

KANSAS FARMER

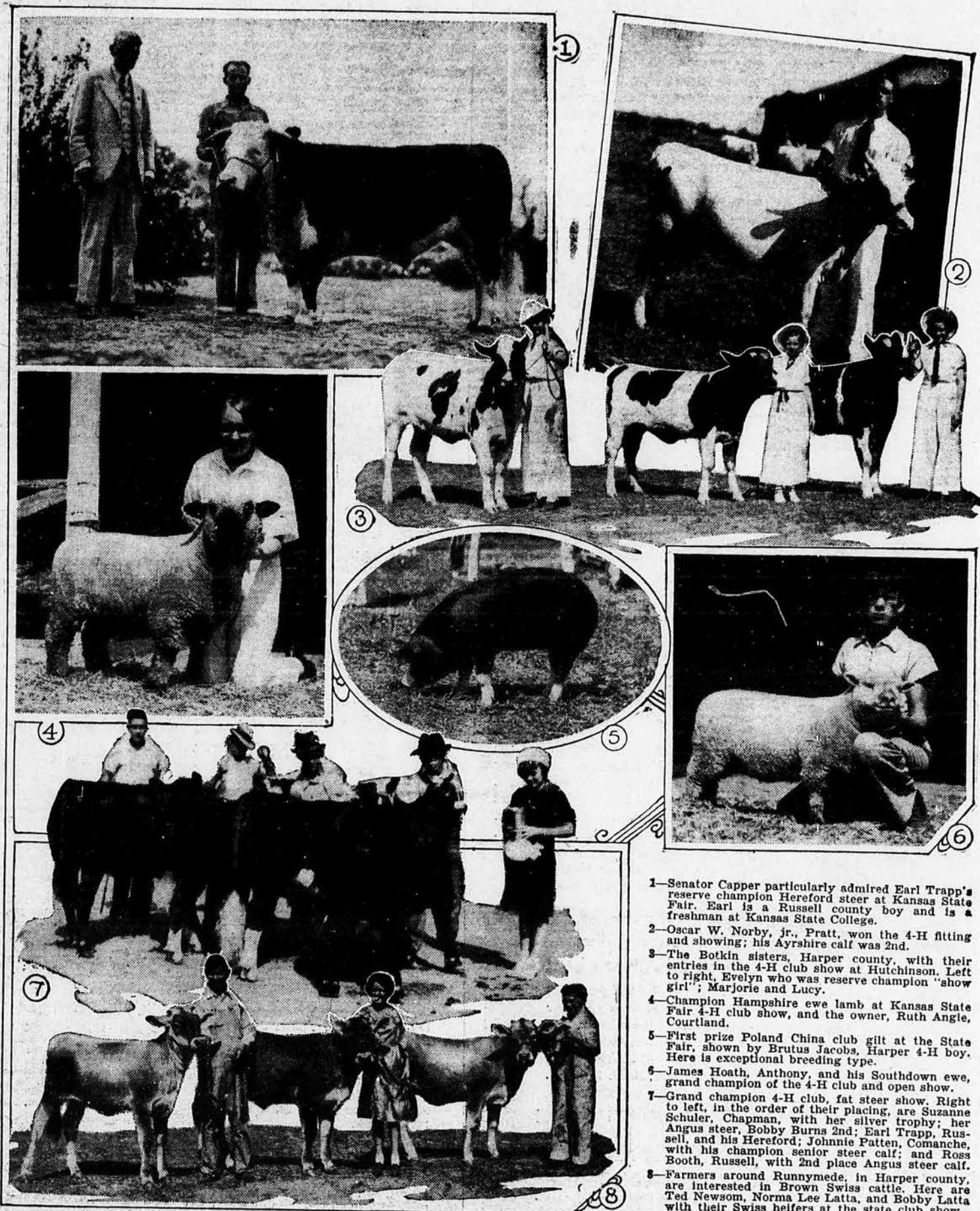
CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 74

October 10, 1936

Number 21



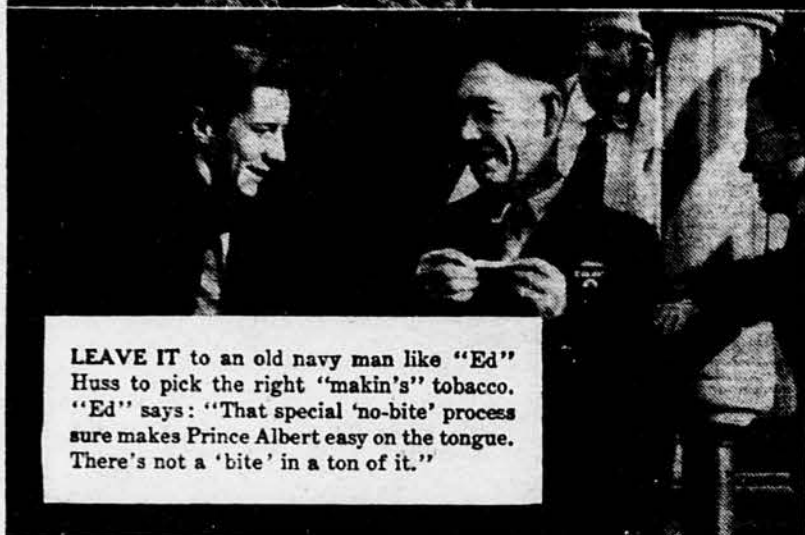
- 1-Senator Capper particularly admired Earl Trapp's reserve champion Hereford steer at Kansas State Fair. Earl is a Russell county boy and is a freshman at Kansas State College.
- 2-Oscar W. Norby, jr., Pratt, won the 4-H fitting and showing; his Ayrshire calf was 2nd.
- 3-The Botkin sisters, Harper county, with their entries in the 4-H club show at Hutchinson. Left to right, Evelyn who was reserve champion "show girl"; Marjorie and Lucy.
- 4-Champion Hampshire ewe lamb at Kansas State Fair 4-H club show, and the owner, Ruth Angle, Courtland.
- 5-First prize Poland China club gilt at the State Fair, shown by Brutus Jacobs, Harper 4-H boy. Here is exceptional breeding type.
- 6-James Hoath, Anthony, and his Southdown ewe, grand champion of the 4-H club and open show.
- 7-Grand champion 4-H club, fat steer show. Right to left, in the order of their placing, are Suzanne Schuler, Chapman, with her silver trophy; her Angus steer, Bobby Burns 2nd; Earl Trapp, Russell, and his Hereford; Johnnie Patten, Comanche, with his champion senior steer calf; and Ross Booth, Russell, with 2nd place Angus steer calf.
- 8-Farmers around Runnymede, in Harper county, are interested in Brown Swiss cattle. Here are Ted Newsom, Norma Lee Latta, and Bobby Latta with their Swiss heifers at the state club show.

Meet 4-H Club Champions of the Kansas State Fair

This "makin's" tobacco wins hands down with most roll-your-owners!



IT'S EASY to see from this picture that Lewis Byes sure enjoys his "makin's" cigarettes. Lew says: "Being 'crimp cut' Prince Albert just naturally shapes up quick and easy into a firm, slow-burning, smooth-flavored cigarette."



LEAVE IT to an old navy man like "Ed" Huss to pick the right "makin's" tobacco. "Ed" says: "That special 'no-bite' process sure makes Prince Albert easy on the tongue. There's not a 'bite' in a ton of it."

TRY IT. NO COST IF YOU DON'T SAY, "THE BEST SMOKIN'S I EVER RAN ACROSS"



WE think you'll find a lot to like about Prince Albert. That's why we want you to try it—at our risk. It's like this: The Prince Albert "no-bite" process takes out the harshness. And on account of its being packed the sensible way—in tin—it stays fresh and flavorful right down to the very last tasty morsel. All these quality features make Prince Albert great for pipes too. Accept our no-risk offer. You can't lose on an offer as liberal as this.

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

Fairest offer ever made to "makin's" smokers

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

PRINCE ALBERT
THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

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Our Crop Reporters Say—

When Corn Is High

Since tankage contains about four times as much digestible protein to 100 pounds as wheat middlings, it is the more economical supplement of the two for use with corn for feeding hogs. However, when corn is relatively high, some middlings can be used along with a corn and tankage ration with good results. A ration composed of 10 parts corn, 5 parts middlings, and 1 part tankage, by weight, should give excellent results. When middlings are higher in price than corn it would be desirable to decrease the proportion of middlings, or to eliminate them entirely, especially for pigs weighing upwards of 100 pounds.

will be more acres of wheat sown than any time since 1931. Corn was virtually a total failure owing to grasshoppers. There will be some cane for feed. Milo will make some feed, and if frost stays off for awhile there will be some milo seed. A few public sales. Recent cool rains thinning out grasshoppers, we hope it gets all of them and the eggs, too.—John I. Aldrich.

Gray—About an inch of rain fell recently which puts most of the soil in good condition for wheat sowing. Conditions seem better for wheat drilling this year than for 5 years. More feed and row crops seed will be harvested this year than last altho both will be scarce. Everyone hopes for wheat pastures. Hoppers being poisoned, still thick in some weedy fields. Not much livestock in county. Few large flocks of pullets as feed is too high.—Mrs. G. E. Johnson.

Greenwood—Plenty of rain. Some wheat has been sown, acreage will be larger than usual. Pastures greening and alfalfa will produce another crop. Corn, \$1.34, but not much being bought; bran, \$1.45; shorts, \$1.65; eggs, 21c; cream, 30c; potatoes, \$1.75 to \$2.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—We are getting some of the "back numbers" of rain. Some wheat, barley and oats sown. Ground is pretty well soaked. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, \$1.18; kafir, 35c; oats, 45c; bran, \$1.20; shorts, \$1.65; cream, 31c; eggs, 20c to 25c; heavy hens, 11c; springs, 11c; potatoes, \$1.60; apples, \$1.60.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Plenty of rain, now we need some dry weather for wheat sowing. Some of the pastures revived that were thought dead. I took a trip thru Nebraska last week, conditions there no better than here. Not much stock could be seen on the trip. Everyone should have dry wood the coming winter, there is much dead timber. Eggs, 24c; cream, 35c.—J. B. Schenck.

Johnson—After few and light rains since May 24, a soaking rain arrived here with light rains in its wake. Volunteer oats and wheat growing rapidly, also winter barley and oats seeded for pastures and early sown wheat. Many grasshoppers still on hand doing damage to turnips and new alfalfa. Most cisterns well filled and much less stock water being hauled. Melon growers still going to market. Eggs and young poultry scarce. Farm sales numerous. Milk and cream production has fallen off greatly. Some still having cattle poisoned on sorghums. Many shoats offered for sale. There will be a late cutting of alfalfa. Flies still trouble cattle. Considerable mortality among young poultry. Eggs, 24c; wheat, \$1.11; corn, \$1.13; oats, 40c.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—Several drizzling rains have improved condition of top soil. Still much wheat to be drilled. Grasshoppers not so numerous now, but they have taken a wide fringe around many of the early-sown fields. Some volunteer and early-sown fields soon will make good pasture if more rain comes.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Getting plenty of rain. Much wheat and barley sown. Fall gardens not as good as they were after drouth of 1934. Folks much interested in farm programs and looking forward to the election in November.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—We are having plenty of rain. Volunteer oats and wheat looking good, almost too good where we want to sow wheat. Bluegrass where it was shaded, is coming on. When pastures get good cream will come down. Farmers not very busy, no corn to husk, wheat sowing main job. Not much road work for the farmer. Good milk cows, \$40; corn, shipped in, \$1.22; seed wheat, \$1.25; no oats selling.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—With about 5 inches of rain in 40 days, early-sown wheat making the fields green. But many have waited for grasshoppers to quit work so there still is much to be seeded. Feed will be scarce but not nearly as bad as 1934. Cutting sorghums is order of the day. No frost yet. A few farm sales. Eggs, 20c; cream, 31c.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—Rain for 3 days soaked the ground; amounted to 3 or 4 inches and is making the wheat and grass grow. Not much corn, kafir or alfalfa.—E. R. Griffith.

Morris—After numerous local showers beginning September 9, the drouth of 1936, was definitely broken by the general rains of September 26 and 29, which gave the sub-soil its first soaking. Some wheat and barley were planted before any rain came and seeding has continued since the rains started. Seed planted seems to come well (Continued on Page 24)

Barton—Several farmers lost cattle that got into fields of green feed. About 3 inches of rain fell last week. Pastures have greened up. New wheat coming up. Butterfat, 26c to 29c; wheat, \$1.13; eggs, 19c to 20c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Plenty of rain has delayed wheat sowing, not more than 50 per cent is in, early sowing coming up and looks good. Milk plant is receiving about 25,000 pounds of milk daily. Eggs, 25c in trade; poultry, 10c to 13c; cream, 33c.—E. E. Taylor.

Chautauque—Rains plenty for now. Wheat coming up fine, pastures greening. October 2, first day of county fair. 4-H clubs showed about 20 baby beavers. County feed and seed situation—first report is out with 6,000 bushels of grain, 1,000 tons ensilage and more than 800 tons of hay and straw for sale. Cattle prices picking up with traders on the go looking for bargains. Many chinch bugs in nearly every field of green feed that withstood the dry weather.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Clay—Plenty of rain. Wheat being seeded in good condition, large acreage. Prospects fine for fall pasture. Sorghum crops doing well and most of it will make good feed. Few grasshoppers now, but farmers are afraid of the fall hatch and have supplied themselves with poison. Potato crop small, no garden in many parts.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cowley—Cloudy weather for 2 weeks and rain almost every day or night. Some thru sowing wheat while others have sown little or none. Fields too wet at this writing to work. Folks in better spirits as water hauling is over. Not many farm sales as most stock is handled thru community sales. The new pavilion at Arkansas City is well patronized.—K. D. Olin.

Dickinson—Four days of rain, soil pretty well soaked. Wheat seeding started earlier than other years. First sown wheat and barley up to a good stand; nearly 50 per cent of wheat sown, many corn fields will be put to wheat. Pastures that looked dead have greened up nicely, stock getting a good fill again. Many farmers had to dispose of some cattle because they did not have enough feed. Looks now as if we would have wheat pasture. Sorghums that were about all in have greened up and look as if they will make considerable feed if frost holds off for 2 weeks. Eggs a good price but poultry not so good. Wheat has dropped in price.—F. M. Lorson.

Franklin—Some registered Hereford cattle have been sold at fair prices at auction because of the feed situation. Plenty of rain, everything greening up. Wheat sowing almost completed. Kawvale wheat made the highest yield in the county this year, one grower got 63 bushels an acre, another 57 bushels. Quite an acreage of wheat has been sown, prices for seed wheat ranged from \$1.15 to \$1.30 a bushel. Some barley being sown. A good many trying out the Cuban molasses for stock feed. Quite a demand for the better class of pullets. Some grapevines stripped by grasshoppers are leafing out again, but grape crop was ruined. Lespedeza is one thing that didn't suit the taste of grasshoppers, it is wonderful how this year's seeding stood the extremely hot and dry weather. Some sheep being sold. Wheat, \$1.12; corn, \$1.10; oats, 45c; kafir, \$1.75; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 27c to 30c; hens, 9c to 12c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Finney—We had a nice rain, from ¼ to 3 inches, rained steadily for 20 hours. Many fields of wheat will have to be sown over again because of grasshoppers. Thousands of acres of wheat will be seeded now as soon as fields dry off enough. Not many hoppers now. Row crops on irrigated farms extra good, will make heavy yields to the acre. Mail route south of Garden City being graded up high getting ready for big snow storms. A few public sales. Cream, 37c; eggs, 15c to 23c; hens, 11c; springs, 12c; hogs, \$11.—Joseph J. Ohmes.

Geary—Still a large amount of wheat to be seeded. Hoppers bothering some yet, several farmers poisoning them. Rains have helped the feed situation some. Cane making a fair growth, pastures providing plenty of feed yet. Very few public sales. Stock sells fairly well. Livestock in good condition to go into the winter.—L. J. Hoover.

Gove and Sheridan—One to 2 inches of rain put ground in fair condition for seeding fall grain. If we get more moisture soon there may be a fair prospect for fall and winter pasture which will be a good thing as there is no pasture and feed is scarce. Twenty-five per cent of the wheat is seeded. Some will have to be re-seeded owing to grasshoppers and weevil, the rest will be seeded soon as it looks more favorable. If it continues favorable thru October, there

They'll Keep on Stripping

Possibly the U. S. Department of Agriculture's dairy division has a lot of lazy milkers, when they say tests show strippings have no more fat than the first drawn milk.

One Iowa farmer reports that his tests of first drawn milk averaged .27 per cent butterfat. The strippings tested 6 per cent. A composite test of all the milk tested 3 per cent.

Jens Kirkegaard, an Iowa tester, reports that the average test of strippings from a number of cows was 9.2 per cent butterfat, and that ½ pound of such milk left in the udders of a 20-cow herd would cause a loss of 57 pounds of butterfat a month.

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

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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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. 21 * *

October 10, 1936

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

If It Hadn't Been For the Dairy Cows

TUDOR CHARLES

WHAT is there in keeping a herd of dairy cattle these days? Maybe the experiences of a Kansas farmer will help prove there is profit and a fair living in a well managed herd.

In 1924, Fred Strickler, Reno county, left Kansas State College and started farming. He was single and farmed a quarter-section across the road from his parents' farm. Mr. Strickler liked dairy cattle, as he does today, and decided to build toward a herd of purebred Ayrshires. He bought two Ayrshire cows from South Farms in Ohio. They were Beppo's Cissie and Beppo's Frances, and cost \$125 apiece.

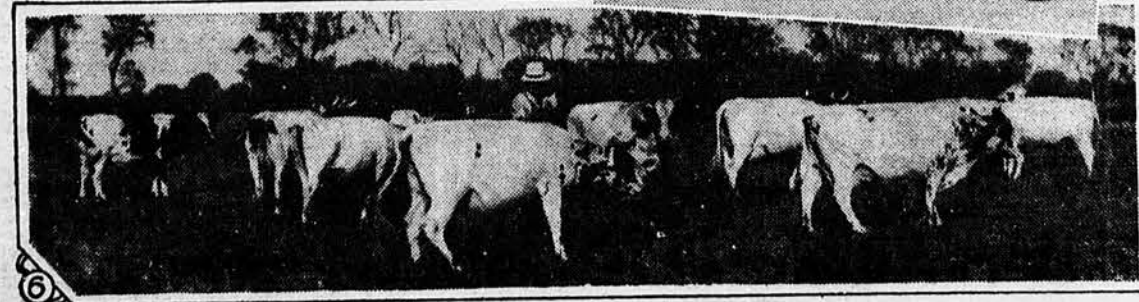
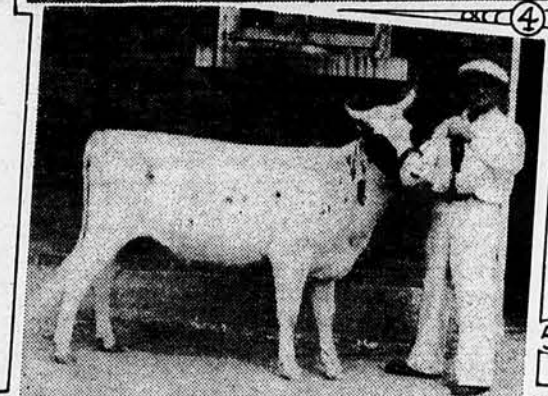
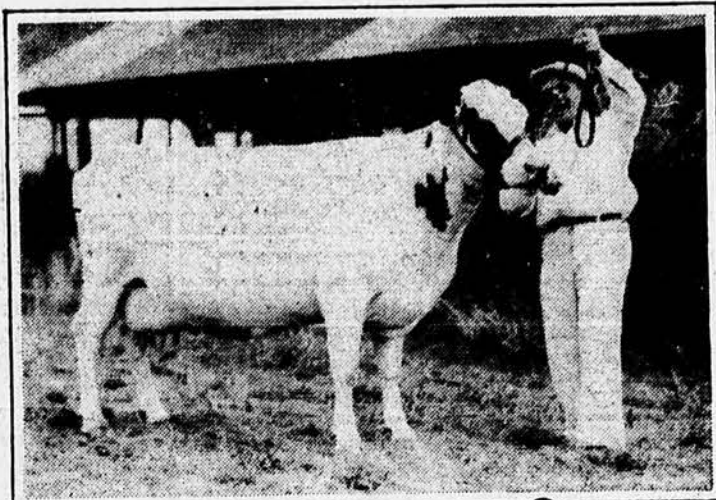
These cows were handled with a string of grade cows which Mr. Strickler was milking at the time. From them grew the herd of 15 milking cows and 10 head of replacement stock which he keeps today. In 1931, he traded a bull calf out of one of the original cows for an old cow 14 years old. She raised his present herd bull and another calf. Two cows were bought in 1929, too.

We might as well look right into Mr. Strickler's Dairy Herd Improvement records. He has been a member of the association since 1929. Here is the story for the last 6 years:

Year	Ave. lbs. milk	Ave. feed cost each cow	Ave. profit above feed cost
1930	8,235	\$63.28	\$126.63
1931	9,187	54.09	156.79
1932	7,817	36.54	97.82
1933	8,165	46.43	64.27
1934	8,859	52.96	74.46
1935	7,945	67.66	67.49

During the years this record was kept, Strickler's milked from 13 to 17 cows. The average cost of producing butterfat was: 1930, 18 cents a pound; 1931, 14 cents; 1932, 11 cents; 1933, 15 cents; 1934, 15 cents; and 1935, 20 cents. Average butterfat production was at its top figure in 1931, with 378 pounds; and down to the low of 305 pounds the following year. This was due to changes in the herd rather than feeding methods.

It is interesting to note that in 1931, when income had begun to sag on most farms, the Strickler herd made its largest profit. Margin over feed cost was still better in 1932, the really low time for feed prices, than in any year since. The year 1933, caused all dairymen to scratch for a living, while 1934 brought better profits. Altho the Strickler farm produced good feed crops in 1934, they were charged against the cows at current high prices. High cost of producing butterfat in 1935, and the resulting low margin of profit, was due to extremely high feed prices in the first few months, and the fact that 3 cows were dry for



periods of 6, 5 and 3 months during the latter part of the year for purposes of arranging calving dates to fit the show season.

Mr. and Mrs. Strickler say without hesitation that their dairy business is what helped them most to pull thru the last 5 years. In 1926, they were married, built their present home, and a roomy, practical barn. Their business was coming along nicely up to 1929. Mrs. Strickler has taken an active interest in the dairy cattle. She represented the Central Kansas Ayrshire Association on the adult dairy judging team which competed for prizes awarded by Kansas Farmer at the Kansas Free Fair last month.

In 1929, an early July flood from Cow Creek, where the Strickler land lies almost level, ruined wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and all other feed. It was a dark outlook for the next winter. Instead of abundant feed and good profits from a wheat crop, there was no stored feed and no profits. The way in which they decided to meet this emergency is worth noting. Mr. Strickler joined the dairy herd improvement association in order to eliminate all "boarder" (Continued on Page 24)

The Pictures:

- 1—This cow lost her mother, Beppo's Cissie, at birth, so Mrs. Strickler named her Orphan Annie. She produced 63,006 pounds of milk and 2,435 pounds of butterfat in 5 years. Here she is with her "boss" right after winning the reserve grand championship at the Kansas state fairs.
- 2—Mr. and Mrs. Strickler's farm home on Cow Creek. Just a practical farm where Ayrshires get good care and feed. The barn and house are 10 years old. The barn shelters cows, calves and horses.
- 3—Beppo's Cissie of South Farm, one of the original pair of Ayrshires, with which Fred Strickler started his herd. She was "bawling" for her calf, hence the far away expression.
- 4—Frances, one of the original pair of Ayrshires bought by Fred Strickler, was just a little "leery" of her new owner as they posed together for this picture in 1926.
- 5—Mogul's Tiny Lou and her owner, Fred Strickler, at Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. She placed third in a "fast" class where she apparently lacked age enough to get nearer the top.
- 6—Six of Strickler's high producers stand out here, with the owner and the herd bull in the center background. Native buffalo grass, Sudan and small grain pasture make up nearly all of the grazing supply, and provide feed nearly the year 'round.

But the Farm Problem Grew Up

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

A FEW weeks ago there was a conference in Topeka attended by a large number of editors of agricultural papers scattered over the United States. They were gathered together for the purpose of discussing the "Farm problem."

They did discuss it interestingly. But they only agreed entirely in one thing—they agreed that there is a farm problem. As a matter of fact, there always has been a farm problem, altho perhaps it is more acute than it used to be.

When I was a boy on the farm there really wasn't much of a farm problem. Every farmer with his family and farm constituted an almost independent unit. The farm produced nearly everything the farmer and his family consumed. He raised his wheat and had it ground into flour, shorts and bran at the local flour mill; took a few sacks of wheat to the mill and waited until it was ground and the miller had taken his toll out of it, then he brought the ground product home.

It was the same with his corn; the major part of it he fed to his horses, cattle and hogs; some of the corn he took to the same local mill and had it ground into cornmeal. If he raised more hogs than were necessary to supply himself and family with winter meat, he sold the surplus to the town butcher for cash. The same thing was true of his cattle or sheep. He butchered some of them for home consumption, the rest he sold also to the local butcher or to local stock buyers who in turn either sold them to local butchers or shipped them to bigger butchers in the nearest city. The hides of such cattle as he butchered for home consumption were sent to the local tannery to be turned into leather by the old-time slow processes and the tanner took part of the leather for his pay.

Even the few things which the farmer could not produce on the farm, which were necessary for the family, were paid for mostly in barter. The local merchant traded groceries for farm products. So the farm was self-sufficient. The tools used in cultivating the farm were, a good many of them, made by the local blacksmith. The farm wagon was made by the local wagon-maker. The harness for the work horses was made by the local harness-maker. The material necessary for constructing the farm buildings was most of it sawed from timber grown in the local woods and the buildings were constructed by local carpenters.

The farmer was not greatly concerned about tariffs or freight rates, altho the farmers with sheep were strongly in favor of a tariff on foreign wools.

Life on the farm was simple and self-sufficient. The farmers worked hard, lived inexpensively and, considering the chances they took, were generally healthy; for it must be said, that while personally the farm folk were pretty clean and the farm wives kept their houses as neat as could be expected under the conditions then existing, there was little of sanitation as we now know it.

Modern fly screens had not been invented and the

More or Less Modern Fables

A FOOLISH young rooster that never had seen a cyclone, flew up on a fence one murky, sultry day to get, as he said, some fresh air. An older fowl, after taking a sniff of the oppressive atmosphere, called to his mates in alarm and told them to follow him to a neighboring cyclone hole. The young rooster refused to follow, saying: "You old fool, why do you want me to go into that hot hole on such a day as this? There is no danger out here so far as I can see, and I propose to stay out here and get what little fresh air I can."

A few minutes after that a cyclone came scooting along and caught the smart-alecky young rooster; carried him about 2 miles and finally dropped him with scarcely a feather left on his young body. Finally when he had recovered enough to sit up and take notice he said feebly: "If I had had sense enough to heed the words of experience from that old bird, whom I thought was an old has-been, instead of thinking that I knew it all, I might have suffered a little inconvenience, but I would be in a lot better condition to appear in society than I am at present."

The Billfold Sign

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Ev'ry day on
Careless hips
Bulging billfolds
Give their tips.
Ev'ry other
Day, inside,
As the coat flaps
Open wide,
There are other
Juicy prizes.
Sharper bumps—
Apologizes!
Billfolds tell
Light fingered sharks
Carriers are
Easy marks!
But, the sharps
Reciprocate
Dropping empties
At the gate!

flies uninvited, partook of the rural feasts. As the other members of the family dined the kindly housewife or one of the girls stood behind them and waved a brush, often the limb of a tree, sometimes a more ornate brush made of strips of paper fastened to a stick. As this was waved over the table it drove some of the flies away, temporarily; others were knocked down and landed in the partly melted butter or gravy or other fluid food and also in the coffee. The coffee or the gravy was not removed because of the unfortunate demise of the flies, but the flies were removed and the feast continued.

Wells often were polluted by impure drainage but the farmers knew nothing of water pollution and that also was true of most of the doctors. There was a good deal of typhoid fever and most of the victims died, but as most of the farmers and their families were deeply religious, they regarded this as a visitation of God, and with pious resignation they said, "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

Years ago a doctor who served as surgeon in the Union army during the Civil war, told me that at that time the army surgeons knew virtually nothing about antiseptics. Many thousands of soldiers in both armies who died as the result of wounds would have been saved by modern surgery and modern sanitary measures. If the farmers of that day did not know much about sanitation it was not their fault. The educated professional doctors did not know much more than the farmers.

Conditions are so different now that it seems almost impossible that such conditions as I have described could have existed within the memory of millions of men and women still living. Changed conditions have created new problems which are evident enough, but the solution of these problems is not so evident. That was shown in the talks of these agricultural editors. Most of them believed that some sort of co-operative system might be adopted that would bring about general and permanent agricultural prosperity.

I do not say this is impossible, but I am rather pessimistic about it. It is natural for a human being to be willing to co-operate with other human beings, provided he is convinced, or at least believes, that such co-operation will be to his individual benefit. And conversely he is not willing to join with others in an enterprise or undertaking if he believes it will be to his detriment. If the interests of all the farmers in the United States were identical, then to bring about a nation-wide co-operative system would be comparatively easy. All that would be necessary would be to educate the farmers up to the point where they could see the advantage to them. It might take some little time, but while most of the farmers are not intellectual giants—the fact

is there are few intellectual giants in any line of endeavor—the average farmer is not a dumbbell.

But are the interests of all the farmers of the United States identical? In my opinion they are not and cannot be. For example, the New England farmers are next door to the best markets in the world. They are not concerned about freight rates. The farmers of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and other agricultural states in the great Mississippi valley wish to get their products into the Eastern markets, but unless they can be favored by low freight rates they cannot do it. The dairyman of New York state cannot see how it will help him to give the dairyman of Wisconsin or Minnesota freight rates low enough so that he can send his products to the cities of New York in competition with local dairymen. Their interests are not identical and co-operation must be based on mutuality of interest.

However, farm co-operation is on the increase and we wish to encourage it. There are at least 20,000 farmer co-operatives of all types in the United States, according to a recent report of W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C. However, these organizations are not nation-wide. They are local, altho some of them operate over a wide territory. They have doubled in number during the last 10 years. The number of these farmer organizations is nearly 20,000 and during the 1934-'35 marketing season they did an aggregate business of one hundred eighty-seven million dollars. That is not a tremendous aggregate compared with the total value of the agricultural productions of the United States, but after all it is a right sizable amount.

There are 2,000 farmers' mutual life insurance companies in the United States; more than 3,000 mutual irrigation companies. This information seems rather surprising. The number of co-operative rural telephone companies in the United States is estimated at more than 5,000.

There are 8,800 farmers' marketing organizations with an aggregate membership of about two million five hundred thousand, and the estimated sales value of farm products co-operatively marketed during the 1934-'35 season was 1,343 million dollars.

There are 13 banks for co-operatives which the Farm Credit Administration says have loans outstanding to 1,280 farmers' business co-operatives. The volume of these loans in June was 40 million dollars.

The co-operative movement in the United States is not new. It is in fact more than 100 years old. A good many co-operative movements have failed but others have been organized in their place. There has been a revival of the movement within the last few years. Always when the farmers are in trouble they are disposed to try out co-operation, partly at least, on the theory that other interests are combining against them.

There are 2,270 dairy marketing associations scattered thru 45 states which reported sales during the fiscal year 1935-'36 amounting to 520 million dollars. Wisconsin has the largest number of dairy co-operatives, more than 700.

Six hundred thousand farmers and stockmen in the United States marketed livestock valued at 250 million dollars thru co-operative associations during the 1935-'36 season.

These figures give an idea of the extent of co-operative organizations among the farmers and dairymen. Other branches of agriculture also have their organizations. Some of them have been in successful operation for years; but it should be kept in mind that all of these organizations are limited in their operations and the amount of territory they cover. If they were to undertake to enter into one great organization, in my opinion that would fail.

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.

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Farm Matters as I See Them

The Courts Will Decide

I SEE that some grain exchange firms have taken the Commodities Exchange Act, sometimes called the Jones-Capper Act, to regulate the commodity exchanges, into the courts. It is my belief that the courts will uphold the act, as it only carries further the principles of regulation embodied in the Capper-Tincher Grain Futures Act, which in its present form was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The new act gives to the grain futures administration, subject to the supervision by the board consisting of the secretaries of agriculture and commerce and the attorney general, the power to limit trading in futures by any person or firm in any one day. It also contains a number of rules governing commission men and brokers on the commodity exchanges. It strengthens the laws requiring farmers' co-operatives to be given equal rights with others as to memberships on boards of trade and other exchanges which deal in grain and cotton futures.

Very frankly, the act was written with the express purpose of ending, as nearly as possible, gambling in foodstuffs, and limiting severely speculating in foodstuffs. Specific provision is made that the provisions of the act shall allow legitimate hedging.

The farm organizations have been fighting for this legislation for years. I have been fighting for it almost from the first day I took my seat in the Senate, nearly 18 years ago. We won only a partial victory in the early 'Twenties, with the passage of the Grain Futures Act, but it was an important victory. It settled the point that the Federal Government has power to regulate speculation on the grain exchanges.

Gambling is the great American sin today. I call it a sin because that is what I believe it is. The gambler is a national menace, a public enemy. Gambling in foodstuffs is particularly sinful, as I see it. Selling the market short hurts farm prices without lowering food prices for the consumer. The speculator gets the winnings.

When the speculators buy long, after the crop is harvested, that runs the retail prices up on the consumer, without helping the farmers—with the exception of that rare individual, the farmer with capital enough to hold his crops and buy up his neighbors while prices are low. Again the speculators take the winnings.

So far as the consumers who eat the bread are concerned; so far as the farmer who grows the wheat is concerned, gambling in wheat futures is a game of "heads I win, tails you lose," for the grain gamblers in the pits. These grain gamblers play the farmers for suckers, because the farmer cannot help himself—he has to sell his grain in a market where prices are determined by the gambling in futures. They play

the investing public for suckers, because the investing public doesn't know any better.

On the face of things, the speculators on the boards of trade make their profits from one another. Actually, they make their profits from the unbeatable combination of playing with stakes provided by the grain grower—his grain—and provided by the men and women who think they can "beat the game" by betting their money. The big speculators on the boards of the trade—the ones who are trying to have the Commodities Exchange Act declared unconstitutional—take their winnings from gambling on farm prices with money supplied by sucker investors. They cannot lose except occasionally when one of them becomes a sucker investor himself.

But in the grain gambling operations the farmer loses; the consumer loses; the sucker investor loses.

I sincerely hope the courts uphold the Jones-Capper Act to regulate trading in farm commodity futures. It will be a good thing for the country when the courts hold the act constitutional, and the Department of Agriculture has full power to put its provisions into operation.

Practical Farm Jobs

THERE is a good deal of talk about the type of work farmers, who need the assistance of jobs, might do. I know of no better place to get practical ideas along this line than from farmers themselves. So just now I would like to offer some suggestions which farmers tell me will do the most good, cost taxpayers the least and at the same time will be of lasting benefit to rural communities.

The value of limestone for sweetening soils is well known. Thousands of tons may be used to advantage. But this limestone must be paid for by the users, even if they may get it below cost. Its use, therefore, will be restricted to those able to buy it. Grinding the limestone that will be used will not afford jobs to as many as need them.

Why not, then, where limestone is available, crush the rock and separate it, using the fine material for spreading on the land and the coarser material for country roads? This should afford plenty of work, plenty of agricultural lime, and enable townships to hard-surface many miles of farm-to-market roads.

Townships generally are equipped with road machinery capable of grading the roads and putting them in condition to receive the crushed rock. Federal help should not be restricted because the townships may not be able to comply with requirements as to bridges. The same bridges that carried folks over streams when roads were dirt, will carry the traffic when roads are hard-surfaced, provided a warning sign, that shouldn't cost more than 50 cents, is placed

where a warning about a bridge or a curve is needed.

Where limestone is not available, then gravel pits should be developed, which would give farmers work near home and also give them the benefit of the labor they are expending.

Such a plan likewise would require a minimum of over-seeing. This becomes important when we know that in some of the efforts to extend aid, administrative costs have run very high. I am very much afraid that out of the relief dollar, too much goes to the man or persons superintending relief. This is unjust to worker and taxpayer alike. Moreover, we know that farmers, in the habit of giving a day's work for a day's pay, will require less supervision than almost any other class of workers at such tasks.

Play Safe With Fire

PROTECTING farm property, and, of more importance, the lives of folks living on farms from fire hazards, still is a matter which is checked directly up to the individual farm family. The rural fire department may be a reality some day. Progress is being made along this line. No doubt fire-proof construction will be used more extensively in the future. The telephone will quickly summon the help of neighbors. And fire insurance certainly has its important place to fill. But fire prevention right at home on the individual farm deserves frequent attention.

Every month is good fire check-up time. Not all fires are the result of carelessness. Yet many are. A careful examination of flues, furnaces, stoves and pipes now may save you financial loss—even heartaches.

Are explosives and inflammable materials safely stored? Do you use gasoline and kerosene carelessly about the home or buildings for cleaning or for starting fires? Are matches in a "safe" place?

Are "dead" coals, ashes and bonfires really "out"? Have you posted "no smoking" signs? Are brooder stoves safe? Is the attic a catch-all and a fire trap?

Is the loft full of dangerously damp hay? Are lanterns and lamps in good condition? Is the electric wiring carried in conduits? Are barrels of water handy and protected from freezing? Do you have fire extinguishers at hand? Do you have water under pressure ready to snuff out a fire?

Farm fires take 3,500 lives a year; they cost farmers 100 million dollars a year. These are government figures. This tremendous sacrifice of lives and property must be reduced! How can it be done? Simply by being more careful. May your home and your loved ones be safe from fire.

Arthur Capper

Brighter Days Ahead for Cattle

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.....	\$10.00	\$ 9.40	\$11.10
Hogs	10.15	11.00	10.60
Lambs	9.75	9.75	9.40
Hens, Heavy.....	.16	.16	.17
Eggs, Firsts.....	.24	.24½	.24
Butterfat31	.32	.22
Wheat, Hard Winter..	1.24½	1.25½	1.28½
Corn, Yellow.....	1.13	1.14½	.84½
Oats47	.46½	.34½
Barley92	.84	.53
Alfalfa, Baled.....	22.00	20.50	16.00
Prairie	15.00	14.00	8.50

ON THE Kansas City market last week, fat steers and heifers, marketed by Kansas Farmer's associate editor from the family farm

in Republic county, met a brisk demand. They sold readily at 9 cents but failed by a small amount to pay for the feed they had consumed since May 1, plus the amount they probably would have brought then as stockers. Other farmers around the market told about the same story. They usually are not quite breaking even, and failing to net the profits they expected until drouth increased livestock runs and forced feed prices too high.

Conditions are considerably improved over mid-summer, however, and feeders who had grain on hand to carry their cattle until now without over-finishing, no doubt netted at least the improved price of the grain—which they might not have had, if not feeding cattle.

For the few farmers who are still left with partly-finished cattle in their lots, there are brighter days directly ahead. Prices of finished cattle should

improve one or two figures by early winter.

Take Out Lighter Weights

Concerning late winter, the National Live-stock Marketing Association remarks, "There has been a rather broad demand for feeding cattle and the general tendency is to take out lighter weights and to use considerable roughage. All this will make for a relatively large supply of lower grades, and marketings will be plentiful during the late winter." So much for using available supplies of roughage this winter. The market trends may not follow the same course as in 1934-'35. We all can remember how prices of fleshy cattle shot up from low depths to a peak in late winter.

Fairly Favorable for Lambs

Lambs can make a market for small grains and roughage this year and demand for feeders is expected to be more brisk than for cattle. The feeding situation seems fairly favorable for lambs, now started on feed, to come to market in November and early December. There is not enough of this kind of lambs in Kansas to make much

Market Barometer

Cattle—Prospects for steadily higher prices on finished stock, with few setbacks. Stocker cattle may work higher for awhile.

Hogs—Headed for a fall low by November or December.

Lambs—Some improvement is expected by November.

Wheat—If growing conditions continue to improve, prices may not go higher.

Corn—New corn should drag price down. Movement is 30 days early this year.

Butterfat—Steady prices are likely.

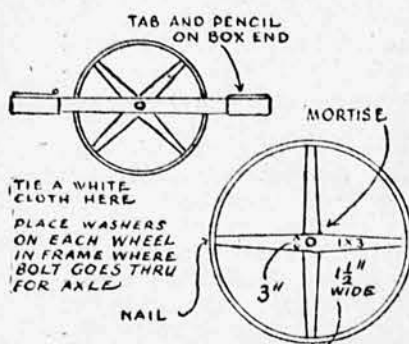
Poultry—Steady, while eggs should get higher.

difference, except that prices of feeder lambs also may be higher by late fall. Prospects for February and March prices are all right.

Ideas That May Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

My Measuring Wheel



I contrived and began using the illustrated device many years before surveyors abandoned the chain and rod measures for the wheel devices now employed. I am aware, however, that a great number of farmers cannot afford the more convenient instruments, so am submitting this.

Farmers and truckmen need to know the area of their farms, fields, plots and the like, also the distance between certain points. There is neither top nor bottom, nor back and front to this gadget and it is so narrow and easy to roll that woodland may be measured more easily than with any other device. If circumference of wheel is not an even number in feet, as 11 or 12, better reduce to inches, then multiply by number of revolutions, then compute to feet, rods or miles for distance.—L. A. M.

Handling Baled Hay

When putting baled hay and straw into barns we remove the fork from the carrier pulley and fasten a piece of rope long enough to reach around 6 or 8 bales, leaving one end free. This free end is doubled back when pulled tight around the bales, the loop being put thru the clevis is held in place by a tapered pin which acts as the trip, being fastened about 18 inches from end of trip rope which also is fastened in the carrier pulley clevis.

We find this simple device works much better than grapple fork or any other device we have used. This trip pin should be made from hard wood. We used hedge about 8 inches long and 1½ inches in diameter at large end and tapered to ½-inch at the small end. This may be secured to trip rope by putting pin thru knot in rope and running a baling wire around same. Small end of this pin should be rounded so it will not cut rope as it is pulled out.—B. K. L.

Two Troughs in One

We laid a gasoline barrel on the side, with the spout down, and cut the side out, then staked it down near the well, and had a fine watering trough for horses. Under the spout we keep a pan for water for the chickens, leaving the spout open enough that the drip will keep the pan filled. It is handy too, if you wish to let the water out of the barrel, easier than tipping or dipping it out.—J. W., Greenwood Co.

No More Tank Cracks

We had several tanks that were getting old. We put cement bottoms in them, but we had trouble keeping leaks out because the stock would lean against them, causing the cement to crack. We took a spade and dug holes in the ground, putting the tanks down in the ground about 5 inches. Now we have no trouble with cracks in tanks.—Francis Troxell.

Wide Uses for Barrels

The most valuable use that I make of old oil barrels is for hog watering troughs, which will accommodate a number of pigs or as high as 3 sows. These are made by cutting the ends of the barrels off to a depth of about 9 inches. The rough edges can be crimped or rolled by the aid of a heavy weight and a medium sized hammer. These troughs are useful at farrowing time as individual feed and water troughs. I find that they have many advantages.

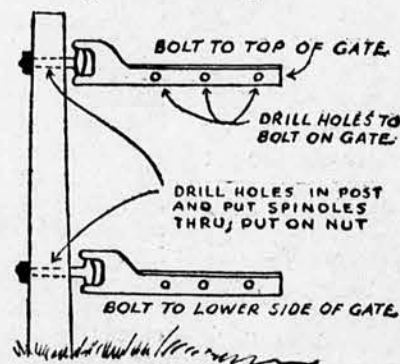
They are not only low priced and easily made, but are large in capacity, light in weight, are easy to fill and easy to clean. The sows cannot upset them nor lie in them. The cost of my troughs was only 12½ cents each.

From some of the barrels I cut only one end for a hog trough and leave the other end to set in my feed room for a container for feed. These barrels will hold 100 pounds of any feed.—M. E. G., Riley county.

Shackle Bolt Bushings

Upon removing my shackle bolts which attach the car springs to frame, I found them badly worn. I replaced these bolts, but first noticed that the brass bushings in the spring eyes were badly worn. So I punched these out. Then I made a wooden form about the size of the shackle bolts and after centering this in the spring eyes, I poured babbitt metal around the wooden peg. After allowing to cool the wooden peg was punched out. Then the hole in the babbitt was reamed smooth and to size with a fluted reamer. This little trick saved me the trouble of buying and fitting brass bushings.—R. W. Taylor.

Strong Gate Hinges



I make hinges for gates from a spindle and axle of a Model T Ford. Cut axle half in two, then drill holes in axle to fasten to gate. To fasten to post, drill holes in post large enough to put spindles thru and put nut on to hold in. These are strong and durable and will outlast many ordinary gates.—Clarence Shepard.

A Handy Stone Boat

One of the handiest things on a farm is a good stone boat. Here's how to make one that will stand the gaff and for real heavy loads may be used behind the tractor. Get the frame of a car or truck from some salvage yard. Select one that has a kick up over the rear axle. Cut the frame in two at the bend with a hacksaw. This will leave the frame members shaped like a sled runner, and they will scarcely make a mark when drawn over sod fields. Drill holes in the upper flange of frame about every 8 inches. Lay the floor crosswise and bolt on the planks. Drill holes in front end and attach a chain hitch.—W. T.

Another Example of Safe Farming

REGULAR use of erosion control and slight changes in cropping plans have shown desirable results on the farm of Guy Antrim, Kingman county. On April 29, 1936, a contouring demonstration was held on Mr. Antrim's farm and his row crops were then listed on the contour, according to the surveyed lines. He started using a system of strip-cropping whereby wheat protects the high land at the head of the slope, while contour-listed row crop is grown on the uniform slope. A sowed feed crop protects the steep slope at the break of the hill and oats is planted at the bottom to hold the land in the draw from washing. A system of terraces has been constructed and the permanent arrangement is being established. The fresh green condition of the row crop in August gave evidence of the value of contour listing.

"The more I see and become informed about this erosion program,

THE desire of seven rural young folks near Sabetha to attend high school and the co-operation of their parents in seeing that they got there, resulted in their attendance at Sabetha High School last year. A rock road made it possible for the various families to take turns driving the 12 miles to town in all kinds of weather. No farmer had to make the run more than once a week and this trip was usually made to serve as a marketing and business trip too. The children had the advantage of being at home every night and they encountered none of the problems of making their own way in town which may have prevented them from attending high school.

Farmers in this co-operative transportation organization included Ray and Earl Reed, Harry Line, Frank Butterfield and Ed and Clyde Plank. The students were Marvin and Merwin Line, Wilbur and Carl Plank, Mary Helen Butterfield and Donna Mae and Billie Reed. All of these families live in the Woodlawn community.

Keeps Cider Mill Busy

I notice in your excellent paper, an item about a handy beet chopper. I wish to go you one better. I have a cider mill that will beat the chopper. My cider mill is handy, nothing extra to make to have it ready for use. I grind all my turnips, sweet and Irish potatoes, carrots, beets—in fact, everything of this nature and feed to my pigs and chickens. They are delighted with such things when ground; otherwise care very little for them. To cook them for 30 minutes makes them more palatable, and feed while warm.—I. F. S.

Easy to Feed the Calf

To hold a milk pail for a large-sized calf takes time and milk may be spilled on the clothes. To eliminate this trouble, saw a large wooden barrel into halves; saw a circular hole in the bottom of one of the half barrels large enough to accommodate the pail. The apparatus is ready for use by turning the half barrel over so that the hole for the pail is on top. The bucket containing milk or dry feed can be slipped into the hole of the barrel and there will be no feed wasted or milk spilled on clothes.—B. H. Youngs.

Tied Down to Concrete

To fasten a separator to concrete floor, we first chiseled holes in the cement and set bolts in them. Three cups of dry sulfur were then melted (use granite pan) and poured into the holes while very hot. This set the bolts quite solidly.—C. B. C.

Holds Cylinder Gasket

The car, truck or tractor driver occasionally has to remove the motor head to remove carbon and grind the valves. Sometimes difficulty is experienced in replacing the head because the gasket will not stay in its proper place. Get two pieces of rod same size as the head bolts and about 1-inch longer than the bolts. Have these threaded on one end, and saw a screw driver slot in other end. Put one in a bolt hole at each end of the cylinder block, and drop the head gasket in

place over them. Then put the head on and the two headless bolts will guide it into place so every bolt will go into place easily.—R. W. Taylor.

A Milk Bucket Tree

I live on a farm and milk several cows and it was a problem to find a place for milk pails, but I solved that problem in this way: I went to the timber and cut a small, straight tree about 2 inches in diameter and 5 feet in height, with several limbs on it, and placed it in the back yard. The buckets are placed on these limbs and are out of the way and get plenty of fresh air.—Lee Hampton.

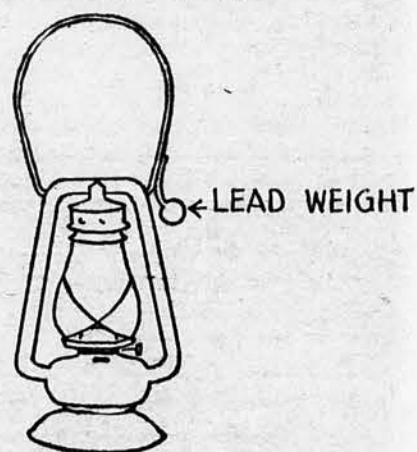
Frame for Iron Wash Kettle

An old wagon tire can be made into a frame for the iron wash kettle, by a blacksmith. Add three legs that are long enough so as to allow for wood under the kettle. This method is much better than using rocks or tin cans to set the kettle on, as there is no danger of it turning over.—J. Elmer Brosseau.

Remove Valve Core

A tire valve core that leaks badly has to be discarded. Often they are very difficult to get out, especially after the two little lugs have been broken off. I carry a horse shoe nail in my tool box and generally by driving it down thru the core with a few firm taps the faulty core can be turned out by the help of pliers. This will save time and will not hurt the threads.—W. T.

Bail Stays Upright



Attach a small weight to a piece of wire and solder this to the lantern bail so it hangs about 2 inches below the point where the bail attaches to frame. Bail can still swing but will stand upright so that it may be picked up without stooping. If desired this may be used on a pail, too. A chunk of lead may have a hole punched or drilled in it to attach the wire.—R. W. T.

Try This Sheep Drench

We have been very successful in drenching sheep with a piece of hose, such as you would use on a spray pump, attached to a household funnel. Our hose is 15 inches long. This eliminates all danger of strangulation as it reaches well below the opening in the windpipe. Thirty cents will cover the investment. Accurate dosage can be depended upon as none is wasted as sometimes is the case with the bottle method.—E. J. B.

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"The Governor of my own State of Kansas (Alfred M. Landon) recently told me that the farm vote could not be gained save by tossing to the farmer a 'golden apple program' on a 'platform of platitudes,' a policy which he frankly advocated."

Dan M. Casement, in the Review of Reviews, November, 1935

WHY SWAP *Performance* FOR PLATITUDES?

THE national Republican party has fulfilled Governor Landon's prophecy... adopted a "platform of platitudes" and now the candidate is trying to toss a "golden apple program" in the farmers' direction. Behind Landon stand the same interests who, for 16 long years, blocked effective programs for farmers. These interests include the munitions makers, the international bankers, the power trust, the grain gamblers, the big packers.

Governor Landon has described his "farm program." It is vague, indefinite and unworkable. By his own admission Landon is offering farmers the delusions of a "golden apple" for the sole purpose of winning their votes. The forces back of Landon who have the decisive influence with him do not want a workable farm program continued. They have consistently fought real measures for economic equality for agriculture. This Hoover-Grundy Tariff gang want the opportunity to scuttle the only effective program ever given agriculture... and they are trying with "golden apple promises" to fool farmers into helping them do it.

The failure of these groups to understand that national prosperity could not be achieved... **WITHOUT FARM PROSPERITY**... brought about the crash of 1932; brought about 3 1/2c hogs and cattle, 15c corn, and 20c wheat.

President Roosevelt gave American agriculture action instead of "pious platitudes." The Record speaks for itself in positive terms of improved prices and incomes, and a more prosperous rural America... with steers selling at \$10.40 per 100 lbs.—hogs bringing \$10.25—wheat at the terminal markets at \$1.20 and corn \$1.12. A national agricultural program has been developed by Roosevelt and will continue with Roosevelt.

Is a candidate who... only to win farmers' votes... advocates a "platform of pious platitudes" and a "golden apple" program to be trusted with the welfare of the American farmer?

The Choice of the Farmer This Year is Between Promises and Action

Forward FROM 1936 - *Not Back* TO 1932!

**MAIL
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**SEND FOR YOUR
COPY TODAY SURE**



Here's a 32-page, illustrated booklet in colors, that every man, woman and child on a farm should get, read and study. It is packed with facts that will be useful in answering misrepresentations about the Roosevelt farm program; explains "why" farm incomes are now on a parity with city incomes. Write quick for your copy, before supply is exhausted. Check it on coupon below and **MAIL TODAY SURE!**

ALL-PARTY ROOSEVELT AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE

166 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

Please rush by return mail the literature checked below, so that I may be intelligently posted on the real facts and issues in the Presidential campaign.

- ☐ What About the Farmer? 32-Page Illustrated Booklet.
- ☐ Goodbye to Farmhouse Drudgery, story of rural electrification.
- ☐ Words vs. Action, comments on Candidate Landon's farm proposals by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.
- ☐ The Roosevelt Record for Agriculture.
- ☐ The Truth About Imports.
- ☐ What About the National Debt?
- ☐ Why Dairymen Will Support Roosevelt.
- ☐ Why Cattlemen Will Support Roosevelt.
- ☐ Saving Farm Homes.
- ☐ When Drought Comes.
- ☐ Roosevelt Made Bank Deposits Safe.
- ☐ Who's Against Roosevelt—Naming the Forces Opposing the President.
- ☐ Our Foreign Trade Program.

Name.....
Address.....
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Kansas State Fair Proves as Practical as Our Agriculture

TUDOR CHARLES

THE Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson began with interest directed largely toward the 4-H department. And that part of the big get-together is developing so rapidly it holds its share of the spotlight during the entire fair week.

Four-H club girls and boys run their big encampment in the new club building in the manner of a city government. Frank Harshman, Clements, was elected mayor on the opening day. He was ably assisted by two attractive helpers—Mercedes Williams, White City, assistant mayor; and Betty Hutchinson, Goddard, encampment clerk. The full force of state club leaders always is on hand to guide the 4-H group of 600 young people. Competition into which the girls and boys entered was keen. In addition, many club animals were entered in the open classes and won places, including a number of firsts and championships.

On the second day of the fair, Senator Capper was a visitor. He spoke at the meeting of Kansas Master Farmers and at the farm organizations meeting in the forenoon. After looking over the baby beef and dairy exhibits near the 4-H building the Senator was a guest of the club boys and girls at dinner, where he made a brief answer to their ovation-welcome. When speaking at the banquet for Master Farm Homemakers and Master Farmers, given by the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce that evening, Senator Capper declared he had spent the "best day this year" at the state fair. He particularly commended the 4-H girls and boys, the state fair board, the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce which works closely with the fair, and the fine class of men and women who were guests at the dinner.

Corn Show Was a Surprise

Agricultural hall was a sight worth seeing. The corn show filled one entire corner of the building. There were twice as many entries as in 1935 and the quality was excellent. F. P. Freidline, Caney, won first place on a selection of 100 ears of Midland Yellow Dent, grown by dry farming. Forty acres yielded 50 bushels to the acre.

Sorghum exhibits were good considering the backwardness of the season. There were fully as many entries as in the corn show, and quality of the heads and bundles on display was up to the usual mark.

One of the features of the state fair is the booth displays. Wilson county won first on the Farm Bureau project list with a plain statement of what phosphate fertilizer, plus lime and legumes, has done for soils and crops in that county. The Eastern division prize in the farm product booths went to Shawnee county. Wheat variety and wheat fertility tests were stressed. Fifty farmers contributed to this display.

Stafford county placed first in the Central division with a layout of many crops, fruits and grasses, and placards telling the virtues of hopper control, farm accounts, soil building crops, plant disease control, moisture and variety tests, and limited use of soil depleting crops.

Vocational Boys Help Win

First place in Western Kansas went to Comanche county on a booth which the Vocational Agriculture students helped to assemble. Soil moisture tests were the main theme, and this idea was backed by a display of fruits and crops supplied by 26 farmers.

Considerable interest was expressed by farmers that a sample of Tenmarq wheat was given first prize in the wheat show. A. J. White grew the wheat on his farm near Coldwater. It was grown on summer-fallow land and tested 62.5 pounds to the bushel and protein 15.2 per cent. Mr. White was acclaimed Wheat King of Kansas in 1930. He was named a Master Farmer in 1932. White's Tenmarq sample placed first in competition

with all hard wheat varieties. This recognition of the variety was considered important for Tenmarq is becoming popular in Southern and Eastern Kansas.

Farm folks from all parts of Kansas were seen at the fair. They all praised the crops and fruit exhibits. Many of these folks were recognized giving the machinery show the "once-over." We found Harold Pennington, Reno county farmer, carefully examining a new tractor. George Gammel, Council Grove hog breeder, was taking a little time off to see the machinery. He said the entire fair was much better than in former years. Anyone who was interested in machinery could find plenty of information. A large part of the moving machinery was exhibited in operation. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Cudney, Trousdale, were astonished by the excellent crop exhibits. They said Edwards county soil is in fine condition for wheat seeding. Mr. Cudney has 5 acres of soybeans grown in co-operation with Kansas Farmer.

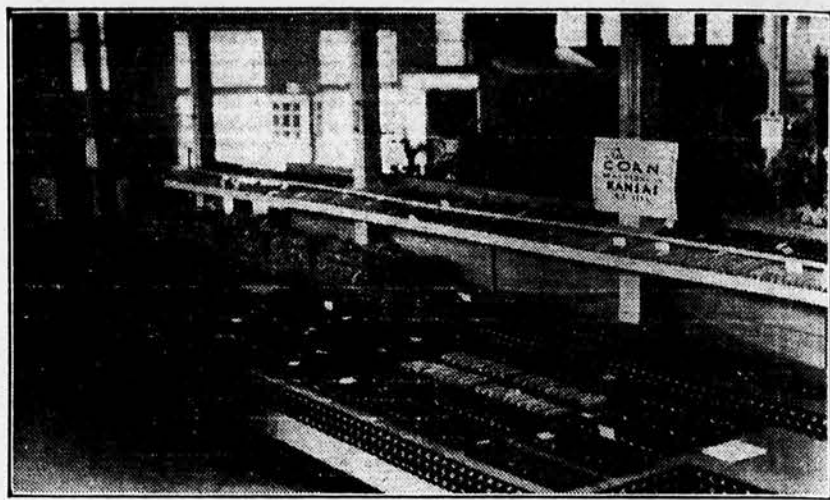
Perhaps the climax of a big livestock show came when 8 Hereford



Two-year-old Percheron stallion, Comadore, owned by Paul C. H. Engler, Topeka, a consistent winner this year. He was grand champion at the Missouri State Fair and junior champion at the Kansas Free Fair and the Kansas State Fair.

county beef herds were led out for placing by Tom Paterson, Norton, the judge. On previous days Angus and Shorthorn county herds had shown in their respective breeds. The Geary-Dickinson herd won the Angus class, the Butler county group was first among Shorthorns, and Brown county led its 10 Herefords to the top of the class. Eighty Herefords were on display at one time, representing the best of Kansas farm herds.

"This outstanding show of many years is possible because of the 14



All of this is 1936 corn on exhibit at the Kansas State Fair. People were astounded at the fine showing of seed, but there always is some good corn "up the creeks."

county show herds taking part, and the entries of some of the leading individual exhibitors who are on the way to the Texas Centennial and other Southern shows," J. J. Moxley, superintendent of the livestock show, said. In the open beef class there were 275 head of cattle and about 75 exhibitors in contrast to the usual dozen. Kansas State Fair provided liberal cash awards for both beef and dairy show herds.

The dairy show filled the main show barn and ran over into an extra building. It was made up almost entirely of animals in the district herds. Quality was excellent, and there was good ring-side interest at all times as the judges worked on each class. Fitting and showing of dairy animals seemed better than ever, and was even more important because these animals were largely maintained on practical Kansas farms, where the owners make the cattle pay their way and feed crops have been none too abundant.

Result of 4-H Fairs

The judge for the 4-H beef classes and the Shorthorn show was F. W. Bell of Kansas State College. On Monday, Prof. Bell conducted a demonstration of livestock selection for boys. Several hundred youths packed the show barn for this practical lesson. Quality in the swine and sheep divisions was unusual, said C. C. Elling, superintendent. One reason is the county 4-H fairs which increase interest and eliminate the poorer individuals. The club show is growing every year. A Southdown ewe lamb, owned by Jim Bob Hoath of Anthony, was grand champion in the open class as well as club show.

Farmers at the fair commented on the distinctly farm atmosphere surrounding the show. They look for the idea of club exhibits and more farm livestock entries in the open show to grow at Hutchinson with each annual opening of the fair. Directed by members of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the fair is operated primarily for the purpose of serving Kansas agriculture. With the continued spirit of interest shown by farm ex-

hibitors this year, and the co-operation of Kansas State College specialists who superintend and judge many departments, the state fair will win an increasingly important position among the better things enjoyed by Kansas farmers.

Among other important winnings the Edwards county women placed first in the home economics booth contest on a nursery, the furniture of which was made entirely from orange crates. The only expense for such a room would be the paint.

They Know Good Clothes

Dorothy Hendrickson, Atchison county, was grand champion of the 4-H dress revue. Mercedes Williams, Morris county, had the best costume in wool; Ruth Essmiller, Barton county, afternoon dress; Marie Boyd, Ford county, cotton school dress; and Zelma Cullins, Kiowa county, school suit. Paul Matix, Crawford county, was the best groomed boy of all.

The Republic county team was first in food preservation judging. Barton county won the home improvement judging work. Washington county carried away honors in dairy judging, and Geary county in 4-H livestock judging. Finney county was first in grain judging. Four-H booth winners were: Conservation—Rice county; rural life—Franklin; miscellaneous—Logan; health—Montgomery; crops—Crawford; dairy, livestock and poultry—Geary; food—Ford; clothing—Russell; and room improvement—Geary.

The prize exhibit of 100 ears of white corn came from the farm of Ray B. Townsend, Iola. The winning 10 ears of white corn belonged to John Brox, Atchison; and yellow corn to W. T. Knouse, Horton. The prize exhibit of 10 ears of corn of any variety was grown by Paul Klein, Iola. A. G. Seigrist, Hutchinson, and S. W. Todd, Nickerson, were heavy winners in the sorghum show. W. E. McRae, Mound City, brought the best alfalfa hay.

Livestock champions include:

Cattle

Angus: Senior and grand champion bull, James B. Hollinger, Chapman; junior champion, Hanna Stock Farm, Bordulac, N. D. Senior and grand champion female, Mike Wilson, Horton; junior champion, James B. Hollinger, Chapman herd, Geary-Dickinson.

Hereford: Champion bull and champion female, Bones Stock Farm, Parker, S. D. Champion herd, Brown county.

Shorthorn: Senior champion bull, W. C. Anderson and Son, West Liberty, Iowa; junior and grand champion, Tomson Bros., Wakarusa. Senior, junior and grand champion female, W. C. Anderson and Son, Champion herd, Butler county.

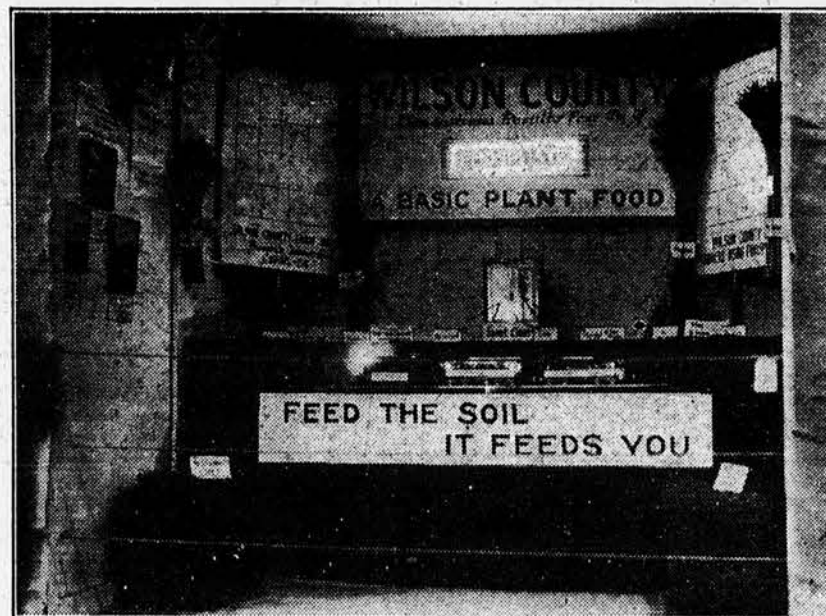
Milking Shorthorns: Senior and grand champion bull, J. T. Adkins, Prentice, Ill.; junior champion, W. F. Rhinehart, Dodge City. Senior and grand champion female, J. T. Adkins; junior champion, W. F. Rhinehart.

Holstein: Senior and grand champion bull, Omer Perrault, Morganville; junior champion, Ira Romig & Son, Topeka. Senior and grand champion female, Ira Romig & Son; junior champion, Robert Park, Harper. Champion herd, North Central Kansas.

Guernseys: Senior and grand champion bull, W. C. Hall, Coffeyville; junior champion, George Jost and H. H. Hiebert, Hillsboro. Senior and grand champion female, Jo Mar Farms, Salina; junior and reserve grand champion, Bill Hall, Coffeyville. Champion herd, Central Kansas Regional.

Ayrshires: Senior and grand champion bull, A. B. Williams & Son, Hutchinson; junior and reserve grand champion, Barwood Farm, Effingham. Senior and grand champion female, and junior champion, A. B. Williams & Son. Champion herd, Central Kansas.

(Continued on Page 19)



Winner in Farm Bureau project booth contest at Kansas State Fair. The message is of soil fertility. Placards call attention to Wilson county's work with phosphate fertilizer, while photographs, charts and figures tell of actual results on local farms. Lime is given an important place in growing legumes, which in turn supply nitrogen to the soil.

Do You Like to Make Decisions? These Are Up to You and Me!

Let's Vote

...On the Man You Would Hire for these Jobs

- No. 1 **PROMISER**—Who promised in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1936, that Federal expenditures should and would be reduced Roosevelt ☐ Landon ☐
- No. 2 **TAX CUTTER**—While one man was adding hundreds of thousands of tax eaters, increasing taxes 110 per cent and spending twice as much as received, the other cut his state's payroll, decreased taxes 9 per cent, kept within his income. Keeping in mind that a new broom sweeps clean, which do you believe will be the best man for the next four years Roosevelt ☐ Landon ☐
- No. 3 **EQUALIZER**—The average American farmer has received in rental and benefit payments only half as much as the Federal per family debt has gone up. Where has the other half gone? Who is best qualified to bring these figures into line Roosevelt ☐ Landon ☐
- No. 4 **IMPORT CUTTER**—New Deal policies resulted in importation in 1935 of 365,000 cattle, 3,414,000 pounds of pork, 22,675,000 pounds of butter, 245,851,000 pounds of tallow, 43,242,000 bushels of corn, 27,439,000 bushels of wheat. Which man will cut out this foolishness Roosevelt ☐ Landon ☐
- No. 5 **PLATFORM KEEPER**—Which man, on his record, has been short on promises but long on performance, and has consistently carried out his party's platform Roosevelt ☐ Landon ☐
- No. 6 **PRACTICAL MAN**—Which man comes from a farm state, is a self-made man, understands agriculture without help of Tugwellism, and has a sound, workable agricultural program Roosevelt ☐ Landon ☐
- No. 7 **FAMILY MAN**—Which man believes so strongly in the American farm family that his farm program is designed to encourage the family size farm and not the big farm corporations Roosevelt ☐ Landon ☐
- No. 8 **PEACE KEEPER**—Gifted orators of the world have arrayed class against class, have whipped nations into war frenzies, have become the world's dictators while quiet harmonizers have kept men at work, at peace. Which do you prefer Roosevelt ☐ Landon ☐
- No. 9 **DEBT REDUCER**—One man, four years as governor and four years as president, has gone into debt each and every year for eight long years; the other man, four years as governor, has reduced his state's debt each year. Which do you prefer for the next four years Roosevelt ☐ Landon ☐
- No. 10 **YOUR HIRED MAN**—One man as president is costing you salary of \$75,000 and "expenses" of \$9,500,000,000 average yearly. Federal expenses increased 72 per cent while Kansas expenses were reduced 22 per cent. Whose "expenses" as your hired man would you rather pay for the next four years Roosevelt ☐ Landon ☐

MAIL IN YOUR VOTE ON THE MAN YOU WOULD HIRE

Farm Advisory Council to the Republican National Committee, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

I would hire these men for these jobs:

KF-2

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Roosevelt <input type="checkbox"/> | Landon <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Roosevelt <input type="checkbox"/> | Landon <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Roosevelt <input type="checkbox"/> | Landon <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Roosevelt <input type="checkbox"/> | Landon <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Roosevelt <input type="checkbox"/> | Landon <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Roosevelt <input type="checkbox"/> | Landon <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Roosevelt <input type="checkbox"/> | Landon <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Roosevelt <input type="checkbox"/> | Landon <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. Roosevelt <input type="checkbox"/> | Landon <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | | 10. Roosevelt <input type="checkbox"/> | Landon <input type="checkbox"/> |

Name _____

Address _____



PAGE THE GAME WARDEN!

PLANE case of murder. The poor geese couldn't know this playboy's polluted pipe would kill at forty paces. Comrades, this business of spoiling the noble art of pipe smoking with dumpcart tobacco in a foul pipe must stop. In fact, it IS stopping! Haven't you noticed skies clearing as more and more men keep their pipes clean and fill the air with only the sweet fragrance of Sir Walter Raleigh Smoking Tobacco? It burns cleaner, cooler, slower. Men who know crops rate this blend of Kentucky Burleys the top for extra mildness and pleasant aroma. 15¢ a tin. Try it—you won't take a nose dive.

**SWITCH TO THE BRAND
OF GRAND AROMA**



Grass Greatness—Wild Brome— Pasture Jolts—Late Alfalfa

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

INSTEAD of the usual "Indian summer," we are being favored with a "second summer," and its generous moisture has brought back the green to the pastures and meadows. The view from the window is a fresh and beautiful emerald. It is joyously welcome, and the longer it will stay with us, untouched by Jack Frost, the better it will be for man and beast. The cattle, after weeks of decidedly dry feeding, must rejoice at the change of ration. It already is putting more milk in the pail from our Holsteins, while the herd of Herefords and their calves, some of which know too little the flesh and bone making virtue of our usual excellent bluestem, are beginning to take on new flesh and better coats of hair. It all is an example of the greatness of grass.

But It Soon Gets Tough

In this end of the state there is a grass that perhaps has been erroneously despised for years, just as we once despised Sweet clover. It is commonly called wild oats. But grass experts from the college tell me it really is wild brome grass. We do have the wild oats, too, but it has become a common mistake to refer to all as wild oats, even when 90 per cent of the growth may be the wild brome. It is going to make a wonderful lot of pasture this fall. In fact so hardy is this wild brome that deep freezes serve only as a temporary check and the coming of a few warm days, even in midwinter, quickly brings back the green and the welcome bites for young stock. It is a grass that makes rapid growth. A common objection to it is that it soon gets tough and then stock does not like it. The remedy is to put stock enough on to keep it down, then the growth will be fresh and tender. Thus, when we learn how to handle it, a plant or grass despised by one generation becomes a profitable favorite of the next.

Hold Off Until May

Necessity is going to compel keeping the stock longer on pasture than usual. I would rather trespass on good pasture practice by staying late in the fall than coming too early in the spring. This time we shall have to do both. And unfortunately our pastures are not in condition to stand either jolt, to say nothing of having to take both. Perhaps we can make spring use of wheat, rye or barley pasture, holding off from the native grass until well into May. One neighbor, who has the available land so he can do it, is preparing for this emergency by seeding quite an acreage to rye especially for spring pasture. He expects to pasture the rye so heavily that no growth will remain by the beginning of June, when summer fallow tillage will start in preparation for an August seeding of alfalfa. This is good planning. By following it he will give his native grass pasture a month's vacation at the right time of the growing season—at the beginning of the new growth. Likewise, it enables him to start the summer fallow for an early fall seeding of alfalfa when it should be started—early June.

Help We All Appreciate

The lower freight rates offered on grain and other feeds by the railroads should help us to the extent of what it is "per hundredweight," as local committees, working in connection with the railroads, have it as a duty to see that the reduction does reach the ultimate consumer. When first announced, many expressed belief that local dealers and between handlers would absorb whatever reduction might be granted by the railroads. I am glad they shall not have the chance. Not that I believe grain handlers as a rule are a bad lot, but under the stress of remaining in business with a nice showing on the profit side of the ledger, a few might be tempted

to try it unless restrained. The rate reduction granted by the railroads is an appreciated friendly gesture. It is a help to the farmer and stockman at a time when help is needed, for much of the feed we will need between now and the next harvest must be hauled quite a distance.

No "Unearned Profits" Here

While dairy products, both milk and butterfat, will seem high to the consumer thru the coming winter, I cannot see any "unearned profits" ahead for those of us who actually are doing the producing. Rather, it is going to take what a Yankee friend of mine used to call "smart mixing of feeds" to gain a little or even keep on the level with the high cost of feeds. The city consumer, too often, does not consider what it is costing the producer to put the quart of milk in the bottle or the pound of butterfat in the can. As the price advances, so is it often erroneously believed by the consumer that the producer's prosperity increases in proportion. Often the reverse is the case. Our feed costs are going to be so high this winter, whether we have produced some of the feed used or must buy all of it, that most of us are going to do well if we can "mark time" until conditions are more favorable by running along on the level. In the meantime, the consumer is resenting high butter prices by resorting to the use of more substitutes, believing he is being "held up" by the dairyman. He should try it for awhile out here on the farm to know that high feed cost is the big barrier here to bother us all thru the coming winter.

The "Good Feeder's" Turn

Likewise, high feed cost is diminishing the chance for a profit in making beef and pork until grain again is cheaper. That rare fellow we know as the "good feeder" can and usually does make more money feeding cattle and hogs when grain prices are high than when they are low, but it is not so with 70 per cent of our feeders. A little waste, or mixing the ration wrong for a few weeks, is expensive when corn is a dollar or more a bushel, with every other feed right on the same high level. A little mistake doesn't cost so much when everything is on the level with 35-cent corn. As in the case of those now complaining of the high price of dairy products, there are many who believe the producers of beef and pork are waxing fatter even than are their steers and hogs in present prices received. Of the number of feeders who have gone to market in recent weeks from this

locality, many have come home with faces unnaturally stretched the wrong way. Prices received may have seemed high enough to those on the outside, but those on the inside know that making beef and pork on \$1.25 corn is mighty expensive business, even with Lady Luck opening and closing the feedlot gates.

What About Pond Irrigation?

A Montgomery county neighbor, recently a brief visitor at this farm, is wondering what may be the future of grain crops irrigation from impounded water. In other words, can large pond building be made to pay as a means of providing water with which to assure satisfactory crop yields, regardless of timely rainfall? He would like to know what Kansas Farmer readers think of the future of crop growing by irrigation when needed, by the pond method of impounding the water. As a family garden project, irrigation from ponds has proved a suc-

A Mighty Fine Motto

The good, old-fashioned motto about children was, "Children should be seen but not heard." To keep so many children from being run over by automobiles and trucks, the driver's motto should be, "Children should be seen and not hurt."—A. L. Potter, Independence, Kan.

cess in many, many instances. In our small way we have proved that it is practical for growing all vegetables needed by the average family, with the water pumped by wind power.

Watch Out for "Hot Hay"

Rapid growth now being made by alfalfa gives promise that we shall have another cutting worth the taking, unless a freeze comes too soon. To clip close just before winter is scarcely treating a crop right that is such a good friend to both man and beast as is alfalfa. But the feed emergency is such at this time we are going to do it unless the weather prevents. This cutting will be difficult to cure, as the growth is being made very quickly, and recent heavy rains are keeping the sap in the plant abnormal. Raking in small windrows, then shaking up each day with the side delivery rake, is the best way we have found to hurry the curing process. Without the use of the side delivery, which is a good tool for every alfalfa grower of 20 acres or more to own, the next best plan is to build in small cocks with the hand pitchfork method, then await its curing sufficiently for the stack or mow. It will be best not to rush this crop too quickly in the barn. Many barns burn each year from hot hay, and this year's late cutting really will have the ability to get hot unless thoroughly cured.

Project Tours Popular in Harvey County



BOYS' project tours in Harvey county constitute one of the major methods of educating 4-H club boys on the value of good feeding and breeding methods. This picture shows boys from the Garden Sunshine 4-H Club giving Willis Voran's Hereford steer the once over while Willis tells them his method of growing better beef. Eleven such projects may be found in the Sunshine club this year, most of which will be exhibited at the Wichita Fat Stock Show in November.

This calf is "Charlie" which Willis purchased in October, 1935 for \$32. To date he has cost \$69.84 according to Willis' record. He has a market value of about \$90 since he weighs in the neighborhood of 900 pounds. During the finishing period "Charlie" has eaten a ration made up entirely of corn and cottonseed meal, plus hay.—H. B. Harper, County Agent.

A New and Special Service

For the purpose of getting livestock and feed together for the sole benefit of all farmers, we will carry in the next two issues of Kansas Farmer, a "Feed and Feeders' Exchange." These will appear in the October 24 and the November 7, issues. We invite you to make full use of this special offer.

The complete details of this plan are given on the Classified Page this time.

Another Use for Lister

V. R. OLIN

A modification of a 3-row lister has worked well for Bob Sturgeon, Ingalls. He took two 6-foot, discarded grader blades and welded them together, end to end. The 12-foot blade was sharpened on one side and holes bored so that it would bolt to the beams of the 3-row lister, after the moldboards and shares were removed. The blade lies almost flat when the implement is in use.

Mr. Sturgeon has been using this machine to tear down some weedy blank-listing that was done last spring. He believes the best depth to run it is about the bottom of the original lister furrow. He said it gets all the weeds and leaves the ground rough.

Why Wheat Yields Vary

Moisture in the ground at wheat seeding continues to be worth a lot in Western Kansas. In Comanche county, A. L. Christopher, Protection, took moisture tests on three fields before seeding in the fall of 1935. A summer-fallow field had 3 feet of moist soil. A field of wheat stubble the first year after fallow had 1½ feet of moisture, and where milo was planted every third row there was 1¼ feet of wet soil. Similar methods were used to prepare the land, and in variety of seed and time of planting. The yields were: Summer fallow, 18 bushels to the acre; next year after fallow, 8 bushels an acre; on wide-spaced milo stubble, 4 bushels.

Lead in Strip-Cropping

Due to the activities of the Logan Township Soil Conservation Association in Gray county, more strip cropping was done there than in all the remainder of the county. In driving thru this township a person who never has seen strip cropping used, can get a good picture of what it is like. There are a number of fields in Gray county that have good prospects for feed crops with a rather late frost. Some fields are turning out quite a little seed.

Strip cropping is a method of planting various crops in rather narrow strips, alternating them across a field. The strips which leave cover on the land help to control blowing on the small grain strips, and on fallow which is almost always a part of the plan.

Use a Cutter Bar Pan

If lespedeza has matured a seed crop, it is possible to harvest it after frost, but it must be done as soon as possible to reduce shattering. The crop is cut low as much of the seed is produced near the ground. A cutter bar especially designed for close cutting and equipped with a pan to catch shattered seed is on the market. Careful raking is important to save loss of seed. The best time to sell Korean lespedeza seed usually is in the spring as the local demand is strong at that time.

Good for All Concerned

High grade, pedigreed cockerels will improve the average farm breeding flock from which hatching eggs are sold. For instance, Earl Lupton, Montezuma, has obtained 14 pedigreed White Leghorn cockerels from a good hatchery in Garden City. This hatchery has sold the cockerels out at cost to poultrymen who sell them eggs. In this way, they will improve the quality of their chicks. The hatchery will get its money's worth, but the poultryman is helped, too.

STANDARD OIL IS ABLE TO GIVE YOU MORE FOR YOUR MONEY...AND DOES!

Intimate Interviews

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STANDARD OIL PRODUCTS
AND SERVICE

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gets the "Low-Down" from

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Genuine Standard Oil Products

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Fuel | <input type="checkbox"/> SEMDAC
LIQUID GLOSS |
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FLOR-GLAZE |
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Pressure Gun Grease
Cup Grease
Fibre Grease | <input type="checkbox"/> EUREKA
HARNES OIL |
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BELT DRESSING |
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SPRAY OIL | <input type="checkbox"/> MICA AXLE GREASE |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> STANOLIND SNOW
WHITE PETROLATUM |

Check your needs now!—
be ready when Smilin' Slim drives in

Smilin' Slim says—



"I believe that every customer I serve will tell you that my delivery service saves him time, money, and trouble. What I want is a chance to do the same for you."

● Rudolph Berger is well known throughout Harvey, Reno and Sedgwick Counties as one of the district's leading farmers. He merits that distinction, for he owns one of the state's most up-to-date mechanized farms. He farms 400 acres of wheat, 25 acres of row crop for feeding purposes and 40 acres of alfalfa. His equipment includes tractor, combine, truck, and two passenger cars.

"I've a big stake in machinery," Mr. Berger says, "and it's important to keep it all in peak shape. For 9 years I've used Standard products exclusively, and they've been the most economical insurance I could have bought. For example—I've never spent a penny for mechanical repairs on my combine, and I operated one tractor for 7 years on Standard products through some of the hottest weather and worst operating conditions you could imagine. Service like that—and service such as Standard's Tank Truck agents give me—is worth a lot."

IN THE FIELD... ON THE ROAD...
USE ANTI-SLUDGE
ISO-VIS "D" MOTOR OIL

For cold weather use in your automobile, truck, and power machinery there is no finer oil than Winter grade Iso-Vis "D". This superb oil resists the formation of sludge and carbon. Flows freely at low temperatures, saves costly layoffs and expensive repairs.

POLARINE is another good, dependable oil. For 20 years it has been a favorite with farmers and it deserves all the friends it has made. Demonstrate the superior qualities of these two oils in your own equipment. Your Standard Agent will be glad to help you make the test.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY

MAKERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF A FULL LINE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR THE FARM, AT FAIR PRICES

THE "SPREAD"

WHO GETS THE DOLLAR?

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

SO economically does Swift & Company span the gap between packing plant and retail shop that producers of the livestock, butterfat, eggs and poultry bought by the company are receiving approximately 75 cents of the average dollar paid by retailers. The company's 1935 wholesale food dollar was divided as follows:



To producers of livestock and other agricultural products	74 7/10¢
For Labor (including wages and salaries)	10 1/10¢
For Transportation	3 2/10¢
For Interest	3/10¢
For Supplies	4 3/10¢
For Rents, Taxes, Refrigeration, Insurance, Pensions, Traveling, Telephone, Telegraph, Stationery, and other expense items	3 8/10¢
Retained by Swift & Company:	
Depreciation	1/10¢
Profit	1 1/10¢
	100¢

Hundreds and hundreds of miles must be traveled by the many products and by-products of a Kansas steer, Iowa hog, or Montana lamb before they reach the nationwide outlets where retail shops await them. The routes over which they go radiate from each Swift & Company plant like the spokes of a wheel.

Each product and by-product must be individually prepared, made ready for shipment, and hurried on its way to that near or distant point, east, west, north or south, where it is in biggest demand. Often scores of sales must be made to market all parts of an animal.



In spite of the fact that many of the expenses listed above have increased—expenses over which Swift & Company has no control—75 cents out of the average dollar received for meat and other products have been returned to the producers of livestock, butterfat, cheese, eggs and poultry.

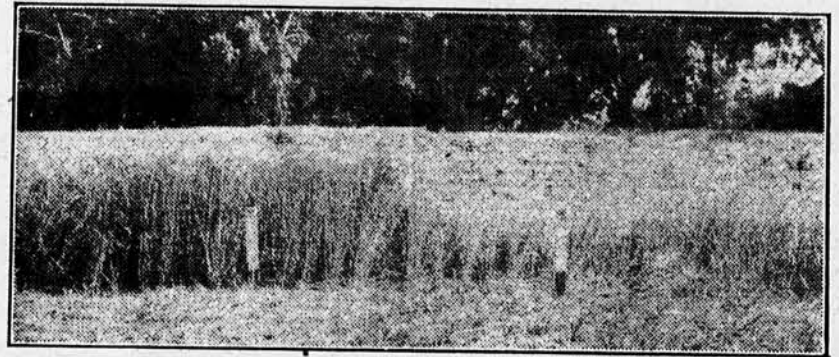
So small are Swift & Company's earnings that they have no appreciable effect upon livestock prices or meat prices.

Swift & Company

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

Kawvale Wheat in Eastern Kansas

A. L. CLAPP
Kansas State College



Wheat variety test conducted by the Dickinson County High School, Chapman, this year. At left, Kawvale; right, Early Blackhull. Note Kawvale standing better than Blackhull.

BACK in 1918, Dr. John H. Parker, a member of the staff of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, selected a head of wheat from a variety of soft red winter wheat known as Valley or Indiana Swamp. The parent variety does not have a very good reputation and is not now grown on a large acreage, but the selection has proved its right to a place of note in Kansas agriculture.

This selection has been tested by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station since 1927, and in co-operative experiments on farms since 1929. The value of this selection soon was recognized. In 1926, the selection was named Kawvale and seed was distributed to the farmers of Kansas in 1932. This variety now is grown on many thousands of acres in Eastern Kansas.

Kawvale is a bearded wheat with soft to semi-hard grain. It is considerably more winter-hardy than Fulcaster and Currell and at least as winter-hardy as Harvest Queen. Kawvale shows marked resistance to leaf rust and to Hessian fly of the hard wheat area of Kansas. Grain of Kawvale, as grown in Kansas, usually is harder than the standard varieties of soft red winter wheat, and mills more like a hard wheat than like a soft wheat. Flour milled from Kawvale is more suitable for home bread making than for making cakes, pies and pastry products.

Use Combine at Right Time

Kawvale grain is likely to shatter from the heads when ripe. The variety therefore has not been recommended for harvesting with a combine. However, many growers report that Kawvale shatters less when harvested with a combine than when harvested with a binder, providing they begin combining as soon as the grain is ready. Kawvale is well adapted in Southeastern Kansas and in the Kaw Valley, for which it is named. This variety also has made high yields compared to other varieties in Northeastern Kansas and as far west as the bluestem region.

Kawvale has made an average yield of 40.1 bushels an acre over a 9-year period, 1928-1936, on the Agronomy Farm, Manhattan. In the same test,

Fulcaster made a yield of 37.5 bushels an acre and Harvest Queen 32.8 bushels. At Columbus, over a 9-year period, 1928-1936, Kawvale has made an average yield of 28.6 bushels an acre. This is 2.2 bushels an acre more than Fulcaster, 3.5 bushels more than Harvest Queen and 2.9 bushels more than Currell. Kawvale has made a higher yield than Tenmarq, Blackhull, Harvest Queen, Fulcaster or Michigan Wonder on the Northeast Kansas Experiment Field, at McLouth in Jefferson county. Kawvale also has proved its superiority in co-operative experiments located on farms. In 20 such tests, conducted in Eastern Kansas over a 6-year period, Kawvale made an average yield of 29.8 bushels an acre, Tenmarq 29.1, Blackhull 28.0, Michigan Wonder 26.7, Fulcaster 26.3 and Harvest Queen 23.4.

Spray Killed Bindweed

A small patch of bindweed in Hal B. McDougal's field, Colby, grew until it became alarming despite the pretty white flowers which bloomed there. In 1935, Hal sprayed this plot with sodium chlorate, using the county pressure sprayer. A check-up this fall shows he obtained a 100 per cent kill. It takes money to spray, McDougal explained, but neglect may make a whole farm worthless. Land men say, presence of bindweed in a field in any quantity reduces its value 50 per cent.

Electric Fences Popular

Electrified fences, which are receiving a lot of attention for their low cost and convenience, must be properly constructed and the power carefully controlled. Home-made outfits which don't slow down 110-volt current may prove disastrous to animals. In Indiana 9 hogs, a bull, a horse and a dog were killed. In the case of hogs, too high a charge will contract the muscles and soon cause the animal to choke from lack of air. But when properly controlled an electric fence is harmless to animal or person. The current is pulsating, coming at extremely brief intervals, but yet not a steady current.

Butler County Shorthorns Win First



FIRST place in the Shorthorn county herd contest at the Kansas State fair went to Butler county. The cattle and their showmen lined up with Senator Capper shortly after winning the herd honor. Next to the senator is W. V. Harshman, of Clements, who raised his cattle in Butler county. Mr.

Harshman and his son, Frank, have just recently moved to Chase county. Other exhibitors in the Butler county herd, shown here are D. H. Clark, of Douglass; Alfred and J. E. Regier, of Whitewater, and L. C. Walt and son, of Cassoday. All own small farm Shorthorn herds of high quality.

We Take a Look at Other States

BY THE EDITORS

Viewed Terraces in Rain

This spring I observed some terraced land and the way it was handling the water. It didn't seem to make any difference what was on the land, wheat, oats or plowed land, the terraces were running full and running out rapidly, while between some of the terraces in the same field it had been listed on the contour and on this land the lister furrows were full but little or no water running from the terrace channels. This observation was made north and west of Keystone, near the site of the CCC camp that was located there. I came along during the rain which gave me a good opportunity to observe to the best advantage.—J. D. Edmonson, Osage County Agent, Oklahoma.

Not All Agree on Egg Color

Egg buyers in New York City are not justified in paying a premium for eggs of any particular yolk color. This is the opinion of A. D. Oderkirk, poultry and egg marketing specialist at Iowa State College. Mr. Oderkirk bases his opinion on a study of the likes and dislikes of New York City egg consumers recently made by the University of Missouri.

Consumers, representing all elements of the city population, were asked by the investigators to express their preference for eggs of light, medium or dark yolk, and for brown or white shells. One-third of the consumers expressed a preference for light yolks, one-third for dark yolks, one-fifth for yolks of medium color, and the others expressed no preference. Analysis indicated that any price premium for any yolk color is not justified from the standpoint of either the consumer or the distributor.

Didn't Forget the Farm

More than 1,970 Texas farm families have enrolled in the Texas Centennial farm and home demonstration contest conducted as a part of the centennial celebration. Contestants were enrolled in the contest on the basis of any one improvement made in the home or on the farm and will be scored on a possible 10,000 points. These demonstrations are marked with a uniform marker.

Like Beautiful Roads

To help keep their roadsides beautiful, Massachusetts 4-H boys and girls have been busy "Banishing Roadside Enemy No. 1," the tent caterpillar. In February the boys and girls started the battle. The results have been so good in improving the appearance of the roadsides that a bigger and more effective program will be carried on next year.

Cotton Roads Tested

Cotton fabrics designed by workers of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and North Carolina State College are being used in road-building experiments in 24 states under federal-state projects to develop new and extended uses for cotton. The cotton fabrics, distributed by the AAA in its program to encourage new uses of cotton, will be used to re-enforce nearly 600 miles of bituminous-surfaced roads in the various states. The objective is to reduce road maintenance costs and to expand the domestic market for cotton.

Fewer Acres for Feed

Feeding trials run on beef cattle by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station prove that farmers can make a choice between devoting 16½ acres or 10½ acres to producing the feed needed to put 370 pounds of gain on a yearling steer in 6 months.

In these trials, explained at livestock day, it required more than 50 per cent more land to produce the corn and cob meal and hay fed to one lot of steers than it did to produce the silage and hay fed to the other lot. There were 16 steers in each group, and those fed corn meal and hay gained a total of 5,978 pounds while the silage-fed cattle gained 5,949 pounds.

The same feeding experiment was run with two groups of baby beefs and the results were similar, as far as the acreages required to produce the feeds were concerned. The 16 calves which were fed silage and hay gained a total of 5,525 pounds and those fed corn meal and hay gained 5,499 pounds. It took 10½ acres to grow the corn meal and hay and only 6½ acres for the silage and hay fed to the second group.

Goats Enter "Society"

A carefully planned study at the New York State Experimental Station has been given much credit by American goat breeders for rapid advance made in recent years in putting the milk goat industry on a satisfactory basis comparable to that of the dairy industry as a whole. These studies have established values for goat's milk that surpass, from the standpoint of accuracy, any previously established information and have aided goat breeders throughout the United States to improve the quality of goat's milk. The American people have not regarded the goat seriously until recent years, the reason being that the average per-

son was only familiar with the alley goat. A review of the roster of goat breeders today, however, will reveal the names of many prominent and substantial citizens, while in England goat breeding has been on a high plane for many years, Professor J. C. Marquardt of Geneva, New York, in charge of milk goat investigations, said.

4-H Game Refuge

Club boys and girls in Kern county, California, are more than enthusiastic about their own 4-H game refuge. They have undertaken the management, in co-operation with the State Fish and Game Commission, of 7,680 acres of river-bed land. The commission will stock the streams and land with such wildlife as it will support.

Copper as a Plant Food

Since 1933, the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Delaware, has been conducting research in the use of copper as a plant nutrient and soil amendment. Leading soil scientists have conducted field tests in Maryland, Virginia and North and South Carolina. Favorable results were obtained with corn, wheat and potatoes during the first year. The yield to the acre, by weight, showed an encouraging increase.

The following years special emphasis was placed on tobacco and cotton,

as well as other farm products. Results of the tests showed an average increase in yield of 43.9 per cent with a 10 per cent increase in quality and a 54 per cent increase in farm value; in the case of tobacco. Cotton yields showed an average increase of 17.9 while corn showed an average increase of 11.35 per cent. Copper sulfate treatment also increased the yields among sweet corn, squash, cabbage, beets and tomatoes.

The copper sulfate—CuSO₄—used in these experiments was in snow form, mixed with fertilizer. Five pounds of copper sulfate to each 200 pound bag of fertilizer was found to be the most effective ratio. No special fertilizer was used, but the normal mixture for the land.

Grass Makes Good Beef

In West Virginia, where many cattle are fattened on grass, the results of tests to determine effect of grass rations on color of beef show that grass as a feed was not found to produce dark lean in beef. The brightness of the lean of beef appears to be related directly to the degree of finish of the beef. Beef from grass-finished cattle can be expected to be as bright as beef from grain-finished cattle which show a comparable degree of finish. This information should be of interest to farmers who expect to use a great deal more grass in fattening rations on their farms in Kansas.

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POSITIVE TRACTION FOR OFF-THE-HARD-ROAD SERVICE

Here's a new tire that laughs at the seasons. With this new Sure-Grip on your car or truck you can get traction anywhere.

In sand, in mud, in snow, on clay—the new Goodyear Sure-Grip will get you traction. There is no other tire that can equal it for off-the-hard-road service.

Look at the tread. Those lug bars dig in and take hold. As the wheels turn they clean themselves for the next contact. And on the hard road they don't annoy you with bumping on the driving wheels.

Body is built of the patented Goodyear Supertwist Cord, the same as in the famous G-3 All-Weather, the fastest-selling high-quality tire ever built.

For a trouble-free winter put on Goodyear Sure-Grips. If your present tires are still good, save them and put them on again next spring—you'll save more than the cost of chains.

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- **SURER GRIP** with big husky lug bars at angle of greatest traction.
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- **SELF-CLEANING**—wider, rounded channels force out mud and muck insuring constant grip.
- **STURDY SHOULDER AND SIDE-WALL GRIP** for maximum pull in deep going.
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The evidence piles up! From all over rural America comes amazing testimony of feats performed by the Goodyear All-Traction Tractor Tire. It is still the only tractor tire which gives you full traction in all directions

—forward, backward and on hillside. For thousands of farmers these great tires are proved money savers. Less fuel. More pull. More speed. Slower tractor wear. Less driver fatigue. See this great All-Traction Tire!

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There's A
GOOD YEAR
BATTERY
now!

Cottage Dining Room

RUTH GOODALL

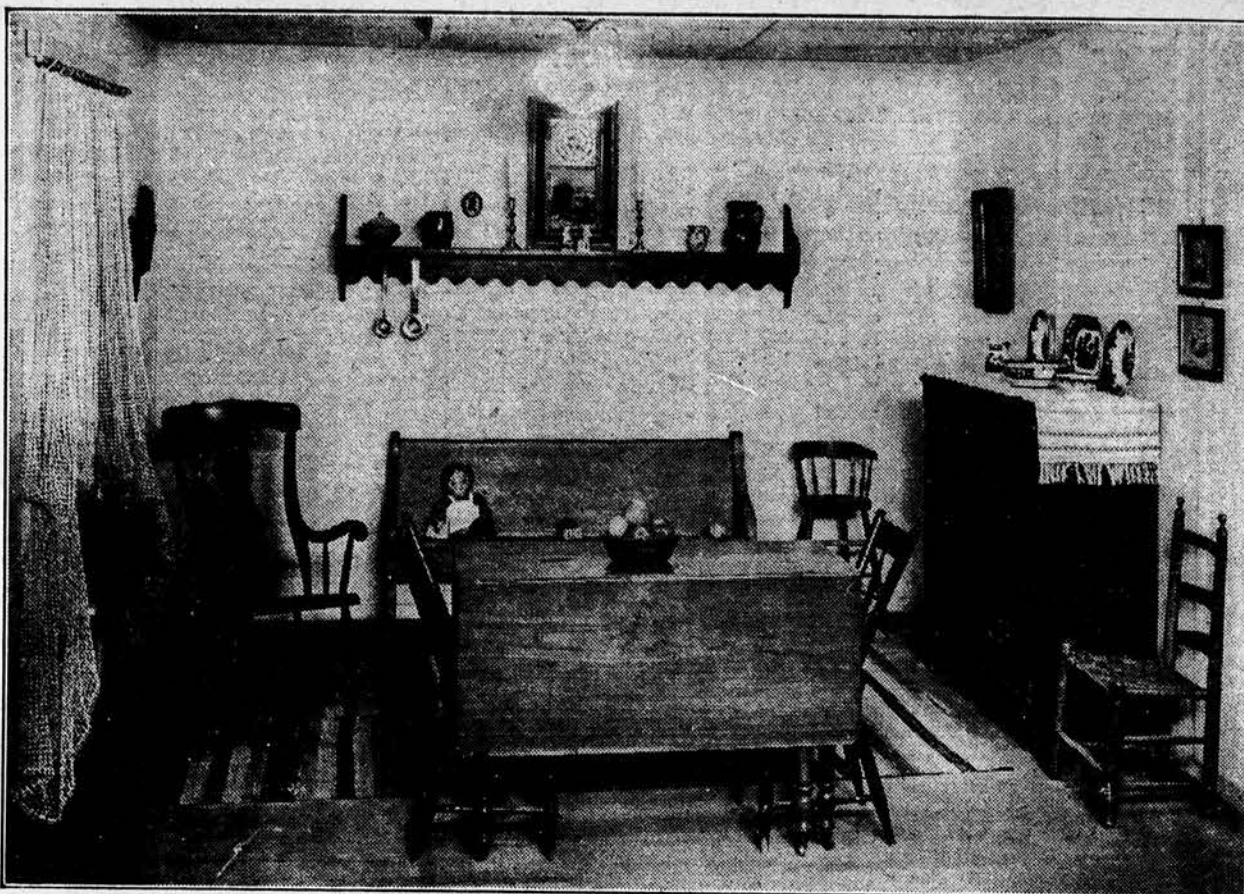
WHAT a wise provision of nature I have often thought, that good taste and good looks and good breeding, to name only three of the "goods," are not to be bought across a counter. Nor do they subtract from one's bank statement the end of the month. Surely that is an economic compensation for those of us who must live on limited budgets which all too often refuse to be budged another nickel. Much of this train of thought came back to me with renewed force recently when a friend of mine, knowing of my interest in such things, invited me to tea and took me thru the little cottage she has furnished so charmingly and livably on next-to-nothing.

It was the dining room of my friend's little home which particularly fascinated me, having the flair I do for antiques and loving the beauty of old things. Incidentally my friend had entered this very room in the Better Homes exhibit of the Topeka Free Fair where it won for her the blue ribbon first prize which carries with it a nice compensation of \$40. The fact that she had furnished the entire room with odds and ends from attic, basement and garage, at a cash outlay of only \$6.09 seemed astounding enough in itself to justify passing the benefits of her experience on to Kansas Farmer homemakers. Surely it is the type of room that looks as if it might belong in any rural home to be seen along the highway or down a side road. The picture tells much better than words possibly could just how cozy this cottage dining room really is.

Everything the room contains, with the exception of curtains which were bought new, was salvaged from the unused of attic and closets. They are the kind of things anyone may have stowed away some place. Not a single piece of furniture was rebuilt or refinished. They were merely well scrubbed and waxed. Surely the room bears evidence of a deep conviction of mine that if furnishings are well-chosen and well-arranged, an interesting, homey room may be had with very little expense.

Holding center of interest in the room is a large shelf on which stands an old clock of the Seth Thomas variety, some earthenware mugs and pitchers, and brass candlesticks, while a pair of brass ladles, polished to the gleaming point, hang below.

Against the wall, beneath the shelf,



Down from the attic and up from the basement came cast-offs of other years to be scrubbed and waxed and arranged into this homey, livable room where the family dines, mother rests as she mends, and the little folks play when the weather is bad.

stands a bench of mellow old maple which looks as if it might once have done duty in church or schoolhouse. At present it is just the perfect place for Little Sister's "Ragged Susan" and her building blocks, and when company comes may be pressed into service for dining purpose, for it will seat three comfortably and four "on a squeeze."

The drop-leaf dining table is of the old six-legged gateleg type with large hinged leaves, its chief virtue being that with sides down it takes up almost no room in a house where space is at a premium. Fact is, this dining room measures just 10 by 12 feet.

An old walnut wardrobe with small drawers at the top and large doors at the bottom makes an adequate sideboard and dish cupboard. On top of this are pleasingly arranged three large platters and some bowls of old blue chinaware. These are set on a handwoven scarf which my friend wove on a little hand loom, the thread for which cost her 50 cents, an item she has reckoned in the new costs of furnishing the room.

Three wooden chairs of the kitchen

variety, two splint bottom chairs, one adult and one child's size, a baby's high chair, and an old wooden rocker with high stenciled back, complete the furniture. It is this comfy old rocker, with footstool alongside, placed right in window as it is, with mother's mending basket on the sill, just a pace from the kitchen workshop, that "makes" this room for me. Every home should have a comfortable spot as close as possible to the kitchen stove and the dishpan where the homemaker may drop for a minute to catch her breath and rest her feet.

Several colored prints in old-fashioned picture frames, two strips of hit-and-miss rag carpeting sewed together to make a rug, and a pair of fishnet curtains complete the furnishings. And now about those curtains. They are the real and only extravagance in my friend's dining room, for they came straight from New York and cost \$5. They are heavy, wide-mesh fishnet, and in characteristic fashion, are hung on a bamboo fish pole. They are perfect with the simplicity and the oldness of the furnishings, but if they hung in my house I'd be afraid to go to sleep nights, for fear the boys would be sneaking them down to creek.

To the \$5 curtain cost and the 50 cents for thread to make the handwoven scarf, my friend adds 59 cents which went to buy a can of wax, in totaling the expenses of her dining room furnishings, which makes a grand total of \$6.09 in actual cash. All the other costs she charges to elbow grease and good taste and her willingness and ability to make the most of materials she had on hand. And none of these, she will tell you with the merest hint of justified pride, subtracted one single cent from her bank account at the end of the month.

Hallowe'en Suggestions

Are you entertaining on Hallowe'en? Then you'll want our game leaflet, in fact it contains ideas on invitations, decorations, costumes, entertainment and refreshments. Price 3c. If you would like some good way of telling fortunes, you will be interested in our 5-page leaflet, "High Points in Palmistry." Many feel that the lines of our hands are revealing. This leaflet also suggests fortune telling by numbers. Price 5c. If you desire one or both leaflets, please address your order to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Do It Now

I expect to pass thru this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can do or any kindness I can show to any fellow human being let me do it now. Let me not defer nor neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again.—Stephen Grellet.

My Happiest Day

CAROL E. BRYAN

My little sister was sick, so sick that all of us thought she would die. She had lain for days without recognizing any of us, or noticing the flowers by her bedside. Her cheeks, once round and rosy, were sunken and burning with the dreadful fever.

One day as the doctor bent over her, himself scarcely hoping—she raised her hand and touched his watch-fob. We who loved her turned to one another, smiling thru tears; she was better, she had begun to notice things.

I, then a child of 10, went outdoors, climbed up on the garden fence, and swung my feet and sang. There never has been, nor ever will be, another day as happy as that for me.

One Way to Lose Weight

MRS. S. A.

I read not long ago where a famous movie star said, "Never get so you have to reduce. If you find that your weight has increased as much as 3 pounds, cut down on food right away and you'll never have any trouble keeping your figure."

That reminded me to get weighed, and I found I was 20 pounds overweight. Looked like a vegetable diet, and not many vegetables, either, for me right away. But before I had it worked out the twins came down with measles. Then Mary fell out of the barnloft and broke her collar bone, and husband mashed a finger and got it infected so he couldn't milk or handle a pitchfork. And on top of it all, the hired man quit.

The twins are up and around again now, the finger nearly well and our doctor says Mary's collar bone is healed perfectly. So yesterday I happened to have time to remember about the diet, but before starting it I went to town and stepped on the scales, to see how much I should lose. I was 10 pounds underweight. Well, that's one way to reduce, but I wouldn't recommend it.

Crochet This Smart Hat and Bag

RUTH GOODALL



"Doll up" in this saucy pill-box hat—and be as pretty as the girl in the picture. And notice how smart the matching bag, with its new, wider-at-bottom shape! This chic set is wonderfully easy to crochet—just simple stitches, with those raised flowers worked right in and the flowers are later outlined with wool or floss with a satin stitch center. If you're smart you'll start yours right now. In pattern No. 5670 you will find complete instructions for making the set shown, an illustration of it and of all stitches used, as well as material requirements. The pattern is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



BETTER LIGHT— Better School Progress!

Getting lessons under dim, yellow-flame, old-fashioned oil lamps, is a terrible handicap to any child. Many seemingly dull pupils show quick improvement, when their homes are brightened with

MODERN ALADDIN LIGHT— SAVES EYESTRAIN AND MONEY

Aladdin Light is not surpassed even by electricity for whiteness and steadiness. It is soft and comfortable. Homes blessed with it are brighter and happier. Fathers read their papers with comfort; mothers knit or mend without eyestrain. Why not have it?

BURNS 6% OIL; 94% AIR

Aladdin actually pays for itself over old-fashioned oil lamps, is a terrible handicap to any child. Many seemingly dull pupils show quick improvement, when their homes are brightened with

THE NEW MODELS ARE AT YOUR DEALER'S

You'll like the smart new shades too. If you don't know who your Aladdin dealer is, write us for his name and descriptive free literature.

**THE MANTLE LAMP
COMPANY**
223 W. Jackson Blvd.
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ANNOUNCING LEE'S Perch Paint

A NICOTINE ROOST PAINT FOR CONTROL OF BODY LICE

Like other Lee products, Lee's Perch Paint is "different"—and better. A special base, similar to Lee's Lice Killer, adds to the lice killing power of the Nicotine; also prevents waste by evaporation when birds are not on roosts and makes it "go further." 100% active. Not necessary to clean roosts. Specially processed to minimize staining of white feathers. You'll like this better Nicotine roost paint. Try it.

1/2 pt., for from 100 to 125 ft. of perches, 85c; Pt., \$1.50; Qt., \$2.50; 1/2 gal., \$4; gal., \$7. If no Lee Dealer at your town, post-paid from factory.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Nebr.

PILES DON'T BE CUT

UNTIL YOU TRY THIS WONDERFUL TREATMENT

for pile suffering. If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of Page's Pile Tablets and you will bless the day that you read this. Write today. E. R. Page Co., 318-B2 Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Tell

the Advertiser . . . that you are writing him because you saw his advertisement in the Kansas Farmer

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

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

4-H Club Style Revues

JANE ALDEN, Stylist



Jane Alden

This depends upon your own charm thru the years. And a large part of your charm depends on your ability to dress neatly and attractively. So I found farm women and girls agreeing on recent trips I made to three State Fairs. Found, too, that rural women and girls, today, evidence a definite knowledge of good style.

This was particularly noticeable in the improvement made in 4-H Club Style Revue Contests this year. In these revues the girls make their own outfits, plan their accessories under supervision of Extension Departments in State Colleges. As one of the judges at these events I had a chance for a closeup of all the costumes.

At Minnesota, many of the con-

General Purpose Frock

DASHING AND SERVICEABLE



Pattern KF-4059—Behold this latest Fall recruit, for there's a straightforwardness, a chic simplicity about this newest design, Pattern KF-4059, that's sure to command attention. The very simplicity of this pattern will make you itch to get started. See, that smooth front panel is all one piece. And see how the sleeve perks out above the slender wrist. Fabrics sure to give service are wool, cotton tweed, jersey and crepe. Sizes 12 to 20 and 30 to 42. Size 16 requires 2 1/2 yards 54-inch fabric.

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

New Canning Bulletin

The U. S. D. A. bulletin No. 1762, on Home Canning, is full of reliable and helpful suggestions and recipes. A few of these are: Directions for packing and processing beef, chicken and other poultry, pork, veal and rabbit; various methods of canning fruits and vegetables. For a free copy of this bulletin, please order by number from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

testants had outfits in solid color with smart white or bright accents worked in. Only two accents perhaps, so that the whole effect wasn't splotchy. The Minnesota State Winner, Lorraine Trehus of Spring Grove, wore a black crepe dress, with white piping and flowers at the neckline, white piping at the cuffs—all black accessories, and two featherless quills spiked thru her hat. The quills she cut from goose feathers right off the chicken yard gander . . . scraped and polished them for new season ornaments.

Another Minnesota contestant tied fuzzy-headed knots of brown and green yarn in a row down the front of a small brown hat . . . to tie in with a green hand crocheted bag.

Elda Jandt, State Winner of Wisconsin's Style Revue, demonstrated the country girl's ahead-of-date knowledge by modeling a swirling tunic suit silhouette . . . very new season! And an off-the-face Breton type hat, with streamers, which exactly suited her youthful sparkle, well chiselled features and attractive hairline. The whole outfit was in wood brown relieved by touches of green on hat and at neckline of the gleaming brown satin blouse.

Iowa's State Winner, Marjorie Wehrheim, of Eagle Grove, had made a daring tilted beret in dark blue taffeta to match her trim costume of the same.

Heels were Cuban or low on the majority of contestants in all states. Skirts, I must report, were in most cases too long, since the new accepted length is 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 inches from the floor and even shorter if your geography permits. The girls were a little backward about turning up hems. However, the ones who did have the new skirt lengths were approved enthusiastically by the other girls, and no doubt hems will go up an inch or two on various home-goers within the next few weeks!

At Meredith's Farms in Iowa the day Mrs. Meredith was made honorary 4-H Club member, I looked out over several hundred 4-H girls gathered there under the open sky and sun. Surprised to note that most all of them had brown hair. Only an occasional blonde, redhead or brunet. Nice glossy brown hair, too. And, by the way, brown hair is on the increase in popularity. Ziegfeld Follies beauties have lately let their hair return to a natural brown in all cases. Paulette Goddard, Hollywood, has switched from blonde tresses to natural gleaming brown hair. I like it, don't you?

Saw some wine and blue color combinations in the Revues. This color combine, by the way, is one of the season's newest and most popular.

Will bring you some more 4-H Style news from the other Fairs later on.

(Copyright, Edanell Features, 1936)

When Sewing on Buttons

If you have trouble keeping buttons on the children's soft sweaters or wool coats, get buttons of a matching color, not too large, and sew on the under side. Sew right thru the larger button on the right side, and you will have no pulling off. This works well on men's leather or duck coats, also.—J. L. W., Greenwood Co.

How mother helps to PREVENT MANY COLDS



● At That First Sniffle
—or sneeze—signs that a cold may be coming on . . .



● Quick! A Few Drops
of Vicks Va-tro-nol up each nostril



● It S-p-r-e-a-d-s
Its scientific medication swiftly spreads through nose and upper throat—where 3 out of 4 colds start

Mother relies on Va-tro-nol for help in preventing her own colds, too. She can feel the tingle as this scientific medication spreads through the trouble zone in her nose and upper throat.

Va-tro-nol is specially prepared to stimulate Nature's defenses in this area. Used in time, Va-tro-nol helps to prevent many colds . . . and to throw off head colds in the early stages.

Quickly relieves "Stuffy Head"

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

Look in your Va-tro-nol package for the interesting story of Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds in the home. In clinic tests among 17,353 people, this Plan cut sickness from colds more than half!

Follow Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds

Ask for GENUINE

**Coleman
Silk-Lite
MANTLES**



MADE STRONGER • LAST LONGER • GIVE MORE AND BETTER LIGHT

Coleman SILK-LITE Mantles give you more light and better light. Their triple lock weave makes them stronger—they last longer—lowest cost to use. Made from high quality rayon fibre especially treated with light producing chemicals. Withstand severe shock tests. Proved Best by Test. Ask Your Dealer—If he cannot supply you, send 45¢ for 6 mantles. (6170)
THE COLEMAN LAMP AND STOVE CO., Dept. M8170
Wichita, Kans.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Los Angeles, Calif.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Rarin' to Go

The liver should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas builds up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Laxatives are only makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those good, old Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pounds of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills by name. Stubbornly refuse anything else. 25¢ at all drug stores.

EXTRA LOW CUT-RATE FALL PRICES!

YARNS SILK BOUCLE \$1.39
(All Colors) 1 LB.
Worsted, Shetland, Velsens, etc. AT CUT-RATE PRICES! FREE sample cards. Needles & Knitting Book free with order. Mail-Orders promptly delivered. Est. 20 yrs. F&K YARN CO., 85 Essex St., Dept. KF-10, New York, N.Y.

"I make all my deals by telephone"

"I am a livestock man," says this farmer near Pond Creek, Oklahoma, "and could not do business without a telephone. It pays for itself many times over each year."

Most any farmer can judge what his telephone means to him as a business asset. He knows he uses it many times a year to hunt a good market, to keep posted on farm prices, or to get help in the busy season. But aside from business, the farm telephone is important in keeping you in touch with your neighborhood—bringing you the voices of friends, children or relatives. It is invaluable in time of emergency—when, for instance, there is illness in the family, or fire breaks out, or you are in need of a veterinarian. Day in and day out, it is a willing extra hand.



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



TEMPERED RUBBER

IN THIS FAMOUS "U.S." ROYAL ALL RUBBER OVERSHOE WITH ITS DISTINCTIVE PIG-SKIN FINISH, BLACK TIRE TREAD OUTSOLE AND EXTENSION HEEL. TIRE CORD BACK-STAY PREVENTS BREAKING AT COUNTER. FLEECE-LINED, ONE THIRD LONGER WEAR.



U.S. Rubber
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1790 Broadway, N. Y.

United States Rubber Company

FEED & FEEDERS EXCHANGE

This section will contain Feed and Feeder Exchange ads in our next two issues. See announcement on Classified page.

Watch for These Ads

Measles May Be Next in Line

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

MY FOUR children have just come thru the mumps," writes a mother. "I followed a piece you wrote about mumps a long time ago and all of them did well. They've not had measles yet. Please write something about that."

Measles is a serious ailment, and any mother having access to a good doctor should see that he makes at least one visit, if measles invades the household. I realize that all too many mothers must depend upon themselves, so I want to urge the great importance of prevention, especially for children under 4 years old. It is among the very little ones that a large per cent of the deaths occur. After 4 or 5 years old the child shows much greater resistance.

It is important to put the child with measles to bed at the earliest symptoms and keep them there, but the mother often thinks the early symptoms mean "just a cold." Therefore, when measles is "going around" and you find your child with watery eyes, running nose, and a teasing cough, the safe treatment is rest in bed.

The treatment of measles is a matter of nursing. The eyes are inflamed, so protect your patient from direct light, but few cases are helped by the old trick of darkening the room. The patient may have cool water to drink as desired. There is no virtue in heaping on covers or making the room hot. Protect from drafts or chill but have the covers light and the room fresh. A flannel nightgown with long sleeves that can be fastened at the wrists is far better than heavy covers.

Measles is hard on the eyes. Do not allow reading until the eyes are normal. Hearing may be affected. In case of persistent earache be sure to get medical aid. The other measles danger is the cough. No measles patient should have a cough that "hangs on." Let it become chronic and it may persist for life. If the cough does not disappear with the rash, keep the child in bed until a good doctor gives permission to get up.

Give no medicine unless ordered by a physician. Allow plenty of drinking water. If there is profuse sweating do not be afraid to give a cleansing bath, keeping patient in bed, and bathing without exposure. Use boric acid solution if the eyes are inflamed. Give simple food, especially milk. Allow plenty of time for recovery, bearing in mind that the child with measles usually needs 7 to 10 days in bed. Don't rush children back to school.

Try "Injection Treatment"

What causes varicose veins? And is there any cure for them?—V. R. G.

Varicose veins may come from inflammation, from injury, from strain

or from disease. The new method called "the injection treatment" is quite successful. It does away with the need for cutting out the veins and it is simple enough so that a doctor who understands it can give the treatment in his office without having the patient go to the hospital.



Dr. Lerrigo

See Reliable Ear Doctor

What is the best line of treatment for deafness caused by chronic catarrh?—S. J. C.

Chronic catarrhal deafness does not give much hope as to improvement by any kind of treatment. If the trouble is in the early stages the ear specialist may help by inflation of the Eustachian tubes or other methods of treatment. But even then the outlook is not very good. I think you should give yourself a chance by having one careful examination made by a reliable ear doctor, but unless he is very definite in assuring you of relief, do not begin an expensive course of "treatments." You would better use your money in the purchase of an ear phone.

The Relief Is Worth It

I am told that my boy has adenoids. He breathes thru his mouth and has colds which make him snifle. Is it necessary to have an operation for adenoids or is there some other treatment?—F. J. B.

Every child should have a certain amount of adenoid tissue. It is only when it becomes so much swollen and enlarged as to interfere with proper breathing thru the nose that any treatment is necessary. Then the only treatment is the removal of the growth by a surgical operation. The operation is very brief and comparatively simple. The child is able to be up in a couple of days. The relief afforded is remarkable.

It May Be Dangerous

Could you give advice on what to do for a sore in back of ear which seems to be caused from wearing glasses? Had sore for about 9 months. It looks like several pimples but very glossy. Hurts quite badly at times, especially when cold air strikes it. Been going to a doctor for a long time but sore always stays the same.—R. E. M.

Such a sore may be due to eczema but there also is danger of cancer. If you have endured it 9 months without improvement I advise you to get a more expert doctor. It is a dangerous thing to let go.

Where Trouble May Be

For 5 years I have had pain in my head around the eyes and nose. The doctor says it is not sinus infection. What can I do for it?—W. E. G.

To clear up an ailment of 5 years standing is worth some trouble and expense. But it cannot be done by letter. Despite what your doctor has said, I recommend that you go to a physician specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat.

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.

\$3.50 a Bushel for Seed Corn

SEED corn loans will be made on Kansas grown corn, stored on the farm, this fall. The Commodity Credit Corporation, which handled the original corn loans made the last 3 years, will lend \$1.75 a bushel on field selected corn which "meets the proper germination and storage requirements." A loan of 55 cents a bushel will be made on a good quality and properly stored cribbed corn which can be sorted for seed at a later date.

The Government will purchase the field selected corn next spring at \$3.50 a bushel or the owner may repay the loan. Cribbed corn will be worth \$1.50 a bushel if sold to the Government.

It is interesting to note that seed dealers now are willingly paying \$2 a bushel for newly selected seed corn in North Central Kansas. The same values are likely to hold good in all parts of Kansas this fall with an abrupt rise as spring nears.

No seed corn loans will be made on "old" corn. These loans not only will help insure a supply of seed corn for 1937, but also will enable farmers to get funds from their corn for the purpose of buying feed to carry on their winter feeding operations.

Lost Trees—Credit Needs— Arsenical Test—Poison Gas

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

IF OTHER sections of the country are entitled to help because of conditions beyond their control, then the apple growers in the corners of these four states of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa deserve some governmental consideration if this great orchard industry is to be kept alive," stated A. J. Weaver, former governor of Nebraska, speaking before a meeting of the Missouri River Apple Growers held recently at the co-operative packing plant at Wahana, Kan.

The meeting was called by C. D. Woodbury, president of the organization, as a conference of growers for the purpose of discussing ways and means of getting reimbursement for the thousands of trees that have died in this section as a result of the drouth. Among other speakers on the program was Jervy Brinton of DeKalb, Mo., who pointed out that fruit growers never have received any crop reduction benefit. All means of credit to the orchard man have been exhausted by the drouth, he said. Figures compiled by W. R. Martin, extension horticulturist of Missouri, were presented which showed that 25 per cent of the apple trees in that state had been lost. Mr. Brinton headed a committee which already has laid this matter before the Missouri governor.

George Hunt of St. Joseph, Mo., explained that the present set-up of the Production Credit Associations did not meet the needs of the orchard man, and contended that a longer time loan is necessary with a better rate of interest and with less collateral required.

Dearle Baker, vice-president of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society, sent a telegram in which he stated that the crop loss from drouth in that state runs from 75 to 100 per cent; dead trees running to 20 per cent with a total of more than 20,000 trees, with the balance of trees in very serious condition and doubtful whether all trees can live thru another cold winter.

Henry Lobenstein, Kansas State College, suggested that it might be possible to get the dead trees removed by WPA labor under a set-up similar to the orchard sanitation program 2 years ago. Mr. Woodbury pointed out that removal of dead trees was not a factor to be considered because neighbors would be glad to remove them for firewood. The idea, he said, is to find some means of getting these trees replaced, and perhaps of financing the orchard man while waiting for them to come into bearing.

Mr. Lobenstein discussed the Soil Conservation Program as it applies to the orchard man and asked anyone to show him where any part of it could be interpreted to provide for reimbursement for the removal of dead trees. Jerry Amstein, Kansas Extension Horticulturist, suggested that J. H. Heckman, former extension economist in marketing for the University of Arkansas, would be a good man to contact in this matter for he recently has been appointed agricultural economist of the service staff of the Farm Credit Administration.

The following committee was appointed by Mr. Woodbury to gather necessary data to show the urgent need of the apple grower and to present it to proper authorities: Jervy Brinton, DeKalb, Mo.; Paul Brogden, Springdale, Ark.; Dearle Baker, Shubert, Nebr., and Cy Leland, Troy, Kan.

Will Test for Residue

The Doniphan County Farm Bureau has established a laboratory in the high school building at Troy to make tests for arsenical residue on apples. The analysis will not be official in any way but will serve only to give

the grower information as to how much residue is on his apples. The service is free except for a small charge on each 5-pound sample which is made to cover cost of chemicals and possible glass breakage. The equipment is lent by the Department of Horticulture, Kansas State College, the laboratory is provided by the school district at Troy, and the work is done by Elbert Eshbaugh, assistant county agent.

Delicious Trees Are Loaded

A block of Golden Delicious in the orchard on this farm is loaded to the hilt this year, if such can be said of apple trees. At any rate it has been necessary to prop almost every one of the 88 trees in the block to keep them from breaking down. This is the only variety in the whole orchard that has anything like a full crop, and I attribute this high yield to a thorough fertilization with poultry manure applied to these trees 2 years ago.

These are the same trees I once

wrote about and explained that it had been necessary to girdle them with a spiral kerf around the trunk in order to bring them into bearing. They had reached the age of 12 years without showing any inclination toward reproduction. After this treatment in June they came into bearing the following year and have produced a crop not to be sneezed at every year since. To my notion the Golden Delicious is the finest apple God and man together ever made. If you don't believe it just put a basket in cold storage this fall and take it out at Christmas or any time thereafter and you will swear it is the best tasting apple you ever ate.

Kill Peach Tree Borer

Now is the best time to treat peach trees for peach tree borers. If treatment is given earlier than this, there is a possibility of a late infestation. Later than this may be too late for, to be effective, it must be done before the ground reaches a temperature of 60° F. Since the borers usually enter the tree at or just below the surface of the soil, control may be had by placing a ring of paradichlorobenzene around the base of the tree, the gases of which poison the larvae. It is not safe to use this treatment on trees less than 3 years old. Trees this young should be wormed by hand—running a wire into the bored holes, or digging out the larvae with a knife. From 1/4

Drilled Sudan Made Seed

What appears to be a real money crop was planted and harvested this year by Will McNeil, Bala. He had two fields of about 10 acres each close-drilled to Sudan grass. This was headed out and ready to cut with a grain binder by late July, as it was planted relatively early. The crop was threshed from the shock making two big stacks of rough feed, and by August 10, there was a big second growth of Sudan grass which appeared to be sure of making a late crop of hay or pasture.

ounce to 2 ounces of the white crystals are used, depending on the age and size of the tree. It is estimated that this pest costs growers more than 6 million dollars annually. It kills thousands of young and old trees and weakens many more.

Stimulated by revitalizing rains and continued warmth several apple trees on this farm have burst into bloom. I have one young Jonathan tree maturing a crop of apples that seems to have about as many blossoms as it does fruit.

Litentuf Buckle Norka

Litentuf Norka

Why make each foot haul the Weight of a Silo around every day?

"I read that ad last year, and believe me, every word of it is true. I bought a pair of Litentufs—they certainly take a burden off your feet!"

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Many farmers who were burdening themselves with heavy rubber boots last year are now enjoying the light-weight comfort of Goodrich Litentufs.

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ging tons of useless weight around on your feet!

No wonder so many men have switched to Litentufs! Now, they can tell you what a difference Litentufs make in comfort. And they can tell you how these modern boots stand up under the toughest wear.

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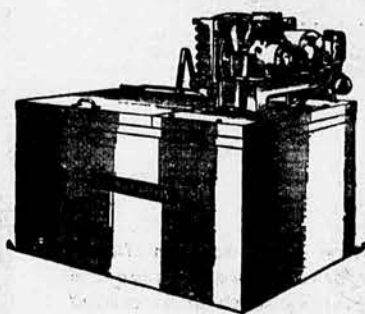
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needed that the machine can be depended on for efficient operation and long life.

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Low Cost Herd Improvement

Aged Bulls Offer Small Breeders Something Better

F. W. HARDING

THERE are opportunities to acquire herd sires advanced in age at low prices, that will continue to give good service for several years. They may have made excellent records as sires, but the owner needing to make a change, due usually to the intent to retain the daughters for breeding purposes, is willing to dispose of the sire at a price little above the beef market value.

This gives the small breeder an opportunity to obtain a bull that has made a reputation as a sire at small investment.

There is a more or less prevalent idea that moving an aged bull any distance may affect his influence for a time, perhaps permanently. The experience is that the care of the purchaser has more to do with his continued service than the shipment and change of location. It is desirable to continue the same treatment under as nearly like conditions as the bull has been accustomed to in his long established quarters.

A practice followed in one instance in which an 8-year-old bull had been purchased, was to let him run in the pasture with the cows during the grazing season. He would come in when fall arrived quite thin in flesh, but otherwise in good health. During the winter he would acquire a heavy flesh covering and go out to pasture in strong vigor. The result was that this bull proved a regular breeder up into his 13th year, altho at the time of the purchase there was some doubt regarding his further usefulness.

Good Bulls Go to Market

Undoubtedly there are a good many aging bulls sent to the beef markets every year that have several years of good service in them and could put many a small breeder in the way of producing better cattle, if they were kept in use.

The tendency, and a very natural one, is to buy a young bull. He may not have been tested as a breeder, but he looks fresh and vigorous and fills the

eye. Whereas, the aged bull, with a long record of service back of him, shows the marks of his passing years. His bloom has faded. He moves about more deliberately. He is a has-been in appearance. But, nevertheless, he still may have a lot of value in him.

In herds of considerable numbers the aged bull that has made good—and if he has stayed long enough in the herd to acquire age, he invariably has made good—is kept in service as long as possible and mated with a few females upon which he crosses best. In smaller herds, however, where only one bull is needed, many a good sire has headed down the road toward the market that could have raised the standard of some other herd, simply because old age was overtaking him and his daughters were being retained.

Do You Believe This?

Dairy farmers who are short of help at milking time can cut out the chore of "stripping" and the only ill effect will be the loss of about half of the milk in the stripping. The U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry now believes that leaving a pound or so of milk in the udder does not cause rapid drying off, lower the percentage of butterfat in the milk, nor injure the health of the cow. Extensive experiments have been conducted to arrive at this conclusion.

Fewer Sick Calves

Calves can be raised by the nurse-cow method with more freedom from sickness than by hand. Altho most dairymen prefer to raise calves by the bucket method, some calves will gulp the milk too rapidly and scouring may result. If this trouble occurs too often on farms where valuable calves are raised, the nurse cow method may well be tried.

As many as three or four calves can be put on one nurse cow. Each calf needs 8 to 10 pounds of milk a day. Hay and a meal mixture which is self-fed will help the calves, and at the time they are weaned at 3 months old or even less, they will be eating enough to maintain them. Linseed meal and dry skim milk should be included in the meal mixture.

Easy Start With Sheep

Commenting on his experiences with sheep, Joe Lupton, Cimarron, said he started with 10 good ewes, which cost \$7.50 apiece the fall of 1934. He got a 100 per cent lamb crop. Half were wethers and half ewes. By the first of September last year, he had sold his wool and the 5 wether lambs and received enough money to pay for the 10 ewes. He started his second year in the sheep business with 15 ewes that had cost nothing but the feed they had eaten. Mr. Lupton thinks a lot of the ewe and lamb business as a farm enterprise.

Mark Ewes as Bred

A simple method of breeding the ewe flock, which is used by Griffing Bros., Riley county, is to keep the rams up during the day, while the ewes are in the cornfield or pasture. At nights the rams are "painted" on their briskets with grease. They leave their mark on ewes which have been bred. Every 10 days they put real paint of some particular color on the neck of the ewes which have been bred during that time. This paint stays on till spring and marks the ewe for lambing during a certain 10-day period.

How Wheat Varieties Rank

Variety	Eastern Section	North Central Section	South Central Section	Western Section
Kanred		17.6 bu.	23.3 bu.	16.3 bu.
Turkey	27.3 "	18.2 "	23.5 "	15.1 "
Tenmarq	28.7 "	21.9 "	24.4 "	18.5 "
Blackhull	26.6 "	20.2 "	23.3 "	17.9 "
Kawvale	26.7 "			
Fulcaster	26.7 "			
Clarkan	28.1 "			
Harvest Queen.....	25.5 "			

COMPARATIVE yields in the 1936 co-operative wheat tests, of wheat varieties which have been approved for certification, have been announced by A. L. Clapp, Kansas State College. Yields this year are in nearly the same order as before. Kawvale did not exceed other varieties in Eastern Kansas as much as it has in other years. Clarkan again made a higher yield than any other certified variety of true soft wheat in Eastern Kansas. Tenmarq made a good record in the North Central section. This makes 2 years out of the last 5 in

which Tenmarq has out-yielded the other varieties in this section. Tenmarq again established the highest record in South Central Kansas, as it has in 4 of the last 5 years. Tenmarq and Blackhull both made higher yields than Turkey or Kanred in Western Kansas. During the last 4 years these 4 varieties have made average yields with a variation of slightly more than 1 bushel an acre in Western Kansas. Yields from 1936 Kansas co-operative wheat variety tests are shown by this table. Yields are given in bushels to the acre.

Better Stay With Proved Feeds

C. W. McCAMPBELL

THE present shortage and high prices of standard livestock feeds, particularly concentrates, have stimulated a great deal of interest on the part of farmers generally in possible substitutes for these standard feeds. This situation has resulted in development of many new feed mixtures whose feeding value has been grossly misrepresented. Many farmers have purchased these feeds thinking they had obtained a feed just as good and at the same time cheaper than established feeds, whereas the actual feeding value is so much less they have proved to be just as costly and in some instances more costly.

Another class of feeds has appeared on the market, the claims for which are especially misleading. These feeds are supposed to have the ability to increase tremendously the feeding value of grains. For instance, it is claimed that the addition of a very small amount of one of these feeds to 1 bushel of oats will give this 1 bushel of oats—32 pounds—a fattening value equal to 1 bushel of corn—56 pounds. Even a superficial knowledge of chemistry and nutrition reveals the absurdity of this claim. Statements also are being made that the animal husbandry department of Kansas State College is using or that this department recommends the use of these feeds. The fact is emphasized that the department of animal husbandry is not using and does not recommend the use of these feeds.

One Trick That Is Used

One method used to misrepresent the actual feeding value of certain feeds is to direct attention to their carbohydrate content, which often is equal to the carbohydrate content of corn, and then to quote a price below the price of corn. The carbohydrate content of feed does not indicate its actual feeding value for the reason that this term simply means the amount of fiber, plus the amount of nitrogen free extract a feed contains. Fiber provides little or no net energy and has little or no fat producing ability. On the other hand, nitrogen free extract, which includes the starches and sugars, provides a large amount of energy and produces a large amount of fat. Therefore, the more fiber a feed contains, the less fattening value it has, and the more nitrogen free extract it contains, the more fattening value it has. As an illustration of what these facts actually mean in evaluating fattening feeds, attention is directed to a feed that was claimed to be the equal of corn but cost about 15 per cent less. It contained 28 per cent fiber and 42 per cent nitrogen free extract. Average corn contains only 2 per cent fiber and 68 per cent nitrogen free extract. Facts mentioned here show that this particular feed which was claimed to be the equal of corn could not have been worth more than 62 per cent as much as corn and probably less because of certain physical properties the feed possessed.

It should be emphasized that very few combinations of feeds can be mixed at the present time that will be materially cheaper or more satisfactory than standard feeds or standard rations. This being true, it is urged that feed mixtures be studied carefully and checked with one's county agent or agricultural college before such feeds are purchased.

State Fair Is Practical

(Continued from Page 8)

Jerseys: Junior and grand champion bull, D. L. Wheelock, Holton; senior and reserve grand champion, G. W. Smith & Sons, Highland. Senior and grand champion female, G. W. Smith & Sons; junior champion, Charles H. Gilliland, Mayetta. Champion herd, Northeast Kansas Parish.

Horses

Percherons: Senior and grand champion stallion, H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick; junior champion, Paul C. H. Engler, Topeka. Senior and grand champion mare, Hiett Bros., Haven; junior champion, H. G. Eshelman.

Belgians: Grand champion stallion, J. F. Begert, Topeka; reserve champion, J. W. Braden, Hutchinson. Grand champion mare, J. F. Begert; reserve champion, J. F. Begert.

Sheep

Hampshire: Champion ram and ewe, J. R. Poague, Lincoln, Mo.

Shropshire: Champion ram and ewe, H. H. Chappell & Son, Greencastle, Mo.

Southdown: Champion ram, Roy P. McWilliams, Gallatin, Mo.; champion ewe, Jim Bob Hoath, Anthony.

Hogs

Poland China: Grand champion boar, George Gammell, Council Grove; grand champion sow, Columbian Stock Farm, Grandview, Mo.

Spotted Poland China: Grand champion boar, Columbian Stock Farm; grand champion sow, Wayne L. Davis, Reynolds, Nebr.

Duroc Jersey: Grand champion boar, Harvey Deets, Kearney, Nebr.; grand champion sow, N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland.

Berkshire: Grand champion boar and sow, Swafford & Calvert, Richmond, Mo.

Hampshire: Grand champion boar and sow, Harry Knabe, Nehawka, Nebr.

Chester White: Grand champion boar and sow, William Budhler, Sterling, Nebr.

Tamworth: Grand champion boar and sow, P. A. Wempe & Sons, Seneca.

Always Ready for Trouble

Screw worms may become active any time. Farmers need to be on constant watch for appearance of the very first case of screw worms or maggots on livestock. When treating for screw worms do not throw the maggots on the ground as that would be like "throwing the rabbit in the briar patch." That is just where they would want to be. Be sure that all maggots in wounds are treated to a dose of benzol or chloroform.

Chapman Girl Shows a Champion



Suzanne Schuler of Chapman, shows Senator Arthur Capper her grand champion Angus steer at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. The steer, Bobby Burns 2nd, was grand champion in the 4-H club and open class at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, where he was shown by Andrew Schuler, Jr., Suzanne's brother.



For better service, travel and ship by train. That's what I hear every day.

Passenger train fares are so low everyone can afford to travel the *safe and comfortable* way. Fares are down to lowest point in history with *substantial savings on round trip tickets*. Sleeping car charges are $\frac{1}{3}$ less than before western railroads took the bull by the horns and arbitrarily reduced all passenger rates.

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Farmers appreciate what western railroads have done to improve freight service. They like the *faster schedules*—and the certainty that *when they ship by railroad they are doing business with a responsible party*.

Farmers know from experience that railroad freight is the *standard of dependability* in shipping. It delivers farm produce or live stock to market *on schedule*.

Western railroads are interested in everything that helps farm families—crop diversification—soil protection—seed and breed improvement—better equipment in homes, barns and fields—more recreation. In fact, next to "safety first," western railroad men are most interested in farm conditions. That's because so many of us came from farm homes, and because the railroads have good years or bad years depending on whether the farmers have good or bad years. In fact, railroads and farmers have to depend on each other.

Railroads use their own rights of way which they build, repair and maintain regardless of climatic conditions, paying the entire cost out of their own pockets. They also make substantial contributions in taxes to public highways used by other forms of transportation.

As taxpayers, farmers realize that railroads make good neighbors who hold up their end.

A good share of the expense for country schools is paid out of railroad taxes. In some communities railroad taxes foot the whole bill for rural education.

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**A Special Treat for Kansas
Farmer Readers Coming Soon**

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

STARTING soon, Kansas Farmer will bring you a thrilling series of travel articles written by Kansas Farmer's roving correspondent, Robert C. Vance. He is off to foreign soils now to bring you first-hand information about Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Poland, Germany, France and England.

Several letters from Mr. Vance indicate he is having good fortune and making interesting contacts abroad—he is in for a lot of interesting experiences that he will send back to Kansas Farmer. Mind you, Mr. Vance is a farmer of more than ordinary ability. And he also has a flare for writing that enables him to tell in an always interesting and sometimes humorous way where he has been and what he has been doing. He has traveled widely, farmed successfully, has been initiated into politics and in all is well prepared to bring us the kind of information we want from this tour abroad. But here is a message Mr. Vance left for our readers just as he was sailing:

"I have always blamed old man McGuffey for my itching feet. Back in the nineties he published a book, known in all rural schools as the 'Big Jogerly,' that contained pictures of many strange lands and odd-looking people. It seemed to me that the Creator would not have placed such strange sights in the world if he had not meant for me to go and see them. I started out to see the world at the tender age of 16, but married when I was 21, and for the next 20 years my travels were mostly confined to going up and down the corn rows and viewing the world from the seat of a cultivator.

"I began writing for the farm press about 10 years ago. Gathering material for articles has taken me over much of the United States and down into Mexico and Central America. I was kept at this work, when it did not seem worth while, by the pride and ambition of my wife. This partner of nearly 30 years has now been taken away, but I intend to go ahead and try and fulfill the ambitions she held for me.

"On this Kansas Farmer tour, I am making a circle of Northern Europe. My first stop will be in the Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. They say that the Scandinavians have never had a depression and instead of trying out plans of having the government provide a living, they are still practicing



Robert C. Vance, farmer and world traveler whose articles start soon in Kansas Farmer.

the old-fashioned methods of thrift and hard work. They also seem to be in the lead in the co-operative movement.

"From the Scandinavian countries, I will drop down into Russia. The greatest political experiment of all time is taking place there. In my stories of this country, I will endeavor to picture things just as I see them, to criticize where it is necessary and to report facts that are favorable. At any rate, people that try to change from slavery to a sort of super-civilization in less than a decade should be interesting.

"From Russia I go on into Poland and Germany, where a former army sergeant rules with an iron hand as he tries to bring back the world prestige of the Fatherland. Then from Germany into France and England.

"In all of these countries the great estates are being broken up into small farms. I want to learn how the small farmer is being financed. If Europe has developed anything that is practical in making farm tenants into home owners, we people of the United States had better give those plans some consideration.

"I am not an economist or even a journalist. I am merely a farmer who has been given the opportunity to go places and see things. The sights I see in foreign lands will be seen thru a farmer's eyes and the stories I write will be written in the farmer's language. I hope that you will enjoy them."

Editor's note: We hope the first article from Mr. Vance will reach us in time for the next issue of Kansas Farmer.

Until Dinner Is Ready—

There is one good thing about the war in Spain. Up to this time neither side has approached Uncle Sam to borrow money.

A Tory is a fellow who thinks that Uncle Sam ought to live within his income.

Another way to insure security for your old age is to think of some fool scheme that ten million suckers will fall for.—Paterson, N. J., News.

The United States Treasury is offering for sale to collectors Uncle Sam's potato stamps. It is scarcely necessary to state that these stamps are unused.

The prosperous bachelor has to be honest. He can't put his property in his wife's name when he gets in a tight place.—Buffalo News.

Some germs are tough customers. Frozen fruits, for instance, kept at 15 degrees F. still had yeasts, bacteria and molds in them that grew after 3 years storage.

Electric traps are becoming important weapons in the battle to keep insects from inheriting the earth. The current kills them, or the light attracts

them and they fall in pans of oil or water.

Everybody is in favor of social security but the only kind you ever really enjoy is the security you earn yourself.

Doctors are credited with saying that thin people live longer. Maybe it is because the less they stick out the harder it is to clip them with a fender.—Humboldt Times.

If we have the European situation sized up correctly, almost every nation is now willing to fight in the interests of peace.—Hutchinson News.

A Parisian chef, now among us, says Americans know nothing about soup. Where does Monsieur suppose we've been since 1929?—Los Angeles Times.

The younger generation thinks it is a shame bugs and insects can't concentrate their efforts on spinach for awhile and let other crops alone.

To speed up soil erosion studies, a "rain-maker" now is used in sections of the West where as much "rain" can be made in a month, and results checked, as normally would fall in from 50 to 100 years.

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Find What Is Causing Trouble

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

THE fact that there has been no green food available, and that many people have been unable to give their poultry good balanced summer rations very likely is the reason I have had so many letters asking for help with colds and rumpy conditions. But there are several things which may cause colds at this time of year, and it is best to find out the cause of our troubles before searching out the cure. Drafty houses may be the cause, and this is more noticeable at this time of year when the cooler winds blow and the nights are damp and rainy.



Mrs. Farnsworth

The young birds in many cases still are in their brooder houses and may be over-crowded. Likely some still are huddling on the floor in the corner on account of insufficient roosting space. There may not be many of these, but enough to start trouble. Or it may be, as one letter stated, that the young pullets have roosted outside all summer and have not yet been moved inside. The rains to which they are not accustomed, in connection with the cold, damp winds, have given them colds just as it would humans.

Perhaps they may be in thin flesh due to the presence of worms or chronic coccidiosis, and they are in just the right bodily condition to become hosts to any trouble. And I strongly suspect many cases may be caused by a lack of vitamins in the ration. When we cut down on feeding grains, particularly yellow corn, and when we omit cod liver oil and alfalfa leaf meal from our ration, and there are no greens to be picked up on range, we are taking away the vitamins that are necessary for the best growth and development of our chicks. In such cases the eye tissues become weakened, the laboratories tell us, with the results that watery eyes soon make their appearance. And if the cause of the trouble is not corrected it goes from bad to worse.

One of these causes may be the trouble in some of my readers' flocks. A check-up on some of the practices used may be the means of finding the cause and removing it. Find the cause by all means before depending on remedies to work miracles. There are many good cold remedies, and vaccinating is most valuable. But they can prove their worth only when the cause of the trouble has been removed.

If a Hen Lays 122 Eggs

Whether it will pay to keep yearling hens for egg production this fall and winter depends on the quality of the hens in question. Poultry cost studies show that from 1910 to 1933, a 122-egg hen always more than paid for her feed. High feed prices should not make this year an exception. Poultry record keeping will tell a

poultryman the quality of his flock. Many are saying at this time, "Feed is too high. I can't afford to keep my hens." The truth of this statement depends entirely on the hens. It is a simple problem. The hen that lays enough eggs will be profitable to keep; others will not. Can you afford to keep a hired man and pay him 12 months when he works only 3½ months out of the year and not very regular during that time? How about feeding the hen that lays most of the time?

Chickens Saved Shrubbery

When grasshoppers threatened the shrubbery around their home, Lee Bird, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Bird, Great Bend, brought several hundred New Hampshire Red chickens in from the range houses and kept them close to the house. They protected the shrubs and saved them from complete destruction by the hoppers.

Why Hens Need Them

Wheat, rye, barley and oats, when young and tender, contain valuable nutrients not found as yet in other feeds. Poultry flock owners can provide such succulent green feed at little expense by sowing wheat or rye. The feed may be cut and fed to confined birds, or the flock may range.

Ladies Best at Culling

Ladies in Jewell county are better at culling poultry than men. This was proved at a poultry culling demonstration at the O. H. Wilson farm. E. H. Halbrook, extension poultry specialist, was in charge. After he had explained how to cull hens, the 20 ladies matched their skill against 20 men. The score was 94 to 91.

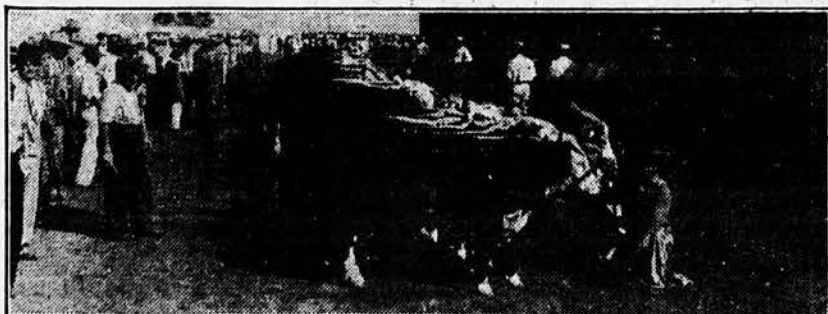
Goose-Proof Waterer

We were raising geese and found it hard to keep them supplied with clean water which is so essential. They would upset or splash the water out of an open container, or one would crawl in and monopolize it from the rest of the flock. I eliminated this trouble by cutting 6 or 8 oval-shaped holes in the sides of an old oil barrel, thru which the geese could reach and drink and clean their nostrils but could not crawl in. These holes were 3½ or 4 inches wide, about 7 inches long and were placed 8 or 9 inches from the ground.—M. E. G., Riley county.

Cull Now for Profit

In order to show a profit from the laying flock this winter, it will be absolutely necessary to eliminate the culls and diseased birds. Because of the drouth, it is likely that high feed prices will continue thruout the fall and winter months. This factor alone should make every one of us realize the importance of culling our poultry.

A Very Valuable Line of Kansas Beef



THESE 80 Herefords, lined up in the county beef herd show at the Kansas State Fair, represent a value somewhere in the neighborhood of \$75,000. It is a real string of Herefords and represents the largest county beef show at the fair. There were Shorthorn and Angus county shows, too. The advantage of the county herd plan is that more breeders are brought into the show, more local interest is obtained, and more attention is attracted to good breeding cattle. Nearest the camera is the Brown county herd which won first place. Next in order of their placing were Hodgeman, Morris, Saline, Comanche, Lincoln, Barber and Dickinson counties.



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Taming Fierce Elton

ELTON saw a wild figure leaping in front of the car; he jammed the brake. "We ran over him!" Dorothy gasped, recovering from the sudden stop.

"I guess not," Elton exclaimed; but he jumped out and ran to the back of the car.

A man lay in the road as if he had been knocked down by the machine.

"Is he there?" Dorothy called.

"Yes. Bring the lamp, can you?" Elton called back. The light showed a swarthy face, contorted as if the man were in considerable pain.

Dorothy made a hasty examination, but could not locate any broken bones or bleeding wound.

"I can't tell what is the matter. We'll have to take him to town with us."

Elton raised the groaning man in his arms and got him into the machine. As he was laid along the back seat in the tonneau, Dorothy lifted the lamp to have another look at him. He started to raise his arm before his face; then he dropped it quickly.

"Is your arm hurt?" she asked.

"All over," he replied with an accent that Elton recognized as the mixed effect of Mexican and United States.

"Where shall we take you—were you going home?" Dorothy asked.

"Take me back down-town where I git feixed up," he replied.

Elton had noticed his shoes. They were not the high boots and big nails in the heels which the miners wore. They were the lighter shoes that a man who did not walk about in the mountains might wear.

"I don't see how he could have helped seeing our headlight, do you?" Dorothy whispered after Elton had replaced the side lamp and got into the car.

The only explanation Elton could think of was that the man was just drunk enough not to know where he was going. Certainly, the stage-road offered small inducements to pedestrians, and anyone starting up to his own mine or The Kitty would scarcely have chosen to make the trip at that time.

They had run on nearly a mile when a whistle sounded. It was the warning that the engine of the ore-train from The Kitty gave before it crossed the stage-road.

Elton drove forward carefully, going slowly that he might see the shine of the rails in time to stop at a safe distance. He could hear the engine snuffing and grunting through the cuts.

SUDDENLY the light from their powerful lamp crossed flame with another shining sword. Elton stopped the car. It seemed to Dorothy that the noise of the approaching engine swung about the car till it shook. She reached out and laid her hand on Elton's as he gripped the wheel.

The big engine came out from between the rocks and crossed the stage-road, dragging its train of ore-cars slowly after it.

"We'll get down in a hurry now," Elton said. "We can go quicker from here."

The last car rattled by, and he settled himself to make speed. He shot across the track with a jolt that made Dorothy clutch at the seat.

He glanced at her anxiously, then looked over his shoulder to see how their passenger fared.

The man in the tonneau was gone!

"I'll be hanged!" Elton exclaimed in utter amazement as he stopped the machine.

"Why—where—did—he—go?" Dorothy asked wonderingly.

"Search me!" Elton replied. "But he's gone, sure."

"He must have fallen out. Maybe he jolted out when we went over the tracks," Dorothy suggested.

"I don't see how he could," Elton said.

"Please go back and look. It would be dreadful if we went off and left him in the road."

It seemed more likely that he had slipped carefully from the car while they waited for the train to pass. But Dorothy insisted on Elton taking a light and going back as far as the tracks, and to ease her mind he obeyed.

He had got a good distance from her when Dorothy saw something moving in the heavy shadow on the side of the road. She stared into the blackness with her heart in her mouth. She opened her lips to call Elton when the barrel of a pistol pressed against her neck.

Numb with terror, she sat there while two men got into the tonneau.

"He's coming back," she heard one say.

The other, who held the pistol against her, began to speak to her slowly, as if he knew that her brain was half paralyzed with fear.

"You keep still about us."

She gasped and tried to speak. She knew that some danger from them threatened Elton. With all her might she tried to force her throat to utter a warning, but not a sound came.

"If you call to him we'll shoot him," the voice behind her whispered.

Her brain must have stopped registering impressions for a few moments as the horror of her position came to her. Elton was fastening the lamp on the car when she again noticed anything. It seemed incredible that he should have failed to see the new occupants of the tonneau. They must have crouched down on the floor where her saddle-bags lay, for he climbed into his place and got the car in motion without noticing anything but her silence.

Ninth Installment

By KATHARINE EGGLESTON
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"You've had enough excitement for one night, little girl," she heard him say. "I'll get you to town where Mrs. Willis can look after you."

Dorothy felt the slow tears run down her cheeks. She dared not speak. She wondered what would happen before she saw the unknown friend who was waiting to welcome her into the house she had prepared for the lady doctor.

She thought with burning self-contempt of her cowardice in letting Elton walk into the clutches of the men who had some design upon him.

If it had been her own life they threatened, she thought she could have dared to warn him, but when they said they would shoot him, she had lost all power to speak.

Elton wondered at her silence.

Finally the lights of the town could be seen. The men in the back of the car had not disclosed their presence or their purpose. Dorothy knew that if they intended to rob Elton, they would not be sitting quietly while he drove the car at high speed into the town. But what could they intend?

SHE gasped. Then, utterly unable to control herself a moment longer, she burst into sobs. Elton stopped the car. He reached toward her with both hands. There was a sound of metal clicking, and Elton found himself pinioned with a pair of handcuffs.

He leaped to his feet and faced the back of the machine. He could see two figures outlined vaguely in the dark. He was astounded. He saw one of the figures spring from the tonneau; and the next moment, Dorothy, still sobbing in nervous terror, was lifted out.

Hampered by the handcuffs as he was, he started after her.

"Hold on there. He's just putting her in the tonneau," the other man exclaimed.

"What does this mean?" Elton demanded, recovering from his surprise.

"Get over," was the only response he received as Dorothy was lifted into the tonneau and the man who had explained that they were not kidnaping her climbed into the driver's seat.

He shoved Elton over unceremoniously. The mine-owner's temper rose.

"What the deuce are you up to?" he shouted, determined to get an explanation of the extraordinary occurrence.

"You'll soon know," the man next him replied as he sent the car ahead.

"I'll know now," Elton asserted.

"Keep still, will you?"

Elton found himself surprised with the same skill that had got the handcuffs on him so neatly. A gag was slipped into his mouth. Bound and silent, he sat in his own car while a stranger drove it.

His astonishment increased when the machine was directed along the main street of the town. The motive of the men who had captured him was certainly not robbery, or they would have taken him away from the town where he was known and would be protected.

NEITHER could they intend to wreak a personal vengeance on him. It was comparatively easy to decide what they did not mean to do, but he could think of nothing they might intend.

To his complete mystification, the car ran up and stopped before the jail.

Elton was told to get out. In his surprise at the unexpected stopping-place, he almost obeyed. Almost, but not quite, for to walk further into a complication for which he had not the key was foreign to his nature. He drew his foot back from the step and sat tight in his seat.

"Get out, I tell you."

He looked around and saw the man in the tonneau lifting Dorothy to the ground. There was semblance of courtesy in the way he did it. Elton reflected that the men seemed to know what they were about and to do it with the least effort and fewest words. But he did not know what it meant; and he proposed to before he moved.

"Have I got to shoot some sense into you?" the man who had driven the car demanded.

Elton sat as if he had grown to the seat, looking straight along the barrel of the pistol leveled at him.

"Oh, please come!"

It was Dorothy, and her voice was full of the fear she felt of the two men who had held her intimidated during the ride and her still greater alarm lest Elton, in his positive way, refused to obey and bring upon himself the punishment that the two men would not hesitate to give.

Her ungloved hands tugged at Elton's sleeve. They urged him irresistibly to do what he was told. He climbed out and marched between his captors toward the door of the jail.

It swung open at a call from one of his guards. Elton was certain that their coming was expected. That confused him even more.

Sheriff Frisco was his friend—a man whom he had supported for office, and in whose fidelity he had the most absolute faith.

Dorothy followed the three men into the bare reception-room of the gloomy little building. She sank on a bench, almost overcome by the strain she had already endured and the anxiety she still felt.

ELTON turned sharply as the door slammed between him and freedom. He felt stifled for a second; then he saw Dorothy drooping on the bench. He went to her and looked down into her eyes.

Doubt of her had not entered his head, but wonder about how long she had been forced to endure the presence of the two men before they made themselves known to him did come to him.

When he saw her brown eyes raised to his, heavy with anxiety and misted with tears, he reached out his hands toward her. She saw the handcuffs; her soft palms touched the wrists they bound with a tenderness that thrilled Elton. But he could not speak; the gag explained his silence.

Calmed by her, he turned toward the men determined to suppress the anger that boiled in him.

He saw Sheriff Frisco and two deputies talking with the men who had brought him to the jail. At first he thought Frisco was a party to whatever devilry the others had afoot. But the gag, the drawn-down vizard of his cap, the turned-up collar of his coat, might have kept the sheriff from knowing him.

Then, too, the fact that a woman was with him when he had been taken by the two men was enough to excuse his best friend from not suspecting who he was.

He faced his captors, expecting them to remove the gag. One of them was taking off the long coat he wore, and Elton saw a badge on his shirt front. He looked at it keenly; it was the insignia of a United States marshal. He was in the custody of a Federal officer.

The companion was sandy-haired and red-skinned. Elton had looked at him thinking that the man who had played his strange prank on the stage-road might be associated with the officer.

But two men were never more unlike than this one who shifted uneasily under his scrutiny and the one who had laid in the road while the lamp showed his swarthy face to him and Dorothy.

The deputy marshal stepped behind Elton and relieved him of the gag. "What does it all mean?" the mine-owner asked of Dorothy.

She shook her head, evidently as much at sea as he was. He faced the others, his wrath growing as he realized the humiliating position in which they had placed him before the girl in whose eyes he wanted to appear well. He lifted his manacled hands and shoved his cap off.

"Good Lord! Elton!" Frisco exclaimed, while his two deputies recognized the mine-owner in silent amazement.

"Yes, it's Elton. What in thunder does this mean, Frisco?"

The sheriff and his men turned toward the deputy marshal. All three looked the question Elton had asked.

"What do you mean by this outrage?" Elton demanded, taking a step toward the Federal officer. The deputy was not frightened, but he had noticed the excitement created by the discovery of his captive's identity.

"Who'd you say you are?" he asked.

"I'm Elton—Fierce Elton, if you want to know," Elton answered. "These men know me. What kind of a darned nuisance are you tryin' to make of yourself? Take of these handcuffs! Take 'em off or I'll brain you with 'em!"

Elton, shaking with wrath, held out his hands toward the officer. The deputy backed off, but made no move to unlock the manacles.

(Continued on Page 23)

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Taming Fierce Elton

(Continued from Page 22)

"Take 'em off—or I'll pound the life out of you!"

The deputy moved further away. Elton started after him. Dorothy looked into his face and leaped from the bench with a cry of terror. The two deputies did nothing. Only Frisco kept wit enough to try to prevent Elton from attacking the United States official. He rushed forward and seized Elton's arm.

"Leggo!" the enraged mine-owner shouted, forgetting friendship in the rage that mastered him.

He rammed his elbow into the sheriff with a force that hurled him back and doubled him up against the wall.

"I'll learn you who you're arrestin'!" Elton yelled, going after the deputy.

The officer slid around a heavy table. He looked toward his coat, thrown over a chair. His gun was in the pocket of it.

Elton came on. Then suddenly he saw clearly. The red mist faded from before his eyes. Dorothy was lying at his feet. He saw the horrified eyes of the deputy marshal staring at him across her body. He had struck her.

He blinked, trying to make himself see how the awful thing had happened. She had run toward him, intent upon diverting the blow that was about to fall upon the head of the deputy. She had pushed him and the weight of his blow had fallen upon her shoulder.

He stood there paralyzed at the enormity of the thing he had done. The others seemed equally helpless. Then Frisco scrambled up and rushed out by a side door. Elton, a moment before the very figure of rage, was trembling. The beast in him was roped and thrown.

The deputy read his helplessness. He lifted Dorothy and carried her to the bench. Frisco came with cold water. Scarcely breathing, Elton watched them try to revive her.

"Take these off!" he begged, shoving his hands in front of the deputy.

The officer glanced into his face and instantly unlocked the handcuffs. As they fell Elton leaned over and lifted Dorothy in his arms.

"Open the door, Frisco; it's air she needs," he cried.

"This Is the Lady Doctor"

The sheriff looked at the deputy marshal and received a nod of consent. There was no fear of Elton trying to get away so long as the girl lay white and unconscious.

Elton ran out into the chill night. He sat down on the steps and watched intently for some sign that Dorothy was recovering consciousness.

"Better git the new lady doctor that's come to town," Frisco suggested.

"This is the lady doctor," Elton said, miserably realizing that Dorothy was robbed of the help she could so readily have given another in like straits.

Frisco was staring at Elton. It had been about the height of the unexpected to see the biggest man in the country under arrest; but that sensation was dwarfed by what he saw now. Fierce Elton was kissing a woman.

Someone had seen the automobile run up to the jail. A rumor had started that something was happening. Elton looked up to see a crowd rushing toward the jail.

"Where's the fire? Who's shot?" rang from a dozen throats.

He hated to have the rabble come up to find Dorothy lying there to be stared at, the victim of his insane anger. The door of the cottage across the street opened. Mrs. Willis, carrying a plate covered with a napkin, was just starting up-town to add hot biscuits to the little supper she had prepared for Dorothy in the new home.

Elton stood up, with Dorothy held securely in his arms. He ran across the street. The sheriff and the deputy marshal followed him, but the sandy-haired man slipped quietly away.

"Mrs. Willis!" Elton called. "It's Elton. I've nearly killed Dr. Mills!"

"Dr. Mills!"

Elton marked gratefully the sympathy that sounded in her voice. He was desperate with his own inability to do whatever a woman needed to revive her from the white calm that chained Dorothy. He had begun to fear that she might never recover.

"Bring her in!" Mrs. Willis said after one quick glance at the still face.

Mrs. Willis led the way thru her living-room and on to her own bedroom. With a satisfaction that was almost painful Elton saw the frills on the pillows, the dainty spread.

Surely in these pretty surroundings,

among the things to which she was accustomed, the things which she had bravely gone without at camp, Dorothy must wake up and let him beg her forgiveness.

"Help me here!" Mrs. Willis suddenly demanded as she tried to move Dorothy.

Elton held her up while the little bride slipped off the coat to her habit.

"What hurt her?" she asked, as her busy fingers went at the pearl buttons on the silk blouse.

"I—I hit her," Elton answered, wretched and humiliated by the confession.

"You—what?" Mrs. Willis cried.

"I didn't mean to; I meant to smash the deputy marshal."

The white blouse was pulled back from the shoulder and Elton saw the great red spot where his blow had fallen. He swore under his breath and Mrs. Willis looked at him with sympathy. He was enduring agony because of what he had done, and her prejudice against him softened a trifle.

She forced some liquid between the lady doctor's lips; then she and Elton hung over her, waiting.

He touched the hand lying on the covers. Mrs. Willis saw the caress and liked him better. She had never seen the lady doctor, and her beauty as she lay there surprised the little bride.

Thru their correspondence and because of the help in settling her home for her while she was engaged at the Phoenix camp, Dorothy had written with warm interest and had awakened the hope in Mrs. Willis's heart that they were to be dear friends and neighbors.

Mrs. Willis Wonders About Dorothy

As she looked at her now, Mrs. Willis felt the same wonder that came to others—why had a girl of such exceptional beauty and such evident refinement chosen to locate in a place so absolutely without the luxuries and recreations to which she must be accustomed.

"She's coming to!" Elton exclaimed, and he lifted her hand and pressed his lips on it.

Dorothy's lids fluttered. Elton half turned to go; it seemed to him he could not face her after what he had done. What must she think of a man whose brute strength had hurt her? What could she feel but contempt for one who let his temper master him?

The lady doctor opened her eyes. They fell on Mrs. Willis, at whom she gazed a moment.

"You're the Vassar girl?" she said.

Elton started toward her as if she had held out a forgiving hand. She must have been thinking of their conversation. She had not seen him yet.

But Mrs. Willis quietly stepped in front of him and held him away from Dorothy.

"Yes. I'm so glad to know you—at last," Mrs. Willis replied, as if it were quite the usual thing for visitors to occupy her pretty bedroom during their first call.

Elton could not keep away. He stepped beside Mrs. Willis and stood looking down at Dorothy. The light leaped into her eyes. A blush drove the pallor from her face; she tried to lift her hand and draw the soft front of her blouse closer. But her arm fell back on the bed, and she groaned. The scene in the jail came back to her.

"Find Mr. Willis, please," Mrs. Willis said, sure Dorothy would rather have Elton away till she adjusted her mind to the experiences of the last hour.

Elton went out into the living-room, closing the door softly. The deputy marshal was directly in front of him.

"Get out of the way!" he ordered intensely for all his careful suppression of his voice lest it reach the girl in the bedroom.

The deputy moved. But when Elton strode across the room and toward the door the deputy, with his gun now held firmly, went after him.

They went out on the veranda, then down into the yard.

"Where are you going?" the deputy demanded.

"It's none of your business," Elton snorted, peering into the crowd that had gathered in front of the house.

"You're wrong about that," the officer told him, assured by his possession of a gun and determined not to lose his captive. "You're under arrest, remember!"

"Arrest for what, you coyote?" Elton shouted, whirling on him.

The officer flung back his retort: "For robbing the safe at The Kitty Mine!"

(To Be Continued)

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Build the fences that give most years of service for your money. Use **RED BRAND**—with the extra thick "Galvannealed" zinc coating and copper-bearing steel—with deep crimped line wires—full gauge—tight knots—correct spacing. You get ALL these things when you look for the top wire painted **RED**.

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FENCE—Steel Posts**

\$1000 FREE

**in Cash Prizes to Poultry Owners
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We make this astounding offer to introduce **HEN-DINE**—the iodized calcium poultry feeding supplement. This contest is different, easy, lots of fun. Every week \$85 in prizes is awarded—\$50 for the grand prize and seven \$5 prizes. You may win a prize every week. Send for free descriptive literature today!

CALCIUM CARBONATE CO.,
Dept. K-1, 43 E. Ohio, Chicago, Ill.
Without obligation, please send free information about weekly cash prize contest.

Name
Address
City State
(Last of these weekly contests closes Dec. 31, 1936)

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LIGHTS**

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You too—can have electric power for operating your old or new radio, and for a couple of electric lights.

LOW WHOLESALE PRICES to first 10 farmers ordering in your community. 30 days trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Fill out and mail today sure to receive
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Free—electric power for all farm needs with this giant oversize Wind-Power Light plant. No upkeep. Lasts lifetime. Guaranteed.

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YOUR FARM**

Write for direct factory prices and easy pay plan. Start enjoying electricity NOW—free from the wind. Write for free circular today.
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Of Course We Think It Pays Us!

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

WE RECEIVED your reward of \$25 and wish to thank you for what you did for us. Of course, we think it pays to have Kansas Farmer and the Protective Service. We shall do our part in trying to watch for thieves in the future. Yours truly, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Roman, Olathe.

Those are the words Mr. and Mrs. Roman used to express their opinion of the Protective Service, after receiving a reward for the conviction of John Cutting, who stole 50 Protective Service marked hens from their farm. Cutting was given an indefinite sentence in the state reformatory at Hutchinson. Mr. and Mrs. Roman closed their message by saying, "We are working for Capper every day we are in the public."

Saddle Thieves Get 1 Year

A well organized gang of thieves was rounded up near the state line recently, after a saddle had been stolen from Service Member James Potter, R. 1, Elgin. Since several crimes were involved, the thieves, two of whom were Edward Pratt and Sanford Austin, were prosecuted in Oklahoma and now are serving sentences in the reformatory in that state. Others were involved. There was one redeeming feature in the theft. Mr. Potter recovered the saddle because he had given it several dependable identification marks before it was stolen. Not only had he stamped his initials in the saddle, but he had marked it in several places with Capper identification mark No. 33CP. Good identification marks have been the means of establishing ownership to much property, stolen from Service members.

A \$25 reward paid by the Protective Service for this conviction was sent direct to Service Member Potter.

Depend on a Woman's Eyes

Had it not been for the keen observation of Mrs. W. H. Pettit, R. 1, Humboldt, likely the thieves, who stole household goods from the Pettit farm would have gone unpunished. Mrs. Pettit, however, hurriedly read the license number of the car, used by Howard Thornton and his accomplices in making their escape from the Pettit premises. Then, report was sent to the sheriff of Allen county. This led to the arrest and conviction of Thornton, now serving time in the state penitentiary.

Marks Proved Ownership

Here is part of the account that Mrs. Roy Marken, R. 1, Elmont, gave of a chicken theft which occurred on her farm: "On the morning of April 24, twenty-four hens, valued at \$19.20 were stolen from our hen house. Our dog barked and woke us up. I went out to find only 17 hens left. We called the sheriff. He came to our place in 30 minutes. The thieves later were arrested in Douglas county. The chickens were recovered for I had marked them in the feet, according to Protective Service mark No. 10."

The thieves, who stole from Mrs. Marken, were William Gupton and Leonard Doud. Their punishment was an indeterminate sentence in the reformatory at Hutchinson. A \$25 reward has been paid to Mrs. Marken and the officers, who assisted in the capture.

To date Kansas Farmer Protective Service has paid a total of \$24,275 in rewards for the conviction of 960 thieves.

Soil Checks Ready to Move

The first farm benefit checks under the Soil Conservation Program are about to start thru the mails. Word from Washington indicates the first checks will go to Kansas, Oklahoma and Mississippi, where the field work is well along. A considerable number of checks probably will still remain to be mailed after January 1.

Final checks for 1936 wheat appli-

cations, the ones for which contracts never were signed, but in anticipation of which Kansas farmers made reductions last fall, are being issued this month. Checks for Osage, Doniphan, Johnson, Wabaunsee, Woodson, Wyandotte and Coffey counties were being written in late September.

Get Grubs With Knife

Flat-headed tree borers attack young elm, poplar, maple, ash, locust and even fruit trees. These white grubs are the young larvae of a small, flat beetle. The beetles flourish in dry weather, finds E. E. Kelly, extension insect specialist. Sudden death of young trees in early fall often is due to the fact the borer has completely girdled the inner layer of bark which carries the sap. The burrows of borers may be located in young trees by the discoloration and soft bark. The best way to remove the pests is with a sharp knife. Removing the grubs in the fall will reduce the number of adults next spring.

Open Soil Soaks Up Rain

A 3-row lister with the moldboards removed and two extra beams inserted between the regular beams, was used this summer by Emmet Benton, Gray county, to break his wheat stubble land. He said the soil took up an inch-and-a-half rain without any run-off. This type of implement does a minor job of subsoiling. It leaves the land rough. Winds will fill the openings in the ground, however, in areas where blowing has been taking place, and rains may run the soil together so that more moisture isn't readily taken up. But with these simple drawbacks, farmers have found the lister-subsoiler a fine tool for "hard" land.

American Royal Next Week

Kansas farmers know the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City. They know it is the final summing up of all purebred shows in the Midwest every fall. The finest beef cattle, hogs, sheep, drafters and fancy riding horses are seen at the Royal. The dates this year are October 17 to 24, and Monday, October 19, is Kansas day.

If It Hadn't Been for the Cows

(Continued from Page 3)

cows, so feed wouldn't have to be bought for them. He had to save labor bills, so he installed a milking machine which still is in regular service, milking 15 or 16 cows twice daily.

What are prospects for profits this winter? Strickler's records show that alfalfa hay was worth \$10 a ton on his farm 2 years ago. Now it is worth \$15. Bran was \$22 in 1934, and is \$27 now. Grains are higher. But considering October 1 prices, butterfat is worth about 32 cents a pound, as against 22 cents in 1934.

Right now Mr. Strickler is feeding a commercial molasses feed to take the place of corn and cob meal, along with some ground barley and bran, and soybean meal for protein. He finds that cows breed back more readily when soybean meal is fed. He also has excellent results with commercial protein feeds which contain minerals. This winter he expects to continue buying barley for grain, substitute molasses feed for corn and cob meal, and feed oats, wheat and milo in limited quantities. Ear corn will not be available.

Both silage and ground dry feed are used on this farm. Mr. Strickler, and his brother who owns a herd of Milking Shorthorns, rent a silo on a nearby farm and fill it every year. Fred Strickler has some hopper-damaged alfalfa hay in his mow, which he expects to grind and sweeten with molasses for the cows. "If feed is feed," he figures this should be worth quite a little.

This farm we have been discussing is 220 acres. There are 60 acres of native buffalo grass pasture, with



The Jacob Roman family, Olathe. Their efficient co-operation with Kansas Farmer Protective Service has made the community in which they live a very unfriendly place for thieves.

Our Crop Reporters Say—

(Continued from Page 2)

but there still is a large acreage to be seeded. Considerable more wheat going in this fall than usual. Everyone hoping to get some good pasture from earlier seeding. Cattle and hogs have been pretty well shipped out because of shortage of feed. Corn on upland did not even make fodder, but considerable fodder and a little corn was grown on the bottoms. Corn, \$1.35; wheat, \$1.10.—J. R. Henry.

Marshall—We had a fine rain recently. Wheat all seeded and up well, it will make fine fall pasture. There still are lots of grasshoppers. Corn, \$1.25; cream, 30c; eggs, 20c; wheat, \$1.15; alfalfa, \$25; prairie hay, \$10; millet, \$1.25; fodder, \$6 to \$12 a ton.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Wheat seeding at a standstill as recent rains have made the fields too soft. Much of the plowed land is covered with volunteer wheat, cheat and oats. This will cause considerable disking. Everything in the way of vegetation has taken on new life, with pastures and early seeded grain growing nicely. If frost stays off until late, some feed crops will mature. At a sale east of Thayer, horses sold from \$15 to \$76; cows, \$20 to \$35; hogs, 7c to 10c pound; hens, 35c to 55c; turkeys, \$1.50; wheat, \$1.20; oats, 46c; prairie hay, 25c a bale. Fair prices for farm implements.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Some very much needed rain fell recently. Top soil is in very fair condition to drill. Light frost not enough to harm the feed. Drilling will be done soon now.—James McHill.

Norton—This county had a 2-inch, soaking rain, all went into the ground. Wheat will go into winter in fine condition, ground in best condition in years for small grain. Goodbye to grasshoppers for awhile. If frost stays off awhile, late feed will make. Alfalfa will get a start. Most wheat drilled. Farmers will get pasture out of wheat and rye.

Stock selling well at sales. Farmers feeling fine since the good rain. Wheat, \$1.14; corn, \$1.25; butterfat, 30c; eggs, 20c.—Marion Glenn.

Osage—Had a week of rainy weather, ponds all full in eastern half of county; western half, light. Wheat that was seeded before the rains looks fine. If frost stays off there will be a cutting of alfalfa. Pastures greening up nicely, but will not last long this late. Rough feed scarce and high in price. Many farmers have sold their cattle off closely, some down to one, others cleaned up entirely. Many are selling off pullets at 8c to 10c a pound. Second growth kafir making a good headway, may produce some feed.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—Our county is thoroly soaked, ponds are filled and wheat is in ground in best condition for years. Unless something unforeseen happens, we should have early wheat pasture, and owing to shortage of feed, it will be welcome. The last week of September brought 4½ inches of rain and most of it went into the ground. Some sorghums will make grain suitable for feed if a hard freeze doesn't come too soon. Corn almost a total failure. Most corn didn't even make silage. Hoppers got the late gardens. A light frost and freeze in lowland, but didn't do any damage. Late sown feed has made wonderful growth. Some wheat fields getting green and most fields show good stands.—Niles C. Endsley.

Renew—Wheat sowing in full swing, a few fields still too wet. Early sown wheat up and growing nicely, looks as if we might have some wheat pasture. Feed has grown more than was expected. Some silos may be filled yet and folks may be able to keep most of their cattle herds. Grasshoppers all gone since rains and cooler weather. Sales well attended.—J. C. Seyb.

Republic—Satisfactory rains. About 75 per cent of a greatly increased wheat acreage is sown, but not more than half of that seeded came up before the late rains. There are many farmers sowing wheat on corn land where hoppers took the corn; it really is summer fallow, and the subsoil is wet. Wheat and oats stubble land is lacking in subsoil moisture. Hoppers and crickets seem to be pretty well dispersed. Kafir and sorgo will scarcely make any seed, and only a small per cent will be high enough for corn binder. Very little sorghum or wild hay was cut. Farmers must depend on old alfalfa or silage for cattle feed since they do not feel like shipping in high-priced feeds. It didn't pay to do that 2 years ago. Numbers of cattle are smaller and numbers of hogs are rapidly approaching the vanishing point. Wheat, \$1.10; corn, \$1.27; oats, 60c.—A. R. Snapp.

Roos—Wheat sowing about finished. Those fortunate enough to have cane and kafir got busy cutting it as soon as the ground dried off enough to run a corn binder. Straw selling at \$6 a ton. Wheat, \$1.10; corn, \$1.24; bran, \$1.30; shorts, \$1.60; hogs, \$9 cwt.; eggs, 17c; cream, 34c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—At last a good, soaking rain averaging about 1½ inches. This puts wheat in good condition to go into winter. It also will insure winter pasture which is greatly needed as stock feed is scarce. Many head of cattle lost because of sorghum poisoning. Wheat was about two-thirds seeded when the rain came, and the remainder now is being put in as rapidly as possible.—William Crottinger.

Smith—A dandy rain of 2 inches recently. Some wheat and rye up nicely and some farmers just sowing. Not many hoppers. Late feed will be good, not many will have to buy. Stock of all kinds scarce. More attention being paid to dairy cows. Those with milk cows and chickens are paying their bills. Several government ponds being built and quite a few farmers working. Corn, \$1.28; wheat, \$1.12; cream, 30c; eggs, 22c.—Harry Saunders.

Sumner—More than 2 inches of rain. All feed crops surviving the drouth are growing rapidly, frost will have to stay away some time if any of the sorghums mature seed. A good acreage of wheat will be seeded on most farms. Many have sown oats for early pasture, also much barley, rye and wheat. Some fields sown are up to a good stand. Alfalfa getting green, not damaged as much as expected. Quite a lot of stock sold because of feed shortage, few hogs on farms, fowls plentiful, turkeys small for the time of year.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

some bluegrass along Cow Creek. The herd of 25 cattle, 6 horses and some sheep graze here and on three small pastures which grow 5 acres of Sudan grass and wheat or rye pasture. A liberal acreage of wheat provides some pasture most years and makes the only cash crop grown on the farm.

Prices of dairy products haven't advanced in proportion to grain and hay. Heavy producing cows and careful feeding provide the one way to show a clear profit on a dairy herd in years like the last 3. To see the reduced total income from dairy products we can look at Mr. Strickler's records for 3 years:

Year	Lbs. of milk sold	Gross return
1930	129,697	\$2,991.00
1931	142,220	3,255.25
1934	140,034	1,884.57

Feed cost was about \$10 less for each cow in 1934 than in 1930, and slightly more than a dollar below 1931. We can find the reason for the 1934 profits being only about half those for 1930, and less than half of 1931, in prices of dairy products alone. The records earlier in this article show that production varied little in these years.

Despite the lower level of prices, and temporary high feed costs, Mr. and Mrs. Strickler have faith in their Ayrshires. They like the work and like their particular breed. They expect the cows to show a good profit this winter. One that will pay running and operating expenses and keep things going on Cow Creek farm even if the wheat should fail in yield or price.

TABLE OF RATES

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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RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive insertions; eight cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line, or \$7 per column inch; five line minimum; 2 columns by 108 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Heads and signature limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

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We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the most care in accepting such advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has a fixed market value, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment, but our responsibility ends with such action.

PUBLICATION DATES: Every other Saturday. Forms close 10 days in advance.



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CASH CROP EVERY WEEK RAISING ROYAL Squab Baby Birds. Orders waiting for hundreds of thousands. You get your money for them when only 25 days old. Particulars and picture book for three cent stamp. PR Company, 519 Howard, Melrose, Massachusetts.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

EGGS, BROILERS, HENS, WANTED. COOPS loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

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PREVENT WORMS, BLACKHEAD, POX, COCCIDIOSIS, colds, bronchitis with proven hen tested pioneer remedies. Our Wormer treats 500 fowls, only \$2.00. Bottle Jerminox free. Agents wanted. Quisenberry-Hobbs, Kansas City, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

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

SEEDS, PLANTS, NURSERY STOCK

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: KLONDYKE, Blakemore, Missionary, Aroma, \$50-\$1.60; 1000-\$3.00. Well rooted, most packed in ventilated containers. Prompt service. Satisfaction. A. B. Jones, Mulberry, Ark.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: KLONDYKE, Blakemore, Missionary, Aroma, \$2.60 per thousand. Basham Plant Farm, Mountainburg, Arkansas.

WESTERN WHEAT GRASS SEED, HARDEST grass for pasture and hay. Reasonable prices. Sam Bober, Newell, So. Dak.

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16-30 OIL PULL, 15-30 McCORMICK DEER- ing, 10-20 McCormick Deering, 20 Farm All, Model D John Deere, Model G-P John Deere, several Fordsons, Baldwin Gleason Combine, International Hay Press, Gardner S&S single cylinder air compressor with jack hammer and drills, No. 3 Midwest limestone pulverizer. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

RECONDITIONED TRACTORS, 10-20, 15-30 Twin Citys, John Deere, Allis-Chalmers, Wilder Bros., Minneapolis, Kan.

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WIND LIGHT PLANT

Build your own from auto generator. We show you how. Dime brings complete plans and catalog. Le Jay Mfg. Co., 1451 W. Lake, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

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"HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES"—a book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 2710, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

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SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO—BUY DIRECT from our factory "Kentucky Pride" manufactured Chewing, 30 big twists, sweet or natural \$1.00. 30 full size sacks Smoking, extra mild or natural, \$1.00. 24 full size Sweet Plugs, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Co., Murray, Ky.

DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED. TRY OUR IM- proved Sweetleaf chewing, or Mellow delightful flavored Smoking at our expense. Special advertising offer—8 pounds \$1.00. Regular value \$2.40. Order now. Send no money. Orders filled day received. United Farms, Fulton, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED: CHEWING, SMOKING OR Cigarette tobacco, five pounds \$1.00, ten \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars free. Carlton Tobacco Company, Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED BEST CHEWING OR SMOK- ing, five pounds \$1.00; ten \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars free. Ford Farms, Paducah, Ky.

POSTPAID: 6 POUNDS VERY BEST LONG Red Leaf or air cured chewing or mild yellow cigarette or pipe smoking, \$1.00. Tom Dodd, Dresden, Tenn.

SILOS

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

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WANTED: PUPPIES, MOST ALL KINDS, about six weeks old. No mixed breeds. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

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**A New Special Service
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Solely for the purpose of getting livestock and feed together for the benefit of all farmers concerned, KANSAS FARMER will carry in the next two issues a Feed & Feeders' Exchange.

These classified ads, under this special heading, will be carried in the two issues at merely a handling charge. Here is its purpose and scope:

- if you have surplus feed of any kind and want to sell it;
- if you want to buy feed;
- if you have fall or winter pasturage to rent;
- if you want to find pasturage;
- if you want to feed some extra livestock thru the winter;
- if you want some farmer to feed your livestock;

—THEN, this special service gives you a chance to get in touch with the man you want.

The special rate is Fifty Cents (50c) enclosed with your ad, of not more than 20 words, including your name and address. The ad will be run twice, in the issues of October 24 and November 7. You may run more than one ad in this department at 50c each if you wish.

This offer and rate is open only to farmers in Kansas and Colorado. It is not open to commercial firms, feed manufacturers, cattle dealers or others.

SEND IN YOUR AD NOW! It must reach us by October 17.

**Address: Feed & Feeders' Exchange
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No school advertising under this heading has any connection with the government.

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YOU CAN GO RIGHT TO
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THEN AFTER LUNCH YOU
CAN SPEND THE AFTER-
NOON PICKING APPLES
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AT FOUR O'CLOCK YOU CAN
GO AFTER THE COWS AND
MILK THEM! THEN AFTER
SUPPER YOU CAN BED
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THEN YOU CAN GO TO BED
SO YOU CAN GET UP AT
FOUR O'CLOCK AND GET
IN A GOOD DAY TOMOR-
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\$25 TO \$200 DAY AUCTIONEERING. WRITE
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EXTRA QUALITY CLOVER HONEY. 60-
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POPCORN: STATE PRICE, QUANTITY, VA-
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SPARROW TRAPS
SPARROW TRAP—GET RID OF THESE
pests. Any boy can make one. Plans 10c.
Sparrowman, 1715-A West St., Topeka, Kan.

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

LAND—ARKANSAS
EQUIPPED FARM NEAR TOWN \$1450. 76
acres, easy walk fine high school, etc.;
shaded home, barn, woodlot, good fishing close;
3 mares, cow and calf, sows, 10 pigs, tools,
etc. Included; part down, pg. 99 big new cata-
log. Free. Strout Agency, 920-AT Chemical
Bldg., St. Louis.

LAND—KANSAS
160 ACRES; 95 ACRES GOOD PLOW LAND;
60 acres good pasture. Well kept improve-
ments. 1/4 mile from school, 1/4 mile to good
rural high school and good town, 1/4 mile from
sanded highway. Has \$4400 government loan.
Price \$6400. \$2000 cash will handle. Box 231,
Esbridge, Kan.

80 ACRES UNIMPROVED; 70 ACRES GOOD
plow land, 10 hay land. On sanded highway,
4 miles from Harveyville, Kansas. Price \$2400.
\$1400 cash will handle. Box 231, Esbridge,
Kan.

LAND—MISSOURI
\$500 DOWN GETS 80 ACRES, INCLUDING 2
cows, horse, poultry, farm tools, some crops;
hour's drive city markets. 3/4 mile village; part
bottom land, 45 acres tillable, stock water from
2 springs, pond, woodlot, home fruit; good 4-
room house, well, barn, roomy poultry house;
\$1325 complete, only \$500 cash. Monthly catalog
10 states. United Farm Agency, KF-428 B. M. A.
Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

124 ACRES IMPROVED CREEK BOTTOM,
easy terms. Owner, George Cole, Lamar, Mo.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS
FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTHE-
rn Railway Agricultural Empire. Minnesota,
North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington,
Oregon. Fertile black soil, high producing
crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and live-
stock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write
for lists and Zone of Plenty book. E. C. Leedy,
Dept. 1002, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul,
Minn.

**NEW FARM OPPORTUNITIES: WASHING-
ton, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon,
Minnesota.** Farm income is up. Good land still
at rock bottom prices. Literature. Specify state.
J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul,
Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND RANCHES IN
Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mex-
ico. Prices based on actual value. Favorable
terms. No trades. In writing indicate locality
in which you are interested and descriptions
will be mailed. Federal Land Bank, Wichita.

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

AUCTIONEERS
C. W. COLE
Live Stock Auctioneer
The right kind of salesmanship is more im-
portant now than ever before. Write or phone at
my expense for date and terms.
WELLINGTON, KAN.

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

MARTIN C. TIEMEIER
Specializes in selling Livestock, Land and Farm sales.
Lincolnville, Kan.

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.

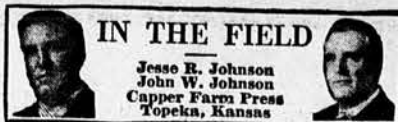
MIKE WILSON, AUCTIONEER
Available for purebred livestock and farm sales.
HORTON, KANSAS

**Livestock
Advertising Copy**
Should Be Addressed to
Kansas Farmer
Livestock Advertising Dept.,
Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farmer is published every other
week on Saturday and copy must be
mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer of-
fice not later than one week in advance
of publication date.
Because we maintain a livestock ad-
vertising department and because of our
very low livestock advertising rate we do
not carry livestock advertising on our
Farmers' Market page.

If you have pure bred livestock for sale
write us for our special low livestock ad-
vertising rate. If you are planning a pub-
lic sale this fall or winter write us im-
mediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE
KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas
John W. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department



IN THE FIELD
Billie Brant of Cottonwood Falls exhibited
the first prize Hereford in the 4-H heifer class
at the Kansas State fair. The heifer was also
grand champion in her class.

Laverne Johnson, son of A. N. Johnson, Milk-
ing Shorthorn breeder of Assaria, Kan., showed
the first and second and reserve grand champion
Shorthorn calves at Hutchinson state fair this
year.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan., an-
nounces Thursday, November 19, as the date
of their public sale of registered Polled Short-
horns. We will have more to tell you about this
sale soon. It will be a typical Banbury offering
of good, useful cattle of the best of breeding.

This is the last call for the W. F. Rhinehart
registered Milking Shorthorn sale at Dodge City,
Kan. There are 16 fresh cows, 8 in milk, 5 heavy
springers, yearling heifers and a few older and
young bulls of serviceable age. Sale in the sale
pavilion, Dodge City, Saturday, October 10.
You will have to hurry.

Lester H. Kolterman of Onaga, Kan., asks us
to help him locate buyers for some choice young
Polled Hereford bulls. They are of the good,
thick, short-legged type and sired by the good
bull, Dale Anxiety. The Koltermans have a good
cow herd and offer the bulls in good breeding
form. Some are ready for service, others just
calves.

Our old friend D. W. "Wallie" Brown of Val-
ley Center, Kan., has selected 30 top boars and
gilts from his nearly 100 spring crop of regis-
tered Spotted Poland Chinas and offers them to
readers of this paper at attractive prices pro-
vided they write quick. Mr. Brown is one of the
leading breeders of the state, thoroly reliable
and breeds the kind the farmers like.

W. J. Yeoman, La Crosse, Kan., breeds regis-
tered Jerseys and good ones, but like many
other breeders feels the necessity, because of the
shortage of feed to reduce his herd some and is
offering almost anything you would desire in
the Jersey line for sale. He will offer them at
fair prices and Jerseys like these will be worth
money before another year rolls around.

H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan., will sell
Poland China boars and gilts at auction at the
Walter farm joining town, Wednesday, October
21. This is their annual boar and gilt sale and
the offering as it always has been in past sales,
will be a good one. Catalogs can be had by ad-
dressing them as above. Their sale advertise-
ment appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

A special delivery letter from Dr. W. H. Mott,
Herington, Kan., that reaches us just before the
"gong" sounds that means no more copy can be
used for the October 10 issue of Kansas Farmer,
announces November 16 as the date for the C.
F. Pickel & Son's sale of registered Holsteins
at the fair grounds, Chanute, Kan., Monday,
November 16. It will be a really high class lot
of Holsteins that sell in this sale.

Geo. Gammell of Council Grove, Kan., took
rank right at the top of Kansas Poland China
breeders, when his show herd was driven thru
the show pens at Kansas State fair this season.
His boar Pathway was awarded grand cham-
pionship. Besides this he won first, second and
third on sow pig, second on junior boar pig,
fourth and fifth on senior sow pig, and first
and third on young herd shown by Kansas exhibitor
with five herds competing, second and fifth on
young herd, 13 herds showing.

Next Friday, October 16, is the date of the
dispersal sale of the Alvah Souder estate herd
of registered Ayrshire cattle at Newton, Kan.
The herd numbers 56 head, 35 of them cows bred
or just fresh and 30 head are now in milk or
are heavy springers. It is a complete dispersal
sale and is advertised in this issue of the Kansas
Farmer, and by turning to it now you will get
a very good idea of the sale offering. For a sale
catalog address Pearl Souder, Newton, Kan.

Having engaged in other business, F. W.
Dusenberry of Anthony, Kan., finds it necessary
to disperse his fine herd of registered Ayrshire
cattle and he has asked us to claim November
13 as the date for the sale. Forty will sell half
or more cows and heifers in milk or heavy
springers. The herd bull and a fine lot of bull
and heifer calves and yearling heifers. The herd
is Tb. and abortion tested and all cows have
D. H. I. A. records. Three-fourths of the offer-
ing are daughters or granddaughters of the noted
bull Hendersons Dairy King.

Retnuh Farms, dual purpose Shorthorns are
just what is claimed for them. They afford beef
and milk profitably and the farmer with that
kind of cattle is fortunate. Dwight Alexander
and Hunter Bros., Geneseo, Kan., Rice county,
are advertising in this issue. This is the second
time in 25 years that Retnuh farms has adver-
tised females for sale, and this time it is made
necessary because of feed shortage. Look up
their advertisement in this issue of Kansas
Farmer and write them. They have a splendid
lot of young bulls for sale of breeding age.

J. B. and O. J. Shields, Lost Springs, Kan.,
Marion county, are advertising registered Polled
Herefords, strong in the best strains of Anxiety
breeding, in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Like
many other purebred livestock breeders, they
feel the necessity to reduce their herd to enable
them to take good care of the rest of their herd
with the scarcity of feed. But it is certainly the
opportunity of a life time to buy for those who
have enough feed to care for a few more choice
cattle. Look up their advertisement in this issue
of Kansas Farmer. Their farm is three miles
west of Lost Springs, Kan.

The opportunities to buy good dairy cattle of
any breed right now are not plentiful. Disper-
sion sales like the Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion,
Kan., sale, Tuesday, October 20, of 55 head of
Holsteins certainly should look good to the
farmer dairyman who finds that he is going to
have wheat pasture and a considerable more
fall feed that is now in the making. There are
just a few of these sales in the state this fall
and they are being made largely in sections
where feed is very scarce or not to be had at
all. In the Dr. Branch sale he is making a com-
plete dispersal sale. There are 20 cows in milk

and about half of them are registered. The 20
bred heifers are mostly registered and many of
them are springers. There are some young bulls
that are ready for service and heifer calves.
All together a fine lot of good, honest, useful
cattle being sold by a breeder who has been
known to Kansas Holstein folks for years as a
reliable, careful breeder of clean, high producing
Holsteins of the profitable kind. The sale is
advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer and
is Tuesday, October 20, at Dr. Branch's farm,
a half mile east of Aulne and 8 miles southwest
of Marion, Kan.

In the Milking Shorthorn advertising section
in this issue of the Kansas Farmer will be found
the advertisement of Ben M. Ediger, Inman,
Kan., McPherson county. He is offering two
choicely bred milking Shorthorn bull calves,
one a polled red with a little white and the other
is horned and is a nice roan. By looking up the
advertising you will readily see that there are
production records back of these youngsters that
is worthwhile. If you are starting in the Milk-
ing Shorthorn business or are going to need a
herd sire soon it would be mighty smart to in-
vestigate this opportunity at once. These kind
of young bulls are not picked up every day. Bet-
ter write Mr. Ediger for further information
about them.

There will be 60 head of registered and high-
grade Holsteins in the Maplewood Farm con-
signement sale at Herington, Kan., Friday, Oc-
tober 30. About 40 cows will be consigned, 20
are registered cows and 20 are high-grade cows,
all are in milk, or freshening soon. There will
be some nice registered heifers, heifer calves and
eight young registered bulls of serviceable age.
The cattle are consigned by central Kansas
breeders who are shy on feed and feel the ne-
cessity of selling down some in order to get thru
the winter. But with the wheat pasture and fall
feed crop promising considerably better than a
short time back, breeders that can possibly do so
should buy now while they can be had and at
more reasonable prices than they will be later on.
Write to Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.,
for any information about the offering. The
sale will be advertised again in the next issue
of Kansas Farmer.

Fred P. Schell, Jr., Liberty, Mo., is offering
in his advertisement in Kansas Farmer this issue
a large and very high quality of registered Hol-
steins, comprising a very large proportion of
the well known Schellcrest Farm herd of regis-
tered Holsteins, located about half way between
Kansas City and Liberty on highway 69. There
are 30 cows in the offering at private sale, of
the foundation kind, 17 2-year-old heifers, some
yearling heifers and a few young bulls, some of
them of serviceable age, others bull calves. By
consulting the advertisement in this issue you
will note the quality of the bulls that has been
used at Schellcrest during recent years. The
entire herd is of the very highest quality in
breeding, individuals and production. In offer-
ing the large part of this splendid herd, just in
its prime, Mr. Schell simply says that he is tired

SHORTHORN CATTLE
GALLANT MINSTREL IN SERVICE
A great son of the Champion Thornham Minstrel; is
assisted by Caliente Crown. Mating with daughters of
Maxwell Lord and other great sires. Stock of different
ages for sale. ALVIN T. WARRINGTON & SON,
Leoti (Wichita Co.), Kan.

Real Herd Bull Prospects
Nice reds and roans, best of Scotch breeding and type.
Out of our best cows and sired by Sni A Bar Red Robin.
Also choice females of different ages. Tb. and abortion
free. Federal tested.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Young Bulls and Females
sired by GOLDEN KNIGHT SD. Plenty of Short-
horn type. Good individuals priced so they can
be bought by those who appreciate quality. In-
spection invited.
KING BROS., DELPHOS, KAN.

ELM LAWN SHORTHORNS
Foundation cows by such sires as Imp. Babton Cor-
poral and Giltie Banner Bearer. Young bulls and fe-
males of different ages for sale. No culls offered.
R. H. Walker & Son, Osborne, Kan.

WE HAVE FOR SALE
Ashbourne Guardsman, 3-year-old sire of excellent calves.
His grand sire Browndale Premier, was Schellenberger's
great show and breeding bull. Also some young bulls and
some cows for sale. Guy W. Shaw, Oberlin, Kan.

CORRECT TYPE REG. SHORTHORNS
Young bulls and females for sale sired by our
deep bodied, low set herd bull, GRIGGS FARM
ARCHER. Come and see our herd.
Perry K. Cummings, Kingsdown (Ford Co.), Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS
Hampshire Boars
World's Grand Champion Herd:
Spring boars sired by PROMOTOR, many times
grand champion at Iowa, Nebraska, and Kan-
sas fairs; by a PETER PAN sired boar. Fall
boars by KANSAS AIRMEN, a litter mate to
Reserve Grand Champion Barrow, over all breeds
at 1934 International at Chicago. Every offering
well belted, well grown and registered.

Quigley Hampshire Farms
Williamstown, Kan.
Mail address: St. Marys, Kan.
BIG FLASHY SPRING BOARS
and Gilts by Paramount (top son of Streamline), some
by Sky Line by Sky Hawk. Dams by such as Gold Plate,
Top Chief, etc. Real bargains. Visitors welcome. Write us.
Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr. (10 mi. W. I. N. Fairbury)

HEREFORD HOGS
**Hereford Hogs are Red
with White Face and Legs**
They are quick maturing and easy feeders. We
offer boars, gilts bred and open. Fall pigs at
weaning time, \$25 a pair, and up. Shipped C.O.D.
on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for
free illustrated catalog.
HENRY WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

**RETNUH FARMS DUAL PURPOSE HORNED AND
POLLED SHORTHORNS**
Due to feed conditions we have a number of females for sale at reasonable prices. This is the
second time in 25 years that we have advertised females for sale. Our large herd has been built and
bred up and not bought up, and our goal has been a truly dual-purpose animal. Our cow families
are smooth beef type, plenty of milk, correct udder and teats have been selected by hand milking
from old established families of heavy milkers for generations. Our cattle are handled under ordinary
farm conditions. Also an excellent lot of young bulls for sale now. Write or visit.
Dwight Alexander or Hunter Bros., Geneseo, Kans.

POLAND CHINA HOGS
PUBLIC SALE
of choice pure bred spring Poland
China boars and gilts.
New blood for old patrons
On Walter farm joining Bendena.
Wed., Oct. 21
For catalog address
H. B. Walter & Son
Box K-62 Bendena, Kansas

Rowe's Big Black Polands
Our fall boar and gilt sale is off and we are going to sell
our actual top, 1936 spring boar and gilt crop, at prices
that will help the business. Write or come and see them.
They are choice. C. R. ROWE, SCOTLAND, KAN.
21 miles south of Topeka, Highway 75.

Strictly Top Boars and Gilts
Choice ones from 100 head. Sired by PATHWAY and
GOLD NUGGET. Priced very reasonable for quick sale.
No auction sale. GEO. GAMMELL, Council Grove, Kan.

Spring Boars For Sale
We are booking orders for fall pigs at weaning
time.
F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
30 Spotted Boars and Gilts
The tops from our big spring crop. None better
bred and they are the farmer's type, not the
ranga kind. Vaccinated and registered. Priced
reasonably for quick sale. D. W. BROWN,
VALLEY CENTER (Sedgewick Co.), KAN.

DUROC HOGS
60 BOARS AND GILTS
out of cows sired by the World's Champ. Streamline.
Pigs by boars close up to winners at the best shows.
New breeding for old customers. Pairs not related. Visit
our herd. See Ideal Balmers at the fairs.
JOHN W. PETERFORD, SAFFORDVILLE, KAN.

Early Maturing Durocs
We offer fancy spring boars of the low down, broad,
deep bodied type. Dark red color. Registered. Shipped
on approval. CLARENCE MILLER, Alma, Kan.

VALUABLE HERD BOAR FOR SALE
Top boar from 200 spring pigs. Rugged, heavy boned,
shorter legged, easier feeding medium type. Shipped on
approval. Registered. Come or write me.
W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS
PIGS \$10 TO \$15 EACH
6 to 8 weeks old, sired by a son of the state fair
champion, Alfalfa Bob. Good individuals. None better
bred. These prices for quick sale.
C. E. Palmer, Aulne (Marion Co.), Kan.

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

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
MUST SELL SOME CATTLE
and offer for quick sale 12 choice young recorded cows, all
under 5 years. Bred to a son of VILLAGE COUNT JR.
Also bulls and heifers. See us.
W. G. DAVIS, HAGGARD (Gray Co.), KAN.

Clippers and Browndales
Choicely bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled
Shorthorn Bulls. Some show type. Halter broke.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.

OUR POLL SHORTHORNS LEAD
and are bred and developed for both milk and beef
production. Bulls for sale from calves to serviceable ages.
Also females of different ages. Blood lines.
Ralph F. Bandel, Cedar Bluffs (Decatur Co.), Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE
Improve Your Herd
Two Milking Shorthorn bull calves of the breed-
ing of Ruth B (2184 milk—856 lb.) and Bar None
Clay Dutches (18,103 milk—829 lb.) sired
by a line bred Bar None Clay Duke bull who was
Junior champion at the 1927 International. One
a Polled Red with little white, one roan, horned.

Ben M. Ediger, Inman, Kan.
R. 2, Box 93 Farm 1 N., 3 1/4 W. of Inman

**Our Large Roan
HERD BULL**
Hillcreek Gulman, for sale. Also some choice
young bulls, sired by him and yearlings this
winter. Also a few heifers, some bred to our
Junior herd sire, Fair Acres Judge.
M. H. PETERSON or A. N. JOHNSON
Assaria, Kan.

REG. MILKING STRAIN
Shorthorns. Bull calves, one to 16 months old, from best
Clay and Bates families. Real production and show
records back of them. Roy Rock, Enterprise, Kan.

SUNNY HILL FARM MILKING SHORTHORNS
Headed by Violet's Butterby. Very choice bulls, 10 to
16 months. Out of real producing cows. Also a few cows
to sell. Visitors welcome.
Mueller & Halleck, Manchester, Kan.

LUCUSTDELL MILKING SHORTHORNS—60 head in
herd. 50% daughters and granddaughters of General Clay
4th, a great son of old General Clay. 7 bulls for sale, calves to
breeding ages. Mostly by Penecey Cardinal. Inspection in-
vited. Also females. W. S. Mischler & Son, Osborne, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Reg. Holsteins

For sale, 30 head of Cows, 17 2-year-old Heifers, 10 yearling Heifers, 7 short yearling Heifers, a few choice Bulls ready for service, and a few bull calves. The breeding is mostly Ormsby Blood. The herd sires that have been used are Count College Cornucopia, the outstanding sire of this part of the country; Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis and King Piebe 21st. Records such as the Missouri State record 2-year-old cow with 881 lbs. butter and over 22,000 lbs. of milk. Come to the farm or write for information.

Fred P. Schell, Jr., Liberty, Mo.
Schellcrest Farm, between Kansas City and Liberty, Mo., Highway 68

Dressler's Record Bulls

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

POSCH ORMSBY FORBES 8TH
For sale, 10 2-year-old dams, average over 4% butterfat. Bred by Maytag Farms. Keeping his heifers and will price reasonably. Also young bulls and females.
Mrs. E. W. Obitts, Herington, Kan.

MAC-BESS HOLSTEIN FARM—for sale, a 4-year-old sire. Dam made 671 lbs. fat in 10 mos. 1 full sister 450 as a Jr. 2-year-old, 1 full sister made 464 as a Jr. 2-year-old and 624 fat as a Jr. 3-year-old. Priced right for quick sale. Carl McCormick, Cedar (Smith Co.), Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Pennhurst Bred Ayrshires

Yearly herd test 350 butter fat. For sale cows in milk and bred. Also bred and open heifers. Few young bulls. Tb. and blood tested. Inspection invited.
HARRY BAUER, BROUGHTON, KAN.

Six Reg. Bulls

ranging from 10 months old to three years.
FRED W. LOWREY, LARNED, KAN.

K. S. A. C. Prince Perfecto
heads our high grade and Reg. Ayrshires. For sale, some heavy producing high grade bred cows; also young registered bulls. A. C. TARKENTILL & SON, Broughton, Kan.

KOW KREEK AYRSHIRES

In seventh year continuous D.H.I.A. testing. 6-year herd average 536 fat. Young bulls and females for sale.
FRED STRICKLER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Cows, Heifers and Bulls

carrying the blood of Man O War and other high producing Pennhurst strains.
J. F. WALZ & SONS, HAYS, KAN.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES FOR SALE
To reduce herd, quickly we offer heavy producing bred cows, some in milk and young bulls. Best of breeding. Henderson Dairy King and Pennhurst Tb. and blood tested.
W. J. Smith, Emporia, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Bull 15 Months Old

carrying enough white to make him flashy. Sire Xenia's Sporting Volunteer, imported in dam. Record 623 lbs. Dam, Whitely Lady, butterfat record 721.5. Tb. and Bang's disease free. Priced for quick sale. Also baby bulls.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

BLONDINE'S SYBIL OXFORD
mated to Rt. Mave's Lad and Raleigh cow produced type and production. Now we have Ivanhoe's Valuer (bred by Rotherwood Farm, Kingsport, Tenn.). Young bulls and females for sale. Visit us anytime.
B. F. Porter, Mayfield (Sumner Co.), Kan.

SCHURLE'S ISLAND BRED JERSEYS
We have daughters of such bulls as Imp. Blond's Volunteer and a son of Peppy's You'll Do. Mature cows have D. H. I. A. records. Stock for sale. Blood and Tb. tested. Geo. E. Schurle, Manhattan, Kan., K. Route 1

HEREFORD CATTLE

Registered Hereford Heifers
for sale. 8 head coming 2 years old. Come or write.
GUS HEDER, ALMA, KAN.

WHR EVANS DOMINO HEADS
our registered Hereford herd. Young bulls, and females of different ages for sale. Anxiety bred dams.
AMOS C. RYDING, FALUN (Saline Co.), KAN.

HEREFORD BULLS SERVICEABLE AGES
Eight rugged yearlings, also bull calves and also a few heifers. Strong Domino bloodlines. Prices attractive. 250 in herd.
PAUL J. WILKENS, McDONALD, KAN.

GRANDSON OF BOCALDO 6TH
heads our registered Herefords. Cows carry Guggell & Simpson and Wyoming Ranch breeding. Young bulls for sale. Good individuals.
Elmer L. Johnson, Smoland (Saline Co.), 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

BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS
of the very best Anxiety strains, for sale. Must reduce size of herd. Come to the farm, 3 miles west of Spring Springs. Call house or Farmers Union.
J. B. or O. J. SHIELDS, LOST SPRINGS, KAN.

BLOCKY POLLED HEREFORD BULLS
Choice individuals, from calves to serviceable ages, sired by Dale Anxiety and out of our low set, broad backed cows.
Lester H. Kolterman, Onaga, Kan.
(Pottawatomie County)

RED POLLED CATTLE

CHOICE BULLS, BREEDING AGES
Also younger ones. All of best of breeding. Come and see them or write for descriptions and reasonable prices.
G. W. LOCKE, DE GRAFF, KAN.

OLSON'S REGISTERED RED POLLS
20 years of careful mating has brought our herd to its present standard of excellence. Bulls 5 to 15 mos. old for sale. Also females. Carey Olson, Dazine (Ness Co.), Kan.

WE OFFER 15 CHOICE HEIFERS
None better bred. Range in age from 5 to 18 months. Also few bred cows and young bulls. Herd bull has 44 A. R. dams in pedigree. Visit our herd.
Wm. Hebbard, Milan (Sumner Co.), Kan.

of fighting the feed situation as it has existed there for the past several years and is reducing the herd to a small number that he can produce his own feed to care for. It's to your interest to investigate this opportunity to buy good cattle.

A post card from Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan., announces the change of his annual November registered Hereford sale to from November 6 to Thursday, November 5. These annual November sales at Blue Valley Breeding Farm, Mr. Cottrell's fine ranch about three miles east of Irving, are more than just a big public sale, they are Hereford field days, and the sale Thursday, November 5, will be no exception. You are invited to write at once for the sale catalog. Col. Fred Reppart will again be on hand. There will be around 18 good, useful, young bulls, many of them of serviceable age, cataloged. Two splendid Robt. Hazlett bulls are in service in the herd. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer but you better write at once for the sale catalog.

Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr., breeders of registered Poland Chinas of up to date, fashionable blood lines, are changing their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and are offering big, smooth, flashy Poland China boars and gilts at private sale. These are intended for their annual 1936 boar and gilt sale, but owing to the drought they called the sale off and will sell them at private sale at very moderate prices. Breeding, individual merit growthiness cannot be surpassed many places this fall. Their show herd won signal honors at the northwest free fair at Belleville and at Lincoln, Nebr. In the past their success in selling and giving satisfaction to their customers has been flattering to them. Write them about a boar or some gilts. The farm is 10 miles west of Fairbury and one mile west and two miles west of Gladstone, Nebr., their post office address.

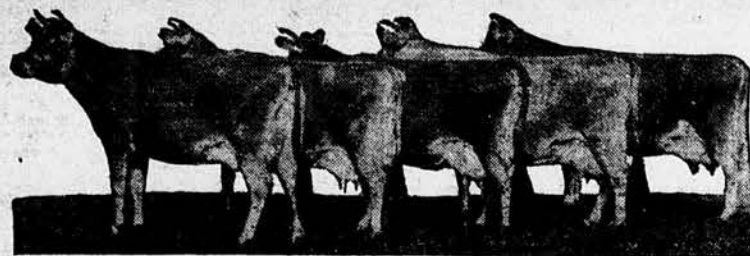
The Quigley Hampshire Farms which is located at Williamstown, Kan., are advertising in this issue an offering of both fall and spring boars. These boars are from outstanding sires of the breed. Four of them, real boars from a large litter, are sired by Promotor; five of these boars are out of a Peter Pan boar and were in the Quigley show herd; three fall boars, big, heavy hammed, well grown boars, are sired by Kansas Airman; the Airman was a grand champion. Of course you know that High Score, the senior yearling Hampshire that heads the Quigley herd, is the world's grand champion Hampshire boar, having won that distinction at the 1936 National Swine Show at Springfield, Ill. He was also grand champion at the Missouri State Fair and the Kansas Free Fair. This in itself proves what Quigley has said many times, "They don't grow them any better than we do." It is quite a distinction to have a Kansas project known as "The World's Grand Champion Herd."

Breeders' association sales are like individual breeder's sale in the respect that when other breeders learn that the public sale offerings of a high standard of quality, they will go a considerable distance to be at the sale if they are looking for something that is good. And on the other hand the consignors to an association sale will be very careful in selecting their consignments to their association sale when they are sure that appreciative buyers will attend the sale. The Southern Kansas Shorthorn breeders' fall and spring sales held at the stock yards, Wichita, has reached that place where the consignments are good and the class of buyers that attend, many of them from quite a long distance, are looking for choice Shorthorns. There are 15 mighty well known Shorthorn breeders consigning to the association's fall sale next Wednesday, October 14. Hans E. Regier, White-water, Kan., is the well known and efficient sale manager. The sale will be held as usual at the Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan.

Only occasionally does our readers have the opportunity to select registered Jersey cattle at a dispersion sale such as the L. W. Markley occasion presents. Every animal in the sale as old as two and one half has had six abortion tests. Every animal has been tested and found free from Tb. Every female is in milk unless it should be a heifer just fresh. Has had several D. H. I. A. tests for fat and milk. More than two thirds of the females are daughters, granddaughters or great granddaughters of the noted bull Imp. Cuning Mouses Masterman, a bull of great merit as a sire of type and heavy production. He is a son of Masterman of Oaklands, undefeated champion both on the island and in America. Twenty-five head of the cows selling are in milk or near calving; more than half of them have freshened recently. An attraction will be the present herd bull, a son of the noted bull formerly in service at the Kansas Agricultural college, Fauvic's Blonde Widower, and out of a cow with a record of over 500 pounds fat for three successive years, on twice a day milking. A lot of the young things were sired by this great young bull and the cows and heifers are bred to him. Mr. Markley has issued a descriptive catalog of the cattle. It is free for the asking. This will be the big Jersey event for this season in Kansas. Every Jersey fancier should plan to attend. Other business makes the dispersion necessary.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Oct. 21—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
- Hereford Cattle
- Nov. 5—Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan.
- Jersey Cattle
- Oct. 20—Lloyd W. Markley, Randolph, Kan.
- Ayrshire Cattle
- Oct. 16—The Alvah Souder Estate, and Mrs. Gertrude Steele, Newton, Kan.
- Nov. 13—F. W. Dusenberry & Son, Anthony, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle
- Oct. 20—Dr. C. A. Branch and Orle Harrison, Marion, Kan. Dispersal.
- Oct. 28—Holstein consignment sale at Abilene, Kan. H. E. Engle, Abilene, Kan., manager.
- Oct. 30—Maplewood Farm (W. H. Mott), Herington, Kan. Breeders consignment sale. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager.
- Milking Shorthorn
- Oct. 10—W. F. Rhinehart, Dodge City, Kan. Roy A. Cook, secretary, Milking Shorthorn society, Independence, Ia., sale manager.
- Shorthorn Cattle
- Oct. 14—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan. Hans Regier, sale manager, Whitewater, Kan.
- Nov. 16—C. F. Fickel and Sons, Chanute, Kan., (sale at fair grounds) W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
- Nov. 19—J. C. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan.



Markley's Reg. Jerseys

In Auction—A Complete Dispersal Sale—60 head, 25 cows in milk or heavy springers. More than half of them recently fresh.

Sale on the farm, one and a half miles southwest of Randolph, on Highway 77, and 24 miles northwest of Manhattan and 24 miles almost due east of Clay Center, Kan.

Randolph, Kansas, Tuesday, Oct. 20

Seven 2-year-old heifers bred. 18 heifers, baby calves to yearlings. The herd bull, Fanvie's Winter King (included in the sale) sired the yearling and baby calves and is himself a son of the noted K. S. A. C. bull, Fanvie's Blonde Widower 267267 and out of a dam with better than 500 pounds fat yearly average for three years. Females bred to him. 11 young bulls from calves to breeding age.

Two-thirds of the females are daughters, granddaughters and great granddaughters of Imported Cuning Mouses Masterman. All females in milk have D. H. I. A. records. Everything Tb. tested and all cattle abortion tested, all of them over two and one-half years old, have six abortion tests. For sale catalog of breeding, butter and milk records, write at once to

L. W. MARKLEY, Owner

Randolph, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Reg. Ayrshire Dispersion Sale



Friday, October 16



on the Souder Farm, at the Southwest Edge of Newton, 1/4 Mile West of Highway 81

56 head comprising 35 cows all bred or just fresh. 30 head now in milk or heavy springers. Everything of breeding age bred to BOQUET'S MISCHIEF MAKER or FLORAS IMPERATOR FAVORITE. Both bulls of great merit, much of the offering sired by the first named bull.

2 herd bulls (named above). 3 young bulls. 16 heifers from calves to breeding ages. A lot of the catalogued animals trace to the great bull Melrose Cavalier's Canary (24376), a grandson of the noted cow, Canary Belle, and a son of Melrose Good Gift. Others are close up in breeding to IMP. NETHERTON STATESMAN.

10 Head of the offering are consigned by Mrs. Gertrude Steele of Wichita, Kan. (This is also a dispersion for this herd.) Others carry the blood of GARLAND SUCCESS, a noted bull once in service at Nebraska University. The herd has been Tb. tested carefully for the past fifteen years.

For catalogue, address

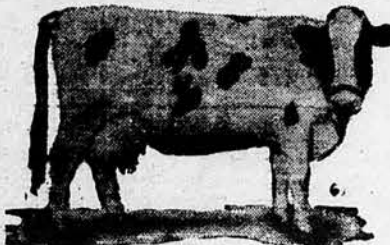
The Alvah Souder Estate, or Pearl Souder, Newton, Kan.

Auct.: Boyd Newcom, C. W. Cole

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer

55 Holsteins in a Dispersal Sale

A clean herd and high production as bred by Dr. C. A. Branch for years past.



Sale at the Dr. C. A. Branch farm, 8 miles southwest of Marion, Kan., half mile east of Aulne.

Marion, Kansas, Tuesday, Oct. 20

20 cows in milk, about half are registered.

20 bred heifers, mostly registered and many close up springers; four young, serviceable age bulls. Some pure bred heifer calves.

Orle Harrison, Marion, consigning a draft of good high grade cows and heifers, mostly fresh by sale day. Write for circular to

DR. C. A. BRANCH, Marion, Kan.

Boyd Newcom and John McLinden, Auctioneers

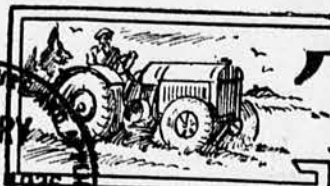
Reg. and High Grade Holsteins

60 head, 40 cows in Milk, heavy Springers, fresh and consigned by well known central Kansas breeders. Sale at Maplewood Farm, (W. H. Mott)

Herington, Kan., Friday, Oct. 30

The consignments are from the Regier herd, the Ralph Johnson herd, Mrs. E. W. Obitts herd, Dr. Mott herd, etc., and there will be 20 of the cows that are registered, 20 of the cows that are high grade. Eight young bulls of serviceable age.

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.



The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



Greasing Cars, Trucks and Tractors Made Easier

New Lubricating Kit Helps Farmers Protect Equipment



This shows the complete Conoco Greasing Kit described in the article that follows

Conoco agents everywhere are reporting that their customers who have bought Conoco Greasing Kits are more than pleased with them. Farmers say they are able to do a better lubrication job on all types of equipment and machinery than they could ever do before.

This handy kit enables any farmer to do a regular "service station" job of greasing cars, trucks, tractors and field machinery.

Five different kinds of Conoco Lubricants—covering all farm equipment needs—are supplied in special "cartridge" cans with the kit. These cans fit in the sturdy, plated pressure gun. Pressing the gun against a fitting, an average man can produce 5,000 to 6,000 pounds pressure, which is sufficient to do a first class job on any make of car or truck or tractor.

After they are used, the cans can be re-capped to keep the lubricants clean and in good condition.

The pressure-gun fittings that come with the kit include an adapter for pin-type fittings, an extension nozzle to reach the hard-to-get-at fittings, a 5-way swivel nozzle and a volume nozzle. With these fittings, every type of lubrication job on the farm can be done easily and quickly.

The kit also includes greasing charts for all makes and models of cars and trucks, an instruction book and a painted metal chest with handle and snap-fasteners.

The entire kit, including all fittings and metal chest, sells for \$21.00 and can be secured from any Conoco Agent.

Taking a Car Trip This Fall?

Before you leave, let the Conoco Travel Bureau send you—free of charge—marked road maps, showing your best routes; pictures and descriptions of scenic and historic sights; and a directory of hotels and cabin camps, with rates given. All this helpful information will be bound into a handy Touraide book made up especially for your trip. Ask your Conoco Agent for this free service or write the Conoco Travel Bureau, Dept. E, Denver, Colorado, telling where and when you plan to go.



No Repair Expense for 4 Years

TO THE TANK TRUCK: I am farming 960 acres of land south of Ewing and use power machinery almost exclusively in my operations.

I have been using your product exclusively for the past 2 years. The fact that I am still buying from you and have no intention of making a change is evidence that they have been very satisfactory. I have used nothing but your Germ Processed oil in a John Deere tractor for the past 4 years and have never spent a cent for motor repairs.

William A. Schindler, Ewing, Nebraska.

TIME FOR LIGHTER TRANSMISSION OIL

You will get smoother running and maximum power from cars, trucks and tractors by using the correct grade of Conoco Transmission Oil that the weather calls for. In mild Winter weather you need SAE 110 and when it gets below 15 degrees, you will need SAE 90. Conoco Agents can supply you with this fine-quality transmission oil in any grade. Also the extreme-pressure grade for hypoid or worm gears, and free-wheeling type for passenger cars with free wheeling.



Gasoline of Many Uses

Demand Gasoline, the water-white gasoline made by Continental Oil Company, is not only a low-priced fuel for tractors and trucks but also finds many other uses on farms.

Demand Gasoline works perfectly in all types of gasoline pressure appliances. It is a pure gasoline and contains no lead or other anti-knock fluids. It burns clean and gives maximum heat and light.

You will find Demand Gasoline entirely satisfactory in gasoline stoves, heaters, lamps, lanterns, irons, blow torches and similar appliances.

Demand Gasoline more than meets government specifications for motor fuel and is approved by

United Testing Laboratories for use in appliances. Your Conoco Agent will be glad to see that you always have a supply of Demand Gasoline.



Carveth Wells shows his movie camera to children of the San Blas Indian tribe, natives of an island off the Pacific Coast of Panama

Going Sightseeing In a Rocking Chair!

Carveth Wells in New Travel Series on Conoco Radio Program

You can sit right in your own rocking chair this Fall and go sightseeing in New Orleans, Mexico, New York City, Arizona and many other places—just by listening to the Conoco Radio Program, "Exploring America with Carveth Wells."

A popular program last Spring, the Conoco air show has returned for a new series of travel adventures with Carveth Wells. With vivid descriptions of scenic wonders and historic shrines, Mr. Wells takes his listeners to the most glamorous sections of America and tells many little-known facts about places and people. The talks are interesting and instructive for children as well as adults.

Carveth Wells is internationally known as an explorer and author. He has lived in Malay, headed expeditions in Africa, traveled in Europe and has seen the United States by train, plane and car.

Appropriate music by the Conoco Orchestra is a feature of the program.

Carveth Wells can be heard on the Conoco Program over the stations listed below, at the local time given:

Sundays: KFH, Wichita, 1:30 to 2:00 P. M.
WDAF, Kansas City, 11:30 A. M. to 12:00
KFAB, Lincoln, 12:30 to 1:00 P. M.
KOA, Denver, 11:30 A. M. to 12:00

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