

We Get So Much Good From Kansas Farmer We Need It

—Fred Rathke, Olpe, Kansas

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

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Kansas Farmer's  
71st Year

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## Thanksgiving

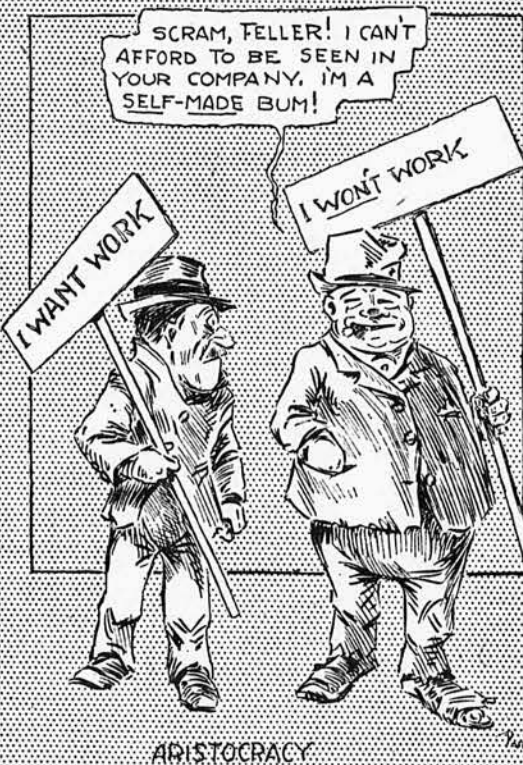
The following was printed in Richardson's American School Reader in 1810, and was written more than 150 years ago by Benjamin Franklin:

THERE is a tradition that in the planting of New England, the first settlers met with many difficulties and hardships, as is generally the case when a civilized people attempt to establish themselves in a wilderness country.

Being piously disposed, they sought relief from heaven by laying their wants and distresses before the Lord, in frequent set days of fasting and prayer. Constant meditation and discourse on these subjects kept their minds gloomy and discontented; and like the children of Israel, there were many disposed to return to that Egypt which persecution had induced them to abandon.

At length, when it was proposed in the assembly to proclaim another fast, a farmer of plain sense rose, and remarked, that the inconveniences they suffered, and concerning which they had so often wearied heaven with their complaints, were not so great as they might have expected, and were diminishing every day, as the colony strengthened; that the earth began to reward their labor, and to furnish liberally for their subsistence; and above all, that they were there in the full enjoyment of liberty, civil and religious.

He, therefore, thought that it would be more becoming the gratitude they owed to the Divine Being, if, instead of a fast, they should proclaim a thanksgiving. His advice was taken, and from that day to this they have, in every year, observed circumstances of public felicity sufficient to furnish employment for a Thanksgiving Day, which is therefore constantly ordered and religiously observed.





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## PROTECTIVE SERVICE

## Thieves Now Fear Our Service

More Than 620 Sent Up Since It Began in 1927

J. M. PARKS  
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

YOUR "check for the Palmer-Gordon case received and spent. Thanks. Can't imagine where we should be without the Kansas Farmer Protective Service to throw fear into thieves. We are especially pleased with your division of the reward." So writes H. M. Lamborn, Leavenworth, Kan.

And well may farm thieves be afraid of the Protective Service—for rewards paid last week brought the total spent for sending thieves to prison, since February, 1927, to above \$17,000. More than 620 thieves have served prison terms for stealing from posted premises.

## Suspected, Trapped, Sent Up

BECAUSE he had reason to believe a certain man in his community had stolen from him at different times, Charles Morris, Delia, Kan., with the help of two neighbors, laid for the thief. Morris pretended to go away from home but under cover returned to the barn where he and his friends concealed themselves. Shortly, the suspected man entered the house and had assembled what he wanted, including some groceries, when the watchers approached. At the trial, Mike Wamego, whose Indian name is Soggee, was sentenced to 5 years at Lansing. The reward of \$50 has been paid to Protective Service Member Morris, who is to divide with his helpers.

## Harness-Stealing Gang to Pen

AT least one of the harness-stealing bands operating in Kansas has been broken up. Al Smart, Theo F. Israel and Jack Weston now are serving 2-year sentences in Oklahoma's state pen for thefts in two states. In their confession, they admitted taking

two sets of harness from the posted premises of Walter J. Wilson, Geuda Springs, Kan., and two from the posted premises of John Work, Ashton, Kan. The \$50 reward was divided, one-half between Service Members Work and Wilson and the other half to Deputy Sheriff A. E. Walker, Newkirk, Okla.

## Put Loot in Wrong Hay Mow

WHILE Frank Henzel was working as a hired man on the premises of George J. Brown, R. 1, Summerfield, Kan., Mrs. Brown discovered several of her kitchen utensils bundled up in the hay mow while searching for eggs. The Browns determined to solve the mystery. By keeping a watch over the articles, it was discovered that Henzel was planning a theft. An arrest followed. Henzel now is serving a 60-day jail sentence. The reward was paid to Protective Service Members Mr. and Mrs. George J. Brown.

## More Claims Are Settled

The Company has settled my claim to my satisfaction. Thank you very much for your service.—Mrs. E. G. Miller, Salina, Kan.

I received a check for \$9.07 from the Company today.—Charles McKee, Beloit, Kan.

After I wrote you, I found where the package was. It cost me a 40-mile drive, but the company paid for it. Many thanks for getting this straightened out.—W. G. Stewart, Johnson, Kan.

I hereby acknowledge the \$25 check. I also wish to offer your association my sincere thanks.—Fred Mueller, Winfield, Kan.

I received the \$25 check, thanks to you and to Kansas Farmer.—Charles W. Redd, R. 6, Pittsburg, Kan.

I am in receipt of your reward check for \$50. Please accept my thanks.—Clay Weldon, Garden City.

## The Apple-Raising Game

CHARLES SESSIONS

IN A swing thru the apple district in Doniphan county we learned that it takes about 13 years for an apple orchard to come into bearing. So if some apple tree peddler tries to tell you that his trees will be in full bearing in 6 or 7 years just take the story with a grain of salt.

One big orchard man told us that it took about \$300 an acre, including cost of land, to finance an orchard until it began bearing. He counted land at \$100 an acre and work of spraying, taxes and interest at \$200 an acre for the 13-year period.

And what makes the orchard men sore is that when they apply for a loan from the Federal Land Bank \$40 an acre is about the maximum the bank offers to lend them. "That is just about an average of \$1 a tree," said he, "and yet no orchardist would sell a tree for less than \$25."

As a result of the Government's attitude orchard men have to look to their local banks or loan companies for their loans.

The apple crop was above the average this year. Troy shipped out 500 carloads, Wathena about 300 and Blair 200. And the orchard men say as many more were trucked out.

Most of the crop went to Minnesota, the Dakotas and other northern states. However many trucks took Kansas apples as far as Galveston, Tex., and Phoenix, Ariz.

The price started out all right but dropped when the crop came into full production. The growers netted about 20 cents a bushel. "Just like everything else," said one grower, "When we have a big crop we get nothing for it; when we produce no crop the price soars sky high."

There are several big apple packing establishments in the orchard district. One plant alone handled 250 cars this year. The apples are sorted and washed by machinery and are shipped in refrigerator cars.

Strange as it may seem they raise a lot of Ben Davis apples and find a ready market for them.

The apple district is the best off of any community in Kansas from an employment standpoint. It took all the surplus labor there to pick the apples and now that picking is over the men are finding work on the Missouri River project being carried on in that vicinity.

## No Bonus Pork Wasted

B. O. WILLIAMS

NINETY THOUSAND pounds of government pork is in storage in the Kaw Valley Packing Company plant at Topeka. Stacks and stacks of bacon, piled tier on tier, fill the large storage room. The 81 to 100-pound pigs, after being slaughtered, were split in two pieces for curing.

The side of a fair-sized sow weighs around 175 pounds. All the pigs and piggy sows bought under the Government hog reducing program had to be kept separated from the other swine. The killing and curing had to be done separately under government supervision and placed in a separate store room awaiting shipment.

Packers were under the impression that their work then was completed. Now they find each pig and each sow must be cut up into 3-pound pieces and wrapped separately before shipping.

Contrary to the general opinion, the pigs and sows were not merely slaughtered and then "thrown in the river." Only the refuse and tankage were disposed of in that way. The meat is being cured and held in cold storage until arrangements are made to turn it over to some welfare agency.

The meat has been paid for, the farmers receiving their checks on delivery, the packers later.

## Make Every Bushel of Grain Go Further



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YOU CAN MAKE real savings by grinding every bushel of grain you feed. Tests show that farm animals and poultry make much more efficient use of grain when it is ground. Farmers everywhere are realizing the common sense in this and are cutting costs to the bone by using a McCormick-Deering Hammer Mill or Feed Grinder.

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## Thankful We Are on the Farm

A Page of Farm Wealth Made Richer Thru Experience

ALMOST the biggest why-I-love-the-farm—is the sweet feeling of security. The farm job is good and stiff. Sometimes the pay is bewilderingly small. But there is the home, good meals and the work. The farm always had an appeal for me, and called me insistently to her wide-open arms, even while living in town. I liked living in town while there because I love living. But the farm has attractions for me that town life, easier tho it may be in a few respects, can never have for me.

I love the open spaces, the smell of the soil, the pioneer feeling of getting from the soil I love, food for my body. The farm is dear to me because in the depression my whole family can be at home, and employed. In town, sons, daughters and husband go anywhere to earn a little something. Yes, we are at home, at work and at peace.

The farm is dear because of a certain privacy it affords. It is a little world of its own. Farmers may let the world in when they choose thru magazines, papers, radio, telephone. But these may be laid aside for a time of quiet content. We also may isolate ourselves for a time, if we so desire, to read the best in literature, for we are college people; hear the best music, for daughter is a trained pianist; or simply to discuss the day's events.

My son, with his love for animals, now can have a dog. In town he could only long for one. Now of a hot afternoon, fishing rod in hand, expectant dog at his heels, he can fish or swim when work is pushed aside a few hours. All the new little animals keep up interest for us. Every calf gets a name, altho sometimes we call it Jack when we want a Jill. And when times improve these calves and colts will not only keep up the "interest" but get rid of the principal as well.

Of course, the farm is dear for what it gives us to eat. Even in that dry summer my garden was not to be sneezed at, with enough for the family and to share with others. We do not irrigate, either. We have meats and lard the year around, and mincemeats and soap, which are meat products. In town some of the best things to eat would almost be prohibitive. Poultry products help the table and buy many things besides, not to mention our supply of cream and butter. There may be much beauty, too, with flowers and a rock garden to suit.

Mrs. S. Enos Miller.

Comanche Co.

### The Smell of the Country

ENJOY the sounds on the farm—quacking of ducks, the rooster's crow, the old hen clucking to her chicks, cows lowing in the pasture, pigs fussing over their corn. Not being a poet, I might add that all these sound like food to me.

I would rather be awakened at midnight by a mocking bird singing than by a police or ambulance siren. The bird that has nested in our apple tree for the third summer has given us a midnight concert regularly, and I never have heard anything more beautiful in the stillness of the night.

The smell of the country is good, so different from the smoke, gasoline and oil odors in the city. The aroma of a hayfield freshly mowed, an alfalfa field in bloom. Even the plowed ground has a good, clean, odor.

I like the taste of fruits fresh from vine and tree, vegetables straight from the garden, fresh-laid eggs, milk direct from the cow, the hickory-smoked hams and bacon. And it is a delight to have pure, cold water drawn from a well that doesn't have a meter checking off the number of gallons used.

I have the opportunity of seeing things grow. Seasons on the farm do not mean merely a change of clothes but a change of scenery. How different is a cornfield in spring than in autumn. Above all things the farm is dear to me for the life it offers my boy. He can hunt, fish, swim and ride his pony, all clean and wholesome fun, making him strong and healthy. I am glad he

### Good for Winter Swappin'

FALL and winter are good times to swap ideas with your neighbors. If you pass yours along thru Kansas Farmer they will no doubt help many a man over a tough spot. If you don't like the subjects listed, pick one of your own and write your letter under the title: The Idea I Wish to Swap. Other subjects are:

Good Ways to Save Labor and Expense.

How My Farming Will Be Better Next Year.

Why My Pasture Will Be Better Another Year.

The Way I Got the Best Gains on—pigs, calves, cattle, lambs or in butterfat.

Pick any one of these you wish. The winning letter on each subject gets \$2. Make your letter brief, please, and mail it to Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

can go to a country school where the teacher can take a personal interest in each child. Most everything is worthwhile on the farm.

Saline Co.

Mrs. C. J. Page.

### Little Big Things of Life

HAVE you heard the mockingbird singing sweet and low at midnight? He always sings yonder, northwest, where the row of walnuts stands, and I don't envy England her nightingale when I slip up in the darkness to listen. Then there is the "kwell tefsa," with his peculiar cry on moonlight summer nights, and queer clucking of the prairie chickens at twilight in the springtime, the croaking of the frogs and later the chirping of the night insects.

Moonlight shining down across the orchard, the deep shade under the trees, the odor of moonflowers. Evening, and cattle pasturing peacefully on the southeast slope. The mystery of the southwest ravine, always shadowed, often filled with a purple haze, blazing in the fall with sumac.

The spring with the new little calves, pigs, colts, chickens and new growing things. Summer with its relentless march of heat and storm and cooling rains and advancing maturity. Fall and the harvest, and things dying. The dreamy haze of Indian summer. The quiet desolation of winter. "The little things of life all are so dear" down on the farm.

Osage Co.

L. F. C.

### Why the Farm is Dear to Me

I AM THE mother of nine living children. All were reared on the farm. That is why the farm is dear to me. The children can have all the sunlight, fresh air, work and freedom they wish. But there are other reasons. I do not have to pay rent every month as I possibly would be obliged to do in town. I'm free from that worry. Then there are the profits I realize from my poultry and cows, as well as other things.

### A Dairy Barn That Will Grow Many Other Barns



New dairy barn at Kansas State College, Manhattan. It is of native stone, is strictly modern and will make work more interesting for dairy students. Out of that should come information that will help dairy farmers get more for their products and work

Educational benefits are not lacking for the children. We have good rural churches, schools, 4-H clubs and Farm Bureau work. In other words, the social side of country life. Never could we give up watching the beautiful sunsets and sunrises, the sweet singing of birds in the orchard and among the flowers—they awaken me every morning. We all love the fields of waving grain, the opening of school, the woods in the fall with beautiful colorings. These are some of the real values.

Neosho Co.

Mrs. G. L. Stipp.

### Farmer Parents Are Lucky

THE farm is a place where you always can learn something new. I love my home and am trying to teach three children how to love it. This is an ideal place to train children for future citizens. All parents should see the wonderful storehouse the farm possesses of things that build character.

I know of nothing more wonderful than to train a tree thru a few years, then see it blossom at springtime and mature luscious fruit in the fall. Or to raise a little calf and see it grow to be a fine cow giving milk which is so essential in our diet to keep us healthy and strong. There is pleasure for all in each added improvement or convenience.

Woodson Co.

Mrs. Mary L. Steffen.

### Untied From City Life

IS IT THE crow of the rooster, the cackle of the hen, the moo of the cow—or the extreme hard work that makes me love the farm? No, not all together. It is the thought of being untied from city life. Here we have all out-of-doors to ourselves, no one to tell us what to do or when to do it. Such impressions as these stay with me—the fresh breath of new mown hay, the sparkle of morning dew, the clear voice of "Bob White," the call of the whippoorwill of an evening, the hum of the bees, quiet hours when you want them.

Linn Co.

Mrs. Milo Miller.

### The End of My Search

TWELVE years' search for a "good job" makes me appreciate the farm. A never-failing well at the foot of the garden, fresh foods, quiet hours at close of day unbroken by raucous auto horns. Glorious sunsets unhidden by skyscrapers. Rosy cheeks of our 3-year-old grandson who gets "his quart a day," contrasted to the wan little faces to be seen in the city. And last but far from least, —neighbors!

Mrs. S. E. Fuller.

### The Place to Make a Home

I LIKE the farm where there is plenty of room and the children, dad and I all have a job. Here we can grow fresh fruits and vegetables, keep poultry, milk cows, have pets—and still there is room for each of us to grow our favorite flowers. I think teaching children how to raise their food and how to bring beauty out of the soil, is doing something worthwhile. And working with nature as we do, one feels near to the One who gives us all these blessings.

We might call our farm kitchen a factory where we turn out wonderful, delicious products which include whipping cream, bread, butter, cakes—how I love to do these things with the children's help. There also is pleasure taking fresh eggs, dressed chickens, fruits and vegetables to my friends.

Then, too, the farm provides an ideal place to study. Here it is quiet and restful so one can make great progress with music, art or whatever the chosen subject. The environment of the farm seems to me an ideal place to make a home—nearest Heaven of anything on earth.

Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Leavenworth Co.



# The Apples on a Vinland Farm

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

**D**OWN in Douglas county, near the little town of Vinland, lives a farmer who is not only making money these times but is also getting great joy out of his work, because he loves it and understands it's possibilities.

A. G. Hammond was born on a farm 48 years ago. His father planted an orchard when A. G. was a child. In that day nearly every farm had an orchard on it and the trees grew and bore fruit in abundance every year, barring the occasional years when a late frost nipped the buds. In those days growing apple trees was easy. About all that was needed was to plant them and wrap them with something to keep the rabbits from gnawing off the bark.

## What Started Mr. Hammond

**B**UT those halcyon days for the apple grower have passed. Insect pests and diseases that had never been heard of before in this country began to attack the trees and sting the buds. No longer would the trees bear good fruit. Some of the hardiest of the trees managed to withstand the attacks of their enemies to the extent that they continued to live but such fruit as they bore was wormy, gnarly and virtually worthless. Most of the farmers neglected their orchards until they became just a collection of unsightly and worthless trees.

The trees planted by the father of Mr. Hammond, followed the usual course. For a few years they bore abundantly, then their insect enemies began to attack them.

"Seventeen years ago," says Mr. Hammond, "these trees planted by father, were becoming worthless. I decided to cut them down. Then something delayed me and when spring came I made up my mind to give them one more chance. I bought a hand-spraying outfit and used it on the trees that summer. The crop we harvested that fall brought \$500. That opened my eyes. It showed that apples needed care and that there was money in apples."

**I**T IS "my opinion," said Truthful James, "that no matter how worthless a man may be, speaking generally, there is always something that he can do better than anybody else. It may be something that don't amount to a whoop, or it may be something that is not important according to general opinion, but the individual takes pride in his peculiar accomplishment. For example, there was Abe Wintergreen. If a poll of the people in his township had been taken to determine who was the most worthless human critter in the township, Abe would have been elected by a large majority, but just the same Abe had an accomplishment that he was proud of. He could spit farther and more accurately than any other man not only in that township, but in the county.

Abe worked up his reputation as a spitter gradually; started buildin' it when he was a boy of 10. By that time he had grown his second set of front teeth. He used to chew elm bark to work up a supply of saliva and then he practiced squirting it thru the space between his middle front teeth at a mark. He first set up a board 3 feet in front of him and gradually increased the distance until the



## Set Out an Apple Orchard

**M**R. HAMMOND has a farm of 80 acres. It has its rolling and bottom lands and is divided by a draw. On the slope on one side of this draw he set out an apple orchard 12 years ago. As the years went on Mr. Hammond became more and more of an orchard enthusiast. He studied apple growing and the life and habits of insects which attack the buds just at the critical time. He studied also the diseases that infect the trees themselves. In short, without realizing it perhaps, he was becoming a scientist in his knowledge of fruit growing in general and apple growing in particular.

But insects and tree diseases are not the only things the orchardist has to contend with in Kansas. Nearly every summer there is a period of intense heat and dry weather. The drouth dries the sap and the blistering heat shrivels the young apples. It occurred to Mr. Hammond that if he could get water to his trees during this dry, hot spell it might make the difference between success and failure of the crop.

## Uses a Pond and a Pump

**S**O Mr. Hammond planned a simple but effective irrigation system. He built a concrete dam across the ravine which divided his farm, sinking the concrete into the ground about 2 feet and making the face of the dam 10 feet in height. Then with a team and scraper he widened the ravine so that he has a pond of half an acre. He says that it is not large enough but at that he managed to impound enough water to help his trees thru the dry, hot weather.

The power for his irrigation pump is furnished by the engine of an old model T Ford car. He connected it with a centrifugal pump that cost \$25. Then he laid a thousand feet of 2-inch pipe into the orchard.

With this simple and inexpensive equipment he

watered his orchard twice during the hottest part of the summer. He says that he put forty barrels of water around the roots of some of the trees. "Twenty-four hours after we put the water round the trees," says Mr. Hammond, "the wilt would begin to leave the leaves and the foliage of the trees took on a greener tint."

## Difference Water Makes

**H**ALF of the trees in Mr. Hammond's orchard are the Golden Delicious and I can testify that never were finer apples grown anywhere than those picked from these same trees. Some of these trees will yield from 15 to 20 bushels and when you learn that 40 bearing trees will grow on an acre you can get some idea of the revenue, for these fine apples sell readily at the orchard for a dollar a basket or bushel.

Besides the irrigated orchard Mr. Hammond has another orchard of 300 trees which is not irrigated. It yields pretty fair crops but not nearly so good as the irrigated trees. This winter Mr. Hammond expects to increase his pond from half an acre to two acres and will set out about 1,000 additional trees.

## Even the Pigs Shuddered

**A**MONG the most pleasant recollections of my childhood on the farm, was the old orchard planted by my Scotch-Irish grandfather. He was not a scientific orchardist, he just gathered the apple seeds, something like that famous character "Johnny Appleseed," and planted them. They germinated and grew into great trees.

Some of this natural fruit was really fine, but some was about the worst I ever tasted. Some of those apples were so sour that it was solemnly declared that when the pigs ate them it made them squeal. Then there were the Bittersweets, the most unsavory apples I ever sank my teeth into. But here and there (Please turn to next page)

## Everybody Good for Something

T. A. McNeal

board stood 6 feet away. At first he would hit the board about 3 inches from the bottom but after awhile Abe got so that he could hit the head of a nail on a level with his mouth.

When he was 11 Abe began to chew tobacco. The first chew he tried he nearly died. His mother found him while he was still pale and turned him over her knee and larruped him with a carpet slipper until he couldn't sit down without pain. Then his mother told his dad about it and the old man took him out and warmed him up with a piece of broken line that used to go with an old harness. Abe felt mighty sorry for himself for several days but he was a perseverin' little cuss and he kept on borrowin' tobacco from some of the big boys till he got so that he could chew as much tobacco as any boy in the neighborhood. Old man Wintergreen licked him a few times and then gave it up, sayin' he reckoned that it was no use as Abe was probably bound to go to hell anyway. It turned out afterward that the old man had been secretly chewin' tobacco when his wife Elizabeth, didn't see him. Elizabeth was what you might call a strong-minded woman with two hairy moles on her chin, a seed wart on her nose and believed in infant damnation. She was captain of the Wintergreen family and never let Dan'l, her husband, rise to more than the rank of eighth corporal.

When Abe was 16 he could work up a chaw of black plug and spit thru a 2-inch hole in a board 9 feet 3 inches away and hardly stain the sides of the hole. When he was 20 he held the state record for straight and fancy spittin'. He could stand back 10 feet and ring the bell in a shootin' gallery target 9 times out of 10. In the scatter-spittin' contest he set a high mark by coverin' a disk 14 inches in diameter with one mouthful of saliva, so that the tobacco juice dripped from all around the out edge of the wheel. In the way of high spittin' he spit 6 inches higher than any other man in the leadin' tobacco growin' county in the state, where 98 per cent of the men and 65 per cent of the women above 40 chewed long-green and the other 35 per cent used snuff. He made his best record the day before he was married when he lacked two days of bein' 21. On that occasion he spit over a clothes-

line stretched 12 feet above the ground into a 10-inch cuspidor sitting 5 feet on the other side of the line and didn't drip a drop of tobacco juice outside the cuspidor.

A lot of people were disposed to high-hat Abe and sneer at him, sayin' that the didn't see how his wife could stand it to have such a worthless, lazy, tobacco-chewin' lout of a man around the house, lettin' her support the family by takin' in washin'. But them people couldn't see into the future. One day a feller scoutin' round, lookin' for material for a new scenario for a movie talkin' picture, ran onto Abe when he was practicin' some of his spittin' stunts. It struck him at once that he had made a find. He built his picture around Abe as the leadin' character in the play entitled "Spittin' Abe From Arkansas." The play made a hit right from the start and within a year Abe was drawin' a salary of \$500 a week. Within two years he was divorced and married three times and was payin' alimony to his first wife and her successor. So as say most every man is good for something."





was a tree which bore delicious fruit. When the trees grown from grandfather's planting grew to bearing age, a man came along and proposed to "graft" them. So he stuck a graft of one variety on one limb and a graft of another on another limb, and often there were three or four varieties of fruit on the same tree.

### Favorite Old Varieties

NEVERTHELESS my blessing goes to that tree-grafter whoever he was. Among the varieties he introduced into that old orchard were some of the most delicious I have ever tasted. There were the Golden Pippins, the Russets, the Rambos which made the finest cider that ever issued from the old-fashioned cider mill. There was the Gate apple and the Rhode-Island Greening, the Romanite and an apple we called the "Grindstone," almost as hard as a stone in the fall but a wonderful apple to eat the next spring.

In that stirring story of Barbara Freitchie, told by Whittier, is a description of the quiet little Maryland village suddenly stirred from its age-old lethargy when "Lee marched over the mountain wall; over the mountain winding down, horse and foot into Fredericktown." And then the picture of rustic beauty and content—

"Round about it orchards sweep,  
Apple and peach-tree fruited deep;  
Fair as a garden of the Lord  
To the eyes of the famished rebel horde."

In the days to come when prosperity shall have returned to our troubled land, as it will, on every farm where the soil is adapted to the growing of apples, there will be orchards "fruited deep" whose treetops will blossom in the spring time into a wilderness of white and fragrant bloom and they will be as "Fair as a garden of the Lord."

### Redeeming Tax Sold Land

In case a person buys a piece of land sold for delinquent taxes and receives a tax deed from the county, what proceeding would the original owner have to go thru to redeem the land and what would be the expense?—Subscriber.

After the tax deed has been actually issued, the



only way in which the original owner can attack that title is by a suit in court. A tax title may be attacked on the ground that the steps required by the statute in the sale of the land for delinquent taxes, the levying of the taxes and all of those things which went to make up the delinquency, were not followed according to law. Also if the holder of the original title is a minor, he might begin an action to set aside the deed after he attains his majority even if the land had been properly advertised and properly sold.

The expense would depend on how much the party bringing the suit had to pay for an attor-

ney. Also before he could get possession of his property in any event he would have to pay the back taxes and penalties and also for the improvements which the holder of the tax deed had placed upon the land.

### Is He in Possession?

I rented a place last spring and moved into the house and put in a crop of corn and cane. Does that hold possession of the land until next March or can they put me out any time they desire to?—Subscriber.

If you rented this land either on a written or verbal contract, as to time, in case it was a verbal contract, it would expire on March 1, if written at the time specified in your contract. Sometimes contracts are made for what is called the crop season. Such contracts as these expire at the time the crop matures and is harvested. Unless there was some limitation of this kind, ordinary verbal rental contracts begin March 1 and end March 1.

### Widow Gets the Home

A is a widower with children. He makes out a warranty deed for his house and lot to his children but the deed is not recorded. A marries again and several years after dies. May the widow claim and secure half of the house and lot because of the fact that the deed was not recorded until after the death of A?—W. A.

My opinion is the deed does not cut the widow out of her statutory rights. While this deed might have been good as between the father and his children, it was not recorded until after his death. At his death his widow by virtue of our statute immediately becomes an heir to the property that he may die possessed of, both personal and real. The courts have uniformly held that an unrecorded deed is not good as against subsequent creditors or purchasers. I hold that principle of the law would apply in this case, that as this deed would not have been good as against subsequent purchasers or creditors unless it was recorded, that it would not be good as against the rights of the surviving spouse and she would inherit one-half of her deceased husband's property.

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.

# The High Cost of Super-Salaries

SOMEONE has said that the services of no man are worth more than \$10,000 a year.

An exception might be made of the President of the United States and for geniuses whose discoveries are a boon to mankind. But the truth is that with comparatively few exceptions in the past, these geniuses have been scantily rewarded, if at all. Some have died in poverty or as comparatively poor men.

Doubtless \$10,000 a year should come near supplying all reasonable and wholesome needs of any man and his family, also some of the luxuries, and leave something to lay by. But \$10,000 a year would hardly more than buy peanuts for some of our enormously paid corporation executives.

There are many living who can recall the time when a \$5,000 salary was thought princely. Twenty-three years ago the president of one of the biggest corporations in the country received \$17,500 a year. A generation ago the metropolitan banker who got a salary of \$25,000 a year was a somewhat awesome personage.

Today we read of one New York banker who in a single year got a salary of \$75,000 from his bank, \$25,000 more from its affiliates and a bonus check of \$1,160,000, or a total of \$1,700,000 for the year. Another New York banker was retired on an annual salary of \$100,000. In 1929, Eugene R. Grace, as head of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, received a bonus of \$1,623,753 besides his salary of \$12,000.

Writing in the New York Times, L. H. Robbins declares that in 1929 there were enough men in this country receiving \$50,000 salaries to make a fair-sized army, and enough \$100,000 men to officer it.

There must be scores of corporation executives in the United States whose salaries and commissions range anywhere from \$75,000 a year to a quarter of a million dollars, the public has learned from Senate investigations and thru the Interstate Commerce Commission.

After 3 years of depression during which many corporations have been living on their surpluses or losing money, many of these enormous salaries still are being paid when millions of men have neither work nor pay of any kind.

We have recently learned that Banker Wiggin of New York, had his salary increased from \$218,000 to \$250,000, altho the bank was not prospering.

Mr. Wiggin received this increase two weeks after he had recommended reductions in wages for employees, for the reason that "high wages do not make prosperity."

Banker Wiggin would be more nearly right about this, I believe, had he said "excessively high salaries to corporation executives do not make prosperity." For that has a large bit of truth in it.

High or low, wages have to be spent and are soon spent. Excessively high salaries and income, on the other hand, are more likely to stagnate even to the point of evading taxation, while constituting to a considerable extent an unearned tax on consumption of goods or on service. Because, what these overpaid executives are paid in the form of a salary must come out of what the traffic will bear, from what the public is compelled to pay for the service rendered by these corporations.

In the boom period, some of these executives added more thousands, even millions, to their already large incomes by short selling the stock of their own corporations in Wall Street.

So perhaps, it is not to be wondered that the Government itself has finally started what may be termed a drive to lower high executive salaries in business. Some facts are being collected for President Roosevelt who may decide later that enterprises that borrow from the Government are not justified in paying such huge emoluments.

The railroad companies have hampered commerce ever since the war with charges that in not a few instances exceed the cost of the article or commodity shipped, or sought to be shipped. But were as late as 1932, if not this year, still paying princely salaries to their executives.

A list of these salaries I have seen, indicates the roads still are prosperous at the top. Judge for yourself. Despite the hard times the presidents of the Pennsylvania and the Southern Pacific were each receiving \$135,000 a year as late as 1932. The Interstate Commerce Commission reports this, also that the head of the Baltimore and Ohio was, and perhaps is, receiving \$120,000; the head of the Missouri Pacific, \$105,167; the heads of the Illinois Central, Union Pacific, Delaware and Hudson, Chesapeake and Ohio, New York, New Haven and Hartford each \$90,000.

The receiver has since reduced the salary of the president of the Missouri Pacific to \$40,000, and that of its first vice president from \$40,000 to \$19,000.

The New York Central pays its boss \$80,000 a year; the Burlington, \$75,000; Southern Railway, Erie System, Lackawanna, Milwaukee, Santa Fe, Norfolk and Western, and Reading each \$67,500.

A total of 1,344 railway officials still receive \$10,000 or more. So the railroads must be taking in something.

Between 1929 and 1932, five big insurance companies raised the already high salaries of their executives.

During this time, insurance companies have been so hard hit by the depression, that the public authorities have had to come to their aid with help-

ful legislation. Yet the five big companies I have mentioned increased the salaries of their presidents respectively, from \$75,000 a year to \$100,000; from \$175,000 to \$200,000; from \$100,000 to \$125,000, and from \$100,400 to \$125,400 within that time. The fifth company increased the pay of one of its vice presidents from \$48,000 to \$50,000, while paying its president \$125,000, and its first vice president \$75,000.

There were corresponding increases in the pay of most of the officers of these five companies.

So far as I know, only one of these companies indicated that its executives knew such salaries were not in keeping with these times at least, and later announced a 15 per cent cut in salaries of more than \$5,000.

This is by no means a complete list of super-salaried executives in the United States. There are many others, enough of them to contribute to other disparities due to high-cost distribution. Recently the Magazine of Wall Street showed that for every retail dollar spent for steel products 16 cents goes to labor and 30 cents for raw materials, while 54 cents goes for distribution and overhead.

Also that when \$1 is spent at retail for bread, only 11 cents goes to labor and only 21 cents for raw materials, including what the farmer supplies, but 68 cents goes for distribution and overhead.

Also when \$1 is spent for packing house products, less than 3 cents goes for labor, 31 cents for raw materials from the farm and elsewhere, 6 cents for overhead and 60 cents for distribution. And so no, either up or down the line.

One of the reasons we have men out of work and others who have difficulty in making both ends meet, is that the rewards of industry and of service have been and are poorly apportioned.

This is the penalty of excessive overhead, excessive cost of distribution and the long list of super-salaries paid to a long line of corporation executives and their staffs.

As great a hindrance as any to a normal flow of business and toward reaching a level of purchasing power that will keep the tide of commerce steadily in motion, is the high-cost of distribution. Farmers' prices suffer from it as well as from their overproduction. It has always been a tremendous obstacle in the way of making a more equitable distribution of wealth possible and so raising the standard of living.

Great wealth is a blessing only when actively and efficiently used in providing or creating employment.

Arthur Capper



# Kansas' New Husking Record

In 80 Minutes House Piled Up 29 Bushels, 42 Pounds

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

EIGHTEEN thousand people saw Lawrence House, Goodland, battle his way to the championship in the Kansas State Husking Contest held by Kansas Farmer in Brown county, November 3. His 29 bushels and 42 pounds not only beat the best efforts of 34 other men in the contest, but topped all former husking records in Kansas by more than 3 bushels. Husking at top speed he missed only 8 1/4 pounds of corn, and left only 9 ounces of husks to 100 pounds of corn.

The contest was held on the Ole Grosfield farm near Horton, and lasted just 80 minutes. The corn in which the 34 county champions and last year's state champion husked, made nearly 60 bushels of plump, yellow ears to the acre. But even so, it takes speed, sportsmanship and endurance to husk nearly 30 bushels of corn before a tremendous crowd in 1 hour and 20 minutes.

House is 22, unmarried, and has been in three state contests. With his father and brother he farms 4 sections in Sherman county. This year he has 1,250 acres of corn. As Kansas husking champion for 1933, House received \$50 from Kansas Farmer and a silver trophy cup from Senator Arthur Capper who backs this big sporting event in Kansas.

On November 9, House was one of the Kansas men to enter the national contest at West Point, Nebr. The other man was Cecil Vining, Baldwin, Franklin county, second high man in the Kansas contest. His record was 29 bushels and 40 pounds, only 2 pounds behind the new state champion.

Third man in the Kansas contest was Edwin Meyers, Brown county, with 28 bushels and 43 pounds.

Fourth man was Milan Crown, Smith county, with 28 bushels and 43 pounds.

That looked like a tie so the judges had to figure closer and found that Crown lost third place by less than 1/2 pound of corn.

The Brown county folks had made perfect arrangements from laying out the husking field to regulating the traffic. Dr. F. M. Baldwin, mayor of Horton and president of the chamber of commerce worked untiringly to make the contest the outstanding event it was. The general superintendent, Henry B. Jacobson, is one of the out-

standing farmers of Kansas and has countless first-prize winnings to his credit from state fairs and other important farm expositions. A new record for speed in getting final scores was set, due to competent officials, and because Fairbanks-Morse Company set up a new wagon scales, and the John Deere Plow Company brought an unloader to handle all the corn.

County Farm Bureau agents always can be counted on to boost good farm doings for all they are worth, and R. L. Stover of Brown county is no exception. Despite an overload of farm allotment work, he found time to help put the contest over.

Traffic was handled without an accident by Captain John Lamb, and members of Battery C at Horton.

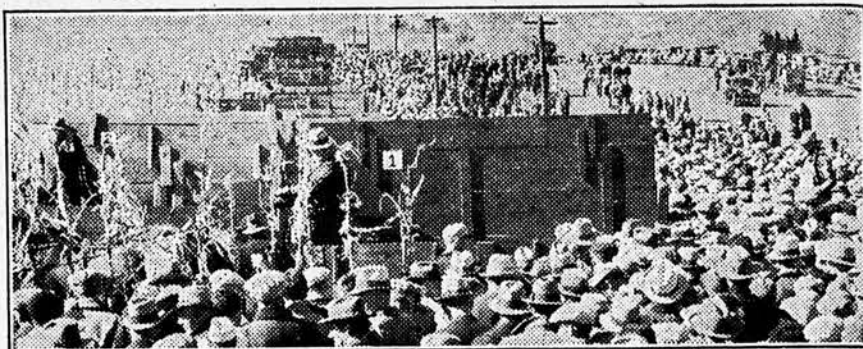
Mr. Grosfield and his sons, Oscar and Henry, turned their farm over to the contest and a great crowd of Kansans saw a first-class example of what real farming in a dry year can be like.

Official judges were A. L. Clapp, H. H. Laude and John V. Hepler, all of Kansas State College. A public address system made it possible for everyone to hear the talks, music and scores of huskers. Bands from Horton and Everest played well and generously all day.



The new husking champion, Lawrence House of Goodland, holding his trophy. At right, his runner-up, Cecil Vining, who was just 2 pounds below House's good score

## The Start of the Battle of the Bangboards at Horton Nov. 3



A tense moment for the 35 huskers and teams lined up on the edge of the contest field. As the report of the starting gun was heard, the line moved slowly across the field to the rattling musketry of plump ears hitting bangboards. Thirty-five referees watched

## The Husking Crown Comes West

Nebraska First State to Take Both Top Places

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

TWO Nebraska men won first and second in the National Cornhusking Contest, held in their state near West Point, November 9. Sherman Henriksen with 27.62 bushels and Harry Brown with 25.27 completely upset the apple cart for Illinois and Iowa where the championships have had a habit of going. This is the first time any state has walked off with both top placings. Henriksen had been in three state contests but it was his first national. That shows any good husker has a chance of winning. The new champion is 38, and farms 320 acres east of Lincoln.

Lawrence House, Goodland, first in the Kansas contest November 3, near Horton, placed eighth with 24.58 bushels. He made a good fight for the championship. After it was over he just smiled as usual and you knew he was glad for the men who won. House is only 22 and there is likely to be a championship ahead for him. This was his second national contest, having entered the big show when Kansas Farmer sponsored it in Norton county in 1930. The Kansas runner-up, Cecil Vining, Baldwin, came out of the contest with 22.29 bushels to his credit, 14th place, and his mind made up to try it again next year.

You good Kansas boosters who went to the national at Norton, know what it looks like with a crowd of nearly 50,000 people, airplanes droning overhead, several bands playing, movie cameras making a record of happenings while NBC announcers and newspaper men send out the story by wire and radio. On the broadcast program, Secretary Wallace was cut in from Washington, D. C., to greet the contest visitors and folks listening in all over the U. S. Things clicked right on contest day from weather to sunset.

The International Harvester Company supplied 18 new wagons pulled by 18 new Farmall tractors for the huskers to use. And also exhibited 5 carloads of farm equipment on the Ben Stalp farm where the contest was held. The Allis-Chalmers Company, the Caterpillar Tractor Company, the Firestone Tire Company and the Goodyear Tire Company all came in with good exhibits that helped make the big day interesting. And one couldn't help noticing that the farm folks were having a good time. They were far from showing any hard luck that might be concealed behind their smiles.

### Cover the Berries Soon

A. A. B.

MULCH the strawberry bed every winter with straw, or similar material. This should be done during December. It protects the plants from damage by frequent freezing and thawing of the soil. It also keeps down weeds and grass in the spring, keeps the berries clean, and aids picking in muddy weather. Also the mulch supplies organic matter for the soil. Clean wheat straw free from weed and grass seeds and wheat is the best mulch. Coarse hay is good but finer kinds of tame or native grasses should not be used because they pack too tight. Where soil blowing is bad, bundles of headed cane or sorghum

are used successfully. Hay or straw should be applied to a depth of 4 or 5 inches over the patch. In the spring when growth begins, the material should be parted from the rows with a fork or rake. In most cases, the material between the rows may be left on the ground where it will gradually go into the soil.

### It's a Whole Family Show

THE approaching International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, December 2-9, will be the 34th anniversary of this huge show. Prize livestock, crops and scores of farming exhibits will crowd the 25 acres of exhibition halls, amphitheater, and barns at the entrance to the Chicago livestock market. Show herds are coming from leading livestock farms of this country and Canada. Competition is listed for 29 different breeds, including beef cattle, draft horses, sheep and swine. The 12th annual Boys and Girls 4-H Club Congress will be held in connection with the International. A thousand or more boys and girls, all of them winners in contests at their home state fairs, will come to Chicago from 43 states to contest for national awards.

### Uncle Jerry Says

Ten lumber firms made identically the same bid for a public contract. It is a habit of the old deal, and hard to get over.

President Roosevelt declares at last that the NRA has "been put over." If he feels sure of it he must breathe a real sigh of relief, with Congress and greenbacks approaching.

Things are getting better. The Federal Reserve Bank of this district reports for September that business failure liabilities were 50.8 per cent less than a year ago, and for the 9 months of 1933 have been 56.9 per cent less than for the same period of 1932.

### A Convenient Investment

EVERY day I receive letters from readers of Kansas Farmer who have a few hundred dollars saved for a rainy day asking, "How can I invest the money which I have saved and be guaranteed a fair rate of interest; and when the time comes that I need money withdraw all or any part of the amount invested?" If you have such a problem, I shall be glad to pass on to you the same suggestions I have made to hundreds of other readers. Simply write me, "I have a few hundred dollars that I should like to invest where I will be assured of complete safety." This information will then be sent to you without any obligation whatever. Address your letter to—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

We like Kansas Farmer very much and don't want to be without it.—Mrs. Frank Peacock, Hugoton, Kan.

The struggle for existence keeps many of us busy and out of trouble.

### Scores Made at State Husking Contest at Horton, Nov. 3

Name and County	Prize	Pounds in Wagon	Ounces Husks per 100 Pounds	Pounds Deducted for Husks	Pounds Corn Left Behind	Pounds Deducted for Cleanings	Total Deductions	Net Weight of Corn, Pounds
Lawrence House, Sherman	\$50	2185	9.	87.40	8.25	24.75	112.15	2072.85
Cecil Vining, Franklin	25	2145	6.75	36.46	12.75	28.25	74.71	2070.29
Edwin Meyers, Brown	15	2110	7.25	46.42	20.	60.	106.42	2003.58
Milan Crown, Smith	10	2080	7.5	52.	8.25	24.75	76.75	2003.25
Carl Deel, Miami		2070	7.5	51.75	10.25	30.75	82.50	1987.50
Frank Taber, Wabaunsee		2060	7.75	55.62	20.5	61.5	117.12	1942.88
Orville Peterson, Cloud		2035	7.25	44.77	16.5	49.5	94.27	1940.73
Ray Barrow, Doniphan		2050	9.25	96.35	14.75	44.25	140.60	1909.4
Ray Machin, Crawford		1940	5.25	3.88	9.5	28.5	32.38	1907.62
Robert Garman, Jewell		1990	8.75	73.63	6.75	20.25	93.88	1896.12
Geo. W. Bratton, Linn		1935	7.	38.70	8.5	25.5	64.20	1870.80
Everett Blasko, Riley		1940	6.	19.40	18.25	54.75	74.15	1865.85
Elmer Carlstrom, Clay		1960	5.75	13.72	28.5	85.5	99.22	1860.78
Joe Holthaus, Nemaha		2090	11.	209.	14.	42.	251.	1839.
Raymond Chartier, Cloud		1880	6.75	31.96	16.75	50.25	82.21	1797.79
Taylor McAfee, Jefferson		1895	8.	56.85	16.75	50.25	107.10	1787.9
Gilbert Woodward, Leavenworth		1875	8.5	65.62	17.5	52.5	118.12	1756.88
Ivan Miller, Jackson		2005	10.	140.35	27.25	81.75	222.1	1782.9
Wade Pfost, Phillips		1995	9.75	123.69	32.75	98.25	221.94	1773.06
Geo. Myers, Republic		1875	6.75	31.87	33.	99.	130.87	1744.13
L. Cassell, Wilson		1790	7.5	44.75	8.	24.	68.75	1721.25
Carl Bergsten, Pottawatomie		1920	10.5	163.20	13.75	41.25	204.45	1715.55
Wilbur Sessions, Neosho		1765	8.5	61.77	7.25	21.75	83.52	1681.48
A. L. Albin, Chase		1875	10.75	172.50	7.75	23.25	195.75	1679.25
E. W. Annis, Ottawa		1775	9.25	83.42	9.25	27.75	111.17	1663.83
Paul Boehm, Johnson		1965	12.	255.45	28.75	86.25	341.7	1623.3
Emmett Blanton, Morris		1880	10.	131.6	43.	129.	260.6	1619.4
Fred Miller, Dickinson		1715	7.75	46.30	23.5	70.5	116.8	1598.2
Ed Sramek, Rawlins		1650	6.	16.5	16.25	48.75	65.25	1584.75
Geo. O. Hunt, Sumner		1715	7.75	46.30	33.	99.	145.30	1569.70
Ernest Kehlbeck, Cheyenne		1585	5.25	3.17	4.5	13.5	16.67	1568.33
Wm. Reusch, Douglas		1685	7.75	45.49	34.75	104.25	149.74	1535.26
Albert Voss, Osborne		1905	12.25	260.98	38.75	116.25	377.23	1527.77
William Sedivy, Marshall		2065	15.5	454.3	28.5	85.5	539.8	1525.2

Deductions were made as follows: Three pounds for every pound of corn left behind; 1 per cent of the load for every ounce of husks in excess of 5 ounces, up to and including 9 ounces, and 3 per cent for every ounce in excess of 9 ounces. All deductions are figured on the basis of the total weight of corn in the wagon. Ernest Kehlbeck seems to have been the neatest husker



## Rush Corn-Hog Plans

KANSAS farmers sign the corn-hog program of boosting prices, it will bring them 21½ million dollars in adjustment payments. Recently Dr. A. G. Black, corn-hog administrator, held meetings at Kansas City in which adjustment leaders from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa studied how to put the program over and offered suggestions on getting up the contract. These four states, with maximum sign up, would get 163 million dollars, the whole country not to exceed 350 million. The money is to come from processing taxes levied on corn and hogs. To get in on it farmers must agree to reduce their corn acreage one-fifth and hog production one-fourth next year. They will be paid 30 cents a bushel on average production of corn on land they rent the Government, and \$5 a head bonus on 75 per cent of the annual average number of hogs produced and marketed. Contracts may be ready December 1.

## A Corn-Loan Change

SECRETARY WALLACE has announced that loans will be made on corn warehoused on farms at the rate of 45 cents a bushel, regardless of distance of farms from market. Loans will go to farmers who join the administration's corn-hog program, and it is expected this will make 150 million dollars available to farmers

by Christmas. The first corn loan program announced provided for loans based on 50 cents a bushel for No. 2 December corn at Chicago. The change is made to speed up getting money into farmers' hands. Farmers will be eligible for loans in all of Iowa, Indiana and Illinois, and those parts of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin where corn is the big crop.

## Why the Wheat-Check Delay

EVERY effort is being made by the Farm Adjustment folks to push the payment of wheat allotments to Kansas farmers. Delay arose because government crop figures for Kansas in 1930-31-32 were 14 per cent under those of Kansas wheat growers. A check-up shows that farmers are living up to their contract—even taking out of production more than 15 per cent. Johnson county will be first to have contracts approved. On a basis of a 95 per cent sign up, Kansas farmers will get a \$24,285,000 wheat bonus.

## An Extra Wheat Bonus?

FARMERS who signed agreements to reduce plantings of wheat for harvest next year by 15 per cent, may be asked to make this a little larger in return for an additional cash bonus. The Farm Adjustment Administration finds the acreage cut promised "somewhat less than the reduction we are pledged to make under the International Wheat Agreement." It would mean 2 or 3 more acres to the farm.

## Wheat Checks Coming as Agreed

### Mortgage Relief Being Rushed, Says Senator Capper

SENATOR CAPPER, whose chief mission on his recent trip to Washington was to urge more speed in handling applications for farm mortgage relief, and also that the AGA be put to work to catch up the advance in retail prices brought about by the NRA, has returned feeling results are in sight.

"I talked to Secretary Wallace and Chester Davis, wheat production administrator, about the wheat allotment benefits due our Kansas wheat growers," said Senator Capper, "and that they have a pretty clear understanding of the situation. I note that since I saw them Davis has issued a statement clearing the Kansas wheat growers of any charge of trying to fudge on acreage reduction. The fact is, as they admitted to me, the mechanics of handling the wheat contracts proved a longer job than they had anticipated. There were more than a million of these to go over."

"From what they told me, the wheat benefit payments are going to be made in accordance with the plans laid the farmers when they signed up, except for the delays in payments and I certainly hope I understood them rightly that these will not be delayed much longer."

Senator Capper spent some time with Henry Morgenthau, jr., governor of Farm Credit Administration. He stressed the dire straits in which farmers facing foreclosure find themselves—also the number in such plight. "Are you telling me," the senator asks Morgenthau replied. "I put out a statement asking farmers facing immediate foreclosure to wire me collect. And I got 1,200 telegrams in just about two days. Senator, I am telling you that we got immediate action

stopping foreclosure in all except about two score of those 1,200 cases, and appraisers are working to get such adjustments as we can make in all of these cases."

There is less optimism in official circles—and generally over the East—Senator Capper said, over early and big results from the Roosevelt program.

"But the fact remains, and should be recognized," Senator Capper concluded, "there is just one thing for all of us to do. And that is to go along and try to make the Roosevelt program work. It is the only plan we have, and whether we like all its features or not—we must continue to go along, and go along in good faith."

## Not Cheating Uncle Sam

KANSAS farmers are not abusing the privilege of having their wheat ground into flour tax free for their own use under the Farm Adjustment Act. Dr. C. O. Swanson of the milling department of the College declares they are not bootlegging flour under the processing-tax exemption and thinks it time to put a stop to the stories being passed along that they are bootlegging flour to consumers and cheating the Government. He bases his statement on the results of a survey of 185 Kansas flour mills.

## First Corn Tax 5 Cents

THE corn processing tax went into effect November 5 at 5 cents a bushel instead of 25 cents, as originally set. After December 1, the tax will be 20 cents a bushel. Secretary Wallace reduced the first tax as hearings indicated the full processing tax of 28 cents a bushel on field corn or its products would be likely to cause a reduction in consumption and so tend to build up a bothersome surplus. Another reason was that the farm administration wished later to fix taxes on products which compete with corn products, probably at the time when the 20 cent tax is levied.

## Don't Winter Fruit Pests

GOOD orchard sanitation helps control many common pests. Collect and destroy dried-up fruits found on trees after harvest. These often harbor over-wintering diseases. Broken twigs, which have been weakened by twig girdlers, also should be burned.

# Kansas Keeps Its Shirt On

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

RADIO news early this morning from those sections of the Midwest where the Farmer's Holiday folks are active leads one to believe that with them patience has ceased to be a virtue. Patience is what President Roosevelt pleaded for in his radio address, a part of which was reported on the front page of the last Kansas Farmer. Having been a farmer all my life, and having received all but a small part of my entire income—whenever there has been such—from the farm, I am writing this morning from a Kansas farmer's viewpoint.

Having been thru the mill—and we all must admit the last 4 years have been a terrible grind—it seems to me I should partly know what it's all about. Except to more deeply impress the situation upon the powers that be, it appears that the tactics of the Holiday folks may not get the cause of the farmer anywhere. But looking at the situation as it is this morning from another angle, perhaps their plan may bring the needed results.

I am glad, however, there has been no violence in Kansas. For years Kansas has been called the radical state of the nation. I am glad to report at this time we farmers of Kansas have been conducting ourselves and holding our patience in a manner that might make it possible to refer now to Kansas as a most solid, sober thinking commonwealth of people. But there always comes a time when patience becomes worn to a frazzle if tried and trifled with too long. I believe the powers in Washington are fully aware of this and are working with all haste possible without rushing in with a program that might be workable and therefore would do more harm than good in the end. If we will but hold our feelings just awhile longer, the road to ultimate recovery will likely be all the more easily traveled. To me the President's "Do it We Will" is good enough to be worth waiting for.

If there is anything that should be speeded first, and there is no reason why it cannot, it is the getting of the money back to those who have applied for farm loans. I know of many cases where loans have been approved weeks and months ago, but still the actual money has not come. A friend came to me last week, telling his story with tears in his eyes, of the application and appraisal and final approval of his loan weeks ago, but still the money does not come. I know this man to be one of the best farmers of the county, a square, honest, hardworking fellow. I was surprised he was having to ask for a loan, altho I knew he had been handling cattle extensively for several years. All know what that has meant to bank accounts no matter how substantial they were to start with.

But here is this fellow. He is like thousands of others, who have an accumulation of small debts. He wishes to take up the loan on his farm, however much he hates to see the farm home that has been clear of debt for years bearing a mortgage. For a long time he has been asking some of these folks to whom he is indebted to be patient with him, and they have been patient, his local banker being one of the number. "If these few hundred dollars would come," he said, "it would wipe out a multitude of debts in itself, for many of those to whom I am in debt are also in debt, and they are waiting for the money that should be coming from me to pay the other fellow" . . . He is right, and now if the farm loan program be speeded as much as possible for the safety of the security the Government must have before turning loose the money, it will go a long way toward eliminating thousands of debts. For, as he says, the dollars he receives will soon pass from hand to hand in paying several debts.

And so this cool November morning finds all of us just plugging along on the farms of Kansas, offering no violence to anyone and expecting none.

We have on our farms stock that must eat. We are all doing our best to see that it does eat, altho it sometimes seems to us that the financial gain for all this feeding of livestock can be but little until there is the dawning of a better day. And I am not one of those who believes the better day never will come. Having gone thru the financial ordeal of the '90s, when living conditions and the things we had to do with were pitifully small compared with now, I still have the patience to await the outcome of the President's promise of "Do it We Will", and I believe that 90 per cent of my Kansas farm neighbors are awaiting with a patience the equal of mine.

Getting back to the things that are actually happening on the farm, it may be said the cattle were brought in off pasture later this year than ever before, not until the first week of November, a late date for even "balmy, sunny Southeast Kansas." This is sort of tempering the wind to the shorn lamb, as it has saved much feed and the work of feeding it. This farm is carrying more cattle than it did at this time last year, 122 head, counting big and little, and it takes no small amount of feed to satisfy the appetites of this number these cool days. A fall of considerable moisture that came in just the form to make the most mud, is making the feedlots nasty and sloppy for the time being. But we are cutting all fodder thru the roughage mill and feeding it in bunks. This way it counts 100 per cent for all value that is in it regardless of a sloppy underneath that always makes bundle feeding a great waste.

Just now we are feeding from the 10 acres of shocked cane that was planted in rows, cultivated as corn and cut with the corn binder. This 10 acres is going to turn off a wonderful amount of good feed if used before mid-winter. Three of the 10 acres were planted with the seed of Japanese ribbon cane, sent us for trial by a friend who declared he had something better than our old favorite Sumac, but I must say that for this locality I still like the Sumac best. The Japanese cane grew a few inches taller than the Sumac but has fewer leaves, following in this respect the trait of Atlas sorgho. As a silage crop, where tonnage is the object, it ranks right along with the Atlas, but for a forage crop to go into the shock and from there direct to the feedlot, I will take the Sumac every time. It may also be mentioned that on account of its great height, which is from 8 to 9 feet, it is a hard matter to keep the shocks of this taller growing cane standing up, while on the entire 7 acres of Sumac but four shocks as yet have twisted down.

Just to emphasize the great amount of feed that can be grown on very ordinary land, in a very ordinary year, by planting cane in this way, we counted and found there were 188 shocks on the 10 acres, each shock averaging 40 bundles. As the Sumac averages 6 to 7 feet in height, thickly set with broad leaves and well headed with grain, some idea can be had of the feed this crop is yielding. It means 750 bundles to the acre, and of this we are feeding an average of a bundle a head each day, together with what prairie hay the herd cares to eat from the open racks. This feeding program will be carried on until the cane is about gone, when the silo will be opened. From then on it will be silage and hay, together with a little corn fodder that will be run thru the roughage mill and fed as a change, since cattle relish a slight change of ration occasionally, even tho it all comes under the general term of "roughness." In this way we expect to bring the herd thru the winter, awaiting with patience the spring-time, with its green pastures, and the better day ahead.

I have been a subscriber to Kansas Farmer for years. It is the best farm paper in the world, I think.—C. L. Baird, Latham, Kan.

## Year's First Snow Storm

WINTER came to Kansas November 2 with 2 inches of snow at Oakley, following an inch of rain. Snow fell for 3 hours at Colby, melting as it fell. Scott City got a skiff of snow. Showers were general over Northwest Kansas.

November 4 snow fell at Phillipsburg after a drizzling rain, the first moisture in a month. The same day there was some snowfall at Salina, Goodland, St. Francis and Atwood. Prospects favor a snowy winter.



## Our Busy Neighbors

### Yes, Indeed

Conditions have improved so rapidly that some of the city bread-lines are now serving toast.

An expensive way of telling the world your daughter is looking for a husband, is a debut party.

The old Roman washed his hands to relieve himself of responsibility. The modern Roman toots his horn and keeps going.

Gangster pictures must go. Is it because of their bad influence, or to make room for more bliss-without marriage pictures?

You don't realize how awful deflation is until you discover it has affected your spare 10 miles from a filling station—if that is possible.

### Maybe It's the Feeding

IN "all Russia," William Allen White reports, "I never saw a fat man, nor a stout woman." They have a good "reducing" system in Russia.

### Does Not Have to Wear It

EVEN Helen Rowland believes the average girl who wears one of those funny peaked hats like little Jocko's, isn't doing it in order to pay an election bet.

### It Was Only a Dream

A SHAWNEE county girl had a terrible time the other night. She dreamed that she and another girl had traded faces and the other girl was not giving her face the proper treatments.

### "Seeing Is Believing"

SIXTEEN trench silos were made in the Coffeyville vicinity following a demonstration by Montgomery county's farm agent, Knotts, on the farm of A. B. Roberts. Roberts says he could not continue his dairying without his silo.

### Prairie Chickens Scarce

IT has cost Kansas hunters \$50 for every prairie chicken killed this season, Gene Stotts estimates. Prairie chickens are scarce for a peculiar reason. Early in the season sandstorms covered up all the eggs, so they couldn't hatch.

### Elgin's Sizable Mortgage

THE village of Elgin in Chautauqua county, with a population of 427 and a debt of \$136,000, is discovered to have bonded indebtedness of 113.35 per cent of the assessed value of all its real and personal property. Which puts Elgin in a class by itself.

### Far Short on Moisture

UP to November 4 only ½ inch of moisture had fallen in Great Bend territory in a month, making the total for the year 14.58 inches compared to 21.09 inches in the same time last year. More rain will be needed to give new wheat proper growth for the cold season. May it get it.

### Sold Hogs and Old Corn

SEVERAL large cribs of yellow corn on Stensaa's Brothers's farm near Norway, have been shelled and sold to make room for the 1933 crop. They likewise disposed of all but 50 head of hogs, and for that reason had more old corn to sell. Some of the hogs retained, weigh nearly 800 pounds apiece. That's lard-size.

### They're For a Dry Kansas

ALMOST half of Haskell county's voters have signed pledges for continuing prohibition in Kansas. We know that it was no mere coincidence that the best conditioned men that entered the A. E. F. in 1917 and 1918, came from Kansas. Which signifies just one thing that 52 years of prohibition has done for the state. The feeling is growing that Kansas should continue to stand by prohibition, re-

gardless of what other states do during the wet wave. The wave will pass then the tide will turn the other way stronger than ever.

### Big Relief Work Program

PLANS for a 21-million-dollar highway relief work program, to be financed by a grant and loan from the national government and be repaid by the state in 20 years, is before the legislature. If that body authorizes the Government to proceed with the plan, Governor Landon will go ahead.

### His Hearing Plenty Good

CONGRATULATING Tom McNeal on his 80th birthday anniversary one of his fellow-workers remarked what a wonderful thing it was for a man of his age still to enjoy unimpaired eyesight and hearing. "I have never had to wear glasses yet," Tom replied, "and as for my ears, I hear too blamed much even at my age."

### Alfalfa Made \$59 an Acre

A 21-ACRE field of alfalfa east of Glen Elder, Mitchell county, made a return of \$1,246 this year, or \$59.36 an acre. The second crop was harvested as seed and sold for \$750, the hay crops brought \$496. The Jewell Republican quotes Frank Gallagher as its authority for these figures, in publishing the story.

### Picking Corn at Night

A DOZEN corn-picking machines have been sold this fall in the Brewster neighborhood, with other sales in prospect. On the Hunter ranch, an average of 20 bushels an acre on 1,200 acres, was harvested with a 2-row picker working on two 8-hour shifts. The equipment is electrically lighted for nightwork. Corn in that vicinity is irregular, running from 10 to 15 bushels an acre.

### She Couldn't Shoot a Gun

ONE Republic county woman, Mrs. Charles Mitchell, is going to learn how to shoot. She had to stand by and watch a gang of chicken thieves take away her 300 chickens. Her husband wasn't home and the thieves had cut the telephone wires. There was a shotgun in the house but Mrs. Mitchell didn't know how to use it which was lucky for the thieves because she was perfectly willing to.

### It's a Long Trip by Buggy

TRAVELING by horse and buggy from Washington, Kan., C. L. Emery, 87, set out November 3 to visit his son, Clarence Emery at Bethel, Mo., by way of Kansas City, allowing himself 7 days for the trip. The horse he is driving is 21 years old. Not long ago Mr. Emery drove from Jewell City to Washington, Kan., in 2½ days. May no harm befall the two old-timers.

### He'll Know the Business

IN the old country they believe in being thoro. Emil Meyerhaus from Weinfelden, Switzerland, intends to be a miller. He has enrolled as a special student in milling at Kansas State College. But first he studied in the milling school at Dipodiswalde, Germany, and also at the Institute of Milling and Baking in Berlin. Emil's father owns a mill in Switzerland, which he expects to leave to him and he wishes Emil to be a good miller.

### Built a Big Trench Silo

A WHALE of a trench silo was recently finished on the Willis Price ranch in Chase county. It is 100 feet long, 20 feet wide, 9 feet high. The top and one end are open. First, a trench was dug and walled with concrete and stone. The top of the walls are 2 feet above the surface of the ground to keep water out. The walls are 18 inches thick at the bottom and taper to 14 inches at the top. In filling the silo, wagons or trucks, back in at the open end.

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

## Farm Betterments

New Car—W. S. Drake, R. 2, Minneapolis, a new Dodge Sedan.

Painting—John Smith, west of Canton, has painted his house.

New Home—Mr. Hawkins, Tampa, is building a new residence.

New Car—Al Geisen, R. 1, Minneapolis, has a new Chevrolet Sedan.

New Barn—Russell Stauffer, R. 6, Holton, is completing a new barn.

New Car—Don Boardman, R. 2, Minneapolis, a new Chevrolet.

New Car—Charles Hines, R. 1, Brookville, a new Chevrolet Sedan.

New Home—Oscar Hake, R. 1, Minneapolis, is building a new tile home.

New Barn—W. E. Lewis, R. 3, Esbon, recently completed a new barn.

Henhouse—Russell Lewis, R. 1, Otego, has finished a modern henhouse.

New Home—John Tuxhorn, Athol, is replacing his house which burned.

New Barn—Evelett Siemon, Mankato, is building a good, new barn.

New Porch—C. E. Nelson, near Roxbury, has added a new porch to his home.

Electric Service—L. J. Doane, Canton, has equipped his home with electricity.

Cattle Shed—H. T. Engelke, R. 1, Tecumseh, is building a cattle shed 20 by 80.

Addition—Gene Robertson, Athol, is building a 14-foot-square addition to his home.

Henhouse—Leslie Phillipson, R. 1, Delphos, is building an up-to-date chicken house.

New Barn—Mr. Rassmussen, R. 1, Roxbury, has a new barn to replace one destroyed by fire.

New Garage—Magnus Hanson, Mankato, has completed a garage and is overhauling the barn.

New Home—Tom Rice, R. 1, Athol, is building a 30 by 32 farm home with full basement and trimmings.

Chicken House—Lee Wecker, R. 5, Emporia, has a new chicken house 18 by 44 feet, with full cement floor.

Corncrib and Granary—L. F. Dunn, Formosa, has finished a double corncrib and granary, 5,000 bushels capacity.

Power Husker—Axel Smith, near Scandia, has bought a power corn husker and is cribbing a large crop of corn.

Rebuilding—Schuyler Stevens is rebuilding the barn on the Jennings farm, Lebanon, destroyed by tornado last summer.

New Barn—Ed Jacobs, near Gaylord, is building a new barn, 36 by 44; with virtually all inside woodwork of his homemade lumber.

Improvements—new paint on all buildings, a new garage, a new cattle shed 16 by 40 feet, new poultry house 10 by 30 feet with cement floor, and 100 rods of 4-foot woven fence with steel posts, have been added to the R. B. Austin farm, Lyon county, Sam Hoyt, tenant.

### The New Barn a Year Late

HINDSIGHT is always a little better than foresight, believes Russell Stauffer, of Jackson county. He has just finished a new barn. If he had had the barn last year, it would have enabled him to buy and store enough corn at that time to have paid for the barn in the advance in price. It usually pays to have storage facilities on the farm.

### Some Trees Must Wait

FALL planting of trees and shrubs should not be done until the wood has fully matured or ripened and the leaves have fallen. Most shrubs may be planted in the fall with the exception of butterfly-bush, sweet-shrub, hawthorn, shrub-althea, sumac and tamarix. Trees which should not be transplanted in the fall include the hard maple, birch, tulip tree, magnolia, poplar, and basswood or linden.

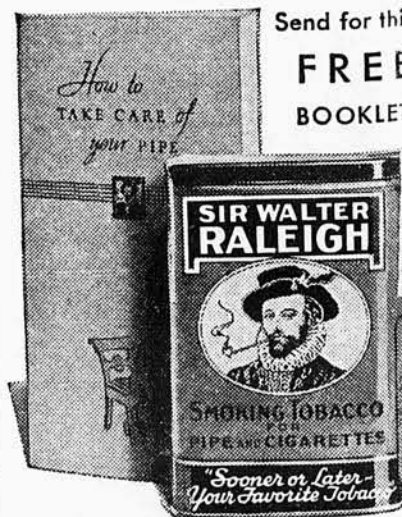
# Why rope 'em when you can dope 'em?



NO WONDER that cow was cowed! Brother, there isn't a steer in Texas that could stand up under the fumes of that smudgy smoke!

But that's the only good argument we ever heard for strong, heavy tobacco in a soggy pipe. Every man in the cattle, crop, and dairy game—and out of it—should smoke good, mild tobacco in a well-kept pipe. Take Sir Walter Raleigh's Burley mixture, for example. There's a smoke that's as mild as a prairie evening, but there's flavor in it... rich... full bodied... satisfying... and kept fresh in gold foil. On your next trip to your tobacco store, make this resolution... "Smoke the tobacco that has become a national favorite in four years."

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**FREE**  
BOOKLET

It's 15¢—AND IT'S Milder



## Across Kansas

From his watermelon patch, Jess Timmons cleared \$124 this summer. Not bad for a sideline.

Horses in Smith county are good property. A team at Chance Brothers' sale brought \$350.

Ripe raspberries in late October, were picked by Charles Sawyer, Mulvane gardener. A dry year freak.

To fill the place of the late A. C. Jobes, the Santa Fe has elected Earle W. Evans, of Wichita, a director.

They had to put a new steel floor in the telephone office at Augusta after termites ate the wooden one.

A good team of mules is still worth money. Stanley Suhler, Medicine Lodge, sold a team for \$230, all cash.

New York's noted Dr. Poling, recently talked to 2,300 Kansas school mams at Manhattan. And did they like it.

For immediate relief, an additional Federal grant of \$300,000 has been made for the Kansas jobless, and not too much.

Seven pair of twins are members of the First Methodist Sunday School at Madison. Remember "the Heavenly Twins?"

McPherson county has started a drive on drunken drivers. That is going to be the next crime wave due to prohibition.

The Stockgrowers National Bank of Ashland, will denationalize and take out a state charter, to sidestep new banking laws.

During October, the Wichita Land Bank made 462 loans totaling \$1,076,400, or more than 17 times as many as in a normal year.

Kansas will have a prohibition referendum at the election in November 1934, if the resolution favored by the house committee, is adopted.

"If we had as much foresight as we have hindsight," says a Smith county old-timer, "we would not be in our present fix by a dam sight."

Poor lights or no lights, have led to stopping 28,593 cars in the last 4 months by the Kansas highway patrol. "Let your light so shine," etc.

For 5 months to November 1, Kansas collected \$387,321 more gas taxes than for the same months last year. Formerly the oil bootleggers got it.

A stroke ended the life of John Harrington, during the fall round-up upon his Kingman county ranch. He had spent 58 of his 72 years in the saddle.

Mary Elizabeth Lease, who in 1891 told Kansas farmers to "raise less corn and more hell," has passed to her reward at Callicoon, N. Y., at the age of 84.

Twelve thousand acres of wheat were planted this fall by C. Molz and Sons, of Syracuse, some of it across the line in Colorado. What will the harvest be?

One of the founders of the Blue Valley Creamery, Marysville, the late J. A. Walker, Chicago, leaves an estate of \$300,000. Dairying isn't so bad at the creamery end.

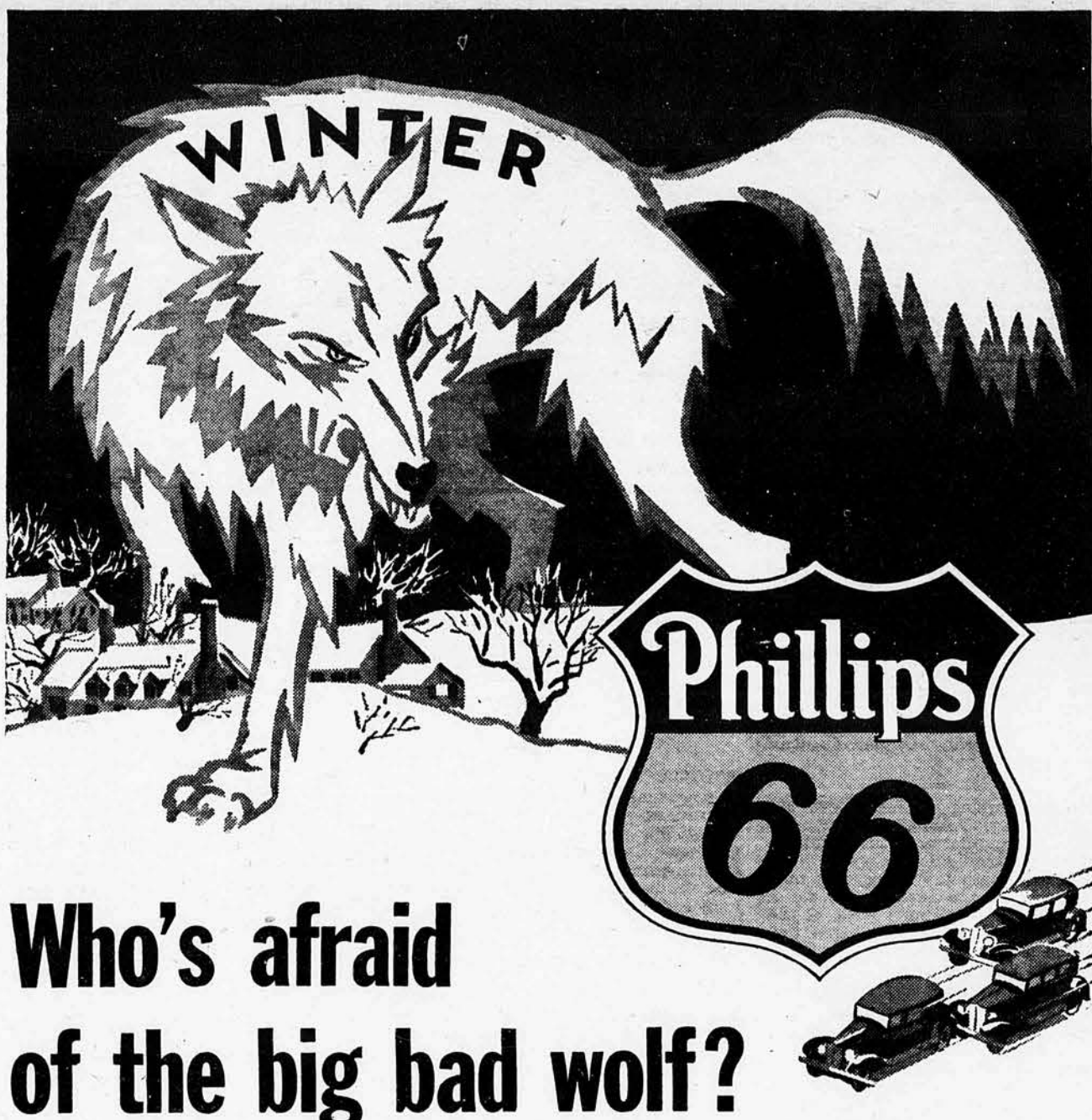
After living 77 years in Kansas, Mrs. Margaret Ploughe, is dead at Perry, at the age of 93. As a girl she had to pump water for Quantrill's horses after the sacking of Lawrence.

### Better Use Thin Oil Now

IT IS time to change summer oil in the automobile and tractor to a winter oil. Summer oils are not safe lubrication for a cold motor. Considerable damage may be done while "warming up" on heavier oils.

### All Except One Signed

OUT of 129 wheat farmers in Albion township, Reno county, who signed the acreage reduction agreement, only one of the 42 wheat-farming Grabers in that township failed to sign. Which the township believes is without parallel in the entire country. The Grabers of Southwest Reno county are staunch believers in the Farm Adjustment Act.



## Who's afraid of the big bad wolf?

**NOT YOU!** if the tank of your car is filled with high test gasoline. And genuine high test is exactly what Phillips 66 is!

High test with a vengeance, honest high test, proved by the definite gravity figures at the right.

This exceptionally high gravity gives you an important extra benefit in cold weather—**INSTANT STARTING.** Every drop of Phillips 66 delivers summer pep, power, and mileage all winter long. Plus quicker warm-up and smoother running.

If you are skeptical about getting genuine high test gas without paying extra, remember that Phillips is the world's largest producer of natural high gravity gasoline. Remember, too, that we keep stepping the gravity up as the thermometer drops. Thus Phillips' **CONTROLLED VOLATILITY** insures split-second starting, full power and mileage, despite changes in climate.

Why wait until you run down your battery and run up repair bills! Get the truth about gasolines, now. Discover for yourself the difference which high test makes in your motor. Phill-up with Phillips at the nearest Orange and Black shield.

**ICE-COLD  
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FROM **65.6° TO 72.4°**

**Top Quality Tires at Mail Order  
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These are no off-brand tires. No "seconds" under a special name. But the first line product of rubber craftsmen long noted for quality. You get Phillips' greater value, Phillips' friendly service and adjustment anywhere in 17 states, and a written Phillips guarantee with every Lee Tire for car or truck. Ask your Phillips station or dealer for the amazing low prices on the sizes you need.

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



## West Kansas Farm Worries

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

SEED to plant spring crops is going to be a serious problem in this section. No oats or barley was produced this year. A large per cent of the cane and maize did not mature seed that will germinate. Few farmers will be able to find enough corn to get their seed. A neighbor husked for 3 days in the bottom bed of his wagon and then did not have it full. Another neighbor hunted his corn with a basket. This locality will be a good market for seed for spring crops. We may have to buy seed wheat another year as we have had no moisture at this writing to bring the wheat up.

On this farm the present problem is to do something with a bunch of milk cows for which we have no feed. No feed is available closer than about 10 miles. For reasonable prices one must go farther. The present price of butterfat hardly justifies buying all the feed necessary to feed milk cows. Several farmers would like to have a few of the cows for the milk this winter. Selling cattle is about out of the question. Every one hopes the prices of cattle will be higher next year. A farmer would not know how to act if he did not have one or two hopes just ahead of him.

We are hoping we shall get the wheat allotment soon. And now the corn and hog allotment has been arranged, we are hoping to get a little benefit from that. The cattle men surely will be the next in line for a little hope. So it is hope most of the farmers are living on now. If a few of their hopes are realized the business men in town ought to smile a little.

This time of year farmers should give a little attention to the chimneys. Many bad fires are caused by cracks coming in chimneys that permit sparks to escape. The settling of the house in a dry season will cause cracks. It is a wonder there are not more fires as little attention as most farmers give to flues.

This year we grew our first sugar beet crop. No doubt there is a difference in the seed produced in different parts of the world. Part of the seed we used came from Germany, part from Poland. All seed should be tested. No information is available on the best date of planting. Nothing is known about how much the moisture content of the soil at seeding time will influence yield. Beet growers are farming in the dark when it comes to obtaining reliable information about best methods of soil and culture. No doubt the average acre tonnage of beets could be increased materially if some study could be given to improved practices.

If farmers could talk with other farmers and see how different fields compared, methods of soil culture could be observed and helps in irrigation could be noted. A beet "tour" would do this. Another feature would be to hold a sugar beet topping-contest just as a corn husking contest is held. A great deal could be done to stimulate interest and a better knowledge of the production of sugar beets. The Garden City Sugar Company is overlooking a good business tip in not taking the lead in this.

### New Lake for Kansas

A LAKE in Finney county soon will be added to Governor Landon's lake building program. When completed it will cover 334 acres and be the second largest in the state. The land was a gift to the state of F. W. Kinney and the chamber of commerce of Garden City. Work on this new park will be supplied by the Civilian Conservation Corps camps.

### Work for Western Counties

AN interlocking system of highways totaling 3,000 miles in 14 South-west Kansas counties, is being con-

sidered as a relief measure for the drouth-stricken area. It would bring virtually every farm home in the district within 1 to 3 miles of a highway. To do the work, an addition of 4 to 6 million dollars to the federal road money already assigned, would be necessary. The counties included in plans already submitted to the Bureau of Public Roads, are:

Hodgeman, Ford, Clark, Finney, Gray, Meade, Haskell, Seward, Kearney, Grant, Stevens, Hamilton, Stanton and Morton.

Edwards, Kiowa, Comanche and Barber counties, may be added later.

### More Work for the Idle

TO supply employment, Uncle Sam has made these allotments for public work in Kansas:

Saffordville, Kansas, \$7,900, for a school.  
Marion county, Kansas, \$1,800 for culverts.

Johnson county, Kansas, \$1,300 for a bridge.

Abilene, Kansas, \$2,400 for a building.

Clay county, Kansas, \$900 for a highway.

Chanute, Kansas, \$25,000 for power.

### Closing in on 1,518 Farms

B. O. WILLIAMS

THERE are 1,518 farm mortgages now under process of foreclosure in Kansas, and Governor Landon has added his appeal to others asking Governor Morgenthau of the Farm Credit Administration to hasten loans in these cases to protect the farmer's home. Kansas is more fortunate than most states. There are 166,042 farms in this state. The number in foreclosure is something less than 1 per cent.

Governor Landon will ask the legislature for an emergency appropriation to provide a small sum for the expenses of the men who will work without salaries to carry on the farm mortgage relief work in the state for the next few months. This committee headed by Sam Edwards of Blue Rapids, was named by the governor at the request of Governor Morgenthau of the Farm Credit Administration at Washington. It will act in an advisory capacity to the land bank and the credit corporation in saving the homes of Kansas farmers from foreclosure. The committee's job is to speed up direct financial relief thru the credit organization.

### Fruit Growers to Wathena

THE annual meeting of the Kansas state horticultural society will be held at Wathena, December 6-7, 1933. The program follows:

#### Wednesday, December 6

1:30 Call to order.  
Invocation, president's message, appointment of committees.  
Growing Strawberries—William G. Amstein, Fayetteville, Ark.  
Strawberry Insects and Their Control—Prof. George A. Dean, Manhattan.  
Small Fruit Diseases and Their Control—Dr. O. H. Elmer, Manhattan.  
Dinner—6:30 P. M. Dr. R. M. Hilfinger, toastmaster, entertainment by local talent, address, The NRA.

#### Thursday, December 7

Symposium—Control of the Codling Moth.  
1—Pruning and Orchard Sanitation a Factor in Control of the Codling Moth—H. L. Lobenstein, Manhattan.  
2—The Value of Hootch Pots and Use of Chemically Treated Bands in the Control of the Codling Moth—L. W. Patton, Newton.  
3—Spraying for the Control of the Codling Moth—Prof. George A. Dean, Dr. R. L. Parker, P. G. Lamerson.  
4—Spray Residue—Prof. George A. Filinger, Manhattan.  
12:00 Noon Luncheon.  
1:00 P. M. Visit to the Packing Houses.  
1:30 P. M. Business Session—Election of Trustees for Odd-numbered districts.  
2:00 P. M. Control of Fungous Diseases in Apples—Russell Reitz, Atchison.  
2:30 P. M. Irrigating Orchards—L. M. Mason, Belle Plaine.  
3:00 P. M. Leaf Area in Relation to Fruit Production—Prof. W. F. Pickett, Manhattan.  
Special—Growing Raspberries and Blackberries—William G. Amstein, Fayetteville, Ark.

¶ We think Kansas Farmer can't be beat.—Mrs. J. W. Marquand, Coldwater, Kan.



CITY CONSUMERS can not eat live cattle, hogs and sheep. Livestock must be made into meat before it is suitable for the consumer.

A steer is not "put together" like a "jig-saw puzzle." It must be taken apart to be used. When a steer is "dis-assembled," the result is not only meat, but many other products. The other items are by-products and consist of hides, casings, bones, fats, etc. On the average, approximately 54.5% of the weight of the live steer is beef. Other edible meats, such as liver and sweetbreads, approximate 5.5%. Inedible products, such as hair, tallow, glue, etc. In addition, the steer has

various glands that are used in medicine.

Other recoverable materials known as by-products, equal about 10% of the live weight of the steer. The remaining 30% consists of shrinkage, impossible of recovery. Similar statements may be made for sheep and hogs, with varying percentages.

This means that the prices paid for cattle, sheep and hogs are governed by what the meat and the by-products will bring.

## Swift & Company U. S. A.

Over a period of years, our net profit from all sources has averaged less than one-half cent per pound of meat and other products.

942A

## Practical People Study Advertisements—Make It Your Habit

You should make it a habit to read the advertisements as consistently and carefully as you read any other part of your paper. Make it a habit. Read with an inquiring and receptive mind. It will pay you.

The man who consistently reads all parts of his paper keeps in the van of today's grand march of progress. He becomes a wise buyer. He knows what new things are suitable to his needs, and what they are worth. He is not easily imposed upon, and he never makes purchases at random. Read the advertisements.

## Valuable Booklets for the Asking

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Way to More Livestock Profits      | <input type="checkbox"/> Tips to Trappers               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Farm Repairs                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Feed Grinders and Pulverizers  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Common Livestock Diseases & Prevention | <input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun Shell Folder           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sausage Making & Meat Curing           | <input type="checkbox"/> Farm Lighting and Heating      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Profitable Farming Methods             | <input type="checkbox"/> Disease Prevention for Poultry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Letz System of Home Crop Feeding       | <input type="checkbox"/> How to Take Care of Your Pipe  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gasoline Engines                       | <input type="checkbox"/> The Miracle of the Match       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Meat Canning                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Correct Starching              |

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

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

Name .....

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



## LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

## Soy Hay Near-Alfalfa for Cows

**S**OYBEAN hay is becoming one of our most important legume crops for dairy cattle. It has slightly more protein than alfalfa, but is coarser and stems often are woody, causing more waste. Alfalfa hay has an average of 14.9 per cent crude protein, or 10.6 per cent digestible protein. Soybean hay has an average of 16 per cent protein, 11.7 per cent digestible. For all practical feeding alfalfa and soybean hay are fed pound for pound. But soybean hay does not taste as good as alfalfa.

One man compared soybean hay with alfalfa hay, in addition to corn and grain, for several milk cows. When alfalfa was fed the average daily milk yield was 19.6 pounds and the fat 0.9 pounds.

On soybean hay the yield of milk was 18.4 pounds and the fat 0.86 pounds.

Average feed cost to 100 pounds of milk was 8 per cent higher on soybean hay than alfalfa hay when both were valued at the same price to the ton.

This shows while soybean hay is an economical feed for dairy cows, its value is slightly less than alfalfa.

## Kansas Day at Royal

**M**ONDAY, November 20, will be Kansas Day at the American Royal, Kansas City. Interesting features of the week include the auction sale of calves Friday morning, November 24. If your county has a 4-H Club exhibit, encourage your business men or local meat dealer to bid in a calf shown by one of your club members and later sell the meat with the proper publicity for the boy. It creates greater interest in club activities. The packers will keep the carcass in their coolers until properly seasoned. Wednesday and Thursday, November 22 and 23, will be Farm Women's Days. Kansas is entitled to 150 delegates from the farm women extension clubs. The 4-H Club conference begins Saturday, November 18, with the showing of Club livestock and will conclude Tuesday evening, November 21, with the club banquet.

## Pig Diarrhea Contagious

Is the germ causing necro in growing pigs picked up from old lots and pens alone, or can it be inherited from the parent stock?—F. S.

**T**HE GERM causing necrotic enteritis probably is in the hog lots, and young pigs get it there. It is not inherited from the parent stock. Necrotic enteritis in pigs is a contagious form of diarrhea. Separate healthy and diseased animals. If pigs, both affected and non-affected, are fed quite a large amount of buttermilk which has been tinged a light blue with copper sulphate, the results are fairly good. The copper sulphate is placed in a small cloth bag and stirred thru the buttermilk. Sick pigs should get almost nothing besides the medicated buttermilk, altho a small amount of green stuff such as soft alfalfa would not hurt. Healthy pigs, in addition to the medicated buttermilk, may be given their usual feed.—R. R. D.

## Pinch Out the Warbles

Is the big, black horsefly the one that causes cattle grubs, and when is the best time to remove the grubs from the cow's back?—L. J. W.

**T**HE ox warble is caused by a hairy fly about the size of a honey-bee, which usually deposits its eggs in the spring on the hairs about the cow's heels. The small grub or warble soon hatches and goes immediately into the skin at the heel. For 8 months it burrows thru the animal's body and finally reaches the back where it cuts a small, round hole in the skin. This is used as an air passage. Later the grub emerges thru it and drops to the ground.

The warbles usually reach the animal's back some time in January and begin to come out in February and March. After passing thru a transformation period of 4 or 5 weeks in the ground, they show up as flies and deposit their eggs on the animals. Such is their life cycle. There is no

chance to protect the animals from the flies by sprays. Destroying the eggs on the hairs seems out of the question. Hand removal of the grubs is a good practice and every animal over 6 months old should be gone over regularly. Start not later than February 1, and repeat once a month for 4 or 5 months.—G. D. J.

## A Wheat Pasture Trouble

**F**EED and weed flavors in milk, from letting cows graze on wheat pasture or on pastures containing weeds, may almost be avoided by taking cows off pasture 2 or 3 hours before milking. Some of this off-flavor can be removed by passing milk over a surface cooler.

## Two Kansas Herd Records

**H**ONOR roll certificates have been earned by L. M. Hewitt, Pleasanton, and J. F. Wyman, LaCygne, for the high production of their dairy herds in the Southeast Kansas Dairy Herd Improvement Association. Mr. Hewitt's herd, with an average production of 409 pounds of butterfat, goes into the select 400-pound production class. Mr. Wyman's average herd-production was 316 pounds, far above most dairy cows. The certificates were awarded by the National Dairy Association. Both records were made under average farm conditions and include every cow in the herd whether milking or dry. They show what can be done by culling, feeding and breeding.

## A Big Risk With Pigs

HUGH E. CURRY

**L**OW prices for hogs during the last 2 years made many farmers decide not to vaccinate. As a result many herds are in danger of cholera and farmers who have large investments in swine could be wiped out.

Stay away from places where pigs and hogs are collected and offered for sale, barter, or exchange. Avoid bringing animals on to the farm from unknown sources. Don't buy pigs from strangers who offer them for sale from trucks along the road. Whenever animals are bought, vaccinate with anti-hog cholera serum and virus, then place in a separate field for at least 21 days.

## Stay With Your Co-op

HENRY BAKER

**O**NE co-operative creamery, soon after its organization, saved its patrons \$100,000 in a year, so great was the spread between the price of butterfat and butter. It isn't making such a showing today. The spread has narrowed. Reasonable margins are being taken now.

And how are the patrons viewing it? They are a little discouraged. Many have quit patronizing the association altogether. Many can't see why the savings each year aren't what they used to be. Many have forgotten conditions as they were before the creamery association was organized. They fail to recall what brought their own organization into being.

The test in the life of a co-operative seems to come after the more flagrant abuses that used to exist have been corrected by the co-operative itself. The challenge can be met only by continually hammering away with elementary yet vital facts that growers, left to themselves, seem to forget. They will either continue their support to the co-operatives or they will see the old conditions return when they were sure of getting the short end of the stick.

## Lambs That Get Ahead

**E**ARLY lambs are more likely to return a profit than lambs which come in May and June. They need more care, and must be sheltered against cold and stormy weather. But with good care and liberal feeding, those born in January and February usually are profitable.



## Better footwear for the entire family

For more than thirty-five years, millions of people have learned to depend on this Red Ball trade-mark. They have found, through experience, that you just can't beat Ball-Band for long, hard service at all seasons of the year and in all kinds of weather. They have discovered, too, that no matter what a family needs in the way of footwear, they are almost sure to find it among the hundreds of styles bearing the famous Red Ball trade-mark. Moreover, each Ball-Band product embodies exclusive features—in workmanship, in materials, in styling—that assure FULL VALUE for every penny invested, as well as perfect, all-round foot comfort and lasting satisfaction. Glance through the suggestions on this page. Decide now to outfit the family this fall and winter with this dependable footwear. There's sure to be a Ball-Band dealer near you. If you don't know him already—write us. If he doesn't carry all the items you want, he will be glad to order them for you.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.  
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## FOR MEN AND BOYS

For men and boys there is a wide variety of Ball-Band Boots and Shoes for work on the farm and in town. For sportsmen there is especially designed Rubber and Leather Footwear. For boys there are fast outdoor and indoor Sport Shoes and Athletic Socks. In fact, Ball-Band takes care of every need with fine-fitting, long-wearing footwear that gives the utmost in satisfaction and economy.

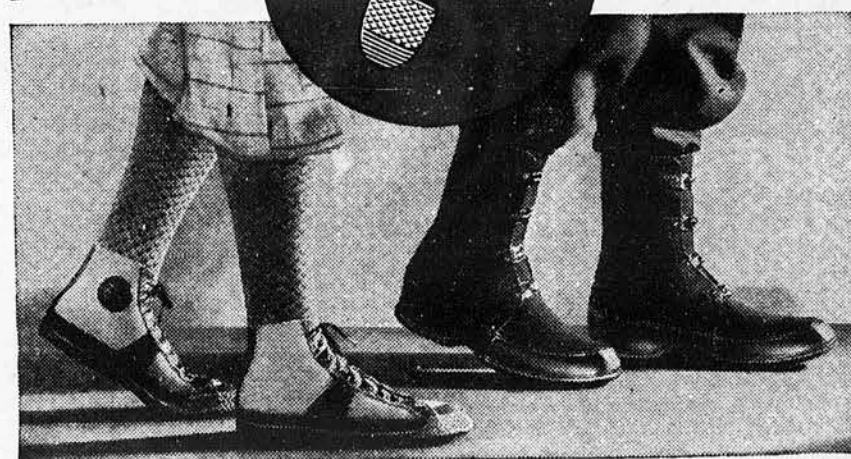
## FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

In designing Ball-Band Footwear for women and girls, careful attention is given to style and convenience. There are trim, comfortable Arctics and smart Gaiters. There are satin-finish, feather-weight "Ariel" Rubbers of surprising neatness. And gay fabric Summer Sandals in an array of styles. Ball-Band always meets the prevailing mode, and at the same time provides extra comfort and economy.

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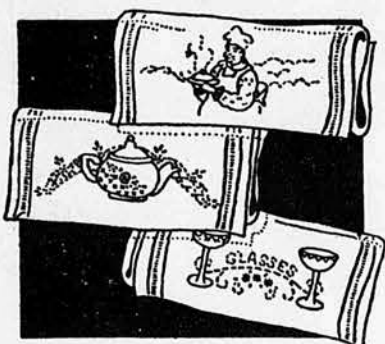


# Kansas Farm Homes

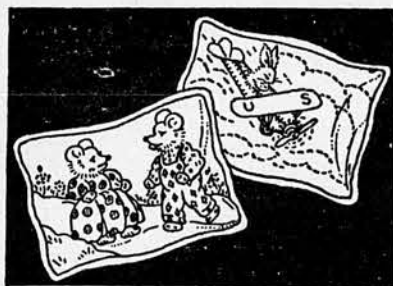
Ruth Goodall and Contributors

## Next Comes Christmas

THINGS TO MAKE



THANKSGIVING this week—next comes Christmas. No need to remind you what that means. But these two little ideas may ease your mind a bit. Glass towels are always "gifts" and have the added charm of being inexpensive and most no work at all to make. The three, with the chef, No. 1601, the teapot, No. 1603, and the glasses, No. 1602, are stamped for simple embroidery on a soft absorbent bleached toweling, which has a blue and red woven border, and the ends already hemmed. Your choice of any one, 20 cents, or the three for 50 cents.



A pair of picture pillows, one of a bunny in an airplane, No. 1821; the other of a mamma and a papa bear, No. 1822, would please the little folks and prove real sleepy-time friends. Both are stamped for the easiest sort of embroidery on an excellent quality pastel colored crash. Either pillow, 15 cents, or the two for 25 cents. Address orders: Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Best Canner in Wisconsin

MARY LOU WILLIAMS

PROBABLY the happiest farm woman in America this Thanksgiving, is Mrs. Gertie Klingberg, R. 3, Beloit, Wis., who has just been awarded the grand championship of the International Canning Contest held at the World's Fair. Her entry competed with 100,000 jars. Mrs. Klingberg received 15 ballots out of the 25. Cash, trophies, clothing, household utensils and appliances, are just a few of the gifts she received. She cried a bit when informed over the telephone of the judges' decision.

Mrs. Klingberg's canning exhibit constituted a well-balanced meal. It consisted of cranberry juice, breaded chicken, string beans, baby carrots, pickled peas and red raspberries.

Helen Clark, Portland, Ore., won the grand championship in the 4-H club class of canning entries with six jars. Her prize is a scholarship to any college in the U. S.

## I Have a Christmas Shelf

WHEN I put up produce I select nice looking canned fruits and vegetables and put them on my Christmas shelf. Here go my nicest looking jellies and preserves. When I put my root vegetables in the cellar, I'll save some of the best to go in the Christmas baskets. When Christmas comes I will have my gifts at least partly ready.—Mrs. Summer Ant.

## My Thanksgiving Story

AUNT JANE

I KNEW her only thru her writings, but I loved her, I thrilled to her name on a printed page, and yes—I fear I envied her a little, her success in writing, her position, just such as I would have loved to attain, her fine home. Often I thought of how happy and wonderful her life must be, and then—it came as a shock—that simple announcement, that she had taken the easy way out, had gone uncalled into that other mysterious place called "death," and I sorrowed. What must she have suffered of pain or sorrow or despair, thus to yield in a moment of weakness.

But I am cured, I suddenly looked with opened eyes at my own happy life with its shabby rooms, family of sturdy children that furnish me a full-time job, and the priceless bits of joy that come my way each day. No more will I envy any one, but for this Thanksgiving I will be truly thankful.

## Pumpkin Pies for Two

BY HOMESICK PATTY

IT'S in the pumpkin pie season that I think of home. I'll take a little can of pumpkin to the apartment I share with two other girls. With eggs that I break in a saucer "just to be sure," milk that costs more a quart than the folks get for a gallon at home, a vegetable preparation instead of mother's homemade lard, I make pie filling and crust.

The girls may rave about the pie. But I'm going home Thanksgiving. I'll get some real pies then.

Maybe I'll stay home this time. Maybe this spring I'll go to live on a farm down the road from home. Who knows? This time next year I may be baking pies for two—from pumpkins we've grown ourselves.

## For Thanksgiving Dinner

RUTH GOODALL

### MENU

Tomato Juice Cocktail  
Roast Chicken Bread Stuffing  
Cranberry Mold  
Green Beans Whipped Potatoes  
Down-South Biscuits  
Butter Jelly Pickles  
Cocoanut Pumpkin Pie  
Coffee  
Apples Nuts

**Tomato Juice Cocktail**—Four cups (3½ cups juice) canned tomatoes, strained, the grated rind and juice of 1 lemon, 1 tablespoon catsup, ½ teaspoon salt, 4 teaspoons powdered sugar. Combine ingredients in order given, mixing thoroughly. Chill until very cold. Shake well in tightly covered container and serve at once. Serves eight.

**Down-South Biscuits**—Four cups sifted flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, ¼ teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ cup lard, ½ cup buttermilk or sour milk. Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, soda, and salt and sift again. Turn on floured board and knead lightly 2 minutes. Roll ¾ inch thick; cut with small floured cutter. Bake in shallow pan in hot oven (450 degrees) 12 minutes. Makes about 30 biscuits.

**Cranberry Mold**—This may well serve as the salad course of your Thanksgiving dinner, or you may serve it as a plain relish. It will answer nicely for both. Dissolve 1 package of lemon jello in 1½ cups warm water. Chill. When slightly thickened, add ½ cup celery, finely cut, ½ cup crushed pineapple and 1 cup thick cranberry sauce, sweetened. Turn into molds, chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce. Garnish with mayonnaise, or serve plain as relish. Enough to serve six.

**Cocoanut Pumpkin Pie**—Two cups cooked mashed pumpkin, 1½ cups shredded cocoanut, 1 cup sugar, ½ teaspoon mace, ½ teaspoon allspice, 3 tablespoons melted butter, 3 eggs slightly beaten, 2 cups milk scalded. Line a 9-inch pie plate with pastry, rolled to ¼-inch thickness. Combine ingredients and mix thoroughly. Pour into pie shell. Bake in a hot oven (400 degrees F.) 15 minutes, then decrease heat to moderate (350 degrees) and bake 30 minutes longer.

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

## Maisie Was Squelched

MRS. N. B. B.

I HAVE a catty acquaintance. Recently she was introduced to an old flame of bygone days. Maisie wanted to be very ritzy, so she drawled, "I beg your pardon, I don't believe I got the name."

The forgotten (?) beau, answered, eyes twinkling, "No, you didn't, but lemme tell you, Maisie, you certainly tried hard enough!"

Maisie was silenced for once.

## Two Men Were Talking

B. M. S.

YOU "know," said one, "I like to see little boys wearing patched overalls."

"Here, too," grinned the other.

"But why?" I inquired curiously.

"Oh, I don't know, I just do," laughed the one.

And the other replied, "I like 'em in overalls, bleached lighter by many washings. I like huge patches on the knees and the seat. Makes them look like they've been places—and I always imagine they have a mother who will help them to reach higher places."

Somehow, I liked that bit of homely philosophy.

## 'Twas a Messy Proposal

MRS. PEGGY NOW

I LIVED on a farm with my mother, father and two brothers. Being a farm girl, I knew how to perform all the tasks and chores a farmer must do. I went away to school and thought I had gained refinement and culture. I wouldn't have my college friends know I could milk a cow or feed pigs.

I came home on my vacation to learn that a handsome, energetic young man had bought the farm next ours. Being neighbors, we saw much of him. I was attracted to him and aired all my college graces and accomplishments before him but he wasn't impressed. Time went on and one evening my father and brothers were away and it fell to my lot to do the chores.

Mother and I finished the feeding and milking. I took two pails of milk and went to feed the calves. They were especially unruly, they trampled my shoes, chewed my sleeves and one finally butted the pail and sent a heavy spray of milk all over me. I presented a bedraggled appearance. Starting to the house, I picked up the basket of eggs at the henhouse to carry in. Juggling the two pails and one egg basket, I never knew how it happened, but I fell, dropping the pails and smashing the eggs. Both hands and my dress were covered with broken eggs. It was too much. I burst into tears as I sat in the midst of the wreckage.

The first thing I knew, John, the new neighbor, was bending over me. "Peggy, don't cry, please."

I was so shocked I cried the more. "Please, sweetheart, I love you, have loved you since I first saw you, but I thought you would never care to be a farmer's wife. Now I know the true Peggy, won't you marry me?"

And all besplattered with milk and eggs, I raised my lips to seal our troth.

## The Best Crackerjack

WHEN popping corn in a skillet I add the butter and shortening, half and half, let it get real hot, add pop corn, 2 or 3 tablespoons of sugar, then pop it in the usual way being careful not to let it scorch. The kernels come out each coated with a nice caramel.—H. C.

Before butchering, you will want to see our leaflet on meat-curing, containing several methods. Also excellent recipes for serving cured ham and pork. Price 4c. Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## Using the Big Pumpkins

MRS. E. R. McCRAW

WHEN we brought the big pumpkins in from the fields, we wondered what to do with all of them. We decided to try pumpkin preserves. The results are fine. Peel and cut the pumpkin into inch squares. For each 2 pounds of pumpkin, allow 1 pound of sugar, pouring sugar over pumpkin and allow to stand overnight. In the morning, drain off sirup into a pan and place it on the stove to heat. When the sirup begins to boil, add pumpkin and cook down low. Flavor with the desired extract or sliced lemon, and seal hot.

I cook preserves and butters in the range oven as there is not so much danger of burning or sticking.

## Doll Dress Like Her Own

A CHRISTMAS THRILL



3013—Two patterns! A dress for daughter and one just like it for her doll. It will be lovely for "best" in pink crepe de chine. It is sweet too, in dimity, gingham, and checked batiste. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Dress for dolly fits a 19-inch doll.

320—You'll love this quaint blouse with its widened shoulder line. The lower part of the bodice is very slim which makes this model equally suited to the miss or the woman of average full figure. It's exquisite carried out in white crepe satin. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-inches bust. Size 16 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch lining.

383—The bias seaming of the bodice, curved hip seaming and slender panels are all slimming qualities. Every line has been carefully thought out to create a tall silhouette. And it's so easy to make it. Black crepe satin makes up beautifully in this model. Use the dull side of the satin for trim. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with 1½ yards of 35-inch contrasting and ¾ yard of 39-inch material for bow and cuffs.

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



## Maybe You Nev'r Had Toothache

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.



Dr. Lerrigo

SUCH lucky individuals do exist and to them I render my admiring congratulations. But there are other pitfalls for the teeth of adults. You know about pyorrhea, of course. Everyone does who reads advertisements. I seriously doubt the statement that 4 in 5 have pyorrhea but even tho it were only 1 in 10 such moderation brings you little joy if you happen to be the one.

Certainly it is true that the old days when toothache was the common lot of mankind are over.

Nowadays, toothache simply means

neglect. It is equally possible to avoid pyorrhea if you begin early.

### Foods That Preserve Teeth

Ordinary cases of pyorrhea yield to thorough cleaning of teeth, gums and bony processes by the dentist, who scales off the calculus and cleans ulcers and pus pockets. But in severe cases the improvement is not maintained unless the patient co-operates by using a diet rich in vitamins. The vitamins necessary for healthy gums and teeth abound in such foods as milk, eggs, lettuce, chard, cauliflower, cabbage, tomatoes, most green vegetables, and fruits such as oranges and lemons.

### Brushing Teeth Isn't All

Adult persons who desire sound teeth and would rather keep those of their own production than buy a new set, should not be content with ordinary brushing. That is all right as far as it goes. But hire a dentist at half-yearly intervals, for a thorough going over. Furthermore, never allow yourself to be careless about diet. Let milk, eggs and green vegetables appear on your table every day. Do not allow good teeth to be extracted on suspicion. An X-ray picture will give exact information about the roots of your teeth. If there is doubt get such information, and be sure to have the X-ray film interpreted by a dentist who is both skillful and conservative.

### Wisdom Teeth Make Trouble

Speaking of X-rays in connection with the teeth. Many a "grown-up" has suffered facial neuralgia or other agonizing ailments that really were due to "wisdom teeth" that failed to come thru the gum. This is not an everyday matter but very important when it does occur. An X-ray gives absolute evidence when such a condition exists and then the remedy is simple.

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.

## When Your Cough Hangs On, Mix This at Home

Saves Good Money! No Cooking!

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

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

It is surprising how quickly this loosens the germ-laden phlegm, soothes and heals the inflamed membranes, clears the air passages, and thus ends a severe cough in a hurry.

Pinex is a compound of Norway Pine, in concentrated form, the most reliable healing agent for severe coughs. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

**Clothes Look Better and Wear Longer when Starched with**



**Try FAULTLESS STARCH**

Correct starching replaces the original finish of the material which is lost in laundering. It should not only stiffen the fabric but leave it soft and pliable, covering the surface nap that catches the dust and dirt. Faultless Starch penetrates the clothes, preserving every thread. It retains the original color and insures perfect finish and longer life.

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

**FAULTLESS STARCH COMPANY**  
STATION A KANSAS CITY, MO.

## A School for Home Sewers

JULIA KIENE

THE art of designing clothes, laying out and altering patterns, fitting the garment to the individual, and the tricks of sewing that yield fine appearance will be explained to farm women from Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and other Middle Western states who attend the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City, November 18 to 25.

A college of homemaking will be conducted there during five days. It will open, without charge, to every woman attending the exposition. Nationally known experts on clothing designing, patterns, sewing, foundation garments and beauty will conduct actual class room work.

The college will be in charge of Julia Kiene, woman's editor of Capper's Farmer, the farm magazine that is sponsoring the College of Homemaking in co-operation with the American Royal. Members of the faculty who will lecture during the week are: Miss Edith Mott, Home Economics Director, J. C. Penney Company; Mrs. Lillian Stamm, stylist for Lane Bryant; Miss Eula Hicks, Singer Sewing Machine Company and Glorienne Gordon, national beauty authority.

Miss Mott will lecture on how to buy clothes and keep within the family budget. Styles for stout women will be discussed by Mrs. Stamm. Instructions on operating the sewing machine and effectively using the many attachments available, will be given by Miss Hicks. All problems of beauty and personal appearance will be discussed in the lectures by Miss Gordon.

### Don't Chill the Baby

NEVER lift the baby from his warm, snug bed into a chilly room if it can be helped. If it has to be done, see that he doesn't stay in it long and that extra covers keep his open pores safe from chilling too quickly.

# Can Your Own Meat Supply

CAN all available meat, poultry, game, fish, etc., in crystal glass KERR Jars, sealed positively and permanently air-tight with KERR Cold-Lacquered Caps containing the natural gray sealing composition. Protect yourself against rising prices of meat products. Save the big difference between the selling price of stock and the retail cost of meats. Assure your family of delicious, well balanced and healthful menus the year round.

KERR Jars and Caps are Easier and Safer to Use with ANY Canning Method



No worry about the seal — The musical note tells you instantly.

KERR Jars and Caps are safe to use in pressure cooker, oven, hot water bath, etc. They are easy to seal and easy to open. Because they seal air-tight and are instantly tested for perfect seal, no worry about your foods keeping.

Made in 4 Styles and in all Sizes

The 4 styles of KERR Jars — KERR Mason Jars (Round and Square) — KERR Wide Mouth Mason — and KERR



**Kerr**  
**FRUIT JARS and CAPS**  
(“SELF SEALING” Brand Trade-Mark Registered . . . PATENTED)  
**SEAL AIR-TIGHT — NO RUBBER RINGS REQUIRED**



The Standard for Over 30 Years

Economy Jars give you a wide range to choose from. The latter two styles have a wide mouth, especially convenient for packing large pieces of meat and removing them whole.

See the name on every genuine KERR Jar, Cap and Lid. Refuse substitutes. Millions of Enthusiastic Users

KERR Jars and Caps have been used for more than 30 years and women are invariably enthusiastic about their simplicity and economy.

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O. T. Gillenwaters has just received the \$750.00 draft reproduced above. Wilma Gillenwaters, wife of the beneficiary, was fatally injured in an automobile wreck the afternoon of July 17, 1933. "All-Coverage" accident insurance paid this claim.

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## Year in Kansas Could Be Worse

*Farm Stocks of Old Corn Higher Than a Year Ago*

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

	Last Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$ 6.50	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.20
Hogs .....	4.20	4.25	3.25
Lambs .....	7.25	6.10	5.25
Hens, Heavy.....	.07	.08	.11
Eggs, Firsts.....	.22	.15½	.28½
Butterfat .....	.17	.16	.17
Wheat,			
Hard Winter....	.89	.81½	.42½
Corn, Yellow.....	.45½	.40	.24
Oats .....	.35½	.32½	.18
Barley .....	.46½	.45	.23½
Alfalfa, Baled....	13.00	14.00	13.00
Prairie .....	8.50	8.50	7.50

THE Kansas corn crop for 1933 now is estimated at 82,599,000 bushels by the state and national departments. It was 136,197,000 bushels last year, and 127,412,000 for the 5-year average. The crop escaped frost injury and quality is fair.

Farm stocks of old corn are higher than a year ago, but corn and feed crops are unusually low compared to the amount of livestock in the state.

### Sorghum Acre Yields Higher

Kansas will have about 13,743,000 bushels of the grain sorghums, a drop of 4 million bushels from a year ago. The 1933 season was more favorable for seed than last year and acre yields are higher. More alfalfa was cut for seed and made 3½ bushels an acre against 2 bushels last year. Red clover made 1.4 bushels; Sweet clover 3.7.

### Largest Acreage of Beets

The Kansas apple crop is estimated at 1,431,000 bushels compared with 546,000 last year.

Sweet potatoes, 570,000 bushels against 720,000 last year.

Broomcorn very short at 2,790 tons compared to 3,300 last year and 6,840 tons for the 5-year average.

Sugar beets are yielding well in Southwestern Kansas on the largest acreage ever grown there.

### Smaller Crops Everywhere

The U. S. corn crop this year is estimated at 2,289,544,000 bushels. It was 2,876,000,000 last year, and 2,512,000,000 for the 5-year average. Estimates of this year's production of other crops, compared with last year, follow:

Buckwheat, 8,000,000 bushels, with 6,800,000 last year.

Flaxseed, 7,500,000 bushels and 11,800,000.

Grain Sorghums, 91,600,000 bushels and 105,900,000.

Apples, 144,000,000 bushels and 141,000,000.

Pears, 21,200,000 bushels and 22,000,000.

Grapes, 1,810,000 tons and 2,200,000.

Potatoes, 318,000,000 bushels and 353,000,000.

Sweet potatoes, 69,700,000 bushels and 78,500,000.

Sugar beets, 11,150,000 tons and 9,070,000.

Broomcorn, 30,200,000 tons and 37,100,000.

### Corn in the Big Corn States

The preliminary estimate of corn production in the principal states is announced as follows:

Illinois, 214,676,000; Iowa, 429,780,000; Missouri, 135,242,000; Nebraska, 229,905,000; Kansas, 82,599,000; Oklahoma, 22,323,000.

### Wheat Price Should Gain

Wheat production outside of Russia and China, is estimated at about 3½ billion bushels, or 270 million bushels less than a year ago by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. But this decrease is offset to some extent by an increase in stocks at the beginning of the season, surpluses in four exporting countries and the supplies afloat on July 1, amounting to 84 million bushels more than on July 1 last year. Russia also is expecting to export more wheat than last season.

### There's Just Too Much Butter

Butter in storage in the U. S. October 1, totaled 174,857,000 pounds, largest on record for that date, almost twice as much as on October 1 last year, and 50 per cent more than the October 1, 5-year average. A reduction of nearly 4 per cent in domestic consumption during the first 8 months of this year is estimated. Federal Relief Administration plans for buying 9 million pounds a month are probably the most strengthening factor in the market. Great Britain and Canada also have large storage stocks.

### Steers May Sell Better

Some improvement over present prices of grain-fed steers is likely to show up soon for cattle not too heavy—that is over 1,200 pounds. In years like this, choice, light, fat steers usually bring best money about this time in November. Sometimes with a short corn crop, this peak jumps ahead to the first 10 days of December. Medium kinds of cattle are likely to be fairly weak until spring. Common kinds often show improvement in December, January or February over October and November lows, and may this time.

### Cattle Market Prospects

Common cattle are likely to have plenty of competition the next 2 or 3 years. The reason is we have reached a place in the long-time cycle of total numbers of cattle where marketing is starting. But there still is hope for a better fat cattle market in the near future, provided the cattle can be held. This is based on several things. First, we have a short corn crop this year. Top, light steers have been higher in December than in October, 9 times during 13 years of short corn crops. In 12 years of large corn crops, the December price has been lower than the October price 8 times, higher 3 times, and steady once.—Vance M. Rucker.

## Wheat in Good Shape for Winter

*Turkey Raisers Not Optimistic About the Market*

Anderson—A few more showers needed for fall-sown grain and new alfalfa, wheat looks fine, most everybody cribbing corn, yield far below last year. Very few farm sales, community sales well attended. Cream, 18c; eggs, 10c to 21c; hens, 4c to 7c; corn, 35c.—R. C. Eichman.

Barton—Had a little cold weather, mist and snow, some wheat fields look real good, some spotted, a few quite bare, some farmers are going to re-seed. Butterfat, 17c; wheat, 73c; eggs, 16c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—State corn husking contest put on by Kansas Farmer in this county drew large crowd. Lots of farmers thru picking corn, others just starting, some 45 and 50 bushel yields in south part of county, but 25 and 30 bushels will catch most of it elsewhere, huskers getting 2½ to 3½ cents. Early wheat looks good, lot of third-cutting clover made more than second, it is unusual to get a third cutting here, new alfalfa looks fine, lots of volunteer oats. Several sales of western horses lately brought fair prices, milk cows in good demand. Lots of mold in stalk fields which likely will be dangerous until hard freezes. Corn, 37c; springs, 6c; cream, 18c.—L. H. Shannon.

Brown—A good many hogs butchered for early meat. Community sales draw large crowds, hundreds of animals sold at every one. Corn, 34c; wheat, 74c; cream, 18c; eggs, 25c; poultry, 6c.—E. E. Taylor.

Cherokee—Wheat looking good, several recent rains helped, lots of corn rotting, yield below what was first expected, lots of roughness such as grohoma, kafir, darso, hegari and corn fodder. Cream, 18c; eggs, 18c; potatoes, \$1.50 a bu.; corn, 50c.—J. H. Van Horn.

Clay—Only two very light showers since seeding, ground too dry to plow, no pasture, corn very light, stalk grazing will be poor, kafir didn't mature very well due to drought, potatoes scarce and high. Corn, 40c; eggs, 16c; cream, 17c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cheyenne—Wheat going into winter in better condition than for several years, plenty of sub-moisture, corn husking in full swing with yields coming up to ex-

pectations. A crowd of 5,000 to 6,000 people witnessed local husking contest. Wheat allotment applications sent to Washington but no returns yet. Wheat, 60c; old corn, 40c; new corn, 25c to 30c; flour, \$1.80.—F. M. Hurlock.

Coffey—Gathering corn well under way, lots of cattle going to market, some hog cholera, stock water scarce, wheat looks fine. Corn, 30c; kafir, 28c; heavy hens, 6c; fancy eggs, 23c; butterfat, 18c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Crawford—Plenty of moisture, some corn being cribbed, few public sales, horses and mules high. Wheat, 72c; corn, 38c; oats, 28c; hay, \$5; hogs, \$3.—J. H. Crawford.

Douglas—Large tracts of timber being cleared, largely by men from cities and small towns, the wood is sawed and hauled to town. Many turnips stored for winter.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Some wheat being pastured, some not yet up, some still to seed. Cottonwood a popular fuel. Feed all cut and shocked, a very poor crop. Eggs, 18c; wheat, 73c; corn, 48c.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Ellsworth—Had a small rain and light snow, wheat picked up and some is being pastured. Cattle and hogs being sold for almost nothing due to lack of feed. Financial conditions no better. Light hens, 3c; wheat, 70c; corn, 47c; oats, 40c; cream, 17c; eggs, 17c.—Don Helm.

Ford—A trace of rain and snow over most of county, subsoil very dry, wheat seeding about finished, lots of cattle going to market as feed is short, corn being shipped in at 60 cents a bushel. Wheat bonus checks slow coming. Wheat, 74c; corn, 60c; eggs, 20c; cream, 15c; poultry, 5c to 7c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Some corn being husked, a few have sold as low as 30c. Sows with litters recently sold \$7.50 to \$10 and cattle were almost given away. Wheat looks fine, a few silos have been filled. Our neighbors put out large fields of grape cuttings and are digging their crop of vines. Much walnut timber is being sold. Some shoats and many cattle are being sent to market. But-



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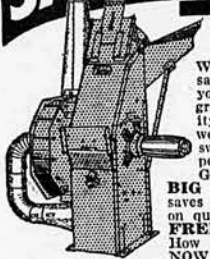
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terfat, 15c to 18c; eggs, 15c to 22c; hens, 4c to 6c; apples, 25c to \$1.69.—Elias Blankenbaker.

**Gove and Sheridan**—Fairly good rain and snow, first moisture, except local showers, since September 1. This will help early wheat, and late-sown wheat probably will come up before the ground freezes. Feed generally will be short, some livestock in poor condition, very low prices. Some community sales every week. Hens are on strike. Corn shucking started, yield 1 to 5 bushels an acre.—John I. Aldrich.

**Greenwood**—Plenty of moisture and stock water, farmers husking corn, yield fair, wheat growing nicely, cattle all taken to feed lots, an abundance of feed.—A. H. Brothers.

**Gray**—A good rain put moisture in the top soil to bring up wheat, some sowing still going on, a few farmers waiting for allotment money to pay expenses of sowing, feed mostly cut and scarce, farmers paying 85c for seed wheat and 60c for corn. Eggs, 22c; cream, 15c; turkeys, 10c; wheat, 70c; corn, 40c.—Mrs. Geo. E. Johnson.

**Hamilton**—Received 2 inches of moisture that will put wheat in good condition for winter, most feed was up before the freeze, sugar beet harvest in full swing. The community sales pavilion has attracted large crowds with commodities bringing a fair price.—Earl L. Hinden.

**Harvey**—Wheat growing well, lots of late-planted feed being harvested, livestock doing fine. Wheat, 74c; corn, 48c; bran, 80c; shorts, \$1.15; oats, 32c; kafir, 40c; cream, 17c; eggs, 15c to 20c; hens, 7c to 8c.—H. W. Frouty.

**Haskell**—Received from 1 to 3 inches of rain, seeding being finished, ground in fair condition, very light crop of maize. Wheat, 68c; eggs, 20c.—R. A. Melton.

**Jefferson**—Rain badly needed, wheat doing nicely, corn husking well along, yields running from 1/4 to 1/2 average crop, kafir made an excellent crop, other sorghum crops short, no corn being sold. Many farmers eating corn bread once a day. Fall pig crop up to average and doing well. Butterfat, 17c; eggs, 18c.—J. J. Blevins.

**Johnson**—Wells, ponds, creeks, springs and cisterns are exhausted or very low, ground too dry for plowing, pastures bare, all stock has been on winter feed for some time. Wheat making fair growth. Cows giving milk have sold for as little as \$8.50. Farmers need an increase in prices of dairy and poultry products. Hay scarce but roughage is abundant. Sweet potatoes, 50c to 75c bu.; Irish potatoes, \$1.50 cwt.; hens, 6 1/2c; springs, 6c; eggs, 20c; apples, 50c to \$1.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Kiowa**—Light snow lots of help to the wheat, some are pasturing theirs, butchering started, hens have quit laying but the price of eggs doesn't get very high. Wheat, 72c; corn, 55c; flour, \$1.65 for 48 lbs.; hens, 3c to 5c; springs, 3c to 5c; butterfat, 16c; eggs, 17c; butter, 25c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

**Lane**—A light rain followed by an inch of snow, the first of the season, has helped wheat. Feed about all cut, stock going into winter in fine condition.—A. R. Bentley.

**Leavenworth**—Wheat looking good after recent showers, but ground is dry. Money scarce and some farmers obliged to face winter without needed clothing owing to high prices. Corn husking is on but yields were cut short by extreme dry weather last summer.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Logan**—A good rain and snow helped wheat, some still sowing, feed not very plentiful. National employment on Highway 83 is providing work for many, some have gone away to husk corn.—H. R. Jones.

**Lyons**—More rain put a stop to corn shucking for a few days, roads are kept up in good condition, most farmers burn wood, wheat looks fine.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marion**—Wheat looks fine, recent light rains gave much needed moisture, farmers busy putting up sorghums and kafir, Atlas sorgo made good yields, scarcity of eggs bringing price up slightly. Butterfat, 17c; eggs, 18c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

**Marshall**—Wheat looks fine, several have finished husking corn, it was a short job, lots of road work being done. Buyers are out after millet seed, bid from 75c to 80c a bushel, it will be cheaper March 1. Cream, 18c; eggs, 8c to 16c; corn, 31c; wheat, 75c.—J. D. Stosz.

**Neosho**—Plenty of moisture, wheat is in excellent condition for winter, most feed up and plentiful supply, good crop of sweet potatoes and turnips, kafir is the best for a number of seasons. Livestock coming off pastures and going to dry feed. Considerable interest in poultry and dairying, many new tile henhouses, layers on a strike. Wheat, 67c; kafir, 8c; oats, 25c; corn, 28c; flax, \$1.37; coal, \$3 ton; hens, 6c; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 22c.—James D. McHenry.

**Ness**—A light rain, some snow, a great help to wheat but needs more. Feed all up, will be scarce before spring. Farmers getting impatient about wheat allotment.—James McHill.

**Pawnee**—Several light showers improved wheat, a few cattle lost from corn stalk poisoning, turkey raisers not very optimistic about coming market, farmers busy hauling feed and cutting winter's fuel supply. Heavy hens, 6c; light hens, 4c; springs, 4c to 6c; eggs, 15c; wheat, 71c; butterfat, 16c; milk, at cheese plant, 23c.—Paul Haney.

**Norton**—Too dry for wheat, some not up, early wheat doing fine on stubble ground that was worked early, corn is a light crop, there will be plenty of roughness, livestock in good condition. Wheat, 65c; corn, 35c; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 15c; hogs, 2c to 4c.—Marion Glenn.

**Roos**—A few light snows, not much moisture, farmers busy hauling feed. Community sales offer ready market for most everything, prices are low, most everyone short of money. Hogs, \$3.70; cattle, \$3 to \$15; cream, 17c; eggs, 15c; flour, \$1.40; wheat, 68c; corn, 38c; bran, 70c; shorts, \$1.10.—C. O. Thomas.

**Sumner**—Wheat growing more of late, feed about all in shock, cane and kafir being topped, making more and better grain than expected, much wheat exchanged for flour, meal and cereal, not much going to market. Condition of livestock generally good, stock sold at community sales brings more than market price, home butchering started. Some fall-sown alfalfa looking good, alfalfa hay will be a good price as small per cent saved. Eggs, 17c; cream, 16c; hogs, \$3.80; wheat, 70c; corn, 45c; oats, 35c; kafir, 50c; heavy hens, 6c; fat calves, \$3 to \$3.50.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

**Wichita**—Our first snow came when wheat was needing moisture badly, livestock starting into winter in fair condition, some cattle being sold owing to feed scarcity, little corn to husk, there will not be much cane, kafir or maize seed as it didn't mature. Community sales at Leoti drawing large crowds, stock bringing fair prices, turkey buyers getting into action, some coming in from Colorado to buy, most all will go to Scott City markets.—E. W. White.

## Better Year in 1934

THERE will be somewhat better times and prices for farmers next year, says Uncle Sam's bureau of farm economics, after taking a long look ahead. The prospect is for a somewhat higher level of prices. Later improvement in prices will depend largely on a more pronounced recovery by industries. Government action will continue to be the greatest price-influence in the wheat market the coming year, the bureau says, as the world market for wheat continues to be depressed by accumulated supplies, a high level of production, and severe restrictions on imports and the use of grain by European nations.

## Got Him in a Corner

THE business manager of the State of Kansas, Ben Franklin, has come in for criticism for urging that state institutions use cornmeal and rye flour where possible, instead of wheat flour, to avoid the processing tax. That would cost the state about \$100,000 a year for which there is no appropriation. The attorney general says the national government cannot levy taxes against the business of the state, so the auditor has refused to honor warrants calling for the payment of processing taxes. That seems to put Mr. Franklin in a corner where he has to do the best he can.

## Farm Bureau Drops Winder

WHEN disclosures before a Senate committee in Washington indicated that M. S. Winder, executive secretary of the Farm Bureau Federation, and H. R. Kibler, director of information, had received commissions paid by commercial concerns, their resignations were accepted, effective immediately. W. R. Ogg, assistant director of the Farm Bureau's Washington office, will serve temporarily as secretary-treasurer of the Federation, and John Lacey, associate editor of Prairie Farmer, will fill-in temporarily as publicity director.

## Better Farm Buyer Power

FARM buying power is coming up a little. Farm prices rose from 68 per cent of the pre-war average on October 18, to 71 per cent on October 25, regaining the loss of the preceding week. So the bureau of farm economics, which checks up on price movements, tells us. Most likely prices will continue to improve. There will be fluctuations, but the trend will be upward.

## Lambs Will Make Gains

LAMBS on full-feed of grain and alfalfa hay will eat an average of 1 1/2 pounds of grain and 1 1/2 pounds of hay to the head daily. But lambs will make good gains if limited to 1 pound of grain as long as they have plenty of good quality roughage. If you are short on grain this ought to help.

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# The Fight in the Cabin

The Danger Trail

By James Oliver Curwood

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BEYOND the door Howland heard Jean pause. There followed a few moments silence, as tho the other were listening for sound within. Then there came a fumbling at the bar and the door swung inward.

"Bon jour, M'seur," called Jean's cheerful voice as he stepped inside. "Is it possible you are not up, with all this dog-barking and—"

His eyes had gone to the empty bunk. Despite his cheerful greeting Howland saw the Frenchman's face was haggard and pale as he turned quickly toward him. He observed no further than that, but flung his whole weight on the unprepared Croisset, and together they crashed to the floor. There was scarce a struggle and Jean lay still. He was flat on his back, his arms pinioned to his sides, and bringing himself astride the Frenchman's body so that each knee imprisoned an arm. Howland coolly began looping the babesh thongs that he had snatched from the table as he sprang to the door. Behind Howland's back Jean's legs shot suddenly upward. In a quick choking clutch of steel-like muscle they gripped about his neck like powerful arms and in another instant he was twisted backward with a force that sent him half neck-broken to the opposite wall. He staggered to his feet, dazed for a moment, and Jean Croisset stood in the middle of the floor, his caribou skin coat thrown off, his hands clenched, his eyes darkening with a dangerous fire. As quickly as it had come, the fire died away, and as he advanced slowly, his shoulders hunched over, his white teeth gleamed in a smile. Howland smiled back, and advanced to meet him. There was no humor, no friendliness in the smiles. Both had seen that flash of teeth and deadly scintillation of eyes at other times, both knew what it meant.

"I believe that I will kill you, M'seur," said Jean softly. There was no excitement, no tremble of passion in his voice. "I have been thinking that I ought to kill you when I came back to this *Maison de Mort Rouge*. It is the justice of God that I kill you!"

THE two men circled, like beasts in a pit, Howland in the attitude of a boxer, Jean with his shoulders bent, his arms slightly curved at his side, the toes of his moccasined feet bearing his weight. Suddenly he launched himself at the other's throat.

In a flash Howland stepped a little to one side and shot out a crashing blow that caught Jean on the side of the head and sent him flat on his back. Half-stunned Croisset came to his feet. It was the first time that he had ever come into contact with science. He was puzzled. His head rang, and for a few moments he was dizzy. He darted in again, in his old, quick, cat-like way, and received a blow that dazed him. This time he kept his feet.

"I am sure now that I am going to kill you, M'seur," he said, as coolly as before.

There was something terribly calm and decisive in his voice. His fingers did not go near the weapons in his belt, and slowly the smile faded from Howland's lips as Jean circled about him. He had never fought a man of this kind; never had he looked on the appalling confidence that was in his antagonist's eyes. From those eyes, rather than from the man, he found himself slowly retreating. They followed him, never taking themselves from his face. Croisset laughed softly when he suddenly leaped in so that Howland struck at him—and missed. He knew what to expect now. A third and fourth time he came within distance and Howland struck and missed.

"I am going to kill you," he said again.

To this point Howland had remained cool. But he felt in him now a slow, swelling anger. Twice again he struck out swiftly, but Jean had come and gone like a dart. His lithe body, 50 pounds lighter than Howland's, seemed to be that of a boy dodging him in some tantalizing sport.

THE Frenchman made no effort at attack; his were the tactics of the wolf—tiring, worrying, ceaseless. Howland's striking muscles began to ache. His breath was growing shorter with the exertions which seemed to have no effect on Croisset. For a few moments he took the aggressive, rushing Jean to the stove, behind the table—striving vainly to drive him into a corner. When he stopped, his breath came in wind-broken gasps. Jean drew nearer, smiling, cool.

"I am going to kill you, M'seur," he repeated again. Howland, on the point of exhaustion, still had a few tricks in his science, and these, he knew, were about his last cards. He backed into a corner, and Jean followed, his eyes flashing a steely light, his body growing more and more tense.

"Now, M'seur, I am going to kill you," he said in the same low voice. "I am going to break your neck."

Howland backed against the wall, partly turned as if fearing the other's attack, and yet without strength to repel it. There was a contemptuous smile on Croisset's lips as he poised himself for an instant. Then he leaped in, and as his fingers gripped at the other's throat Howland's right arm shot upward in a deadly short-arm punch that caught his antagonist under the jaw. Without a sound Jean staggered back, tottered for a moment

## Opening of the Story

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

on his feet, and fell to the floor. Fifty seconds later he opened his eyes to find his hands bound behind his back and Howland standing at his feet.

"*Mon Dieu*, but that was a good one!" he gasped, after he had taken a long breath or two. "Will you teach it to me, M'seur!"

GET "up!" commanded Howland. "I have no time to waste, Croisset." He caught the Frenchman by the shoulders and helped him to a chair. Then he took the other's weapons and began to dress. He spoke no word until he was done.

"Do you understand what is going to happen, Croisset?" he cried then, his eyes blazing hotly. "Do you understand that what you have done will put you behind prison bars for 10 years or more? Does it dawn on you that I'm going to take you back to the authorities, and that as soon as we reach the Wekusko I'll have 20 men back on the trail of these friends of yours?"

A gray pallor spread over Jean's thin face.

"The great God, M'seur, you cannot do that!"

"Cannot!" Howland's fingers dug into the edge of the table. "By this great God of yours, Croisset, but I will! And why not? Is it because Meleese is among the gang of cutthroats and murderers? Pish, my dear Jean, you must be a fool. They tried to kill me on the trail, tried it again in the tunnel, and you came back here determined to kill me. I swear that if I take you back to the Wekusko we'll get you all."

"If, M'seur?"

"Yes—if."

"And that 'if'—" Jean was straining against the table.

"It rests with you, Croisset. Either I take you back to the Wekusko, hand you over to the

## Taffeta

By MAY FRINK CONVERSE

WHEN I was but a little girl

My mother used to wear

The prettiest dress of taffeta.

The long skirt had a flare,

And there were ruffles of the silk

On the sateen slip she wore,

And all of them went swish, swish, swish,

As she moved across the floor.

But oh! The taller that I grew

The shorter skirts became,

With slinky crepes and soft georgettes

The first in Fashion's claim . . .

I'm glad long skirts are back at last,

And now I have my wish

And wear a dress of taffeta

That goes swish, swish, swish, swish.

authorities and send a force after the others—or you take me to Meleese. Which shall it be?"

"And if I take you to Meleese, M'seur?"

Howland straightened, his voice trembling a little with excitement.

"If you take me to Meleese, and swear to do as I say, I shall bring no harm to you or your friends."

"And Meleese—" Jean's eyes darkened again.

"You will not harm her, M'seur?"

HARM "her!" There was a laughing tremor in Howland's voice. "Good God, man, are you so blind that you can't see that I am doing this because of her? I love her, and I am willing to die in fighting for her. Until now I haven't had the chance. You and your friends have played a cowardly underhand game, Croisset. Now you take me to Meleese or there'll be a clean-up that will put you and the whole bunch out of business.

Harm her—" Again Howland laughed. "Come, which shall it be, Croisset?"

A cold glitter, like the snap of sparks from striking steels, shot from the Frenchman's eyes. The grayish pallor went from his face. His teeth gleamed in the enigmatic smile that had half undone Howland in the fight.

"You are mistaken in some things, M'seur," he said quietly. "Until today I have fought for you and not against you. But now you have left me but one choice. I will take you to Meleese, and that means—"

"Good!" cried Howland.

"La, la, M'seur—not so good as you think. It means that as surely as the dogs carry us there you will never come back. *Mon Dieu*, your death is certain!"

Howland turned briskly to the stove.

"Hungry, Jean?" he asked more companionably. "Let's not quarrel, man. Have you had breakfast?"

"I was anticipating that pleasure with you, M'seur," replied Jean with grim humor.

"And then—after I had fed you—you were going to kill me, my dear Jean," laughed Howland, flopping a huge caribou steak on the naked top of the sheet-iron stove. "Real nice fellow you are, eh?"

"You ought to be killed, M'seur."

"So you've said before. When I see Meleese I'm going to know the reason why, or—"

"Or what, M'seur?"

"Kill you, Jean. I've just about made up my mind that you ought to be killed. If any one dies up where we're going, Croisset, it will be you first of all."

JEAN remained silent. A few minutes later Howland brought the caribou steak, a dish of flour cakes and a big pot of coffee to the table. Then he went behind Jean and untied his hands. When he sat down at his own side of the table he cocked his revolver and placed it beside his tin plate. Jean grimaced and shrugged his shoulders.

"It means business," said his captor warningly.

"I took your word of honor," said Jean sarcastically.

"And I will take yours to an extent," replied Howland, pouring the coffee. Suddenly he picked up the revolver. "You never saw me shoot, did you? See that cup over there?" He pointed to a small tin pack-cup hanging to a nail on the wall a dozen paces from them. Three times without missing he drove bullets thru it, and smiled across at Croisset.

"I am going to give you the use of your arms and legs, except at night," he said.

"*Mon Dieu*, it is safe," grunted Jean. "I give you my word that I will be good, M'seur."

The sun was up when Croisset led the way outside. His dogs and sledge were a hundred yards from the building, and Howland's first move was to take possession of the Frenchman's rifle and eject the cartridges while Jean tossed chunks of caribou flesh to the huskies. When they were ready to start Jean turned slowly and half reached out a mittened hand to the engineer.

"M'seur," he said softly, "I cannot help liking you, tho I know that I should have killed you long ago. I tell you again that if you go into the North there is only one chance you will come back alive."

"That chance I will take," interrupted Howland decisively.

"I was going to say, M'seur," finished Jean quietly, "that unless accident has befallen those who left Wekusko yesterday that one chance is gone. If you go South you are safe. If you go into the North you are no better than a dead man."

"There will at least be a little fun at the finish," laughed the young engineer. "Come, Jean, hit up the dogs!"

"*Mon Dieu*, I say you are a fool—and a brave man," said Croisset, and his whip twisted sinuously in mid-air and cracked in sharp command over the yellow backs of the huskies.

BEHIND the sledge ran Howland, to the right of the team ran Jean. Once or twice when Croisset glanced back his eyes met those of the engineer. He cracked his whip and smiled, and Howland's teeth gleamed back coldly in reply. A mutual understanding flashed between them in these glances. In a sudden spurt Howland knew that the Frenchman could quickly put distance between them—but not a distance that his bullets could not cover in the space of a breath. He had made up his mind to fire, deliberately and with his greatest skill, if Croisset made the slightest movement toward escape. If he was compelled to kill or wound his companion he could still go on alone with the dogs, for the trail of Meleese and Jack-pine would be as plain as their own, which they were following back into the South.

For the second time since coming into the North he felt the blood leaping thru his veins as on that first night in Prince Albert when from the mountain he heard the lone wolf, and when later he had seen the beautiful face thru the hotel window. With a glow he recalled again how Meleese had pled for him during the attack at the camp.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



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We offer young bulls, cows and heifers. Both farms near Osborne. Come and see us, or write either of us. S. B. Young, Osborne, Kan. H. A. Johnson, Osborne, Kan.

## Tried Sire For Sale

Brownvale Goods, a four-year-old grandson of Brownvale Count. A low down, deep bodied, heavy set bull that breeds well. Wm. P. & S. W. Schneider, Logan, Kan.

**AMCOATS BRED SHORTHORN BULLS**  
The best assortment we have ever offered at private sale. 8 to 18 months old. Reds and roans. Sired by ARISTOCRAT, son of Edellyn Premier. Out of Big Scotch dams that combine lots of milk with beef qualities. Also females.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kansas.

**ROSE HILL SHORTHORN FARM**  
Offers some young bulls with nice Scotch pedigree. Roans and reds, 6 to 13 months old. Buy the best now at reasonable prices, from an old established herd.

W. H. Molyneux & Son, Palmer, Kan.

**SIRE BY DUCHESS MAXWALTON**  
We offer some very choice young bulls and heifers out of choice cows deep in Avondale blood lines. Better see these young Shorthorns before you buy.

Chas. F. Hagen, Wellington, Kan.

**BULLS 6 TO 18 MONTHS OLD**  
Sired by a son of King of the Fairies and Red Mandolin. Out of cows that combine beef and milk production. Also a nice string of young heifers. 100 head in the herd.

Otto Streiff, Ensign, Kansas

**WETTA'S REG. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**  
Headed by the great breeding bull PREMIER son of Edellyn Premier by Brownvale Count. We offer nice roan bulls at reasonable prices. A few heifers.

John B. Wetta, Andale, Kansas

**HOMESTEAD ACRES SHORTHORNS**  
(14 miles north of Almema, Kan.) Choice young bulls of correct type and rare quality sired by Joffre's Double, sire of 4-H champion, Denver, 1932.

Floyd T. Brown, Stamford, Nebr.

**GIBSON'S SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
Sni-A-Bar Romney in service. Second bull in service of like breeding. Female foundation from best Scotch families. Young bulls and females for inspection and sale.

J. G. Gibson & Son, Talmage, Kansas.

## POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Two Choice Polled Bulls

One red, one white. Yearlings and sired by my Hultine bull. They are good individuals and priced worth the money.

Robt. H. Hanson, Jamestown, Kansas

**Polled Shorthorns \$30 to \$70**  
10 bulls, also females for sale. Three delivered 100 miles free. Royal Clipper and Grassland Promoter heads our herd.

Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

## THE LOVE POLLED SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Collynie Broadheads 3rd., a grandson of an international grand champion of Hultine breeding. Bulls for sale. LOVE BROS., Partridge, Kan.

**DUAL PURPOSE POLLED SHORTHORNS**  
Polled bulls sired by Royal Monarch (register of merit breeding) and out of heavy milk production Scotch cows. Also females to choose from.

E. G. Hartner, Clay Center, Kansas.

## MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

## OUR MILKING SHORTHORN HERDS

Now features a son of International Grand Champion, Hill Creek Milkman as our leading herd sire. Otis Chieftain, Lord Baltimore and other Clay foundations comprise our cow herds. Young bulls for sale. Visit our herds.

A. N. Johnson—M. H. Peterson, Bridgeport, Kan.

**DOSSER'S INTENSE CLAY BREEDING**  
Featuring more Clay breeding than any other herd in the Middle West. Herd headed by Glenside Clay Duke. Choice cows, young bulls and heifers for sale. Type with heavy production. 100 head to pick from.

J. B. DOSSER, JETMORE, KAN.

## Meadowvue Milking Shorthorns

Herd established 1917. We have 80 head in the herd at present and offer some very choice young bulls of serviceable ages and some females for sale.

C. E. Calloway, Fairbury, Nebr. Phone 850 W.

**Retnuh Farms Milking Shorthorns**  
25 bulls from calves to 18 months old, from real two profit cows with as much beef as the dairy breeds. Prices \$40 to \$70 registered.

WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

**Otis Chieftain Bred Bulls**  
Cows bred for both beef and milk. Carry the blood of Roan Duchess and Bell Boy. Reasonable prices.

M. F. Stoskopf, Redwing, Kansas

**Otis Chieftain Bred Bulls**  
choice individuals, heavy milk producing strains without destroying the beef. Real dual purpose type. Also females.

Otto B. Williams, Hutchinson, Kansas.

## Glendale Blood Our Foundation

Real Dual Purpose Milking Shorthorns. Grothy red bull calves for sale. Our herd bull bred by Warren Hunter.

JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Ensign, Kan.

## MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

**A FLINTSTONE BRED BULL,**  
Clay Duke heads our herd. We offer six young bulls, reds and roans, sired by him, for sale. Some are Polled and out of high producing ewes.

Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kan.

**OUR HERD SIRE, JOSEPH CLAY 10th,**  
Son of Joseph Clay, mated with our Bates bred females is proving highly satisfactory. A cross of Cyrus Clay in foundation. Young bulls and females for sale.

Geo. E. Lovelless, Ness City, Kansas

**OUR POLLED MILKING SHORTHORNS**  
Are strong in the blood lines of Emily C. (15,925 lbs. milk, 525 lbs. fat) W. C. Wood breeding. We feature scale, type and heavy production. Visitors welcome any time.

H. E. Weller, Montezuma, Kansas

**GLENDAL MILKING SHORTHORN HERD**  
Young bulls sired by a great bull and out of cows with C. T. A. records up to 650 lbs. of fat. You are invited to visit our herd.

Stewart & Mosely, Cambridge, Nebr.

**MILKING STRAIN SHORTHORNS**  
Bull calves, three to 20 months old. Priced \$30.00 to \$75.00. Best of Clay and English breeding, well grown. Write or call.

ROY ROCK, Enterprise, Kan.

## HEREFORD CATTLE

## Ely's Modern Type Herefords

160 head in herd. Hazlett Tone 21st and Romley 3rd. in service. Quality with breeding to match. Bulls and females for sale.

R. D. ELY, ATTICA, KANSAS

## DOMINO BRED HEREFORD CATTLE

For sale 6 choice young bulls, sired by Bright Blanchford. 25 spring heifers and bulls for sale later. Some Double Dominos. Russell Lucas, Healy, (Lane Co.) Ks.

## YOUNG BULLS, SERVICEABLE AGE

Also some nice yearling heifers. Herd headed by Hasford Lad 43rd. Farm near Sylvan Grove. See us at Belleville fair.

LEWIS A. WILLIAMS, Hunter, Kan.

## POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

**Worthmore Polled Herefords**  
Write us for your needs in either bulls or females. 350 head in the herd. "Everything but the Horns."

GOERNANDT BROS., Aurora (or) Ames, Kan.

**Shields Polled Herefords**  
Herd established 1890. 135 head in herd. Anxiety breeding. Bulls for sale 6 months to 2 years old. Also 20 cows and heifers.

J. B. Shields, Lost Springs, Kan.

## Are You Going to Buy

a Polled Hereford bull this fall? If you are sure to see us. Also some females for sale. Write to

JESS RIFFEL, Enterprise, Kan.

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE

## The Barwood Farm Ayrshires

A fine string of young bulls from 6 to 12 months old out of cows with nice C. T. A. records. Herd Federal accredited and blood tested free from abortion.

JOHN C. KEAS, Farmington, Kan.

## Seven Cows Averaging 788 B. F.

Our herd sire traces twice to these seven cows. Buy a bull and some cows and improve your herd.

J. F. Walz & Sons, Hays, Kan.

**This Herd Established 1912**  
C.T.A. records continuously. Average production 1912 about 200 lbs. Average 1932-33, 325 lbs. Bull calves up to yearlings for sale. Homer H. Hoffman, Abilene, Kan.

## Linden Tree Park Farm

Profitable reg. Ayrshires. C. T. A. records, Ayrshires of all ages, a few extra choice young bulls of serviceable ages.

J. B. HIGGINS, Beatrice, Nebraska

**Raise Your Own Herd Sire**  
Baby bulls at bargain prices. Penhurst blood lines—Federal accredited herd—Production records. Write for sale list.

Stephenson Ayrshire Dairy, Downs, Kansas

**MILBURN FARM AYRSHIRES**  
Member Mid-West D. H. I. A. High herd from Nov. 1932 to May 1933. Fine bull calf for sale out of a 400 pound two year old heifer.

W. C. Ainsworth, Elmo, Kansas

**PLAINAYRE REGISTERED AYRSHIRES**  
For sale choice cows and heifers bred and open. Some in milk others to freshen soon. Also young bulls. D.H.I.A. records up to 10,000 lbs. milk one year.

H. L. Rinehart, Greensburg, Kansas

## RED POLLED CATTLE

## SEND US YOUR ADDRESS

If you are in the market for Red Polled cattle. We offer some choice young bulls and heifers. Carefully grown and developed on our farm.

W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

**BATEMAN'S REG. RED POLLS**  
We feature the best of blood lines with correct balance for both beef and milk. Right now we offer some very choice young bulls and heifers for sale.

Roy Batman, Great Bend, Kansas

**RED POLLS WITH MILK RECORDS**  
60 head in herd, all females in milk on D. H. I. A. test. Bulls and heifers for sale from cows with records up to 283.68 lbs. fat.

G. W. Locke, De Graff, (Butler Co.) Kan.

## GUERNSEY CATTLE

## HOME OF VALOR'S CRUSADER GUERNSEY MEAD FARM DAIRY

We offer a few reg. cows and heifers and a few high grade cows and heifers. Young bulls from calves to serviceable age out of dams with nice records.

Mid-West C. T. A. Roy E. Dillard, Salina, Kan., R. 2

**Purebred and High Grade**  
Guernsey cows and heifers of Longwater breeding. \$20 to \$40.

LAWRENCE BROWN, Great Bend, Kan.

**BULL READY FOR SERVICE**  
Out of a 450 lb. dam. Also bull calves and heifers and a few mature cows for sale. Also a few Spotted Poland China spring boars for sale.

Dr. T. R. Conklin, Abilene, Kansas

**REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS**  
Sire's dam, 653 pounds of fat (A.R. Record) and out of high producing cows with good udders. Herd T.B. and abortion tested.

Alvin C. Wright, Norwich, Kan. (Kingman County)

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## An Unusually Strong Herd

Carnation and Duchland Breeding. Our herd is remarkable for the size of its individuals, type and heavy production. Inspection is cordially invited. We have some splendid young bulls for sale and a few females.

ALLOTT BROWN, PRATT, KAN.

## Meyer Dairy Farm Co.

We have some very attractive prices on yearling and two-year-old bulls from high record dams. Ormsby breeding.

Basehor, Kansas. Farm 15 miles west of Kansas City on Highway No. 40.

## Mid-West C.T.A. Records

We must reduce our herd and offer cows and heifers in milk with records from 325 to 450 pounds of fat. Also young bulls. A bargain in a great herd sire.

E. W. Obetts, Herington, Kan.

**Bulls From An Accredited Herd**  
and from high record bull and record dams. Nice individuals. Ready for service. Will give nine months time to responsible breeders. Must make room in our barns. Write or call today.

W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.

## NEVERFAIL DAIRY FARM OFFERS

A nice line of bull calves from calves to a year old and priced to sell in these times. Buy one of these calves whose dams have production of 500 to 650 lbs. and raise your own bull. Also a few high producing cows coming fresh.

Geo. A. Woolley, Osborne, Kan.

## RIFFEL'S HOLSTEIN FARM DAIRY

To reduce our herd we offer a few cows and heifers. Also some young bulls by our 800 lb. sire. Farm near Stockton.

EDW. J. RIFFEL, Stockton, Kansas

## Young Bulls For Sale

Best of blood lines. Good individuals and out of cows with D. H. I. A. records up to 530 lbs. fat. Inspection invited.

R. C. BEZZLEY, GIRARD, KAN.

## Cedarlane Holstein Herd

Mt. Riga Sir Segis Paul in service. Home of former state record cow. Best of A. R. O. backing. Bulls and females for sale.

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.

## Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in the United States averaging 658 lbs. fat.

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

## Mosaco Stock Farm

Reg. Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep and Spotted Poland hogs. 12 young cows in milk for sale. Also a few bulls.

Jas. H. Williams, Hutchinson, Kan.

## Four Per Cent Butterfat Test

on 14 cows with high production. Stock for sale. Address, Ray M. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan. (Clay County.)

## MILLER'S ACME HOLSTEIN FARM

We offer two bulls, brothers, one yearling, the other, two years old. Out of a great mother with a butterfat record of 686 lbs. in 305 days in 1933 and 636 lbs. in 1932.

Sired by U. N. Corcoran Ormsby. Nothing better in the West. Farm, Junction City, Mo.

E. P. Miller, Junction City, Kansas

**Macksum Holstein Farms** announce arrival of Macksum Desire Oct. 13, baby son of Mt. Riga Sir Piebe Segis Paul, all American two year old 1930; and Walker Bess Segis 1207 lbs. butter, D.H.I.A. 1931, 395 lbs. fat on over 30 head. Young bulls and cows for sale.

T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson, Kan.

**D.H.I.A. BUTTERFAT RECORDS UP TO 650 LBS.**  
Our five year average nearly 460 lbs. Our present herd sire is a double grandson of K.P.O.P. You should know about our bulls before you buy. Some nice young bulls for sale.

Worthwhile Holsteins, Geo. North, Lyons, Kan.

**PROVEN HERD BULL FOR SALE**  
K. P. Bess Jewel aged 4. His two year old daughters produced 400 pounds fat in 10 months. Write for picture and extended pedigree.

G. Regier & Son, Whitewater, Kan.

## OUR REG. HOLSTEIN HERD

Is headed by Maplewood Champion and we are offering choice young bulls for sale, out of heavy producing cows. Also a few females for sale.

Julius Brockel, Redwing, Kan. (Barton Co.)

**K. P. O. P.—ORMSBY BRED HOLSTEINS**  
60 females in herd. Herd average over 400 lbs. fat. Double bred K.P.O.P. bull in service. Females largely Ormsby. Must reduce size of herd. Females all ages and young bulls for sale.

CLYDE SHADE, Ottawa, Kan.

**MAC-BESS HOLSTEIN FARM**  
Herd average 441.6, individuals almost 700. Choice bulls and heifers by Lawnwood Master Waldorf Matarador. We can please you. Herd accredited. Negative.

Carl McCormick, Cedar, Kan.

**AN APRIL BULL CALF** whose sires five nearest dams average over 1,000 pounds of butter. His dam has a D.H.I.A. record of 15,600 pounds of milk, 547 pounds of fat. Farm cars and farmers prices. Write for particulars.

Chancy H. Hostetler, Harper, Kan.

## JERSEY CATTLE

## Two Grand Champions

Our Majesty's Waffern May 3rd. No 990287 won Junior and grand championship and our herd sire, Gribble Farms Eage 346705 won senior championship at Stafford county fair.

ROTHWOOD JERSEYS,

A. Lewis Oswald, Owner, Hutchinson, Kansas

## City-Edge Jersey Farm

70 head in the herd. Island breeding. Cows have D. H. I. A. Records up to 420 pounds of butterfat.

Grandsons of Imp. Nobly Bern and Imp. Zenia's Sultan. Imp. Zenia's Sultan and Imp. Jersey Volunteer in service. FOSTER PARKER, Savonburg, Kan.

## High Producing Reg. Jerseys

The blood of Flora's Queen Raleigh, Sophie Tormont and other noted individuals. D. H. I. A. records. Bulls and heifers for sale.

E. L. Fuller, Wichita, Kansas, R. F. D. 1

## St. Mawe Bred Jerseys

Combine heavy production and type. Choice young bulls, heifers bred, and cows for sale. Inspection invited.

Thos. D. Marshall, Sylvia, Kansas

## 15 Reg. Cows For Sale

to reduce herd. Fresh or near freshening. Sired by or bred to a son of Financial Pilot whose R. M. dam had 513 lbs. fat. Frank Boone, Murdock, Kan.

L. A. FOE, Hunnewell, Kansas

**JERSEY CATTLE, ISLAND BREEDING**  
Young typey bulls, from heavy production dams. For sale or will exchange for heifers. Oxford Sultan blood.

L. A. FOE, Hunnewell, Kansas

## JERSEY CATTLE

## Reg. Jersey Bulls

Out of high testing Island bred dams and sired by a son of Noble Dictator Volunteer. Some ready for service.

Frank Van Buskirk, Kincaid, Kansas

**Bowlina's Noble Monarch**  
Our Island Bull is siring splendid young bulls which we offer at moderate prices. Out of our best producing cows.

J. A. LAYELL, McDONALD, KANSAS

## Young Bull Ready for Service

Out of my best producing cow. Also some nice bull calves for sale. Write for descriptions and prices.

J. G. BENYSHEK, CUBA, KAN.

**Son of Eminentan's Dark Raleigh**  
heads our select, richly bred herd of females. 40 in all. We have young bulls, herd sire prospects. Also a few females. Write or come. Rigg Bros., Leon, Kan.



## Natural Gas

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

**WITHOUT** giving any of your friends a chance to figure it out, suddenly spring this catch question on them and the chances are that everyone will give the wrong answer.

If a man and his wife are the parents of 10 sons and each son has a sister, how many boys and girls are there in the family?

Nearly everyone will answer "20." But there are only 11 children, 10 boys and 1 girl who is the sister of the 10 sons.—Emma L. Jenkins, Lincoln Co.

### Her "Forgotten Man"

A woman ran away from her husband and went to live in a hotel. After several days she went back to him. She said she couldn't stand looking at the sign on the hotel door every time she went out; it troubled her conscience. The sign was, "Think; have you left anything?"

### Order Promptly Obeyed

The roadmaster, riding along on the train, sent a telegram to the section foreman which read: "Grass and weeds accumulated around bridge 365-M. Burn." In a short time the roadmaster received a telegram from the section foreman: "Bridge 365-M burned."—C. T. Russell, Franklin Co.

### Proof He Didn't Need It

"Can't see why I should buy your book," said the farmer to the persistent canvasser. "Why, it will show you how to be a better farmer." "Listen, son," said the elderly man, impressively, "I'm not half as good a farmer now as I know how to be."—Tom Becket, Scott Co.

### Why Mothers Get Gray

"Betty, dear," protested mother, "you mustn't eat your jelly with a spoon. Put it on your bread." "I did put it on, mother," replied Betty, "but it won't stay. It's too excited."—Mrs. W. T. Resnik, Clark Co.

## Everybody's Column

Readers' letters always welcome. Address all communications to Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

**WHILE** in Honolulu I attended a labor meeting. Every working man is a member. They meet the first Monday of each month. If a member is absent they know he is sick and a committee is appointed to see that he and his family are cared for. The name of this union is the Banana Club. Its insignia is a large bunch of bananas. Encircling the top are the words, "While we hang together we're safe; on the bottom, 'When we leave the bunch we're peeled.'"

If our farmers were so organized, they could be the most independent, happy, prosperous people in the world.—John Daly, Long Beach, Calif.

### Give the Borrower a Chance

**THERE** are some rather queer things about the two land banks of Kansas. The joint Stock Land Bank and the Federal Land Bank, are both lending money on Kansas farm-mortgaged security. The joint Stock Land Bank is a corporation, while the stock of the Federal Land Bank is entirely owned by the borrowers who place their farms behind the loan at one-half its value. The bonds sold to capitalists, are tax-free, while the bonds of the joint Stock Land banks are not tax-free.

What looks queer to the Federal Land bank borrower is the attitude of the capitalists supporting the Joint Stock Bank and that of the capitalists investing in Federal Land Bank bonds. During the life of these two kinds of banks, the J. S. Bank has taken out loans much beyond the F. L. B. and on the basis of 75 per cent valuation of farms mortgaged. These investors seem not afraid of any loss on their loans.

In view of this, why this lack of confidence in Kansas farm land as security? The present season is testing out the capacity of the Kansas farm as never before. Even crops planted and sown as late as July 1 have served to afford roughage for

stock over almost the entire state and these forage crops are not the only ones. Early varieties of corn escaped frost injury, indicating a yield up to the normal of Kansas crops. This doesn't suggest the exhaustion of our average farm and this includes the average upland farm, altho the corn crop is a failure, save in an occasional locality.

We were one who wrote Senator Capper relative to this laxness or hard-boiled policy of the Federal Land Bank in its valuation of Kansas farm lands. This security is not going to run away and its value is not seriously impaired, so we suggest that the Federal Land Bank liberalize its policy. Give the borrower a chance to have a sure thing as well as the man who owns the bond based on the loan. It seems capital must have a dead sure thing, even if the farmer is set out into the highway. Treat the farmer as you would like to be treated.—Frank Chapin, Cowley Co.

### Not for the Kiro Dam

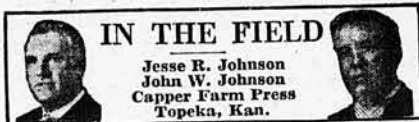
**I** HAVE read with interest, of the proposed dam on the Kaw River just above Topeka. To take 100,000 acres of the finest land in the state with its beautiful towns and fine farm homes, and turn it into a vast mud flat, for such it would be a great part of the time if used as a flood control project, would be a crime. We have a lake of 4,500 acres here in Kearney county. It is drained thru the summer for irrigation purposes. It is an evil-smelling, nasty mud flat when it is low or empty.

It would be far more sensible to put in numerous small dams on the upper reaches of the rivers where the water could be used and is needed for irrigation.

If the Kaw Valley dam is put in, the Democrats will get the blame. But when the good people of that part of the State get a few whiffs of rotten vegetation and mud, they will decide the Republicans did have something to do with it.—Harry Enlow, Deerfield, Kan.

### The New Wheat King

**HE** is David Williams of the Yakima valley, Washington, since his 6-acre tract yielded an average of 110½ bushels of wheat an acre. The yield exceeds by 8 bushels the previous high mark. Williams raised White Russian wheat, planting 2 bushels to the acre.



IN THE FIELD

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

Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., is judging Holsteins at the American Royal show this week.

James Freeborn, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Miltonvale, Kan., has had unusually good sales of both bulls and females. He reports sales from many sections of the state.

The Bloss-Wolfe Jersey cattle joint sale at Pawnee City, Neb., recently resulted in a general average of around \$57. The top cow sold for \$100, and heifer and bull calves from \$25 to \$35 each.

Lawrence Brown, Great Bend, Kan., is offering for sale some pure bred and high grade Guernsey cows and heifers for sale at very attractive prices. Look up his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

J. C. Stewart & Son write they have an unusually fine lot of Duroc boars ready for service, best we have had in years. We are pricing these boars right and would be glad to hear from anyone that wants a well grown, well bred boar.

George Woolley's Neverfall Holstein dairy farm joining Osborne, Kan., is always a good place to look for your future herd bull. Right now he is offering young bulls and some choice high producing cows for sale. He has over 70 head in the herd and must reduce it some.

G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan., bought a good Poland China boar in the H. B. Walter & Son sale October 24, sired by New Cloth, a son of Broadcloth, world's champion of 1931. He will be used on gilts by Big Pilot Achievement and they are the gilts that will go in Mr. Wingert's February sale.

R. R. Sanders, Miller, Kan., Osage county, is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer spotted Poland China spring boars and bred gilts and some Poland China boar gilts. They are advertised in the Spotted Poland China section and are out of state fair winners and are the kind that win consistently for club boys. He is making close prices on them to move them at once.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., has bred registered Hampshire hogs for years and pleased breeders and farmers all over the country with the kind of individuals he always sends them. The blood lines are always up to date and his boars are always to be found just as represented by him. You will not be disappointed. He is making very close prices on boars right now. His advertisement starts this week in Kansas Farmer.

At the quarterly meeting of the northeast Kansas Holstein breeders association held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, Topeka, recently, Robert Romig was reelected president;

Ira Chestnut, Denison, vice president; E. F. Dean, Topeka, secretary-treasurer; F. A. Barney, Silver Lake and Chas. Tanner, Topeka, members of the board. The northeast Kansas association is a unit of the big state Holstein breeders' association.

The R. W. Galloway Holstein sale at Jamestown, November 3, was held as advertised in Kansas Farmer, and a good attendance was out. The cows were of a very high quality and in good condition. They averaged around \$50, leaving out a few of the more common ones. The young stuff sold very well. Robert Romig of Topeka, was the sale manager and Jas. T. McCulloch of Clay Center, the auctioneer, assisted by Wm. Harper.

Guernsey cows sold below their value at the Harper Fulton sale on the 27th. Plenty of buyers were present coming from a wide territory. But low butterfat prices and general unfavorable conditions made it impossible to sell the cattle for prices in line with the quality of the offering. The best animals sold from \$40 to \$50. Only a few sold above registered animals. C. G. Baker, Eldorado, Kan., was the heaviest buyer. The sale was held at Ft. Scott, Kan.

N. S. and R. R. Sanders, Miller, Kan., sold Herefords at that place November 2. Concerning the sale R. R. Sanders writes as follows: Enclosed find check for advertising sale. We had another argument with the weather man. It was a awful day but several buyers from a distance were here and we sold until all were satisfied. Two bulls sold for \$100 each. One for \$95, and several around \$75. Ages between nine months and one year. Cows and heifers between \$50 and \$80.

S. B. Amcoats, Shorthorn breeder of Clay Center, Kan., reports heavy demand and good sales on bulls. He has recently sold bulls to the following: E. A. Ostlund, Clyde, Kan.; Jacob Batton, Lancaster, Kan.; A. E. Page, Clay Center and Mr. Dittman, Washington, Kan. Mr. Amcoats has recently purchased a young herd bull from Earl-Bar farms. He is a nice red and probably the most promising bull that has been brought to the farm for many years. He was sired by an imported bull and his dam was a Purdy Victoria cow.

S. B. Young and H. A. Johnson are Osborne county Shorthorn breeders that advertise together in Kansas Farmer. I have just received a letter from them. They showed 12 head at the Sylvan Grove fair recently and Johnson won senior and grand champion on cow and Young won junior and grand champion on bull. They won 26 ribbons in all. They have been selling some bulls for sale. If you want a good bull you won't miss it by seeing them right away. Address them at Osborne, Kan.

Bert Powell, auctioneer, reports the Levi Burton sale at Bartley, Neb., and which was advertised in Kansas Farmer recently, as not being very good because of a very bad day, the first bad day of the season out there. The 28 boars averaged \$13, and the gilts about the same. As has been mentioned in Kansas Farmer before Mr. Burton raises a large number of Hampshire hogs and still has for sale a nice lot of last spring boars of the best of breeding and well grown. He will be pleased to price to Kansas breeders or farmers at very reasonable prices.

E. C. Lacy & Sons, Miltonvale, Kan., are advertising their Shorthorns in Kansas Farmer right along and report good sales. Recently they have sold a bull to Delp Bros., Idalia, Kan. Also a nice roan heifer to W. W. Glash, Belleville, Kan. Another heifer to C. A. Graham of Miltonvale. They have recently purchased the five year old son of Scottish Gloster, Scottish Major. He is a full brother to Scottish Marshal and Matchless Marshal, for a long time in the Thos. Andrews herd. Scottish Major was formerly used in the Tomson Bros. herd at Wakarusa, Kan.

Rotherwood Jerseys, owned by A. Oswald Lewis, Hutchinson, Kan., are being talked about everywhere where good Jerseys are being discussed. Mr. Lewis is an attorney in Hutchinson with offices in the Exchange National bank building and is the mayor of Hutchinson. But the best in Jerseys is his hobby and that means Rotherwood Jerseys are good and getting better just as fast as pains-taking effort can do it. The Jersey farm is near town and if you are interested in good Jerseys be sure to call up Mr. Lewis the first time you are in Hutchinson and he will be pleased to take you to the farm and show you his herd.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, reports the J. W. Taylor estate Angus cattle dispersion sale there recently, as a very satisfactory sale to the Taylors. J. W. Taylor who founded the herd years ago passed away about two years ago and for a long time his health had not been good. The cattle were sold just as they came from the pasture and the sale was made to close up the estate. Mr. McCulloch says buyers were there from Downs, Ellsworth, Haddam, Onaga, Chapman, Talmage, Westmoreland and Enterprise and many others from distant points who did not buy. The herd bull sold for \$90. The heifer calves averaged better than \$55. The heifer calves a little over \$28.

### Public Sales of Livestock

**Shorthorn Cattle**  
March 20—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.  
**Duroc Hogs**  
Feb. 21—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.  
Feb. 24—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.  
March 20—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.  
**Chester White Hogs**  
Feb. 6—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

## Southeast Guernsey Cattle Breeders Association

Nine counties in the extreme Southeast part of state have more Guernseys than any other like area in the Middle West.  
FRED S. FEESS, Parsons, President.  
C. D. GIBSON, Morehead, Secretary.

**REG. BULL, SERVICEABLE AGE**  
out of a cow that produced 1068 lbs. of fat in 2 yrs.  
D. H. I. A. Records. Good individual, priced right.  
Crawford Co. Farm, Carl Watson, Supt., Girard, Kan.

**The Hall Stock Farm**  
Reg. Guernsey cattle and Poland hogs. Stock for sale. Also high grade Guernsey females. Inspection invited.  
W. Carlton Hall, Coffeyville, Kansas

**Glenclyff Guernsey Bulls**  
Young bulls from imported herd sire generally available. Also Spring Duroc Jersey Hogs.  
Glenclyff Farm, Independence, Kansas

**GUERNSEY CATTLE—DUROC HOGS**  
Some good bulls out of cows with records. A few grade heifers and cows. Duroc boars and gilts. **THE SUN FARMS, PARSONS, KANSAS**

**The C. & G. Guernsey Farm**  
On honor herd roll 3 successive years. Federal accredited and abortion free. Bulls and heifers out of 400 lb. cows. **C. D. GIBSON, Morehead, Kansas**

### DUROC JERSEY HOGS

## Top Boars, Private Sale

Boars for old and new customers again this season at moderate prices. The approved type, the easy feeding kind. Write or come early.  
**CHAS. STUCKMAN, KIRWIN, KAN.**

## THE TYPE THAT'S IN DEMAND

My herd has been a consistent winner at the Nebraska state fair for 30 years. 50 spring boars to pick from. Fireworks and Architect breeding. Farm joins De Witt, 15 miles Northwest of Beatrice, Neb.  
**C. F. WALDO, DE WITT, NEBR.**

## New Duroc Breeding for Kansas

25 spring boars the tops from 50 sired by sons of **SUPERBBA LEADER** and **WAVEMASTER** out of mature dams of correct type and breeding. Inspection invited. **W. A. GLADFELTER, Emporia, Kan.**

## BOARS

The right kind at the right price.  
**D. V. Spohn, N. H. Angle & Son, Superior, Nebr. Courtland, Kan.**

## Downing Bros. Reg. Durocs

We have for sale spring boars that are from a line of winners. Best feeding type and immuned. Prices reasonable. Address  
**Downing Bros., Deerfield, Kan.**

## Well Grown, Easy Feeding Type

Boars of spring farrow that will suit you. Popular breeding for old customers and new. Priced right. Come and see us or write. **J. C. Stewart & Son, Americus, Kan.**

## AMERICA'S GREATEST HERD

of shorter legged, easier feeding type Durocs. 30 years a breeder of such. 300 in herd. Choice boars sired by Aristocrat, Kant Bo Beat, Schubert's Superba. Wave Ace, Iowa's grand champion breeding, literature, photos. Shipped on approval. Immuned, reg. Come or write me. **W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.**

## A NEW DEAL IN DUROCS

The old fashioned, thick, compact kind approved by farmers and leading breeders of profitable Durocs. We offer a fine selection of spring boars of this type.  
**Clarence Miller, Alma, Kansas**

### HEREFORD HOGS

## HEREFORD HOGS A NEW BREED

Color red with typical white faces and legs. Quick maturing, easy feeders. Very quiet disposition. Boars ready to use \$25. Cross well with any breed. Fall pigs \$12.50 each. Either sex not related. Ship C.O.D.  
**HENRY WIEMERS, Diller, Nebr.**

### POLAND CHINA HOGS

## Attention Farmers and Breeders

You are invited to come and see the wonderful Big, black boars we have. They are the easy feeding kind, weighing up to 250 lbs. Sired by New Star and Royal Prince. Write, Phone or Come.  
**C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan. Phone 12 F 23 Scranton.**

## Stewart's World Champion Herd

Costs No More. Spring boars by Broad Cloth, Undeclared grand Champion and Gold Plate, top of Golden Rule, World's Junior champion. Headquarters for herd headers at private sale this fall.  
**DR. W. E. STEWART, STRATTON, NEBR.**

## MORTONS PIONEER POLAND CHINAS

Selected spring boars and gilts, mostly by Victory Boy, a son of Big Hawk. Our sow herd largely Redcomer and Nebraska Highwayman breeding.  
**J. T. Morton & Sons, Stockton, Kansas**

### AUCTIONEERS

## JAS. T. McCULLOCH, AUCTIONEER

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS  
You will find my charges very reasonable. Write for open dates.

## Bert Powell, Auctioneer

Letters or wires will reach me at  
**McDONALD, KANSAS**  
Charges very reasonable.

## CHAS. W. COLE, Auctioneer

Livestock and farm sales. Write or telephone for open dates.  
**WELLINGTON, KANSAS**

## NEW LOW RATES for LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING!

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

### Fieldmen:

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

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

### LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

John W. Johnson, Manager  
Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas



# The Miracle of the Match



**Light and Heat  
Instantly!**

**In the same way... Food  
either acts S-l-o-w-l-y  
or Quickly...**

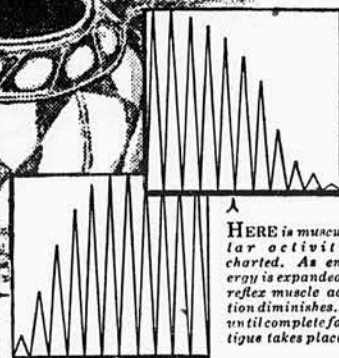
**S**LOWLY...ever so slowly...the savages coaxed fire from their crude implements. As the dry stick was twirled in its notch, the friction caused heat. Then followed a smoky smouldering, combustion and...**FLAME!**

Today how different! A flick of a match and **INSTANTLY** flares forth the fire we need. Quick, convenient, indispensable! Each little match imprisons a wealth of light and heat...at our command, its flame bursts forth to serve us.

Curiously enough, the "Miracle of the Match" quite clearly demonstrates what also happens when we wisely select quick-acting foods to give us **INSTANT** energy. For there is just as great a difference between "slow-burning foods" and foods which give us quick energy as between the old fire-making implements and the modern match.

The impulse which governs all physical and mental activity is energy. Whatever we do demands energy. Even in sleep our bodies expend energy. Energy is the *main-spring* of activity. To keep our systems supplied with this vital energy, we need **QUICK-ACTING CAR-BO-HY-DRATES**.

Now...After a dash of quick-acting KARO gives a fresh supply of muscle sugar...notice the quickening of activity...energy is restored!



HERE is muscular activity charted. As energy is expended, reflex muscle action diminishes...until complete fatigue takes place.

## What are "Quick-Acting" Carbohydrates?

In plain language, "quick-acting carbohydrates" are to the body what high-speed gasoline is to a motor.

To provide an abundance of these **QUICK-ACTING CARBOHYDRATES** we must eat or drink a food which contains them in concentrated form. Fortunately, these quick-acting carbohydrates are

the most easily digested of *all* carbohydrates. In fact, they are readily digested, transformed into body sugar and utilized by every nerve, muscle, gland and tissue in the body.

Karo Syrup is this kind of quick-acting carbohydrate. In Karo Syrup is an abundance of Dextrose, the normal blood sugar of the human system. Immediately Karo reaches the stomach, its remarkable energizing elements are utilized in the quick revival of poor circulation, of fatigued nerves, of flagging muscles.

In recent years, the medical profession has discovered these facts about Karo Syrup. As a result, Karo is widely recommended for infant feeding, for growing children who need just the kind of *quick-acting* energy Karo supplies, for active men and women.

"Throughout Infancy and Childhood...from Childhood to Old Age" covers the entire range of Karo's contribution to the health and vigor of human life.

Every grocery store in America sells Karo Syrup. It is delicious in flavor and very economical in price. Below are several of the many, many ways, Karo Syrup can...and should...be served as a daily ration.

Both Red Label or Blue Label Karo are equally effective in quick-acting results. Karo Syrup is rich in Dextrins, Maltose and Dextrose.



As a delicious sauce for desserts, Karo improves flavor and adds quick energy value.



Satisfy youngsters' between-meal hunger with Karo on sliced bread...quick energy.

MADE FROM  
**AMERICAN  
CORN**  
• from the Corn Belt •  
**PURCHASED FOR  
CASH**



Medical authorities recognize Karo as an ideal food for infants...Ask your doctor about it.

**FREE!**

"The Miracle of the Match" is a startling book which tells you in simple language why quick-acting Karo Syrup gives instant energy...also dozens of new recipes for serving Karo in many delicious ways.



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