



KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 74

September 26, 1936

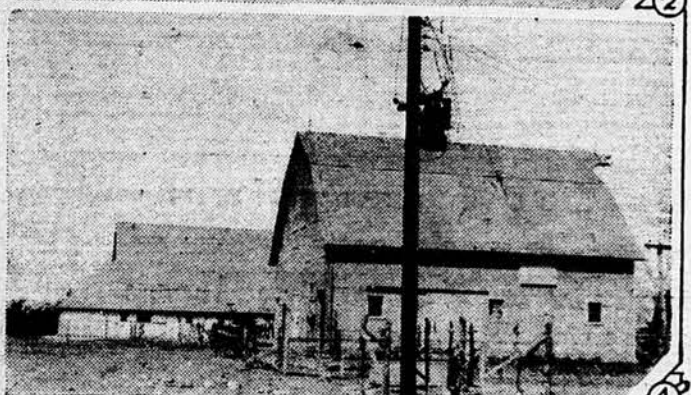
Number 20

Electric Power Lends a Hand

A FARMING community between Great Bend and LaCrosse has high-line power electricity because the farmers who live there were willing to push the idea a little, co-operate with their neighbors and sign on the dotted line to use a certain amount of power every month. That is the way to get electricity—and the way to get the good out of it.

These families agreed to install at least two of the three appliances—refrigerator, stove and water heater. Their rate is such that they can use these conveniences and have all the light and power they need for small appliances such as iron or fans, and still not exceed the \$7.50 minimum monthly charge very much.

Each user was required to install and use the larger "consumers" of power, rather than just pay the minimum fee, so that they really would get the good out of their power line hook-up. Heads of the families



who signed on the line are Herman Tammen, jr., C. Schulke, Ed Gagelman, George Harders, Fred Gagelman, Ed Jurgen- sen, Fred Harders, M. G. Archer, Elmer Bird, Reverend Arthur Bruenger, Elmer Gell, August Gagelman, and Leo Breeden, all of Great Bend; Fred (Continued on Page 19)

The Pictures:

- 1—Mr. and Mrs. Rush Quail, Topeka, and the bulldog, enjoy an evening reading hour. There is a real wood log in the fireplace, too.
- 2—A McPherson farm home electrified for many years. T. K. Rump now is on the new municipal line. Refrigerator, iron, grain elevator, shop equipment and lights are operated for \$7 a month.
- 3—Long a user of individual farm light plant power, Elmer Bird and family, Great Bend, now get their electricity from this power line which connects 19 homes in Barton and Rush counties.
- 4—The power outlet for both home and barnyard on the W. F. Wiggins farm, Inman. Some difference when electricity comes.
- 5—The clock says "five," and whether it's morning or evening this electric stove is ready to give instant heat in Mrs. Maynard Zinn's kitchen, near Topeka. The refrigerator is in the breakfast nook.

I like Kansas Farmer just fine. Keep on sending it. I think all of the writers for Kansas Farmer are good.—Fred Williams, Pottawatomie County.

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Grain View Farm Notes

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Larned, Kansas

Now that the fall wheat crop is about ready to be sown farmers are having visions of a big harvest in 1937. From the standpoint of the number of acres it probably will be a big harvest. Since there is no wheat reduction program for the next year and there have been several poor crop years, wheat farmers are sowing every acre possible. The wheat shortage cannot materially change before another harvest so the chances are very good for a fair price next season. Fall rains have permitted much of the Wheat Belt in Kansas to prepare a very good seedbed for the crop, but in this section rains were late and the top soil is moist only for a few inches. A high yield next year depends entirely on early winter moisture. Limited feed supplies have caused farmers to sow considerable rye and wheat for early pasture. If wheat goes into winter in good condition farmers in this section probably will not be much interested in a delayed reduction campaign that calls for a reduction of acres.

Roasting Ears This Fall

The corn we planted July 23, and irrigated is nearly all tasseled out, is blooming and many stalks are putting out silks. The average height of the stalks is 5 to 6 feet. The variety we planted was Hays Golden. Should frost hold off late we will have some roasting ears. The corn will make a good tonnage of fine feed to the acre. The stalks are very large for their height and the foliage is thick and heavy. Before any rain came we had to irrigate the crop 4 times. If every farmer in the shallow water district of Kansas had an irrigation plant not one of them need ever experience a feed shortage due to drought. Ten acres of irrigated Atlas sorgo will make 10 to 15 tons of silage any year.

Need New Types of Tools

It looks as if the farm machinery we have been using on our farms is due for a complete change. Necessity is the mother of invention and farmers with some mechanical ability are meeting the problems and as a result a great many new types of tools are coming on the market. The basin lister will be used almost entirely in a short time. The chisel type of tools are rapidly finding favor. Many farmers are wanting a lister that makes a smaller furrow. They believe it would be better to have 5 small listers to cover the same width as a 3-row. Machines with interchangeable parts are needed. There is a need for a tool that packs the soil but yet leaves the top soil rough. The common type of packer does a good job of packing the soil but it also leaves the top soil pulverized. One of the changes needed is a wheat drill that has a front sight feed. The tractor driver just has to guess that all the feeds are drilling on the present type of drill.

No Crop Beats Alfalfa

There certainly is no crop that beats alfalfa for a pinch hitter. This has been one of the worst years on alfalfa we ever had. But we got a very good first cutting. The hoppers and dry weather prevented a second crop starting and the field looked as if it was dead for several weeks. The hoppers passed on and a crop started. Now we have a seed crop just ready to harvest. The yield will not be very large but the price is high. Buyers are bidding around 25 cents a pound for good, clean seed. The alfalfa straw from the seed crop is worth several dollars a ton on the market. The adverse season has thinned the stand badly, but under the worst conditions in years the crop has yielded a fair acre return with no outlay for seeding and cultivation.

Another Seed Warning

Because of the small amount of red clover and alfalfa seed produced this year, large amounts of imported seed are said to be offered for sale. This seed may not stand Kansas winters. Argentine alfalfa seed is not winter-hardy, and seed from Arizona is not recommended either. Alfalfa seed of verified origin bears a red, white and blue tag which is authorized by the Department of Agriculture and tells the state in which the seed is grown.

TUDOR CHARLES.....Associate Editor
 HENRY HATCH.....Jayhawker Farm Notes
 H. C. COLGLAZIER.....Short Grass Farm Notes
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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Seventy-Fourth Year, No. 20 * * *

September 26, 1936

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

Will It Pay to Keep the Layers?

TUDOR CHARLES

THE question of keeping or selling poultry flocks now is confronting farmers all over Kansas. Due to high feed prices there is some feeling that profits from eggs will be erased this fall and winter. Other poultry owners are sure there will be profit in keeping their hens and pullets, but they are wondering what steps they can take to make their profits certain.

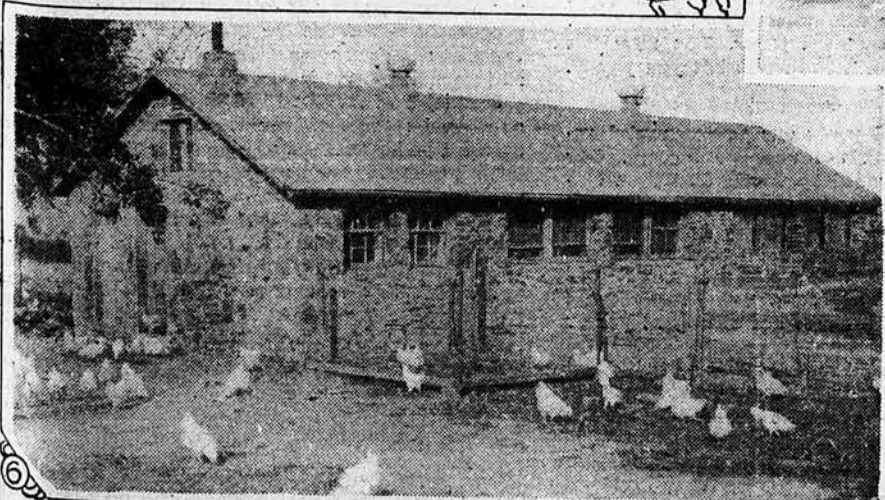
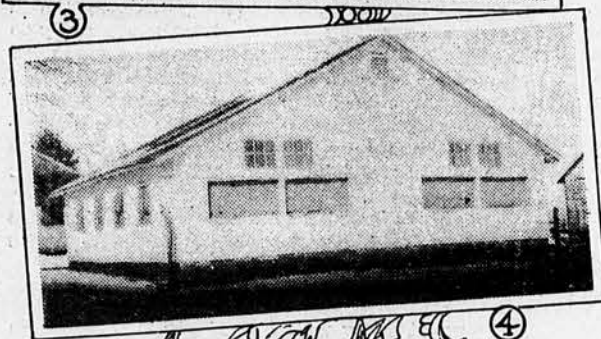
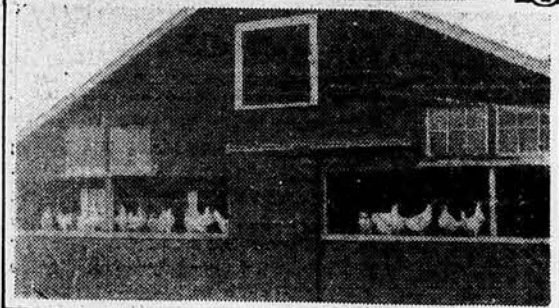
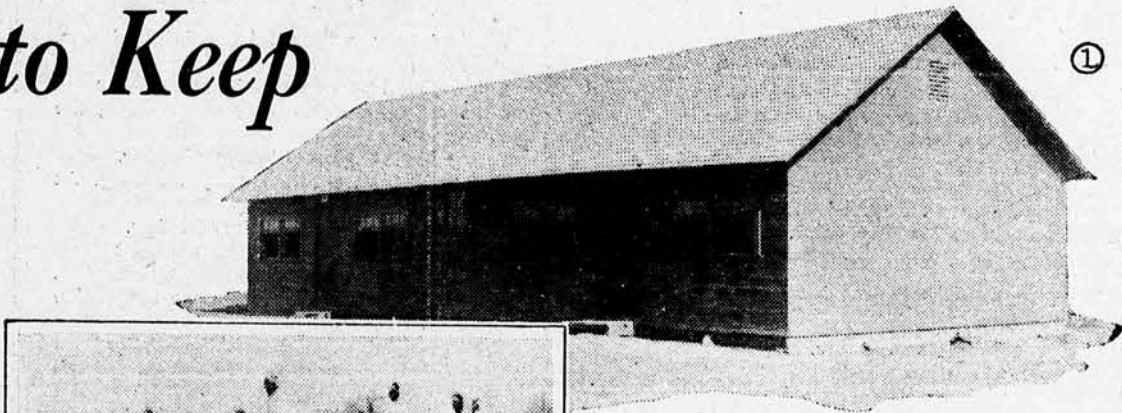
We might review the possibilities in egg production from a market standpoint. According to figures quoted by M. A. Seaton, extension poultry specialist of Kansas State College, there were 20 per cent more chicks raised in Kansas in 1936 than in 1935. This was a large increase. And figures also are available showing that we had 12 per cent more young chickens on July 1, in the United States, than in 1935.

However, marketing of poultry has been heavy the last 8 weeks. About twice as many chickens as normally were sold during August and early September. If this rate of reduction is followed for a few weeks longer, Mr. Seaton foresees laying hen numbers for this winter about equal to 1935, which will be slightly less than normal. This means egg production will favor a higher market.

Whether hens and pullets can show their owner a profit this season depends largely on management and feeding. Flock records kept by farmers on their birds for the last 13 years, show that eggs have returned a fair profit every year. From this we can draw the conclusion that a well-managed poultry flock will show a profit under most any market conditions. Particularly is this the case if the flock owner has his equipment and housing and is ready to go ahead with the layers.

The prospective profits of a bunch of birds at this time of year depend first upon the way the pullets have been handled. If they were well-fed all summer and come into the fall in good size, vigorous condition and well fleshed, the job is half done. If many pullets are thin, small or lacking in vigor the flock is better off with them culled out. In the first place the low grade birds aren't in condition to lay and won't lay many eggs, as a group, until spring. Another good reason for getting rid of this kind of pullets is that they are a source of disease. They are weak to begin, and if their health breaks down it is bad for the rest of the flock—and the owner's pocketbook which is a reflection of the feed bill.

An example of a strong, healthy flock of pullets



are those belonging to August Scheetz, Shawnee county. These birds were hatched early and were laying 50 per cent by September 15. There isn't a weak looking bird in the bunch. Mr. Scheetz has younger birds coming on, too. They were all in the laying houses by mid-September and had been well culled.

A great many poultrymen are of the opinion that a flock of pullets never is so good that 5 to 10 per cent can't be culled with good results. The exception may prove the rule. Henry Hatesohl and Son of Greenleaf put several hundred White Leghorn pullets in their laying house a year ago without culling. The flock was especially healthy and stayed that way. No chickens were lost by disease and not one was culled up to this fall. Their production still was more than 50 per cent on August 1.

But good advice is to cull and cull closely this year, for every hen has to lay in order to pay for feed this coming winter. Hatesohl's flock was fed buttermilk from the creamery and a mash of corn, bran and shorts. Some corn chop and ground oats are soaked with the buttermilk, too. This apparently makes a productive and healthful diet for laying hens.

The feed question is paramount with every farmer. M. A. Seaton tells us that quite extensive experiments have shown a well-balanced mash will double egg production over a grain ration with no mash. At this time a good mash can be mixed for less a pound than equal parts of corn and wheat. So why leave out the mash, or even cut it down? (Continued on Page 16)

The Pictures

- 1—A new laying house on Walter Kruchenburg's farm, Great Bend. The temperature was well over 100 degrees F. at this time and the hens were all in the house. The building is equipped with feed bins, ample watering and feeding space and is modern in every respect. A pump is located 20 feet to the right.
- 2—Well-bred birds are necessary to get satisfactory profits from egg production. This means keeping the best of roosters or getting top quality hatching eggs and chicks. Here are White Rock cockerels of Fred Dubach's, Wathena.
- 3—Just before Henry Hatesohl, Greenleaf, lets his laying birds out for a little evening exercise, there is an air of expectation around the house.
- 4—M. I. Hurley, Valley Falls, keeps his R. O. P. Barred Rocks in this Missouri-type house. It was zero and below, but the birds were comfortable inside. Larger sizes of this type house have not been very satisfactory in Kansas.
- 5—Rhode Island Reds on range at John Frederick's, Clay Center. He brings his pullets to the laying houses well-matured for their age.
- 6—Rock and masonry laying house on the C. C. Stewart farm, Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Farrier are the tenants. Muslin fronts are recommended.

An Entirely Different Outlook

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THREE weeks ago I left Kansas in a blaze of heat and a drouth that had passed the bounds of precedent. I spent the vacation amid the lakes of Minnesota and have returned to find my state again being drenched with reviving rains and cooled by a comfortable atmosphere.

It is remarkable to what extent our personal comfort and our outlook on life are dependent upon the weather. When day after day for nearly 3 months the temperature rose to 100 or above, and during that whole trying 3 months there fell almost no rain from a brazen sky, the tendency was to weaken the general morale. People lost courage, lost faith in themselves and in the future.

Now when an individual loses faith in himself; when he reaches the state of mind in which he believes he cannot hoe his own row, it follows naturally and inevitably that he begins to look for help from the outside. He considers himself a victim of circumstances over which he has no control and must look to the Government for help in his time of trouble. That is an unfortunate state of mind; it is contrary to one of the basic principles of our system of government, which is that the individual citizen is an independent sovereign and not a dependent on charity, either public or private. Courage and self-reliance are prime essentials of a good American citizen.

The rain and a cool atmosphere have entirely changed the general outlook in Kansas. The ground now is in excellent condition for fall plowing; if favorable weather continues we will have abundant fall pasture; stock will go into winter in fine condition and the star of hope again will be in the ascendant.

This Campaign Is Important

WE ARE in the midst of a most interesting and important political campaign. Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is not a partisan paper, even if the editor is. Now as every citizen ought to take a deep and abiding interest in politics, and as I am not neutral on any public question which interests me, it is difficult for me to keep my personal opinions from creeping into my comment.

I do not think it wrong for a farm paper to discuss public questions provided they are discussed with

More or Less Modern Fables

A COW that had speculated considerably on the inequalities of things in general, concluded that she was the victim of an unjust social system and said to herself: "Here I am turning grass into milk and cream in order that the specially privileged may fill themselves with ice cream. I am going to quit until things are evened up more than they are at present under our iniquitous social system."

The cow, therefore, ceased to eat grass and produce milk and thus she figured she would get even with the people who filled themselves with ice cream but toiled not, neither did they spin. But about a week after the cow commenced to put her theory into operation she had become so weak that she had to lean up against the barn to think. As she pondered over the situation she said: "I may be cutting short the supply of cream for those dudes but before I get even with them I will be a dead cow myself."

A Kansas man who was sight-seeing in Northwest Arkansas grew weary and lay down to rest under the shade of a shelving rock. While he slept a family of Arkansas woodticks located on his person and began business. They found the meat of the Kansas man sweet and tender and began to congratulate one another. "This," said one of the ticks, "is far ahead of the tough razor-backs and leather-hided hill-billies we have been feeding on."

But when the Kansas man awoke and felt the ticks feeding on him, he proceeded to strip and make an examination. As he pulled the last of the ticks from his person and made ready to mash it on a rock, the tick said: "If I had been content with a razor-back diet instead of getting gay and hunting for Kansas-fed meat, I might still have been here next year."

Oh Man!

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

We had been nailing lath, painting house, floors and bath

Putting wall paper on and some plaster
Dumping clothing in piles and bedding the whiles

To save what we could from disaster.
The bedding, we rolled ev'ry morning. At night

Unrolled it and dived in, for sleeping.
And if we arose ere the early daylight
Threaded rooms in the darkness, by creeping.

More paint, more cement, more turpentine sent

Shellac, oil and wails: then the wiring
'Twasn't much though, at first—the finish was worst

When we added all we were desiring!
At last we were through. Ev'rything looking new

All dolled up and feeling quite perky.
When a fellow came by with a quizzical eye
And accent quite catchy and jerky
Said he "What's the lowest cash price on this place?"

We huddled; then asked him a plenty
"Oi think it's too high!" "No, it's not sir," said I

"O. K. Oi'm Assessor O'Denty."

fairness and dispassionately. What are the issues between the two great political parties in the coming election? They are not very clearly defined, not as clearly as they should be. I realize that there are many people who think we are headed either for State Socialism or Fascism. I scarcely think we are in any immediate danger of either.

But I do think there is a growing sentiment which depends too much on government. We are likely to forget that after all government must be supported by taxes drawn from the producers of wealth; that not a dollar comes into the public treasuries of either the general Government or the state governments or the city governments or other subordinate governments, which has not been derived from some form of taxation.

The tendency has been for a long time to increase the expenses of government and to multiply its activities and increase its scope and power.

At present every wealth producer is carrying on his back one-tenth of an official of either the General Government, some state government, some city government or some other subordinate government. Of the total income of the people of the United States, fully 25 per cent goes to pay the costs of government and the burden is constantly increasing.

Once Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, declared that with an effective and economical administration of government the cost might be reduced 50 per cent. If that was true then the waste of money in government is much greater now.

Maybe your name is not on the tax roll and therefore you may labor under the impression that you pay no taxes. Do not deceive yourselves. Unless you earn nothing and are wholly supported by charity, you pay your share of the taxes. You may not realize when the payment is made but you pay it.

For the last 5 or 6 years our governmental expenses have exceeded the national income. Our public debt has increased by nearly 20 billion dollars. We are going into the red anywhere from 2 billion to 3 billion dollars a year, altho the old rates of taxation have been doubled and several new taxes have been added. Our national credit still seems to be good. At any rate, government bonds bearing low rates of interest are selling at par or even at a premium.

However, the fact still remains that an individual or a county, or a state or a general government that continues to spend more than its income long enough will become bankrupt.

How long the Government can continue to spend billions of dollars more than it receives in the way of taxes or income and still retain its credit I do not know. But I do know that the ultimate end of spending more than our national income will be bankruptcy unless we change our present financial policy.

It may not be generally realized that about 75 per cent of our gross national income is wages. There are comparatively few very wealthy persons who have vast incomes, but these vast incomes do not constitute after all, more than a quarter of the total gross income of the nation. It follows, therefore, that of the total vast cost of government the wage earners pay three-fourths of it.

It may be that we do not fully realize what it would mean if the credit of the General Government should be destroyed. It would be a calamity almost unparalleled in history. It would mean the bankruptcy of business. It would mean that every insurance policy probably would become worthless. It would mean the loss of faith and confidence of the people and the utter paralysis of business. Our money would become worthless. There would be a panic such as we never have experienced and order in all probability would be succeeded by bloody anarchy.

The Proposed Amendments

Will you please explain the two proposed amendments to the Constitution that we are to vote on at the next election? Would like to have it appear in the September 12, edition as we neighbors meet to discuss it the following week.—Mrs. G. F. H., Toronto, Kan.

I regret to say this card was received during my absence, but possibly it may not be too late for the consideration of the Toronto ladies at the next meeting.

The proposed amendments are to Sections 4 and 5 of Article 7, of the State Constitution. It is proposed to amend Section 4 of Article 7, to read as follows: "Section 4: The respective counties of the state shall provide as may be prescribed by law, for those inhabitants who by reason of age, infirmity or other misfortune may have claims upon the sympathy and aid of society; provided, however, the state may participate financially in such aid and control the administration thereof."

The words "provided however" and those following, constitute the amendment to the present Constitution. Without these words the present Constitution puts the entire burden of caring for the aged or infirm from other reasons, on the counties. In order to meet the provisions of the national security law the state must agree to put up half, and furthermore, the operation of the law must be uniform which it could scarcely be under the present provision in the Constitution.

The other proposed amendment is a new Section 5 of Article 7, and reads as follows: Section 5: The state may provide by law for unemployment compensation and contributory old age benefits and may tax employers and employees therefor and the restrictions and limitations of Section 24 of Article 2 and Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution shall not be construed to limit the authority conferred by this amendment."

Section 24 of Article 2 of the Constitution reads as follows: "No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law and no appropriation shall be for more than 2 years." It will be seen that under the proposed amendment the state may levy a special tax and create a special fund for old age pensions and unemployment insurance.

Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution reads as follows: "The legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, but all property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes and personal property to the amount of at least 200 dollars for each family shall be exempted from taxation."

Without this amendment the legislature could not provide for a special tax on employers and employees to pay for unemployment insurance.

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.

Farm Matters as I See Them

A National Problem

ONE OF the most interesting afternoons I have spent in a long while was with the farm paper editors from all over the United States who came to Topeka the other day for a conference with Governor Landon.

On the whole these editors took a nonpartisan view of matters affecting agriculture, altho each of course is influenced by his own political views, just as you and I are.

One thing that particularly impressed me was the underlying feeling, apparent to a close observer, that the foreign market which for awhile was taking the farm products from close to 50 million acres of American farms, does not exist today.

Right along with that was evident in the minds of most—not all—of the editors, a fear as to what will happen to farm prices in the United States with two or three normal crop years. This especially in reference to wheat and corn—corn in the form of pork. Two 800 million bushel wheat crops, for instance, and two 3,000 million bushel corn crops, would bring back the surplus problem in nearly as bad condition as it existed just prior to and immediately following the 1929 crash.

The majority of the more than two-score farm editors at this conference, it seems to me, believed that in the future American agriculture is bound to face an adjustment of supply to demand in the field of export crops such as wheat, pork and cotton.

The division among the editors is whether the most desirable way, entirely thru farmers themselves, either individually or in co-operation, will be practicable. That is the way all of us would like to see the adjustment made.

I found a considerable number of the editors fear, however, that such adjustment will be very difficult to make thru co-operation of individuals; some of them seem to believe there will have to be some governmental assistance to coordinate the adjustment efforts of farmers and farmer organizations. All wish to avoid, or least to have a minimum of government attempts to control or to regulate this adjustment, if and when it becomes necessary.

Of course, under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Hoosac Mills case, the Federal Government cannot attempt to control agricultural production. The Supreme Court says agricultural production is a purely

local activity. So that whatever some editors, and some others, may feel as to the desirability of attempts to control production, they cannot hope to have this made effective thru centralized control in Washington.

I myself am opposed to Washington control of local affairs. Whatever national farm program finally is worked out, I say it should provide for local, and particularly farmer control, to the greatest extent possible. I believe that the other editors, and all farmers, are in agreement on this point. At the same time we must face the fact that the farm problem is a national problem, as well as a collection of local problems, and work out the dividing line with this fact in view.

I was a little surprised at the rather scant mention of the rising tide of imports of farm products. To me it is axiomatic that the American farmer is entitled to the American market. I find myself 100 per cent in agreement with the Republican party platform on that point, and shall do everything in my power to see that the American farmer is protected in his right to the domestic market for his products.

I wish I could agree with those who maintain that the best solution of the farm problem is for the Federal Government to leave it entirely to the farmers themselves to solve. All of us would like to see it handled that way. But if the farmer has to pay, in taxes and in higher prices for what he buys, for the government assistance given other industries and businesses, including manufacturing, banking, transportation, I am afraid the game is loaded against the farmer under such a proposal.

An agreeable fact in connection with the editorial fact is to know that the editors, as well as the major political parties thru their platforms, are much closer together today in realizing that the farm problem must be tackled as a national, social, economic problem, and not as a political issue. We really have made progress along this line in the last two decades.

Just a Decent Living

WHAT do farmers want? I hear that question from many sources and under various circumstances. Sometimes it is prompted by a sincere desire to understand. At other times by the

irritation of those who do not particularly to understand. I am in full sympathy with folks who honestly seek the facts underlying the farm problem. I have little patience with those who shrug their shoulders with an air of "Why should I worry about the farmer? This is his problem."

It is the farmer's problem, certainly. But not his alone. Fortunately this country is not making that short-sighted view. It would be dangerous to do so. If farmers fail to receive cost of production, plus a fair profit, on this year's crops and livestock products, and in all future years, national prosperity is in danger.

Briefly, farmers want a decent living. Not many of the farmers I know worship the dollar enough to care for great wealth. They want, and must have, equality with other big business and industry. Farm folks deserve to enjoy the fullest privileges and opportunities of our so-called American standard of living.

I can name many things farmers want—modern homes, electric power, better machinery and equipment, farm-to-market roads, radios, automobiles, better educational opportunities for their children, travel, good books, farm ownership, more fertile fields, facilities for a better social life. These are just a few; and all are available. Why should any family be denied them?

Almost every item mentioned here is of use to the farm family in the business of farming; they also make farm life more satisfying. If they are too costly to afford, it simply is further proof that the farm dollar isn't the equal of the industrial dollar.

Agriculture isn't to be left out in the cold from here on out, however. Better credit terms and studied production are bringing some of industry's advantages to the farm. Better farming, including fertility building, will turn out higher quality products. Orderly marketing has a big part to play.

Along with these things we must continue to fight for lower taxes, lower interest rates, honest market uncontrolled by the grain gamblers, fewer hand-outs between the farm and the consumer's dinner tables, against gambling in "paper" crops to the detriment of honest farm prices. An eternal battle, perhaps. But the results along the way are infinitely worthwhile.

Arthur Capper

Cattle Might Have Been Lower

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$10.00	\$ 9.25	\$10.75
Hogs	10.85	11.05	11.30
Lambs	9.60	8.75	9.00
Hens, Heavy	.16	.15	.18
Eggs, Firsts	.24½	.21	.25
Butterfat	.32	.32	.22
Wheat, Hard			
Winter	1.24	1.19½	1.24½
Corn, Yellow	1.17½	1.16½	.86
Oats	.48½	.48	.34
Barley	.87	.86	.52½
Alfalfa, Baled	21.50	20.00	17.00
Prairie	14.50	12.00	8.50

in June. A vigorous advertising campaign among the packers and certain stores helped to keep beef moving. Constant efforts by the National Live Stock Producers Association induced cattle owners to hold back their stock during the dry, hot spell. No one can say definitely that these things were wholly responsible for the condition of our cattle market, but in all probability they were the main stem in the market strength. Cattle prices still are too low for reasonable profit, but they were headed for a worse condition.

Higher on Quality Cattle

Last week fed steers and yearlings in Kansas City were strong to 15 cents higher, grassers and short-fed steers up 35 to 50 cents and butcher cattle advanced 25 cents. Commission men are looking forward to a sharply higher market on good fat cattle, in from 2 to 4 weeks. They believe the market also can work higher on better quality stockers and feeders, now that water shortage and pastures have been relieved.

Good to Carry Thru Winter

Feed conditions still point to a fairly heavy marketing of cattle thruout the fall months. Heaviest sales probably will be with cows and heifers. If they can't be carried thru the winter, they may bring more now than 2 months later. "However, from a price standpoint," observes Vance Rucker, Kansas State College economist, "cows and heifers probably would be as good as any other type to carry thru the winter. Steers on

grass, even with feed as high as it is, are likely to pay for their feed by finishing out for the winter market. Roughing such cattle thru the winter and spring and then grassing them is likely to be profitable also, if it can be done."

The first official estimate of 1936 grain crops in Canada confirms earlier opinions that this year's drouth was one of the most serious in Canada's history, too. Not only are the 1936 wheat, rye, barley and oats crops lower than a year ago, but less than the 1930-34 average. The combined 1936 spring and fall wheat crops are estimated at 232,973,000 bushels compared with the 1930-34 average of 348,560,000 bushels.

Wheat Market Looks Strong

For the man who still has wheat in his bin, the wheat market is sound for some advances from present levels thruout the fall and early winter. With a short Canadian crop; nothing particularly bullish in weather prospects for new wheat; and several European nations attempting to build up wheat reserves, we have considerable strength behind the market.

Don't Risk Hessian Fly

Announcement has been made by Professor M. H. Swenk, of the Nebraska Agricultural College, that dryness the last few years has reduced Hessian fly in Nebraska until farmers may ignore the threat and plant winter wheat early.

Kansas Farmer has consulted Kansas crops and insect men about this

Market Barometer

Cattle—All kinds should trend upward, except low grade steers and cheap cows.

Hogs—The summer peak undoubtedly is past.

Lambs—Higher prices are expected the next 60 days.

Wheat—Some chance for even higher levels.

Corn—A little reversal should be in line for corn as husking time nears.

Butterfat—About steady prices are expected.

Eggs—Not much change in view right away, but better latter.

question and finds that they support the same opinion for most of Kansas. However, there was some Hessian fly this year and there still is some danger in local areas. In general, early seeding will be all right, but if there were Hessian fly this year, don't take a chance. While early seeded wheat makes more pasture, it is well to remember that later wheat makes a higher yield about half the time. This usually is due to the fact that fall growth hasn't used the surplus moisture.

Praise for Our Corner—Relief Fruit—Hot Bath for Apples

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

HOMEWARD bound from the Drouth Conference at Des Moines, Governor Landon stopped for an hour or two in Doniphan county where he joined the annual orchard tour which, at the time, happened to be visiting the large fruit farm of Dubach Brothers, west of Wathena. The Governor has a great many friends in this land of fruit and he never misses an opportunity to boost and praise this corner of Kansas.

Another Welcome Visitor

Hon. A. J. Weaver, former governor of Nebraska, discussed the important subject of drouth relief for orchardists at a meeting of the Missouri River Apple Growers held in the packing house of the Wathena Apple Growers Association Monday evening September 14. C. D. Woodbury, Wathena, is president of the Missouri River Apple Growers and A. G. Kincaid, also of Wathena, is secretary-treasurer.

Shipped in "Relief" Pears

One day last week 51 boxes of Bartlett pears from Yakima, Wash., were unloaded at the courthouse here for distribution among relief clients. They had been shipped in iced cars to Topeka and from that point were distributed by truck. Each family, according to its size, receives from 6 to 12 pounds. There are several pear orchards of commercial importance in Doniphan county which enjoys no slight reputation as a pear producing country. The WPA seems to ignore this fact, the same as they did last winter when they shipped Washington apples in here for relief distribution at the very time we were sweating blood to find a market for our apples. Growers are tired of such insults to the outstanding industry of this section and it is time the country as a whole awoke to a realization of the enormous waste of public funds such practice as this means.

His Apples Didn't Crack

Apples of the Stayman Winesap variety have a bad habit of cracking just before reaching maturity. Anticipating this, one grower here picked his Stayman while they were green and marketed them for cooking apples, receiving, it is said, 70 cents a bushel. This is shrewd business for the seller and an idea that will be adopted by others another year. But the effect on the reputation of Doniphan county for apples of good quality is a factor to be considered.

Culls Are Out of Way

In the Wenatchee, Wash., district the growers sign contracts authorizing an organization to handle their cull apples which are sold only to by-products plants at a fixed price. The plan seems acceptable both to growers and cull users and keeps the culls out of competition with the better grades. The Triplet-Brown Brokerage Co., of Troy, was the first to buy ciders here this year. The present cider price is 20 cents a hundred.

Now They Shop Around

Truckers and others who come to Troy to buy apples are finding it to their advantage to do a little shopping around before making their purchases. Many have found they are able to buy good apples direct from the grower at prices somewhat under what they otherwise would have to pay. Often the pack is not as fancy, the paper fringe collar may be missing from around the top of the basket and there may have been no shredded oil paper used. But the quality of the apples is there and they will keep just as long.

Some even go so far as to argue unwashed apples will keep better than those that have been put thru the usual hydrochloric acid bath. The acid getting into the tiniest crack will cause rot, they say. To mention only a few of the many growers who make a practice of retail selling are the following: Grant Dishon, jr., Frank Wykert, C. W. Oliver, Byron Hunter, C. A.

Kibler, W. A. Gurwell, Charles Himes, Robert Diedrickson and O. T. Dishon.

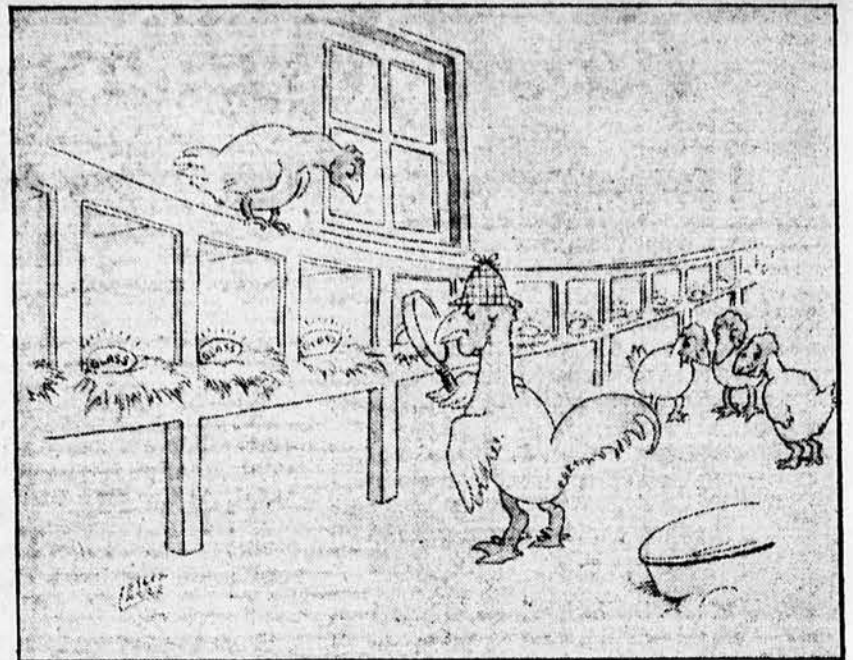
New Pack a Success

L. W. Stewart, manager of the Wathena Fruit Growers Co., reports that the standard tomato lugs introduced this season for the first time in this section are a splendid success. "I think I shall never go back to the basket pack," asserted Mr. Stewart.

Giving Apples a Bath

In addition to washing apples, which now has come to be regarded as an accepted part of the production and marketing program, underbrushes, sprays and other mechanical means have been added. In further effort to increase the percentage of residue removed, a variety of chemicals and wetting agents have been placed on the market. Removal efficiency is influenced directly by spray schedules for the use of oil and other lead stickers increase the difficulty of removal. Heavy lead loads on certain varieties like Grimes and Jonathan often can be cleaned to tolerance if washed immediately after picking. However, when such varieties have been picked for 1 to 7 weeks, that is a different matter and it often takes more than a wetting agent to get the job done.

It has been found that heating the washing solution improves its efficiency. That chemical reactions proceed more rapidly at higher temperatures has long been known. This increased speed of reaction follows a more or less definite law for each increase in temperature. When live steam was added to the washing solution the chemical action was accelerated and it was found that about 6 times as much residue remained on the apples washed at 65 degrees F. as remained on those washed in the same washer at 110 degrees F. The maxi-



"H-m-m—A counterfeiter in the Neighborhood—We'll See About This."

mum permissible washing temperature was found to vary with the length of immersion, the strength of the acid solution, the variety of fruit washed, the use of a wetting agent and various other factors. A washing temperature of 90 degrees F., is considered as the maximum safe temperature for washing summer apples; 110 degrees F., is about the highest that can be used safely without damaging the late apples.

Dig Out Apple Tree Pests

E. G. KELLY

Apple tree borers, both "flathead" and "round-head" varieties, are very destructive to young apple trees. The flat-head borer is the young of a flat, gray beetle with a metallic luster. This adult beetle about 1/2-inch long, lays eggs in the cracks in the bark of the apple tree, generally selecting a spot which has been injured. The eggs hatch into tiny grubs which grow to

be about 1 1/4 inches long in a year. The grubs get their name because of their flat, broad heads.

The parent of the round-head borer is a beetle with a robust, cylindrical body of a velvety brown color with a white stripe on each side. The eggs are laid in cracks in the bark of the trunk of the tree at the surface of the ground, or not more than 2 feet above it. The eggs hatch into grubs which enter the sap wood and bore into the tree. They require 2 years to mature to their full length of little more than an inch, so it is possible to find two sizes of the creamy white grubs in one tree at one time. A rounded thickening of the body just behind the head gives the round-head its name. Presence of borers is shown by sawdust at the base of the tree, discolorations of the bark, or holes in the trunk. Ordinarily the pests are found from a few inches below the soil to about 2 feet above it.

Get at the insects by removing the injured bark with a sharp knife, cutting with the grain. If the grubs are down in the wood, they may be removed with a short piece of copper wire having a barb on the end.

Tenmarq Makes Good in Kansas

A. L. CLAPP
Kansas State College

WHREAT growers of South Central and Eastern Kansas have found that Tenmarq is a high yielding variety of wheat on their farms. They like this variety because it makes a big yield, has a stiff straw, is earlier in maturity than Turkey and Blackhull, and threshes easily.

Walter Peirce, Jr., R. 2, Hutchinson, Reno county, says: "This is the fourth year I have harvested Tenmarq. I have increased the acreage every year. It has outyielded Blackhull and Turkey so this year my entire acreage was planted to Tenmarq."

Albert H. Ottaway, Goddard, Sedgewick county, finds many advantages for the Tenmarq variety. When he started combining his Tenmarq this year, on June 19, it had 9.4 per cent moisture. His Blackhull was not ready to combine until June 23. Mr. Ottaway says: "Tenmarq threshed much easier than Blackhull. I took one bar out of my rasp cylinder combine and raised the cylinder for threshing Tenmarq, but when I threshed the Blackhull, the bar had to be replaced."

W. Clarence Fulton, Harper, says: "My experience, as well as that of some of my neighbors, is that Tenmarq will provide a very good amount of pasture when sown reasonably early. I have found Tenmarq to be about as winter-hardy as Blackhull. Tenmarq always has stood up well for me, noticeably better than Blackhull."

G. D. Hammond, St. John, Stafford county, first planted Tenmarq in 1934. He liked the variety so well that he planted all of his acreage to this variety in 1935, and expects to do the same this fall. Mr. Hammond says: "The ability of Tenmarq to stand up when other varieties go down is enough advantage that I intend to use it exclusively."

Tenmarq is a selection made from a cross between a pedigree selection of

Crimean hard red winter wheat similar to Kanred, and Marquis, a variety of hard red spring wheat. The variety was produced at Kansas State College by Dr. John H. Parker. It has been tested on the experiment station since 1922, and on farms since 1929. Tenmarq has averaged 37.9 bushels an acre, Blackhull 36.1, Kanred 34.6 and Turkey 34.6, over a 9-year period, on the Agronomy Farm, Manhattan. At the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station, where Tenmarq has been tested for 11 years, 1926 to 1936, Blackhull made a slightly higher yield than Tenmarq. In these tests, Tenmarq has averaged 1.7 bushels an acre more than Kanred and 2.9 bushels more than Turkey.

In 157 co-operative tests, conducted on farms in South Central Kansas from 1929 to 1936, Tenmarq has averaged 22.8 bushels an acre, Turkey 21.1, Blackhull 20.9, and Kanred 20.6. Tenmarq has made a higher yield than Blackhull at the McLouth Experiment Field, Jefferson county, and in co-operative tests located at various points in Eastern Kansas.

Tenmarq is not recommended in the western section of the state, or along the northern line in Central Kansas because of its relatively low winter-hardiness. This variety is as winter-hardy as Blackhull but not as winter-hardy as Kanred or Turkey.

Commercial bakers have found, by trial, that flour made from Tenmarq wheat is of high quality. One mill now is selling a special brand of flour made exclusively from Tenmarq wheat. Another Central Kansas mill recently received an order from an eastern baker for a carload of flour milled from Tenmarq wheat. Other mills are encouraging the wheat growers in their trade territory to grow Tenmarq by promising to pay a small premium for pure wheat of this variety.

Rails Carry Truck Crops

Shipments of vegetables and melons from the river valleys of Kansas are holding up well, according to railroad officials. Large quantities have been moving every day in refrigerator cars since August 1, or before.

Livestock has had good sale, too. A carload of dairy cows were shipped from North Topeka to A. S. Lipschutz, in New Holland, Pa., via the Union Pacific. Another car loaded with pigs was shipped to Monmouth, Ill.

Railroads are watching with interest the spinach growing plan underway in the Kaw valley. They expect 25 carloads of fresh spinach to be shipped in October. This crop is being grown on vacant land where corn and small grains have been removed.

Soybeans Have Their Use

Soybeans are fine for fattening lambs if they don't make up too much of the ration. In the same way ground soybeans go well with corn and small grains for fattening cattle if they make up only about a third of the total grain. Soybean hay is highly esteemed by dairymen and it will do a lot for the dairy business where other legumes do not make hay so well. Soybean meal is an acceptable substitute for cottonseed or linseed meal. It is strictly a home product in many parts of Kansas. For all its possibilities with cattle and sheep when fed in the raw state, the raw soybean and the fat hog make a bad combination. When fed soybean meal from which the oil has been taken, hogs produce good, solid bacon sides, but they can't do it on whole soybeans. Every farming section should remember that soybeans may help their sheep, beef and dairy business, but will be hard on hogs unless milled into meal first.

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



AGRICULTURE AND
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25 1936
GARNETT
KANSAS

YESTERDAY AND TOMORROW

... are always in conference at Sears

TO get along, these days, you've got to have horse-power and acceleration and eagerness . . . but you've also got to have a good set of brakes; the impatience of youth must be leavened by the calm counsel of gray-haired experience! And this is just as true in the merchandising business as it is on the farm or anywhere else.

As you know, Sears, Roebuck and Co. encourage invention and forward thinking. The minute we sense the possibility of a new and needed development, we lock the doors of our experimental laboratories, and our engineers go to it, hammer and tongs. If you could look behind those doors, you would see just a few of the things that your children and your

children's children will be buying from Sears many years hence; and you might ask: "Why can't I buy these things *now*?" To which we would answer: "Not until they are good and ready." And, when we say "good" and "ready," we mean just *that*. Until a thing is good enough for you to *buy*, it isn't good enough for Sears to *sell* . . . that makes sense, doesn't it?

As a result of this stubborn policy, you never find experimental or unproved merchandise in your Sears Catalog . . . Sears deal only in merchandise that you can buy *with confidence*. The Sears endorsement and the Sears guarantee are taken seriously by millions of trustful buyers, like yourself, everywhere, and we can't

afford to take chances either on our reputation or your money.

★ ★ ★

Your present Sears Catalog (the finest and most value-full we have ever published in all our fifty years) is loaded to the side-boards with crisp, fresh, modern things, the like of which you have never seen before, in such profusion or, quality considered, at such *low prices* . . . merchandise, which by its forward-looking character and sound quality proves that . . . Yesterday and Tomorrow are working hand in hand at Sears.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

DIAL IN Sears-Roebuck's sensational new radio program . . . "YESTER AND NOW" . . . every Thursday, 9 P. M., Central Standard Time; nation-wide COLUMBIA NETWORK. (Sept. 17 and 24 ONLY, One Hour earlier.)



If you see it in your Sears Catalog . . . it's so!

© 1936 S. R. & Co.

Lower Fare, Air Conditioned Cars, More Speed With Safety on Trains

ROY R. MOORE

HAVE you ridden on a railroad train this summer? Whether or not you have you can't help but be aware of the vast increase in passenger traffic most of the major rail lines have been enjoying. Instead of long faces, railroad men are wearing smiles. And well they should. Business certainly has come back in a volume not thought possible 3 years ago. How this big change has been brought about is really worth a story.

The railroad industry, prior to 2 or 3 years ago, did more howling about hard times than any other industry. They did one thing after another in trying to get higher rates both for the freight, which was being hauled in ever decreasing quantities, as well as higher fares from the passengers, who somehow seemed to prefer motor cars and buses.

Then came a lull in the noise. One day the entire country was startled by the announcement that the western railroads of the United States were asking for lower rates for passenger traffic. Needless to say, the request was granted. The eastern lines thought the movement was suicidal and held out for almost 3 years before the courts finally made them join the procession.

This Is Travel Comfort

Perhaps that was the important step in the changing of the railroad picture and perhaps it wasn't. Someone high up in authority decided that air-conditioning for the dining and observation cars might prove a worthy experiment. And how it worked! People simply couldn't get thru with their meals, and the lounge cars were crowded to over-flowing. The answer was plain. Every part of the train had to be air-conditioned, a program which now has almost been completed.

But that wasn't all. Altho people likely do not have anything to do in particular when they get to their destination, they want to get there in a hurry. For several years travelers had been willing to risk their necks in airplanes simply to save a few hours. A lot of railroad men began figuring that while the speed of the airplane might not be approached, a lot of time could be cut off existing schedules.

On experimentation this feat proved impractical with conventional equipment. Then came the streamlined train—a development generally credited to the Union Pacific Railroad, which now has a fleet of six speedy Streamliners in service over its system. High powered Diesel motors located in power cars have displaced the steam engines as the motive force. Coaches are very light in weight. That this type of train answers the purpose is attested by the fact that the Union Pacific's latest Streamliner, City of Denver, makes a trip from Chicago to Denver—a distance of 1,048 miles—in 16 hours.

Pleases a Lot of People

Other roads were quick to order and plan streamliner trains, speed up service on their regular trains and pep up their passenger departments in general. It probably never will be possible for any train to attain the speed of an airplane, but at present, it is meeting the requirements of a lot of people.

A few years ago, one's bank account suffered a terrific jolt in the dining car. Some of the railroads have figured out that if more people could be induced to dine on the train, prices might be lowered. This plan was put into effect and today on several western railroads, you can eat three square meals for a total of 90 cents.

Another innovation is registered nurses for chair-cars, given over to the exclusive use for women and children. This is a feature that no doubt will be copied by most railroads.

All in all, this perhaps explains why 1936 is a banner year in western passenger travel.

Fight Them to a Finish

Last fall hundreds of farmers met the grasshopper hordes at the edges of their alfalfa and wheat fields. One man near Manhattan planted alfalfa near his old alfalfa field. He noticed the

hoppers were plentiful along the edge of his newly growing field, and poisoned them the following morning. A few days later he could not find dead hoppers nor live ones. It will pay to watch our alfalfa and wheat fields closely this fall. Much damage occurred last fall and many fields had to be seeded the second time. Vigilance along the edges of fields will save this expense.

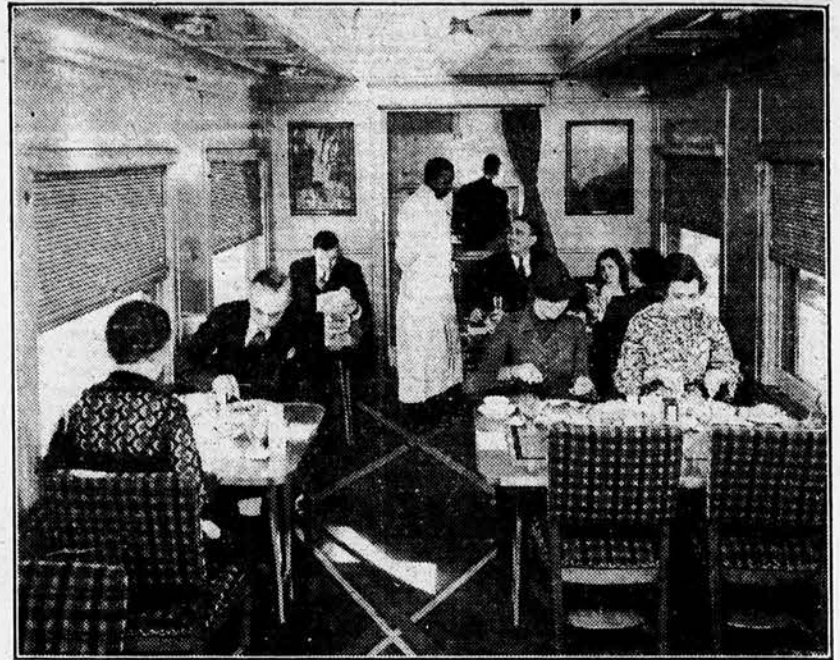
More Dope About Bindweed

An experimental demonstration in bindweed eradication which should be valuable to other farmers is being carried on by W. A. Englehardt, Thomas county. He is using a rod weeder furnished by the Colby Farm Machinery company on one plot of bindweed and is encouraged by the results. He has found that a duckfoot weeder will cut off the roots clean enough, but shortly afterward from 4 to 6 shoots will come up in bunches. When the rod weeder was used the roots were dragged and torn. Mr. Englehardt is also going to use sodium chlorate in both the dry and spray methods in October and is trying salt on small patches. He is glad to explain the results he is getting and is keeping accurate records to know just how much various methods cost.

Believe in Soil Saving

Work sheets signed under the agricultural conservation program for 1936, cover about 70 per cent of the crop land in Kansas, according to E. H. Leker, secretary of the state agricultural conservation committee. He made this announcement following word of approval by the secretary of agriculture of the county soil-depleting bases for Kansas.

The total soil-depleting base for farms covered by the work sheets was 17,300,000 acres, Leker said. This meant, he said, the maximum acreage for which farmers could be paid for diverting land from soil-depleting crops



Here is a new and strictly modern "coffee shop" diner which serves three wholesome meals a day for 90 cents. It is one way of telling you that travel by rail is delightful, comfortable and not too expensive.

to legumes, grasses, trees and fallow would be 15 per cent or 2,595,000 acres.

Rate of payment depends on the productivity of land, county averages varying from \$4.20 to \$12.60 an acre. The acreage upon which payment will be made probably would be smaller than the permitted maximum, Leker said, as not all farmers who signed sheets will apply for payment and not all those who earn payment will divert the full 15 per cent allowed.

Filing in of applications for payment will begin as soon as county committees set up the soil-depleting bases for individual farms, the secretary said.

Good Wheat Points

Kawvale wheat, selected at Manhattan, is more winter-hardy than Currell, Fulcaster and Harvest Queen. It yields better than these other varieties, has stiff straw, is resistant to red leaf rust and is less subject to Hessian fly injury. The heads are likely to

shatter when dead ripe. On this account, Kawvale has not been recommended where the crop is to be harvested with a combine. Certified Kawvale seed can be obtained thru the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. Write to the secretary at Manhattan for a seed list.

Strip Crops Hold Soil

Strip-cropping, one of the best and cheapest methods of checking erosion by water, also is valuable in checking wind erosion. Whether planted on contour lines or at right angles to prevailing winds, strips of Sweet clover, alfalfa, sorghum, Sudan grass or sunflowers not only stop soil that starts to blow, but also break the wind as it sweeps across the field. It is small soil particles carried by a high wind that produce the scouring effect known as wind erosion. Strip-cropping stops drifting soil in the same way as fences and weed clumps.

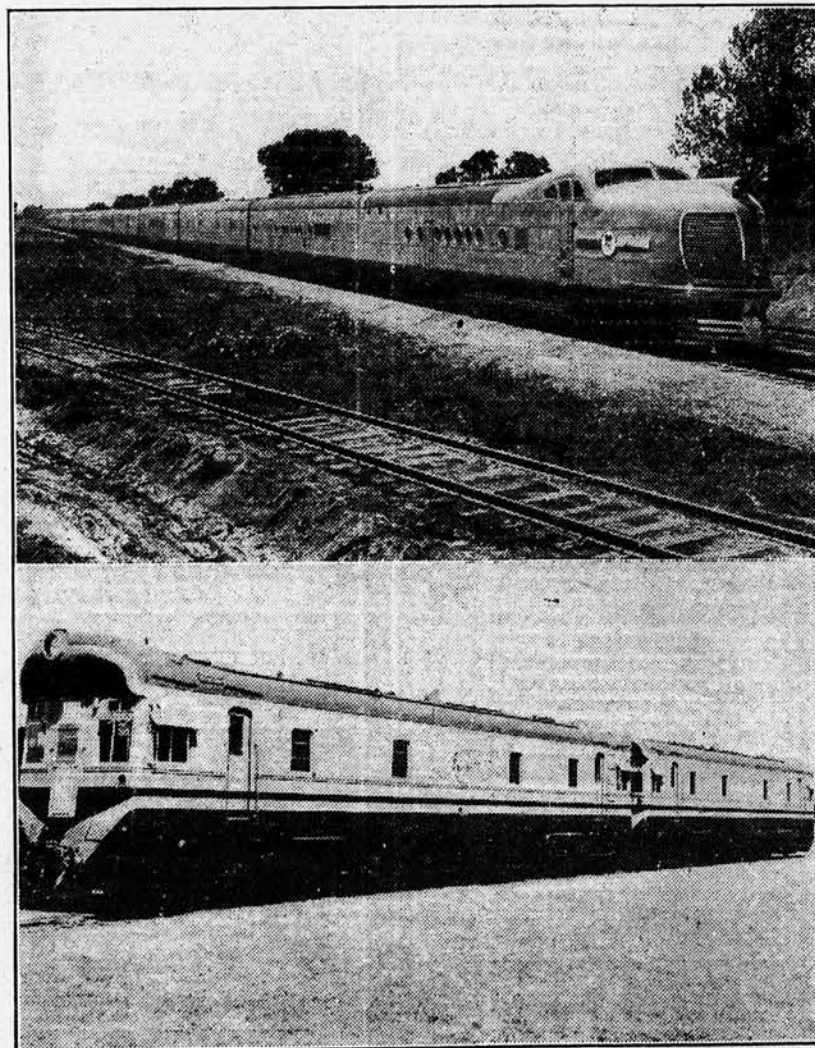
Another advantage of strip-cropping is that strips may be shifted from year to year. The top growth and roots are plowed under and add humus to the soil. This is one of the best preventives of "blowing." Soil with a good content of organic matter is much less likely to blow than soil cultivated year after year until most of the humus disappears.

Pasture Is Life of Farm

Plenty of good feed, well distributed thru the year and produced at low cost, is the first return from a year-around pasture system. This is a big item in money-making output of meat and milk. Feed from pastures costs less in field work than crops that are cultivated and harvested. Crops in a year-around pasture system are drought-resistant, such as lespedeza, Sudan grass, and Sweet clover; or as fall and spring grain pastures they do not come in the dry time; or as bluegrass or redtop they need not be used in the drought period. Insect injury to pastures will be small compared with bug damage to corn or other cultivated feed. Even the chinch bug, altho a bad pest of barley that stands until ripe, is avoided by grazing out barley in the spring before the bug gets going. Pasture grasses and legumes can be more widely grown than grain crops. Certain kinds fit infertile places on a farm where grain crops would not do.

Hoppers Fed in Strips

A good demonstration of grasshoppers' like for corn and their dislike for sorghums is found on the A. H. Felderman farm, in Alcona township, Rooks county. Mr. Felderman has a field planted with alternate strips of sorghums and corn. The field contains Pink kafir, Atlas and Cheyenne kafir with corn on each side and between the strips of sorghums to prevent mixing. Grasshoppers completely destroyed the corn but haven't damaged the sorghums. Another crop insurance feature of sorghums.

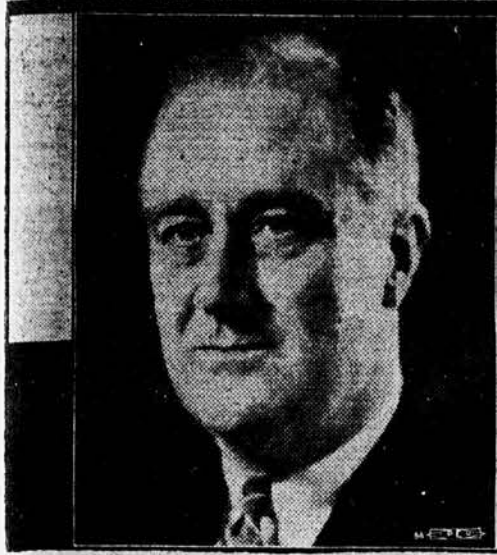


Above, Union Pacific streamliner "City of Denver," which operates on the world's speediest long-distance passenger schedule—1,048 miles in 16 hours, Chicago to Denver. Below, Santa Fe's power unit for the "Super Chief," which makes the trip from Chicago to Los Angeles in 39 hours and 45 minutes.



★ "... we have enabled the public, through a practical prosperity, to begin to pay their debts, to paint their houses, to buy farm tools and automobiles, to send more boys and girls through school and college, to put some money in the bank, and incidentally, to know for the first time that the money in the bank is safe."

President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 10, 1936)



Remember 1932?

Certainly
EVERY
Farmer

remembers the dark and bitter days :: before President Roosevelt took office :: of:

3½c Hogs and Cattle **12c Butterfat**
15c Corn **25c Wheat**

and certainly every citizen remembers:

This nation under Hoover was near complete bankruptcy. Farms and homes were being foreclosed by the thousands. Banks were closing by the hundreds in every state. Despair reigned throughout the land, then—
A leader emerged :: with the courage and the vision to act :: and today America is recovering under Roosevelt.

**Continued Progress Towards National Prosperity Is Assured
By the Re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt**

Farm
Recovery
LED THE WAY!

Franklin D. Roosevelt accepted as a fact that there could be no sound national prosperity which was not based upon a prosperous agriculture. When President Roosevelt took office, farm prices had dropped to the lowest levels since the Civil War. One of the first acts of the Roosevelt Administration was to call in farm leaders, and develop a national farm program that has been admin-

istered by the farmers themselves. This program, together with other recovery measures, has placed the farmer on the road to prosperity ... evidence of which is the indisputable fact that gross farm income in 1936 will exceed \$9,000,000,000. **THIS IS AN INCREASE OF 70% ABOVE 1932!** ... and, the Department of Agriculture states that the return to

farmers in 1936 represents a "real farm income" higher than in 1929, for the simple reason that the cash income of the farmers of the United States will buy more in 1936 than it did in 1929. President Roosevelt is determined to keep the farmer on the road to prosperity for he recognizes that the farmer's prosperity is the basic fundamental of the nation's prosperity.

WHAT ABOUT THE NATIONAL DEBT?

President Roosevelt Has Reduced . . . the Debt Burden

★ Study these figures. When Roosevelt took office, the national debt was \$24,000,000,000 . . . including Hoover's 1932 deficit of \$3,000,000,000—inherited by the Roosevelt Administration. If every person had to pay an equal share of the debt in 1932, the cost to each citizen would have been \$192.00. In 1936, the net national debt . . . despite the sums borrowed to prevent the country from suffering as Hoover let it suffer . . . had increased only \$7,000,000,000. Now study what it would cost the farmer to pay a per capita share of the national debt in 1932 as compared with 1936:

Commodity	1932	1936
Wheat	539 bushels	252 bushels
Corn	642 bushels	300 bushels
Hogs	4,600 pounds	2,600 pounds
Eggs	1,600 dozens	1,200 dozens
Butterfat	1,333 pounds	700 pounds

Therefore, measured in terms of the farmer's real money . . . **THE THINGS HE PRODUCES** . . . the national debt is less today than it was when the Roosevelt Administration took office.

WHO WILL PAY THE NATIONAL DEBT?

★ Under the fiscal policy of the Roosevelt Administration, the national debt will be retired from the earnings and profits of corporations, and individuals, **BASED SOLELY UPON THEIR ABILITY TO PAY.** The funds to retire the debt will be obtained by these corporations and individuals . . . from increased national income . . . as the Roosevelt policies make recovery permanent.

AMERICA IS SOLVENT

★ Political calamity howlers would have the people believe that because of the recovery policies of the Roosevelt Administration, the United States is near bankruptcy. The country **WAS** near insolvency when President Roosevelt took office. But what are

the facts now? The Roosevelt Administration has spent 7 billion dollars more on recovery and relief than it has collected in taxes. Look at some of the results of that investment.

- National income will be 20 billion dollars greater in 1936 than in 1932.
- Federal tax collections are about 2 billion dollars per year more than in 1932.
- Expenditures for relief and recovery have decreased every year since 1934 and thus the federal budget is on its way toward being balanced.
- Farm income has increased more than 80% since 1932.
- Industrial production is 80% above 1932.
- Values in real property, stocks, bonds, life insurance policies and other securities have been restored by at least 150 billion dollars.

Let the bankers themselves tell you whether the Federal Government is solvent. In 1932 Government bonds were selling as low as 83. The debt then was 24 billion dollars. Today these bonds are bringing a premium, selling as high as 104. And the debt is 31 billions. This means that the government's credit is better today than it was in 1932 and that recovery is at hand . . . and gaining steadily under Roosevelt's policies.

NO TAX ON LAND

★ So far has the campaign of misrepresentation been carried that farmers have been told that their land would be taxed by the Federal government to "balance the budget." Nothing could be further from the truth! The Federal government has no power to levy taxes on real property or farm lands. **YET TAXING FARMS TO BALANCE THE FEDERAL BUDGET MAY BE JUST WHAT THE LANDON FORCES WOULD ENCOURAGE STATES TO DO.** The Republican platform says they would shift the burden of relief and other necessary public expenditures to the states and local communities! Where would the states and counties obtain revenue to carry this burden? The obvious answer is that taxes on real property would necessarily have to be increased.

Secretary Wallace Says:

"At last the farmers have a man in the White House who not only understands their problems but who has the courage to act. The real issue is not platforms and promises but the candidates and the forces behind them. For many years to come the support given to agriculture by national administrations will depend on the size of the farm vote given in this election to this friend of farmers. President Roosevelt in building a truly national program of 'equality for agriculture' can be much more successful in his second term if the farm vote is what it should be. In subsequent administrations concern about agriculture will be great or little, depending on the evidence in this campaign as to whether farmers know and support those who know and support agriculture."—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.



MAIL COUPON Today

ALL-PARTY ROOSEVELT AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE
166 West Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Gentlemen:
I am interested in obtaining the real facts on the issues of the Presidential campaign. Please send me the pamphlets checked below so that I may have correct information upon the questions that are being raised.

- THE ROOSEVELT RECORD FOR AGRICULTURE
- THE TRUTH ABOUT IMPORTS
- WHAT ABOUT THE NATIONAL DEBT?
- WHY CATTLEMEN WILL SUPPORT ROOSEVELT
- WHY DAIRYMEN WILL SUPPORT ROOSEVELT
- SAVING FARM HOMES
- WHEN DROUGHT COMES
- ROOSEVELT MADE BANK DEPOSITS SAFE
- WHO'S AGAINST ROOSEVELT?
- OUR FOREIGN TRADE PROGRAM

Name.....
Address.....
Town..... State.....

Forward FROM 1936 - Not Back TO 1932!

TIRED? — TRY TIRES



EIGHT HOURS ON HIS TRACTOR WAS ENOUGH FOR FARMER GRAY; IN FACT HE THOUGHT, FOR TRACTOR RIDING, THAT WAS QUITE A DAY.



BUT NEIGHBOR ALDRICH OFTEN RODE HIS TRACTOR THRU TO NINE — DECLARED THAT 12 TO 14 HOURS LEFT HIM FEELING FINE!



IT PUZZLED FARMER GRAY TO SEE HIS NEIGHBOR CHUGGIN' ON LOOKIN' FRESH & WHISTLIN' TUNES JUST LIKE HE HAD AT DAWN.



A SMILE OF UNDERSTANDING CHASED AWAY HIS PUZZLED FROWNS WHEN NEIGHBOR ALDRICH TOLD ABOUT HIS TRACTOR SILVERTOWNS.

HOW GEAR-TOOTH TRACTION CUTS YOUR FUEL BILLS....

Want to cut a third off your tractor fuel bills? Save enough to pay for a set of tractor tires? You can do it with Goodrich Silvertowns. You get extra traction that increases power, permits the use of third gear in place of second, cuts repair bills and slashes fuel costs. You get these amazing savings because of the Goodrich tread design. The tire is built like a gear wheel—and it bites the soil with a gear-tooth grip. If you cut a section through one of these tires, the side view would look like the drawing at the right. As the tire rolls over the ground these "teeth" press into the soil. Between each

two lugs the dirt is formed into an upright "tooth" meshing with the rubber teeth of the tire! The tire forms its own track as it travels! It has a gear-tooth grip! And it provides super-traction! With a tire like that you're set for any job that comes along. You can do three days' work in two, save enough time to do custom work for others. And don't forget, you find riding much more comfortable. Ask any Goodrich dealer to tell you what these tires will do on your farm. Or write us for free literature. The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.



Goodrich Farm Service Silvertowns



MAYTAG America's Leading FARM WASHER

POWERED WITH GASOLINE MULTI-MOTOR OR WITH ELECTRIC MOTOR

SEE THE NEAREST MAYTAG DEALER FOR FREE DEMONSTRATION AND EASY TERMS

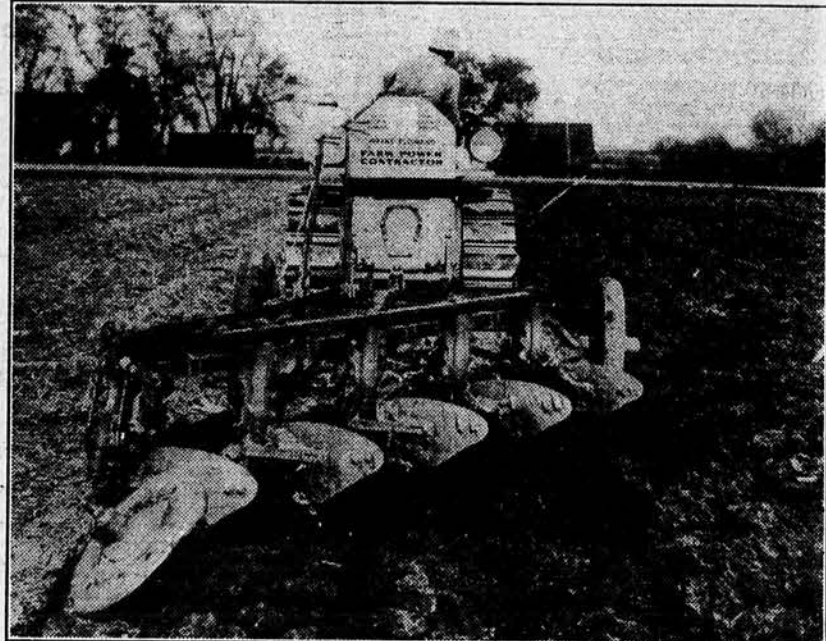
THE MAYTAG COMPANY • MANUFACTURERS • FOUNDED 1893 • NEWTON, IOWA

Extra Farm Power for Hire

GEORGE F. JORDAN

FARM power—as much as you want when you want it, at a price you can afford to pay. Certainly that is an ideal condition when spring rains put one behind with work, when there's a row of hedge to pull out, when terracing and grading are the jobs at hand, or when ponds must be built. There are dozens of other heavy jobs, too, that require more power than the smaller size general-purpose tractors or horses can handle. How far are we progressing toward suitable extra power that is available for the farm was one of the main topics of discussion at a conference of agricultural engineers meeting at the offices of a tractor manufacturer early this month at Peoria, Ill. Farm paper editors were there, too. And all were shown what heavier tractors than usually are found on farms would do. Moreover, there were Diesel powered tractors at work and doing the task on greatly reduced fuel costs. The demand for extra power has made a place in many communities for the farm power contractor. He is a man who operates a larger tractor than generally is found on farms. His tractor will pull 5 bottoms. It will handle two tandem disks. It was shown pulling a hedge row with trees having stump diameters of 4 to 6 inches and a height of 18 feet. It was capable of pulling a terracer at a fast clip, and operating a bull-dozer on pond construction that speeded up the work so as to greatly reduce the cost of the work. A 55-ton trench silo had been dug in 3½ hours with this tractor pulling a scraper, and at a cost of slightly more than \$10. Of course, farm power contractors

are not new. Our threshermen are such, so are the tractor owners or team owners who do custom work. But the regular contractor now is defined as one who is at the call of a community for extra power service when that is needed, and for almost any job. But what impressed those attending the conference was the extent to which power farming is becoming available for almost any job, and its value to those who are under-powered at present, whether they are farming with work animals or with smaller dual-purpose tractors. In addition there is the adaptability of the Diesel engines, which use low-cost fuel, but which at present are much higher priced than the regular type of gas-engine tractor. No doubt the Diesel will be made in smaller sizes at a near future date, but due to the necessity of a mechanism for starting the Diesel motor, the cost must of necessity continually remain higher than the cost of gas-motored tractors. The field for reducing costs of power farming were shown to be great. In addition to improvement in tractors, there is a trend toward using machinery with this power by which one machine will work as many hours as possible in a year, and at a great variety of jobs or crops. Too many, it was brought out, may not be over-powered, but many farmers certainly are "over-machined." Machinery design, therefore, with more economical use of power, with extra power available when needed is one of the factors that will reduce farming costs, permit better farming and no doubt increase profits thru timeliness in doing necessary jobs.



There is a new farm figure coming into prominence—he is the farm power contractor. He will be on the job to supply extra power when work is rushed, or for building ponds, terracing and for other heavy jobs, at a price farmers can afford to pay.

National Husking Contest to Ohio

THERE will be a big National Corn Husking Contest this year. It will be held in Licking county, Ohio, November 10, and promises to be the most successful yet, from the standpoint of crowd and exhibits. The fact that Ohio's corn crop suffered less than any other state's from drouth, will turn more attention to the national battle there. Ohio Farmer, a Capper publication, will sponsor the contest locally, while the regular farm papers in 8 other states will contribute to the cash awards and bring their own huskers. Many persons have asked us whether there is going to be a state contest in Kansas this fall. In fact, Cheyenne county has gone so far as to invite us there for the contest, since they have fair to good corn in that section. But inability of huskers to work out in most counties, and the near impossibility of holding county contests in many places, has forced Kansas Farmer to call off the battle for 1936. Fortunately we have several high class huskers to represent us at the National. Lawrence House, stellar ear-puller from Goodland, is expected to

go from Kansas as the champion for the fourth time. He will be crowded as usual by Cecil Vining, Baldwin. These young men expect to work out in Ohio a few weeks before the national contest. In case either of them is unable to represent Kansas, there will be several boys waiting to take their places. Selections will be made from the contestants of 1935 in the order of their standing. In third place last year was Delton Deel, LaCygne. He is young and still has better years before him. If he doesn't get to husk this year, we will expect to see him in the money in the future. Missouri and South Dakota have called off their state contests for this fall. Other states, except Ohio, have not yet announced whether they will attempt local contests. The national husking battle will be broadcast "ear by ear" as usual by the National Broadcasting Company and their "crack" sports announcers. They consider this meet one of the primary sports events of the year. It is called the "worlds series of agriculture."

Beef Speculation—Pastures Need Help—Bindweed Is Tough

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

IF THERE is one lesson farmers should learn from recent years," writes a farmer friend, "it is to let speculation alone, especially as it concerns the beef cattle business, and more specifically buying and feeding cattle in a wholesale way." In explanation he continues: "I have seen too many good neighbors of mine get what I call the cattle feeding bug. Once they have it, 90 per cent of them have followed it until, in recent years, their farms, their savings and even their credit has gone." About the only comment that can be made to this is that too often it is a self-evident truth. In my neighborhood, sorry to say, I can find far too many financial losses in proportion to the gains that prove the truth of what my friend writes.

How About Your Neighborhood?

This friend does not refer to what he terms "the legitimate and safe way of handling cattle," but to the plan of buying cattle in large bunches, larger in proportion than the land owned on which to carry them, which calls for renting pasture lands on which to carry them thru the summer, then buying winter feed for the dry feeding season, followed by the purchase of much grain and sacked feeds on which to make the herd fat for market. "I have seen too many farms that were free of all encumbrance 10 years ago frittered away by the cattle speculation and fattening route not to realize that there is dynamite in it to anyone but the natural born cattle handler, a genius very seldom found, at least good enough to weather the storms of the erratic markets of the recent years," is the way he ends his discourse. I am wondering how many agree with this man's opinion. Speaking from an observation of your neighborhood, how nearly correct would it be to say that 90 per cent of those who have speculated in cattle in the last 10 years have lost money?

Working for the Other Fellow

Especially have I always regarded handling what is commonly termed "commission cattle" as loaded with high explosives. This term applies to cattle that are bought of commission company owners, but under their contract the cattle really are only left to the supposed purchaser—the company remains as the boss, with the purchasing speculator left to "do only as they bid." It is too much like working for the other fellow, and all the while this other fellow is in possession of the lucky coin, which he flips when ready and always it comes down with a "heads I win and tails you lose" regularity. Many men love the game of handling cattle, but when it comes to handling cattle by this method the truth of the old saying, "it is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all," is to often sadly lacking in financial good judgment. Another old saying, "better be safe than sorry," marks the better road to travel.

More Wealth From Grass

The pasture season is ending with our pastures in much poorer condition than they were a year ago. I am glad to know the soil conservation work has been enlarged to include pastures and range land. The day soon is coming when it will be more fully recognized that our pastures, acre for acre, can be made to produce more wealth than do cultivated acres. There is a wide field open for pasture improvement, much experimenting to find the right plants and grasses to fit local conditions and soils, but the next 10 years will see more accomplished along this line than in all previous pasture history. In many pastures, the start must begin almost at zero, so it is a fight worthy of the best talent there is. But it can be and will be won, and in a few years we again will have pastures worthy of the name.

Our Flood-Fighting Job

The CCC boys in this county level-furrowed—on the contour, of course—a small pasture. This will keep water

from rushing off, and the idea looks good to me. Our rains, more and more, seem to come in sudden deluges that rush quickly from the surface to flood for a brief time the natural water courses. We must counteract this and obtain the effect of the slow, soaking rain by keeping the water on the land as much as possible. Terracing, contour rows and strip-cropping nearly on the contour can be made to do a good job of keeping the rainfall on cultivated fields, and furrows on the level contour look good enough to me to do the same job on our pasture lands. The furrows, however, must be close enough together so they are only filled

by the average inch rain, then this retained water will soak thru the soil to the furrow just below.

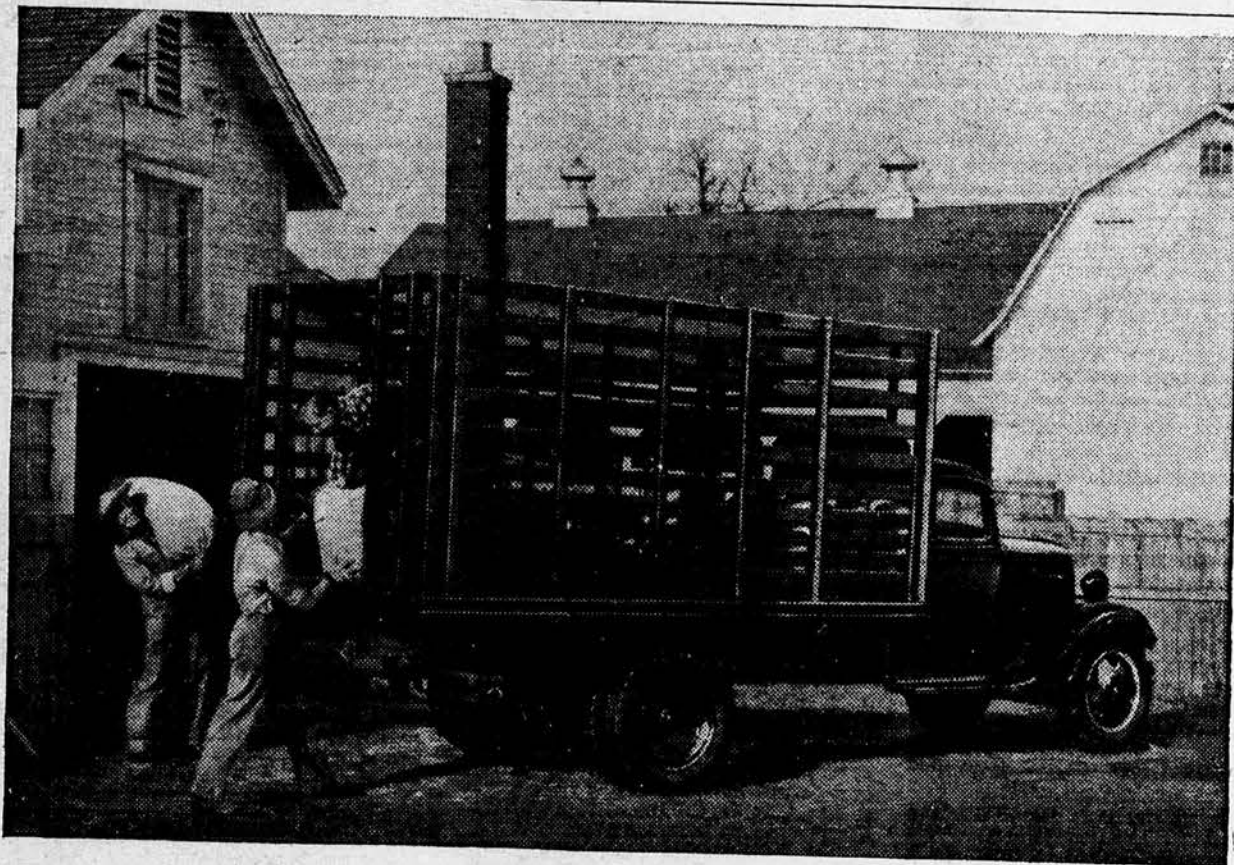
Something That Will Help

This looks like tearing up good pasture sod with the plow, you will say. And will these furrows wash into ditches? Not if they are laid out with a good farm level, and each one is kept on the level by the plowman. The furrow slice is thrown down-slope, of course, and then is turned right side up again. In normal weather, this sod will quickly establish itself right on top of the sod beneath it, and our native bluestem has the tenacity to regrow in the bottom of the furrows in years of normal rainfall. Where it has been tried in seasons with average summer rainfall, the scars of the plow soon become obliterated with growth, leaving only a washboard effect to catch and hold water which is necessary to grow grass—the more water that can be retained in the soil the more grass will grow. Of course, where

grass land is to be alternated from pasture to meadow, "washboarding" it is not practical.

I May Be Disappointed

A friend writes from Mitchell county that he fears my hope that the drouth of this season may prove a finisher for much of the bindweed will fall of realization. In 1934, he recalls, his locality suffered as severely from drouth as this locality has this year; many were sure the bindweed could not survive, as it apparently remained lifeless thru a greater part of the growing season. But with the coming of moisture and the new year it flourished as if nothing had checked it for a time. Probably he is right, for no plant has the tenacity and the ability to stand grief greater than the bindweed. Another reader writes that he once laid a concrete walk on soil infested with bindweed. The concrete slabs held the growth down, but at every expansion joint thrifty plants attempted to retain possession.



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Nowhere will you find them blended so perfectly as in Chevrolet trucks

Be wise . . . Economize . . . Buy CHEVROLETS



NEW PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES
always equalized for quick, unswerving, "straight line" stops



NEW FULL-TRIMMED DE LUXE CAB
with clear-vision instrument panel for safe control

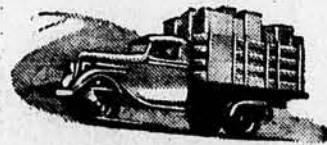
UP GOES power . . . Down come costs! Truck users who have overwhelmingly chosen Chevrolet.

There are many good reasons for this preference. Chevrolet trucks have *more pulling power* than any other low-priced truck. It is economical power, too, because Chevrolet trucks use less gas . . . and they use less oil. That means more power per gallon—less cost per load. Furthermore, Chevrolet trucks will give you the most economical all-round operation you have ever experienced, because highest quality is built into every part and feature.

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NEW HIGH-COMPRESSION VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE
with increased horsepower, increased torque, greater economy in gas and oil

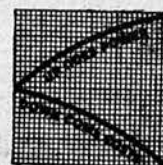


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MONTHLY PAYMENTS TO SUIT YOUR PURSE



CHEVROLET TRUCKS
WORLD'S THRIFTIEST HIGH-POWERED TRUCKS



Eyes Open, We Take in the Fair

RUTH GOODALL

WE'VE been to the big Free Fair here at Topeka. Eyes open, we went to see—and we saw everything that might possibly be of any use around a house but a sink full of dirty dishes. Judging by the number of women already "going strong" at nine in the morning when we arrived leaves not the slightest suspicion that the tell-tale dishes might easily enough have been found—but what are a few dirty dishes among friends during Fair week. The miracle is how Kansas women ever got so many exhibits duly arrived and concentrated at one spot.

Farm Bureau Project Winners

As luck would have it I entered the fair grounds by the backdoor gate, which, tho not planned, proved to be a pretty good start, for it landed me right at the grandstand building which houses all the home and art exhibits. First thing I saw and most interesting of all, was the Farm Bureau women's display, put on in co-operation with the Kansas Extension Service. Various county exhibits showed some one project the women have undertaken and studied in their club work this last year. The big blue ribbon went to Crawford county with its booth depicting methods of moth control. Center of the exhibit was a huge moth—manufactured, of course, at least a million times enlarged, and so manipulated that its head moved and eyes sparked much like a cat's shining out on a dark night. A placard urging women to help eliminate the waste caused by moths, carried the statement that \$250,000,000 damage is

Fame

The heights of great men reached
and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.
—Henry W. Longfellow.

caused by moths each year. With 235 Crawford county farm bureau women studying moth control in 1936, there should be some "saving of cloth" in that corner of Kansas at least.

Perhaps the most comfortable looking spot on the grounds was the Franklin county booth's bed, made up with feather mattress and down comforter. I've a hunch I wasn't the only person who had a secret desire to tumble in. But being a lady, and of sound mind, I satisfied myself by reading the poster tacked above it. "Do you have an old feather bed?" it asked, and continued: "Why not make it useful? The way you rest tonight will effect your disposition tomorrow." Now there is a mouthful of truth for you, and if all Franklin county women are sleeping on feather mattresses under down puff comforters and candlewick bedspreads like those used in their Fair exhibit, Kansas Farmer's home editor is considering spending some time in that vicinity soon. No wonder Franklin county won the red ribbon. In my opinion there should have been two blue ones.

Third prize went to Montgomery county whose 550 farm bureau women organized in 27 units have made an extensive study of "plans for work and leisure." They endorse a kitchen planning center as a time, work and worry saver.

"Let the service wagon take your steps," slogan of 266 farm bureau women of Labette county, won for them fourth prize in the home demonstration competition. Their service wagon was homemade, inexpensive, and will save, so the women themselves say, an hour's time and a mile's walk every day.

Wyandotte county women acquired the yellow ribbon as fifth prize on their exhibit of a child's play room. Wyandotte farm bureau members have been studying child guidance this year, and are urging other farm women to furnish their homes to fit the child, and to teach the child resourcefulness by using equipment made at home.

I hope no woman missed the Better Homes exhibit. I have had a picture taken of the prize-winning room, but must go to press this issue without it as the cut is not ready. The next issue of Kansas Farmer will tell this story for I'm sure you will want to know all about the charming cottage dining room furnished for a total outlay of only \$6.09.

Most popular division of the textile department was that devoted to—you guessed it—quilts. An Emporia woman, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Goering, won the sweepstakes with a floral colonial appliqued design, colorful and lovely and exquisitely quilted. There were 135 quilts entered in the various divisions.

A new division of the textile department, and a most interesting one, is called the economy department, which in turn is divided into two divisions, one for made-over garments, another for garments made from feed, flour or sugar sacks. The clothes exhibited in both divisions were really remarkable and the work wonderfully well done.

More than a hundred rugs were entered in the rug competition in which all entries must be handmade, and show beauty as well as usefulness. Knitted garments came in for a great deal of attention this year, due doubtless to the "knitting jag" women have been on this last year—and lovely indeed were the results. Novelty pieces of needlework received much attention, among them wall hangings, old-fashioned samplers, baby clothes, knitted and crocheted articles, every one so good to look at and the handicraft so beautifully done it was hard to move on to other exhibits.

The Federal government was represented with an educational exhibit including NYA, CCC, FHA and WPA projects. The Shawnee county weaving project with its full size loom, the shuttle flying, as the women operator worked away at a coverlet, caught my particular fancy.

Much Interest in Antiques

The antique department continues to grow, with more entries and the collections and individual pieces more outstanding each year. The blue ribbon in this department for the largest and best collection of china this year went to Mrs. Thomas L. King of Topeka. The King collection includes a valuable set of blue Staffordshire china dating back to the Seventeen hundreds, the pieces all bearing the rare markings of Clews, Adams and Stubbs, the world's largest potters of that era. These blue

dishes are from the collection of Mrs. King's great, great grandmother on the maternal side of the family. Another set of red-bordered china included in the King collection belonged to the paternal grandmother. While not so old as the Staffordshire, it has an interesting story. An English ware, it was ordered in New York City before the Civil War, was brought across the Atlantic, then shipped to Ohio, then to Kansas and carried across a pontoon bridge, later sent back to Ohio and the set is now back in Kansas with only three pieces broken—two cups and a pickle dish—and nary a nick in the entire service. Oldest and best single piece of china exhibited, also a King possession, was a Clews marked piece, a Benjamin Franklin proverb child's plate bearing the inscription: "Now I have a sheep and a cow everybody bids me good morrow." It is one of the oldest and rarest of its kind.

To Carlotta Nellis, another Topeka woman, went first prize for the best luster collection. Her dinner service of orchid-pink lusterware was displayed on a cloth of handmade linen woven by her great grandmother in 1797, its soft blue checking a perfect foil for the pink dishes.

Mrs. Landon's Lusterware

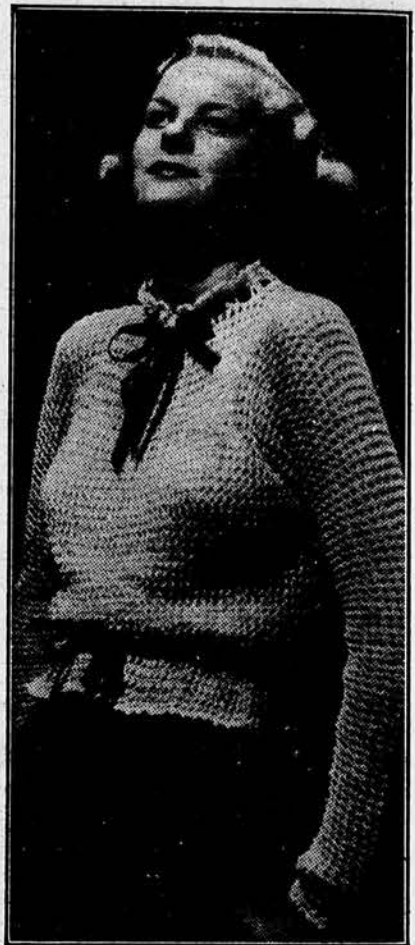
All week long Mrs. Landon's display of lusterware was the center of interest, where it occupied a full case in the antiques section at the Fair. It included seven rare and valuable luster plaques and 22 pitchers, arranged on a handsome Paisley shawl. The plaques date back to the 15th and 16th centuries and were acquired only last winter by Mrs. Landon thru the Anderson Galleries of New York. The largest pitcher in the collection is of gold luster with bright floral decoration. It is of Mexican origin and was brought to Mrs. Landon by her mother, from old Mexico. The Landon collection was entered for display only, not for competition.

There's no question any longer of "who has the button?" A collection of 21,000 buttons owned and displayed by Mrs. K. L. Browne of Kansas City, Kan., both attracted and fascinated the crowds who viewed but did not remain to count buttons, taking Mrs. Browne's word for the total.

Never before have so many entries been made in the culinary department by out of town exhibitors, many of whom won first place. In fact I can't recall when the whole department has been so outstanding. Home demonstration clubs exhibited from Johnson, Leavenworth, Franklin, Shawnee and Allen counties. Silver Lake's club carried off the honors, Miss Mary Mongold taking the blue ribbon on her collection of fruit and Mrs. Roy H. Burt

(Continued on Page 13)

A Blouse That's Knit AND SURE TO FIT



With this charming blouse in your wardrobe, you will become a "quick change artist." When pressed for time it is easy to slip on, for the ribbon ties at waist, throat and wrists are quickly adjusted to the figure. The ribbons also add a youthful touch and give the blouse a softness of line which makes it just plain enough to be worn with a tailored suit, but dressy enough for any occasion, when the coat is removed.

This clever and adjustable sweater blouse is knit in a lacy open-work stitch that works up quickly. It is equally effective in white, ecru, or dainty pastels, with contrasting ribbon ties. You will find, however, that made up in darker shades to match your suit, it becomes an actual part of your costume and is mighty serviceable. The blouse is finished in a picot edge of crochet. Directions with photographic illustration of the stitch and instructions for adapting it to various sizes are given in pattern No. C6063 for only 10 cents.

If you'd like, we can supply you with mercerized pre-shrunk knitting thread for making this blouse for \$1.50, and with it include the directions. You may have the knitting material in your choice of white, ecru, navy blue, black, pink, salmon, rose, light blue, delft blue, turquoise, red, light or dark green, yellow, orange, lavender and brown. Address orders for knitting pattern or materials to Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Be sure to give color preference when ordering.

Sweet—But So Helpless

MRS. G. J. W.

My good little neighbor is so sweet, pretty and helpless she works us all. A number of our husbands were away from home at camp when a storm came up. We knew the potatoes should be dug before they started growing again. Several of us women helped one another until we had our potatoes stored for winter use. Not so with the pretty neighbor. She didn't know how and she didn't want to.

Then the men came home and all went to the little neighbor's place and donated a day's work. In one day their potato harvest was over. We had been working three weeks. When she found out she was going to have so many men to get dinner for she was frantic. She called me on the telephone and I rushed over to help get dinner, being just that kind of an easy mark.

I wish I could be that helpless—but nobody would help me, I'd have to starve.

Ideal Time to Plant Peonies

MRS. C. G. PAGE

SEPTEMBER and October are the ideal months for planting peonies.

They can be planted up until freezing weather; but if the weather remains cold, they will not have time to become established before winter sets in. Spring planting of dormant roots—those dug and stored by nurseries—is satisfactory; but the gardener should not attempt to divide peony plants in his garden in the spring, as growth starts very early.

Frequent division of plants is not recommended, many growers advise never dividing until at least 7 years old. I have seen peonies that have been undivided for more than 50 years and they still bloom freely. Only dormant plants should be separated. Do not replant in the same hole, as the new divisions will do better in fresh ground.

When planting spade a deep hole, put in several handfuls of a balanced commercial fertilizer or well-rotted manure and cover well with dirt. Then the peony roots may be placed in position, as they should not be allowed to come in direct contact with the fertilizer. Pour in some water and firm the soil well about the roots. Two inches of soil is sufficient covering for the root-stock buds. A peony planted too deep will not bloom. A mulch the first year is advised, this will prevent heaving in the early spring when the ground is alternately freezing and thawing.

The best root division is from three

to five eyes, smaller divisions require more care in handling to insure success, and more years to bloom. Peonies do not require much care, keeping the weeds down and ordinary cultivation is all that is necessary. Well rotted manure may be used in the spring worked well into the soil; never pile it about the plant so that it comes in contact with the top growth.

Peonies will not bloom well in shade or sod but should be planted in a well drained sunny location in the garden. They are unusually free from disease and insects. It is well to spray with Bordeaux when the buds first shoot thru the ground in the spring, this prevents botrytis blight. A light application of hydrated lime also is good. This blight, which attacks the buds, is the most common ailment peonies are subject to and can easily be prevented.

Among best yet inexpensive varieties for gardens in the Middle West are: The whites, Alsace Lorraine, Festiva Maxima (early) and Baroness Schraeder; pinks are Edulis Superba, and Mons. Jules Elie; reds are Officialis Rubra (bright crimson and the earliest of all peonies to bloom), Felix Crouse and Karl Rosenfield.

The Japanese and single peonies are lovely for vases but do not make the show in the garden that the large double flowered varieties make. Plant peonies for permanency, garden effectiveness and for the beauty of the blossoms when used as a cut flower,

Movie-Minded Fashions

JANE ALDEN, Stylist



Jane Alden

Hollywood is full of ideas on style. While out there for several weeks recently, I pencilled a few fashion notes for you. Among them are some "spicy" ones picked up on "The Gay Desperado" set at Pickford-Lasky.

Omar Kiam, designer there as well as for United Artists, believes that clothes created for screen stars should be wearable and adaptable to regular wardrobes. Certainly he has made some for Ida Lupino in Nino Martini's new picture, "The Gay Desperado" . . . that have these qualities.

Miss Lupino plays an American girl who gets embroiled in much intrigue and plot in old Mexico where she meets that gay desperado and hero, Nino Martini. The day I talked to her on the set, she had on a green wool coat with full shoulders, a high waistline and full skirt, in latest "Princess" style. The thing that intrigued me most was the closing. Instead of buttons,

Slim Line Frock Boasts

THREE SLEEVE CHOICES



Pattern KF-9943—One look at this pattern and you're convinced of our flair for turning the Matron out in something chic and slimming. You'll find the three graceful sleeve lengths striking examples of style and utility—for the frock's so becoming that you're sure to want a short sleeved version in cotton for "at home" wear, another with three-quarter sleeves in bright crepe or synthetic for fall and a third in sheer wool with long sleeves for colder days! Sizes 16 to 20 and 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 4 1/8 yards 39 inch fabric.

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

Kiam used a natural hemp cord tied at center front. Very jaunty this, and a slick idea for a belt closing on a dress, don't you think?

This golden blonde actress also wears a blue tunic frock with a definite "swing" to the overskirt. These "swing" tunics are leading the youthful silhouettes for the new season. She confided that dark shades were really her favorites since they bring out the blue and gold of her blond coloring by contrast.

Nino Martini swaggered up in his picturesque Mexican costume while we were talking, and wondered if the girls wouldn't be interested in some style notes from him. I assured him the chain closings on his jacket front and cuffs, the cord under his chin and the rolled scarf were all colorful ideas that might be used this season. In fact, Schiaparelli, the Parisian designer, has introduced short chains that hook shut for coat closings this year.

Only this week, I saw a 4-H style revue in which one of the winners wore an off-the-face brimmed hat with ribbon tied under the chin . . . an idea borrowed from Spanish or Mexican headgear.

As for the scarf, it's a dashing idea for blouses, frocks or suits. You roll it and double knot it at one side with ends floating or falling where they will. A bright scarf knotted round your neck is an accent that's particularly good with this season's wide-skirted, full-shouldered, spirited looking clothes.

Leo Carillo, bad man of the films, and playing also in "The Gay Desperado," winked shyly and added his bit of style interest: "I've heard my aunts tell of the days when the Spanish belles of California wore long full skirts and mantillas—never went out unchaperoned—and sat carefully guarded behind steel bars, as they listened to the song and guitar serenades of their dark-eyed 'dons'."

So I asked him what he thought of the present trend toward shorter skirts and the freedom modern woman enjoys. "Short skirts are fine—if not too short. Those knee-length ones following the war! Bah! Of course, today the girls are more athletic. Their clothes must be practical."

And by the way, the new skirt length agreed upon by Paris, New York and Hollywood is a varying range from 11 to 14 inches with 11 1/2 or 12 1/2 a good average for most of us.

(Copyright, Edanell Features, 1936)

We Take in the Fair

(Continued from Page 12)

placing first with her collections of vegetables and first with her canned meats display, while Mrs. Joe French, Oswego, took first on her collection of pickles. The farm bureau class is one of the most popular divisions of the culinary department. In spite of the drought I've never seen handsomer—yes handsome is the word—looking canned goods. Luscious fruits, perfect in their evenness in the jars; firm whole tomatoes, likewise beets, asparagus, carrots and peas so uniform in size they might have been manufactured instead of grown; not to mention tempting fried chicken and all kinds of preserves.

Sweepstakes in the jelly division was awarded Mrs. Sadie Miller of Meriden on her entry of crabapple jelly; while Mrs. Ralph Hummel, Topeka, proved beyond a doubt her biscuit-making prowess, carrying off two blue ribbons, one on baking powder biscuits and one on soda biscuits. Mrs. Hummel being a good friend of many years standing, I phoned for her recipes, but am unable to be of any help to this year's crop of Kansas Farmer bridegrooms. The biscuit champion is what I call a "pinch cook," using a pinch of this and a gulp of that, so all the luck seems reserved for Mr. Hummel!

Grand sweepstakes winners in the culinary department went to Mrs. J. M. Everist, R. 1, Topeka, for a chocolate cake—and did it ever look good!—and to Mrs. J. W. Thompson for a lemon pie. Here are two places where I didn't fail you. I am printing their

Timely Bulletins

Many helpful recipes and suggestions may be found in the following government bulletins, which are free for the asking: "School Lunches," No. 712; "Care of Food in the Home," No. 1374; "Home Baking," No. 1450 and "Cottage Cheese," No. 1451. Please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

recipes which you'll be mighty foolish if you do not try:

Sweepstakes Chocolate Cake

Melt 1/2 cup of cocoa in 3/4 cup hot water, stir over slow fire until like whipped cream. Let this mixture cool while mixing cake. Cream 1/2 cup butter and 2 cups of granulated sugar, add 2 unbeaten eggs and beat well with a spoon. Sift cake flour and measure 3 cups full, add 1 teaspoon level of soda and sift three times with flour, measure 1 cup of sour milk and add milk and flour alternately to sugar, butter and egg mixture. Beat well and add cocoa mixture and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Bake in two layers. For the icing melt 2 squares of bitter chocolate and partly cook. Add 1 package of Philadelphia cream cheese and mix well. To this add 2 tablespoons of milk. Sift and measure 2 cups powdered sugar, add to mixture, flavor with vanilla and spread on cake.

Sweepstakes Lemon Pie

Mrs. Thompson makes her sweepstakes pie using 1 cup sugar, 1 cup water, 3 eggs, 2 rounding tablespoons corn starch, pinch salt, juice 1 1/2 lemons, grated rind of 1 lemon, teaspoon of butter. Bring water to the boiling point in a double boiler, add lemon juice and grated rind, and a mixture of the sugar, salt and corn starch, which has been well stirred. Cook until the mixture thickens, then stir into the well beaten egg yolks and add butter. For the meringue beat the whites of the eggs until they are stiff, and add 1 tablespoon of sugar for each egg white, beat again and cook slowly. Mrs. Thompson makes her pie crust with ice water but as she judges the amount of flour and shortening by the feel it is impossible to give the proportions.

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The liver should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk. Laxatives are only makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those good, old Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pounds of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills by name. Stubbornly refuse anything else. 25c at all drug stores.

We Look Into Numerous Things

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

ONCE again it's fall house cleaning time for the poultryman. It's just the natural thing to do to clean the laying house and fixtures and get them in readiness to receive the new flock of pullets. We need to scrape out the dirt—scrub if possible and spray with a good disinfectant. Also at this time of year it is time to make needed repairs. We like to get it done before the pullets are moved in so after they have started laying there will be no disturbing them. If additions are needed for the winter in the way of feeders, new nests, fountains or other equipment, now is a good time to get them installed. And it likely will pay to investigate poultry supply houses to see new equipment for new devices are added from time to time that are labor-savers for the poultryman.



Mrs. Farnsworth

We Like Uniform Feeding

Before starting to feed the pullets we like to investigate new feeds and select the ones that we may think best suits our needs in regard to ingredients and prices. Then when we start our pullets on that laying mash we can give them a uniform feed all winter. What is the best brand of feed? All that is necessary in the matter of good feeds, we think, is to have one that supplies all the needed feeding elements for satisfactory egg production—and one that maintains the body and health of the flock. One may substitute different grains for corn for instance, but we must be sure that they provide the same feeding elements as corn. And it requires a bit more skill to use substitutes in most anything.

Room for New Pullets

Perhaps new buildings may be needed for housing the new crop of pullets. Some old buildings may be remodeled and made to do nicely for winter. Barns have been remodeled in a very satisfactory way for poultry. There may be several floors, for instance, all under one roof. This is not unusual in Eastern states where poultry is kept in large numbers for commercial purposes. So by using our ideas we may be able to remodel instead of build new houses.

If I were to point out the worst mistake that we people in the farm belt make in building it is the lack of insulating our buildings properly. It means so much extra warmth in the cold winters, it means a house free from drafts, and these things give us a better chance for getting a profitable winter egg yield from our flocks because they are not so easily affected by every change in the weather. After our extreme cold of last winter most of us can realize what good housing really means to the flocks.

Watch Out for Feather Picking

After the pullets are culled, wormed and moved to their laying quarters and have been confined to their houses for a time, it is pretty certain that there will be a few complaints of cannibalism and feather picking. There is a device on the market that has been invented to prevent this trouble which usually seems to be merely a bad habit because they are not kept busy. These pick guards do not have any injurious effects on the pullets and are a real help, it is claimed by those poultrymen who have used them.

Scald 'Em Just Enough

Poultry raisers who dress birds for market may find that the semi-scald method will produce dressed birds having a cleaner, more appetizing appearance than those dry-picked or hard-scalded. Experience has shown that semi-scalded birds also will keep better than hard-scalded ones because the water is not hot enough to remove the outer skin covering. This method consists of placing the

fowl in water heated to from 126 to 129 degrees F. for about 30 seconds. For broilers, 126 to 127 degrees is best, and for heavy hens a temperature of from 128 to 129 degrees is best. When the feathers have been picked the carcass can be placed in cold water for 15 to 20 minutes.

Molasses for the Hens

Blackstrap molasses can be fed to poultry as well as to milk cows and horses. It has not been established just what its value is for hogs, some claiming good results, others claiming losses. When fed to poultry, molasses can be substituted for corn, pound for pound, up to 10 per cent of the ration.

Sell Fowl on Grade Now

Members of the Kansas Poultry and Egg Shippers Association have been buying live chickens on a grade basis for nearly 2 months. This policy has been adopted by buyers thruout the Midwest. It is expected to be more profitable for the poultryman, less wasteful for the packer and more satisfactory to the consumer.

"In the past large numbers of poultry have been sold which were unfit for human food," said L. F. Payne, head of the poultry department, Kansas State College. "This loss has been passed back to the producer in the form of lower farm prices. In the future such poultry will be rejected if offered for sale."

All breeds of mature chickens will be bought on a grade basis. Those weighing more than 4 pounds will be graded as No. 1 and No. 2 heavies. All those weighing less than 4 pounds will

Give the Heart a Chance to Rest

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

IT IS TRUE that the heart action of a healthy person calls for no attention from the individual who is well and strong, and likewise true that anxiety about its function surely will do more harm than good. Unfortunately, some of us, even young adults who may be the picture of health, have the misfortune to carry heart defects that do not incapacitate the heart for ordinary work but make a decided difference when that invaluable organ is given an overload.



Dr. Lerrigo

The heart is a hollow ball of muscular tissue divided into several chambers. Its outlets and inlets are guarded by snug valves. When a valve is defective, nature makes the surrounding heart muscle do more work and thus give "compensation." So long as this compensation is maintained the leak is stopped. If, however, the whole heart is put under such a strain that it becomes weary and overworked the muscles weaken, the "compensation" is lost. Then collapse occurs and the only remedy is rest in bed until the heart muscle can renew its tone and vigor.

Mild weather is easy on circulation but extremes of cold or heat are not. When one adds to summer work the depression of unbearably hot days there is a strain on everyone, well or ill. The heart has an extra load to carry. Persons with any form of heart trouble should recognize this fact and lighten the load. Do they? Seldom or never until friend heart rebels and goes on strike. Then there is no question about the matter. You can be as reckless as you will so long as the heart carries its load without a murmur, but when it begins to falter so do you. You go to bed. If you have good sense you stay there until the heart muscle has "caught up." This is sure to mean weeks and may mean months, but the result is that you live out your span in comparatively good health. The foolish person who will rest "only so long as is absolutely necessary" gives

be graded as No. 1 and 2 light fowl. Young chickens will continue to be bought according to breed. Mr. Payne said the new grading basis, if properly applied, should do away with the straight-run price regardless of grade, and that if it does it will prove profitable to the farmers who have good stock.

Chicken Canning Time

No month of the year is better for canning chicken than September, when the flock is culled and cockerels are ready for market or killing. Plump 2-year-old hens are ideal for canning. Their meat retains more flavor and texture than that of real young chickens.

Turkey Protein Cheap

Those who wish their poultry to have a gamey flavor will undoubtedly find their turkey this fall the best they have ever eaten. Grasshoppers certain has supplied cheap protein and in the event it is such insects and bugs that make meat taste gamey, turkeys will have it.

The Record Keeping Habit

Farmers who keep records once usually continue to do so, proving the value of the practice. The bookkeeping work was started in Mitchell county in 1931. Sixteen farm record books were turned in the first year. Eleven of these 16 men still are farming in Mitchell county. Ten still are turning in books on each year's business. Other farmers have joined the project since 1931. Thirty-four now take part. These men have acquired the record keeping habit and look forward with interest to the preparation of the analysis sheets which show the results of all the farmers' records without names.

the heart no chance to rally and soon there is one more victim of "heart failure."

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.

These Exercises May Help

Do you think it possible to cure a retroversion of the uterus without a surgical operation in a young unmarried woman who is in fairly good health otherwise?—C. H. W.

Unless there is a congenital deformity such a case should be cured by exercises. In the Funk and Wagnalls—New York—Health Series such exercises are described in a helpful little book entitled, "Exercises for Health" by Doctor Lenna L. Meanes. I think it is sent postpaid for 35 cents.

Rupture Repair a Success

After a man has been operated on for rupture can he expect to do heavy farm work?—C. L. H.

If done by a skillful surgeon a rupture repair operation is a complete success nine times in ten. After allowing due time for firm union of the tissues, say 3 to 6 months, the patient should be as good a man as ever.

Depends on the Kind

I am 26 years old and have a very bad case of goiter which I have had a long time. What can I do?—F. W. D.

Goiter of the simple kind sometimes can be reduced successfully by medicines. The exophthalmic variety, which affects eyes and heart, is likely to need surgical operation.

Trouble With Dandruff

Would like to find a cure for dandruff.—D. W. E.

A good prescription for dandruff is 60 grains of sulfur mixed with 1 ounce of plain vaselin. Shampoo the hair once a week with warm water and tar or sulfur soap, rinsing quite thoroly in clear water afterwards to remove all soap and loose dandruff. Brush the hair vigorously—say 100 strokes—night and morning.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

HOMER J. HENNEY

(Probable feed or carrying costs and price changes considered)

Has the fall peak in hog prices been passed?—R. L., Hamlin, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that the fall peak on hogs was in August. The spring pigs are coming to market in volume now, and it is too early yet for an increase in demand for storage purposes.

I have some big steers caking on grass. How long would you cack, and then what would you do?—C. H. G., Dalhart, Tex.

About 9 chances out of 10 that prices on big steers will advance enough the next 30 days to pay for the cake and cubes they will eat. After that either sell or give a short feed until the market has had a chance to make a little more advance.

I have a good bit of corn silage and want to feed it to whatever will give the best returns.—F. W. S., Halstead, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that silage, cottonseed meal, and straw fed to choice calves or yearling steers will show a profit above present values of feed if the cattle were or can be purchased on levels of early September.

What is the probable best time to market some fed heifers?—C. M., Lebanon, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that heifers fed properly until November or December will sell for more than their present value plus the cost of the feed they will eat until then.

Would you consider it advisable to increase the farm flock for spring lambs?—W. J. S., Moran, Kan.

Only 7 chances out of 10 that range ewes purchased at prices as low as early September prices will show some profit above feed if bred to lamb fairly early. There are about 9 chances out of 10 that the best prices in May and June of 1937 will be less than the best prices in the spring of 1936.

Would you advise a farmer to sell his alfalfa seed or hold until spring?—E. G. J., La Junta, Colo.

About 6 chances out of 10 that there will not be enough advance above the present high prices to show any great profit for holding until spring. There has been a tendency for seed-house buyers to pay too much for seed in falls following springs when there was a nice profit on seed carried over. Such appears to be the present situation, as generally speaking there was a fair profit in seed held from the fall of 1935 to the spring of 1936.

In the light of recent information, does it still seem advisable to hold wheat for a January rally?—C. F. P., Salina, Kan.

Only 6 chances out of 10 that holding wheat from now to January will pay storage costs. The weakness of the September market in relation to August indicates that the advance since June has more than discounted the shortages in United States and Canada. This calls for a lower trend until new supporting factors arise. The Argentine and European supply and demand situations, however, may enter to bolster prices again by November or December.

What is the prospect for profit on feeding lambs? I have roughage and

Irrigated Pickles

I read in Kansas Farmer about the "cucumber queen." I believe I have done fairly well here out West, where we did not have much rain this summer. I have a cucumber patch 10 by 20 feet and canned 80 quarts of pickles. The vines still are green. I have been irrigating this patch from the well all summer.—Mrs. Emma F. Seyfert, Fowler, Kan.

grain so as to have them ready about January.—L. E. S., Bird City, Kan.

About 6 chances out of 10 that feeder lambs purchased at early September prices will sell at a profit by January, but about 8 chances out of 10 for a profit if they are fed so as to be on the market later than January.

Editor's Note: Your questions will be answered promptly regarding probable profits if you write to the editor of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

What Is Your Opinion?

Do you favor an "emergency reduction" in the tariff rate on imported grains? Are grain prices "too high for dairymen and poultrymen?" Or do you feel that prices paid for farm products now are in line with cost of production?

One reader writes this: "It seems to us that the Western farmer, who for the most of the time during the last 10 or 15 years has produced grain for the Eastern feeder without any profit and part of the time at a loss, should not,

now that he has a chance to sell his produce at a profit, feel very kindly toward any movement for an emergency reduction in the tariff rate on imported grains."

But, Kansas farmers, what do you think about it? Please drop Kansas Farmer, Topeka, a card giving your opinion.

Always Something to Show

Getting up fair exhibits for nearly 30 years, George Pfile, Clay Center, works at it the year around. Like a good reporter, he always is on the job looking for material to add to his collection. Mr. Pfile begins early in the spring to collect material in earnest. He gives farmers different seeds to plant so he may have a suitable collection for the fair. He tests all these seeds. In the Clay county exhibit this year he had more than 150 different items, consisting of seeds, grasses, grains, fruits and foliage. In fact nearly everything that grows in the county. He usually has a "freak" or two among his collection.

During the time he has taken county exhibits to state and county fairs, Mr. Pfile has received sufficient prize money to make it pay its own way. One of the remarkable things about his hobby is that he always has a good collection regardless of weather conditions. No year is too bad to keep him from finding plenty of material.

Silage Gas Will Kill

The first silage gas fatality of the season recently was reported when a little girl descended into an old pit icehouse used as a silo. Another girl and the child's mother also were killed in attempting a rescue. Some means of ventilation, or of stirring the air where the silo is such that the gas cannot escape easily, should be supplied. Ordinarily the danger from such a source is the same as from a garage that is closed on cold mornings while the motor warms up. It can't be held against silage that such danger exists, but it might be held against persons who do not take proper precautions.

Alfalfa-Corn for Lambs

The lambs being fed this fall may be getting a variety of feeds in Kansas, but if it works here as in Oklahoma, it will be found that alfalfa and yellow corn perhaps make the best ration for the fattening period. One reason for this is that the lambs relish the alfalfa, and eat more of it and less corn; thus reducing the amount of grain consumed.

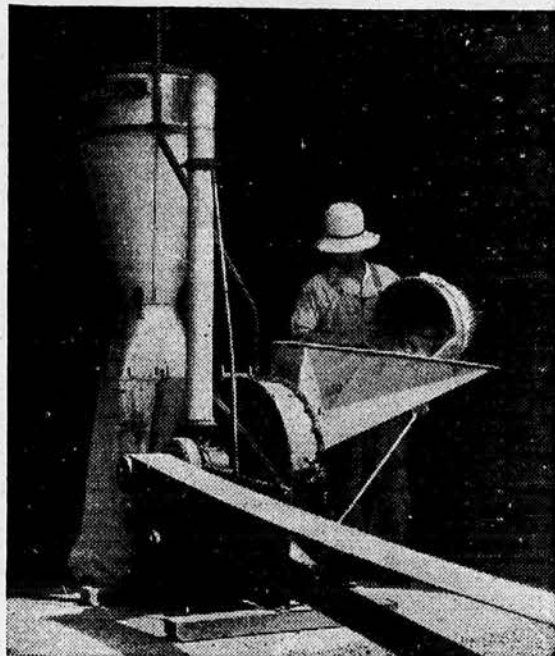
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You will find it more economical to do your own grinding with a McCormick-Deering than to pay for having your feed ground. And when you have finished your own job, you may want to do custom work.

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The McCormick-Deering No. 1-B Hammer Mill

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McCormick-Deering No. 1-A and No. 1-B Hammer Mills, and the No. 2 Roughage Mill (at the left) grind wheat, oats, barley, rye, shelled corn, ear corn, cornstalks, hay, alfalfa, beans, peas, and grain sorghums—headed or in the bundle. The No. 1-B and No. 2 mills also grind Kafir corn, milo maize, hegari, and feterita. The No. 2 mill, in addition, grinds baled oats, baled hay, cottonseed cake, and grains and roughages in combination.

MCCORMICK-DEERING

WIBW

580 Kc. 5,000 Watts

New Saturday Night Kansas Roundup



COLONEL COMBS

Colonel Combs, old-time fiddler, weather prophet, auctioneer, and one of WIBW's most popular entertainers, will be headlined on the new hour-long Saturday night Kansas Roundup beginning October 3. The diversified program which will be broadcast from 8 to 9 o'clock, will present all of WIBW's favorite entertainers, including Maudie Shreffler, Edmund Denny, the McKay Sisters, the Kaw Valley Ramblers, Ole and his accordion, Eddie Patrick, the Rolling Stone, Bunkhouse Bill, Carl Haden's Hillbillies with Mary Jane, and many more, as well as guest entertainers from time to time. Remember the time, 8 p. m. October 3.

The Coleman Family

The "Coleman Family" has returned to WIBW's program schedule and are being heard each Sunday afternoon from 1 to 1:30 p. m. The scripts are written by Zula Bennington Green (Peggy of the Flint Hills), well known newspaper columnist, and are produced by a local dramatic cast directed by Art Holbrook. The series is sponsored by the Coleman Lamp and Stove Company of Wichita.

'Come on, Let's Sing'

Homier Rodeheaver, who is estimated to have directed more than 7,000,000 people in song during the past thirty years, and who is now conductor of the "Palmolive Come On — Let's Sing" program, may now be heard over WIBW from 8:30 to 9 o'clock Wednesday nights. One time associate of the late Billy Sunday, Rodeheaver has gained fame as a trombone soloist as well as a song leader.



Homier Rodeheaver

Mary Ward

Mary Ward, heard over WIBW each weekday afternoon at 3 o'clock except Saturday, is bringing much helpful advice and suggestions for winter wardrobes to WIBW listeners, through her knowledge of styles and fashions. A grand free offer is now being made on her program also.

Major Bowes

Major Bowes, long a network feature, who has pleased millions with his famous "Amateur Hour" programs, has joined the Columbia Network and may now be heard over WIBW with his "Amateurs Thursday nights at 8 o'clock. The Major's "Capitol Theatre Family" also broadcasts over WIBW each Sunday morning at 10:30.



Major Bowes

Our Crop Reporters Say—

Allen—A 2½-inch rain soaked the ground better than any time since last May, but made little stock water. Considerable wheat acreage will be seeded this fall, partly for fall and early spring pasture. Milk cows selling at half what they did last spring and many of them being sold, due to scarcity of feed. Hogs sold to the fewest number, probably, that the county ever has known. Butterfat, 31c; hens, 12c; eggs, 22c.—Guy M. Tredway.

Anderson—Our county had 3½ inches of rain in the last week, pretty general. Farmers busy preparing ground for seeding, will be large acreages of barley, rye and wheat sown. Some sowing turnips in large quantities for cattle feed. Eggs, 22c; butterfat, 29c to 32c. All feed high.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barton—Received about 3 inches of rain which was badly needed. Pastures and row crops have "greened up" and are growing. Most all the farmers have their wheat sown. Butterfat, 30c to 33c; wheat, \$1.13; eggs, 19c to 20c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Heavy rain here September 16. It ought to stop all water hauling. A heavy wheat acreage will be seeded. Most of it is going to be put in corn ground. Lots of farmers have made quite a reduction in cattle herds. Feed and good milk cows sell well at sales. Prairie hay as high as 45 cents a bale. Pigs not in demand. Corn costs around \$1.30, very little being bought so far. Cream, 32c; eggs, 19c; whole milk, \$1.95.—J. A. Strohm.

Brown—Recent rains make it fine for wheat sowing which has started. Some plowing yet to do. Corn has been fed or put in silos. Never were so many public sales at this season of the year as now, all well-attended and property sells well. Wheat, \$1.08; corn, retail, \$1.25; poultry, 12c; eggs, 22c.—E. E. Taylor.

Chautauque—The driest season ended September 15, with an all-night rain of 2 inches, seemingly general. Much wheat ground being prepared. More than 90 per cent hauling water all or part time as the last rain—enough to lay dust—came later part of June. Feed generally will be scarce. Several have sent cattle to market. Many have reduced chicken flocks due to shortage of grain. Several farm sales with fair returns. Stock pigs somewhat cheaper, not much demand. Good demand for stock calves as soon as wheat pastures green up. Measuring of farm land being made now for the New Deal program. Many signers will not be qualified for payment. Shorts, \$1.90; bran, \$1.65; corn chop, \$2.40; wheat seed, \$1.25; hens, 9c to 12c; eggs, 20c; cream, 34c.—Clay W. Brazle.

Cherokee—Corn cutting completed. One rain supplied water in ponds for 3 or 4 days. High winds soon took all moisture. Earth has cracked so much the water could not stay unless a week's rain would come. Folks seeking work when they can. With three poor seasons people will be more glad to get work than in the past. Hauling water so long has handicapped many as they have so far to haul, or have it hauled, \$1 a tank. Cream, 32c; eggs, 22c.—J. H. Van Horn.

Clark—Had more than 2 inches of rain recently and pastures beginning to look green again. Volunteer wheat turning the fields green. Farmers busy, some getting the ground ready for wheat and others sowing for early pasture, which will be highly appreciated as feed is scarce. Eggs, 20c; cream, 31c.—G. P. Harvey.

Douglas—More good rains. Large acreages have been prepared for wheat seeding. Many farmers planting wheat and rye for winter and spring pasture. Some wheat planted and growing. Veterinarians report many cases of prussic acid poisoning among cattle and horses. Good demand for shipped-in peaches, plums, tomatoes and cabbage. There are a few home-grown Damson plums.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Wheat seeding is well under way, much volunteer coming up. Feed will be scarce. Wheat, \$1.10; eggs, 19c; cream, 32c.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Ford—Some wheat has been sown and is coming up. Hoppers bad and may eat some of the early sown. We had some rains but they don't seem to do much good. Pastures and feed crops doing better since the rains. Feed being shipped in by the carload. Trees that were stripped of their leaves by hoppers are leafing out again. Wheat, \$1.10; cream, 30c; eggs, 19c.—John Zurbuchen.

Finney—Nearly all farmers busy sowing wheat; early-sown wheat destroyed by grasshoppers, will all be sown over again. Some wheat fields blowing badly. Wheat outlook for next year poor. Farmers of this county are going to have plenty of feed for horses and cattle if it all will be saved.—Joseph J. Ohmes.

Franklin—Good rain September 16. Apple trees and shrubbery stripped by the grasshoppers leafing out again since the rain. Since we've had a little moisture, grass sprouting where it isn't killed. A good many making garden. Quite a lot of ground ready for wheat. Prices at city feed yard sale, September 12, mule colts, \$40 to \$100; horses, \$2.50 to \$85; dairy cows, \$25 to \$55; calves, \$10 to \$18; sows, \$10 to \$32; pigs, \$1.50 to \$10 lambs, \$2.50 to \$9; straw, 10c to 20c a bale; prairie hay, \$7.50 to \$15. Markets—Kafir, \$1.75; wheat, \$1.07; corn, \$1.10; oats, 45c; butterfat, 29c to 32c; eggs, 22c; hens, 10c to 13c.—Elias Blankenkemper.

Geary—Drouth broken, plenty of moisture for wheat seeding and pastures. Some alfalfa being sown. Extra large acreage planned on being seeded to wheat and barley. Large numbers of brood sows being marketed. Strong demand for good dairy cows. Some fair yields of alfalfa seed on bottom farms.—L. J. Hoover.

Greenwood—A general rain of 2½ inches fell on September 15 and 16, which has broken the drouth. Some wheat has been planted. Some cane will make seed, but not kafir. Township and county building ponds. Farmers selling must be high as grain is so high.—A. H. Brothers.

Jefferson—Glad to report a good rain. Ground now has plenty of moisture for fall seeding. Very little kafir matured grain. Corn fodder about all in the shock but poor

in quality. Winter barley coming into popularity for winter pasture. Some purebred flocks of poultry have been disposed of because of loss by thieves.—J. B. Schenck.

Johnson—Light showers fell several times up until September 15, then a generous rain came. Virtually all cisterns were dry, wells, springs, creeks and ponds were dry or low, and many were hauling water so rain was most welcome. Much feed conserved in silos, a good many trench silos were dug and giving good satisfaction. A large acreage of wheat going in, some already drilled but others waiting for Hessian fly-free-date. Grasshoppers still are so bad many are deterred from seeding alfalfa, turnips and early pasture crops. No apples and very few vegetables. Health of animals and people good. Some public schools announce a reduced enrollment. Eggs scarce. Milk production low and supplies falling.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—A large per cent of the wheat has been drilled. More moisture needed. Grasshoppers still a menace, many are poisoning them. Two light rains have helped conditions. Considerable feed in sight but forage will be scarce this fall. All hope for wheat pasture.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Got a good rain, but ground was so dry it did not last long. Much ground being seeded to wheat, rye and barley. Folks enjoyed Raymond H. Gilkeson's address at our county fair in Tonganoxie, September 4. Much talk about irrigation and some will be prepared to irrigate in a small way by another season. Some are building ponds to have more water on their farms. Eggs, 23c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Rains came too late to make grain but grain sorghums will make some feed if frost holds off a little longer. Pastures don't seem to revive much. Alfalfa starting and will make a light crop. Ground in fine condition for seeding wheat. As a rule, ground is well-tilled and wheat will be seeded in good condition. A little more rain would help. Acreage will be large. Still some grasshoppers.—R. W. Greene.

Lyon—About 1 inch of rain September 15, was a great help to make grass grow and put ground in condition to sow wheat and grass. There will be plenty of rain this fall. Not much corn or kafir. There will be a great deal of fodder. I think it is all right to grow turnips yet.—E. R. Griffith.

Neosho—No rain of any consequence since June 30, until September 16, when 3½ inches fell, and a rain never was more thank-

fully received. Rivers, creeks, ponds, wells and cisterns replenished, maybe hauling water will be discontinued. Moisture will be very beneficial to pastures and preparing the land for fall seeding. Some rye, barley and oats have been seeded for pasture. Much of the corn fodder has gone into silos, barns or has been stacked as it is in no condition to stand excessive rains. Plenty of cattle and hogs have been marketed because of shortage in feed. Any amount of public sales. Everything selling fairly well. Wheat, \$1.02; corn, \$1.25; oats, 42c; hens, 14c; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 33c.—James D. McHenry.

Norton—This county has had several nice rains but can stand more. Lots of wheat being seeded. Farmers busy killing hoppers. Most everybody has work. Let's do all we can to keep out of war, stay at home and keep out of other nation's wars. I am with Capper about war—it never settled anything. We haven't gotten over our last war, never will. Corn, \$1.25; wheat, \$1.09; eggs, 17c; cream, 30c.—Marion Glenn.

Osborne—Rain put ground in excellent condition for sowing wheat and a large acreage has been sown; some farmers holding off because of the hoppers. However, most farmers report the hopper situation getting better and it is doubtful whether they will damage wheat to any extent. There will be very little grain of any kind here and the seed situation looks worse than last year. Not many hogs will be kept. Pastures getting green. Ponds have been filled. Corn, \$1.35; wheat, \$1.10; cream, 32c; eggs, 18c.—Niles C. Endsley.

Reno—Ground is plenty wet. Had a heavy rain last week which changed the whole picture. Volunteer wheat coming thick in all fields that are prepared for wheat. This will make farmers a lot of work but we are glad to do it. Pastures turning green but pretty late for them to do much good. Lots of wheat will be sowed next week. Farmers want wheat pasture badly as other feed will be very scarce. Everybody feeling better since the rain.—J. C. Seyb.

Books—Wheat sowing about finished. Grasshoppers seem to have abated. Some fields blowing. Kafir, cane and Sudan have made fine growth, but will not mature much seed. Silo filling progressing slowly, farmers waiting for more mature forage. Bran, \$1.40; barley, 80c; corn, \$1.20.—C. O. Thomas.

Washington—Rains totaling ½ to 1½ inches have put wheat ground in good condition for sowing. Lots of farmers have started to drill wheat. A big acreage will be sown, some for early pasture. A few sales being held. Milk cows in demand. Not much demand for horses and stock cattle. Wheat, \$1.10; corn, \$1.30; oats, 60c; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 20c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Will It Pay to Keep the Layers

(Continued from Page 3)

Poultry owners have been asking about a substitute for corn. They are wondering whether corn will be available at a price they can pay. The experience of Western Kansas farmers will show that corn can be replaced with good barley, kafir or milo, with equal results, if 10 per cent alfalfa is included in the mash. The reason for the alfalfa is to supply vitamin A, of which yellow corn is a source.

In meetings over the state, where intense interest in poultry feeding problems is evident, Mr. Seaton has not been recommending corn substitutes altogether. He thinks yellow corn is about the best grain poultry can be fed, and that it won't be too high to feed. However, substitutes should be satisfactory if they have been raised on the farm or can be bought cheaper. Perhaps the best advice on kind of rations is to select a suitable one and stay with it thru the winter. Pullets are looking for an excuse to stop laying in the fall and winter and a switch in the feed might start just that kind of a deal.

Here is a good ration for laying hens:

Whole Grain	
Corn, kafir or milo	200 lbs.
Wheat	200 lbs.
10 to 14 lbs. for each 100 hens daily	
Mash	
Corn or kafir (ground)	100 lbs.
Wheat or milo (ground) or shorts	100 lbs.
Oats or barley (ground) or bran	100 lbs.
Meat and bone scrap	75 lbs.
Alfalfa meal (bright green)	45 lbs.
Salt	5 lbs.
Total	425 lbs.

The last week in September is the final chance to remodel the laying house and have it done in time, for the pullets should be in the houses no later than October 1, or when laying about 5 per cent of their total number in eggs daily. An open-front house with muslin curtains seems to have given best results. One square foot of open-front for each 10 feet of floor is about right. Light breeds require about 3½ square feet of floor space each, while the heavies need 4 square feet. Overcrowding causes serious results, and it is better to sell the weaker birds while they are young and still alive.

Several poultrymen who have straw-loft houses said they prevented serious

Free Information

If you need the details on remodeling a poultry house, mixing laying rations, buying suitable equipment, or culling pullets, write Kansas Farmer, Topeka. We gladly will see that you get the information at no cost to you.

results during last winter's cold weather. Fred Schwartz, Gorham, had no frozen combs, and egg production fell off only 7 per cent during the cold spell. Ben Gray, Dorrance, had nearly the same experience. Carl Kaps, Bunker Hill, who also has a straw-loft in his laying house, said egg production was reduced temporarily 25 per cent, but there were no frozen combs. The straw-loft is permanent and the straw doesn't need to be changed.

The square Missouri type laying house, with gables at front and rear, has been satisfactory in Kansas if not larger than 25 by 25 feet. But in larger sizes, which sometimes range up to 60 by 60 feet, there is too much draft created by Kansas winds. A recommended house is 20 feet deep with all ventilation coming from the front. Windows under the dropping boards at the rear are fine for light and to keep the litter from working against the back side. But there should be no opening in these windows after cool weather sets in, as this causes a serious draft.

Poultrymen seem to have had best results by closing the front of the house at night as soon as the temperature drops below freezing. The front needs to be closed in daylight only when there is a high, cold wind or snow-storm.

Interest in laying flocks is picking up as fall comes on. Farmers know that poultry pays their store bills when feed is plentiful, and the same holds true when feed is high. If a laying flock is sold, there will be no further income from it. But if feed is bought along during the winter, the owner has the flock to utilize his time and labor. Small profits at least, are certain to result from careful housing and good feeding.

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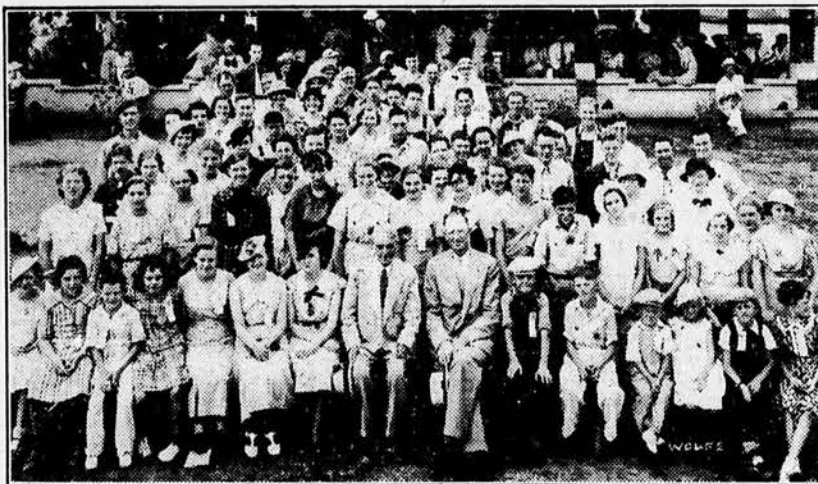
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Capper Clubs Hold Annual Meet

NAIDA GARDNER, Secretary, Capper Clubs



Capper Club boys and girls and their friends gathered for one of the line parties given by Senator Capper during the Club Rally, September 14 and 15, an annual event in connection with the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka. Fifth from left in front row is Willa Havely, winner of sweepstakes in club's Sewing Department this year. Numbering to the left from her are: Lorane Havely, winner of sewing sweepstakes in 1934; Naida Gardner, secretary of the Capper Clubs, Senator Arthur Capper, founder and sponsor, and J. M. Parks, club manager.

CAN you imagine an ocean of smiles? Possibly not, but if you had been present for the Capper Club Annual Rally, held September 14 and 15, during the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, you would have believed it possible, for every face wore a smile.

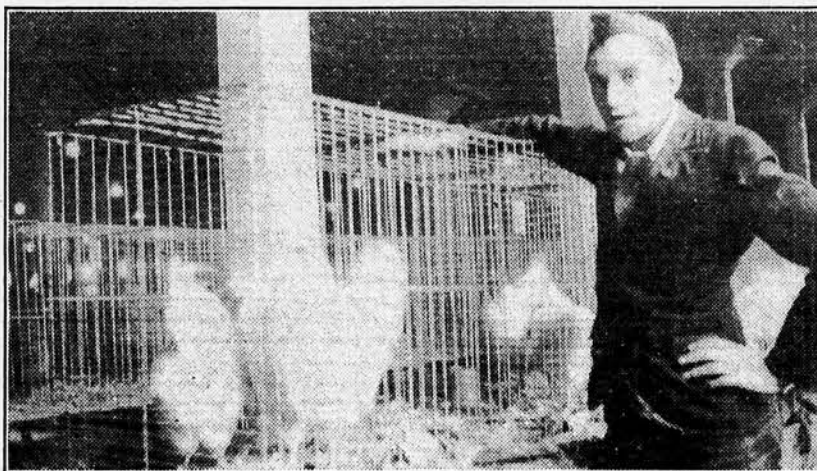
A fine representation of Capper Club members from over the state were present for the annual event, at which Senator Arthur Capper, founder of the clubs, was host. The first feature of the party was attendance at one of Topeka's downtown theaters, Monday evening. Tuesday found the happy group ready to attend the horse racing events at the fairgrounds. At the supper hour a good number of picnics were spread, and many of the smaller groups joined together to talk over club experiences and exchange ideas. Then, the group lined up to receive tickets for the night performance.

An important feature of the Capper Club Annual Rally is an exhibition of articles made by members of the Sewing Department. An excellent showing of garments and other articles was submitted, and after prizes had been awarded, they were exhibited in the Capper Building on the fairgrounds, where they could be inspected by everyone attending the fair.

Winners of first prizes in the Sewing Department were as follows: First Year, Irma Van De Wege, Prairie View, school dress; Second Year, Mary McCauley, Mayetta, school dress; Third Year, Willa Havely, Mayetta, wool dress and coat; Fourth Year, Zaida Pratt, Topeka, afternoon dress. Willa Havely, Jackson county, also won sweepstakes, which means she will receive a silver loving cup presented by Senator Arthur Capper for the neatest piece of work exhibited.

Fitting Poultry for Show

CHARLES ADAMS, Wilsey



Charles H. L. Adams, Wilsey, who was one of four Kansas boys to win the Danforth scholarship this year. Charles has carried club projects in garden, poultry, dairy calf and baking, but poultry is his "long suit" now. The scholarship entitled the boys to a 2-weeks outing at Camp Mimivance, Shelby, Mich.

IT IS absolutely necessary to have well matured, healthy, purebred poultry to win at the shows. One also must be familiar with show-room requirements. This can be learned by studying a book which every poultryman should have, the American Standard of Perfection. It describes the perfect type of bird in each breed. With this help I pick out several what I consider my best looking birds, with the type of my breed, the Rhode Island Whites, and put them up where I can handle them.

The Standard has a list of general disqualifications, such as split wings, side sprigs on combs, crooked backs, feathers or down on bare legs or feet, and so forth. I go thru my bunch of birds and discard any with these disqualifications. It is no use to try to exhibit a bird having any of them as it would be thrown out and not even

judged. The standard gives the scale of points in judging and tells just how many points are given for each part of the bird, as the eye, comb, breast and back. Some parts count more than others and I try to select the birds which will add up the most points.

After I get the very best ones picked out, I wash them in soft water and Lux, rinse them in warm water, then in cold, clean their legs, feet and toe nails and put them in a warm, dry coop until the feathers fluff out. Complete directions for washing and much other valuable information are found in a bulletin put out by Kansas State College entitled "Fitting and Exhibiting Standard Bred Poultry."

In addition to these helps I get premium lists from the fairs at which I expect to show, and read the rules for entry, and caring for poultry during the show.

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Taming Fierce Elton

FERGUSON looked eagerly at the lady doctor when she entered the shack the next morning. "Dorothy, I want you near me. I want you to forgive me. I was a brute and a fool. I don't know what possessed me. I'll never feel right till you say you will try to forget it all," he said, looking pleadingly into her eyes.

Dorothy was too heartsick and body-tired to oppose him. She had spent a night of such wakeful misery that she was ready to agree rather than exert herself and wear her nerves by differing.

The long journey with its unhappy end loomed before her, an ordeal for which she felt herself little able.

Binx was all she had. Her studying for a profession had been inspired by love for him. She had liked nursing, which she had taken up rather than to be a wholly purposeless society girl.

When Binx wrecked his own and her fortunes and there was nothing left for her but work, she decided on medicine as her profession, and loved it because she meant to make it serve both him and herself.

An uncle, William Stephens, had urged his home and his money on her, and she had accepted both during her preparation, but her coming West had been the sign of her freedom to work for Binx with her own hands and brain.

And now he was going to die. He was so young, only two years her senior, and he had such brilliant gifts. He might have become such a fine man in the new country.

But it seemed to her that all her work and hope were useless, now that death might take away the brother for whom she had planned and struggled.

"Will you forgive me?" Ferguson urged.

"Yes," she replied, with an absence of enthusiasm which told him how far he had fallen from her good opinion.

"You'll go tonight?" he asked.

"I must," she said.

Clearly, she was not happy in the thought of leaving.

"Elton will arrange about getting you down?" he asked, reluctantly speaking of the mine-owner.

"He'll take me down in the new car," she replied.

"When?"

Ferguson's eyes were fastened on her face with a look that attracted her attention it was so intent.

"About eight this evening. I'll stay with you as long as possible."

She started out of the shack as the cook came in with his breakfast.

"I'm going to arrange about sending a message to town," she said.

Ferguson rose on his elbow.

"May I send a note along with yours?" he asked.

"Of course. I'll be back in a few minutes and get you the things to write with," she answered.

ELTON had gone down to the dam. She set off along the trail toward the bunk-houses and the office where he would probably be. Besides wanting to arrange about the messages she wanted to see Elton.

Mingled in her worry over Binx, the words Ferguson had spoken kept rehearsing themselves in her mind. He had uttered the judgment of Elton which the men and women of her world would probably render.

She suspected herself of being fascinated by the extraordinary magnetism of the mine-owner. She knew she was attracted by the wonderful energy of mind and body that he possessed.

Try as she would to think of him with the cool judgment she gave other men, she could not. Her mind and her body both seemed to desire him more than any man she had ever known.

Yet Ferguson's opinion had its weight with her, because she suspected it to be the one she would have entertained if she had not been under the influence of Elton's attraction.

On the ledge, as she remembered him, he was some big bronze god who made her whole being his. Sometimes he seemed a curiously unaffected boy. At other times he was the man of affairs who frightened her a bit and made her feel that she and her interests were small and unimportant.

So she hurried down the trail, eager to see him in the hard light of morning, curious to find out whether she was under a spell which the day would dissolve.

She came suddenly to the end of the trail, and the panorama of work was open before her. She had not realized that such a colossal enterprise was going forward in the canon below the plateau. Engines were puffing steam into the air; fifty men and as many mules shouted and clattered at their work and, above it all, stood Fierce Elton.

He caught sight of her and waved his hat with a gesture so free and powerful that it thrilled her. Then he sprang from the rock and down the trail toward her.

"Good morning—Dorothy!"

He called the greeting at a little distance, but waited till he was close beside her to speak her name.

"You didn't rest," he said, looking at her with concern.

"No, there was so much to think about. I came to ask you if you could send someone into town with a telegram—right away?"

"They can all go if you want them," he said, wav-

Eighth Installment

By KATHARINE EGGLESTON
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ing a generous hand toward the men at work.

"One will do. Jake—could you spare him?"

"Sure."

"Send him to my shack for the telegram, please," she said, turning to go.

She knew Jake was slow and not curious. It would never occur to him to concern himself with what she might send. She had not trusted Smith so fully.

"Dorothy, won't I see you again—alone?" Elton asked, his eyes saying more than his lips ventured.

"You'll take me down—"

"But a man has to watch where he's drivin' on that stage-road," he objected.

The color flew into her face.

"I'll come to the rock—at sunset," she said shyly.

"I'll be there—if the dam busts!" he cried joyfully, watching her go up the trail.

One look at her patient when she returned to the shack frightened her.

"Oh! what have you—"

She saw a letter, addressed and sealed, lying before him.

"You've been up!" she scolded.

"Give this to the messenger," he said hoarsely.

SHE told Jake where to find her telegram when he appeared at the door, and she handed him the letter Ferguson had written at such cost to himself. The miner rode off, after glancing at the addresses.

One was addressed to a man of whom he had never heard and was to be delivered at The Dump. The other was for the station agent, evidently enclosing the telegram which the lady doctor wanted to go East.

The enclosed message was addressed to Mr. Binxley Mills, and was in care of the warden of the New York State penitentiary.

Dorothy's tragedy was in that grim address. She sent word to her brother that she would start back in the hope of seeing him on the express that night.

As the day dragged by Dorothy became more and more concerned about her patient. He was nervous and sleepless.

"What is it? What is on your mind? You are fretting yourself into a dreadful state. I wish you would try—"

"If I could only sleep," he interrupted.

She mixed him a potion and watched him, hoping the effect would be satisfactory. Ferguson ceased tossing about and gradually drifted into sleep.

Dorothy hurried to perform the tasks which would make her going interfere as little as possible with the treatment of her case. But she wanted him in fresh linen before she devoted herself to making out his daily food and medicine schedule.

The supply of linen that had been bought for him was exhausted. Dorothy looked at the trunk and decided to see if she could find some there.

She set herself to hunting for a clean, soft shirt with more consideration than Elton had shown; but her small hand slid into the bag he had discovered. She looked at the sack of gold coins and wondered.

Why had her patient made such ado about the money to settle her bill when he had a bag full of gold beside him?

She felt another canvass sack as she pulled out a white garment. She was more completely at a loss to account for Ferguson's having to ask Elton for money.

Then she concluded that the money must belong to Elton. Ferguson might attend to the finances of the dam construction and the mine. She took out a shirt and closed the trunk without disturbing the sleeper.

FERGUSON was asleep when sunset poured its invitation to the ledge over the plateau. Elton waited for Dorothy. He saw her coming slowly around to where he stood. With a depth of wisdom which was inspiration rather than intention he did not go toward her. He let her come to him.

He had reflected a good deal upon the humility of his appeal to her the night before when he wanted her to ask him for what she needed. Without knowing why, he felt that humility did not become him and had got him nowhere. He fell back into his old habit of letting things and people come to him.

She extended her hand, and he laughed at the formal greeting. He seized it and turned the soft

palm up. He kissed it again and again, and Dorothy struggled half-heartedly to release herself.

"It's so soft and sweet!" he said, pressing the hand against his face, holding it with a strength that made her tremble.

"You haven't told me that you love me," he said suddenly, intent upon securing the admission.

"I—I—Mr. Ferguson says I'm—fascinated," she exclaimed, laughing a little, embarrassed, and in earnest, too.

"I suppose he can't understand why a girl like you can care for a big ruffian like me. I can't myself—but you do, Dorothy?"

She turned away from him, not wholly at ease with her mind, afraid of her trembling and yearning for his caresses.

"I'm not your equal in the way of manners and grammar; but, Dorothy, I will be. I've been fighting my way up ever since I can remember. You don't reckon I'm going to get beat when it comes to winning the woman I want, do you?"

THE determination that sounded in his voice set her heart throbbing. It told her that all of the big triumphs he had won were small compared to the one he proposed to achieve now.

"Sweetheart! Sweetheart!" he whispered as if the words said what he could not put into language more varied.

Dorothy's breath almost ceased; her lids drooped heavily; her lips trembled. And, in the gold light from the sun, Elton saw it all.

"You love me!" he exclaimed.

Her pride rose. She had yielded once to his impetuous love; she had promised herself that she would be more reserved.

His hands were on her shoulders; another moment and he would have her in his arms. She tried to turn from him.

"Dorothy, you like to have me love you—you like it when I kiss you—"

She put her hands up to cover her face; but he took them down gently.

"Tell me, Dorothy, I'm not such a selfish beast that I forget you. I won't do it if you'd rather I wouldn't."

"I'd rather you—would," she confessed.

The sun had gone with his gorgeous host of colors when Dorothy insisted upon returning to her charge. Faint tender blues and warm soft rose-tints lingered behind and on the tips of the clouds when she and Elton stood hand in hand, looking across the tumbled surf of foothills to the prairie sea beyond.

They went silently down from the ledge; but Elton returned when he had taken her to the shack. A man who had dreamed little, he gave himself up to the ecstasy of dreaming now.

As twilight deepened, something white shone out of the gloom. He clambered down the rocks to see what it was. It was the letter Dorothy had read and lost. Elton thrust it into his pocket and went back to camp.

Jake rode up from the trail.

"Everything all right?" Elton asked.

"Fine and dandy," Jake replied. "Say, you don't happen to know that deputy marshal's name, do you?"

"What deputy marshal?" Elton questioned.

"There's one in town. He's hung round Callahan's till custom's gittin' scarce."

"What did you have to do at Callahan's?" Elton asked sharply.

"Took a letter there fur Ferguson. It was fur someone I never heard of. Jes' curred to me it might a bin fur the deputy marshal," Jake answered.

Elton made no comment on Ferguson's correspondence with someone at The Dump. He took it for granted that the letter was for Callahan, altho it might have been addressed with some other name.

"What's the officer here for?" he asked.

"Nobuddy knows. He ain't talked much; but most folks think he's lookin' fur the gang that's bin doin' the robbin'."

"He wouldn't come here for that," Elton said. "We're the only ones they haven't cleaned out—us and The Kitty."

"Seems like the government's pretty sore 'cause none of the men they've sent out ain't bin able to catch nobuddy. This here man's got to git someone that's in that gang or lose his job. That's what the boys say."

Jake turned curiously to see what attraction had drawn Elton suddenly away. It was the lady doctor—she was hurrying toward them.

"Mr. Ferguson seems so much worse," she exclaimed as she reached Elton. "I'm leaving a very carefully explicit schedule and instructions. You and Jake must see that everything is done as directed, will you?"

Jake nodded his intention to obey while he gripped the hand she extended. (Continued on Page 19)

What Has Happened So Far

Elton, a western mine owner, was hard at work on a dam—a power project of great importance to him and the whole community—when his engineer fell sick of fever. And the engineer couldn't be spared. So Elton rode into town for a doctor and found a new arrival—a woman doctor, Dorothy Mills, young and beautiful. Elton had an unconquerable fear of women. So he blurted out, "Guess I better telegraph for a real doctor." A heated argument followed, with Dorothy the victor. But she had said something about seeking a new country in order to forget or live down something? Back at camp Elton discovers six bags of gold coins in the engineer's trunk. A "spy" is caught by Elton. The patient improves. Then Dorothy gets bad news calling her East. Ferguson's actions are strange.

Electric Power Lends a Hand

(Continued from Page 1)

C. H. Tammen, Louis Tammen, Carl Tammen, Gustave Gruenwald and William Dirks, all of Albert.

The Elmer Bird home is typical of one made by electric power. Mrs. Bird makes ice cream and sherbets nearly every day in hot weather simply by freezing them in the refrigerator. The water heater runs on a time clock arrangement, which allows a lower rate while the heater is working at night. Boiling water may be drawn from the pipes if Mrs. Bird needs it. The electric stove is popular with everyone who works in the kitchen. On extremely hot summer days when there was no work to be done outside, the four boys dressed as cool as possible, pulled the shades, and turned on the electric fans.

A different method of taking electricity to the farms was used by the McPherson municipal power plant. When PWA funds were made available to towns for construction work, McPherson took \$45,000 and built power lines out to serve its farms. From the plant's treasury, \$55,000 was paid into the new power extension. The 100 miles of new line will add about 250 new users to the 190 served by the original 100 miles of wiring. Because of the saving made on line and connections the McPherson plant is able to supply power to farm users on the new line for a \$4 minimum. This is the only PWA project of its kind in the United States, according to L. C. Angevine, city engineer. He said they probably could have made use of Rural Electrification Administration funds, of which 50 million dollars have been provided for loans, if they got in every available user, saved in construction, and "squeezed" in every possible way.

There is a general opinion among power company rural service men, that country power lines must be built with an eye far to the future. Unless farmers are willing and able to pay a rate which will not only care for operating costs, but also provide a reserve fund for upkeep and replacements 15 or 20 years from now, more harm than good may be done, is their opinion.

Farmers served by the McPherson plant are getting a lot of good from their new power. H. F. Wampler is an electrical enthusiast. He and his family live on a rented farm, but have one of the best of landlords who paid a large part of the cost of having the house and barns wired. Mr. Wampler said he would rather have electricity than a good car—and a farmer needs a car if any one does. He believes it will be the most important mechanical feature in improving farm operation, and farm living.

Another user who gets a lot of work done with his new wiring system is T. K. Rump, McPherson. He and his son operate a large farm, and have a great deal of barn and shop equipment. They do virtually all the machine work one would expect to find in a regular blacksmith shop. The grain elevator is kept busy at regular seasons. There is some grinding done. The big barns are lighted. In the Rump home are refrigerator, iron and minor appliances. All these are operated for a total monthly cost of about \$7, Mr. Rump said.

Gas Fruit to Stop Rots

B. H. G.

A simple carbon dioxide—dry ice—treatment of fruit shipped in refrigerator cars may become common practice, says the Department of Agriculture. This would save millions of dollars now lost thru rots. The greatest development of shipping diseases happens in the first 24 hours after fruit

How to Prevent Fires

Kansas Farmer wants real life experiences of yours or your friends, telling how you prevented fires or protected against them. We will pay \$5 for the best experience sent by letter; \$3 for second best; and \$1 for third place. Give details including cost of protection, causes of fires, time and names. Send your letter to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, before October 8, please.

National at the Oyer Farm

This year's National Husking contest will have as host Alva L. Oyer, Licking county, Ohio, farmer, whose 495-acre farm is growing 100 acres of corn that will make 60 bushels an acre.

Licking county is almost in the geographical center of Ohio, and the farm is located at the junction of U. S. No. 40 and Ohio No. 37.

The date of the contest is November 10. In addition to the husking contest in the standing corn, Ohio puts on annually a fodder shucking contest, which this year will be held at the same time.

For those taking their vacation late or wishing to see one of the biggest crowds they "ever laid eyes on," we suggest this trip to the 1936 National.

is loaded in cars. Pre-cooling fruit in cold storage or by other means stops most of this early development. Treating fruit in cars with carbon dioxide gas has virtually the same effect on disease organisms as pre-cooling. This means a good deal, especially for fruit growers who must rush their crop to market, or for those who cannot make use of pre-cooling equipment and ship most of their fruit directly after loading.

The carbon dioxide treatment is simple and has several advantages.

Taming Fierce Elton

(Continued from Page 18)

"Good-bye, Jake. I won't see you again before I go; but I—I'll see you often—when I come back," Dorothy said hesitatingly.

Jake looked from her to Elton. Even in the twilight he thought he could see something that explained her pretty embarrassment. As he rode on toward the stable, he saw the mine-owner step close to the lady doctor.

"Not here—not now!" Dorothy exclaimed, reading Elton's intention.

"Where? Where?" he asked instantly.

An impulse swept Dorothy; but she mastered it. She wanted to tell Elton about Binx—all about him. She felt the need of judgment calmer and stronger than her own.

She had had her Uncle William to talk to and to rely upon. Now Elton, with his devotion and his strength, seemed the one to whom she might turn for comfort and encouragement.

But the recollection of her conversation with her uncle just before she left came back to her clearly. She had told him that Binx's history was to be closed and sealed; that he was to start a new life-story away from all that would remind him of the old mistake.

It would be little short of disloyalty for her to tell about him now to the man who was the dominant figure in the county. Binx would come to find himself at a disadvantage with the very individual who might do the most for him.

"Binx would come," her mind repeated. She had slipped into the old hopeful dreaming. Binx would not come; she might never even see him alive.

Elton, walking beside her toward the shack, was amazed when he heard her repress a sob that would not be silenced.

"What's the matter, Dorothy?" he asked anxiously.

"This journey—I can't tell how things will end," she answered.

Elton slipped his arm around her.

"It will end by you turnin' round and comin' right back to me," he said confidently. "If you don't, I'll know why."

The certainty in his words cheered her. She started to offer what explanation she could for her going, leaving a patient at a time when her attention was needed. But Elton was intent upon something else. The moments seemed very short to him. They would soon be separated.

Place small quantities of solid carbon dioxide over the load or in the ice bunkers in addition to the ordinary icing. Instead of melting as ice does, the solid carbon dioxide changes to a gas, cools the fruit, helps prevent development of diseases, and aids in keeping fruit fresh and firm.

More study is needed to find how much carbon dioxide to use. Peaches, apricots, strawberries and red raspberries are especially sensitive to too much. Gas treatment seems satisfactory in shipping plums, cherries, blackberries, blueberries, black raspberries, currants, pears, apples, oranges and grapes. Pears and sweet corn have stood extreme treatments with the gas.

Now He Owns the Pond

Sixty-four years ago, when C. C. McCarty, Allen county, was a 19-year-old hired hand on the farm, he swam in a pond on the farm he now owns. Rain washed mud into the pond thru the years until it has reduced in size from 30 by 80 feet to 15 by 40 feet. Now Mr. McCarty has all the land in the drainage area terraced, and grass on the badly eroded land with trees in the gullies. Row crops are planted on the contour. Erosion is not entirely stopped yet, but McCarty expects it to be, and believes his pond will again hold clear water.

Easy to Build Flock

Several years of 4-H sheep project work has enabled Carl Strawn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Strawn, Gray county, to build up a flock of 21 head. His fat wether lamb won first at the county fair this year. Carl said the nice thing about sheep is that the wool crop will pay for their feed, making it rather easy to increase the size of the flock.



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- New Sears Roebuck Catalog, (page 2)
- Booklet—Seven Reasons Why the Speed Queen is America's Finest Farm Washer, (page 13)
- The New Letz Feed Mill with Separator, (page 14)
- Feeding Manual—Chopping Hay Pays, (page 14)
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- Booklet—The Truth About Cream Separators, (page 17)
- Feed Grinder Catalog, (page 17)
- Free Electricity from the wind, (page 17)
- Booklet—Farm Sanitation, (page 19)

Women Judges Won—Youth Took Tops—New Idea in Beef Show

TWO Kansas farm women who know their dairy cattle, won first places in two of the four breed judging contests staged by Kansas Farmer and the Kansas Extension Service at the Free Fair, Topeka. Mrs. Walter Samp, household head of a Guernsey breeding family near Elsmore, was the first to top her contest above the best men judges in the state. She is an elderly woman, soft-spoken and friendly, but she has a trained eye for Guernseys. Kansas Farmer awarded Mrs. Samp \$30 first prize money.

Mrs. Fred Williams, Hutchinson, was the second farm woman to score at the top of judges in her favorite breed. She won \$30 first prize awarded by Kansas Farmer for winning the Ayrshire class. Her honor was made even greater because of the fact she made the only perfect score in all of the contests, placing one class of bulls and three classes of females. Asked before the last class how she was getting along, she said she had every class right so far. Most people would have gotten shaky and gone haywire on the last class, but Mrs. Williams saw the cattle just as the judges did. Second in the Ayrshire judging was her husband, Fred Williams, who scored 385.

A total of \$280 in prizes was awarded by Kansas Farmer. First place in the Holstein judging was won by Robert Romig, Topeka dairyman. He made the mistake of promising to give Mrs. Romig whatever he won in the contest, so the \$30 stayed in circulation. The best Jersey judge in the state is conceded to be B. R. Thompson, Randolph, who took the top score. He was from the North Central Kansas Jersey team.

All Are Good Judges

There were other interesting placings in the dairy judging work. The entire firm of G. W. Smith and Sons, Highland, placed in the Jersey money. G. H. Smith was second, Fred Smith was third, and G. W. Smith shared in the \$10 team prize because it went to him and his two sons who made up the Northeast Kansas team.

A tie resulted in the Holstein contest until it was settled by oral reasons given by Robert Romig and Lee Thorman, of Green, leaving Thorman in second place. Only five points behind the first place winners was Leo Hostetter, Harper, an exceptionally successful farmer and Holstein breeder. The Capitol team, made up of Glenn and Robert Romig and Vey Holston of Perry, won team honors in this breed.

Beatty Ray, Iola, placed closely behind Mrs. Walter Samp in the Guernsey breed, with Harry Givens, Manhattan breeder and Master Farmer, in third money. The Southeast Kansas Regional Guernsey association won Kansas Farmer's team prize.

If it hadn't been for the Fred Williams family, R. B. Jamison of Wichita would have been first in the Ayrshire breed. He took third money, being the only farmer from the South Central group to take part in the judging. The team prize went to the Central Kansas Ayrshire team.

Many at the Dairy Show

The district herd exhibits were a big feature of the dairy show. Coupled with the judging contests, they brought the greatest crowds in Free Fair history to the ringside. The interest shown by the gallery of farm people and breeders was almost unbelievable in view of the minor interest from that direction so few years ago. One hundred dollars was given each district show entered, but the herds were placed also. The Holsteins stood—Capitol, Arkansas Valley, North Central, Northeast and East Central; Guernseys—Central, Southeast, and Northeast; Ayrshires—Central, South Central, North Central and East Central; Jerseys—East Central, Northeast, Central and South Central. Total premiums to these herds was \$1,600.

The prize of the fat steer show went to a little girl, Suzanne Schuler of Chapman, on her grand champion Angus calf, shown by her brother, Andrew Schuler. He was one of the smallest steers in the class of 179, but the best. Reserve grand champion of the club show was a Hereford steer owned by Gerald Marsh of White Cloud. Third

place in the entire club show was won by Albert Dunbar, a Richland boy, on his fat Angus steer. Winners in the Shorthorn fat steer show were Dale Lance, Fairview, and Allen Hunter, White City. The champion of the open fat steer show was a Hereford steer, Curley, shown by the Tod brothers, sons of Jim Tod of Maplehill.

The grand champion 4-H Holstein heifer calf was proudly led away by Ted Romig of Topeka. Among the Ayrshire exhibitors this honor went to Bob Page of Topeka. The grand champion Jersey heifer was shown by Lou Emma Gilliland of Denison; and in the Guernsey breed Larry Jost of Hillsboro was the winner over all classes.

A special contest called for fitting and showing of dairy cattle by club boys. The winners were Clayton David of Topeka, Bob Page of Topeka, Charles Jones of Fairview, and Lowell Haggard of Altamont in their respective breeds—Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey and Guernsey.

A crowd of several hundred vocational agriculture students from several high schools in nearby counties were guests of the Free Fair. They attended a demonstration on selection of beef and dairy breeding animals, conducted by B. M. Anderson, assistant secretary of the Hereford Breeders Association and E. M. Wright, secretary of Iowa State Dairymen's Association. In the afternoon these boys attended the grandstand show as guests of Secretary Maurice Jencks.

For Amateur Exhibitors Only

A new idea in the beef show which is attracting more spectators to the ringside is the county beef herd show. Two Angus herds were exhibited. First place went to the Geary-Dickinson herd, second to Brown-Atchison. In the Hereford show the Brown county herd was first; Morris, second; Saline, third; and Dickinson, fourth. More of these herds, in all 3 beef breeds, were shown at Hutchinson this week. Each herd contains 10 animals, with at least 4 exhibitors and no man owning more than 4 head. Only amateur exhibitors are allowed to show in these herds.

The fat barrow and breeding gilt 4-H show was won primarily by pigs from Republic county. Everett Sweet,

of Republic, had first place Poland China and Spotted Poland gilts; Ruth Angle, of Republic, showed first prize Duroc Jersey and Hampshire gilts; and the Abraham twin brothers of Wayne, exhibited first place Chester White gilt and grand champion fat barrow.

A new feature of the club department this year was the colt exhibit. Two boys from Belleville, Ivan Nixon and Ivan Swaney, won first and second honors on individual colts and on the fitting and showing feature, which includes grooming, handling and showmanship.

The machinery show on the open grounds was jammed every day with farmers who are interested in the latest designs. Every type of equipment used on the farm was on display. The novel part of modern equipment shows is that much machinery is shown in operation. The tractors perform various feats, easy-on and easy-off tools are shown by action, a mower was being demonstrated, and various ensilage

cutter and feed mills were busy chopping feed. Silos were much in evidence.

Considerable amazement was expressed by fair visitors, over the fine display of 1936 corn. Farmers occasionally asked to see the corn to make sure it was "new." Quite as much surprise was evident in the apple section, where some fine specimens were shown.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association, an organization of farmers, had a booth exhibiting 46 varieties of different crops which are certified for purity by the association. The crop improvement group truly may be called the watch-dog of Kansas farm seeds. If it were not for this bunch of enterprising farmers, it would be difficult to keep a supply of pure seed in periods of crop failure.

County and individual booths were even better than in other years, in view of the handicaps under which farmers had worked. As different farmers explained in our recent article on fair exhibits in the August 29 Kansas Farmer, good displays always are possible.

"Thief Catcher" Worthy of Name

J. M. PARKS

Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

SENTENCING Cal Rains to the state penitentiary at Lansing, and Frank Larimore and Francis McKinzie to the state reformatory at Hutchinson, on a charge of stealing automobile tires from Dewey Colhouer, R. 1, Hoyt, completed a series of five cases, all of recent date, in which the Bloodhound Thief Catcher, a Protective Service branding and stamping device, played an important part.

When this hand tool first became a part of the Capper marking system, it was given the name "Bloodhound Thief Catcher" because we believed that its use by Service Members would put many thieves out of business. The property stolen in the five cases mentioned covers such a wide range that we believe it is worth mentioning three, altho a part of the stealing was done in states other than Kansas. These instances certainly show, beyond a doubt, that farm property of various kinds can be given identification marks which will assist the owner and officers in bringing thieves to justice.

In each conviction mentioned, an extra reward of \$25 was paid by the Protective Service because property had

been marked by the Bloodhound Thief Catcher. This was in addition to the regular reward of \$25 or \$50. Of the five rewards, two were \$50 and three \$75. Here's the affidavit that accompanied Mr. Colhouer's claim for reward:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
"On about July 29, two model A Ford wheels, tires and inner tubes were stolen from my posted farm. I immediately called Sheriff Brown of Jackson county, and he in turn notified surrounding markets. I told Sheriff Brown that one of my tires was stamped with my Protective Service branding iron, known as the Bloodhound Thief Catcher, my mark being No. 44CP. A little later my tires were offered for sale at Atchison. My marked tire was positively identified as mine and the men offering to sell it were arrested. At least one of them, Cal Rains, was given a sentence in the state penitentiary.
Dewey Colhouer,
Protective Service Member.

Albert G. Brown,
Arresting Officer,
to before me this
26th day of August, 1936, at Holton, Kan.
C. F. Hurrel,
Notary Public.
(Seal) My Commission expires May 12, 1937."

State Lines Didn't Stop It

Another Kansas theft in which the Bloodhound Thief Catcher was featured was that in which harness and bridles were stolen from John Solko, R. 2, Herndon. Marking in this instance was done by stamping, whereas in the case of the stolen tires, identification was by means of marks which had been branded into the rubber. Solko's affidavit follows:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
"There was stolen from my posted farm on March 8, 1936, a double set of harness with bridles. I notified the sheriff. We traced the thief to Nebraska, where the harness was found. I positively identified the bridles by the Bloodhound Thief Catcher stamp No. 78CP. This mark assisted me and the sheriff in establishing ownership to the property. John Kettel admitted to the officers that he stole the harness and is now serving a penitentiary sentence.
John Solko,
Protective Service Member.

David Birkinbine,
Arresting Officer,
to before me this
3rd day of August, 1936, at Atwood, Kan.
M. H. Bird,
Probate Judge.
(Seal) My commission expires January 11, 1937."

Evidence Made 'Em Wilt

Perhaps the most striking incident yet in the history of the Bloodhound Thief Catcher is the proof of ownership of an old pair of shoes by C. E. Boals, Rogersville, Mo. Not many people would think of marking shoes for identification, but Mr. Boals did and here's the way he told about it:

"I hereby certify that the mark 58CP on the inside of both shoes enabled me and the arresting officers to make positive identification of property when recovered from thieves. This mark is registered with the sheriff. When confronted with this evidence, the thieves, Kermit Wilhite and Orville Moore, entered pleas of guilty. This statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. E. Boals,
Protective Service Member.

A. J. Garbee, Deputy Sheriff,
Arresting Officer,
to before me this
22nd day of June, 1936.
Homer O. Appleby,
Notary Public.
(Seal) My commission expires October 9, 1938."

Proud 4-H Boy Shows Senator His Hereford



Billy Brant, 11 years old, of Chase county, is here proudly exhibiting his grand champion Hereford heifer to Senator Arthur Capper at the Kansas Free Fair. Billy also won the open championship of the Free Fair in the breeding class.

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14.....	1.12	3.36	22.....	1.76	5.28
15.....	1.20	3.60	23.....	1.84	5.52
16.....	1.28	3.84	24.....	1.92	5.76
17.....	1.36	4.08	25.....	2.00	6.00

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POULTRY REMEDIES

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

SEEDS, PLANTS, NURSERY STOCK

WHEAT SEED—FIELD INSPECTED, CER-tified. Tanager, Turkey, Kanred, Blackhull, Kaysale, Clarkan, Harvest Queen wheat seed for sale. The Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

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

PURE CERTIFIED KANRED SEED WHEAT of high germination. Fort Hayes Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

WANTED: SWEET CLOVER, ALFALFA, Barley, Pop Corn seed samples. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

NEW HARDY BEARDESS WHEAT. FREE samples. Reduced prices. Earl G. Clark, Sedgewick, Kan.

CERTIFIED CLARKAN AND HARVEST Queen seed wheat. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

WATER WELL CASING

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

RADIOS

UNIVERSAL FARM RADIOS IN 6, 32 AND 110 Volts. Complete line at amazingly low prices. Unequaled for tone quality, selectivity and beauty. World-wide reception. Write for complete details on these farm radios—also the complete details on the new battery-operated Universal Wind Charger or small gas engine generator for charging batteries. Universal Battery Company, 3462 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BATTERIES AND LIGHT PLANTS

UNIVERSAL FARM LIGHT BATTERIES FOR all makes of plants, give longer service at lower cost. Fully guaranteed. Stop gambling with batteries of unknown quality and reputation. Universal Batteries are backed by 34 years of fair dealing with farmers. Easy payment plan if desired. Send today for free 24-page Battery Instruction Book. A complete new line of Universal Aerolecric Wind Driven Lighting Plants in 6, 32, and 110 volts. No fuel required—the free winds furnish power. Enjoy electrical conveniences with cheap electric power. Write for catalogs and prices. Universal Battery Company, 3462 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

FARM MACHINERY

16-30 OIL PULL, 15-30 McCORMICK DEER-ing, 10-20 McCormick Deering, 20 Farm All, Model D John Deere, Model G-P John Deere, several Fordsons, Baldwin Gleaner Combine, International Hay Press, Gardner 8x8 single cylinder air compressor with jack hammer and drills. No. 1 Midwestern limestone pulverizer. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

SMALLEY REBUTTERS, SILO MILLERS, AL-falfa mills, complete repairs. Letz Combination cutting and grinding mill. Model No. 360. Slightly used. Bargain. Ann Arbor Hay Presses, Ann Arbor-Klughart Sales Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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

WINDMILLS \$19.25. WRITE FOR LITERA-ture and special prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. KP, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE: JOHN DEERE TRACTOR; WAL-lis tractor; Twin City tractor, used. Hodgson Implement & Hardware Co., Little River, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED: WINDROW PICK-UP HAY BALER. William Inslee, Isabel, Kan.

IRRIGATION SUPPLIES

IRRIGATION HOSE—CHEAPER THAN ditches. Beatrice Tent & Awning Co., 113 North 3rd St., Beatrice, Nebr.

FARM LIGHT PLANTS

FOR SALE: AIR ELECTRIC FARM LIGHT Plant, 2500 watt, 32 volt. Sales Supervisor, 2028 S. Broadway, Wichita, Kan.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

CLEARANCE, 100 GENERATORS, 500 WATT, 110 volt, alternating \$22.50, 1000 watt, direct current \$19.50. Many other generators, motors. Electrical Surplus Co., 1895 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago.

SILOS

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

EDUCATIONAL

No school advertising under this heading has any connection with the government.

MEN-WOMEN, GET GOVERNMENT JOBS. Start \$105 to \$175 month. Prepare now for next announced examinations. Short hours. Influence unnecessary. Common education usually sufficient. Full particulars, list positions and sample coaching tests free. Write today. Hurry. Franklin Institute, Dept. R30, Rochester, N. Y.

\$135 MONTH PAID GOVERNMENT ASSIST-ant Lay (Meat) Inspectors at start, age 18-45. No experience required. Common education. Want to qualify for next entrance test? Details free. Write, Instruction Service, Dept. 147, St. Louis, Mo.

REAL JOBS OPEN—AUTO MECHANICAL field, Diesel engines, Aviation. Earn \$35.00—\$75.00 weekly 8 weeks training qualifies you. Write for Free Opportunity book and special low tuition now. McSweeney Schools, Dept. S-33, Kansas City, Mo.

AUTO MECHANICS, DIESEL, BODY-FENDER repairing, welding, electric refrigeration. Low rates. Stevinson's 2008-L Main, Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO

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

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

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED: CAPABLE MAN WITH CAR TO represent company manufacturing most unique piece of farm equipment in America. Sales rarely fail after demonstration. Further particulars and protected territory to right man. State qualifications in application. Write Dept. RRM, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—MEN FOR GOOD PAYING WORK with a large shoe company. Good pay every day. Free shoes as bonuses to "go-getters." No experience needed. Complete sales outfit sent free. Write Consolidated Shoe System, Dept. F40, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

KODAK FINISHING

IMMEDIATE SERVICE, NO DELAY, ROLL fully developed, carefully printed and two beautiful, full-size 5x7 double weight professional enlargements, (or one tinted enlargement) all for 25c coin. The Experts' Choice. Reprints 3c each. The Photo Mill, Box 629-5, Minneapolis, Minn.

\$25.00 MONTHLY CASH PRIZE. MAIL US your kodak films and learn how to win this valuable prize. Two beautiful double weight enlargements free with 8 perfect prints. 25c coin. Nu-Art Photo Shop, LaCrosse, Wis.

COMPARE THE DIFFERENCE—ROLL DE-veloped, two professional double-weight enlargements, 8 guaranteed prints 25c coin. Excellent service. Nationwide Photo Service, Box 3333, St. Paul, Minn.

ROLLS DEVELOPED 116 SIZE OR SMALLER, eight enlargements. Yes Sir, eight, no mistake. No small prints, only 25c. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. LaCrosse Photo Company, LaCrosse, Wis.

ROLLS DEVELOPED, TWO BEAUTIFUL double weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone prints 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

ROLLS DEVELOPED, TWO PRINTS EACH and two free enlargements coupons 25c. Reprints 7c each, 100 or more 1c. Christmas cards 6c dozen. Summers' Studio, Unionville, Mo.

GET THE BEST! ROLL DEVELOPED, BEAU-tiful hand colored enlargement, 8 Neverfade border prints, 25c coin. Prompt service. Sun Photo Service, Drawer T, St. Paul, Minn.

FILMS DEVELOPED: TWO BEAUTIFUL olive tone double weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed perfect prints, 25c coin. United Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

DAILY SERVICE—ROLL DEVELOPED, 16 guaranteed prints 25c. Valuable enlargement coupon; 16 reprints 25c. Modern Finishers, Box 3537-M, St. Paul, Minn.

TWO BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE WEIGHT PRO-fessional enlargements, 8 guaranteed never fade prints 25c coin. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

LOOK! COLORED ENLARGEMENT AND 8 Monex Art prints from every roll only 25c. Comet Photo Service, Box 266-7, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

BEAUTIFUL COLORED ENLARGEMENT with each film, 25c (coin). LaCrosse Film Company, LaCrosse, Wis.

20 REPRINTS 25c. FILM DEVELOPED, 2 prints 25c. Skrudland, 6970-83, George, Chicago.

TWO GLOSSY ENLARGEMENTS 1 COLORED, with roll 25c. Arbor Service, 17, Joliet, Ill.

8 PRINTS 2 ENLARGEMENTS 25c. NIEL-sen's Studio, Aurora, Nebr.

DOGS

HUNTING HOUNDS, POINTERS, SETTERS, Cheap. Trial. Literature free. Dixie Kennels, Herrick, Ill.

WANTED TO BUY: NEWFOUNDLAND, ST. Bernard, and German Police puppies. Tilmer Thompson, Elmore, Minn.

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

FOR SALE: FEMALE ST. BERNARD PUPS, \$5.00. Frank Schmitt, Collyer, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES—HEELERS, Ed Barnes, Collyer, Kan.

WANTED: SMALL TYPE FOXTERRIER AND Spitz puppies. Becker Kennels, Onaga, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

AUCTION SCHOOLS

\$25 TO \$200 DAY AUCTIONEERING. WRITE for free catalog. Reich Auction College, Austin, Minn.

HONEY

EXTRA QUALITY CLOVER HONEY, 60-pound can \$4.99; ten-pound pail \$1.00. Bulk comb, \$1.10. Fred Peterson, Aiden, Iowa.

FARM PRODUCTS WANTED

POPCORN: STATE PRICE, QUANTITY, VA-rieties. Old and new. Send sample. John B. Mortenson Co., 241 E. Illinois, Chicago, Ill.

SPARROW TRAPS

SPARROW TRAP—GET RID OF THESE pests. Any boy can make one. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A West St., Topeka, Kan.

MALE HELP WANTED

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

INTEREST TO WOMEN

BIAS BINDING 12 PACKAGES 40c. PATCH-work, rug material. Catalog free. New England Trading, Spencer, Massachusetts.

LAND—MISSOURI

NORTH MISSOURI 294 ACRES; CROSSED BY two big streams flowing strong, 100 acres rich bottom land, pasture 300 head stock; just mile village, school, creamery, etc.; fine set buildings, 6-room house, 2 big 50-ft. barns, chicken house, granary; fishing, boating, swimming, no water shortage here; team horses, 2 cows, some tools included at only \$3500. Part cash, possession now. Free monthly catalog. United Farm Agency, KF-428 B. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GOING STOCK FARM, 162 ACRES. COM-plete with team mares, 5 cows, 10 sheep, 2 sows, 50 poultry, tools, fodder included; big spring flowing strong, sufficient for garden irrigation or fish lake project, 100 acres crop land, part rich bottom, timber, 39 fruit trees; neat house in shady yard, barn, 2 poultry houses, garage; only 1/4 mile school, mile village, cannery, 2 1/2 to high school by bus, 26 miles city 60,000; prompt possession, \$3000, part cash. J. N. Young, Ozark, Mo.

80 ACRES, 5 COWS, HORSE, HENS, TOOLS, crops included; tidy 4-room home, fruit, spring water and pond, \$1500, part down; pg. 94 new catalog Fall bargains. Free. Strout Agency, 820-AT Chemical Bldg., St. Louis.

LAND—TEXAS

TEXAS GULF COAST, CROP FAILURES UN-known; highly diversified, plenty rain. Write for free Farm Booklet, Chamber of Commerce, Houston, Texas.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTH-ern Railway Agricultural Empire. Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Fertile black soil, high producing crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and live stock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for lists and Zone of Plenty book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 902, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

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

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

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 610, Lincoln, Neb.

Public Sales of Livestock

Poland China Hogs
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
Oct. 9—P. A. Hiebert, Hillsboro, Kan.
Nov. 6—Fred P. Cottrell, Irving, Kan.

Jersey Cattle
Oct. 5—J. A. Lavell, McDonald, Kan.
Oct. 20—Lloyd W. Markley, Randolph, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle
Oct. 16—The Alvah Souder Estate, and Mrs. Gertrude Steele, Newton, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
Oct. 20—Dr. C. A. Branch and Orle Harrison, Marion, Kan. Dispersal.
Oct. 28—Holstein consignment sale at Abilene, Kan. H. E. Engle, Abilene, Kan., manager.

Oct. 30—Maplewood Farm (W. H. Mott), Her-ington, Kan. Breeders consignment sale. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager.

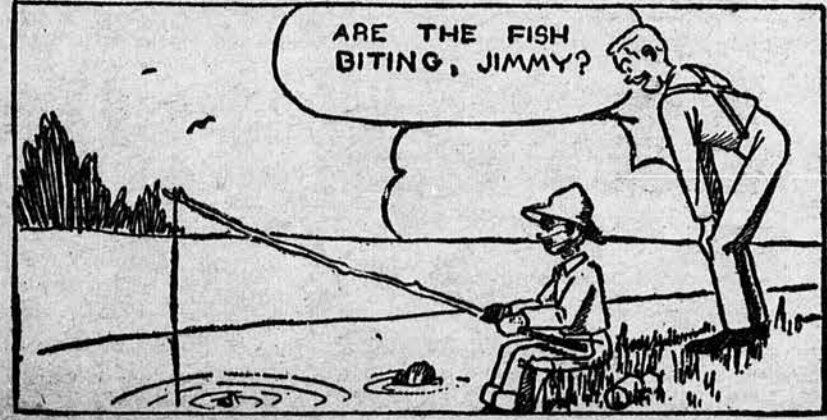
Milking Shorthorn
Oct. 10—W. F. Rhinehart, Dodge City, Kan. Roy A. Cook, secretary Milking Shorthorn society, Independence, Ia., sale manager.

Shorthorn Cattle
Oct. 14—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan. Hans Regier, sale manager, Whitewater, Kan.

Activities of Al Acres—

Maybe They're on a Diet, Jimmy

—By Leet





Pure bred KARAKUL RAMS

Write from the parent and largest flock in America crossed with native white ewes will double the value of your lamb crop. Also pure-bred Karakul ewes for foundation flocks.

PRICES REASONABLE

WESTERN KARAKUL SHEEP & LIVESTOCK CO.
214 Colorado Hotel, Denver, Colo.

DUROC HOGS

Easy Feeding Duroc Hogs

always have been and will continue to be the farmer's best friend in times of high feed costs. We have reserved 30 of our best spring gilts and a limited number of outstanding spring boars for our old and new customers. None better bred, with quality to match.

WELDON MILLER, NORCATUR, KAN.

60 BOARS AND GILTS

out of sows sired by the World's Champ, Streamline. Pigs by boars close up to winners at the best shows. Now breeding for old customers. Pairs not related. Visit our herd, See Ideal Balancer at the fair.

JOHN W. PETFORD, SAFFORDVILLE, KAN.

We Have Topped Our Tops

Late February and March farrow. Type that suits the pork producer. Modern bloodlines. Boars and gilts that are sure to please. Come or write.

CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

VALUABLE HERD BOAR FOR SALE
Top boars from 200 spring pigs. Rugged, heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding medium type. Shipped on Approval. Registered. Come or write me.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Rowe's Big Black Polands

Our fall boar and gilt sale is off and we are going to sell our actual best, 1200 spring boar and gilt crop, at prices that will help the business. Write or come and see them. They are choice. C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KAN., 21 miles south of Topeka, Highway 75.

March and April Boars

10 good ones, well grown, popular breeding, recorded, immunized, reasonably priced. Come and see them or write.

F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

Strictly Top Boars and Gilts

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

BIG SOUND BOAR PROSPECTS

and classy, broody gilts for sale. Sired by Top-Notch boars and out of big, high producing show winning sows. Priced reasonably. Write for particulars.

Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr., Fairbury Ph. 9313

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Show and Farmer Type Boars

two nice ones, registered and cholera immune, weighing 250 each. Crated, \$30 each.

COOPER BROS., PEABODY, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

We Offer Bred Gilts

Good ones, bred for September and October farrow. Also our herd boar and weanling pigs. Good breeding, good individuals.

Vandie Richie, Spearville, Kan.

PIGS \$10 TO \$15 EACH

6 to 8 weeks old, sired by a son of the state fair champion, Alfalfa Bob. Good individuals. None better bred. These prices for quick sale.

C. B. PALMER, Auline (Marion Co.), Kan.

O. T. C. HOGS

Bred Gilts and Sow Pigs

For immediate sale. All are purebred and papers furnished promptly. Write to

PETERSON & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KAN.

HEREFORD HOGS

Hereford Hogs are Red with White Face and Legs

They are quick maturing and easy feeders. We offer boars, gilts bred and open. Fall pigs at weaning time, \$25 a pair, and up. Shipped C.O.D. on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free illustrated catalog.

HENRY WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

Livestock Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to

Kansas Farmer
Livestock Advertising Dept.,
Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farmer is published every other week on Saturday and copy must be mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer office not later than one week in advance of publication date.

Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of our very low livestock advertising rate we do not carry livestock advertising on our Farmers' Market page.

If you have pure bred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale this fall or winter write us immediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas
John W. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department

IN THE FIELD

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

The Butler county Shorthorn herd was first and the Clay county herd was second at the Kansas Free Fair last week.

Harley Hane, Clay county auctioneer, reports improved conditions in his part of the state. The demand for livestock is increasing along with better prices.

D. C. Van Nice, Richland, Kan., has for sale five registered February and March Shropshire rams for sale. Mr. Van Nice says they are extra good and priced low.

Fred W. Lowery, Larned, Kan., is advertising in Kansas Farmer this issue six registered Ayrshire bulls from 10 months old to three years. If you need a bull you had better write him at once.

Cooper Bros., Peabody, Kan., breeders of registered Spotted Poland China hogs, are advertising two nice young boars weighing about 250 pounds each at \$30 each. Write them if you are interested.

Col. James T. McCulloch and wife are home from a month's trip to California, where Mr. McCulloch's mother resides. Mr. McCulloch says the feed situation has improved considerably in his part of the state.

Mr. Sam Knox, Shorthorns, Humboldt, Kan., was at the Kansas Free Fair last week. Sam Knox is well known and well liked by the Shorthorn breeding fraternity in Kansas. He has a good herd at Humboldt.

Peterson & Sons, Osage City, Kan., are long time breeders of the best in registered O. I. C. hogs. They are advertising in Kansas Farmer this issue bred gilts and sow pigs. Write them if you want a bred gilt or some sow pigs.

Boyd Newcom and wife have returned to Wichita after a three months' stay in Colorado and other western states. Mr. Newcom visited his Baca county lands on the way home and was surprised at the good crops growing on the sandy land.

Vandie Richie, Spearville, Kan., breeder of registered Chester White hogs of good breeding and individuals, is offering in his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer, gilts bred for September and October farrow, a good herd boar and weanling pigs. Write him for prices and description.

Mueller & Halleck, Manchester, Kan., breeders of registered Milking Shorthorn cattle, are starting their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and offer some nice young bulls, well bred and good individuals, 10 to 16 months old, for sale. Also a few females. Write them for information.

Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan., writes us to change his annual Hereford sale date from November 2 to Friday, November 6. Mr. Cottrell is selling a nice lot of yearling bulls, some a little older, in this sale. Also a nice selection of females. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer soon.

Roy Rock, Enterprise, Kan., is advertising registered milking strain Shorthorns in this issue of Kansas Farmer. If you are interested in young bulls from on to 16 months old, Clay and Bates families and backed by good production write to Mr. Rock at once. He is advertising right along in Kansas Farmer.

J. S. Freeborn, Miltonvale, Kan., Cloud county, owner of Shadybrook Farms Milking Shorthorns (registered) offers some nice young bulls sired by Duallyn Septimus, a splendid Milking Shorthorn bull, and some very choice heifers. Write him for prices and descriptions. His advertisement is in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., would like to hear from anyone that has a few desirable Holsteins to sell that would like to consign them to his breeders combination sale to be held at his well known Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan., Friday, October 30. If you are interested write Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., at once.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., breeder of Duroc hogs and who advertises in Kansas Farmer practically all the time, has been out for an issue or two. But he is back again this issue and is offering for sale top spring boars, sired by good boars and out of big brood sows that you would like. If you want a boar or some gilts, either bred or open, or weanling pigs of this month and next farrow, write to Mr. Huston at once.

An outstanding prize winning Kansas Shorthorn herd of recent years is the E. C. Lacy & Sons herd, Miltonvale, Kan. At the Kansas Free Fair last week they won first on junior yearling bull and first on three-year-old cow. At the North Central Kansas Free Fair, Belleville, Kan., the first week in September they showed the grand champion cow and the grand champion bull. The Lacy & Sons herd of Shorthorns is one of the strong herds of the state.

Wm. Hebbard, Milan, Kan., is a Sumner county breeder of registered Red Polled cattle of the best of breeding and his herd bull has 44 A. R. dams in his pedigree and his herd is of real merit, both in breeding and individual merit. In the last issue of the Kansas Farmer Mr. Hebbard's advertisement was made up under our Polled Shorthorn classification instead of Red Polled classification by mistake. It appears this week as it should under Red Polled cattle.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., is advertising a nice 15 months old Jersey bull, registered in this issue of Kansas Farmer that he says is extra good and that you must see him to appreciate him. He says he is carrying just enough white to make him flashy and he was sired by a fine bull imported in dam that had a record of 622 lbs. fat. This young bull's dam, Whiteway Lady, has a butterfat record of 721.5 lbs. fat. He is priced for quick sale and Mr. Wempe also has for sale some handsomely bred baby bulls. Mr. Wempe also has

a herd sire for sale or trade and if you know Mr. Wempe and his herd of Jerseys you will know that this herd sire is a good one or he would never have been used in the Wempe herd. So write him about bulls and let him tell you about them, or go and see them.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement of Henry Wiemers, Diller, Nebr. Mr. Wiemers breeds registered Hereford hogs and has been doing so now for several years. He is one of the officers of the Hereford hog registering association and he has started a nice lot of other hog men over the country in the breeding of Hereford hogs. Hereford hogs are easy feeders, quick maturing and are growing in popularity with farmers every day. If you are interested look up his advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and write him for his illustrated descriptive catalog of Hereford hogs.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., is advertising big black Poland China boars for sale in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Clarence had planned to sell a fine draft of spring boars and gilts at auction the last of October but gave it up because of the drouth. He had topped his boars and gilts to make this sale a good one and now he has topped what was to have been his sale offering and will offer a fine lot of spring boars and gilts at attractive prices to move them right along. He has always had mighty good luck selling his boars at auction and believes he will be able to sell them this fall to old and new customers. So write him at once for descriptions and prices.

Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan., once secretary of the big Kansas Holstein Breeders Association and one of the pioneer breeders of better Holsteins in the state, has decided to disperse his herd and is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer a dispersal sale. Orle Harrison, also of Marion, will sell a high class lot of fresh young cows along with Dr. Branch at the Branch farm near Auline, Kan. The date of the sale is Tuesday, October 20. There will be 40 head in the sale, that are fresh cows and heifers or heavy springers. There will be bulls ready for service and a lot of nice heifer calves. The offering comes from heavy production cows and many of them have had nice D. H. I. A. records in their ancestry. For the sale catalog write to Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.

The registered Hereford sale to be held at Hillsboro in Marion county, Kansas, Friday, October 9, will afford a most excellent opportunity for breeders and farmers of the territory to buy some of the best bred young cattle to be offered at auction in a long time. The cattle selling are good enough in breeding and individuality to go anywhere. They are descended on dam's side from Foundation stock from the Robt. Hazlett herd and many of them are line bred. Most of them sired by a bull from the Foster Farms and son of the great bull, Promino. The offering is small but cattle of real merit will sell in nice condition. The sale will be held on the Marion County Fair grounds at Hillsboro and they can be seen on exhibition at the fair for several days preceding the sale.

The Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders sale were organized with the thought that several breeders by joining forces could put up a better offering than any one breeder could without selling off too many of his foundation cattle. This theory has proven sound and now for many years two sales have been held each year. Under the efficient management of Hans Regier the sales have gradually grown better, breeders each year have come to know that it pays to consign better animals. This year 15 breeders are selling. It would be impossible to undertake a description of the different lots to be sold but the catalog describes the breeding of every one that sells and it can be had by addressing Hans Regier, Whitewater, Kan. Mr. Regier thinks the sale will contain many more outstanding young bulls and females than usual. The quality and blood lines will justify any breeder in attending and the commercial cattle grower will as always find that this is a good place to go in search of dependable Shorthorns.

Most breeders of registered Holsteins in Kansas are acquainted with Fred P. Schell, Jr., Liberty, Mo. For the past 10 years at least I believe Fred Schell has attended every outstanding Holstein sale that has been held in Kansas and usually purchased a few animals, always around the top. His Schellcrest herd of registered Holsteins, located on paved highway 69 between Kansas City and Liberty, Mo., has always been and is now the home of outstanding herd sires. One of the great herd sires that has done much to make this great herd what it is, was Count College Cornucopia, Berylwood Prince Johanna and King Plebe 21st, are other great sires that have done much for the herd. When shown in the big shows the Schellcrest Holsteins have given a good accounting of themselves and splendid records have been made such as the Missouri state record two years old cow with 861 pounds of butter and over 22,000 pounds of milk. But here is the part of the story you will very likely be interested in. For a number of years Mr.

HEREFORD CATTLE

GRANDSON OF BOCALDO 6TH
heads our registered Herefords. Cows carry Guggell & Simpson and Wyoming Ranch breeding. Young bulls for sale, good individuals.

Elmer L. Johnson, Smoland (Saline Co.), Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dispersal Sale Registered

High Grade Holstein Cattle

Sale at the Dr. C. A. Branch Farm, Marion, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 20

Complete dispersal of the Branch herd of registered cattle. Orle Harrison, Marion, consigning a high class selection of fresh young cows.

20 fresh cows by sale date.
20 bred heifers, many close springers,
4 young bulls, serviceable ages.
10 heifer calves.

Write
Dr. C. A. BRANCH, Marion, Kan.,
for circular.
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

Reg. Holsteins

for sale. 30 head of Cows, 17 2-year-old Heifers, 10 yearling Heifers, 7 short yearling Heifers, a few choice Bulls ready for service, and a few bull calves.

The breeding is mostly Ormsby Blood. The herd sires that have been used are Count College Cornucopia, the outstanding sire of this part of the country; Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis and King Plebe 21st.

Records such as the Missouri State record 2-year-old cow with 861 lbs. butter and over 22,000 lbs. of milk. Come to the farm or write for information.

Fred P. Schell, Jr., Liberty, Mo.
Schellcrest Farm, between Kansas City and Liberty, Mo., Highway 69

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 654 lbs. fat.

H. A. DRESSLER, IEBU, KAN.

POSCH ORMSBY FORBES 8TH
for sale. His 5 nearest dams average over 4% butterfat. Bred by Maytag Farms. Keeping his heifers and will price reasonably. Also young bulls and females.

Mrs. E. W. Obitts, Herington, Kan.

MAC-BESS HOLSTEIN FARM

for sale. A 4-year-old sire. Dam made 871 lbs. fat in 10 mos. 1 full sister 450 as a Jr. 2-year-old. 1 full sister made 464 as a Jr. 2-year-old and 624 fat as a Jr. 3-year-old. Priced right for quick sale. Carl McCormick, Cedar (Smith Co.), Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

CHOICE BULLS, BREEDING AGES

Also younger ones. All of best of breeding. Come and see them or write for descriptions and reasonable prices.

G. W. LOCKE, DE GRAFF, KAN.

OLSON'S REGISTERED RED POLLS

20 years of careful mating has brought our herd to its present standard of excellence. Bulls 6 to 15 mos. old for sale. Also females. Carey Olson, Bazine (Ness Co.), Kan.

WE OFFER 15 CHOICE HEIFERS

None better bred. Range in age from 5 to 18 months. Also few bred cows and young bulls. Herd bull has 44 A. R. dams in pedigree. Prices attractive. 250 in herd.

Wm. Hebbard, Milan (Sumner Co.), Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

WHR EVANS DOMINO HEADS

our registered Hereford herd. Young bulls, and females of different ages for sale. Anxiously bred dams.

AMOS C. RYDING, FALUN (Saline Co.), KAN.

HEREFORD BULLS SERVICEABLE AGES

Eight rugged yearlings, also bull calves and also a few heifers. Strong Domino bloodlines. Prices attractive. 250 in herd.

PAUL J. WILKENS, McDONALD, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

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Live Stock Auctioneer

The right kind of salesmanship is more important now than ever before. Write or phone at my expense for date and terms.

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Specializes in selling Livestock, Land and Farm sales.
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BERT POWELL, AUCTIONEER
Livestock and Real Estate. Ask anyone I have worked for. Write or wire.
Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan.

HARLEY HANE, AUCTIONEER
Purebred livestock, farm and community sales.
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Available for purebred livestock and farm sales.
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BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions

At the 1936 Topeka, Kan., State Fair, our Belgians won Grand Champion stallion over all ages, best three stallions, and other Firsts, Sorrels and Roans priced right. 177 miles above Kansas City.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

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

Reg. Hereford Cattle Sale

Sale will be held on the Marion County Fairgrounds at

HILLSBORO, KAN., FRIDAY, OCT. 9

STARTING AT 1 P. M.

10 HEAD, in age from 5 to 15 months; 3 heifers, 7 bulls—all good individuals and in fine condition for service.

1 bull is a line bred BOCALDO 6th.
1 line bred PRINCE DOMINO BEAU ASTOR.
8 head sired by the Foster Farms bred bull BEAU PROMINO, a son of the noted Promino. Dams of the offering are daughters of the Hazlett bred bull, BOCALDO 6th.

P. A. HIEBERT, HILLSBORO (Marion Co.), KAN.
Col. Fred Graham and others, auctioneers Jesse R. Johnson, with Kansas Farmer

SHORTHORN CATTLE

GALLANT MINSTREL IN SERVICE

A great son of the Champion Thoroughbred Minstrel; is assisted by Callesie Crown. Mating with daughters of Maxwellton Lord and other great sires. Stock of different ages for sale. **ALVIN T. WARRINGTON & SON, Leoti (Wichita Co.), Kan.**

Real Herd Bull Prospects

Nice reds and roans, best of Scotch breeding and type. Out of our best cows and sired by Sui A Bar Red Robin. Also chosen females of different ages. Tb. and abortion free. Federal tested.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Young Bulls and Females

sired by **GOLDEN KNIGHT 3D**. Plenty of Short-horn type. Good individuals priced so they can be bought by those who appreciate quality. Inspection invited.

KING BROS., DELPHOS, KAN.

ELM LAWN SHORTHORNS

Foundation cows by such sires as Imp. Babton Corporal and Collyna Banner Bearer. Young bulls and females of different ages for sale. No culls offered.

R. B. WALKER & SON, Osborne, Kan.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

Ashbourne Guardsman, 3-year-old sire of excellent calves. His grandsons Brownvale Premier, was Schellenberger's great show and breeding bull. Also some young bulls and some cows for sale. **Guy W. Shaw, Oberlin, Kan.**

CORRECT TYPE REG. SHORTHORNS

Young bulls and females for sale sired by our deep bodied, low set herd bull, **GRIGGS FARM ARCHER**. Come and see our herd.

Ferry K. Cummings, Kingsdown (Ford Co.), Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

MUST SELL SOME CATTLE

and offer for quick sale 12 choice young recorded cows, all under 5 years. Bred to a son of **VILLAGE COUNT JR.** Also bulls and heifers. See us.

W. G. DAVIS, HAGGARD (Gray Co.), KAN.

Clippers and Brownaldes

Chicely bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls. Some show type. Halter broke.

J. O. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.

OUR POLL SHORTHORNS LEAD

and are bred and developed for both milk and beef production. Bulls for sale from calves to serviceable ages. Also females of different ages. Best of blood lines.

Ralph F. Randel, Cedar Bluffs (Decatur Co.), Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Our Large Roan HERD BULL

Hillereek Guinan, for sale. Also some choice young bulls, sired by him, and yearlings this winter. Also a few heifers, some bred to our Junior herd sire, Fair Acres Judge.

M. H. PETERSON or A. N. JOHNSON Assaria, Kan.

Shadybrook Farm Offers

young bulls and some choice heifers sired by **Dualyn Septimus** and out of good dams at attractive prices.

J. S. FREEBORN, MILTONVALE, KAN.

REG. MILKING STRAIN

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

SUNNY HILL FARM MILKING SHORTHORNS

Headed by Violet's Butterboy. Very choice bulls, 10 to 16 months. Out of real producing cows. Also a few cows to sell. Visitors welcome.

Muelker & Halleck, Manchester, Kan.

LUCUSTDELL MILKING SHORTHORNS—50 head in herd.

50% daughters and granddaughters of General Clay 4th, a great son of old General Clay. 7 bulls for sale, calves to breeding ages. Mostly by **Pencoyd Cardinal**. Inspection invited. Also females. **W. S. Mischler & Son, Osborne, Kan.**

60 HEAD OF GOOD CATTLE

from heavy production ancestors. 50% carry the blood of **Flintstone Waterloo Gift**. Must reduce on account of feed shortage. 30 head for sale.

John A. Yelck, Rexford (Sheridan Co.), Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Pennhurst Bred Ayrshires

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

HARRY BAUER, BROUGHTON, KAN.

Six Reg. Bulls

ranging from 10 months old to three years.

FRED W. LOWREY, LARNED, KAN.

K. S. A. C. Prince Perfecto

heads our high grade and Reg. Ayrshires. For sale, some heavy producing high grade bred cows; also young registered bulls. **A. C. TANNEHILL & SON, Broughton, Kan.**

KOW KREEK AYRSHIRES

In seventh year continuous D.H.I.A. testing. 6-year herd average 336 fat. Young bulls and females for sale.

FRED STRICKLER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Cows, Heifers and Bulls

carrying the blood of **Man O War** and other high producing **Pennhurst** strains.

J. F. WALZ & SONS, HAYS, KAN.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

To reduce herd quickly we offer heavy producing bred cows, some in milk and young bulls. Best of breeding. **Henderson Dairy King and Pennhurst** Tb. and blood tested.

W. J. Smith, Emporia, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Bull 15 Months Old

carrying enough white to make him flashy. Sire **Kenia's Sporting Volunteer**, imported in dam. Record 623 lbs. Dam, **Whiteway Lady**, butterfat record 721.5. Tb. and Bang's disease free. Priced for quick sale. Also baby bulls.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

BLONDINE'S SYBIL OXFORD

mated to St. Maw's Lad and Raleigh cows produced type and production. Now we have **Vanhoop's Volunteer** (bred by **Botherwood Farm, Kingsport, Tenn.**). Young bulls and females for sale. Visit us anytime.

B. F. Porter, Mayfield (Sumner Co.), Kan.

SCHURLE'S ISLAND BRED JERSEYS

We have daughters of such bulls as Imp. **Blond's Volunteer** and a son of **Pappy's You'll Do**. Mature cows have D. H. I. A. records. Stock for sale. Blood and Tb. tested.

Geo. E. Schurle, Manhattan, Kan., K. Route 1

Schell has been conducting a big dairy business and while they raise a lot of feed on their own farms they cannot raise near enough and because of the feed situation, Mr. Schell has decided to sell his herd down to a small number that he can handle without fighting the feed question every year. The herd is a real working herd thru and thru. It is made up of splendid individuals and you will be surprised at the large number in the herd of around 200 head that are very suitable and desirable for foundations with the breeding, largely Ormsby blood, of a popular and up to date kind. In this issue of **Kansas Farmer** you will find his advertisement on the livestock page. If you can use good cattle at fair prices at private sale, go and see Mr. Schell's offering, or write him for full descriptions and breeding on anything you are interested in. This is a real opportunity to buy cattle that will double at least in value before this time next year.

Kansas Farmer readers interested in registered Jersey cattle should be sure to write for **J. A. Lavell's Jersey cattle dispersion sale** to be held at his farm in Rawlins county, Monday, October 5. Mr. Lavell gets his mail at McDonald, Kan., and his farm is three miles west and eight north of that place. In the sale are 15 young fresh cows that are handsomely bred and valuable producers. There are some young heifers, some bred and others open. One 18 months old bull, a son of Mr. Lavell's former herd bull, **Bowlina's Noble Monarch**, bred on the Island and his dam also bred on the Island and one of the great cows of the breed. There are 30 Jerseys in all that go at your price at auction on the above date. If you are going to buy you had better do it while you can and at prices that are sure to be far too low because of drought conditions in that country. He will also sell his **De Laval milking machine** and complete barn equipment in the sale. Write to Mr. Lavell, McDonald, Kan., at once for his sale catalog.

Mrs. Pearl Souder quotes the old saying "It is an ill wind that blows no one any good." Realizing that it isn't the best time to sell her fine herd of registered Ayrshires she is consoled by the fact that those who buy now will be sure of better future prices. The Souder Estate dispersion sale to be held at Newton, Kan., Friday, October 16, will be the real opportunity of the year. The offering of 56 head will comprise a great lot of richly bred cattle, half or more in milk, or heavy springers. The herd was established more than twenty years ago. The first bull, a son of **Melrose Good Gift**, came from the **Kansas Agricultural College** and was a grandson of the famous cow, **Canary Bell**. This bull was followed by **Penhurst Judge 29578**, a son of **Imported Netherton Statesman** and out of an A R cow with a great line of high record ancestors. A lot of the offering will be bred to or sired by the present senior herd bull **Boquet's Mischief Maker**, a son of **Ormliston's Mischief Maker**, sired by **Imp. Glengary Oliver**. Mrs. Gertrude Steele consigns 10 head, which is also a dispersion of her herd. The Steele cattle are bred along the same lines and have been a part of the Souder herd for the past two years. For catalog of this offering write **Pearl Souder, Newton, Kan.**

One of the important registered Milking Shorthorn sales to be held this fall is the **W. F. Rhinehart sale** at Dodge City, Kan., Saturday, October 10 in the sale pavilion. The sale is advertised in this issue of **Kansas Farmer**. Those who keep in touch with Milking Shorthorn affairs know what Mr. Rhinehart has been doing with his nice herd at Dodge City. But recently Mr. Rhinehart decided that he wanted to slow up some and get away from so much responsibility and sold his nice irrigated farm near Dodge City and now is practically holding a dispersal sale of his splendid herd of Milking Shorthorns. He is keeping 10 or 12 head only and the entire herd, with these exceptions, on in his big auction sale in the sale pavilion at Dodge City, on the above date. He has employed **Roy A. Cook**, secretary of the **Milking Shorthorn Society, Independence, Iowa**, to manage the sale for him and Mr. Cook has compiled a nice sale catalog of the 48 head that are to be sold. The evening before the sale a **Milking Shorthorn dinner** will be held at the **Lora Locke hotel, Dodge City**, and popular prices have been secured for those who attend, sixty-five cents per person and the dinner starts at 6 p. m., followed by a nice program. The next day, Saturday, October 10, day of the sale, the cattle will be judged and it will be a mighty good place to be if you are beginning or are a new Milking Shorthorn breeder, as much valuable information can be picked up. So write at once to Mr. W. F. Rhinehart, owner, Dodge City, Kan., for the sale catalog or to **Roy A. Cook, Independence, Iowa**, and either will be glad to mail you one by return mail.

Teeth Tell on Them

Old ewes which have poor teeth should be marketed as soon as possible. It is an easy matter to check the age of sheep by looking at the front, or incisor, teeth which are in the lower jaw. Mature sheep have eight of these incisor teeth which fit against the pad in the upper jaw. After 5 years, sheep begin to lose these teeth, and from then on will have trouble in feeding.

Mention **Kansas Farmer** when writing to advertisers—it identifies you and insures service.

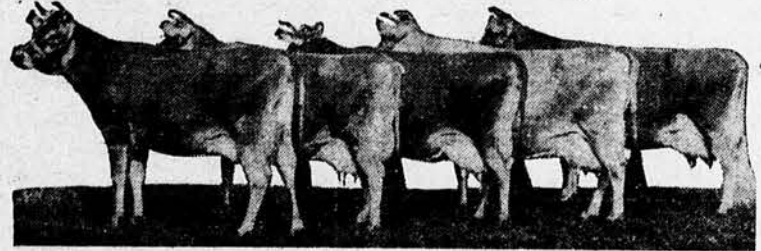
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September	12-28
October	10-24
November	7-21
December	5-19

Advertising
To insure being run in any issue, copy should be in our office one week in advance of any date given above.

Dispersion Sale Reg. Jerseys

30 Island and American-Bred Heavy Producing, Richly Bred Jerseys
Sale at the Farm, 3 Miles West and 8 North of

McDonald, Kan., Monday, Oct. 5



There are 15 young, fresh cows in this sale, splendidly bred and registered. Eight bred and open heifers. One 18-month-old son of **Imported Bowlina's Noble Monarch**. One 8-month-old bull calf and five heifer and bull calves. Half of the offering carries the blood of **Imported Bowlina's Noble Monarch**, whose dam, also bred on the Island, was one of the great cows of the breed. The foundation of the herd consisted of **Noble of Oaklands** and **Financial King** breeding. Every animal but two bred on the **Lavell** farm.

Our **De Laval milking machine** and complete barn installation for 14 cows, also sells. For the sale catalog write to

J. A. LAVELL, McDonald, Kansas
Bert Powell, Auctioneer **Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer**

Reg. Ayrshire Dispersion Sale

Friday, October 16

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

56 head comprising 35 cows all bred or just fresh. 30 head now in milk or heavy springers. Everything of breeding age bred to **BOQUET'S MISCHIEF MAKER** or **FLORAN IMPERATOR FAVORITE**. Both bulls of great merit, much of the offering sired by the named bull.
2 herd bulls (named above). 3 young bulls.
16 heifers from calves to breeding ages. A lot of the catalogued animals trace to the great bull **Melrose Cavalier's Canary (24370)**, a grandson of the noted cow, **Canary Belle**, and a son of **Melrose Good Gift**. Others are close up in breeding to **IMP. NETHERTON STATESMAN**.
19 head of the offering are consigned by Mrs. Gertrude Steele of Wichita, Kan. (This is also a dispersion for this herd.)
Others carry the blood of **GARLAND SUCCESS**, a noted bull once in service at **Nebraska University**. The herd has been Tb. tested carefully for the past fifteen years.
For catalogue, address

The Alvah Souder Estate, or Pearl Souder, Newton, Kan.
Aucts.: **Boyd Newcom, C. W. Cole** **Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer**

Wichita, Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Sale

Our Semi-Annual Sale will be held this fall at the Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 14

22 BULLS, three-fourths of them ready for service.
18 FEMALES, from calves to 5-year-old cows, everything old enough bred to bulls suited to breed improvement.

The pedigrees and standing of the consignors as shown by the following list of breeders guarantees a lot of good, useful, well bred cattle. They are not all top notchers but probably are the best lot we have sold for several years.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Bluemont Farms, Manhattan | H. G. Hayman, Towanda | Tomson Bros., Wakarusa |
| Glen Cooperider, McPherson | Helken Bros., Bushton | J. E. Waits & Son, Cassoday |
| W. G. Buffington & Son, | Thos. Murphy & Sons, Corbin | W. A. Young, Clearwater |
| Guada Springs | J. E. Regier, Whitewater | D. P. Ewert, Hillsboro |
| R. E. Halley, Wiley | John Regier & Sons, | Wm. Dietz, Ness City |
| | Whitewater | Sam Tittle, Ness City |

15 Kansas breeders invite attendance as buyers or visitors. Judging by Prof. A. D. Webber at 10 a. m. Sale at 1 p. m. For catalog address

HANS E. REGIER, WHITEWATER, KANSAS
Sec. and Sales Manager, Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association
Auctioneers: **Boyd Newcom, C. W. Cole** **Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer**

HEAVY REDUCTION SALE

(Only a Few Foundation Females Reserved)
48 Head Are Catalogued—39 Females, Nine Bulls. **W. F. Rhinehart's** Recognized Outstanding Milking Shorthorns

Sale Will Be Held in the Sale Pavilion, Starting at 1 o'clock p. m.

Dodge City, Kansas, Saturday, Oct. 10

In this near-dispersal sale of Registered Milking Shorthorns will be found a splendid lot of very choicely bred cattle in good condition.

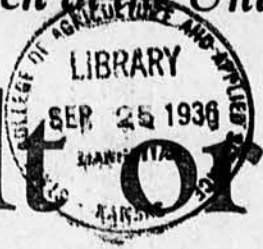
12 of the females bred by Mr. Rhinehart, others from five or six good production herds; four daughters, three daughters' daughters of **Diamond K. Royal Isabel**, bred by Mr. Rhinehart; 18 carry the service of **Northwood Don 4th** by **Northwood Pride 4th**. In the sale are six red and three roan bull calves.

Milking Shorthorn Dinner at the **Lora Locke hotel, 6 p. m. Friday evening**. For the sale catalog, write

ROY A. COOK, Sale Manager, Independence, Ia., or W. F. RHINEHART, Dodge City, Kan.
H. O. Teller, Farmington, Minn., Auctioneer **Jesse R. Johnson, with Kansas Farmer**

Imagine There Were Only Two Men in the United States From Which to Select—

Roosevelt *or* Landon



Which Would You Hire to Fill These Jobs?

- Job No. 1 Radio Talker—which has the most pleasing, smooth-sounding voice Roosevelt Landon
- Job No. 2 4th of July Speaker—which could write and deliver the most stirring oration Roosevelt Landon
- Job No. 3 Insurance Company President—to whom would you rather trust the management of the funds you pay in as premiums Roosevelt Landon
- Job No. 4 Charity Fund Manager—who would make the best public use of funds subscribed for charity in your county Roosevelt Landon
- Job No. 5 Boss for Your Son—who would teach your son the elements of thrift and guide him to a useful career Roosevelt Landon
- Job No. 6 Running Your Farm—should you retire, which would you select to put in charge and learn from you and your wife how to run your farm on a paying basis Roosevelt Landon
- Job No. 7 Adviser to You—if you want practical advice from one who has had practical experience, to which would you go Roosevelt Landon
- Job No. 8 Administrator—you are writing your will, and want someone who has earned and saved money to handle your estate for your wife and family, which would you choose Roosevelt Landon
- Job No. 9 County Commissioner—suppose your county is spending \$2 for every \$1 it takes in, and you want a good man to pull it out of the red, which would you choose Roosevelt Landon
- Job No. 10 Manager of the World's Biggest Business—your U. S. Government IS in the red nearly \$34,000,000,000 and IS spending \$2 for every \$1 it takes in, so which executive would you choose to set this gigantic business on its feet Roosevelt Landon

WHICH WOULD YOU HIRE? PLEASE MAIL IN YOUR VOTE

Farm Advisory Council to the Republican National Committee
335 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. KF-1

I would hire these men for these jobs:

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

Name _____

Address _____