have been a constant reader of Kansas Farmer ever since the family has subscribed to it. The only fault I find is that the paper does not come oftener. It is open-minded and all articles are of vital interest to farm people.—Glenn H. Weaver, Admire, Kan.

Don't Skimp on the Feed

THE weak calves and thin pigs, or emaciated cows and skin-and-bone sows of the spring of 1935, pointed a lesson in winter feeding that should not be forgotten.

Facing almost identical problems in 1936-37 that we faced in 1934-35, the question will be debated quite frequently as to how much gain there is in skimping on feed and losing out on the calf or pig crops.

While breeding stock should be a good price in the coming year, it is destined to be better business either to sell a few head of stock and spend the money for additional feed for what stock remains, than to cause the herd of whatever kind to go down in resistance to disease and to bring young stuff into the world in poor condition.

As proof of the wisdom of such a course of ample feeding, it has been shown that the weight of pigs at birth has a decided tendency to affect the rate of gain those pigs make in the ensuing 6 months. The smaller the pigs at the start, the slower the gain, the less efficient the use of feed, and the higher production costs. It would seem, then, that prudence as to proper feeding will result in profits several ways.

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 C. COLGLAZIER.....Short Grass Farm Notes
 R. C. H. LERRIGO.....Medical Department
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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Published every other Saturday at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan. Entered at the post office at Topeka, Kan., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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 MARCO MORROW, Assistant Publisher

Subscription rate: One year, 50c; 3 years, \$1 in U. S. Subscriptions stopped at expiration. Address letters about subscriptions to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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Seventy-Fourth Year, No. 27 **

January 2, 1937

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

What Are You Worth?

TUDOR CHARLES

THE deadline is here for making an important decision on every farm. Is a farm inventory going to be taken within the next day or two, and are simple but complete records of the 1937 business going to be kept? A record of your individual worth on January 1, will become more and more valuable as it is completed each year. A farm inventory is nothing more than setting down the values of all farm machinery, buildings, livestock, and miscellaneous items. A good number of farmers from several counties gathered at Belleville one day last month for a study of farm inventories and credit statements. Similar meetings were held over the entire state. M. Schruben, of the college extension service, told how different types of property should be valued on the inventory.

The meeting was attended by bankers, too, from several surrounding towns. Mr. Schruben recommended always valuing milk stock, purebred breeding stock, and work horses at a rather conservative, stable value, rather than raising or lowering the price as trading in the market dictated values. Since selling milk, or raising breeding animals, or putting out power in the field are the purposes for which this permanent stock is kept, big fluctuations in value are not justified. Market livestock, which is expected to be sold within a few months or a year, can be valued only at market price. Both farmers and bankers have found that carrying livestock at conservative and fairly stable values keeps farm records in better condition than too much inflation. It is necessary to depreciate buildings

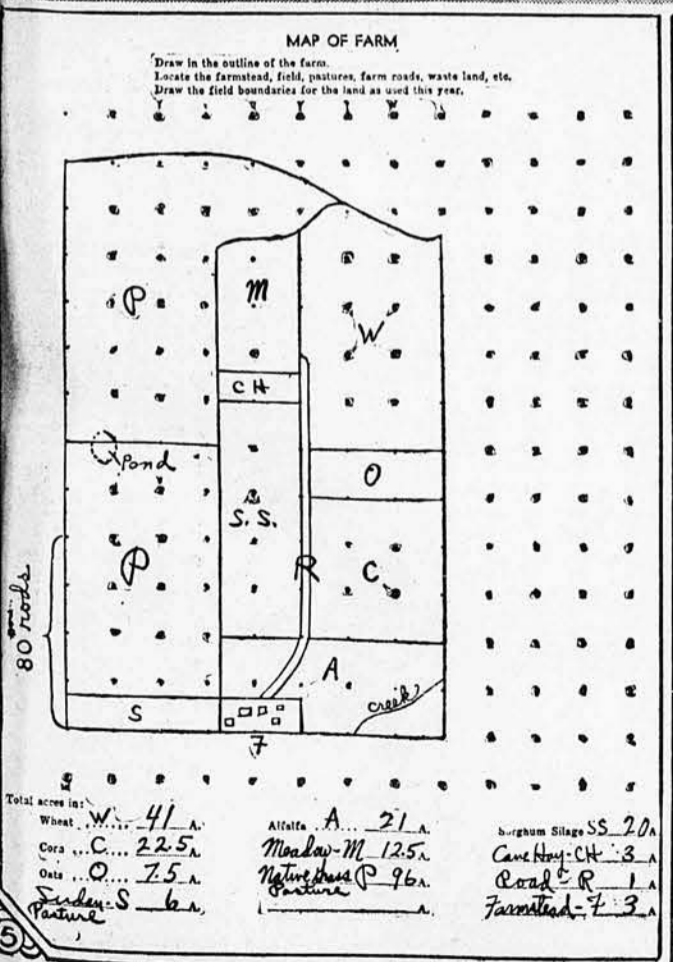
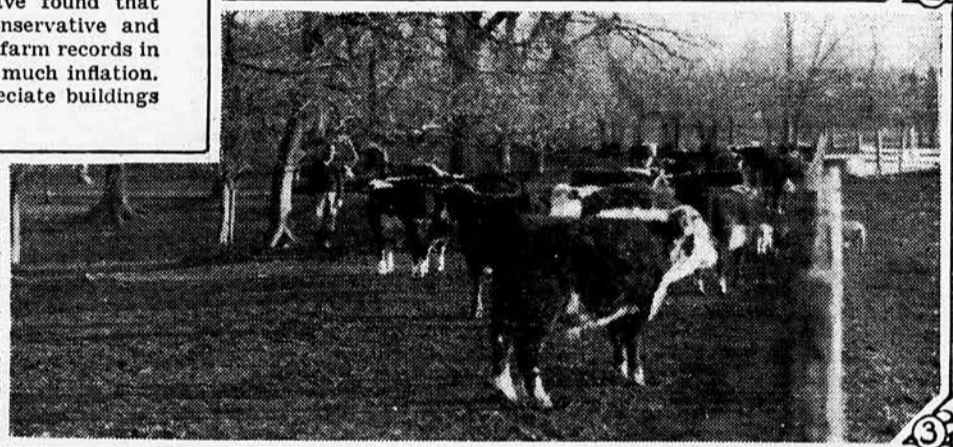
FARM INVENTORY—Year 1936

Name A Kansas Farmer Address A Kansas Farm

Summary:	Beginning of Year	End of Year
Total Resources,	\$13,600.	\$13,750.
Total Liabilities,	5,400.36	5,225.25
Net Worth,	\$8,199.64	\$8,524.75
Net Worth at end of Year,	\$8,524.75	
Net Worth at Beginning of Year,	\$8,199.64	
Gain for Year,	\$325.11	

If the net worth at the beginning of the year is the greater, then the difference is a loss.

Inquiries regarding the use of these books may be addressed to Extension Economist in Farm Management, Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan, Kansas.



The Pictures:

- 1—This is the result of a complete farm inventory of all obligations, accounts receivable, and value of the machinery, feed and livestock on hand. Such a check-up shows the financial progress made in a year.
- 2—A "day book" always has been kept by Arthur H. Hunter, Parsons. He said gross income on his farm from the dairy herd, hens and hogs, never has fallen below \$1,800 for one year. Last year it was \$3,500. But gross income doesn't always indicate net profit, when feed must be purchased.
- 3—Creep-fed calves belonging to A. N. Claassen, Potwin. There are 22 of them. Five heifers were taken out of the 1936 calf crop for the cow herd. These calves should beat 11 cents a pound now. Records show creep-feeding pays.
- 4—The pullet flock on the S. E. McMillen farm, Earleton, with the owner at the door. Records show the peak in poultry returns for the McMillen farm was \$1,400 in one year.
- 5—Page 2, of the Kansas farm account book, provides a place for a map of the farm each year. On the next page the yields are recorded. This gives a permanent record of the way the soil has been cropped, and how it has produced.

and machinery a certain amount every year. This is done by dividing the original cost of the item in question by the expected number of years it will be used. A \$60 mower, which is expected to last 15 years, would be devalued \$4 every January 1. There also are provisions on pages 31, 32 and 33 of the Kansas farm account book, for adding cost of permanent repairs to the value of an implement or building. When a building or implement gets down to a very low but rather stable worth, it is well to carry it on the books at that figure each year. Then it will not be lost as long as in use.

What is the value of this inventory? It provides a record by which you may estimate the trend of your business. It will help provide credit if necessary. It puts the farm on a firmer financial foundation. Here is the (Continued on Page 15)

I'll Stick to the Kansas Kind

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THE watermelon is the product of a warm climate and a sandy soil. It likes the sandy stretches along the low-banked streams of Southern Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas and comes to a luscious maturity in the sun-kissed sandy stretches of Georgia.

The watermelon is not barred from any society. It is a choice delicacy at the feasts of the rich and is the one luxury that has mitigated the poverty of the poor. Every one is familiar with the picture of the happy little darkey, his face buried in the middle of a great slice of red-hearted melon filled with the nectar of the gods.

But until very recently no melon fit to eat could be produced north of the 40th parallel. Melons would grow in the deep, black soil of Iowa or Minnesota. They looked good so far as outward appearance was concerned, but the heart of each melon was a pallid deception and soul-trying disappointment to anyone who ever had tasted the interior of a fresh, ice-cold melon from Southern Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas or Georgia.

In view of what I have said, I am interested in a bulletin I received from the Klau-Van Peterson-Dunlap Associates, Inc., of Milwaukee. This bulletin says that the Minnesota Experiment Station has developed a watermelon that ripens as early as 10 weeks from the time of planting, and which is remarkably sweet and of high quality.

The seed for this melon, so the bulletin says, was first sent to America from Russia by H. G. Zeveloff, a member of the extension division of the Minnesota Experiment Station, while engaged in work for the Russian government. Reports from growers in various sections of the United States, to whom small sample packets of the seed were given, indicate the ripening to be 63 days in some sections or only 9 weeks.

"The melons," says the bulletin, "are attractively green, marked with lighter green longitudinal stripes. The rind is thin, sometimes not more than a quarter of an inch; flesh is dark red, tender and medium grained, while the flavor is rich and sugary. A Minneapolis gardener reports that an acre of Northern Sweet watermelons sold for \$500, with 90 per cent of his crop sold without necessity of going to market.

This looks good. I spent a few weeks on vacation up there in Minnesota and never got a piece of watermelon fit to eat while I was there. I am not ready to pass judgment on this new type of melon until I have an opportunity to test it myself, which I probably will not have. The trouble about most of those birds up in Minnesota is that they don't know what a really good watermelon tastes like. This new melon may be as good as the bulletin says, but I have my doubts.

Why They Voted as They Did

WRITING from McClave, Colo., W. T. Piat says: "I always read your comments. They are interesting and I agree with you in most of what you write. You made a guess why people voted as they did, excusing yourself on the ground that one man's guess is as good as another's. I know why people voted as they did. I am a farmer and don't want 2-cent cattle, hogs and sheep, or 15-cent grain.

"Organized labor wanted higher wages, shorter hours and easier work and the Roosevelt administration gave it to them.

"The booze element wanted booze without getting into jail as a result of their getting, and they got it.

"People who are too lazy to work or too old or out of jobs wanted pensions and doles, and they got them.

"The veterans wanted bonuses and increased pensions, and they got them.

"Those who really wanted more work got it. "These classes combined made up a large majority of the voters in the United States. This is majority rule.

"Now what did the minority want? They wanted the old system back; the system under which they prospered. In brief, what they wanted was the principle, 'Get anything you can any way you can, just so you keep out of jail and do not get your block knocked off. Every fellow for himself and the Devil take the hindmost. Organize, monopolize, graft,

profiteers and racketeers. Buy the farmers' produce at 2 cents a pound and sell it at 20 cents a pound'.

"I am glad to see the hog system overthrown, but I don't believe the present order is sound. People have a wrong conception of freedom. There are physical and moral laws people must obey, or perish. These laws they cannot escape or repeal, or escape the consequences of their disobedience. The present trend is toward exhaustion without replenishment. If kept up long enough it means bankruptcy. The people are made to believe that they can have what they want if they will organize and vote for it, and under majority rule they can have what they want provided there is a sufficient supply and provided the Government's power and credit continue.

"I do not believe that the founders of our Govern-

The Mysterious Stranger Visits Hillside

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Old Men Putter and Splutter and Spray Sit on the bench by the store all the day, Gaining much knowledge and wisdom, no doubt

While sizing up folks who are moving about.

"Wonder who that is?" said old Daddy Spray.

"I seed that same feller in town yesterday!"

"I seed him, too!" said Splutter, "Last night

Down on the corner, thar under the light!"

"Betcha that feller is pryin' around,"

Said old Daddy Putter, "'er he'd not be found

"Out hyar in these parts 'n' actin' so queer,

I think that our marshal should jist interfere!"

"Jist look at him now," said old Daddy Spray,

"Shore as the Dickens he's comin' this way.

"Fellers, let's ax him 'n' have him explain 'Wot he is doin'. He gives me a pain!"

"Howdy do, Gentlemen, mighty fine day!"

"It shore is," said Putter and Splutter and Spray.

And on he walked, leaving them with surprise

And gaping at him with wide open eyes!

"He shore don't tell nuthin'," said all of the three.

"'N' don't want to know nothin' easy to see;

"If I wur the marshal I'd ask him about 'Wot it is he ain't tellin' 'er wants to find out."

(Copyright, 1936)

ment intended that things should be done as they are being done. The idea of a representative form of government is that the most competent and most intelligent shall be selected to manage affairs so that all would have equal rights and opportunities. The masses are not fitted to do this. They live only for the present and do not see the future. The old saying that everybody is wiser than anybody is true, but progress depends on somebody being wiser than anybody else about some things. Now there are a lot of people thinking as I do. I would like to have your comment on this letter."

With a good deal of Mr. Piat's letter I agree. I agree that voters almost without exception vote for what they think will be to their advantage. That does not necessarily mean that they expect the triumph of the party with which they vote will bring money into their pockets, but they do believe that

the triumph of their party will be to the advantage of themselves and of the people generally. Their judgment may prove to be mistaken, but it is their judgment just the same.

I do not believe, however, that the nearly 17 million voters who voted in the minority at the recent election wish to "get anything they can without getting in jail" or that they believe in "every fellow for himself and the Devil take the hindmost." Or that they want to "buy the farmer's grain for 2 cents a pound and sell it for 20 cents." Granted that they wish to make money, which most people do, they know perfectly well that it is much easier to make money when prices are reasonably high and when the producers are prospering than in times of depression. When business is stagnant the people who happen to have money are disposed to hang onto it and perhaps hide it away.

It is a fallacious idea that so called "big business" flourishes in times of general depression and adversity. In such times big business suffers just as little business and wage earners suffer. The difference between the two classes is that the rich can lose a great deal before they begin to suffer from scarcity, while the man with very little surplus cannot afford to lose even a small amount without feeling the pinch of want.

In my life time I have come in contact with men and women in every walk of life and in nearly every avocation. I never have met one whom I considered anywhere near perfect; no one who was wholly unselfish or whom I could be sure was entirely honest under all circumstances. None of us knows whether he is perfectly honest until he is faced with the most severe test of his honesty, and very few of us ever are subjected to that supreme test.

On the other hand I have found that men in all walks of life are disposed to be honest when it does not require too much of a sacrifice. I was born on a farm. I was reared on a farm. I like farm folks. But I also know that there is as large a per cent of dishonest farmers as there is of any other class, and also as large a per cent who are selfish and mean. Get the notion out of your head that the morals of any one class, barring, of course, organized gangsters whose business is crime, are any purer on the average than the morals of any other class.

Executor Must Be Competent

If an executor is named in a will, is that all that is necessary in the settlement of an estate, or does the court together with the heirs choose the executor? Also, does the executor always have to give bond before acting?—Kansas Farmer Subscriber.

Where the maker of a will names some person or persons to act as executor or joint executors, the Probate Judge usually appoints the person or persons so named. But if in his opinion the person so named is incompetent to perform the duties of executor he may appoint some other person. Also, if the maker of the will requests that the person suggested be appointed without bond his wishes will be followed, unless the court is satisfied that the person named as executor is not fit to handle the estate without bond. In such case he may refuse to appoint the executor without bond, even if the testator requested it.

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

More or Less Modern Fables

A SCRAWNY, stub-tailed fice, seeing the rising moon, began to bark a furious criticism of the Queen of the Night; but she continued to sail right along as if nothing had happened. Finally the fice's mother, who had acquired some wisdom, called the pup into the woodshed where they slept, and said: "My son, your yelping doesn't change the course of the moon any, but if you had kept your fool mouth shut you wouldn't have ruined the reputation of the family for common-sense."

The moral of this fable seems to be that many a fool might have a fair reputation for wisdom if his mouth were only put in the hands of a receiver.

Farm Matters as I See Them

What Will Congress Do?

KANSAS farmers, all farmers in fact, are keenly concerned with what the 75th Congress is going to do. This concern goes beyond what generally is known as farm legislation. Agriculture has learned—and the lesson has been an expensive one—that farm prosperity depends upon a lot more than just crop production. Also that legislation not labeled as farm legislation at all affects agriculture tremendously, and too often disastrously.

When workmen are unemployed, farm markets are affected. When European nations go to war, the Kansas farmer feels the effects. If President Roosevelt's recent "good neighbor" trip to South America results in better trade relations all around with South American countries, that will be fine.

But it also is a fact that in the President's trip to South America there lies a menace for the American livestock industry. And that menace passes also beyond the livestock producers of this country. This way.

At the present time there is a sanitary quarantine against imports into the United States of beef cattle and fresh and frozen beef, also sheep, from some two-score nations, including Argentina. The reason for the quarantine is the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in these countries. There is pending a treaty in the Senate which proposes to limit the power of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to specific areas in each of these countries. If that treaty is approved, then the bars will be down for imports from much of the Argentine.

The bad effects will be two-fold. First, the expected rush of beef from the Argentine, where it is produced much more cheaply than in the United States, it is feared will depress the American prices for beef cattle.

Second, it is feared, and with good reason, that removing these restrictions will increase the danger of bringing the dreaded hoof and mouth disease into the United States. If this should happen, the cost to American farmers would run into the hundreds of millions; also the effect on consumers would be costly, thru the shortage of beef that would result.

I say the Senate has no right to imperil the interests of the American livestock producers, and gamble with the future beef supply of the American consumers, by ratifying any such treaty. I say the rights of the American producers are superior, in the United States, to those of livestock producers of other countries.

Kansas farmers also have a decidedly vital interest in the enactment of more stringent neutrality legislation in the coming session of Congress. The proposal will be made to provide for

embargoes against the sale of raw materials, such as wheat, cotton, pork, metals, as well as actual munitions of war, to warring nations.

At first glance it might seem to be to the pecuniary interest of American agriculture to be able to sell farm products at war prices to foreign nations. All of us remember the high wheat prices of the World War. But we also remember the crashes that have come since; the large acreages planted to supply a temporary market; the loss of American lives and billions and billions of American treasure during the war.

The American farmer will be trading his birthright for a mess of pottage if the lure of illusory war profits should tempt him to market his products in warring nations. These peoples could purchase only thru credit advances. If we make credit advances to finance purchases of munitions or war supplies, no matter what these supplies are used for, then if the case of the debtor nations become serious, the United States will have to go to war to protect "our investments." And participation in one more World War would be disastrous to American agriculture, and especially to Kansas wheat farmers.

I shall favor the passage of effective neutrality legislation. I do not want our boys to go to war again for other people; neither do I want our wheat farmers to suffer losses again as they did following the World War.

I intend to press also for more adequate financing for agriculture, at low interest rates; for initiation of a system of government crop insurance, the details of which will have to be worked out in conference. The provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, which would turn its administration over to the state in 1938, may be amended to extend the period of federal administration to 1940. I intend to work for such modifications of this act as will insure the continuance of benefits, and the carrying out of a sound conservation program, but at the same time place the largest possible control and administration powers in the hands of the farmers themselves and their own local committees.

Family Farm Importance

THE individual farm once was sufficient unto itself. It was the most important thing in the work-a-day world to the industrious and thrifty family operating it. And early Midwest farmers had to be thrifty and industrious or they would have failed to build the foundation for the great agricultural section we have here now.

They farmed as individuals in those days—and it paid. A soil generously supplied with plant food grew abundant crops. I have heard the accusation, however, that farmers have been

"mining" the soil ever since the land first was broken here. Also I have heard farmers admit this is true. But I should like to add that thru these years thousands of farmers individually and collectively, have championed the cause of soil saving. They knew that continual drain on soil fertility was a losing game. They knew that wasn't farming wisely.

Now it is easy for someone not as close to agriculture as you and I are, to say that farmers should have known better than to ruin their farms in this manner. Well, the property owner in town shouldn't let his buildings run down by allowing them to go unpainted, either. But under the pressure of hard years, high interest rates and increasing taxes, he has had to skimp along now and then. Exactly the same things trim the farmer's plans. Low prices, interest, taxes and weather reverses many times have made the farmer mine his soil.

But generally speaking, I think we are farming better today than ever. Every farm family knows it pays to farm well. I think that is a matter each individual farmer holds close to his heart. He must farm better because it will improve his land and his credit. Higher quality products will be turned out at lower cost to him, thereby creating a better demand for what he has to sell, and at a price that will allow him a wider margin of profit. This means better living conditions for his family, better education for the children. And there is satisfaction in doing things well.

The early farmer was self-sufficient on his own farm. His actual business interests scarcely took him beyond his own fence lines. That isn't true now, of course. It not only matters what our close neighbors and farmers in other states are doing, but we feel the effects of foreign production. So here are world-wide problems that we bump into which cannot be met single-handed.

Still efficient production is largely an individual matter. Soil and fertility saving depend primarily upon the individual. These latter two points, as well as marketing our products in a satisfactory way, however, do look to co-operation among farmers and wise governmental programs for the most successful results because the job of farming well today has become so big.

But you cannot get around the fact that sound agriculture still depends upon the industrious and thrifty farm family for a sturdy foundation, and will to the end of time. The farm family and the family farm have lost not one whit of their importance.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Largest Wheat Acreage on Record for Kansas

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.....	\$11.75	\$12.00	\$10.50
Hogs.....	10.25	9.75	9.40
Lambs.....	9.10	8.50	11.00
Hens, Heavy.....	.13½	.14½	.19
Eggs, Firsts.....	.27½	.32½	.21
Butterfat.....	.31	.30	.32
Wheat, Hard Winter..	1.45¼	1.28¼	1.20
Corn, Yellow.....	1.18¾	1.17½	.65¾
Oats.....	.55	.52¾	.30½
Barley.....	.92	.91½	.50
Alfalfa, Baled.....	25.00	23.00	17.00
Prairie.....	15.00	15.00	9.00

previous record of 14,244,000 acres planted in 1935. It is 29 per cent, nearly one-third, of the nation's total estimated winter wheat acreage planted this fall.

The wheat condition as of December 1 in Kansas is given as 80 per cent, compared to 81 per cent a year ago and 77 per cent for the 10-year average.

While the department is careful not to estimate what an 80 per cent condition on 16½ million acres indicates in the way of a crop, its report on growing conditions apparently does not justify an expectation of much in excess of 165 to 185 million bushels. An average of 11.5 bushels an acre yield would give 184 million bushels, without allowing for abandonment.

In his Kansas winter wheat and rye report Collins says:

"Previous years with large areas seeded to winter wheat were: Fall of 1928 with 13,095,000 acres; 1929 with 13,640,000 acres; 1930 with 13,884,000 acres; and 1932 with 13,205,000 acres.

This fall Kansas farmers have sown 29 per cent of the nation's total of 57,187,000 acres of winter wheat sown for harvest in 1937.

"Winter wheat seedings have been substantially increased in all parts of the state, except in extreme west-central and southwestern counties where a shortage of soil moisture at seeding time prevented growers from seeding all of their intended acreage. The greatest increase occurred in northern and eastern counties where large acreages of wheat were drilled on land that ordinarily would have been planted to corn. This shift from corn to wheat is largely the result of four consecutive years of short corn crops, with almost complete failures in 1934 and 1936. The need for fall and winter pasture to supplement short feed supplies together with advancing wheat prices also encouraged larger plantings.

"As a result of these factors, about 2,151,000 acres of winter wheat were seeded in Eastern Kansas which is the

Market Barometer

Cattle—Supply on feed indicates higher prices for all classes.

Hogs—Look like a profitable venture for next year or two.

Lambs—Heaviest supplies are in regions which market early. Spring price may be best.

Wheat—Prices depend more and more on conditions of winter wheat crop.

Corn—Chance for slightly higher levels.

Butterfat—Look for generally steady consumer demand and lower feed prices which should increase profits.

Eggs and Poultry—Following usual reverse trend, poultry should be higher and eggs lower.

largest acreage since the record seedings of 2,533,000 acres in the fall of 1918. The wheat acreage seeded in central and western counties, however, (Continued on Page 15)

KANSAS planted by far its largest wheat acreage this fall, a total of 16,523,000 acres, reports H. L. Collins, agricultural statistician with the Federal and state departments of agriculture at Topeka.

This is 16 per cent larger than the

State Agricultural Convention, January 13 to 15, at Topeka

I. D. GRAHAM

Please See Pictures on the Cover

THAT Kansas, once reckoned a part of the Great American desert, should leap from its ill repute to become one of the largest producers of human necessities within the short span of a single human life is the romance of agricultural history, and the result of intelligent, well-directed energy.

For 65 years the farmers of the state have brought their every varying and increasing problems of crop production, of livestock development and of marketing their products, to their clearing house of ideas in the annual Agricultural Convention, held under the auspices of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, there to seek solution, or to map the campaigns that have made Kansas great.

Problems Are More Complicated

But the problems of agriculture are unending, and with the passing years, more complicated. New weeds infest fields; new insect pests afflict crops and livestock, or come in new ways; new means of conserving the soil, the changing methods needed to meet new consumer demands, together with the adversities of weather and the disturbed economic conditions, have given the farmer problems that were undreamed of by his forefathers, but questions that must be solved, or mitigated, if he is to thrive.

Not always the popular way, but surely the most effective, is thru community action, and of this the great annual assembly of farmers in the State Agricultural Convention, is at once the best illustration and the most useful example. In the comprehensive program prepared by Secretary J. C. Mohler for the 66th annual session of the convention, to be held in Topeka, the first thing after the business session at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, January 13, 1937, will be the "get acquainted" dinner at 6:30 p. m. at the roof garden of the Hotel Jayhawk, with a special program of music, toasts and "movies," at which time the newly-elected governor, Walter A. Huxman, whose watchword is "efficiency in office," will be the chief speaker. Other speakers include Tom Collins, Sunday editor of the Kansas City Journal-Post, and K. K. Landes, associate professor of geology, Kansas University, Lawrence, who will exhibit picturesque Kansas in the movies.

Meetings to Be at G. A. R. Hall

All other meetings will be held in the G. A. R. hall in the Memorial building, opposite the State House.

On Thursday morning the program will be devoted to farm prices and how they get that way. Clarence Henry of the committee on education of the Chicago Board of Trade will speak on "Factors That Determine Grain Prices," and George M. Lewis, associate director of the Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago, will discuss "Factors That Determine Livestock and Meat Prices," both bringing authoritative information direct from headquarters.

Storing Surplus Feed Important

The afternoon session of Thursday, beginning at 1:30 o'clock will suggest safeguards against drouth, and will be introduced by Dean L. E. Call, director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, who has ample information about "Storing Surplus Feeds." This has been a vital matter in the last few years and the information from the Experiment Station also will have a future value. Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, head of the agronomy department of Kansas State College, Manhattan, brings a lot of information about soil treatment and the various implements and practices needed under present conditions. Water Conservation always is of interest in Kansas, and George S. Knapp, chief engineer of the Water Resources division of the board, Topeka, will draw from his large experience in its discussion. This session will close with a presentation of "Fundamentals of Crop Insurance," by Roy M. Green, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth, president of the University of Kansas City, Mo., who will be a Kansas Agricultural Convention speaker at Topeka, Thursday evening, January 14, 1937.

The evening session, beginning at 7:30, will be devoted to an address on "Prosperity and the Pursuit of Happiness," by Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth, president of the University of Kansas City, Mo.

Years have been spent in the organization and operation of co-operative associations for production, with but small attention given to those designed for the benefit of the consumers, yet consumer co-operatives loom large in importance in this country as they have in others. The program for the Friday morning session will cover the pros and cons of consumer co-operatives, with Dr. Joseph C. Knapp of the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., giving "The theory and History of Co-operative Purchasing by Farmers." Howard A. Cowden, president, Consumers Co-operative Association, North Kansas City, Mo., gives his experience with "Farmers as Consumers," and Clarence Nevins, of Dodge City, presents "The Viewpoint of the Local Merchant."

Animal Life of Kansas

The afternoon session of Friday will be occupied by Prof. Robert K. Nabours, head of the Department of Zoology at Kansas State College, who knows about, and will tell of "Kansas and Their Animal Life." Following the discussion of this paper will come the election of members of the board, with installation of the new members in the secretary's office, thus bringing to a



National Meat Identification Team from Kansas—Betty J. Sawhill, Wichita, and Merle Carr, Goddard, shown examining a prime rib roast of beef in the exhibit of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, during International week.

close the 66th annual session of the historic Kansas Agricultural Convention, in whose life span more progress has been made in world civilization than ever before, and most of Kansas' history has been written.

Laude Is Rhodes Scholar

Four Rhodes scholars were named last week at Des Moines, Iowa, by a district committee which interviewed 12 candidates from Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska. Those selected were:

Horton M. Laude, 21, Manhattan, Kan., Kansas State college senior; E. Lemoine Skinner, 22, of Webster Groves, Mo., a graduate of Princeton university and teacher at St. Louis Country Day school; Carlyle Beyer, 21, St. Paul, Minn., senior at Hamline college, and Lester Epstein, 21, St. Louis, Mo., graduate of the University of Illinois and medical student at Washington university, St. Louis.

Those selected will receive \$2,000 annually for 2 years or more to study at Oxford University, England.

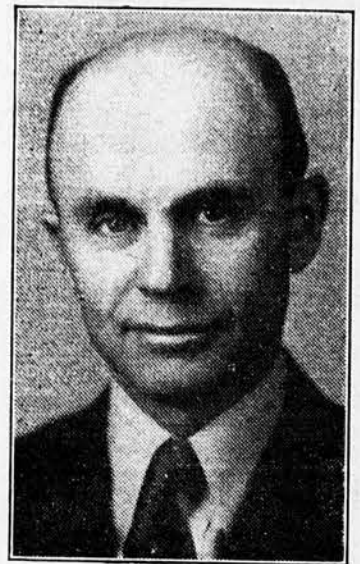
Tank Heater Saves Feed

A tank heater will make the dairy herd give more milk for the same amount of feed this winter. This is important, too, because feed is the highest in years. If just one tank is used, the cost of warming the water is not much. A good tank heater will cost a few dollars but on most farms the fuel will not cost anything, because there is enough waste lumber and wood to keep the heater going.

Butter at Top Price

For 20 years Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Ewing, of Southeastern Kansas, have been supplying the residents of Independence with butter manufactured on their farm from cream produced by their herd of registered Holsteins. Some years they have produced as much as 100 pounds a week and the annual yearly output always runs from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds. The butter is churned and delivered twice a week. It is sold to retail stores and always sells for

Speaks for Farmers



Clyde W. Coffman

from 2 to 3 cents a pound above other butter. Every pound is wrapped separately in paper upon which is stamped the trade mark "Fresh Country Butter" together with the name of the producer. The Ewings set and maintain the prices for which the butter is retailed by the merchant. By not using cartons further emphasis is given to the fact that it is real country butter. Some buttermilk is sold in town and the surplus is fed to hogs and chickens. —Jesse R. Johnson.

No Waste Space in Barn

All available space is used in Fred Strickler's barn, near Hutchinson. It has a wide feedway thru the center, with mangers for horses on one side, and for cows on the other. But in case of storms there is room in this alley for Strickler to run his flock of sheep inside and leave them in extra comfort.

Farm Groups Start Campaign

KANSAS farm organizations will be represented by former State Senator Clyde W. Coffman, of Overbrook, as legislative agent during the coming session of the Kansas legislature. Coffman was the unanimous choice of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, which held a brief meeting at the Hotel Jayhawk, Topeka, last week to make the selection. Coffman is opening headquarters at the Jayhawk.

He has served four terms in the state house of representatives and one term in the state senate. He was chairman of the committee on assessment and taxation in the 1933-1935 senate, and helped draft the state income tax law.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Fourth district last August.

Under resolutions previously approved by the committee, Coffman has the following legislative program on his hands, in addition to protecting agricultural interests generally in the legislature:

Increase state income tax rates to produce up to 10 million dollars a year revenue; the present scale is good for 2½ million dollars a year in normal times.

Protect general property, and particularly farm land, from any additional tax burdens to pay for social security, state school aid, or other state purposes.

Support the principle of state aid for the public schools, but "with judgment."

See that any additional state expenditures provided are accompanied by a provision covering where the additional revenue necessary will be raised.

Obtain the passage of laws taxing chain stores; providing for bindweed eradication; regulation of community sales; regulating sales of livestock in private stockyards.

Oppose the imposition of a general sales tax.

An End to Point Rows

Point rows will be scarce next year on the farm of Warren D. Boner, Jefferson county. Location of cross fences on the contour is responsible for getting rid of many short rows. Mr. Boner, who in August signed a 5-year agreement with the Soil Conservation Service calling for a complete erosion control program on his 200-acre farm, is changing all inside field boundaries to make contour tillage of his land easier. The contour fences, in addition to eliminating point rows, serve as permanent guide lines for contour farming. Contour farming, Mr. Boner believes, will almost double the length of many of his rows. Rows that were an eighth of a mile long will be nearly a quarter in length.

Farm Prices in 1937—Increased Consumer Buying Power Assured

W. E. GRIMES
Kansas State College

GENERAL business conditions are expected to continue to improve during 1937. In the closing weeks of 1936, business activity increased rapidly. The factors causing this improvement should continue to exert an influence during 1937. There is a pronounced tendency to increase wages in industries. Some industries have paid bonuses to their employees. Dividend payments were larger in 1936 than in the immediately preceding years. These things increase consumer buying power. High consumer buying power will help to maintain satisfactory prices for farm products during 1937. The foreign market for American products is improving more slowly. Some improvement was made in 1936, and some further gradual improvement is to be expected during 1937. However, changes in the foreign markets for American farm products come more slowly than changes in the domestic market.

WHEAT: It appears probable that wheat prices will continue at present or somewhat higher levels until the new crop is in sight. The acreage seeded to winter wheat is large but much of it is in areas where subsoil moisture is none too abundant. The spring wheat and the Pacific Northwest regions have had little rainfall. Considering conditions as the New Year is ushered in, it is probable that the 1937 wheat crop will not be a large one and prices should be well maintained during 1937, with prices after harvest somewhat lower than appear probable between January 1, and the harvest.

CORN: The short supply of corn available in the United States will insure high prices for corn until feed grains are available from the harvest of next summer. The numbers of livestock available to consume feed grains during 1937, probably will be low and normal yield for the corn crop of 1937, probably will result in material reductions in corn prices in the fall of 1937.

HOGS: Hog numbers are low as a result of the limited feeds available during recent years. Material increase in hog numbers cannot be expected before the spring of 1938. With limited supplies available, prices of hogs should be well maintained during 1937, with averages somewhat higher than in 1936.

CATTLE: Cattle numbers are low and the supply available to be marketed during 1937, probably will be low. Present prospects indicate higher prices for fat cattle during 1937. A brisk market for fat cattle will encourage increased breeding operations, particularly if feed supplies are more abundant in 1937 than in 1936. Increased breeding operations will result in the holding back of heifers thereby further reducing the market supply of slaughter cattle.

SHEEP: It seems probable that the market supply of sheep and lambs in the first half of 1937 will be relatively low compared with the last half of 1936, which will mean advancing prices during the spring months. However, it is doubtful whether prices will be as high in the spring of 1937 as they were in the spring of 1936. Marketings during 1936 tended to be bunched in the latter half of the year as a result of the drouth and short feed supplies. Prices for sheep and lambs during 1937 are expected to average at least as high as in 1936.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Higher prices for dairy products are expected in 1937. The numbers of dairy cows and replacement heifers are low and production is expected to be relatively low during 1937. More abundant feed supplies during 1937 will be a relief to the dairymen who have been fighting high feed costs during recent years.

POULTRY AND EGGS: Short feed supplies and high prices for feed probably will result in egg prices being higher during the first half of 1937, followed by lower prices in late 1937. Poultry prices are expected to reverse this tendency with prices lower in the

first half of the year followed by higher prices. Turkey production in 1937 is expected to be reduced compared with 1936 and prices should be higher.

Two Heavy Sheep Losses

Sheep raisers in Linn county held a meeting last month to discuss the problem of getting rid of sheep-killing dogs and coyotes. Losses from dogs and coyotes have been heavy and sheepmen are unusually grim in their

determination to lessen this loss. Control of sheep stomach worms also was discussed at the meeting and one person made the exceedingly timely remark that these worms probably cause more loss than dogs and coyotes. Also, each sheep raiser can control them.

Same Corn for 30 Years

A strain of corn, crossed 30-odd years ago by M. C. Hathaway, Robinson, and carefully selected ever since, still is used as his source of seed. Mr. Hathaway has corn in his cribs now, and always has had since he started farming. He believes in good seed, grows Blackhull wheat, and owns a good fanning mill, with which he cleans all his seed.

Red clover is the chief source of fertility on the half section of land farmed by Mr. Hathaway. He also has some alfalfa, 10 acres yielding 44 loads

of hay and a small stack of seed hay last summer. Asked whether he thought he is losing much top-soil on his rolling, Brown county land, he said: "No, but I have to fight it." Close-growing sod crops, farming on the contour to some extent, terraces, and extremely careful farming are methods he uses to combat erosion.

Get the Jump on Hoppers

VICTOR F. STUEWE

Any cultivation system that will be good for your land this winter will rout hopper eggs and expose them to freezing weather, especially at the edges of fields. Any other fields that have not been fall-listed to date, could be treated if weather and finances permit. Alfalfa fields need a spring-tooth harrow or alfalfa renovator. Early spring treatment would be the next best bet.



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GOOD YEAR SURE-GRIP

GREATEST OFF-THE-HARD-ROAD TIRE EVER BUILT

GOODYEAR SURE-GRIP is a tire with a specialty!

Its specialty is pulling through mud, through snow, through any of the tough going that faces a farm truck or car in winter drifts, spring thaws and fall rains.

It does away with all the bother of chains. It eliminates delays. It lets you drive your truck—or your car—where you always hesitated to drive it before.

Sure-Grip is the greatest off-the-hard-road tire ever built.

Ask your Goodyear dealer to show it to you. Notice the big tough lugs, edged to bite deep into snow or soft earth. See the high, heavy shoulders which give you extra push in bad going. Note the tread—designed to make the tire self-cleaning.

If your present tires are still good, store them until spring and put on Sure-Grips for the winter.

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FOR YOUR NEW TRACTOR—THE FARM-PROVED TIRE

FARMERS call the Goodyear All-Traction Tractor Tire the greatest ever built. Thousands have proved it to themselves on their own farms.

Farmers know rubber on tractors saves time, labor and money.

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GOOD YEAR ALL-TRACTION TRACTOR TIRE

BATTERIES WITH REAL KICK!

There's a Goodyear Battery now—full of life, power, kick. For trucks. For general farm use. How they stand up!



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This special Goodyear Tire for rolling implements is another great money saver. A set is easily changed from one implement to another. Saves wear on the machines. Saves fuel for the tractor.



KLINGTITE BELTS ACTUALLY DO!

Goodyear Klingtite Endless Farm and Tractor Belting for heavy drives. Goodyear Klingtite Red Belting, cut to length, for small power machinery. Lasts for years, requires no dressing, works in any weather. Fits snugly and delivers full engine power.



GOOD YEAR

FARM HANDS THAT PAY THEIR WAY

How a U. S. Farmer Sees Things On the Other Side of the Ocean

ROBERT C. VANCE

Finland—poor but honest. Article No. 6, in the travel series by Mr. Vance.

I BOARDED a small Swedish steamer at Stockholm bound for Abo, Finland. For some 20 hours our boat threaded its way among the thousands of islands that make up the Swedish archipelago. Fishing, lumbering and fur farming are the main industries in this part of the world. The small settlements where the boat docked to discharge passengers and freight appeared quite prosperous. As these small steamers form the only contact with the outside world, I wondered what life in these small villages would be like during the winter months when navigation is closed by the ice.

Two- and three-masted sailing vessels lay in the sheltered coves of the larger islands loaded with pulp wood. A Swede, returning to the Homeland after 5 years in the States, told me that many of these vessels are co-operatively owned by the crew, made up of both lumberjacks and sailors. They cut the pulp wood during the winter months and then load it on shipboard and haul it to the paper and rayon mills during the summer.

Living Here Is Very Cheap

Our boat was delayed by the fog and we arrived at Abo more than an hour late. The train to Helsingfors had been held for the boat and we were rushed thru the Customs with no time to exchange Traveler's Cheques for Finnish money. I entered the dining car possessed of 1 Swedish crown, worth 26 cents, and a few small copper coins.

Much to my surprise, I found that 26 cents would buy a large, thick steak with all the trimmings. I found living in Finland to be very cheap. In Helsingfors a plain but satisfying meal could be bought for the equivalent of 25 cents American money. Fifty to 75 cents would let me splurge among the soup and fish and military uniforms of the swank restaurants.

I do not believe that the average American would squawk if he were charged double these prices. At least, he should not, for Finland is the one nation that is paying her debts to the United States. Instead of following the example of other nations, which send a "token" or even thumb their noses and tell our Uncle Samuel to take a broad running-jump into the Atlantic Ocean, Finland, when her debt installments are due, walks up and lays the money on the line.

It is true that, compared with other countries, Finland's debt to the United States is not a large one. The original amount was \$9,000,000, borrowed from Washington to pay for foodstuffs in 1919. But it takes just as much sacrifice for little Finland to pay her small debt as it would for some of the larger nations to pay their greater ones.

Troubles of the Past

My letters of introduction obtained an invitation for me to visit a minor government official at his country home about 20 kilometers out of Helsingfors. As we sat on his lawn on Sunday afternoon, he told me something of Finland's history.

The Finns are a hard-nosed race. For several hundred years they formed a part of the old Swedish Empire, but they managed to keep their national characteristics. The country was taken over by the Russians in 1809 as the spoils of war, but the people were granted a certain independence. They had the status of Grand Duchy, with the Czar as Grand Duke. They were permitted to have an army, a parliament and to coin their own money.

About 1900, however, Czar Nicholas attempted to Russianize the whole country. Parliament was dissolved, the army disbanded and the courts taken over by Russian judges. Finnish leaders who resisted were exiled to Siberia. The present president of the republic spent several long, bitter years in Siberian exile. It was hatred for Russia, rather than pro-German sympathies, that sent hundreds of young Finns into the German army at the outbreak of the World War.

After the Russian revolution of

1917, the Bolsheviks brought their Communistic ideas to Finland. Red troops poured into the capital city of Helsingfors and a reign of Red terrorism began.

Among the Finns who had served in the German army was a regiment of riflemen. This disbanded "Jager" regiment was secretly called together and used as the nucleus of a Finnish army. Students of the schools and universities, boys of from 16 to 20, flocked to the colors. The Red troops were chased out of the country in about 6 months. Finland then declared her independence and set up housekeeping as one of the world's youngest republics.

Failing to conquer the country by force of arms, the Bolsheviks adopted a plan of "boring from within." Communist organizers were sent into the country; radical newspaper plants were established in the cities, trained agitators began working in the trade unions. By 1929, the Reds had captured 23 seats in the National Parliament.

Farmers Stopped the Parade

One fact that the Bolsheviks failed to recognize, however, was that the community life of Finland is largely centered around the church. The Reds pulled a big anti-religious demonstration in a town named Lapua. There was a parade with red flags and banners proclaiming that "Religion is the Opiate of the People." The parade got started all right, but a gang of hard-fisted farmers busted up the formation and chased the paraders over the horizon.

About 90 per cent of the Finns are Lutherans, and indignation over the Bolsheviks anti-religious ideas spread like wildfire. Communist newspaper plants were wrecked. Some 12,000 farmers marched into the capital city of Helsingfors and demanded that the government do something about the Bolsheviks.

A Barrier to Communism

This protest resulted in the government passing laws that outlawed Communism. No Communist can hold office in Finland. Any newspaper that prints Red propaganda is subject to a heavy fine. Finland is now the barrier that keeps a flood of Communism from spreading across Scandinavia.

The low cost of living in Finland means that the Finnish farmer receives low prices for his produce. Milk wholesales for 3 cents a quart, as reckoned in American money, and other products sell in proportion. To offset this, however, the farmer is helped to own the land he tills. Family-size farms may be purchased with a very small initial payment, and very low interest rates are charged on small-holding loans.

Also, many farmers are able to find industrial employment during slack seasons. About 90 per cent of Finland's exports are in sawed lumber, paper and artificial silk. The forests supply the raw material for these products. There is abundant water power and silk and pulp mills are scattered throughout the country. This means that the average farmer may



More contrast: In the city are stores as up-to-date as any in Europe; out in the country the women still rake and shock the hay by hand.

find a job in a lumber camp or mill whenever he has the time or inclination.

Wages Just Seem Low

The wage scale, compared with other countries, is quite low. My host said that the wages paid in Finland are a disgrace to the country. He cited his own situation, saying that he holds a very responsible position, one that requires education and training, and yet he is paid only \$200 a month. He also said that the highest personal income in the city of Helsingfors is \$50,000 a year and then mentioned some of the large American incomes.

My own thought was that my host, with his fine home, two servants and automobile, was living as well as a man drawing \$400 a month in some of our large industrial centers. Wages for labor may be low, but, on the other hand, there is no unemployment. There is a job for every able-bodied man in Finland today.

Farmer and Laborer Gain

The alignment in Finland's parliament is 83 Socialists, 54 Farmers, 21 Swedish, 17 Conservatives, 15 Fascists, seven Liberals and three Independents. Members of the Swedish party come from the border between Sweden and Finland and are so called because they speak the Swedish language. The majority of members of the Swedish party in Parliament are farmers and are lined up with the Farmer party.

As in Norway and Sweden, the Farmer and Labor (Socialist) forces in Finland's Parliament are working together. This is reflected in the nation's economic policies. As I said before, the farmer has gained in government financing of farm loans at low rates of interest. Labor has gained in improved living and working conditions.

The entire government economic policy is working toward social reconstruction. Foreign investments in Finland are limited to bonds and short-term credits. The government gained control of the timber and pulp industries by taking over all the foreign-owned shares of a large Norwegian company that owned 3 million acres of forest. The electricity industry, the life-blood of the new manufacturing plants, is government-owned.

The city of Helsingfors owns all

vacant land within the city. A city planning board has zoned the city, and factory sites may be purchased only thru this board. When a new factory is erected, a residential section with parks and recreation grounds is laid out for the employees. In short, the new factory becomes the hub of a new community. The workers live handy to their work, and there is no traffic congestion such as we know in our large industrial cities.

Combination of Old and New

At present the city of Helsingfors is a sharp contrast of the old and the new. The new railway station is said to be the most modern in Europe, and at the door a long line of horse-drawn cabs wait to take you to the hotel. You may do your shopping in a modern department store, as up-to-the-minute as any in Europe, or you may prowl thru small shops and find articles of clothing that were in fashion 100 years ago. In the streets, booted and whiskered peasants stop and shake their heads at passing young women who are wearing more paint than clothing.

Out in the country the women work in the fields with rake and fork, shocking the grain that their husbands or fathers have cut with a scythe. But their houses usually are lighted with electricity.

A new nation came into being with the birth of the Republic of Finland. It is a nation of three languages. Along the Russian border, most of the peasants were Russian-speaking. Swedish-speaking Finns controlled banking, transportation and shipping. Formerly the Finnish-speaking people were largely on the farms. Altho the change must come slowly, the Finns eventually will be a one-language people.

The name of Finland is now printed on all Finnish maps and on postage stamps as "Suomi." The capital city of Helsingfors, a Swedish name, is now "Helsinki" to all Finns—I beg your pardon, to all Suomians. The city of Abo is now "Turku." But no matter what language he speaks, the average Finn thinks Finnish and would be willing to unsheathe the long, ugly knife he carries in his belt in defense of his country.

"What you think of our country?" the brakeman on the Russia-bound express inquired in broken English.

"I think you are behind the times," I told him. "You are the only nation that paid your debts to the United States."

"Why should we not?" he answered. "You lent us money to buy food when we were in trouble. We Finns are honest even if we are poor."

In the next story I will take you into Russia.

No Vitamin A—Blind

To what extent lack of vitamin A is responsible for eye trouble in humans and in livestock may be merely a guess, but at the Texas Experiment station it has been conclusively proved that withholding vitamin A from sows causes the pigs to be born not only blind but without eyeballs. It is a rather long and interesting story, but the importance attaching to it is the essentials of green feed, of green hay, yellow corn and perhaps codliver oil. There one has the source of all the vitamin A needed.

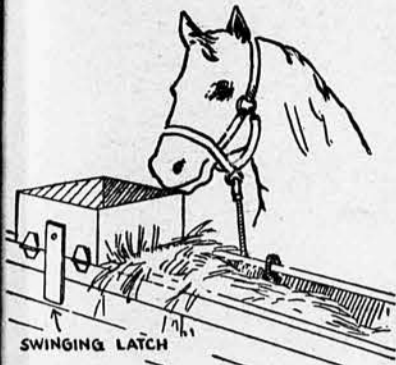


"A city of contrasts," says Mr. Vance, as he steps out of Helsingfors' modern depot and poses beside an ancient one-horse shay waiting to take him to the hotel.

Ideas That May Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

Hinged Horse Trough



Stationary feed troughs are difficult to clean and in a rush season, often are neglected, the refuse molds and sick horses are likely to result. A simply constructed hinged box solves the problem. A 1 by 4-inch board, 2 feet long, holds the box in place, but swings up alongside the box for dumping.—B. E. M.

Woodbox Doesn't "Leak"

To keep the woodbox from leaking fine chips and dust, line it inside with discarded oilcloth, or new if you like, using a paste made as for hanging wall paper. Cover the bottom first, letting it come up on the sides 2 or more inches. Paste down firmly. Then cover the sides. Lap the ends well over the bottom covering. This makes a good, tight lining and prevents all the litter that usually sifts thru the small cracks in the box.—Mrs. A. E. S.

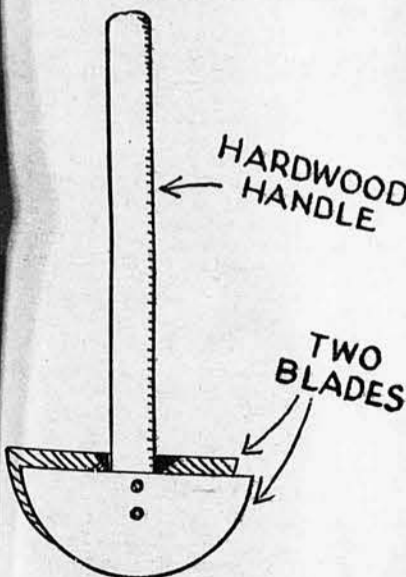
A Time-Saver Woodbox

A woodbox that keeps the floors clean and saves time, is one mounted on casters. At filling time the box is pushed to the door and it is not necessary for anyone to make dirty tracks clear across the room. After filling, the box is pushed back in its place.—Mrs. P. L.

A Winter Wash Day Hint

One winter when my husband had to hang up the washing, he worked out the following plan: The clothesline posts were placed fairly close together, the cross arms were provided with rings; the clothesline was cut into short lengths and a snap fastened in the end of each section. It now is easy to snap this line to supports in the kitchen while the clothes are pinned on it, and then moved to the drying yard and quickly attached to the posts.—Mrs. P. L.

Handy Vegetable Cutter



Chopping mangle beets or other vegetables for stock, is a cold and laborious job if done with a knife or hatchet. A handy cutter, that will do the work much quicker, easily can be made from a disk off an old harrow. Heat the disk and flatten it by pounding, then halve it with a hacksaw. Drill out 2 bolt holes in each disk for attaching hardwood handle. Sharpen on

curved sides and bolt one on each side of handle as shown in illustration. Put vegetables in large box and raise and lower cutter like a tamp.—B. E. M.

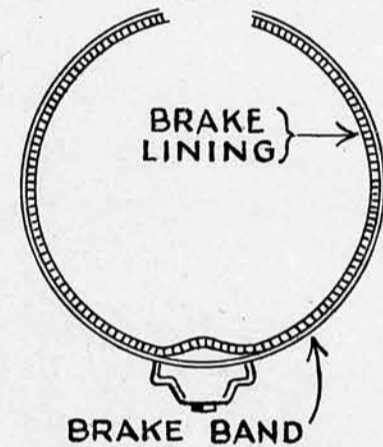
Getting Rid of Fine Coal

Often we face the problem of using up the fine coal which accumulates and is left in the coal bin. I always save all paper bags in which groceries are brought home. Last year I filled some of these paper bags with the fine coal. As coal was needed, I simply set a bag of fine coal on the fire. As the bag burned, the coal became heated and fused together, thus preventing it from falling thru the grate.—Mrs. C. B.

I Get All of the Leaks

When one has a leaky roof that needs a few shingles here and there to make it good, it is easy to overlook some of the leaky places. So I get up in the attic and by looking toward the light, the holes and cracks are easily detected. Now I get a bunch of slim twigs and put one thru each of the cracks. These show plainly on the roof surface and it then is much easier to patch the roof where it is needed and not miss some of the places.—H. T.

Brake Lining Helps



There is no reason why the handy car or truck owner can not reline his brakes. Cut the new lining 1/2-inch longer than actual measurements for each 10 inches of material required. Then rivet each end in place, permitting the middle to buckle. In order to cause the lining to spread out evenly on the band, I first coat the surface of the band with graphite grease. Also this will prevent the formation of rust which has a destructive action on both band and lining.—R. W.

Lost Plug in a Barrel

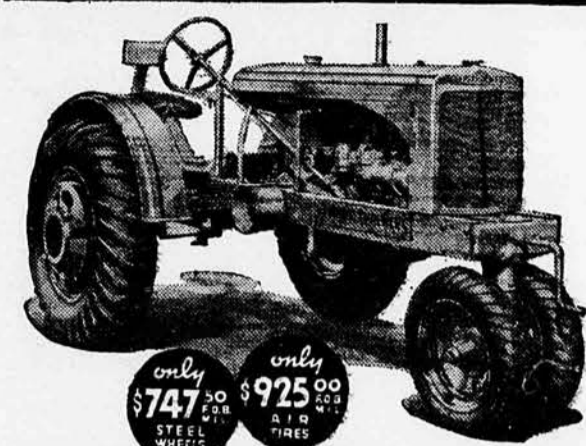
A bung, plug or cork pushed into a barrel will cause trouble when tapping until the entire contents are removed. It will push its way into the outlet as the liquid flows, and obstruct the opening. An excellent way to keep the troublemaker away from the opening is to drive four small nails in the end of the faucet around the end of the hole before inserting it in the barrel bung. The nails are only driven in far enough to hold, allowing most of their lengths to project. The nails will keep away any floating object from the opening.—E. T.

Protecting Wood Handles

Wooden handles which are exposed to the weather often check, crack or splinter and the surface becomes rough. On such objects as fork, shovel and hoe handles which may be left outside more or less, I use the following treatment:

Put a pint of linseed oil, and 1/4 pint of turpentine in a clean can. With a flannel cloth I saturate the surface of the handle, rubbing in well and set aside. In 3 days I go over the handle again. This protects the handle in fine condition and makes a nice grip free from splinters. On a handle already weathered, first dress down with sand paper. Allow the mixture to soak down under the ferrule to avoid rust and looseness. This is good for hammer and chisel handles, also.—H. T.

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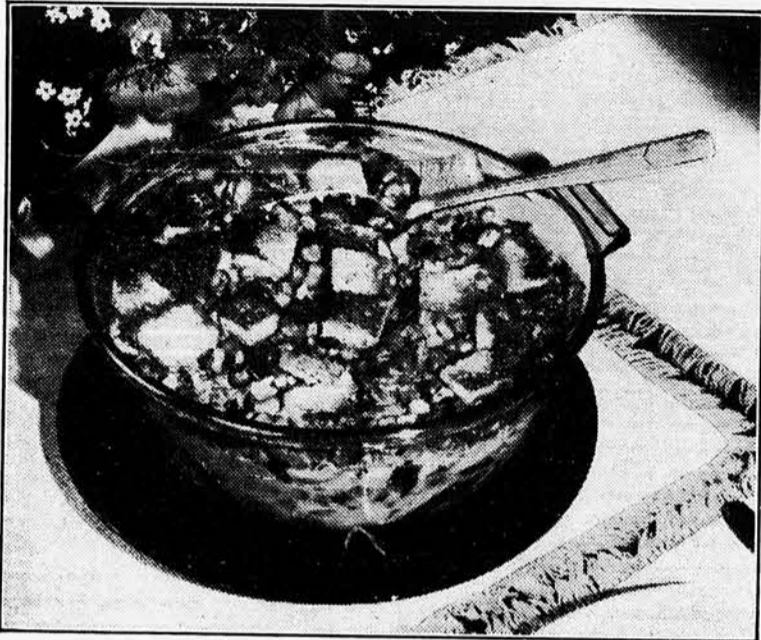
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Hearty Dishes for Winter

NELLE PORTREY DAVIS



No question of what to do about leftover chicken once you've tried this chicken and corn casserole. A grand way, too, to "stretch" a small fowl to serve a large group.

MID-WINTER is the season when farm meals are apt to become humdrum and monotonous; not usually from a lack of variety so much as from habit. Lots of fresh meat, potatoes, such other vegetables as can be stored, dried beans, and an abundance of canned vegetables and fruits—this assortment constitutes the usual "makin's" found on hand in the usual farm home, during the winter months. With such food stores, surely the diet need not be restricted. The difference between inspired cookery and ordinary food is frequently just a slim margin of ingenuity in combining foods—or in novel seasonings. The following combinations will help to put sparkle in your cooking, and in the eyes of those who eat it.

Chicken and Corn en Casserole

2 cups cooked chicken, chopped	2 stalks celery, chopped
2½ cups canned corn	1 beaten egg
1 small onion, chopped	½ cup milk
	½ teaspoon salt
	½ teaspoon pepper

Mix ingredients, put in buttered casserole, arrange buttered croutons over the top, cover and bake for 35 minutes. Uncover and bake for five minutes. Use moderate oven.

Supper-in-a-Dish

3 small carrots	2 medium-sized potatoes
2 small onions	½ teaspoon salt
1 cup uncooked rice	chopped parsley
1 pound ground beef	Salt and pepper to taste
	1½ cups water

Wash rice thoroughly. Chop vegetables in small pieces. Combine everything but potatoes. Cook slowly for 20 minutes. Add diced potatoes and continue cooking very slowly for about an hour.

Corn Dumplings

A rich baking powder biscuit dough is used for these. Roll the dough to a thickness of about ¼-inch. Cut in rounds with a 3-inch cutter. Put canned corn thru the food chopper and season to taste with salt and pepper. Put a teaspoon of the corn pulp on each biscuit round. Add a dot of butter, pinch the edges lightly together, place close together in a shallow, buttered baking pan, and bake for 25 minutes in a moderate oven, or until well browned.

Curing and Canning Recipes

You are sure to find our leaflets, "How Our Folks Cure Meat," and "Meat Canning," full of helpful suggestions and recipes. Price 3c each or the two leaflets for 5c. If both leaflets are ordered, we are going to "throw in" our bulletin on liver recipes. Please address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Serve with a thickened meat gravy.

Pea Souffle

1 cup canned peas	3 eggs
4 tablespoons flour	1 small onion, chopped
4 tablespoons melted butter	½ teaspoon sugar
1 cup milk	½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon white pepper	1 tablespoon tomato catsup
	½ teaspoon paprika

Brown the onion in the butter. Add seasonings and flour, stirring well. Add milk, slowly, stirring constantly until well thickened. Heat the peas, put thru a sieve or mash, and add to the first mixture, beating until smooth. Beat in the egg yolks, one at a time. Beat the egg whites until stiff and fold them in. Pour the mixture at once into a well-greased shallow baking dish. Bake in a moderate oven until the mixture has puffed and browned nicely. Serve at once.

Sauerkraut Pie

1 cup leftover meat, minced	Dash of tabasco sauce
1 cup sauerkraut	2 cups mashed potato
1 cup stock or gravy	2 tablespoons butter
Salt if needed	¼ teaspoon pepper

Mix meat, kraut, stock or gravy and seasonings. Pour into greased casserole. Put the well mashed potato on top, piling it lightly. Dot with the butter. Brown nicely in a moderate oven.

Fruit Roll

I first made this roll with cherries, but plums, berries, apples, peaches or apricots may be used with equally good results. If using a very mild fruit, a little lemon juice may be added. Roll rich biscuit dough a third of an inch thick. Spread thickly with well-drained fruit. Sprinkle with sugar. Roll, and lay in a shallow baking dish. Sprinkle with grated lemon or orange rind and sugar. Bake in a moderate oven, basting twice very generously with the sweetened fruit juice. Serve hot or cold with cream. This is a great favorite with the men.

Fruit Treat

Peaches, apples, apricots, berries or cherries may be used for this dish.

1 quart fruit	2 cups bread crumbs
2 tablespoons butter	Cinnamon and nutmeg
½ cup sugar	Lemon juice

Drain the fruit and chop. Butter a baking dish and line with crumbs. Put a layer of fruit over the crumbs, sprinkle with sugar and dot with butter. Repeat the layers until the dish is full. Sprinkle with cinnamon and nutmeg. Heat the juice to the boiling point and add a few drops of lemon juice. Pour over the fruit and crumbs, cover, and bake for half an hour in a moderate oven. Remove the cover and continue baking for 15 minutes. Serve hot or cold with rich milk.

Doubtless you cook many dishes which are favorites at your house, just as these are at mine. Vary the old ones, and occasionally try a new one.

I Resolve—

To keep my health;
To do my work;
To live;
To see to it I grow and gain and give;
Never to look behind me for an hour;
To wait in weakness, and to walk in power;
But always fronting onward to the light,
Always and always facing toward the right.
Robbed, starved, defeated, fallen, wide-astay—
On, with what strength I have;
Back to the way.
—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

Never Too Old to Learn

MRS. A. S.

Married at 16, Mrs. Brown had seven children—one every two years, so that they made a charming set of stair-steps. But during all her years of skimping to buy clothes, and to pay for doctors and books and schooling, Mrs. Brown never quite forgot her music. The piano that had been her mother's was battered and out of tune, but she could play Annie Rooney, Suwanee River, Old Rugged Cross, and several more.

Two years ago the last child married and left home.

Mrs. Brown had the old piano tuned and began to take music lessons with the extra egg money. "Better put your money into a good milk cow," Mr. Brown told her.

But she said she was thru milking cows—she was exchanging a milking stool for a piano stool.

I've been to the Browns' often and I've heard her progress from practicing scales to getting a harmony and rhythm out of that old piano that must have surprised it. I've watched her face lose that harassed look a mother of seven is sometimes forced to assume. I've seen her joy when I praised some bit of melody.

But most of all I've kept my eye on Mr. Brown. Perhaps because he has

observed my interest, and knows I have seen the pride in his eyes as he listens to his wife's music, he took me into his confidence. There was a brand-new piano in the Brown home on Christmas morning! He didn't care if he did have to sell half his milk cows to get it!

All because Mrs. Brown decided she wasn't too old to learn.

Near the Top of the List

MRS. B. L.

Monday morning I dropped in to borrow a cup of sugar from Mrs. Black. She was washing, but her lips were white and I noticed her pressing her hand to her side. "You shouldn't be washing," I told her. "I had a headache this morning, so I put off washing until tomorrow."

"Sick or well, rain or shine," she said severely, "I always wash on Mondays."

This morning Peggy Black was over to see whether I could wash her mother's gowns. Mrs. Black has been in the hospital for four days now, and the doctor says if she hadn't overworked, she'd have a fifty per cent better chance to recover from her operation. "Of course, I'll wash her gowns," I said, "but haven't you some other washing I could do, too? You tell your father, dear, when he needs clothes washed to bring them over and I'll wash them."

"Oh, the other things don't matter," said Peggy, and her 10-year-old blue eyes filled with tears. "We don't care any more whether we're clean or dirty, just so Mother gets well."

Well, cleanliness is next to godliness, they say. But I think health should have a high place, too.

Child's Sleeping Bag

Keeping the youngsters under the cover at night was a problem until I made an inexpensive sleeping bag which just answers the purpose. I used half of an old comforter, folded and sewed up the sides, and put snaps or hooks at the top. Of course I cut holes for little hands to slip thru. Children cannot kick the cover off with this on or cannot crawl out of it.—Mrs. Tommie Crawford.

This Year's Style Champions

RUTH GOODALL



NO, FOLKS, these four smiling lassies are not advertising any special brand of toothpaste—tho the toothpaste producers would do well to hire every one of them. Their pleased faces speak louder than words possibly could how happy they are to have been judged champions for the year 1936 in the National 4-H Club Style Revue. Left to right, Geraldine Doty, 15, Gratis, O., champion in wash dress class; Josinah Allen, 17, Hagerstown, Ind., "Best" dress class; Frances Webb, 15, Miami, Fla., informal party dress class; and Ruby Robertson, 17, Tulsa, Okla., tailored school suit class. Each was national champion in her class and Miss Webb was national champion. It was the seventh annual contest sponsored by the Chicago Mail Order Company.

The 4-H Club Style Revue

JANE ALDEN, Stylist



Style as a national event . . . style as represented by 41 state 4-H champions . . . entertained an audience of more than 1500 4-H clubbers, their leaders, the Press and Chicago officials at Orchestra Hall the night of December 2nd.

In this final competition, played against a background of 4-H boys and girls in costumes of red, white and blue . . . the national winners were: Frances Webb, 15-year-old national champion over all, from Florida, winning with her informal party dress; Geraldine Doty, Ohio, in a wash dress for school; Josinah Allen, Indiana, in the "best" dress group and Ruby Robertson, Oklahoma, in a wool dress for school. All the 41 girls were winners in their various state style revue contests. The Chicago Mail Order Company, sponsor of the contest, gave them a trip to Chicago to compete at the National Contest during National 4-H Club Congress. In addition

Dashing Shirtwaister

WILL TAKE YOU ANYWHERE



Pattern KF-4211—You will find this dashing shirtwaister is ideal for the early hours of a busy day, and a valuable "compliment catcher" when worn of an afternoon! You'll love the way its trim chic may be enhanced by a colorful, yet inexpensive fabric such as practical cotton-tweed, wool or cotton challis, warm jersey, or rough crepe. Whether you're an experienced or inexperienced "seamstress," the simple pattern's made doubly-easy by illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions! Long or short sleeves, handy square pockets, full pleats, neat yokes and a jaunty Eton collar sum up its chic—while the gayest of buttons fasten its bodice. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Sizes 16 requires 2½ yards 54-inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents in coin. Our new Winter Fashion book filled from cover to cover with glamorous winter clothes, 10 cents extra. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

tior to the trips, the four sectional winners received wrist watches and the national champion, a gold medal as well.

The Style Revue project is conducted thru the Extension Service of the various State Colleges. More than 350,000 girls participate in clothing-club work and are eligible for the Style Revue Contest. Those who enter, create their outfits to compete in one of the four groups: Informal Party Dress, Wash Dress for School or Sports, "Best" Dress, and Wool, Silk or Rayon Dress for School. The 41 state winners were judged in Chicago by 4-H National Executives Florence Hall and Mary Rokahr from Washington, and Oma Jacks, Extension Specialist from Texas. Suitability of costume to the individual, and a smart general appearance according to the most up-to-date style principles were deciding factors. Workmanship was influential insofar as it affected the correct appearance of the garments.

The costumes that won their way to Chicago this year showed vast improvement over last year's. We may well believe that the girls associated with this competition are setting correct style ideas for rural girls and women in general. Consider all the girls who come into contact with the movement, plus the leaders, mothers and neighbors, interested and active . . . and we can well understand the increasing style consciousness of farm women and girls.

Miss Florida modeled a vibrant printed crepe with a predominating shade of blue to pick up the blue in her eyes. With a white net redingote having ruffled yoke and short puffed sleeves, a dark blue taffeta peplum jacket and a harmonizing flat bow for the neckline . . . she really had several outfits in one.

Young Ohio, an athletic, clear-skinned girl with light wavy hair, was smart in dark blue linen and matching accessories.

Miss Indiana did a clever piece of work in a simply cut, dulled green crinkle crepe with plain neckline to act as a perfect foil for her lovely heirloom necklace. Accessories were in deep brown. The simplicity of cut and

rich dull shades of her costume played up her clear cut features, dusky hair and dark eyes.

Miss Oklahoma, with dark curls, blue eyes and a rose-petaled complexion, chose antique blue, nubby woolen for a two-piece dress, with dark blue accessories and added accent in a large chiffon square of lovely fuschia color.

Gone are the days when "city slickers" make fun of dowdy country cousins! This year's lineup of national entrants for the 4-H Style Revue Contest would make many a big city sister sigh with envy. So here's to growing interest in the 4-H Style Revues of the future.

(Copyright, Edanell Features Inc., 1936)

I'm Better for the Effort

MRS. S. H. HAYDEN

I know there are people who think New Year's resolutions are foolish, but I think I'm a better woman because of mine. Last year I resolved to pay back anything I borrowed as soon as I possibly could; and altho I really have the most generous neighbors in the world, I believe they are more friendly towards me since I established this new habit.

I resolved not to spread gossip; and I have the satisfaction of knowing that several "choice" bits which came to my ears were not repeated by me to damage someone else's reputation, for most of this gossip was afterwards proved false.

I resolved not to take offense at little actions which might appear to be "slights" and "snubs" on the part of my in-laws; and what a glow of pride I felt when young Martha referred to me as her favorite sister-in-law.

Let other people laugh at my resolutions if they like. But in my heart I don't feel foolish.

No Chance for Lumps

I have a baking powder can I use to make gravy thickening in. Be sure to put the milk or water in first, then add the flour or cornstarch; put on the lid and shake it up and down a few times. There won't be a lump left. Wash the can as soon as you empty it, because it is hard to clean after it has stood and dried.—Mrs. Gertrude Maize.

Slip Pounds Off Easily as This!

RUTH GOODALL

HAVE a young figure! Why not? It's easier than you think. Just count your calories.

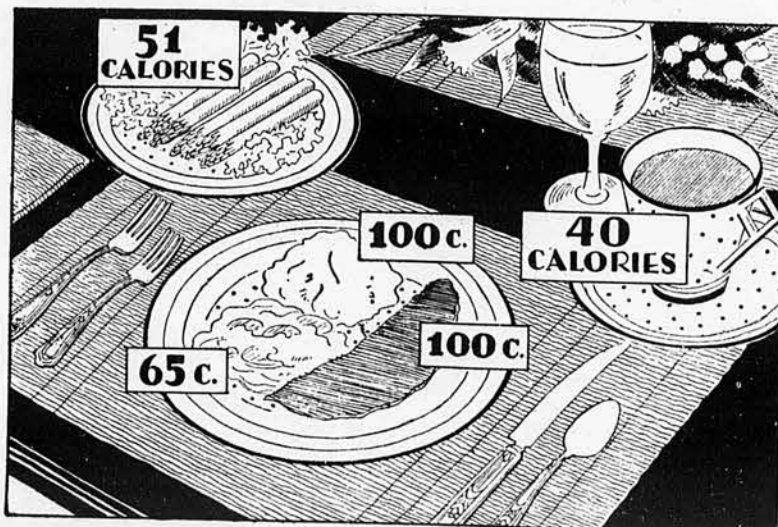
Controlling weight by calory count is an exact science and regulates your weight to the pound. The meal illustrated for reducing weight consists of 1 slice of pot roast, ½ cup (scant) mashed potatoes, ½ cup creamed carrots, salad of 5 stalks of canned asparagus and ¼ head lettuce, mineral oil dressing, 1 cup coffee with 1 teaspoonful each of sugar and cream. It has a total of only 356 calories, and a dessert of ¼ cup of ice cream will add 100 calories—a total of 456 for the meal.

The same meal can be used for increasing weight by adding gravy to the pot roast; buttered carrots instead

of creamed carrots; French dressing instead of mineral oil dressing; a roll and butter; and chocolate sauce to the ice cream. Only a few more items added, but the total is 1,125 calories—an increase of 669 calories.

You can have the same kind of foods that you have been accustomed to eating. It is only a matter of watching the combinations and amount of food.

Our new 40-page booklet, "Change Your Weight for Beauty's Sake," gives complete menus for a 14-day reducing diet and the exact amount of calories each menu contains. Follow the daily meals worked out and be sure of keeping your calories always within allotment. This booklet is only 15 cents and may be obtained from Home Institute, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



for more help in PREVENTING Many Colds



This Scientific Medication S-p-r-e-a-d-s

YOU have a big danger area in your nose and upper throat—where 3 out of 4 colds start.

Vicks Va-tro-nol is specially prepared to stimulate Nature's defenses in this area.

When you apply Va-tro-nol—a few drops up each nostril—you can feel the tingle as this scientific medication s-p-r-e-a-d-s through the trouble zone.

Used in time (at the first nasal irritation, snifle or sneeze) Va-tro-nol helps you to prevent many colds, and to throw off head colds in the early stages.

Quickly Relieves "Stuffy Head"

If neglected irritation has led to a stuffed-up nose, Va-tro-nol reduces the swollen membranes, clears the clogging mucus, lets you breathe again.

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

Mothers! Look in your Va-tro-nol package for full details of Vicks Plan—a practical home guide to greater freedom from colds. In clinic tests among 17,353 people, this Plan cut sickness from colds more than half!

Follow Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds

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Compare "Bluebird" Fine Quality and Low Prices, 600 FREE Samples. Write today. Quick Service. Money back guarantee.

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Amazing invention by old established company FURNISHES ELECTRIC LIGHTS and OPERATES RADIO FROM FREE WIND POWER. Mighty twin speaker farm radio equal to the finer city sets. No "B" or "C" batteries.
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AGENTS—Big Money Maker. New plan shows how to GET YOURS FREE, by helping to introduce. Be first in your locality—write quick.
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Best Remedy for Coughs is Easily Mixed at Home

Needs No Cooking. Big Saving.

To get the quickest relief from coughs due to colds, mix your own remedy at home. Once tried, you'll never use any other kind of cough medicine, and it's so simple and easy.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really better medicine than you could buy ready-made for four times the money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

And for quick, blessed relief, it has no equal. You can feel it penetrating the air passages in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep.

Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

Old Seed Is Slow—100-Mile Limit —An Oats Notion—Soil Squeeze

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

WITH the New Year comes the new seed catalogs. This year seed prices are higher, with some seeds so scarce it may be impossible to obtain the variety of your choice. In more than a half-century of living on a farm, this is the first time I failed to grow sufficient corn to supply my needs. Some remains of 1935 production, but I am not counting too strongly on that, altho it has been well kept. Twice in other years I have planted 2-year-old corn, both times finding it from 2 to 4 days slower in getting thru the ground than that from new seed planted on the same day. An unfavorable turn in the weather might mean the loss of a worth-while stand when using old seed with its tendency of slower growth. A number of letters have been received asking whether there is seed to be had in this county, so many are seeking seed early this season, as well they should. But they must look elsewhere as none is here. As planting time nears we may experience a real "I don't know what I am going to do for seed" appeal coming from those usually disposed to wait until the actual time of need.

Look Out for Johnson Grass!

It is more important to get seed corn as close to home as possible than anything else. The old rule never to go more than 100 miles to the north or south is a good one to remember, but this year some of us may have to over-step it a little. A neighbor who has tried it several times finds it different with almost all members of the sorghum families. He has planted seed from Texas with fine results here, both the kafir and sweet sorghums—but look out for Johnson grass, he cautions. Referring again to corn, it is better to plant the acclimated seed from nubbins than the choicest seed not acclimated—that grown last year too far south or north of your farm. Many cars of feeding corn of excellent quality have been shipped in here lately—fine, dry pure yellow of one variety—and there is going to be a temptation that some will not resist to plant some of this, rather than to pay \$3 to \$5 for known seed. It is poor economy to bargain away the chance for a much needed corn crop at the outset by planting seed you know cannot be acclimated. The new year calls for exercising more seed sense than ever has been necessary before.

Our Pastures Need Help

Reseeding old pastures calls for seed with which to do it—but from where is the seed to come, at a price we now can afford to pay? A few days ago I was offered brome grass seed for 25 cents a pound, with the assurance the price would be 30 cents in the spring. I cannot afford to pay that price, nor do I believe there are many who can. If such prices are maintained all along the line, then it looks as if our pasture improving must go on in other ways than reseeding—in mowing at the proper time to keep the weeds out. But, and this is more important than all, probably we can do the most good by cutting the number of head exactly in half formerly pastured on the same land. If the quarter-section has been carrying 50 head, cut down to 25 for 1937. In most instances the 25 head would have been too much in 1936, but with the 50 head there you know the results. If we do not begin to do something for our pastures, and begin in 1937, we soon will have nothing left to begin with. If reseeding is prohibitive as to price, then we must let nature take its course and help nature all we can.

"Harmless" Pest Makes Trouble

Out in our pastures, too, we have a very unwelcome resident. This chap has been with us for 25 years and more, almost unnoticed because seen only now and then, but something has happened to bring on an awakening. Within the last 2 years this unwelcome fellow has increased in many pastures more than 500 fold. I refer

to the prickly pear cactus. A few were growing on this farm when I came here more than 40 years ago. They had increased none up to 2 years ago, so the few clumps found mostly along the slopes of the ravines were looked upon as harmless. But now, what an increase! All of a sudden, as if speeded by a mighty effort of reproduction, they have appeared everywhere, in rich bottom soil as well as on the poorer slopes. Everyone is asking why this rapid and alarming increase. An only guess is the two hot, dry summers, weather you could easily associate with the growth of cactus. Many are beginning war on them. They are easily lifted with a light grub hoe, being surface rooted, then can be loaded on tight floored racks with silage forks to be hauled into piles for burning when dried. The CCC boys in this county already have cactus-cleaned many pastures, a good job well done.

Two Months to Oats Seeding

A recent drive thru three or four counties to the southwest, on a warm, sunny day of late December, almost caused me to call the calendar inaccurate. Dozens were plowing, a few with horses, one with the good old reliable walking plow pulled by two horses, but at least two-thirds were with tractors. Four outfits were seen building terraces, and several fields were seen that had recently been terraced. Grass by the roadside was green, wheat fields were blocked in beautiful emerald squares. Everywhere the lie was given to the date on the calendar. But so fickle is the mood of the Weather King that when this is in print the lie may be given to the picture as it here is painted. Anyhow, we have come up to the new year far ahead of schedule on feed saving, and now that we have tipped over into new 1937, we feel more encouraged than ever that all stock may be wintered without a too prohibitive feed bill caused by a long pull of severe winter and snow covered fields. We are ready now for winter, such winter as nor-

A Good Place to Exchange Ideas

HAMPERED by adverse conditions that robbed him of his world markets, restrained by unsolved economic problems in his homeland, his progress impeded by untimely weather and insect pests which foiled his efforts and made heavier the burden of taxation, the Kansas farmer has braved it all and kept the faith.

Faith in Kansas agriculture; faith that some of his minor enigmas are soon to pass; faith that his larger and more vexatious problems are already in solution, and with a firm confidence that time and co-operative efforts will mend the situation and bring to him that economic equality in the business world to which he is so richly entitled.

Intimate knowledge of the farmer's problems can come only from agricultural experience. Individual experience multiplies in value in proportion as it is exchanged and widely disseminated. Personal contact gives valuable and lasting impressions, not soon forgotten, and this is abundantly afforded by the Kansas Agricultural Convention, to hold its sixty-sixth annual session under the auspices of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, January 13 to 15, 1937, at Topeka.

It is my belief and expectation that the farmers of Kansas generally will take advantage of this excellent opportunity to express themselves in order that their ideas may be crystallized into action, both locally and in the halls of Congress, where it will be my duty and my pleasure to co-operate with them in every possible way.

Arthur Capper.

mally comes to Kansas, 2 months of it. Then, with the coming of March, the bright days of the new season shall be arriving. Only 2 months to oats seeding—it scarcely seems possible!

Changing Seed Is Questioned

And what about seed oats—another seed problem many soon must solve? Should we change our seed more often than we have? On this farm we have been growing Red Texas oats without a change of seed for 8 years. Years ago it was considered necessary to get new seed from Texas every third year, at least. The particular strain then coming from Texas apparently would "run out" in about that length of time; a heavy per cent would show up as black kernels and the yield generally was believed to be diminishing with each seeding from the "home grown" after 3 years. Now, the quality and yield of our 1936 crop of Red Texas, 8 years grown in Kansas, was better than during the years when seed changes were made every 3 years. It looks as if we

have found a strain well adapted to our location, or else the old rule of changing to new Southern-grown seed often was just a "notion." Getting new seed from the far South is loaded with the danger of getting a start of Johnson grass. I find it safest to look closely for it in all seed grown by our Southern neighbors.

Headed for Soil Destruction

Department of Agriculture figures tell us farms operated by tenant farmers are increased at the rate of 40,000 every year. This means a lot. It means, for one thing, that we are headed into a system of soil destruction more rapidly than we think we are. Not that the average tenant farmer is a less efficient farmer than his farm-owning neighbor living just across the fence, but the system under which he must work naturally compels him to be more of a soil robber. Probably he is not given assurance that he can stay on the farm for more than one year, so he is not directly interested in improving the soil for future production; but he is encouraged from all sides to produce all he can of crops that bring in an immediate cash return. The tenant's creditors tell him to get cash grain crops, the landlord wants the same quick returns, thus the soil is caught in the "squeeze," the proceeds from which must go to several, all in a hurry to get it as soon as possible. Where the farm is operated by the owner, free of debt, a long-time system of soil conserving cropping may be planned and carried out. Our nation should be drifting into owner-operated farms at the rate of 40,000 a year, instead of in the opposite.

Fifty Years of Cropping

Less than a mile from where this is being written is a piece of land I personally know has been growing grain crops continuously for 41 years, and neighbors living here at that time tell me it was "broken out" and growing grain crops 10 years before then. More than 50 years of continuous cropping, without a shovelful of fertilizer of any kind, tells the story of what this field has been thru, operated always by changing tenants, none of whom have lived on the land as no buildings are on the property. The non-resident owner apparently is interested only in the size of the check that comes to him from the elevator each year for his share of the grain produced. And, believe me, figures on that check are becoming smaller each year. Why shouldn't they? Any plan of management which pulls everything out without putting anything back in, whether it be withdrawing water from a tank or fertility from the soil, hastens the coming of a certain end—the end of all that has remained. I have watched this piece of land with emotions of pity in recent years—it has done so well under the circumstances and received nothing in return. But its usefulness to society now is ending, its day nearly done. This, too often, is what farm tenancy means.

Better Family Health in 1937

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

DOCTORS will assure you that no matter what disapproval you may have for the old year 1936, you cannot lay upon it the blame for an unhealthful year. Yet there is no year too good for improvement, and the best resolution anyone can make for 1937 is "Better Health!"

I could write a long treatise explaining why better health is desirable, but you will be more likely to follow me if I definitely give you a few Do's:

1. Be cheerful. Even when you cannot be happy it is possible to be cheerful. As an outstanding psychological fact I say that cheerfulness promotes good health. The man so angry that he could murder someone, murders himself!

2. Live conveniently as to modern plumbing, substantial homes, good beds with well-built mattresses, and even the luxuries of radio. Better spend your money than have it spent for you.

3. Regulate your work on an 8-hour basis, if possible. Take a vacation.

4. Keep up with 20th century hygiene in diet and dress. It is vastly different from the century before and vastly better. Modern dress which encourages lighter and scantier clothing makes for better health, if not pushed to Nudism. Modern diet with its breaking away from pork and molasses, and its insistence upon salads, fruits, green vegetables and foods supplying abun-

dant vitamins is helping to crowd old age into later and later years.

5. Provide for your family a pure water supply and see that each member uses it freely, summer and winter.

6. Get enough sleep. Adults doing hard work need 8 hours in a good bed every night. Children and adolescents need 9 or 10 hours, depending upon age and strength. People well advanced in years and having light duties can do with fewer hours of sleep but need rest in the daytime.

7. Maintain confidential terms with doctor and dentist. Seek out reliable men who merit trust and consult them before disease masters you. Many an ailment may be nipped in the bud by early advice—many an attack of rheumatism checked by attention to decayed teeth. Pay no heed to the wonderful prescriptions made by those whom you hear but see not. If you need medicine, it should be prescribed only by one who understands every symptom of your case. There is no such thing as "heart medicine," "liver medicine," "kidney medicine." The only line of safety and assurance lies in prescriptions made with an eye to the totality of your symptoms.

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, Kan.

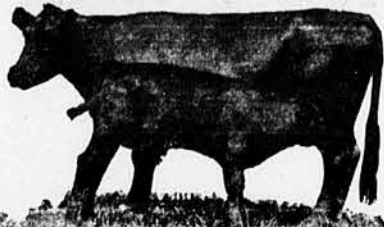
Taking a Big Chance

Can ulcerated ovary be cured without an operation and can you recommend any special treatment?—Mrs. D.

A doctor who diagnoses "ulcerated ovary" is taking a long shot. It is almost impossible to make such a diagnosis unless the pelvis is opened surgically. I would advise counsel.



Dr. Lerrigo



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WARNING

IMPORTANT—Before you trade in your tractor or combine, be sure the agent, salesman or dealer shows you the established "trade-in value" as listed in the official ASSOCIATED COMMERCE BUREAU'S 1937 Tractor and Combine Guide. THIS IS YOUR PROTECTION against loss on trade-in values. Ask to see this GUIDE.

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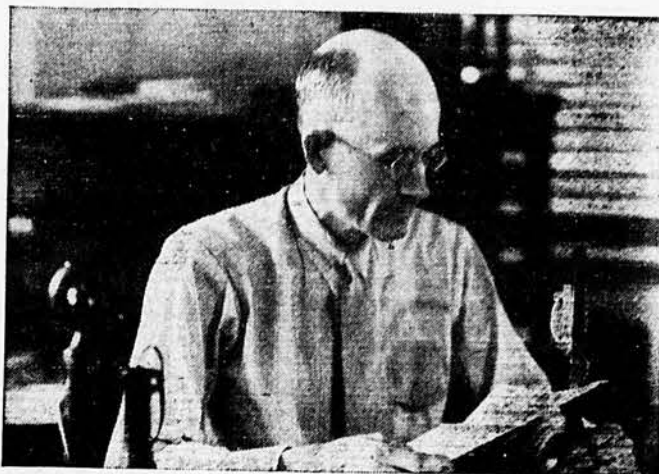
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Many of our advertisers have prepared valuable illustrated catalogs and educational booklets at considerable expense which are available to our readers without charge. We are listing below the booklets furnished by advertisers in this issue of Kansas Farmer and to obtain any of these fill in the advertiser's coupon and mail, or write direct to the advertiser. K.F.-1-2-37

- Allis-Chalmers Tractor & Farm Implement Catalogs (page 9)
- Separator & Milk Catalogs (page 9)
- Farm Radio on 30 Days Trial (page 11)
- Booklet—Know Your Soil (page 13)
- Harness Catalog (page 13)
- Bulletin About Blackleg and Its Prevention (page 13)
- Booklet—Most Profitable Ground Feed (page 13)
- Catalog on Sprocket Packer & Mulcher (page 13)
- Galloway's Separator Catalog (page 13)
- Boot and Saddle Catalog (page 13)
- Building Information (page 15)
- Deere & Company Tractor Catalog (page 20)

WIBW Brings You Weather Tips From Meteorologist Flora



Snowden D. Flora, state meteorologist, shown at his desk in the weather bureau office, Topeka. He broadcasts weather information daily over WIBW.

RADIO listeners who tune in WIBW have the advantage of getting their weather information first hand daily from the dean of weather observers of Kansas. For at 10:40 o'clock a. m., every day the remote-control line which connects the State Weather Bureau office, in Topeka's new million dollar post office building, with WIBW is open for broadcasting the latest weather information hot off the charts in that office.

The broadcaster shown in the accompanying photo at his desk in the weather bureau office is Snowden D. Flora, state meteorologist. Because of his first name "Snowden," and the fact that he gives the weather reports, Mr. Flora often is called "Frosty," by those who have known him for years. His disposition, however, is far from frosty and he is a genial, likable public official who always is glad and willing to serve in every way he can.

The general weather forecasts are made up by collaboration of the state meteorologist with the regional meteorologist in Chicago. Frequent telegrams back and forth between the various offices make it possible for this general forecast to cover an entire regional area.

Warnings Have Been Helpful

Mr. Flora's specialty in Kansas is in flood warnings and in this field he is preeminent in the state. His systematic and careful observations of Kansas streams conducted over a long period of years enables him to forecast within a foot from day to day the rise of all the principal Kansas streams when in flood. During the flood of 1935, he forecast the rise of the Kaw river at Topeka from day to day and never missed his calculations more than an inch or two, making possible the saving of life and property. When he issues a flood warning, radio listeners should heed, because he is the most accurate forecaster of this kind in this section of the country. You can hear S. D. Flora every morning at 10:40 a. m. over WIBW.

And here is another interesting fact. WIBW, already noted for its excellent news coverage of all local, state and national happenings, is expanding its service by installing United Press fa-

ilities. This new service will begin January 26.

Thru its connection with the Topeka Daily Capital, which has a large force of local correspondents located in every county of Kansas for prompt information on all news of importance over this state, and the Capital's Associated Press facilities, WIBW long ago established itself as a complete "news service" station. Added to this elaborate service last year was Trans-Radio, with frequent extra bulletins on national and international news. Now comes the addition of United Press facilities which gives the station super-coverage on news. The week day news schedule follows: 6:00 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 12:00 noon, 4:15 p. m., 6:00 p. m., 10:00 p. m., 11:30 p. m. Sundays, 8:55 a. m., 6:00 p. m., 10:00 p. m.

WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily except Sunday)

January 2, Thru January 16, 1937

- 5:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club.
- 7:00 a. m.—WIBW—Capital News.
- 7:30 a. m.—Gospel Singers.
- 8:00 a. m.—Gene and Glenn.
- 8:30 a. m.—Unity School.
- 8:45 a. m.—Home Hint Harmonies.
- 9:00 a. m.—IGA Program.
- 9:15 a. m.—Ma Perkins
- 10:30 a. m.—Protective Service and Anti-Crime Association.
- 10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau.
- 11:00 a. m.—Monticello Party Line.
- 11:15 a. m.—Dinner Hour.
- 12:00 noon—H. D. Lee News.
- 12:15 p. m.—Complete Market News Service.
- 2:00 p. m.—Jane Baker the Kansas Home-maker.
- 2:30 p. m.—Harris-Goar's Street Reporter.
- 2:45 p. m.—Community Sing.
- 3:00 p. m.—Mary Ward.
- 3:15 p. m.—Kansas Roundup.
- 3:45 p. m.—Organalities.
- 4:00 p. m.—Carl Haden's Hillbillies (except Monday.)
- 4:15 p. m.—CMO News.
- 5:30 p. m.—Children's Hour.
- 5:45 p. m.—Little Orphan Annie.
- 6:00 p. m.—Skelly News.
- 6:15 p. m.—Marling Screen and Radio Gospel.
- 7:15 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies.
- 10:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News.
- 11:30 p. m.—Trans-Radio News.

Saturday, January 2 and January 9

- 2:45 p. m.—Tours in Tone.
- 3:00 p. m.—Captivators.
- 3:30 p. m.—Drama of the Skies.
- 3:45 p. m.—Eton Boys.
- 5:00 p. m.—Al Roth and his orchestra.
- 5:25 p. m.—Press Radio News.

(Continued on Page 15)



Care in grazing corn stalks will prevent this. A little good hay, green pasture, some oats daily, and plenty of water usually will relieve danger of grazing stalk fields. This horse is sick from compaction or "clog."

If this Top Wire is

is **RED**



You'll Be **MONEY AHEAD**

That red top wire means genuine RED BRAND fence . . . the kind that outlasted all others in official weather tests . . . the kind with an extra heavy "Galvannealed" zinc coating, real copper-bearing steel, generous tension crimps, tight knots.

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More years service . . . no higher price than fences of standard grade. You get more for your money when you look for that red top-wire.

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Sensational, new, patented features. Grinds snapped corn with shuck, ear corn, kafir or milo heads, or other grains, wet or dry—1/2 faster, cheaper. Uniform, granulated feed is more profitable for cows, steers, lambs or hogs.
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PATENTED DEVICE MAKES WHEELS WORK TOGETHER
New patents again put WESTERN 17 years ahead. It pulverizes, mulches, melloes and firms soil deep as plowed better than ever before. Saves time, labor and horsepower preparing perfect seedbed. Leaves surface mulch without grooves, prevents washing, conserves moisture and increases all crops 20% to 30%. Saves 1/3 seed because every good seed grows. Great for rolling in alfalfa, clover or grass seed and breaking crust on wheat in Spring. Make sure you get genuine WESTERN before buying. Write for free catalog and freight paid prices direct to you.
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DEAL DIRECT
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New—famous No-Buckle with Non-rust, Bronze Hardware! 100% GRADE A LUMINOUS HARNESSES—half the weight, stronger, cannot rust. Walsh Champion—black or Natural Tan leather, choice of hardware. Also—America's leading LOW-PRICED harness—\$38.95. Terms. Factory prices. 30 days trial. Write.
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free VALUABLE NEW HARNESSES BOOK

No Time to Be Discouraged With Apple Industry on the Up-Grade

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

AT THE beginning of the year, when storekeepers and merchants are taking inventory of their stocks, is a good time for the fruit farmer to turn to retrospection and perhaps a little introspection; a looking into one's own self would do no harm. On this second day of January 1937, the orchard man may look back over his year and see his carefully laid plans now either realized or shattered. Simultaneous with the scrutinous inspection of past accomplishments or failures should come a dawning of new visions for the future. Plans for the coming 12 months might well be based upon results of the year just passed.

If quality of fruit was not up to the average this fall something was wrong

along the line. That something should be ferreted out now, so that the same mistake may not be repeated. If apples were wormier than your neighbor's and you both sprayed exactly the same, except that he used a different brand of lead arsenate, it might be a good plan to switch to his kind of lead. If you have not realized as much as you thought you would from this year's crop when prices were higher than usual, then maybe your marketing methods were at fault. If you did not get a square deal in the sale of your apples there could be no better time than now to make plans to sell them another way next year. If marketing overhead has absorbed too much of the profit that should have been yours, the same thing

will happen next year if the leak is not stopped now. These thoughts are mere suggestions of how the wise orchardist will take stock of himself and lay his future plans.

We Have Reached Turning Point

Seasoned orchard men regret to see fine old trees topple under the ax for even at 35 years an apple tree has not passed its period of usefulness, if it still is sound.

Now is not the time to get discouraged. To quit at this turning point in the apple deal is to use poor judgment. Not a single, sound healthy apple tree should be cut out or abandoned now. We are going to need every high-grade, well-colored apple we can grow to supply the demand for the coming few years. I know that growing apples is hard work and serious business, and at times it looks as if the odds are all against us. With the innumerable pests the orchardist has to wage constant war against, the ever present residue problem, the mounting costs of orchard care and maintenance, the low prices of recent years and unfavor-

able weather conditions—damaging winters, drouth and heat in summer, late frosts in spring, rains at blooming time, ruinous hail and high winds just before harvest—all combine to make a load which, at times, is almost impossible to bear.

But distressing as these experiences are, I know of no other type of farming where all is smooth sailing. There is no business that does not have its drawbacks. Success in any line is not won without worry and effort. Forgetting the adversities that often challenge all the ingenuity and resourcefulness the grower can command, the thought uppermost in his mind now should be that the apple industry is, at last, on the up and up.

In November 1935, 85 cents was the bushel average in Kansas and 68 cents was the bushel average in the United States, as compared with \$1.25, this year's November average in Kansas and 93 cents in the United States. The advance in prices this year over last illustrates the effect that increased demand can have on the market and it is a most encouraging indication of further possibilities for selling high grade apples.

Public Is More Apple Conscious

William H. Baggs, general manager of American Fruit Growers, Inc., and former president of the International Apple Association, contends that if we maintain our advertising and merchandising efforts as now organized, the marketing problem for the next few years will take care of itself. The National Apple Institute, an advertising organization set up over a year ago, deserves a great deal of credit for making the general public more apple conscious. Regularly issued clip sheets full of recipes, both new and old, for preparing apples are mailed to domestic science teachers, magazine home economics editors, chefs of hotels, dietitians of institutions, stewards of steamships and railroads. All fall the deliciousness and health-giving qualities of apples have been emphasized by attractive posters and apple displays in grocery stores. The publicity given apples during National Apple Week was of no little importance in pushing sales.

To Meet Keen Competition

Altho apples are used virtually every month of the year it is largely a fall and winter fruit. Seven per cent of the apple crop is consumed during June, July and August. Sixty-five per cent is shipped in the fall when the later fruits are being marketed. However, only a part of the heavy fall shipments are consumed at that time. A good portion is stored in or near central markets for later consumption. Considerably more than the remaining 28 per cent has, therefore, to compete with other fruits during the winter and spring months. By means of organized and continuous advertising it is proposed to meet the keen competition of bananas and the citrus fruits, for these have gained the place they hold in public esteem largely thru persistent advertising.

May See a Serious Shortage

The production of this king of fruits has been declining and will continue to decline for several years, according to all authorities including the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There is grave danger in allowing production to fall too low. We then will lose our leadership and commanding position in the world's markets. If buying power and consumer demand continue to increase and production falls off, we may easily have a decided shortage instead of a surplus of apples. No, now is not the time to grub out sound apple trees.

Have Tested 500 Birds

Besides setting up a new 2,940-egg, 1937 model oil and electric incubator, the White Rocks have had a good deal of our attention recently as it has been too bad to do much work in the orchard. We have blood-tested more than 500 birds using the antigen whole-blood method, and for the fifth consecutive year have found no reactors. The job of mating up the breeding pens has been started, but this is slow and particular work and will take a good many days to complete. Following that comes the compiling of the 1937 mating list, which will be the twelfth annual circular pertaining to Echo Glen breeding stock.

Come With Us to Gay, Romantic, Colorful

MEXICO

February 18 to March 3



We're going to Mexico, the Land of Eternal Spring, again this winter . . . and we want you to go with us. Last year the Capper Tour to Mexico was proclaimed by members who went along the most thrilling winter travel vacation anyone ever dreamed of enjoying. This 1937 Tour will be bigger and better than ever . . . but at the same low all-expense cost.

Join this happy, interesting, education tour to fiesta-land . . . forever golden in its bath of mellow sunshine, forever green from myriad springs and lakes, the world mecca of travelers, adventurers, writers, artists.

CAPPER'S 1937 De Luxe TOUR TO MEXICO

See historic scenic beauty that ages have not despoiled; villages that literally breathe romance. Enjoy the gay, sparkling atmosphere and rich traditions that makes Mexico the most talked-about land of today. Thrill to a country so utterly different, so picturesque, so ardent in its welcome that you'll live the tour over a million times.

7 DAYS IN MEXICO CITY

A modern capital city as brilliant as Paris—smart cafes, theatres, lovely parks, imposing monuments and awe-inspiring cathedrals, thriving business and shopping centers. We stay at a fine, modern hotel in Mexico City and enjoy thrilling motor sightseeing trips to the most important points of interest.

Fascinating Side Trips

Besides the fun and daily car-window sightseeing as we travel on our all-Pullman train, we enjoy the following:

SANTA FE—We stop at Lamy, where we are taken to historic Santa Fe, the second oldest city in the United States, for a half day of sightseeing among old and new museums, laboratory of anthropology and Indian exhibits. Then on to Albuquerque for a short stop—and El Paso.

SAN ANTONIO—The trip homeward brings us through this interesting city where we visit the Alamo, an ivy-clad monument to a glorious fight for liberty.

One Low Cost

The one special low cost pays for everything on this glorious tour. Your train ticket, Pullman ticket, all your meals, all automobile sidetrips, all transfers, sightseeing, hotel rooms, etc., are all included.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW for FREE Literature

Don't wait! . . . write now for the free illustrated literature giving every detail of this wonderful winter travel vacation. It pictures many of the places to be visited. Gives the low cost rates. Send the coupon today for your free personal copy.

TOUR DIRECTOR, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas
Please send me your free illustrated literature about the 1937 De Luxe Capper Tour to Mexico.

NAME

R. F. D.

CITY

STATE

Largest Wheat Acreage on Record

(Continued from Page 5)

is far in excess of any previous year. The increase in wheat seedings this fall over a year ago ranges from 5 per cent in southwestern counties to 47 per cent in northeastern and east-central counties. Increases in southeastern areas of the state over 1935 seedings were more moderate because farmers were unable to plant all of their intended acreage due to wet fields at seeding time.

"The condition of winter wheat in the eastern two-thirds of the state is such that the present outlook is fair to good yields over this area in 1937. The supply of soil moisture over most of the eastern two-thirds of Kansas is sufficient to carry wheat well into the winter. There is a fair reserve of subsoil moisture thruout this area except in a few north-central counties. The outlook for wheat in the western counties is generally poor; and above normal rainfall during the winter and spring will be required in order to prevent heavy abandonment and enable that area to produce even a fair crop of wheat in 1937. Winter wheat prospects in Kansas, however, have been materially improved by rather general precipitation of from one-half to one inch which was received early in December.

"December 1 condition, fall precipitation, and soil moisture studies indicate that abandonment of seeded acreage will be slightly above the 10-year average of 20.4 per cent for the state but the lowest since 1932. Abandonment in 1936 was 26.6 per cent com-

pared with 48.8 in 1935 and 32.2 per cent in 1934. Another year of heavy abandonment is in prospect for the western third of the state where rainfall from July 1 to December 1 was only about 60 per cent of normal."

The final estimate of Kansas winter wheat production in 1936 is 120,198,000 bushels compared with 63,947,000 bushels in 1935. The 1936 harvested acreage is estimated at 10,452,000 acres with a final yield of 11.5 bushels.

United States wheat: The area sown to winter wheat in the United States this fall is 57,187,000 acres or 15.1 per cent larger than last fall. December 1 condition is 75.8 per cent of normal compared with 77.8 per cent last year and 82.4 per cent the 10-year average.

Kansas crops harvested in 1936 had the highest value measured in prices at the farm since 1930, Collins reported. The department estimates the crop inventory value totals at \$181,421,000, exclusive of benefit payments. This compares with \$135,187,000 for the 1935 crops; \$129,735,000 in 1934.

Higher unit values—otherwise increase in the size of the so-called "farmer's dollar"—account for the increased values, as the yields for 1936 were only 62 per cent of the 10-year 1922-32 average.

Crop production in 1936, except in the case of wheat, was only a little larger than in 1934. The 1936 wheat crop, valued at \$119,067,000, is the largest since 1930, and also accounted for two-thirds of the value of all 1936 farm crops in Kansas.

What Are You Worth?

(Continued from Page 3)

way an inventory helped us on our farm. On January 1, 1933, we had a considerable supply of cattle and hogs, with plenty of feed. Neither livestock nor feed were worth much on the market at that time. A year later our inventory showed us that half as much livestock and less than a third as much feed still gave us a higher net worth. We felt sure this feed would produce higher priced livestock in a few weeks or months. Less than a month after the inventory was taken this proved true. The inventory indicated that we were not in such a terrible condition as we had thought.

Bankers at the meeting we attended were asked to comment. Glenn Bramwell, Belleville banker, and Lowell Houghton, production credit man of Concordia, both stressed the point that credit statements, based on farm inventories and record books, are a big help to farmers who need credit. There are occasional farmers whose prudence and thrift have enabled them to save up cash in good times, so that credit

never is necessary for them. But after all the majority of farmers—good and bad—must have credit. When they need it most money is often "tight," so any means of loosening your personal credit is very important to your farming business.

It seems that most farmers are weaker on their records and accounts than in any other branch of their farming. In talking to many of the successful farmers of Kansas, we find they most often admit laxity in keeping records. Success has not hinged on records in the past, and many farmers may be able to increase their worth at a satisfactory rate without careful records in the future. However, a safe plan will include annual inventories carefully taken and at least a simple system of farm records. Unless you have other preferences we might suggest the Kansas farm account book, which may be obtained at Farm Bureau offices or from Kansas State College. It will provide space for inventories, sales and purchases.

WIBW Program Schedule

(Continued from Page 13)

5:30 p. m.—Tito Guizar.
5:45 p. m.—Saturday Night Swing.
6:15 p. m.—Herbert Foote's Ensemble.
8:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup.
9:00 p. m.—Lucky Strike Hit Parade.
10:15-12—Dance Party.

Highlights of Next Two Weeks

Sunday, January 3 and January 10
8:00 a. m.—Sunday Morning at Aunt Susans.
8:30 a. m.—Big Brother and Jimmie—Capital Funnies.
8:55 a. m.—Press Radio News.
9:00 a. m.—Church of the Air.
9:30 a. m.—Chopin Sonata Series.
10:00 a. m.—Weather Forecast.
10:05 a. m.—Harmonies in Contrast.
10:30 a. m.—Major Bowes' Family.
11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church.
12:00 noon—Organalities.
12:30 p. m.—CBS—French News Exchange.
12:45 p. m.—Eddie Dunstetter Entertains.
1:00 p. m.—The Coleman Family.
1:30 p. m.—Strange Facts from Capper's Weekly.
1:45 p. m.—Aeolian Trio.
2:00 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony.
4:00 p. m.—Studio Program.
4:15 p. m.—Life of Thomas A. Edison.
4:30 p. m.—Rhythm and Romance.
4:45 p. m.—Karl Willis, songs.
5:00 p. m.—Christian Science.
5:15 p. m.—Pacific Paradise.
5:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments.
6:00 p. m.—Skelly News.
6:15 p. m.—Soft Lights and Sweet Music.
6:30 p. m.—Senator Capper.
6:45 p. m.—Hits and Encores.
7:00 p. m.—Vick's Open House.
7:30 p. m.—Texaco Town—Eddie Cantor.
8:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Evening Hour.
9:00 p. m.—Gillette Community Sing.
9:45 p. m.—Blue Flames.
10:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News.
10:15 p. m.—American Legion.
10:30 p. m.—Radio Forum.

11:00 p. m.—Vincent Lopez' orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Dick Stabile's orchestra.
Monday, January 4 and January 11
7:15 a. m.—Page's Funfest.
10:45 a. m.—Rupf Hatchery.
7:00 p. m.—Mosby-Mack Quartet.
7:30 p. m.—The Crime Patrol.
9:00 p. m.—Wayne King's orchestra.
9:30 p. m.—Dream Time.

Tuesday, January 5 and January 12
6:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments.
7:00 p. m.—Voice of the Bible.
8:00 p. m.—Waring's Pennsylvanians.
8:30 p. m.—Camel Caravan.
9:30 p. m.—Phillips Poly Follies.
10:15 p. m.—Roger Pryor's orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—George Olsen's orchestra.

Wednesday, January 6 and January 13
7:15 a. m.—Page's Funfest.
7:00 p. m.—Mosby-Mack Quartet.
7:30 p. m.—Burns and Allen.
8:00 p. m.—Nino Martini—Chesterfield program.
8:30 p. m.—Come On, Let's Sing.
9:00 p. m.—Gang Busters.
9:30 p. m.—Dream Time.
9:45 p. m.—Union Swing Time.
10:25 p. m.—Navy Program.
10:30 p. m.—Roger Pryor's orchestra.

Thursday, January 7 and January 14
6:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments.
7:30 p. m.—True Confessions.
8:00 p. m.—Major Bowes' Amateur Hour.
10:15-12—Dancing Party.

Friday, January 8 and January 15
7:15 a. m.—Page's Funfest.
7:00 p. m.—Mosby-Mack Quartet.
7:30 p. m.—Chesterfield Dance Revue.
8:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel.
9:30 p. m.—Dream Time.
9:45 p. m.—Vocals by Verrill.
10:30 p. m.—George Olsen's orchestra.

ZENITH AGAIN FIRST!

SEE THESE NEW 1937 FARM RADIOS

● Last year Zenith gained a greater increase in public acceptance than any other radio manufacturer.

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E. H. Curtis

the trophy. His radio career began the same year with Earl May's station in Iowa and he joined the WIBW Farm Staff in 1935. He's on the farm programs daily from 5 to 7 a. m. and 11 to 12 noon.

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Jane Baker brings a wealth of practical homemaking experiences to her large woman's audience Mondays thru Fridays from 2 to 2:30 p. m. She is the mother of two sons, maintains her own home, and participates in many women's organizations work. Contests that are practical and fun, beauty secrets, and many phases of educational work with outstanding guest speakers are her specialties.



Jane Baker

The Voice of Kansas

WIBW

580 Kc.—5000 W.

Taming Fierce Elton

WHAT will Elton think when he does not get a reply?" Dorothy cried, her thoughts instantly with Elton instead of on the Indian. "You're going up to the Phoenix. You'll surely see him," Molly consoled her. "I'm going to wake Jack and tell him."

Willis listened to the story that indicated Fierce Elton had again dominated circumstances that seemed utterly against him. He had escaped from the stream, and it instantly came into the engineer's mind that he had risked the dangerous plunge in order to escape from the deputy marshal.

If Elton was alive and free, he warned Dorothy and Molly not to try to correct the impression that he was dead until something should happen which would enable him and his friends to remove the accusation against him.

Dorothy saw the wisdom of the suggestion. She was eager to be off, for she proposed to question Ferguson about the ownership of the money she had seen in the trunk, and which had so mysteriously disappeared.

When the machine reached the garage at the foot of the trail to the camp, Willis explained that the lady doctor could not walk up the rough route. Instantly Spud and two of the men from the works, who were lounging there, contended for the opportunity to serve her.

Laughingly, Dorothy decided that two of them should carry her till one was tired, when the third should lend his hands.

She saw the men glance at her queerly when her high spirits prompted her to make a kind of picnic of the episode. She realized suddenly that they must wonder at her callousness when she was approaching the camp of the man who had so lately devoted more of his time to her than he had ever given to a woman in all his life. She glanced at Willis, and he raised his eyebrows warningly.

With her heart bubbling over with joy at the prospect of seeing Fierce Elton, she subdued her conduct to accord with the manner of the men who believed him dead.

Necanatha had an hour's start of the machine, but she rode the sweating bay up to the stable only five minutes before the car reached the garage. Sam beheld the bay returning with surprise and satisfaction; but when he questioned the girl about where she had been with the horse, she maintained a silence that baffled inquiry. She left the stable and went across the plateau.

Sliding among the rocks to avoid the men about the office and the bunk-houses, she reached the bridge and crossed to the other side of the stream. She had a wound inflicted which made her seek seclusion. Like a little wild animal, she crept toward the cabin where she could nurse her hurt.

She had discovered the beauty of the lady doctor with a kind of still terror. It had never occurred to her to read the note that Elton had sent; but she wished savagely that she had done it when she saw the warm white shoulder and the wonderful brown hair of the woman to whom it was delivered. A savage jealousy of the white woman took possession of her.

ELTON had been her inspiration. She had gone to the Indian school because he wished it. She had undertaken to learn white man's ways because they were his ways.

And she had come back to her own people to find that the young men of the tribe made fun of her acquired manners and dress.

But she had kept her heart cheered by the pleasure Elton would take in her improvement. She had scorned the young men who sneered at her. But, finally, Big Foot had talked to her, and he had quietly told her that she must marry his son.

All her civilized clothes were taken from her. She was treated as the future wife of the young chief, but, in her silent way, she was rebellious. Still Elton did not come. The tribe said that he had not visited them for many moons, that he was busy still at the great water-power enterprise.

Waiting grew too irksome to her. Big Foot became more urgent about the marriage. She left the camp on foot and in her native garments rather than risk being prevented in the visit she meant to make Elton.

Without dreaming that she was no longer the play-fellow of old days, without a suspicion that her feelings toward him had changed, Elton had laughed at the warmth of her greeting and sent her off on the errand to the woman he loved.

The hopes of her two years away at school had been utterly dispelled by seeing Dorothy. The brown girl had no thought of winning the man she loved now.

He had obeyed a natural law; he had chosen of his kind. And Necanatha accepted the finality of it. But her blood ran hot, and her head throbbed as her jealousy racked her.

The bay had felt the effects of her tumult. She had goaded him up the steepest grades without mercy. His own nervous nature and her wild desire to race away from civilization, which she suddenly hated, to the rocks where she could hide and suffer, sent the horse up to the camp in time he had never made before.

Necanatha made for the cave. No one had used it since the buildings of the office and bunk-houses

Fifteenth Installment

By KATHARINE EGGLESTON
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had been put up. She flew through the entrance like a bird reaching its nest.

She fell over Elton, stretched out and asleep after his night's ride. He grunted and turned over.

"Hello! You back?" he exclaimed, sitting up as he saw her, and eagerly waiting for what she had to give him or to say.

But she stood silent before him.

"Well, was she there?"

She nodded.

"Where's the answer to my note?" he demanded.

Necanatha shook her head.

"No answer? Was she in bed?" Elton asked.

The Indian girl nodded.

"Good Lord! I've hurt her and she won't have anything to do with me!" he exclaimed. "Look here, Necanatha, you go back and tell her that I'd sell my soul if it would help undo what I've done. Go down and say to her that—"

"She white. You white. You go. Me Indian. Me go to my own people."

"Necanatha, what's wrong?" Elton asked.

SHE had slipped back into the old English she talked before she had been away to school. It seemed to him she shrunk into her blanket with the listless relaxation of an ordinary squaw.

"You are not angry, little friend?" he questioned, using the low, soft speech of the tribe.

"Me marry young Big Foot. You marry white woman," she replied.

Without a glance back at him as he stood in the door of the cave, she walked away—literally walked out of the civilization he had inspired her to learn, back to the ways of the people from whom she came.

Dorothy entered Ferguson's shack, peering about like an expectant child. She looked for Elton.

Her heart beat excitedly because he might appear from any place and at any moment. She half-dreaded, half-hoped that he would come suddenly from somewhere and take her in his arms, regardless of everything but the joy of holding her again.

When she saw Ferguson she was startled. He looked even worse than she could possibly have expected.

"Dorothy! You've—come back?" he exclaimed, his voice weak and trembling.

"I didn't go!" she said, the happiness she held in her heart making buoyant music of her voice. "I don't have to go. I can attend to my patient properly. And you do need it!"

"I thought the darned brutes had deserted me!" Ferguson said, with a ferocity that contrasted strangely with his weakness.

"Hasn't Jake or any of them looked after you?" she asked.

"Oh, Jake's been around and the cook's fed me—when I could eat," Ferguson answered.

Dorothy looked at him with keen professional eyes. It seemed to her that he had wasted his little strength in nervous fretting over being neglected.

"Did Elton get you down all right for the train?" he asked, after she had set about making him more comfortable.

"Oh, yes," she answered, struck by something in his voice that made her wonder if he knew nothing of all that had happened.

She bent over him with some medicine in a spoon. He waited for her to help him rise to take it.

"I'm afraid you'll have to help yourself," she said. He looked from the spoon held awkwardly in her left hand to her right. Her fingers showed from the edge of the bandage she wore, and over which Molly Willis had thrown the cape of a rain-coat.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

His question made her certain that he had heard nothing of the arrest of Elton. She realized that he might have some cause for complaint. He must have been left almost entirely alone, or someone would

have told him of the events of the night before last.

"Have you seen Mr. Elton?" she asked.

Ferguson looked at her quickly, then twisted uneasily on his pillow.

"No. He hasn't been around since he took you down."

Dorothy was at a loss what to say. She wanted the conversation to work around naturally so she could make her inquiry about the money. If she refused to talk of Elton, it would close the door to the opportunity she craved.

Suddenly, obedient to one of the impulses which wise women regard as direction, she told him of Elton's arrest, of his return to the camp, and of his escape from the officers.

"You mean—he was drowned?" Ferguson asked, his staring eyes fixed on her face.

Dorothy nodded.

"So he's the one that's engineered all the robberies!" Ferguson commented quietly.

"I don't believe he did!" Dorothy could not keep from saying.

Urged by the resentment with which his words filled her, she asked her question.

"Mr. Ferguson, whose money was that in your trunk?"

"How did you know—" he began, and then stopped. "I saw it when I took out some clean linen. Whose was it?" she insisted.

"It was Elton's," he said coolly. "And he seems to have taken it. It's gone, anyway."

"He didn't take it. It was gone when he brought the deputy marshal up here to show it to him. If it had been in your trunk, perhaps Mr. Elton might not now have been suspected of being the leader in these robberies!"

Dorothy spoke in a flame of anger. Ferguson looked at her as calmly as if he were accustomed to seeing her in a rage that made her lips tremble.

"That was a clever trick. Elton was past master at putting them over," he said, as if he genuinely admired the mine-owner's cleverness.

"What do you mean by that—that it was a trick?" Dorothy demanded.

"He brought those men up here to get a chance to escape," was the answer.

Dorothy looked at him sharply. It almost seemed as if he knew that Elton had evaded capture.

"But he wouldn't have brought them up to show them a lot of gold that would have fixed suspicion even more securely on him!" she objected.

"The gold wasn't here, was it?" Ferguson asked quickly.

"No, but—"

"My dear Dorothy, you are still a bit under Elton's influence," Ferguson said, with an air of tolerant kindness. "Don't you suppose that the man who has robbed a dozen banks and mines successfully could arrange to have the gold that was in this trunk taken away in time? What did he do when it was found missing?"

"I—I believe he asked them to come with him to the bunk-houses, to find Jake or someone who might know—"

Ferguson laughed weakly.

"Smooth work, that! He got them down to the bunk-houses, right among men who would stick to him if he had committed murder! Then he made his escape."

"But he didn't!" Dorothy exclaimed, fighting against accepting the plausibility of his suggestions.

But the knowledge that she possessed of Elton's

escape worked subtly to influence her toward belief in the ingenious scheme that she heard outlined.

"It wasn't his fault that he couldn't keep from drowning. He took the chance and lost. Have they found his body?" Ferguson asked.

Dorothy shook her head, not quite able to speak the part demanded of her.

"They haven't?" Ferguson exclaimed, overcoming his weakness and sitting up in his excitement. "Then—Elton may live to rob more banks!"

He sank back on the pillow as if his momentary strength had deserted him. Suddenly his thin hand stretched out and grasped hers.

"Did you leave orders for Jake to give me something to make me sleep?" he asked.

"Yes."

(Continued on Page 18)

Answer, Oh Woods and Stream

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

I have come to rest and dream
Here where rippling waters flow
I would search, Oh woods and stream
For the secret men should know!
Somewhere maddening crowds rush past
In the busy marts of trade
Toiling, fretting till at last
Life is spent. The debt is paid.
Why must stifled hopes be theirs?
Why the frettings? Why the cares?
Whisper, as my soul drinks deep
For your message I would keep.

The Answer

"Close thine eyes. Recline and rest.
Nothing shall disturb you here.
Just forgetting, is the test.
You can conquer. Banish fear.
Here soft breezes woo above
Where the tree tops touch the sky
Crooning songs of mother love
Staged in dreams of Rock-a-bye."
Sleeping! They need woo no more.
Energies again in store.
Peaceful sleep of cradle days
Gives strength for tomorrow's frays!

(Copyright, 1936)

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(Continued on Page 18)

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$.80	\$2.40	18	\$1.44	\$4.32
11	.88	2.64	19	1.52	4.56
12	.96	2.88	20	1.60	4.80
13	1.04	3.12	21	1.68	5.04
14	1.12	3.36	22	1.76	5.28
15	1.20	3.60	23	1.84	5.52
16	1.28	3.84	24	1.92	5.76
17	1.36	4.08	25	2.00	6.00

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COOMBS ROP LEGHORNS. BIG TYPE. ALL chicks, eggs 250 to 355 egg sired. Bred for large egg size, high livability, progeny test method. Hatches every week. Special prices early orders. Write for free catalog and bulletin on best methods for raising better chicks. J. O. Coombs & Son, Box 8, Sedgwick, Kan.

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WAYNE COUNTY, OHIO, FARMS FOR SALE. Illustrated catalogue free. Landes & Landes, Wooster, Ohio.

Taming Fierce Elton

(Continued from Page 16)

"Well, he gave it to me. I didn't wake till late the next morning, and then I was crazy as a loon. Don't that look pretty queer? Elton's right-hand man waits till his boss is gone and there's no one here with me, then he gives me an overdose of something—and takes the coin out of the trunk."

"But he—he didn't know it was there, did he?" Dorothy said faintly.

"Why not? Somebody broke the lock. Anyway, Elton knew. He told him when he gave him his instructions, of course."

Dorothy had listened on the way up to the camp to what Willis told her about the deputy marshal's firm belief that Elton himself had done the job at The Kitty and had turned over the spoils to the two men, one of whom carried them off in the suit-case.

It had seemed preposterous as she heard it then; but she recalled it now and thought of the unsatisfactory explanation of his whereabouts and doings that he had offered the deputy marshal. She was terrified at the doubt of him which began to come despite her efforts to dispel it.

"You—you think Jake—" she began, racked by the doubts and the love that filled her.

"I think Jake's a confederate. There must be several of them to carry on the thing as they have and keep every clue covered," Ferguson said positively.

"Did—do you suppose—there was a man named Callahan—"

"What about him?" Ferguson asked quickly.

"He was killed—"

"Callahan's dead?" Ferguson exclaimed, as if the news affected him a good deal. "That settles it! I stayed at Callahan's place two days before I came up here; and Callahan told me a little about Elton after he offered me the job as engineer. They were enemies. Callahan said he knew too much about Elton to be satisfactory to the owner of the Phoenix. That's probably why he got his quietus."

Dorothy knew that Callahan was supposed to have been killed by the two men who escaped on the express. If they were confederates of Elton's it looked as if he might have had a hand in the gambler's death.

Dazed, miserable, she forced herself to minister to her patient. He watched

her constantly with hungry, searching eyes.

"I must go back soon," she said at last.

"Go back? Then I've got to get out of here if I go in a box!" he exclaimed desperately. "I will go that way if I'm left here to the care of the men."

Dorothy turned to look at him. "I wonder—do you think you could stand the trip down in the machine?" she asked, more to come to a decision herself than for his opinion.

"Could I?" he cried. "Well, you just try and see!"

"I'll find out if it can be arranged," she said, leaving the shack at once, as much to get away from his constant scrutiny as to find out what could be done about moving him.

Once outside of the shack her young face lost the look of calm it had worn. It was the second time in her life that she had been called upon to see the flaws in a man she loved.

And experience made the pain no less. When her brilliant brother had plunged into speculation he had seemed to be led by the hand of fortune herself. She had been proud of his success, not seeing any more than others did, beneath the smooth surface. She adored Binx. Then she had suddenly woke to find that Binx was a defaulter.

Willis left his work and came to her. He promised to arrange for men to carry Ferguson down to the car within the hour.

Feeling utterly unequal to returning and listening to Ferguson's comment and insinuations, she tried the door of the shack she had occupied. It was unlocked, and she entered.

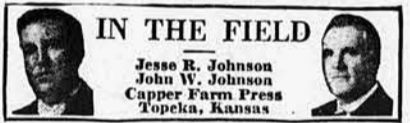
Evidently no one had used it since she went, and the newspapers and disheveled bedding were just as she had left them. The window at the back, however, was open.

The joy that had come with the morning when she looked forward to the arrival of her brother and gained the assurance that Elton lived was killed now in an avalanche of despair. Her hurt pride, her broken heart, her craving body all stormed at the torture that had overtaken them.

She crossed the room and flung herself on the grey blankets in the bunk. Now she knew that, if Elton did come, as she had hoped with all her heart he would after getting her note, she could not give her love away because of her outraged pride and her sensitiveness to his dishonor. She heard a step near the shack, and lay on the blankets, scarcely breathing.

It was a stealthy step. Someone was coming who took precautions. Was it Elton? Had he guessed that she might come to the shack she had occupied; and was he coming to find her? She prayed that it might be someone else.

(To Be Continued)



J. T. Heiniger, Sabetha, Kan., a good Brown county horse raiser, recently sold a pair of matched geldings for \$600.

John C. Renyer, Wakarusa, Kan., Shawnee county, offers three registered Polled Hereford bulls. He is advertising them in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Herefords in the Sanders Bros. sale at Miller, Kan., Osage county, December 8 sold well. Nineteen bulls averaged \$121 and the general average was \$108 on 52 head.

Live Stock Lyrics is the title of a little book of verse written by Harold Dwyer, a former Mitchell county farm boy and newspaper writer, now of Manhattan, Kan.

If you are interested in Chester White hogs write Clarence Shane, Alta Vista, Kan., about his "snow white hogs," boars and gilts, at around five months old at \$15 each.

S. E. Stein, Sedgwick, Kan., is advertising purebred registered O. I. C. boars three months old in this issue of Kansas Farmer at very attractive prices. Better write quick if you want one.

Fred Williams, Ayrshire breeder of Hutchinson, reports unusual demand for all kinds of breeding stock. Mr. Williams had the three year old bull at the Texas Centennial and his first calves are unusually promising.

The Agriculture department, Washington, D. C., reports a prospective rise for the prices of all principal manufactured dairy products that means the highest prices for butterfat since the winter months of 1929 and 1930.

Lawrence Strickler, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Hutchinson has had unusual trade in young bulls and only has one left for sale. Mr. Strickler still has a dozen or so daughters and granddaughters of the noted bull Otis Chieftain.

Frank L. Young, Cheney, Kan., is advertising Jersey bulls in Kansas Farmer again starting with this issue. They are old enough for service and if you know about Kansas Jerseys you

know Mr. Young's herd is considered one of the good herds in the state. You will find Mr. Young a fine man to deal with and his prices, considering what he can deliver, will be very reasonable.

E. C. Lacy & Sons, Miltonvale, Kan., are advertising some 10 to 20 months old red and roan, Shorthorn bulls sired by Gregg Farms Victorious and a few heifers for sale. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Have you written E. R. Trout & Sons, Parsons, Kan., for prices on the registered Hampshire September boars and gilts not related they are advertising in Kansas Farmer. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer right now.

Marion E. Wilson, Sterling, Kan., is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer a two year old red Shorthorn bull, Red Dale, that you should write him about if you are interested in a Shorthorn of merit. He is a Cumberland Browdale bred bull.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Randel, Cedar Bluffs, Kan., send holiday greetings and write encouragingly regarding better feed and conditions in general affecting the livestock business. The Randels have a fine herd of registered Polled Shorthorn cattle.

The St. Marys college, St. Marys, Kan., own a nice herd of registered Holstein cattle, and are starting some advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer. It is a bull advertisement that is worth your time to study if you are on the market for a young or mature bull.

Bulls sired by Kansas Ace, and bred by W. H. Molyneux & Son, Palmer, Kan., Washington county, are advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They are out of nice Scotch cows that you would appreciate if you visited their farm. Write or go and see them. The farm is about 18 miles northeast of Clay Center.

Here is a good tip. If you live in northwest Kansas and need a good young Hereford bull, nicely bred and ready for service now or right soon write to H. F. Miller, Norcatur, Kan. Mr. Miller is a brother of Weiden Miller, Norcatur, Kan., that breeds the good registered Duroc hogs. You can buy a good boar yet or bred or open gilts of Weiden Miller.

Patsy Domino 28th, the Grand Champion Hereford female at the Great Western Live Stock Show in Los Angeles, Calif., recently, is owned by Max J. Kennedy, of Kenranah, Fredonia, Kan. This great heifer was second at the International in Chicago her first time shown and is being exhibited by her breeder, the Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan., will sell you a nice Holstein bull calf whose sire and dam have type, production and show winnings back of him and at a price that naturally will be considerably below the price of the developed young bull ready for service. Write them or go and see the herd at Shungavally farm, just south of Washburn college, Topeka, Kan. They are advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

A representative of the Wagoner estate ranch located at Vernon, Texas, recently visited the Hereford herds in the vicinity of Haven, in Reno county and purchased 50 bulls from W. H. Schlickaw, Albert Schlickaw, Wm. Tonn and The Hays Hereford ranch. \$175.00 each per head was paid for the bulls. The buyers were in the market for 100 head. This sale indicates the unusual demand for bulls of all breeds. A like shortage has not prevailed for several years.

After many years of experience in breeding and helping with purebred livestock auctions, Hostetter Engle of Abilene, Kan., has decided to engage in the auction business for himself. In fact he is already in the business, having already conducted several successful farm sales. Mr. Engle is capable, honest and clean. The family, his father and his uncles, have been identified with the dairy interests in Central Kansas for 40 years and Hostetter grew up with the Holsteins.

Fred Schell, Liberty, Mo., is still reducing his big herd of registered Holsteins at that place and has for sale some nice cows, fresh or springers and heifers either open or bred and a few young bulls. His advertisement still appears in the Kansas Farmer regularly every issue. Schellcrest farm is on paved highway 69 and is about half way between Kansas City and Liberty, Mo. Better write today and have Mr. Schell send you information about what he has for sale and make an appointment to visit him and his herd.

J. F. Begert, Topeka, Kan., a well known Belgian horse breeder, is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Look up his nice display advertisement in the livestock department. His chief herd stallion is Supreme Image, a great state prize winner in state fairs, along with his four year old mare that was likewise an outstanding winner. Mr. Begert's nice farm, Justamere Stock Farm, is located five miles southwest of Topeka and visitors are always welcome. He has 19 stallions and mares in the herd at the present time.

As we go to press word from J. S. Freeborn mentions the fact that the young mature son of Butter Boy Clay goes in his dispersion sale to be held on January 14. The Freeborn sale will afford an excellent opportunity for those of our readers in the market for Milking Shorthorns that carry the most approved blood lines. In the sale will be heifers out of cows sired by an own son of old General Clay. Many lines of the best milking strains will be represented. Catalogue of this sale will be sent without cost to any one writing to the owner, J. S. Freeborn, Miltonvale, Kan.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement of the Security Benefit Home (S. B. A.) herd of registered Holstein cattle. This herd is one of the strong herds in the west of registered, high producing Holsteins. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and write them for full information. There is an offer in the advertisement this week that might interest you. You will find nothing but good cattle in this strong herd, the S. B. A. Herd at Topeka, Kan. You should write to J. M. Kirkpatrick, Security Benefit Farms, Topeka, Kan.

There is probably no better place right now to buy Polled Herefords than from Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kan., Cloud county. These cattle are handled by the Goernandt Bros. themselves who breed, feed and care for the herd with the future usefulness of the breeding animals that are sold from their big farm herd, always in mind. They are reducing the herd by private sale methods right now and in addition

PERCHERON HORSES

ESHELMAN offers PERCHERONS



15 black and grey stallions. From two years old to mature horses, including the 1936 grand champion both Kansas fairs. Also mares in foal, and fillies. We were never better situated to supply the needs of old and new customers. Our Percherons have been heavy winners at the best shows for a dozen years.
H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KAN.

REGISTERED STALLIONS AND MARES



6 head, yearlings and 2-year-olds. Nice blacks and greys. Some are grandsons of CARNOT, others by CARLEE, winner of first at Kansas State fair 1935. 10 mares and fillies, same breeding and good individuals. Our horses were winners at leading state fairs during the past season.
Hiett Bros., Haven (Reno Co.), Kansas

STALLIONS

Percheron or Belgian Stallions
Three years to pay. For further particulars write to
STEPHEN A. CARR, COLLINS, IOWA

JERSEY CATTLE

Bulls Out of Record Dams
Up to 554.69 fat. Sired by a half brother to the world's best Jersey cow. Good individuals, none better bred.
CHESTER JOHNSTON, FT. SCOTT, KAN.

Registered Jersey Bulls
Ready for service. Fashionable breeding, high producing dams. Td. and blood tested. Priced reasonable.
FRANK L. YOUNG, CHENEY, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Herefords
State and National fair winning blood lines. Yearling and two year old bulls for sale.
GOERNANDT BROS.
Aurora - Kansas
(Cloud county) Worthmore



3 Reg. Polled Hereford Bulls
FOR SALE
JOHN G. RENYER, R. 1, WAKARUSA, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

SPLENDID BOARS ALL AGES
Bred gilts. Excellent bloodlines. Rugged, heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium type kind. Shipped on approval. Registered. Send for catalog. Photos.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Park-Kan Hampshire Farm
35 Sept. boars and gilts for quick sale, pairs not related. Best of breeding and good individuals. Pedigree with every pig.
E. R. TROUT & SONS, PARSONS, KAN.

HEREFORD HOGS

Registered Hereford Hogs
Hereford Hogs are quick maturing and easy feeders. They are red with white face and legs. We are offering bred gilts and pigs. Also Polled Hereford bull calves and Suffolk and Cheviot sheep.
HENRY WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

Hereford Boar Pigs \$12.50
7 to 10 weeks old, vaccinated and registered. Short legs and white faces, red bodies. Also gilts at \$15 each.
M. E. Peterson & Co., Assaria, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

REG. SOWS AND GILTS
Chester White bred sows and open or bred gilts. Also a few weanling boar pigs. Prices reasonable.
MARTIN CLAUSSEN, RUSSELL, KAN.

Shane's Snow White Pigs
Selected individuals, boars and gilts, five months old, \$15.00 each while they last.
CLARENCE SHANE, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

O. T. C. HOGS

YOUNG BOARS FOR SALE
For quick sale, choice young boars, three months old, \$12.00 each. Registered.
S. E. STEIN, SEDGWICK, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

FRED C. WILLIAMS, Marion, Kansas
Livestock and Farm Sales Auctioneer

BERT POWELL, AUCTIONEER
Livestock and Real Estate. Ask anyone I have worked for. Write or wire.
Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan.

HARLEY HANE, AUCTIONEER
Purebred livestock, farm and community sales.
Broughton, Kan.

MIKE WILSON, AUCTIONEER
Available for purebred livestock and farm sales.
HORTON, KANSAS

HOSTETTER ENGLE, AUCTIONEER
will conduct or assist on purebred livestock sales or farm auctions. (Holstein breeder.)
Ablene, Kansas

SHEEP

REG. HAMPSHIRE SHEEP
at auction. Sale on Lincoln-Clinton Farm to Market Road, six miles west of Lincoln, Mo., 15 miles south-east of Windsor, Pettis county. Registered Hampshire Ewes and Saddle Mares. A Dispersal Sale.
Wednesday, Jan. 6, 10 a. m.
75 sheep consisting of my entire flock of breeding and show ewes, 60 ewes bred, 14 ewe spring lambs. A high class lot of registered Hampshire sheep. Terms cash. Lunch on grounds.
J. R. POAGUE, Owner

to some mighty good bulls of serviceable age and younger, they will sell some females of different ages. Write them for more information. They get their mail at Aurora, Kan.

Albert H. Haag, Holton, Kan., is one of the pioneer breeders of registered Red Polled cattle in the state. His nice farm, where he lives with his family, is about six miles south of Holton on highway 75 and about 20 miles north of Topeka. The Red Polls are bred here and under his personal care and while the herd is not a large one in point of numbers, it is a strong herd in Red Polled breeding, general usefulness and quality in individual merit and milk and beef production. He is a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer every year when he has bulls ready for service to sell. His advertisement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

We are authorized to announce a dispersion sale of registered Percheron horses to be held on the farm, about six miles northwest of Concordia, Kan., for Carl C. Anderson, who gets his mail at Jamestown, Kan. Mr. Anderson has bred Percherons for 20 years and this offering with the exception of his herd stallion, Brilliant, will all be of his own breeding. This will not be one of the largest sales but the horses are of mighty good quality. Some splendid mares broke to work and heavy in foal, together with serviceable aged and younger stallions and choice young fillies make up an offering that should attract readers who are in the market and know the advantage of buying at a dispersion sale. Advertising of this sale will appear in later issues of this paper, but readers may write any time for more information, catalog, etc.

Starting with two or three good Guernsey cows several years ago and by the use of good heavy production sires C. L. Horst of Newton, Kan. has builded a good herd of uniform cattle. He has sold off some of the less desirable animals at different times and expected to go forward and grow an even better herd of cattle. But a change of plans makes it necessary for him to leave the farm soon, the cattle are to be sold without reserve along with his horses, hogs, etc. The date of the sale is Tuesday, January 26. Cows and heifers bred to his great young bull from the Tom Cooper herd should be attractions anywhere. About 18 head will be in milk sale day. The bull also sells as does a fine lot of young calves, bulls and heifers. Everything will be tested for Td. and abortion and none of the cattle will be reserved. Write at once for information about this sale.

Bruce Saunders, prominent livestock breeder, was run over and killed by an automobile on highway 75 near his home, two miles south of Holton, a few days ago. Mr. Saunders has been active as an importer and breeder of draft horses and jacks for more than 25 years. In recent years he has developed one of the outstanding herds of registered Hereford cattle in the country. His baby beef creep feed calves have won in the best shows. The Saunders home is one of the show places in Kansas. Mr. Saunders erected with his own hands an inside fireplace that has been visited and admired by tourists from many states. The different kinds of rocks used in the construction were gathered from nearly every state in the union. Mr. Saunders was first of all a home builder. As a farmer and stockman he was honest, successful and a splendid example of what intelligent effort may accomplish.

Years of careful breeding and showing at the leading fairs and shows in America has placed the H. G. Eshelman Percherons right at the top among the best known and widely distributed breeding firms. This year nine big fairs and shows were attended with the usual large numbers of championships and firsts. A dozen great young stallions are now offered for sale. They range in ages from two year olds up to mature stallions and carry the blood of Percherons that have been famous in making Percheron history, Laet, Carnot, etc. At both Hutchinson and Topeka, last fall the great young horse Sunland Marcus was grand champion. I know of no better place to buy a registered, heavy bone mare in foal to a great horse for the money. Eshelman's Percherons have lots of size. An attraction on the farm is a pair of grey mares now weighing a total of 4,000 pounds. The herd now numbers over 40 head and Mr. Eshelman wants to move some stallions and mares before the spring crop of colts begin to arrive.

Hiett Bros., Percheron horse breeders located at Haven, in Reno county, Kansas, have forged to the front quite rapidly during the past few years. They showed the grand champion mare at both Hutchinson and Topeka this year besides winning a half dozen firsts at the same shows. Their show herd was on display at Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and the Kansas City Royal. They were good winners at all of the above shows including first on mare at Nebraska. Their former herd stallion Carlee (a deeply bred Casino Carnot) was first at Hutchinson last season. This is the sire of much of the young stuff now for sale. Among the young stallions now offered are some grandsons of Carnot. The brothers have recently brought to the farm the good stallion Illini Jules, said to be the best Percheron stud ever bred by the University of Illinois. Fifteen out of his 16 nearest sires and dams were imported. He is a coal black, very heavy boned and about the best footed horse to be found in these parts. Readers in the market for young stallions, fillies or bred mares should visit the Hiett farm before buying elsewhere.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Hereford Cattle**
Feb. 26—Morris county Hereford breeders association. Sale at Council Grove, Kan. J. B. Pritchard, Dunlap, Kan., secretary.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
Feb. 24—Hon. A. C. Shallenbarger, Alma, Nebr. Will Johnson, sale manager, 3709 Sixth Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.
- Feb. 25—Earl Matthews & Sons, Udall, Kan.
- Milking Shorthorn Cattle**
Jan. 14—J. S. Freeborn, Miltonvale, Kan. Dispersion.
- Guernsey Cattle**
Jan. 26—C. L. Horst, Newton, Kan. (Sale at farm near Newton).
- Hampshire Swine**
Feb. 18—Quigley Hampshire farms, Williams-town, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs**
March 1—Carl C. Anderson, Jamestown, Kan.
- Percheron Horses**
March 1—Carl C. Anderson, Jamestown, Kan., Cloud county. Dispersion.

19 Registered Belgians

STALLION
SUPREME IMAGE
Our chief herd sire; during 1934 Fair season he was first prize 3-year-old stallion at
Minnesota State Fair
Missouri State Fair
Kansas Free Fair
Also was senior and grand champion at Kansas State Fair.

MARE
JEWELL FARCEUR
This 4-year-old mare was grand champion at the 1936 Missouri State Fair
Kansas Free Fair
Kansas State Fair
and winner of the Belgian Association silver trophies at the Missouri and Kansas State Fairs.

We have recently added several head of imported Mares and our herd now consists of 19 head. If you like nice horses, come and see ours—Visitors always welcome.

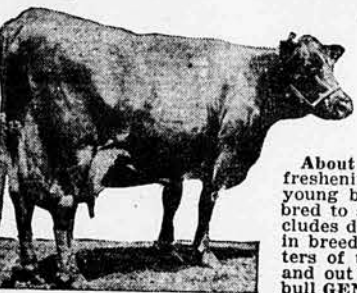
Justamere Stock Farm, Topeka, Kan.
J. F. Begert, Owner
Five miles south-west of Topeka

Dispersion Milking Shorthorn Sale

on farm five miles west and two miles south of Miltonvale, Kansas (Cloud County)
Thursday, Jan. 14

About 30 head. About 10 in milk or not far from freshening. 18 females of breeding ages, remainder young bulls and heifers. Heifers of breeding age, bred to a son of Butter Boy Clay. The offering includes daughters of BUTTER BOY CLAY (close up in breeding to GLENDALE DAIRY KING), daughters of the imported bull PENCODY CARDINAL, and out of dams sired by an own son of the great bull GENERAL CLAY. The calves were sired by the Gage bred bull, Duallay Semptimus; others by farm and will sell 10 draft horses and colts, also full line of machinery on above date.

CATTLE SALE STARTS AT 12 O'CLOCK. For catalog address
J. S. Freeborn, Miltonvale, Kansas
Jas. T. McCulloch, Auct. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer



SHORTHORN CATTLE

Bulls Sired by Kansas Ace
Low set and thick-bodied. Mostly reds, the best lot we have had for years. They include the first prize in class at Topeka Free fair. Out of our uniform type Scotch cows. Close inspection invited.
W. H. MOLYNEUX & SON, PALMER, KAN.

Shortlegged Thick Rugged Bulls
10 to 20 months old. Red and Rosans, sired by G. F. Victorious. Choice heifers, priced to sell.
E. C. LACY & SONS, MILTONVALE, KAN.

Registered Red Bull
Red Date 1791952. Two years old. Bang's disease and Td. tested. Heifer, priced to sell.
Marion E. Wilson, Sterling, Kan. (Phone 2711)

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
Clippers and Brown dales
Choice bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls. Some show type. Halter broke.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.

20 Registered Polled Shorthorns
Bulls and heifers. Bang's tested. Write for further information, prices, etc.
HARRY BIRD, ALBERT, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE
Retnuh Farms Beef Type
Milking Shorthorns. Large cows of true dual qualities, 40 to 60 cows, hand milked the year round. Td. tested and normal calf crops. A splendid lot of young bulls and a few females for sale now, some are Follis. Write or visit
HUNTER BROS. or DWIGHT ALEXANDER
Geneseo, Kan.

HIGHEST MILK RECORD
Inheritance Shorthorn in the Southwest
MOUNTAIN REEVES
Three nearest dams average 16081 milk—625 fat. First buyer gets choice of two April 1936 sons, with registry certificates showing eight R of M ancestors in three generations. Price \$100, F.O.B. or delivered 100 miles. Act now!
Harry H. Reeves, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

JUNIOR THREE-YEAR-OLD BULL
Roan. Has milk as well as show record's back of him. Two of his sons, one roan, one red. Polled, out of ancestry that has real records. Priced at \$99, \$60 and \$30.
Ben M. Ediger, Inman, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE
Cows, Heifers, Baby Calves
Registered and for sale. Write for breeding, production, etc. Bulls leased. Td. and Bang's disease free.
JOHN C. STEPHENSON, DOWNS, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE
Schlickaw's Bocaldo Herefords
15 coming 2-year-old bulls and 12 yearling heifers. Choice individuals, sired by a grandson of BEAUCALDO 6th, and out of deeply bred Anxiety cows. Also a few bred cows and cows with calves at foot.
W. H. Schlickaw, Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

BELGIAN HORSES
Reg. Belgian Stallions
At the 1936 Topeka, Kan., State Fair, our Belgians won Grand Champion stallion over all ages, best three stallions, and other Firsts, Sorrels and Roans priced right. 177 miles above Kansas City.
FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

FOR LEASE
March Bull Calf,
Dam Carnation Breeding
Dam has broken four State records. Averaged over 60 lbs. fat nine months this lactation, two-time milking. This bull not for sale as we want him for herdsire later. Will pay to investigate his breeding and lease. Sold two bulls this week to County Agent. Write or see
J. M. KIRKPATRICK
Security Benefit Farms Topeka, Kansas

Reg. Holsteins
For sale: 20 registered cows in milk, fresh cows, heavy springers; five fresh and springing heifers; four long yearling heifers; nine short yearling heifers; our 5-year-old son of Count College Cornucopia; one 7-month-old son of King Phebe 21st; three bull calves, 30 days old, sons of Sir Pansy Queen Phebe; two 3 year-old bulls, sons of Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis. The breeding is mostly Ormsby blood. Sires that have been used: Count College Cornucopia; Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis and King Phebe 21st. Production records gladly submitted, such as the Missouri state record 2-year-old cow, 861 lbs. butter, 22,900 lbs. milk. Come or write. Schellert Farm, between Kansas City and Liberty, Highway 69. Write to
FRED P. SCHELL, JR., LIBERTY, MO.

FOR SALE
Proved bull increasing production of first twelve daughters over ten per cent. Good individual. Bull calves from cows making good D. H. I. A. records, sired by above bull and one of the highest index bulls in the State with daughters averaging 125 lbs. more fat than dams.
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, ST. MARYS, KAN.

Shungavalley Holsteins
We are offering bull calves which should improve type and production in your herd. Produce records. Td. and Bang's tested. Come and see these calves if interested in something nice.
IRA ROMIG & SONS, 2501 West 21st Street, Topeka, Kan.

Dressler's Record Bulls
From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 853 lbs. fat.
H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

SERVICEABLE HOLSTEIN BULLS
from a herd making 5 state records in one year. Grand-dam of bulls, first cow to defeat the state record cow, Canary Bell. Also females of different ages.
T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE
15 Good Registered Angus Bulls
Choice individuals from 6 to 18 mos. old. Best of breeding. Just top offered for breeders. Also females of different ages.
Fred P. Chilen, Miltonvale (Cloud Co.), Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE
Choice Bulls Breeding Ages
Also younger ones. The kind that will strengthen your herd. Come and see or write for descriptions.
ALBERT H. HAAG, R. 4, HOLTON, KAN.

FIRST in ECONOMY in SIMPLICITY in DEPENDABILITY



In fullest measure, John Deere Tractors give you the economy, the simplicity, the dependability you want in the tractor you buy. :

You get the *economy* of burning the low-cost fuels successfully and efficiently . . . of extra-rugged, heavy-duty construction . . . of extreme simplicity of repair plus low-cost maintenance.

You get the *simplicity* of the John Deere two-cylinder engine design . . . a straight-line transmission with no bevel gears to

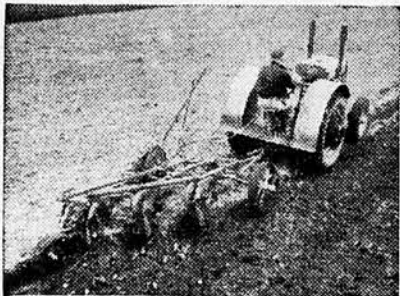
consume power : : : a belt pulley right on the end of the crankshaft.

You get the *dependability* of fewer and sturdier parts : : : superior ability to stand up to heavy-duty loads : : . better distribution of weight for greater traction in difficult field conditions.

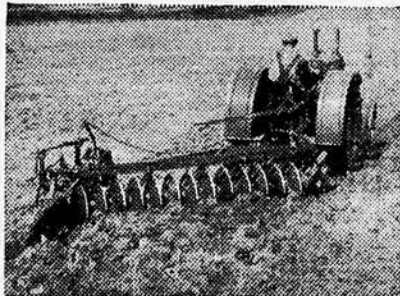
Little wonder that more and more farmers are choosing the John Deere Two-Cylinder Tractor because of its greater economy, its greater simplicity, its greater dependability, its greater ability to do more and better work.

Among the eleven different models there is one to fit *your* farm, *your* crops, *your* needs. Make arrangements for your John Deere Tractor now. See your John Deere dealer. Use coupon for complete descriptive literature.

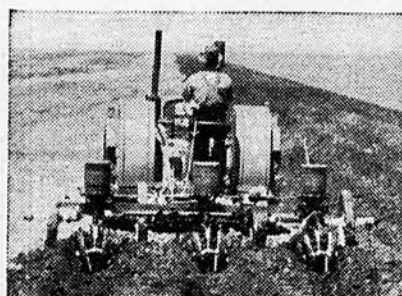
In 1837, John Deere, a village blacksmith, gave to the world the steel plow. From that humble beginning has grown the great John Deere organization which this year celebrates the hundredth anniversary of that event.



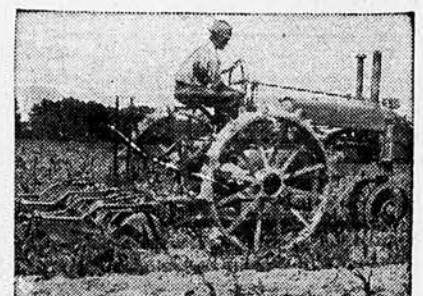
A heavy-duty tractor, able to handle a three- or four-bottom plow, depending upon conditions, is the Model "D."



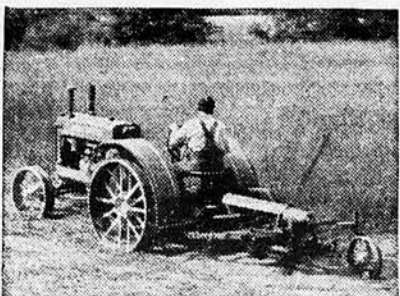
Built for big capacity, excellent work, and long life is the John Deere Disk Tiller. There is a size for every job.



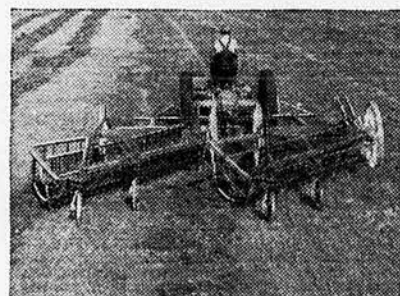
A daily capacity of 25 to 40 acres a day has this farmer with his John Deere Model "D" Tractor and 3-bottom lister.



With this cultivator for listed crops, the John Deere tractor owner takes full advantage of his tractor's speed and power.



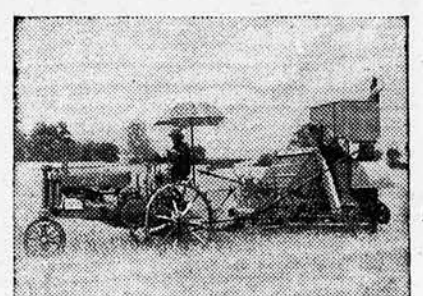
This Model "AR" Tractor and John Deere Power Mower is cutting from 25 to 35 acres a day. Power take-off is standard.



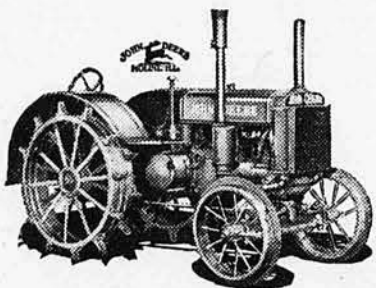
Making fast work of windrowing alfalfa with two John Deere Side Delivery Rakes pulled by a Model "A" Tractor.



This new John Deere Shock Sweep saves time getting shocks from field to thresher. Eliminates hot, hard work.

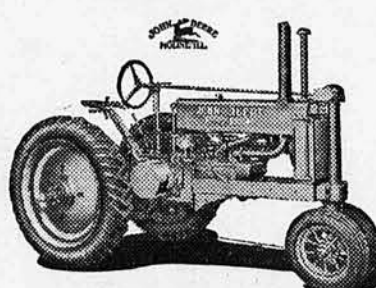


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- 3-4 Bottom Plow
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- Disk Harrows
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- Field Cultivators
- Mowers
- Hay Tools
- Shock Sweeps
- Grain Binders
- Threshers
- Combines