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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 74

November 7, 1936

Number 23

"Under Cover" Livestock Losses

CONTROL of livestock insects and parasites is one of the jobs farmers certainly are going to have to give attention if they wish to assure success in their efforts. A busy livestock man may shudder to think of fighting the ox warble, lice on nearly every kind of animal, sheep scab mites and ticks, horse bots, and all kinds of farm flies. But it looks as if we might have to do it.

For many years, insect men have been studying the habits and control of livestock pests. And they have devised practical means of control for all of the common kinds.

The cattle grub, which is the larvae of the heel fly, and also is commonly known as the ox warble, seems to be one of the most dangerous pests threatening Kansas cattle owners. It has been conservatively estimated that the ox warble causes losses running up-

ward to 100 million dollars annually in the United States. This must be reduced to a minimum.

The life cycle of this pest reads like a fairy tale, but there is no question about its accuracy. Heel flies chase the cattle in the first mild, sunny days of spring. When a cow or heifer throws up her tail and breaks across the corral, it isn't anything but the heel fly trying to lay an egg on her hind foot.

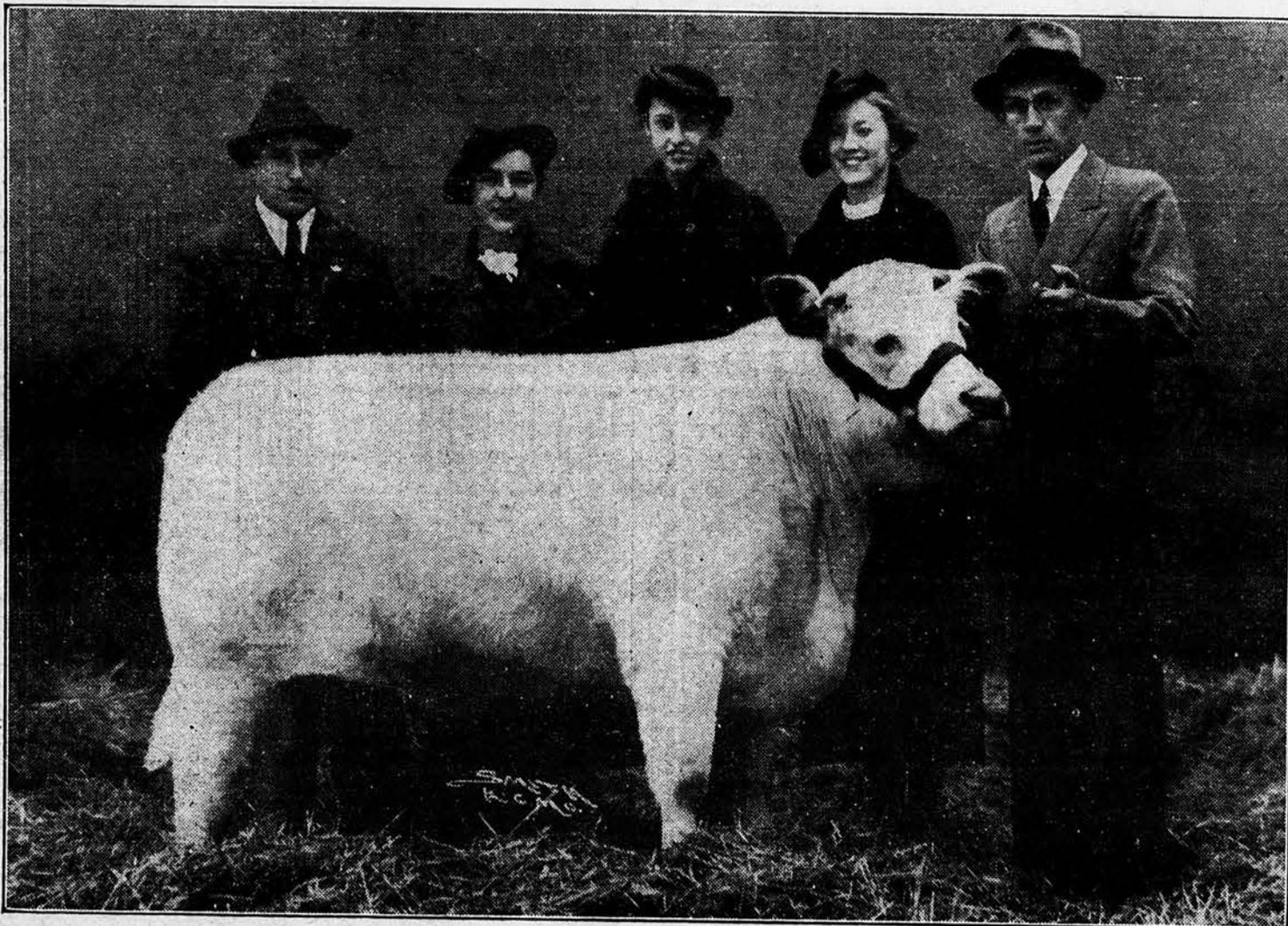
Three to four days after an egg is laid it hatches and the tiny maggot crawls down the hair and burrows into the skin. There follows a queer process in which the maggot moves under the hide toward the under side of the animal. When it reaches here it spends several months in and around the surface of the digestive organs and the gullet. Then it moves to the back where it burrows an "air hole" thru the skin and lives (Continued on Page 17)

The Picture:

From Kansas State College came two important winners in the recent American Royal. Here is the winning girls' meat judging team. From left to right, Frances Aicher, Hays; Ellen Brownlee, Sylvia, and Norma Holshouser, Dwight. D. L. Mackintosh, left, coached the team, which won permanent possession of the trophy presented by the Kansas City Stockyards.

Miss Aicher established a new all-time record by turning in a perfect score in her meat judging work. She detected every flaw in meats inspected.

Holding the steer is A. D. Weber, Kansas State College, who managed the fitting of the animal, White Star, to win the coveted honor of grand champion of the Royal.



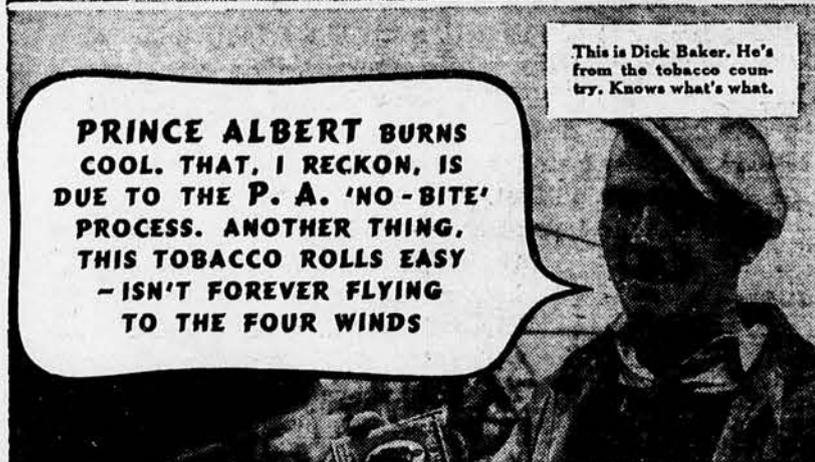
NO TRICK TO ROLL TASTY "MAKIN'S" CIGARETTES WITH THIS TOBACCO —

Copyright, 1936, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company



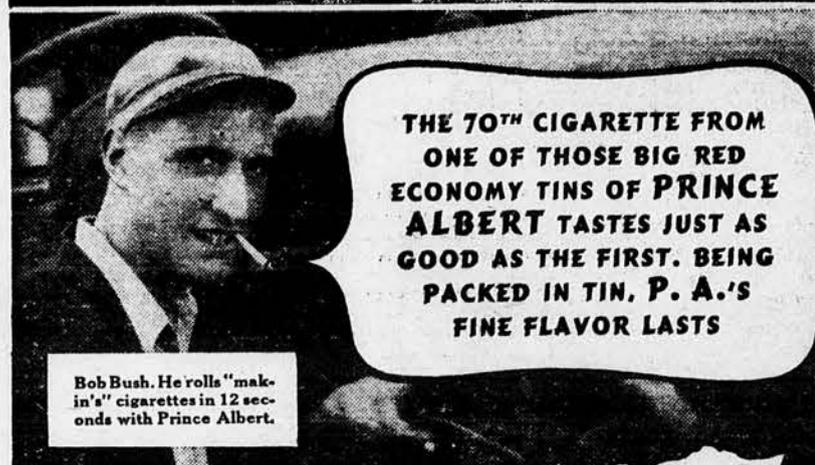
WITH PRINCE ALBERT, I'LL MATCH MY ROLLING TIME WITH THE BEST OF THEM. THAT 'CRIMP CUT' FEATURE MAKES P. A. WHISK INTO A FINE CIGARETTE QUICK AND EASY

C. H. Vaughan who says his hobby is "Smokin' good P. A."



This is Dick Baker. He's from the tobacco country. Knows what's what.

PRINCE ALBERT BURNS COOL. THAT, I RECKON, IS DUE TO THE P. A. 'NO-BITE' PROCESS. ANOTHER THING, THIS TOBACCO ROLLS EASY — ISN'T FOREVER FLYING TO THE FOUR WINDS



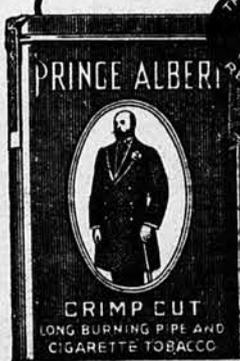
Bob Bush. He rolls "makin's" cigarettes in 12 seconds with Prince Albert.

THE 70TH CIGARETTE FROM ONE OF THOSE BIG RED ECONOMY TINS OF PRINCE ALBERT TASTES JUST AS GOOD AS THE FIRST. BEING PACKED IN TIN, P. A.'S FINE FLAVOR LASTS

30 SMOKES FREE IF YOU'RE NOT PLEASED

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

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



TAKE UP THIS OFFER MEN — YOU CAN'T LOSE

P. A. is great for pipes too.

PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE!



Our Crop Reporters Say—

Allen—An unusually large acreage will be seeded to wheat this fall. Kafir has made rapid growth since the rains and will make considerable feed if handled properly. Milk cows have been sold freely and they are low with butterfat higher than seasonal average. Egg prices higher than usual for the season, 27c; poultry prices low, only 12c for choicest hens, 10c for springs.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barton—First snow of the season covered the ground October 22. Wheat fields look fine. Farmers busy cutting feed and filling silos. Wheat, \$1.11; butterfat, 25c to 28c; eggs, 28c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Early wheat looks fine but most wheat just beginning to get green. Feed in fields was badly damaged by recent heavy rains. Some fodder along bottoms was ruined by high water. Most stock running on some kind of pasture. Poultry prices down. Eggs, 26c; cream, 28c; whole milk, \$1.35.—J. A. Strohm.

Brown—Pastures short, some pasturing wheat. Farmers lost without corn to husk. Not much feeding being done. Cutting wood and going to sales take the farmers time. Wheat, \$1.12; corn, \$1.25; oats, 60c; hens, 9c to 11c; eggs, 27c to 30c; cream, 27c to 30c.—E. E. Taylor.

Clark—Have had rains and wheat fields are green. Many pasturing wheat, especially those who had quite a bit of volunteer. There is a fine prospect for a wheat crop in 1937. Quite a bit of feed and it is being cut. Eggs, 26c; cream, 28c.—G. F. Harvey.

Dickinson—Several hard freezes lately wilted the sorghums and farmers busy cutting crop. Sorghums did not make any seed but may make pretty fair feed. This is great weather for wheat, plenty of rain lately makes the crop look O. K. Cattle still picking on pastures. Farmers starting to pasture wheat. Eggs getting scarce and prices good. Poultry cheaper than for several years. Wheat holding steady.—F. M. Lorson.

Finney—Had our first snow October 22, Finney county farmers rejoicing over a nice slow rain which came October 25, lasted about 8 hours, averaged 1/4 to 1 inch. Early seeded wheat looks good. This week probably ends wheat sowing this fall for 1936. Grasshoppers did some damage to sown wheat. Sugar factory started sugar campaign work October 21, about 70 days run, sugar content extra good. Everything froze October 23, all late grain crops killed.—Joseph J. Ohmes.

Franklin—More rain and cool weather. Wet weather isn't doing fodder any particular good. Recent freeze killed quite a bit of vegetation. Quite a lot of barley has been sown. Farmers cutting last crop of alfalfa, it will come in good play altho crop is rather light. Water getting low again in Mud Creek also in some ponds. Auction prices—60 horses and mules sold at City Feed Yard October 24, \$5 to \$182.50; dairy cows, \$25 to \$65; stock cows, \$18 to \$40; stock calves \$10 to \$22.50; veal calves, \$2.50 to \$12.50; sows, \$10 to \$32.50; stock pigs, \$1.50 to \$10.75; chickens, 15c to 55c; sheep, \$2 to \$6; alfalfa hay, 50c a bale; prairie hay, \$15 a ton. Current market prices, wheat, \$1.11; corn, \$1.10; oats, 45c; kafir, cwt., \$1.75; butterfat, 27c to 30c; eggs, 28c; hens, 8c to 11c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Greenwood—Heavy freeze and frosts damaged all forage. Farmers have started cutting forage and alfalfa crops. Some wheat large enough for pasture. Alfalfa seed selling for \$12 a bushel, yield very good. Cattle soon will be taken out of pasture.—A. H. Brothers.

Jefferson—Some still filling silos, looks now as if there would be plenty of feed. Community clubs and homemakers' clubs being revived for winter months. Some farmers working on relief projects. Some moving this fall. Some leaving Kansas, they may be glad to get back.—J. B. Schenck.

Johnson—Additional moisture has brought wheat up well and much pasturing has and is being done. The last crop of alfalfa has been put up. Sorgo and kafir cutting in progress. Volunteer wheat and oats also provide pasture as well as rye and barley. An unusually large acreage of wheat was planted. Some pear and cherry trees bloomed late, as well as lilacs. Not many turnips large enough for use yet. Cattle pastured on alfalfa have suffered from bloat. Eggs scarce and high. Poultry flocks much smaller than usual. Milk and cream also produced in smaller quantities than usual. Many farm sales have been reported, fair prices usually obtained. Potatoes, \$2.10 a sack; sweet potatoes, 75c; alfalfa, \$20 to \$23; eggs, 28c.—Mrs. B. B. Whitehaw.

Lyon—Early seeded wheat big enough to pasture. Farmers cutting last crop of alfalfa, not very heavy crop. Not much corn to husk. Weather has been windy with cold wind from north.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We had a fine rain last week, lots of wheat pasture. Pigs cheap. Lots of stock going to St. Joe market, feed too high to feed stock. Cream, 30c; eggs, 26c; corn, \$1.25; wheat, \$1.12; oats, 60c; straw, \$6; alfalfa hay, \$25; chickens cheapest in history.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—Winter slipped in on us a little early this year with quite a heavy snow storm on October 21, this and considerable ice and a fine rain on October 25, will start wheat into winter in good condition. Feed not very plentiful altho of a very good quality. Some wheat pasture over county, not very many cattle in the county, feed too high.—James McHill.

Norton—This county is in fine condition for next year's wheat crop, a good stand and getting a good start before ground freezes up. Wheat, \$1.13; corn, \$1.20; cream, 28c; eggs, 25c.—Marion Glenn.

Osborne—Having beautiful fall weather since the freeze that killed all vegetation. Much feed was standing at the time. Atlas sorgo has been the main crop put into the silo this year. It makes the most tonnage, the best silage and stands the drought better than any other sorghum. There will be

enough feed in the county for livestock with the aid of wheat pasture. Wheat best this fall and ground in best condition for many years. The setting is right for a bumper wheat crop in 1937. Several farmers report ground wet down from 2 1/2 to 3 feet in the fields. Several large ponds being built with federal aid. The grain situation here will make the tractor business good next spring.—Niles C. Endsley.

Rawlins—I think the wheat is all seeded. We had a good rain September 28 to 29, 2 1/4 inches. Wheat that was sowed in dry dirt is not a very good stand, ground so loose and wheat worms kept a part from coming up, worms did a lot of it. Wheat sowed since the rain, is coming well but is late, will not get much of a start before winter. We need more moisture for wheat as the ground is very dry. The feed crop was not very good, did not get rain enough to make it grow, is light and chaffy. Tractors hauling in new corn at \$1.10 to \$1.15 a bushel. Some feeding barley to hogs. Cattle poor to start in winter, feed scarce and high. No farm sales, nearly all stock sold thru sale rings. Wheat, \$1; hogs, \$9.30; alfalfa around \$20 trucked in.—J. A. Kelley.

Reeks—Had another good rain, ground well soaked, wheat looks fine. Hard freeze caught some feed. Not much doing in line of farm work. Not many hogs. Buyers are talking 15 cents for turkeys. Eggs, 25c; cream, 28c; bran, \$1.35; corn, \$1.20; straw, \$6 a stack.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Winter wheat has all been sown and virtually is all up to good stands. Some of the earliest of it now is providing a little pasture. Farmers hoping for favorable weather so wheat may get large enough to pasture because of shortage of feed. Some fields of grain sorghums will make a little fodder while others are too short and thin to be harvested. Hay crops almost a total failure. Pastures short and much of the buffalo grass dead. Livestock thin but holding their own. Top soil wet about 14 inches.—William Crottinger.

Sumner—Farmers about thru seeding wheat, ground in excellent condition, weather ideal for young wheat plants, plenty of moisture. A heavy frost and freezing cold nights have cured standing feeds, every acre of feed being put into silos or cut and saved other ways. Fields of oats, barley and wheat sown early have made wonderful pasture. Livestock doing well.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Trego—October rains over county put wheat ground in fine condition. Rains came too late for early wheat seeding to make wheat pasture. All wheat in ground and nearly all up to a fine stand. Lots of cattle sold because of shortage of feed. Nearly all feed too short to bind, being cut with headers and mowers. Cream, 28c; eggs, 24c.—Ella M. Whisler.

Wyandotte—Good fall rains have given the country more the appearance of spring than of fall, vegetation is greener than at any time in several months. Some pastures extra fine and being utilized. Wheat looks nearly perfect, is in fine condition for winter. A larger acreage than usual was sown. Corn not worth husking. Stalk fields black and no feed in them. Good cutting of alfalfa has just been harvested. Much wood being cut, wood buyers plentiful but not much wood for sale. Very few hogs on farms, scarcely enough for home consumption. Local fair held at Piper high school drew nearly 1500 in attendance and many good exhibits and commercial displays.—Warren Scott.

Many Times a Winner

An outstanding Percheron at the 1936 fairs is this filly, Maple-Leaf Majesty, belonging to H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick. The champion spring filly at Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and the Kansas fairs, she also defeated the colt which placed first at Ohio. This is an outstanding record and Kansas horsemen can be proud that the state has produced such a fine young mare. In addition, many honors of similar magnitude have been coming to Kansas horse breeders. They have been consistent winners at all the 1936 fairs.



Maple-Leaf Majesty, owned by H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick.

Greasing the horses' hoofs with axle grease before taking them out in the snow, will prevent their hoofs from balling up with hard snow.

I am a reader of Kansas Farmer and think it grand. Very good on poultry.—R. E. LeBrien, Lincoln, Kan.

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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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These Folks Fight Fire Before It Starts

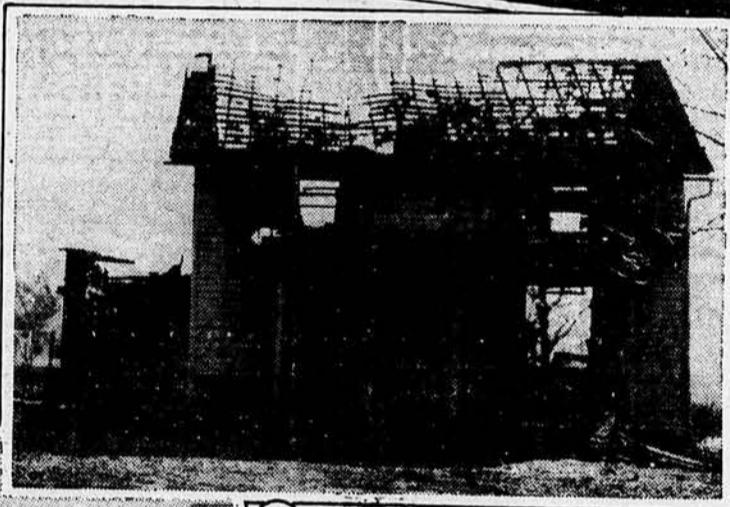
TUDOR CHARLES



ALL of us have seen the results of fire and know it threatens at all times. Any attention that can be added to prevention and fighting of fires is sure to have a good effect.

"We believe we are practicing or at least familiar with every precautionary measure to prevent fire," said Faye Prouse, Bluff City, winner of Kansas Farmer's fire experience contest. "But in truth few of us are mentally prepared on what precautions to take." Within the last few years eight barns, two houses, and several brooder houses burned in this community. Two barns caught by lanterns, two by lightning, and spontaneous combustion was blamed for the others. The dwellings burned while the folks were away from home and overheated stoves or defective chimneys seemed to be the cause.

Measures used in the Prouse community to safeguard against fire are lightning rods, grounded fences, metal bins, fire-resistant roofing, and incinerators for burning trash. One farmer friend has a 2½-gallon carbon-dioxide fire extinguisher stationed on the back porch. The people in this community carry property, grain and automobile fire insurance. Several use "no smoke" cards at the entrance of barns. Most men are glad to heed such a farm



The Pictures:

1—The Jolly Pepper Pods 4-H Club, Little River, on a fire prevention tour, March 21, 1936. Back row, left to right, Iris Ramage, Doris Everett, Irl Ramage, Irene Donnelly, Paul Menginback, Leland John. Center row, left to right, Kathleen Donnelly, Alfred Nelson, Dorothy Donnelly, Pauline Donnelly. Front row, left to right, Robert Anderson, Leonard John, Elva Knockstedt, Helen Everett and Mrs. John Donnelly.

2—A picture of something no one wishes to face on a cold winter morning. After this fire was put out the floors and walls were a glaze of ice. Fire-proof roofing might have prevented this.

3—"Two fire hazards of the worst kind," said Clyde Latchem, state fire marshal. "A defective flue, passing thru the floor with no insulation, and a dangerous pile of almost worthless rubbish."

4—This kitchen arrangement made a perfect fire trap. The stove was too close to the wall and was back in a corner where fire was not easily fought. Fire started in the wall and floor, then crept over to the stairs.



sign. A practice used to protect against spontaneous combustion in fresh hay is to salt it down with 5 to 10 pounds of flake salt to the ton of hay. All windows and doors to the mow are left open for a time. Horse manure is not piled against the barn. Electric wires are run in "conduits" where they pass thru wood.

When operating a brooder stove, it is set on sheet asbestos, and the wooden floor beneath is covered with a layer of earth. There are no ropes from the ceiling attached to the hover to touch the stove pipe. Various small buildings are well separated about the barnyard to prevent spread of fires. Gasoline drums are placed several feet from wooden buildings and gas engines aren't placed inside wooden buildings.

Around the Prouse home, gasoline, kerosene and naphtha for cleaning are forbidden. They are used outside, with care. These folks don't keep oily mops in closed closets, or revive a "possum playing" fire with kerosene. Care is used to see that the electric iron is disconnected. They clean out stacks of periodicals as soon as they start to accumulate, and don't polish floors with gasoline and mineral wool.

The Jolly Pepper Pods 4-H club, of Little River, carried a fire-prevention program this year. Iris Ramage tells about it. They obtained the co-operation of a farmers' insurance company to give them instructions on fire prevention and to award prizes for the most improvement toward cutting out fire hazards. Fire tours were held thruout the community during the spring and summer.

Prevention of fire by lightning was stressed most since this is a heavy cause (Continued on Page 16)

When Matches Cost a Penny Apiece

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

I HAVE been reading up on the history of matches, to me one of the most interesting studies in the development of our modern civilization. Just a hundred years ago October 24, the friction match was patented and it revolutionized, or at least played a prominent part in revolutionizing, the social life of the world. At that time my father was a young man. I have heard him and other men and women of his generation tell of the difficulties, not only of pioneer life but of all life at that time.

If by chance the fire went out in the night there were three courses open to the householder or the dweller in the open. If he was provident enough to keep a supply of flints and tinder, that is dry wood worked up into a fine, dry dust, and had what was called a "steel," that is a piece of iron or steel, he could start a fire by striking the flint on the steel, causing sparks to drop among the dry tinder. If the tinder happened to be perfectly dry the sparks would start a flame.

If he had no tinder but did have two pieces of dry wood he could whittle one down to a blunt point and cut a hollow place in the other piece of wood, then insert the blunt point and by whirling it rapidly between his hands, pressing down on it so as to cause friction between the two pieces of wood, he could after awhile start a tiny blaze. In order to start a fire that way it was necessary to have two very dry bits of wood.

The third way was to send one of the boys over to a neighbor's house to get some coals, assuming, of course, that the neighbor had been so lucky as to keep a fire in the old-fashioned fireplace over night. This meant on a winter morning a journey of anywhere from a mile to 3 miles and that was some journey on a bitter cold winter morning. The difficulty in starting a fire made the matter of covering the fire at night so it would keep until morning one of the most important duties of the household. And the proper manner of covering the coals and partly burned wood in the fireplace was an art.

On October 24, 1836, Alonzo Dwight Philips, of East Hartford, Conn., was granted a patent for a friction match. He had been a worker in a powder mill and conceived the idea of making a match that would ignite by friction. His match was made by dipping a stick in sulfur and then covering it with a composition of phosphorus, chalk and glue. It would ignite when rubbed on any hard, rough surface.

About that time another inventor succeeded in making what was called the lucifer or chlorate match, which could be ignited only by pulling it between two pieces of sandpaper. Philips made matches by hand, peddled them, sold them at a high price, made money, spent it as rapidly as he earned it and died poor. The new railroads would not carry matches as freight because of the liability of fire. The manufacture also was dangerous, but the convenience was so great and the manufacture so profitable that little dingy workshops were built as additions to homes and the family engaged in making matches. As a result of working with phosphorus the workers often were afflicted with a terrible disease known as "phosphorus necrosis."

The phosphorus fumes attacked the victim thru tooth cavities and gradually ate away the bones of the jaw and in their faces and heads, subjecting them to unbelievable torture until death brought the only relief.

As late as 1877, a science magazine carried this information about phosphorus necrosis among match workers: "In the manufacture of matches much trouble has been caused by the use of phosphorus, as the fumes attack the teeth of the workers and give rise to a disease known as 'caries' of the jaw bones. In some of the small and poorly managed factories the men and children never are free from the fumes; their clothes and breath are luminous in the dark and in the daytime white fumes may be seen escaping from them whenever they are seated by the fire."

The death in 1866 of John Donnelly, a pioneer Philadelphia match manufacturer, from this dread

disease was a major factor in bringing about the long and finally successful fight against it.

In 1877, the son of John Donnelly contracted the disease and was saved by a major operation. Proper air conditioning of the factories and controlled ventilation did a great deal to mitigate the horrors of the disease. But it was not until after the turn of the century that the grim specter was removed from over the heads of match workers.

On January 26, 1911, the Diamond Match Company, the largest match making company in the United States, was persuaded by President Taft to relinquish all rights to an exclusive patent for a sesqui-sulfide match and dedicate the formula to the American people forever. This the company did, despite the fact that it could have insisted on royalties from other manufacturers for the duration of the patent. When you are talking about heartless corporations just remember the action of the Diamond Match Company.

The friction matches sometimes were called locofocos. The word seems to have been invented just as a great many other words are invented. The etymology of the word is uncertain according to the unabridged dictionary, which by the way is true of a good many other words we use. However, the definition that was given it at the time was "a match that would strike a light anywhere."

Connected with this match is an interesting bit of political history. While the match was patented in October 1836, the inventor had been working on it for some time prior to that date and had succeeded in making some matches. On October 29, 1835, there was a meeting at Tammany Hall to nominate a Democratic ticket. The regulars attempted to control the meeting but the "Reform" crowd succeeded in putting them out, or at any rate they put out the regular chairman and put in their own. Then something happened. Here is the story as told the next day by the New York Evening Post:

"At precisely 20 minutes after the hour of the meeting, by order of some of the Democratic committee, the gas was turned off and total darkness for a moment prevailed. But in the twinkling of an eye hundreds of candles were pulled from the pockets of the people, which by the aid of locofoco matches were immediately lighted and old Tammany, amid the cheers of the Democracy, blazed in her premature and resplendent glory."

More or Less Modern Fables

A FARMER who was a lover of nature and also a keeper of sheep, was walking thru a pasture lot and stooped down to pick a tender and beautiful flower. As the agriculturist stooped to cull the blossom a large and vigorous ram, gazing on the stooper from the rear and allured by the prospect, took a running shot and hitting the farmer near the base of his spine, turned him a summersault and also propelled him about two rods thru the atmosphere. For an hour or two afterward the ram had considerable fun telling the other sheep what he had done and how the farmer looked as he hurtled thru the ambient air. But on the following day the farmer returned with a gun and shot the ram and sold his carcass to the uninformed for lamb-chops. As one of the ram's companions saw the farmer carrying away the carcass of her former consort, she said to her lamb which was taking some gymnastic exercises near by: "My son, I observe that you show a disposition to get unduly gay. Take warning from the fate of your father and remember that there is such a thing as carrying a joke too far."

A love-sick couple were "spooning" under the shade of a maple tree. "Do you trust me, my love?" asked the youth with the tender tone of a 6-months-old calf.

"Do I trust you?" cooed the maiden as she nestled closer. "While you are near, Reuben, I think of nothing else but you." Just then a large and active worm which had taken up its abode in the tree, remarked to itself: "This is getting too sickening for me. I will just drop down on the back of that girl's neck and show the young man that she can think of something else while he is near. I also will make a temporary break in that dream of love."

So the so-called reformers and equal-righters were tagged Locofocos.

The prices charged for these early and very inferior matches seem now to be almost incredible. In 1838, a New York manufacturer boasted that he had so improved his process that he had reduced the price of matches from \$6 a gross to \$1.50. But even at that each match cost more than a cent. At present a box containing at least 50 matches can be bought for a cent and even at that there are three profits in it, one for the manufacturer, one for the wholesaler and one for the retailer.

Early machine-age manufacturers boasted of their ability to turn out 3,000 matches a day for each employee. Today machines turn out more than a half million matches for every man and woman employed in the factory. And by the aid of medical science the business of matchmaking now is as healthful as any other occupation.

The Family-Size Farm

SINCE the declaration of the Republican national platform favoring the "typical family-size farm," there has been a revived interest in the number and size of farms in the United States. The National Association of Manufacturers has issued a bulletin giving some interesting information on this subject.

This bulletin gives the total number of farms in the United States as 6,288,648. The number under 10 acres is 358,504 or 5.7 per cent of the total number. The number containing from 10 to 19 acres is 559,617 or 8.9 per cent of the total. The number of farms containing from 20 to 49 acres is 1,440,368, or 22.9 per cent of the total. The number containing from 50 to 99 acres is 1,374,965 or 21.9 per cent of the total number. Farms containing from 100 to 174 acres number 1,342,927 or 21.3 per cent. The number containing from 175 to 259 acres is 520,593, or 8.3 per cent of the total. Farms of from 260 to 499 acres numbered 451,338 or 7.2 per cent of the total. Farms of from 500 to 999 acres number 159,696 and constitute 2.5 per cent of the total number. There are 80,620 farms containing more than 1,000 acres apiece.

This bulletin shows that almost 60 per cent of the farms in the United States contain fewer than 100 acres apiece, and that more than 80 per cent contain fewer than 175 acres, while only 3.8 per cent contain more than 500 acres.

So if we consider a farm which does not contain more than 175 acres as a "family size farm," then 80 per cent of the farm owners in the United States would be eligible for help under the promise of the Republican national platform.

A Rather Weak Law

We have a wheat field that is free from bindweed at present, but just across the fence is a field which is one of the worst infested in this community. The bindweed continually creeps into our adjoining field. We have asked the owner of this infested field to prevent the bindweed from entering our field. He says he does not have to. What can we do about it?—G. X.

The legislature of 1931, enacted a law for the eradication of bindweed. So far as that law makes it the duty of land owners to eradicate the weed on their lands, the law reads as follows: "Each land owner shall eradicate or cause to be eradicated such bindweed on infested land an amount equal to 2 per cent of all land owned by him in said county each year: Provided that, should any owner of bindweed-infested land fail to comply with the provisions of this act within 1 year from the date this act takes effect, the county commissioners of such county shall enter upon said land and eradicate the bindweed in an amount equal to 2 per cent of the infested area of such land each year at the expense of the land owner."

As it will be seen this is a pretty weak law. G. X. cannot compel the adjacent land owner to keep his bindweed from creeping over onto G. X's land. He can call the attention of the county commissioners to the fact that his neighbor is not living up to the law and they in turn can come onto this neighbor's land and eradicate the bindweed from 2 per cent of the infested area at the expense of the negligent land owner.

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

Questions That Require Study

NOW that the election is over, more people can take a safe and sane view of the future of agriculture, as well as of the country. I might say in that connection that the country is going to do a lot better than the campaign orators were prophesying in the closing days of one of the most hotly contested campaigns most of us have known.

But there remain a lot of questions, especially those affecting agriculture, that are going to require close study, cool thinking, and united efforts by all friends of agriculture, to have them answered properly.

Sooner or later this country, as a nation and on a national scale, is going to have to work out and operate a national land use policy. I say the sooner the better, with this qualification of that statement. It should not be undertaken too hastily, or much of the work either will have to be undone or done over again.

The problem of surpluses in wheat, hogs, cotton and tobacco in a few years, with normal weather and under present world conditions, threatens to become serious again. Farmers and those helping formulate and effectuate the permanent national farm policies should bear this in mind.

The only thing in prospect that might change present world conditions markedly and quickly would be another big European war. The immediate effect of that would be, of course, to increase the world market for these normal surplus crops that the farmers of the United States produce.

The ultimate effect would be even worse than the mushroom prosperity we experienced during and immediately following the World war, and the very real depression that hit agriculture earlier, and the whole country in 1929. Fake war prosperity is not the answer to the farm problem that still is with us.

Leading nations of the world are going to make another attempt to stabilize currencies for international trade. All of us hope that will be successful. Stable money—an honest dollar—and by that I mean primarily a dollar of constant purchasing power rather than one with just a fixed content of gold as its base, would be one of the greatest helps to agriculture.

The farmers of this country have suffered as much from fluctuations in the purchasing power of the dollar as from almost any other one cause.

There are two classes of people above all others who need a stabilized currency—stabilized in purchasing power; the farmer and the laborer. And the small business man is included in the same class, as also should be the small investor who invests his saving for income, not for gambling purposes.

Agriculture also needs, and is entitled to, adequate financing at lower rates of interest. We must insist upon that, also.

Another thing which I feel can be worked out, and should be worked out, is a system of crop insurance for agriculture. I am working on such a measure myself. I believe the farmer is entitled to that much help from his government. Later on we will take up this matter in detail.

I would like to believe that the farmer, by himself, could work out these and other important problems that go to make up what we know as the farm problem. But I am fearful that the problem cannot be solved in this fashion. The farmer must be well represented in Congress and before congressional committees, and in the executive branch of the Federal government, if he is to be protected against the well-organized groups, financial and others, that will continue to work upon Congress for their own ends.

So if I were going to make a suggestion today to every farmer in Kansas, it would be something like this: Perfect your farm organizations to look after your interests, in Washington and elsewhere. No matter who tells you differently, if you don't look out for your own interests, and do it effectively thru your own organizations, other folks will take care of their own interests first, and then yours if they get around to it. That is human nature.

The Value of Achievement

RECENTLY I was invited to talk on "The Value of Achievement" as it concerns the 4-H clubs. I like that subject. It fits in so well with the aims of 4-H club work. I have had many happy contacts with 4-H club folks. I know the many projects they carry. And I know how unflinchingly they hold to their vows to finish each project undertaken; to carry on to a final goal. That is what achievement means. It is exactly what 4-H club work stands for—taking up a worth-while project and seeing it thru.

But 4-H club work doesn't stop there. It also teaches that when one task is finished there is another one waiting to be done; that life is made up of many tasks to carry on to each final goal; and that success won in each single undertaking makes us stronger and more capable of reaching that great goal of a life lived in an honorable, industrious and enthusiastic way.

So I commend the work and achievements of the 4-H clubs. No greater contribution to agriculture, and to clean, refreshing, intelligent farm living, ever has been made by government or by the peoples of a nation, than this 4-H club movement.

Why, my friends, the most valuable thing Kansas and the world produces today is the right kind of young people. If we were to credit all of the output of all of our great industries on one side in the ledger of life, even this enormous sum could in no wise balance the eagerness, the wholesomeness and the ambitions of the right kind of farm boys and girls.

The great achievement of 4-H club work itself is finding fruition in these fine young folks who are so clean and alert mentally, physically and spiritually; young folks exceedingly well-equipped to meet life and win honors honorably.

Again this year I have seen 4-H boys and girls win their honors honorably. And there is one thing that pleases me greatly when I watch 4-H club boys and girls receive their prizes. Naturally, their faces beam with honest pride. But I never have seen a smart-alecky, I-knew-I'd-win expression on the face of a 4-H club winner. That is what I like to call winning honors honorably. I know that nothing lies behind that victory but honest effort.

And I have been thrilled when the boys and girls who didn't win, applauded the victor. You know, my friends, that appeals to me as losing honors honorably.

Our 4-H club work is making better progress than ever before. I see it on every hand. And I am sure I know why. It is because 4-H club work has pyramided lasting achievement upon worthwhile achievement. Because 4-H boys and girls are erecting sturdy foundations of character—laying up their foundations out of the faultless masonry of honest achievement. Because parents and club leaders know how important these first few years are in directing the course of life.

My friends, the hope of agriculture, the force that will find the solutions for its many perplexing problems, the leadership and courage that will blaze the trail to greater farm prosperity, emanates from the ranks of these 4-H boys and girls and similar organizations. That is why my faith in the future of agriculture is greater today than it ever has been. Agriculture can't fail in achieving its goal of more satisfying farm living with this great source of potential leadership upon which to draw.

It has given me tremendous satisfaction to promote pigs clubs, calf clubs, and the 4-H club work of the Department of Agriculture, because these activities bring out the best that is in a boy or a girl. They enable a young person to feel the satisfaction of success at an early age. I shall be eternally grateful because I had a part in furthering the 4-H clubs thru working for appropriations at Washington.

And now in closing, I salute 4-H folks for their achievements of 1936. Likewise I salute the legions of 4-H members who have led the way in earlier years, and those who will carry on in the future. I salute all of you, club members and parents and club leaders, who with hearts attuned to progress, march valiantly onward toward that supreme achievement, which is, fulfillment of the objectives of your great 4-H creed.

Arthur Capper

Still Is Chance for Higher Cattle

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$10.40	\$10.00	\$10.60
Hogs.....	9.40	10.15	8.90
Lambs.....	9.00	8.50	9.85
Hens, Heavy.....	.15½	.15	.17½
Eggs, Firsts.....	.30	.25	.27½
Butterfat.....	.30	.30	.26
Wheat, Hard Winter..	1.21½	1.21	1.26½
Coras, Yellow.....	1.15½	1.13½	.70
Oats.....	.47	.46½	.31½
Barley.....	.91	.92	.50
Alfalfa, Baled.....	23.50	22.00	15.00
Prairie.....	14.50	9.00	8.50

tions have improved. Small grain pasture is coming on and dry feed prices are lower. It looks as if cattle prices are on the upgrade and holding for any period longer than 30 days should pay. The usual tendency toward lower stocker and feeder prices at this time of year is not present this fall.

Here Are Three Reasons

Expected reduction in the market supply of long-fed cattle, the better feed situation, and tendency to hold cattle off the market until after Christmas in expectation of higher prices, are reasons given by the economic department of Kansas State College for forecasting higher stocker and fat cattle in November. Largely because of the big profits made 2 years ago in carrying cattle from fall until late winter, a light marketing is expected in November and December, with a larger percentage of the winter cattle coming in January and February. This may be particularly true of the lower grades or butcher type cattle.

Steady sheep and lamb prices can be expected during November. The increase in

supply of range lambs going on feed and the tendency to head the lambs on feed for the mid-winter market are factors indicating no big price advance is probable. The spread between fat and feeder lambs is expected to narrow during November.

Wool prices are being depressed by the possibility of greater imports because of devaluated currencies in some foreign countries. American dollars will buy more pounds of wool in these foreign countries now than before devaluation. This has the same effect, economists point out, as lowering our tariff 2 or 3 cents a pound.

Higher Than 2 Years Ago

Steady to lower corn prices are expected during November. This is normally a weak month in corn prices. Since 1910, prices have held steady during the first 20 days of November about half the time. In November 1934, following the small crop of that year, cash corn prices advanced about 15 cents a bushel. But, such an advance seems unlikely this year because corn prices already have gone up much more than in 1934, and now are 20 cents a bushel higher than 2 years ago. Argentine imports of corn also are a barrier to higher prices now.

Milk production to the cow on October 1,

Market Barometer

Cattle—Fat cattle still definitely on the upgrade, with stockers expected to follow.

Hogs—Fairly steady in November. Low is about reached.

Sheep—Not much change in sheep or lambs during this month.

Wheat—Will hold at even keel for awhile.

Corn—Slightly lower next few weeks.

Butterfat—Some promise of higher prices.

Eggs and Poultry—Chicken dinners will be cheaper, but scrambled eggs more costly.

was about 2 per cent higher than a month earlier. This is the first time during the 12 years of records that production has increased during September. A 6 per cent decrease is usual. Because of this increase in milk supply over September, a lowering of production seems more probable from now into the winter.

FARMERS who have cattle for market, and there are many of them in Kansas, still have a chance for higher prices. Feed condi-

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

ROBERT C. VANCE

Here is the second article in the travel series by Mr. Vance.

THE result of my short stay in England was a batch of notes that will have to be rechecked when I go back. Also, I met a lady from Tennessee who was looking for new ways to save people by acts of Parliament. When I told her that half of the people don't want uplifting and the other half aren't worth it, she came back at me with:

"Oh, see the happy moron!
He doesn't give a —
I wish I were a moron—
My —, perhaps I am!"

That put me in the mood to let England "muddle thru" for a couple of months while I visited the Norwegians, a people who stand on their own feet.

The second morning after sailing from New Castle, England, I was awakened by the light shining thru the porthole. It was full daylight, and so I got up, shaved and dressed. Going into the lounge, I chanced to glance at the clock. It was 3:30. Remembering that it had been light when I had retired at 10 p. m., I began to realize that I was nearing the Land of the Midnight Sun.

Our boat steamed thru a long arm of the sea that extends in among hundreds of small islands dotting a shoreline of rugged cliffs and mountains. Sixty miles in from the open sea the boat docked at the city of Bergen, Norway. Bergen, with a population of 100,000, is the second city of Norway. It was founded by King Olav Kyrre and has ever played a prominent part in Norway's history.

Freight Goes by Water

The public market centers around a large quay lined with boats of all descriptions. The waterways carry a large part of the freight of Norway. These boats had brought in fish and all manner of fruits and vegetables from the small coast farms. The Norwegian housewife serves very little food out of tin cans; the market is a busy place for some 16 hours a day.

The natural beauties of Norway, rugged, spruce-clad mountains, fjords, lakes and waterfalls, are attracting a growing number of tourists. The people of Bergen recognize the fact that tourists are bringing considerable money into the country. They also recognize that the tourist trade will increase if the tourists are given good treatment. But instead of passing a mass of laws, rules and regulations, the city operates a hotel of its own. First-class food, accommodations and service are provided, and the charge is enough to return a fair profit. This acts as a check on profiteering by the other hotels, yet does not provide any more competition than any other well-conducted hotel. There also is a city-owned theater.

Wandering about the city, I chanced to meet a troop of Boy Scouts from Scotland. With their bare legs and bright-colored kilts, these lads were the center of attraction wherever they went. They were off on a 2 weeks' camping trip in the mountains, their camp outfit loaded on a two-wheeled cart. I thought that if there were more Boy Scout troops visiting in the other fellow's country, it would do more toward international peace than all the conferences ever held at Geneva.

Travel Rates Are High

It is a 12-hour railway journey from Bergen to Oslo, the national capital. Railway construction in Norway is a man-sized job. Nature has presented formidable obstacles on every hand. The Bergen-Oslo line for a distance of about 100 kilometers—6.21 miles—lies 2,400 to 3,500 feet above sea level. The railways in Norway are nationally owned and constructed. Travel rates are quite high. My observation has been that Norwegian government officials do not believe in Santa Claus; they are trying to return a profit to the government in every line in its activity.

Even in the high mountain passes the railway skirts fresh-water lakes and tumbling rivers, and the blue waters reflect the mountains that

tower against the sky. Many of the peaks are snow-capped the year 'round. Where we crossed the summit, there was snow lying beside the tracks—and it was August.

When I spoke of the Norwegians as a people who stand on their own feet, I meant it literally. Hiking seems to be the popular outdoor sport. At every station along the way groups of young people boarded or left the train. For purely journalistic reasons, I paid particular attention to the young women. Tall, husky blondes for the most part, they had a red in their cheeks that never came out of a drug store. Knapsacks were more in evidence than vanity cases. Dressed in slacks, woolen hose and hob-nailed shoes, they would shoulder a pack of food and camping equipment and strike off up a steep mountain trail with a long, easy stride.

At one station I moved my grip on the luggage rack to accommodate a bulky knapsack and was rewarded with a pleasant "Thank you" in English, which, of course, led to further conversation. The young lady had just finished 4 years as a domestic servant in London, during which she had saved enough money to finance a course in a Paris art school. She and a girl companion were just coming in from a 2-months' tramp thru the interior of



Troop of Scotch Boy Scouts stopping at Bergen on a 2-week's trip to the mountains.

Norway. Cooking their own food over campfires and staying at farm houses, or even spreading their blankets on the ground when there were no houses handy, their expenses had averaged one krone—about 24 cents a day.

There is compulsory military training for the young men in Norway. One car was filled with a batch of raw recruits on the way to training camp. I scraped an acquaintance with the officer in charge. He had traveled in the United States and spoke excellent English.

"Those fellows are going to give me a difficult time until they are 'salted'," he told me. "They come from isolated mountain valleys where every man is his own king. They will have to learn to obey orders and find out that the individual is only a very small cog in the vast machinery of government. They will serve 40 days the first year and 30 days each the second and third years. One hundred days' training is



The market at Bergen, a busy place 16 hours a day. It centers around a large quay lined with boats of all descriptions.



Air view of Bergen, city of 100,000, which has played a prominent part in Norway's history.

far too short a time to make soldiers of them, but it will make them better citizens."

Altho 120 kilometers inland, Oslo is connected with the sea by the great Oslo Fjord, which has a channel deep enough for the largest vessel. An extensive hinterland linked with the port by waterways, railroads and sea connections has made the city a great shipping center. The fleet registered here is the largest in any Scandinavian port. An average of 28,000 ships a year enter the port, and imports and exports annually average more than 1½ million tons.

On one side of the quay is a great warehouse into which grain is unloaded from ships with suction pipes. Figures supplied me by the U. S. Consulate show that Norway imports a large amount of wheat annually. The bulk of this wheat comes from Canada and Argentina. The United States has no trade agreement with Norway and American grain is not listed on the table of grain imports.

The Norwegian government has a monopoly on grain and flour. No speculation is allowed. The government buys all grain and owns several flour mills. Private milling interests may buy grain from the government, but the government-owned mills serve as an automatic check on all profiteering by private milling interests. The governmental policy is to keep 1 year's supply of grain in storage.

Altho Norway was not involved in the World War, grain shipments across the North Sea were almost stopped; Norway does not intend to have the gaunt specter of famine stalk thru the land again. There also is a government land policy to encourage the raising of grain thru subsidies. That will be discussed, however, in my next story.

Being unable to speak the language did not prove the handicap that I had feared. English is taught in the public schools and most young people can grasp your meaning, especially if the conversation is helped out by the sign language. For interviews with public officials, I hired a young man on vacation from the U. S. Consulate to act as my interpreter.

The first morning in Oslo I entered a hotel dining room and sat down at a long table where more than a dozen men and women were eating breakfast. To my great surprise, the conversation was all in English—or rather, in good old United States. The men were retired farmers and businessmen from the States. With their

wives, they were paying visits to the homeland. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, North Dakota and Nebraska were represented at the table.

Most of these folks had been in Scandinavia for several months. As American newspapers retail in this part of the world for about 25 cents, they were away behind on the news. A round-table discussion was soon in full swing, and I began to get important leads as to what was going on in Norway.

Decided Swing Toward Socialism

The Norwegian government is a Limited Monarchy, with a King, two houses of Parliament and the usual setup for local government. The local branches of government, however, seem to have more authority in local matters than is granted in many Democracies.

In common with the rest of the world, there has been a decided swing toward Socialism in the last few years. In 1933, the Farmer party and the Labor party in Parliament began to combine forces and gain control. This has resulted in agricultural policies aimed to break up the large landed estates into small holdings, to supply government credit to farmers and to pay subsidies to grain growers.

Labor has gained unemployment relief and better housing. The housing program is administered largely thru municipal government. The city of Oslo already has spent some 50 million dollars for blocks of low-rent flats for the working people. These new buildings are beautifully laid out, and the flats are fitted with such modern comforts as central heating, electric lighting, baths and laundries.

Buy Part of a House

Another form of housing rapidly coming into favor with the higher-salaried class, such as government officials and business executives, is the communal apartment. These apartment houses are erected by private capital and the apartments are sold as individually owned units of the building. My interpreter told me that he was living in such a building. He owns a unit of four rooms, for which he is paying \$4,000 on the installment plan. His monthly assessment, which also covers heating and refrigeration, is \$25. When his unit is paid for, his assessments will be lowered to cover heating, refrigeration and upkeep.

The life of Norway, however, does not center entirely around modern ideas. Out on the farms and in the remote villages the women still are working at the arts and crafts established by their Viking ancestors. The government and several communes have established schools for women to teach home industry. State aid is available for the establishment of these schools. Handcrafts such as knitting, weaving, painting and woodcarving are taught. The articles made are sold thru the shops of the Norwegian Homecrafts Federation. Every woman, no matter in what remote village she may live, has the opportunity to become an earner.

The Norwegian Homecrafts Federation has for its object the promotion of co-operation between homecraft societies and the industrial art museums and other interested institutions.

Next issue I'll tell you about my visit to the "Farmer's House" in Oslo, about my visit to a large Norway farm, and about the government plan whereby a farm laborer may become a land owner under the "Small Holdings Law."

Discuss Purebred Beef Problems

C. W. McCAMPBELL

THE Kansas beef cattle breeders' second annual conference will be held November 21, 1936, at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan. Last fall a call was sent out urging Kansas breeders of purebred beef cattle to meet at Kansas State College for the purpose of discussing the purebred beef cattle situation and its future. The attendance was surprisingly large, and those present were so well pleased with the results of this first meeting that they voted unanimously to meet annually at the college to discuss problems confronting breeders of purebred beef cattle.

Saturday, November 21, has been selected as the date for this year's meeting of Kansas breeders of purebred beef cattle, and the meeting will be held at Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Five important matters will be studied and discussed at the year's meeting, as follows: (1) The importance and methods of advertising purebred cattle effectively; (2) What type of beef cattle should one produce; (3) What do we really know about inheritance; (4) What has been and what may be accomplished thru county show herds; and (5) Beef cattle selection demonstration for each breed.

The program has not been completed in detail to date, but each discussion will be led by a person who is well-qualified to speak on the subject he will discuss. Representatives of the national breed associations will have prominent places on the day's program.

Breeders of all breeds will meet together for the forenoon and afternoon sessions, but will hold separate banquet sessions in the evening. It is planned to have the secretaries of the different national organizations address their respective groups at the banquet sessions. The remainder of the evening will be devoted to discussions of such business matters as may seem desirable.

Every Kansas breeder of purebred beef cattle should plan to attend this meeting at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Saturday, November 21, 1936.

Stronger Breeding Herds

L. C. WILLIAMS

Many breeding herds which are the foundation of the Kansas livestock industry are in danger because of shortage of feed. Some farmers soon must decide whether they will purchase feed or whether they will sell their animals. This is important to all of Kansas, for during the 20 years up to 1934, livestock products contributed more than 2 billion 700 million dollars to the state's total wealth—a larger share than wheat. If these herds should be cut down and weakened, the entire state will suffer.

Fortunately, many herds can be cut down and strengthened. Intelligent culling, disposal of the least desirable animals, will not only save feed but also will increase the financial returns from the herd. The market appreciates and pays for quality.

Market for Rough Feeds

Sixteen ewes in the 4-H sheep project of Kathryn and Evelyn McKee, of the Green Mound club in Mitchell county, made a net profit of \$5.58 apiece. Besides that, each ewe changed home-grown feed charged at \$1.63 into a salable product.

All Livestock Pays Here

A well diversified farm is operated by Leo Hostetler, Harper. He keeps 50 head of Holsteins on his 320 acres and has 18 to 20 head in milk most of the time. Forty acres of alfalfa supply one of the main dairy feeds for the big herd of cows. Limestone was used on some of the alfalfa ground, a practice that has proved successful several times on the Hostetler land.

Two years ago when feed was scarce and high priced, Leo Hostetler maintained his herd of cows by buying hay and silage, and "came out" on the venture. He sells grade B milk to a local creamery.

Fifty head of high grade Shropshire

ewes run on his farm, and are bred to a purebred ram. The lambs are marketed thru the Harper County Sheep Marketing association. Last spring Leo had a shipment of 13 lambs, 6 of which graded "blue," which means they netted an extra 25 cents a pound above the market top.

As scarce as hogs have become in most parts of Kansas, the string of 100 shoats now running on the Hostetler farm is quite notable. Wheat and barley are being fed to the hogs and Leo is sure they will make a reasonable amount of money.

Sweets Make Milk and Beef

Farmers in Eastern Kansas started feeding molasses early this fall. Hubert and Lester Jackson, Parker, are feeding blackstrap to their dairy cows and to a bunch of steers. Both cows

and steers seem to like it fine and are doing well. The milk cows are getting about 6 pounds of molasses a day along with cottonseed meal, some alfalfa and fodder. The milk flow is good.

They are feeding their steers 5 pounds of molasses along with cottonseed meal, corn and cured pasture. Mr. Jackson reports the steers like the molasses so well they try to eat it before the corn. The cattle have been on feed only a short time but appear to be making good gains. The molasses cost these men \$19.20 a ton. At \$1.25 a bushel, corn costs \$44.60 a ton.

To Watch Feed Costs

Membership in dairy herd improvement associations will pay this next year. Feed will be high and accurate records will enable a farmer to get rid of cows which aren't paying their board bill. Feeding and milking a poor cow is highly questionable from a profit standpoint when feed is cheap, but during the next 12 months it surely will be a losing proposition in the dairy herd.

Kansas Cattle in Nebraska

A card from P. K. Symms, of Symms Brothers, Atchison, who showed their Shorthorn cattle at the Akarben Live Stock Show at Omaha last week, stated that they took first on a carlot of fat yearling steers, and also won the carlot championship. This is a real honor and speaks well for the fine cattle produced by Symms Brothers in Doniphan county.

Club Pigs Gained Rapidly

Calves and pigs fed by 4-H club members in Mitchell county made good gains last summer despite hot weather. The pig gain contest was won by a Poland China pig fed by Robert Simmons of the Eureka club. The pig weighed 252 pounds, having gained 209 pounds in 130 days with a daily gain of 1.62 pounds. A close second in the contest was won by Lois Hendricks whose Hampshire gained 208 pounds. Third place went to Corwin Freeman whose Spotted Poland China gained 205 pounds in the allotted time.

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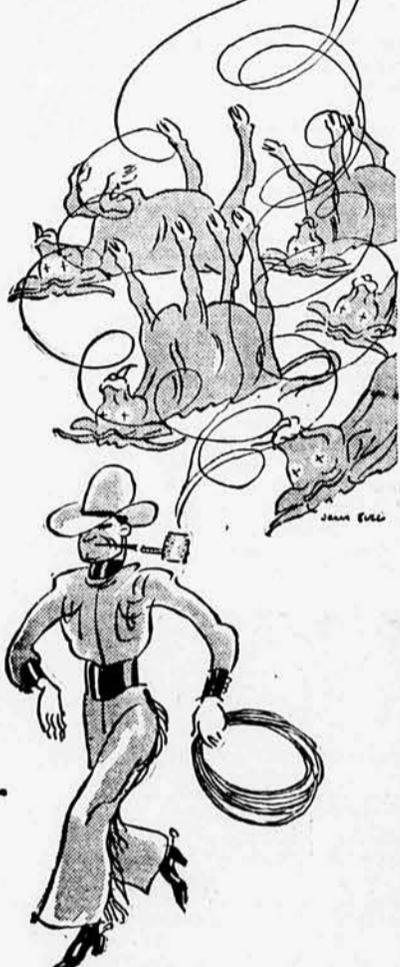
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Calf Runs—Divide the Cattle—Shelter Saves Feed—More Wheat

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

A FEW dull weeks of winter may be ahead, but time has a way of passing quickly. Perhaps the Lord will be kind to us in the weather he sends, and we shall get thru scarcely realizing we have had winter. In the absence of corn shucks and nuts that squirrels store for their winter's keep, the goosebone man must look elsewhere for his weather guide-posts. As usual, there are forecasts that a tough one is ahead of us, also that it will be unusually mild. You can believe whichever you choose. In constant remembrance of our short feed rations, it is more pleasing to the mind to believe the winter will be mild. This election week, unless there is a very sudden shift, will see the greater number of our cattle still on pasture where they are able to pick half of their living. At this season of the year we can appreciate the creek pastures, where friendly timber provides good shelter and the deeper, richer soil holds the grass growth longer.

Young Stuff to Market

If you have been a student of the livestock markets from day to day, and most farmers who have radios or get a daily paper do keep posted, you are impressed with the increased percentage of calves that have been sent to market. At every market center, the calf run has been high and it still remains high. Does it mean that we shall have a shortage of cattle at the time when this stock would have reached the normal market age? Or does it mean that we are just drifting into the marketing of more of our cattle at this extremely young age? Almost any of the earlier days of each week, when runs are representative, it is no unusual thing for the calf marketings to run 20 to 30 per cent of the totals. Were it not for this marketing of such a high per cent of our cattle production at this young age and consequently light weight, we soon would be over-producing the beef poundage, some say. Perhaps this is right. But I often am amused at the great quantity of tears shed because of the killing of pigs when the killing of calves goes on unnoticed. If it has been wrong to kill pigs, why is it not wrong to kill the calves. But calf killing has been greatly on the increase, and has been even more pronounced in recent months.

Too Much Stock on Hand

Where one has more stock on hand than he has feed to carry thru the winter, it is quite a problem to choose what to keep and what to let go. When you have a pretty stubborn notion that all should be kept, yet you know this is an impossibility, making a decision is all the more difficult. At this moment about all that we have decided definitely is to get rid of a certain number of the older cows. This is something every cow herd owner must do every year, anyhow, replacing with the best of his young heifers. These cows must sell as canners, never bringing much money at best, but seldom do such cows go off the farm in debt for their years of keep. Our beef calves we shall try to winter, and at this time are remodeling a part of the old horse barn to make room for the "baby" end of the string, those that came late and will need a little better feed and good shelter to put them thru the winter. It makes extra work to divide cattle, but to winter them most economically we find that it pays. In cattle, as in humans, there are those who must have a little better chance early in life in order to make the even start in the world.

An Ideal Winter Home

Good shelter, to a certain extent, can be made to take the place of some feed—no need for anyone to deny this. Four barb wires do not help much to maintain bodily heat when the wind blows from the north, bringing snow with it. The same stock, in good shelter, will winter as well on 75 per cent of the feed as will those with only the

4 wires for shelter. The machinery shed portion of our old barn now is being converted into the afore-mentioned "calf quarters" by using tile for the wall. A white pine frame means the superstructure of the building still is good, altho in service nearing 40 years. But the hard pine siding and 2 by 4's of the machinery shed section had rotted badly. The tile wall, with windows for light and ventilation when needed, will make this an ideal winter home for the younger of the calf herd, while the older will have a no less comfortable shelter in the main cattle barn, but must be able to "stand the jostle of the crowd." Livestock, again like humans, must be able to stand the push of the crowd, or it has no business being there.

Thus Each Generation Improves

I am a great believer in the use of tile for all farm buildings. It is wind proof, fire proof—is cooler in summer and warmer in winter. The modern building tile as it now comes from several factories in Southeast Kansas should stand the weather of a hundred years without much deterioration. Ira, the junior son of "the next generation of the House of Hatch," has developed into quite an efficient tile layer, and with Homer, his older brother, to "mix mud" and provide material, they have built well and for permanence. Thus each generation improves upon and builds better than did the generation before. My father's first barn, on the old Nebraska homestead, was a structure of willow poles and hay, followed in course of time by the board shed. The generation to follow him built more than the shed—there was room for hay and grain on which to feed the stock in my barn, but still it was built of wood. The next generation is going to build more enduringly of cement and tile, and at no greater cost—if they do the work themselves.

Wheat for Ready Cash

All the eggs in one basket expresses the crop program of too many of our farms, but the eggs happens to be wheat at this time. In 40 years, I haven't seen so many acres of our farm land in one crop as now are in wheat. We seem to be in the Wheat Belt for the time being. Most of us are in need of ready cash so we have grabbed for the first cash crop to be matured and, of course, that is wheat. For the first time, I can count many farms which are solidly in wheat. When coming here more than 40 years ago, I was told this was no wheat country, especially on upland. The few hundred acres grown here then were along the river bottoms; seldom was the growing of wheat even ventured on the creek bottoms. Now, what a change! Let us hope we shall not again record such low prices. It should never be for-



Mrs. Fred Williams, Hutchinson, who made a perfect score in the state-wide Ayrshire Judging contest sponsored by Kansas Farmer and the extension dairymen from Kansas State College.

gotten that when we unbalance production of crops we also invite unbalanced price levels.

Hope His Guess Is Right

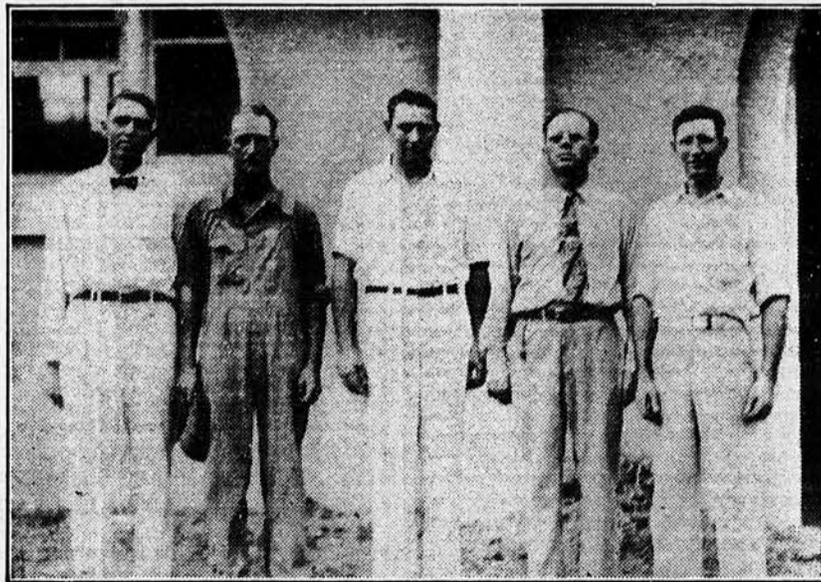
Harry Colglazier can see for the coming winter a season similar to that following the short crop year of 1913. He mentions in the previous issue of Kansas Farmer of having his cattle in for shelter only three times that winter. What a break for us if he is right in his guess! The great acreage of wheat we have, some of which was sown early enough it now is large enough to provide much pasture, would then pull us thru the winter in fine condition, providing excess moisture does not prevent the pasturing. Our country has a soil much less adapted to being tramped by stock in wet weather than does his, and many times we can see a fine field of wheat pasture unusable because the stock, if turned in, would go half to the knee in mud. So depending upon wheat pasture, with us, is depending upon something we may have but cannot use. Again, weather conditions may turn out just right, bringing along a fine growth yet no excess moisture so the stock can be afield almost continuously. Now that election is over, perhaps prayers for the fulfillment of Harry's hopeful prediction will be availing.

Pioneer in Crooked Rows

One of the early users of contour farming in corn growing is Frederick Wolff, who owns a farm in Washington county, farmed by John Durst. He has been using contours in his corn fields for 8 years, with successful results. Yields in Iowa show that corn on the contour made 56 bushels to the acre, while other corn made only 33 bushels.

Got Two Crops in One

Wheat on 154-acres of summer-fallow land made 28.4 bushels an acre for Dayton Yoder, Conway. The total yield of 4,373 bushels was more wheat than had been taken from the quarter-section in any 2 consecutive years of their recollection. All of the field, except 5 acres which was left to volunteer wheat, was fallowed during the crop season of 1935.



Top Holstein Judges of Kansas. They won honors in the state-wide dairy judging contest sponsored by Kansas Farmer and Kansas State College. Bob Romig, Topeka, was first. The Capitol Holstein Association won team honors. In this picture are, left to right: Leo Hostetter, Harper; Lee Thorman; Glenn Romig, Topeka; Vey Holston, Perry, and Bob Romig.

Last Apples Picked Were Best— Outlook for 1937—We Need Trees

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

APPLE harvest for 1936 is over. The crop, altho from 25 to 30 per cent light this year, was quite satisfactory on the whole. The most surprising thing this fall was the wonderful improvement in quality as the apples hung on the trees. In early September, apples that looked as if they would not be fit to pick snapped out of it and with the abundant rainfall, warm days and cool nights, grew to commendable size and fine color.

An Acute Labor Shortage

Due to WPA work in this county many growers found it difficult to get as many pickers as they should have had. This dragged the harvesting of a light crop over a longer period than otherwise would have been necessary. But it worked out to the growers' advantage for the apples were improving in quality as long as they remained on the trees. The last apples picked were the best apples. This practice could well be followed every year were it not for the tendency of apples to drop sometimes; and when they begin to drop then they must be picked. We were just lucky this year that conditions were not favorable for a wholesale drop, altho the Jonathans did fall badly at first.

With such an acute shortage of labor, it probably is a good thing for the grower that we didn't have a bumper crop this year. Farmers around Grand Rapids, Mich., recently were faced with a similar situation when, because of WPA projects, they were unable to obtain potato pickers after a killing frost had blackened the vines. The county agent appealed to the WPA officials and got a suspension of work on WPA projects until all potatoes in the district were harvested.

Prices Have Held Up Well

The demand for apples has been good here all fall, a large per cent of the crop being handled by trucks. Prices have held up well, the winter apples bringing more than they have sold for the last several years. Number 1 fruit is bringing an average of \$1.50 a bushel, utility grade \$1.25, and bulk stuff around \$1.35 a hundred pounds. The outlook for an apple crop next year is generally good at this time. Bud development is good and with a normal season, a big crop should be produced.

Glad He Has an Orchard

Vint Wakeman, veteran apple grower from the Wathena district, sounded a note of encouragement to all fruit men recently when he said, "I think the orchardist is in potentially the strongest position he has been in for years. I have a young orchard coming on that I have had lots of grief with but I certainly am glad I have it. Last year was the first in 38 years that my orchard didn't pay a profit." In New York and the New England states, in the past, Mr. Wakeman says, you could drive for miles and miles in orchards; now you have to drive miles to find an orchard. Severe winters have killed the old orchards, which were not replaced. In Virginia, he says, orchards are beginning to show the effects of lack of care.

Need Millions of Trees

"America Needs 30 Million Fruit Trees," is the title of an editorial in the current issue of American Fruit Grower which points out that in the 5-year period between 1930 and 1935, there has been a reduction of 1 million non-bearing apple trees and 6 million bearing trees, while at the same time there has been a reduction of 8 million non-bearing peach trees and 3 million bearing trees. There also have been proportionate reductions in the totals of pear and plum trees. These figures are based upon reports of the U. S. Census of Agriculture.

For the last 20 years there has been insufficient planting of new trees in the United States and one well-in-

formed authority states that in his opinion there will be an apple deficit in this country in from 10 to 20 years unless a definite planting campaign is undertaken at once. Apple growers should ponder this bulletin of the Census Bureau which shows also that for this same 5-year period there was a 42 per cent increase in the number of grapefruit trees and a 22 per cent increase in the number of orange trees.

Makes Remarkable Comeback

Apple trees that were believed to be dying from the drouth and heat of the summer have made a remarkable comeback since the coming of the fall rains. Altho a great many trees actually have died, in every orchard there are trees that looked as if they were gone which now seem to have taken a new lease on life. All young trees have put out a marvelous new growth, equal to that of a normal spring. These fresh leaves, active in the warm fall sunshine have, no doubt, manufactured enough plant food to make up for the summer's curtailment of functioning on

account of scab, drouth, red spiders and grasshoppers. There is just the one danger that perhaps this late growth will not have sufficient time to mature and therefore will be more susceptible to winter injury.

So the Soil Can Breathe

Since harvesting the rather light crop of apples on this farm the whole orchard has been disked in the hope of improving soil conditions for next year. Besides making the ground more receptive for the fall and spring rains and the snows of winter, disking aerates the soil, supplying more oxygen to the nitrogen-gathering bacteria so that they will function more efficiently. Our next task is to pull the many trees that have died during the last summer. This we shall do at once before the ground freezes. This will provide enough fuel for several families this winter.

Pullets Ready for Winter

We have just finished housing 690 pullets from the summer range. With the high price of feed, and having to buy every mouthful they eat, it has been uphill business for a long time. But now that they are comfortably housed and rapidly coming into production we hope that with the upward trend of egg prices it won't be long until they will at least be buying their feed. Two hundred and thirty-five of these pullets are housed in the south

Wheat Money for Schooling

Thirty-five acres of wheat netted Gaylord and Gordon Green close to \$1,000. They farmed it on the side as they helped their father, George B. Green, on his Jackson county farm. This winter they are spending the money on their education at Kansas State College. That is they will spend it if necessary. But thus far they are making a good part of their expenses.

end of the big barn which has just had a part of the second story remodeled to accommodate them.

Fewer Berries But More Grapes

According to Steve Vertin, strawberry grower of Wathena, there won't be much strawberry shortcake next season. Old plants are gone and the rains came too late to be of much help to the young plants.

"Grapes, altho short this year, are becoming a major crop in the Doniphan county fruit industry," states Raymond Ramsel, manager of the Ramsel Fruit Company at Blair. About 200,000 baskets were shipped out this season from the three points, Wathena, Blair and Troy.

GREATER COMFORT

Why burden your feet with the weight of tons of hay every day?

LIGHTER WEIGHT plus WEAR

Thousands of farmers bought Litentufs from Goodrich dealers last year . . . and can tell you from experience that

GOODRICH LITENTUFS

are "LITE" in weight and "TUFF" to wear out!



Here are the facts, startling but true, which we published last year:

In actual pedometer tests, it was found that the average farmer takes 19,950 steps during his usual working day. And ordinary rubber boots weigh on the average 1 pound, 5 ounces more than Goodrich Litentufs. That means dragging tons of useless weight around on your feet!

And so, many farmers de-

cidated to try Goodrich Litentufs. Now they know—that Litentufs are extra light-weight, flexible, and comfortable. These satisfied users know, too, that Litentufs wear . . . and wear . . . and wear! And their cost is small when figured in terms of foot-comfort and service.

Go to your Goodrich dealer today. Get a new idea of foot comfort! B. F. Goodrich Co., Footwear Division, Watertown, Mass.

There is a full line of quality rubber footwear bearing the name

Goodrich

—the mark that assures you a full dollar's value no matter what price you pay





Swift & Company wants to know more about the problems of the livestock and dairy and poultry producers of America. We also want to acquaint producers with our problems.

Some idea of the problems of the producer is gained by us when our representatives attend meetings of producers' organizations, and when our livestock buyers talk with livestock men. However, none of these contacts gives us as complete information as we would like to have.

Swift & Company feels that it can improve its methods only by finding out what producers think about the company. Only by knowing what others think of us can we make an active and sincere effort to improve our methods, and so better serve producers.

In the interests of mutual understanding, will you please send us your suggestions as to how we can better serve you? And also ask us any questions you may have in mind about the packing industry?

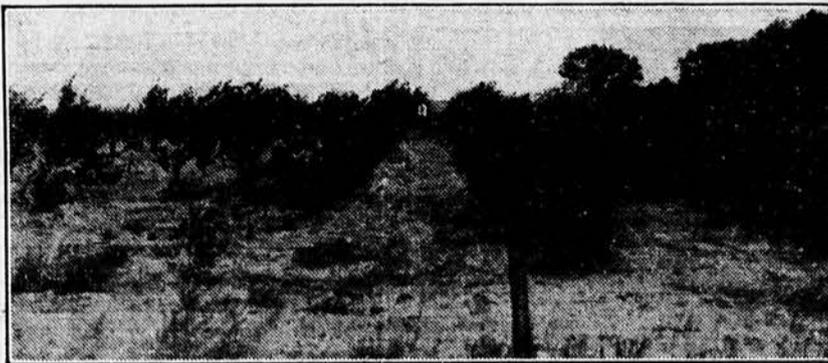
We ask you to do this in order that we and you may better understand each other's problems.

Swift & Company

4223 Packers Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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

The Idea of Planting Trees for Windbreaks Takes on New Life



The shelterbelt on Herman G. Witt's farm, Hudson, in Stafford county. Cottonwood and Chinese elm show. At the left are more elm and a row of wild plum; at the right, a row of honey locust. Rows are 12 feet wide and are kept free of weeds with a 10-foot one-way disc.

BY ORDER of Congress, the Plains Shelter Belt project is being liquidated as quickly as possible. The Forestry Service, into whose lap the dream of a "100-mile strip" of trees was tossed, is writing an end to the plan as rapidly as it can, without loss of nursery stock or trees already established. The work in Kansas is under the direction of Russell Reitz of the Forestry Service in Manhattan.

But the idea of growing trees wherever they are needed in Kansas, and where it is practical to do so, is not dead. Kansas is one of the few states which has not had any active forestry work. Distribution of trees from the Hays nursery for a low price, for purposes of establishing windbreaks, has been about the only activity up until the Shelter Belt idea.

Success Can Be Expected

Trees will grow in limited areas of every Kansas county. Central and Western Kansas are dotted with groves of trees, around farmsteads usually where they belong. With added knowledge of species and methods of planting, more success can be attained. Mr. Reitz believes each planting must be a "community" of trees. Some which grow rapidly, some slowly. Some grow high, others close to the ground. Each species has a job to do in the "community." If a bug or a blight takes one family "to a cleaning," there will be other kinds of trees to carry on. This is the idea which has been carried on in the plantings, as much as nursery supplies would allow.

The public originally was led to believe the Shelter Belt would be a "100-mile strip" of trees, extending from Texas to the Dakotas. But foresters realized this wasn't practical. They have preferred to plant trees where they would serve as windbreaks.

The first year the seedlings are put out growth is slow, Fussell Reitz points out. Driving over Stafford county, we see a large number of "belts" which are small, but in which most of the trees survived the hoppers and dry weather. The second year the trees

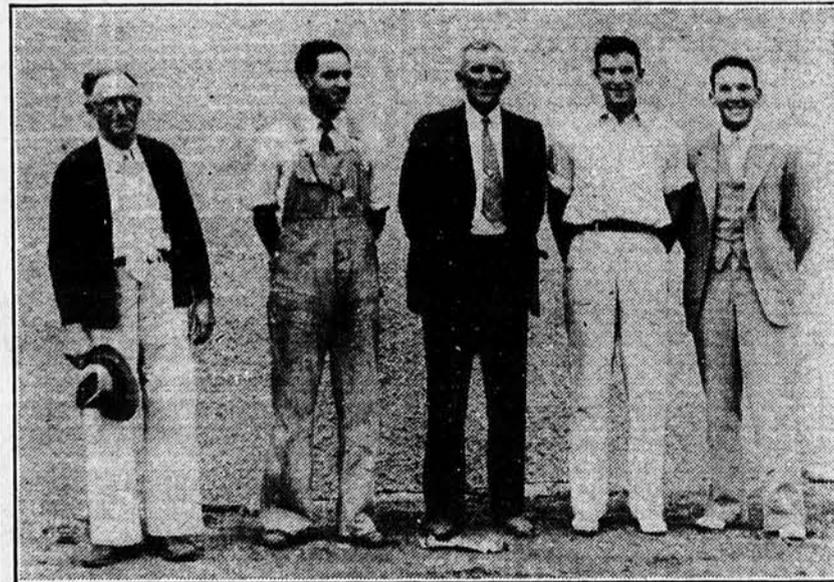
really start to grow. Clean cultivation is most important. The planting on Herman G. Witt's farm, south of Hudson, is a good example. The Honey locust, Chinese elm, cottonwood and wild plum shot up rapidly this year, which was the second season. They were carefully tilled with a tractor and disk. A. L. Beeley, Coldwater, had a half dozen big, husky "belts" on his farms, all free of weeds.

Some kind of forestry program undoubtedly is needed in Kansas. There is little public land, but the Federal Government can encourage private plantings in some practical manner. Mr. Reitz points out several things which have been learned. The idea of a variety of species is first. Then they are looking for new kinds of trees. The Burr oak is fully as drought-resistant as the Red cedar. In Stafford, along highway U. S. 50, stands a lone Burr oak which is a fine example.

Protection for the Livestock

Another consideration is the shape of tree plantings. The old timber claims usually were about square. But a long grove, running east and west, will give a field or a group of buildings more protection. There is the possibility of running strips of trees across a farm in the manner of hedges of Osage Orange in Eastern and Central Kansas. An example is on the Bowker farm, south of St. John. Mr. Bowker has three rows of mulberries running across the fields from east to west. One of them is a double row. These trees are about 15 years old, and have been making an excellent windbreak for sheep and fields.

Cecil McFadden, Stafford county, has about 5 acres of trees on a 160-acre farm. This is considered ideal for that section by Kansas tree specialists, and amounts to 3 per cent of the land. Most of this protection is around the buildings. Some Chinese elms, 6 years old, are giving excellent protection. A planting of Ponderosa pine will be up in a few years so it will cut off the north wind from house and barns, but this tree grows slowly.



At left, B. R. Thompson, Randolph, state champion Jersey judge, who won the contest sponsored by Kansas State College and Kansas Farmer. Northeast Kansas cleaned up on the remainder of the honors, as well as the team prize. The winners shown here are G. H. Smith, G. W. Smith, Fred Smith, Highland; and Richard Hall, Powhattan.

What Our Readers Are Saying

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

Some Chance of Success

Senator Capper's editorial on Practical Farm Jobs, is the most sensible article I have read for some time. It seems foolish for the Government to keep on paying the farmers to grow legumes, also for the farmer to pay out good money for high priced legume seed, then sow it on land too poor or sour to even start to raise a crop. I believe the majority of tillable land in Kansas, and no doubt other states, would benefit from 2 or 3 tons of limestone an acre. Then if the Government wanted to go ahead with the soil conservation plan, it would have some chance of success.

I wanted very much to lime one of my fields this fall, but as most crops were a failure here, I could not do it. But if there was some plan whereby I could work out to pay for some liming, I would be more than willing to do so and I am sure my neighbors would be glad, also. Some people have said the Government Soil Conservation plan is taking land out of production. That is not true for a good legume crop will net more money than any crop I know of, but we must first prepare the land for it and lime and a little fertilizer will do the job.—Max W. Allen, Pomona, Kan.

Doing It Ourselves

Altho it is natural that we think of the election of the right men as a means of helping our farm problem, it is significant to note that in the past, even the most sympathetic president has had a difficult time trying to give agriculture an even break with other lines of industry. It occurs to us that farmers can expect little more from government than laws that permit farmers to help themselves. Perhaps this is as it should be, but it certainly makes us realize that we need the farm organization. Sometimes we gripe about what the government hasn't done for us when in reality we had the machinery and legal means of doing it ourselves—thru farm organizations.—Penn Thompson, Cloud Co.

A Note to Mr. Vance

When Robert C. Vance reaches Denmark, it would be of interest to have him explain the manner in which the Danish farmer houses, raises and feeds his hogs.

Some years ago I complimented the manager of an American packing company upon the fine quality of their bacon. He replied, "Yes, we put up some very good bacon. But when I want to get extra good bacon, I buy Danish bacon."

I asked why Danish bacon was superior to our bacon. The manager replied, "The Danish farmer treats the hog as the clean animal that he is if given an opportunity. The Danes build their hog houses in three sections on a slope. The upper section is bedded with clean straw for their sleeping

quarters; the middle section for their feeding quarters and the lower section for their wallow. The hogs are fed the proper feed to aid in producing the best flavor for good bacon and the hogs sleeping in good, dry clean straw also improves the flavor. The Danish raise a special type of bacon hogs, which by force of habit become so clean they will fight any animal that fails to keep their sleeping quarters clean."

If Mr. Vance can give us any information that will enable American farmers to raise a hog that will compete with the Danish type of bacon hogs, it will be well worth the expense of his entire trip. I shall look forward with interest to Mr. Vance's articles.—C. B. B.

We Made a Poor Bargain

I am in favor of a high tariff on all grains and meats. With our higher standard of living, higher cost of production, it is impossible for the U. S. farmers to sell our products as cheaply as Argentine or Canadian farmers. Think we made a poor bargain with Canada, we don't need their products. Taxes also are higher.—James Matsen, Sedgwick Co.

More Fake Solicitors

The Salvation Army wishes to inform its many friends that we have had considerable difficulty with fake organizations, both in the country and the various towns of Kansas, who are asking for money for the "Army" and several of our good friends have been misled.

We don't want to hold back any donations from worthwhile organizations, but we don't want the people to be taken in and throw their money down a blind alley when they think they are giving to a worthwhile organization like the Salvation Army.

Every Salvation Army solicitor carries proper credentials and wears the regular Salvation Army uniform which consists of the red band on the hat with the yellow letters and the words The Salvation Army.

We want to thank you for your interest and assure you that every dollar given to the Salvation Army does the maximum amount of good. Signed—Lt. Col. A. E. Chesham, Divisional Commander, Kansas City, Mo.

But Limit the Importation

I believe the tariff should be reduced on grains, but limit the importation so that our domestic supply can stay at a profitable level, 80 to 90 cents for corn and wheat. The grain prices are a little too high, but poultry is too cheap when eggs are 22 cents, broilers 10 cents and feed 2½ cents a pound. Dairy products are faring better, they are paying out. But look at corn-fed beef and hogs, they are under cost of production.—Glenn H. Weaver, R. 1, Admire, Lyon Co.

Take off the Tariff

I think the tariff should be taken off of grain until we raise some again in the West. Grain and feed of all kinds are too high to feed at present to come out even. We have to make our living from cows and chickens. So if Kansas Farmer can do anything, we surely would appreciate it out here in Western Kansas.—G. H. Greving, Phillips Co.

In Need of Cheaper Grain

Am very much in favor of lowering tariff on grain as an emergency. We are in great need of cheaper grains. We did not raise any in this county in the last 4 years.—Michael Van der Ver, Norton Co.

¶ We have taken Kansas Farmer for more than 30 years and call it one of our best papers.—Mrs. L. L. Morrill, Lebanon, Kan.

¶ I read Doctor Lerrigo's articles in Kansas Farmer and always find them interesting.—Mrs. Edwin J. Berggren, Clay Center, Kan.

HOW TO MAKE HAY WHILE THE SNOW FLIES

HIGH COMPRESSION your tractor with winter overhaul — add more power at the draw-bar, and cut fuel and oil bills next season.



Testing lower fuel consumption of high compression with tractor apparatus specially made for exhaustive 2-year test at Muroc Dry Lake, California.

IF you have to make your old tractor do a few more years, there still may be a way to get some of the lower costs per acre and the added power that modern high compression tractors offer.

Thousands of farmers enjoyed the advantages of high compression last season. Probably one of your neighbors was among them. Talk to him about his experience with high compression tractor power—and the satisfaction of using 70-octane regular gasoline at a saving over low-grade fuels.

Near you also there is probably a dealer selling new high compression tractors or one who has changed low compression jobs over to high compression. See him and check these savings carefully for your tractor. Decide whether you want a high compression overhaul this winter or want to buy a new high compression tractor.

Saving No. 1... Oil Dilution

By changing from distillate or kerosene to good gasoline, excessive crankcase dilution (with its evil of excessive engine wear) is eliminated. Oil bills are cut substantially.

Saving No. 2... Cold Manifold

Engines which burn low grade fuel must have hot intake manifolds, because the fuel for any engine must be vaporized before it will burn. Good gasoline will vaporize in a cold manifold, and engines give more power with a cold manifold than with a hot one, provided the fuel is vaporized.

Saving No. 3... High Compression

"Altitude" pistons or "altitude" cylinder heads are available for most makes of tractors, and are listed in your dealer's Parts Catalogue. By installing

them in a tractor, the compression ratio is increased. This higher compression can be used at low altitudes with a good regular grade of gasoline, and it gets more power out of every gallon. A proportionate saving in gallons-of-gasoline-per-acre results in lower fuel bills.

Together, changing from hot manifold to cold manifold, and from low compression to high compression, results in BIG INCREASES in engine power and SAVINGS in fuel costs. Such high compression change-overs give as much as 50% increase in draw-bar pull with some makes of tractors.

Be sure when you change to high compression that the manifold, carburetor, and spark-plugs are in accordance with your tractor manufacturer's specifications for high compression gasoline operation. See your tractor dealer or write to the factory for full details.

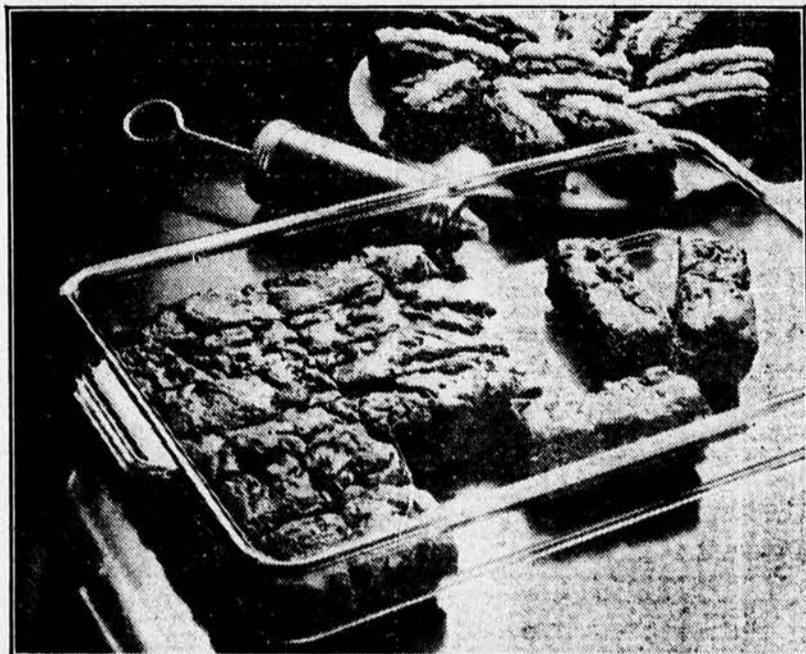
Worth Doing Right

High compression with regular grade gasoline will give you more power, get work done faster and easier, cut fuel bills, cut oil bills, and let you go more seasons between overhauls—but do this job right if you want full benefit. Don't try to use spark-plugs that are made for low-power, distillate operation with high compression. Don't use a hot manifold. High compression change-over is a job that's worth doing, and worth doing right. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City, manufacturers of anti-knock fluids for premium and regular gasolines.

It pays to buy **GOOD GASOLINE** FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

Lunch Box Desserts Make a Hit

NELLE P. DAVIS



Try these fruit bars—plain or frosted—instead of bread pudding or plain sugar cookies, and see whether Bill and Betty don't think their Mom's mighty nice.

SCHOOL lunches—if you wish them to rate Class A-1—must have three qualities. They must be attractive in taste, form and variety. They must be made up of wholesome foods, suitable for children; and last but not least, they must not be too extravagant of time or money.

Many mothers find the dessert for school lunches the most difficult part to plan, since rich cakes and pie are taboo. Fresh fruits are always desirable. For variety I supplement these with fruit sauces or salads, sent in little covered jars, with cookies or homemade crackers. If milk is not included in the meal in some other form, I send a custard or pudding for dessert. These are baked in custard cups and are often topped with a dab of whipped cream and garnished with bright bits of jelly. A plain cooky is greatly enhanced in the eyes of the small diner if he finds his name or initial on the top in bright frosting, occasionally.

I am giving here some of my nicest school lunch dessert, all a little off the common run. Try an apricot custard, or nut fruit bars this week, instead of bread pudding or plain sugar cookies, and see if small Son or Daughter does not appreciate the change. The custards and puddings may be made the evening before, while preparing supper, and by making enough for your home luncheon, no extra time or work is required.

Boiled Apricot Custard

2½ tablespoons Quick-Cooking tapioca
6 tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon butter
1 well-beaten egg
2 cups fresh whole milk
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup drained, cooked apricots (canned or dried)

Rub apricots thru a sieve. Combine tapioca, milk and salt. Cook until transparent. Combine sugar and egg. Add to tapioca. Add butter and cook for 5 minutes. Stir in apricots. Chill. Six servings.

Raisin-Peanut Cookies

These are great favorites with either children or adults.

1 cup sugar
½ cup shortening
2 eggs
¼ cup milk
1½ cups oatmeal
1 teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon salt
1½ cups flour
½ cup each peanuts and raisins

Cream shortening and sugar. Add beaten eggs and milk. Combine with oatmeal, raisins, and peanuts, and mix well. Add flour, sifted with soda, salt and cinnamon. Beat thoroughly. Drop by small spoonful onto greased pans and bake about 12 minutes in moderate oven (350 degrees F.)

Raisin Brittle

An occasional piece of candy found in the lunch pail will delight any child. For "candy day" I choose a day when little other sugar is included in the lunch; perhaps a day when fresh fruit

constitutes the dessert. This candy is nourishing and wholesome.

1 cup sugar
½ cup white corn syrup
2 tablespoons butter
3 cups raisins
1 tablespoon molasses
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon soda
½ cup water
2½ cups puffed rice

Crisp rice slightly in a hot oven. Mix with raisins and put in bowl in a warm place. Grease a shallow baking dish. Boil water, sugar and syrup until it forms a hard crack. Add molasses, butter and salt. Allow to boil up well. Remove from fire, add soda, stir quickly, and pour over rice and raisins. Mix well and put in the greased baking dish. When cold remove from pan and cut in pieces.

Fruit Bars

¼ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
1 egg
½ cup molasses
2 cups pastry flour
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon soda
½ cup rich milk
1 cup chopped nuts
1 cup chopped raisins or dates

Cream together sugar and shortening. Add beaten egg and molasses. Mix well. Sift dry ingredients together and add alternately with the milk. Add

chopped nuts and fruits last. Spread thinly in shallow baking pan. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 15 to 20 minutes. Cut in bars 3 inches long and 1½ inches wide. Makes 3 dozen.

Honey Fruit Bars

1 cup shortening
½ cup sugar
½ cup honey
3 well-beaten eggs
½ cup chopped raisins
Grated rind of one lemon
¼ cup finely chopped nuts or peanuts
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon vanilla flavoring
¼ teaspoon salt

Cream shortening and sugar. Add honey, eggs and lemon rind. Mix thoroughly. Sift flour, measure, and sift with salt and baking powder. Add with chopped nuts, raisins and flavoring. Mix thoroughly. Pour into well-oiled shallow pan. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) about 15 minutes. Remove from oven, cool and cut into bars. Roll in powdered sugar, or frost, as desired.

Butterscotch Rice Pudding

Cold left-over rice may be used for this dish.

1 cup cold cooked rice
½ cup cold water
2 cups milk
¼ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon plain gelatin
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup brown sugar

Heat the rice in a pan containing a cup of the milk, and salt. Meanwhile, cook together in a shallow pan the brown sugar and butter until it becomes very dark brown, but not burnt. Add this to the rice and milk and cook until the caramel is melted. Pour cold water in a bowl, sprinkle gelatin on top of water, add a cup of hot milk and stir until dissolved. Add this to the hot rice mixture, turn into a mold and chill. This may be sent to school topped with a dab of whipped cream. Six servings.

Prune Bread

This bread, sliced thin and spread with butter, makes a nice accompaniment to fruit sauce or salads.

2 cups scalded and cooled milk
1 cake compressed yeast
6½ cups flour
¼ cup sugar
¼ cup shortening
1 cup cooked prune pulp
2 teaspoons salt

Add salt, yeast and 2 cups of flour to cooled milk. Beat thoroughly. Allow to rise 30 minutes in a warm place. Add sugar, shortening, prune pulp, remaining flour and knead until smooth. Let rise to double its bulk and work down. Let rise again, and when double its bulk shape into loaves, and place in greased bread pans. When double in size, bake about 45 minutes in a moderate oven (375 degrees F.) Turn out, and while hot, brush top and sides with butter. Makes two loaves.

Winter Care of House Plants

MRS. C. J. PAGE

NOW that we can no longer work in our gardens out-of-doors, our house plants will receive more care and attention. Certain plants thrive best in sunny windows, while others do as well or better without the sun. A careful study of the proper location for a plant may make or mar it as an ornament for the home.

The subject of containers is an important one. Experiments have proven that a glazed pot is better than an unglazed one. The common clay pot should be painted so as to prevent too rapid evaporation of moisture. All house plants need good drainage. If this is not provided, the soil becomes sour and few plants will survive. A temperature of 65 to 70 degrees during the day with a 15-degree drop at night is generally agreeable. Some plants, like the cyclamen and Jerusalem cherry and blooming bulbs, prefer it somewhat cooler.

Geraniums and ferns are the house plants most commonly found in the average home. The wise gardener rooted cuttings of geraniums during the late summer, so as to have thrifty new plants for the winter window garden. Geraniums like at least 3 hours of sun daily. They will grow vigorously and bloom freely if potted in rich dirt and watered liberally. The north window is the ideal home for the ferns. They should not be kept wet, but watered only when the surface soil is dry. Once a week, the fern pots should be placed in a pail of water till they have absorbed all the water they can. Too often the top soil is over watered while the soil in the bottom of the pots,

where the roots are, is bone dry. This method of watering is beneficial for all plants at intervals.

The crassula has become a favorite house plant of late years. It does not resent neglect, but will retain its rich green color thruout the winter. Cacti should not be grown in homes where little children live, as the spines are dangerous to baby fingers. Begonias provide constant bloom and are easily grown from cuttings. Coleus need much sun to bring out best their brilliant colors.

Paper white narcissus will bloom in 4 weeks from planting time; if planted after Christmas, they do not require so long. Successive plantings every 2 weeks will provide bloom thruout the winter. After the bulbs are placed in water and anchored firmly with pebbles, they should be set in a warm, dark place till root growth has been made, then brought to a sunny window to bloom. Hyacinths may be put in water or dirt and given the same treatment. However, from 10 to 12 weeks time is required for blossom.

The leaves of house plants become dusty and should be sprayed or washed free from dirt, for dusty leaves cannot breathe properly. Plants as well as people require ventilation. Watch carefully for insects and diseases and spray plants the minute they are noted. Generally speaking, a healthy plant in good growing condition remains free from such.

Even one blooming or growing plant adds color and beauty to a room. If you have never had house plants, get the habit. You will enjoy it.

Meat Curing Leaflet

The butchering season soon will be here. Our 4-page leaflet, "How Our Folks Cure Meat," gives explicit instructions for dry salt curing and brine curing, also variations of these methods. In addition, there are five reliable recipes for preparing and serving cured meats. We are sure you will want this leaflet. Price 3c. Please address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

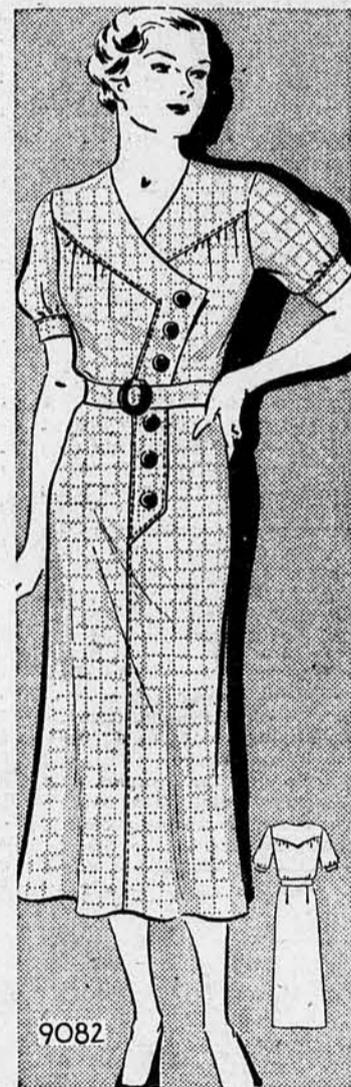
Canning in Honey Sirup

MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN

At our house we like peaches and pears canned in a honey sirup. A delightfully different flavor is imparted to the fruit by the honey. Mildly flavored honey usually gives more pleasing results. How sweet or rich a sirup you will use depends upon how rich a sirup you prefer. We like a sirup made by combining 1 cup of honey and 1 cup of water. This is brought to a boil, skimmed if necessary, and the usual procedure is then followed. I have never lost a jar canned with honey sirup. If the oven method is used, the jars should be filled to within an inch and a half of the top, no more. If filled to overflowing, the liquid bubbles out in cooking, is lost and the fruit at the top may turn an unpleasant brown.

Slimming "At Home" Frock

AND IT'S EASY TO MAKE

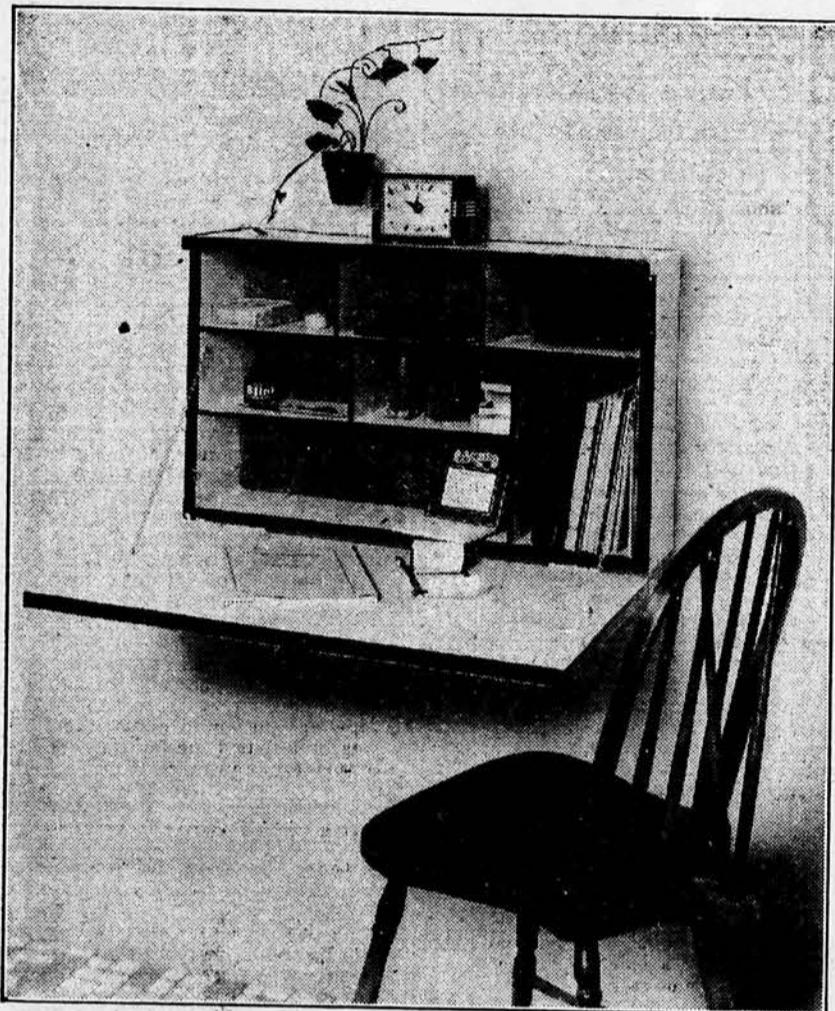


Pattern No. KF-9082—The day after you begin to make this cheery, flattering morning frock, you'll be wearing it! For this jolly design is so easy to cut, fit, and stitch, you'll find it fun to make. You can't possibly find a more slimming style, more becoming lines, or comfier sleeves, and those are the things that count in a work-a-day frock for busy homemakers! Choose cotton print, such as chambray, crisp gingham, dainty cross-bar dimity, or sturdy percale. Sizes 16 to 20 and 34 to 46. Size 36 requires 3½ yard 36-inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents. Our new Autumn Fashion book showing glamorous new fall clothes, 15 cents extra. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Does the Clock Get Ahead of You?

RUTH GOODALL



This kitchen planning center is a "time, work and worry saver."

THERE are just 24 hours in a day—every day—everybody's day. Facing that fact, a fact which like death and taxes cannot be evaded, Montgomery county farm bureau women, 550 of them organized in 27 units, made an extensive study of their time and worked out plans for so systematizing their work that they might have some left over for leisure—to indulge in hobbies and the pursuit of happiness. While they found they could not add or subtract so much as one second to the clock's ticking as its hands moved twice around its face every 24 hours, they did agree every one of the 550 of them, that they must either become slaves to time, or make time their servant. You need not be told how 550 sensible farm homemakers decided that question. But it may interest you to know that that was the beginning of much study and planning and comparison of work, methods and time schedules, which finally lead Montgomery county women to endorse a kitchen planning center as a "time and work and worry saver."

The picture shows the compact and handy wall desk which Mrs. W. C. Reynolds uses as the planning center in her home. She assured me that it has taken the worry out of her work completely, and that it serves a five-

Apples in Many Ways

More apples are available than any other fruit this season, so the housewife will be hunting around for different ways to serve them. Our leaflet, "Apples in Many Ways," suggests 18 practical, appetizing and delicious recipes, which every housewife may find useful this winter in serving apples, a most wholesome and health-giving fruit. Just to mention a few of the recipes, there are Apple Crisp, Rolled Apple Dumpling, Apple and Cabbage Salad, Apple Catchup, Cocoa and Apple Sauce Cake and Deep Dish Apple Pie. For a copy of the leaflet, please address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, enclosing 4 cents with your order.

fold purpose in her home, for she uses it as a place to:

1. Plan menus
2. Make out shopping lists
3. Keep home accounts
4. Keep her recipe books and files
5. Make out her tickets for products that she sells at the Farm Bureau women's market every Saturday.

Mrs. Reynolds' planning center is just a boxed shelf-desk affair that hangs on the wall of her kitchen. When closed it takes up virtually no space at all, for it measures only 30 inches wide, is 18 inches high and 8 inches deep. Opened it serves the purpose of

Patterns for Balanced Meals

MABEL WORTH

IN AN older day folk didn't give much thought to what we now call "balanced meals." But looking forward instead of backward, we all agree that to have the best of health, efficiency and energy, we should have some sort of pattern for balanced meals, and also meals that are economical. Here are a few brief but fundamental things to remember in meal planning:

We should have every day, one quart of milk for each child, and a pint for each adult. We should have daily cereals, meaning bread and other grain foods. Also vegetables and fruits—potato and a green or yellow vegetable; fruit, or in its absence, an additional vegetable. Then tomatoes, or orange, especially for the children, preferably including adults too. Lastly, but equally important, butter and other fats.

At least twice each week the diet should include lean meat, cheese or fish; eggs, especially for children; and dried beans, peas or peanuts.

Lastly, sweets several times a week. A few suggestions about these food essentials.

Doubtless we all know the value of milk in the diet. It is the only almost complete food we have. The Government's Bureau of Home Economics says: "The less money there is for food, the more important it is that the whole family use plenty of milk and milk products."

Under the heading of cereals remember that day-old bread is healthful

any writing desk where accounts may be kept and budgets balanced. Being so conveniently placed, letters are likely to be written between dishes and bread-making—letters that might go a long time unanswered if the homemaker waited for a spare moment and the spirit to move her to hunt pen and paper and improvise a place to write.

There seems little reason why any homemaker, with the aid of a handy man, a hammer and a saw on the premises, might not have just such a planning center in her kitchen, for the cost of the one pictured, Mrs. Reynolds tells me, totaled just \$1.45. Fifteen feet of lumber went into its construction, accounting for a \$1.15 of the amount. Ten cents for a pair of hinges, 10 cents for chains, 5 cents for screws and 5 cents for nails add up the total. Not much for so much, is it?

Save Time and Labor

MRS. JENNY BENJAMIN

It is surprising how much dust collects on an ironing board cover when not in use, especially when no dust proof cupboard is available in which to store the board. To avoid this I have made a large bag from the best parts of old sheets. Each time, after using the board, I slip it into this bag. A draw string run thru a hem in the open end of the bag permits the bag to be closed to insure against dust entering. Since I began to use this bag I find it is necessary to change the covering less frequently.

Good Place for Children

By GRANDMA

I wanted at least one of my children to stay on the farm, but they all preferred the city. They have good jobs and nice apartments—and as long as they are happy, I am satisfied.

But when they come back to the farm to visit, it does me a world of good to hear the grandchildren say, "Mamma, I want to stay here with grandma and grandpa and play outdoors all the time."

"Grandma," begs Betty, "would you give me one of the little ducks?" Then, thoughtfully, "But I guess I couldn't keep it in town."

"Grandpa," says Tim, the lively, red-haired, 6-year-old, "your dog runs everywhere, doesn't he, and hunts and everything! We have to keep our dog tied up, and he never hunts like this dog."

It doesn't take children long to tell which is best for them—country or city. Maybe I'm just a selfish old grandma, but I'd like to keep all of them here with us all the time!

and where bread is bought often costs less than fresh.

It is well to remember that when oranges are prohibitive in price, tomatoes may be used for their vitamin C content—so important to health.

And did you know that molasses furnishes calcium and iron which is lacking in a fine sugar? Many homemade sweets have molasses in them, such as gingerbread and cookies.

It is only in comparatively recent years that we have discovered the food value in liver. When Grandmother was young, liver wasn't even sold by the butcher—but was given away for the family cats! Now since we have learned its health-giving qualities, liver costs a fairly high price. Remember that beef, lamb and pork liver can usually be had, and certainly is less expensive than calf's liver, yet has the same food value.

If you are responsible for planning lunches for school children, or men workers, here are some suggestions:

A "Grade A" lunch should include milk, ½ pint, or two foods containing milk, such as milk soup, creamed vegetable, ice cream or cocoa.

Also a vegetable or fruit, or both. These may be served on alternate days.

Other substantial food such as bread and butter, macaroni, beans, etc.

Dessert is not essential; a handful of raisins, or few pieces of dried fruit is an ideal lunch dessert.

A warm food should be included in lunch menus during cold months.

Here's more help to
PREVENT MANY COLDS



• At The First Sneeze, sniffle, or any irritation in your nose



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



• It S-p-r-e-a-d-s

Its scientific medication swiftly spreads through nose and upper throat—where 3 out of 4 colds start.

You can feel the tingle as Va-tro-nol s-p-r-e-a-d-s through the trouble zone in your nose and upper throat. Its medication is specially prepared to stimulate Nature's defenses in this area. Used in time, Va-tro-nol helps to prevent many a miserable cold from developing... and to throw off head colds in the early stages.

Quickly relieves "Stuffy Head"

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Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of sugar syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Take 2 cups of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking! No trouble at all.

Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of truly wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It is far better than anything you could buy ready-made, and you get four times as much for your money. It lasts a long time, never spoils, and children love it.

This is positively the most effective, quick-acting cough remedy that money could buy. Instantly, you feel it penetrating the air passages. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen its equal for prompt and pleasing results.

Pinex is a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, the most reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Lime the Hens for More Eggs

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

MOST every farmer is liming his soil to get better crop production. How about liming the poultry to get more and better eggs? It long has been recognized that hens need lime or calcium to complete the last process in manufacturing an egg. The hen's requirements along these lines are greater than any other farm animal in proportion to her weight. The fact that her body requires a constant supply of lime, and that the eggshell consists of 95 per cent calcium, makes her requirement a constant one. When the ration of the laying hen is deficient in lime the result is poor egg production, or eggs that show poor texture or thin shells. Hens that are heavy layers eat a larger quantity of oyster shell or limestone grit than do the hens that are poor producers. This is explained on account of the greater need of lime as required by constant production.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Another fact that science has found is that even if plenty of oyster shell or calcium is available, there must be certain vitamins present in the hen's body in order for her to use the calcium to best advantage. If these are not present then we may have poor shells on the eggs even if there is plenty of calcium available. It seems that lime and vitamin D, either in the form of sunlight or cod liver or other fish oils, work together for health and satisfactory egg production. This fact answers the query that I have had in my department several times. It explains those thin-shelled eggs.

Calcium Is Daily Need

With our flock we have noticed that when the supply of oyster shell gets low in the hoppers, egg production drops. Immediately when the hoppers are refilled the hens begin to regain their loss. This fact shows that all materials that are used in a complete egg must be present or we cannot get the best yields. It also shows that calcium is a daily requirement the same as is mash consumption. It is not something that is stored up in abundant supply in the hen's system.

May Need Extra Lime

It is the common practice on most farms to keep oyster shell before the flock where they may eat as their appetites dictate. But on some of the large commercial farms, where hens are bred for extremely heavy production, it has been found that there are many thin shelled eggs, that the ordinary consumption is not sufficient for heavy producers. Consequently some form of calcium supplement is added to the mash with more satisfactory results. Probably it is more palatable in this manner.

Within the last year there has been a new product developed by one of our laboratories which supplies vitamin A in a more concentrated form. This product is said to be six times stronger than cod liver oil, 400 times that of yellow corn, and 100 times alfalfa

meal. This product given in the mash should help greatly in the assimilation of other foods.

Carrots Good for Layers

If you are fortunate enough to have a supply of carrots they may be ground and fed to the flock. They are rich in vitamin A, also to some extent in B and C. We like to store carrots in our basement in a box of damp sand. We'll miss our box of carrots this year, however, due to the drouth. Alfalfa also is a source of vitamin A. Added to the mash in the form of alfalfa leaf meal it is especially valuable, and more so if it has been machine-dried rather than field-dried.

Picking Prime Turkeys

The first requirement of a high-grade turkey for dressing is full fleshing. The breast should be broad and the bone covered. Back and hips also ought to be overlaid with a covering of fat. A dark bluish appearance of the skin is a sure sign of lack of finish. It should be light in color and no dark meat showing thru.

The second point to consider in selecting turkeys for dressing is the condition of the pinfeathers. If they are just appearing thru the skin they cannot be easily removed. If they are an inch or two long, remove one and squeeze the substance from the quill. If a dark bloody substance is in the quill, the birds needs more finishing. If it is nearly dry, the turkey is mature and should pick clean.

Heavy Leghorns Earn \$1.12

A flock of crossbred Austra-White hens, owned by Mrs. W. W. Mitchell, Gray county, laid an average of 223.04 eggs last year. They showed a clear profit of \$1.12 a bird for the year. The hens are a cross between White Leghorn and Australope and have an average weight that puts them in the heavy class on the poultry market.

Poultry record book work adds much to the interest and satisfaction one gets from working with her flock, Mrs. Mitchell finds. It is worth a lot to know just what the flock is doing, too. Others in Gray county who kept laying flock records this year are Walter Nicholson, H. P. Penner, John Wall, Loren Johnson and Earl Lupton.

He Has Brown Leghorns

An important part of the farming business of H. P. Penner, Ingalls, is a flock of 350 Brown Leghorns. Mr. Penner sells eggs to a Wichita hatchery about 6 months out of the year. He prefers Brown Leghorns because there are so few flocks, and this has enabled him to sell eggs over a greater part of the year.

Try These on Layers

With a good supply of small grains on the farm, and corn high in price, poultry flock owners can well substitute small grains for corn. Ground whole oats and ground barley have proved particularly valuable in this respect, producing much better growth than corn alone.

Crested Wheat Trials Proceed

SIX co-operators in Kansas Farmer's Crested Wheat grass plantings, followed their land all summer in preparation for September. However, the soil remained so dry on all except one field, that seeding was delayed until October. C. E. Newcomer, our co-operator in Russell county, drilled his seed on an acre of fallow, creek-bottom land on September 16, after a 1½-inch rain. The seed came slowly until September 28, when another 1½-inch rain brought most of it thru.

Mr. Newcomer believes the stand is good enough, and the early start the grass had should bring it thru the winter. It will thicken up a great deal with light grazing. Mr. Newcomer will try to produce seed the first year or two. Clark Heald, Ottawa county, and

B. D. Lofgreen, Norton county, did not seed their grass because rain didn't come until late in September, and they decided it would be better to hold the seed until next spring or September of 1937. The plot to be seeded in Cheyenne county will be held over until next year, too.

In Ness, W. V. Stutz planted an acre of Crested Wheat on October 5. This was settled with a good rain immediately afterward. George Cordell, Jewell county, also planted his seed the first week in October, 3 miles east of Randall. He is using Brome grass as a comparison. These fields are rather late, but the warm weather has benefited them. They should come thru the winter with a fair stand unless something goes wrong, and be ready to form a sod next year.



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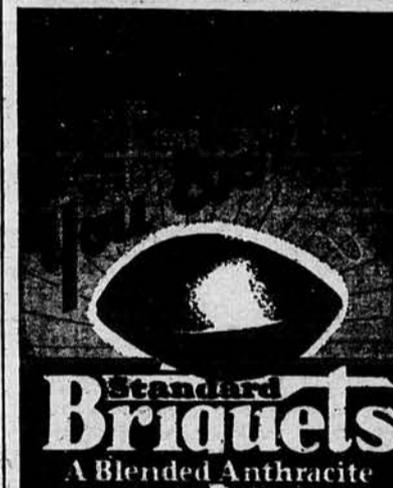
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When Delay Proves Dangerous

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

WHY should my doctor be in such a hurry about this operation for chronic appendicitis? Why not wait and get in better condition? There is only one sound cause for delay in chronic appendicitis and that is to allow your doctor to make his diagnosis sure. A man with an ulcer of the stomach often can afford to wait and try dietetic and medicinal treatment; a man with an abscessed tonsil might wait in the hope that it will rupture spontaneously; a man with a cataract often is advised by his doctor to wait until it reaches the ripe stage. But a person with a diseased appendix dare not wait. There is constantly present the danger that the diseased appendix will develop pus, spread infection thruout the peritoneal cavity and cause general peritonitis and death.



Dr. Lerrigo

Experience has taught me that chronic appendicitis rarely clears up by waiting or by any kind of treatment. Acute appendicitis may disappear and no recurrence come, but once the disease has become chronic it is seldom, indeed, that it clears up without a surgical operation. Meantime the patient is going along in some miserable fashion, never feeling really well, never down so completely that he cannot struggle along and do some kind of a day's work, but scarcely ever working at more than 50 per cent efficiency. Scarcely a day passes that he does not have some unpleasant reminders of his ailment. He talks a great deal about it, which is very natural since he lives in constant dread of an operation.

The man with a bad appendix really is fortunate if the "flare-up" that eventually will come finds him at home and able to get his own doctor. Quite often the attack will be at night. The family is alarmed. By the time the doctor reaches the house the patient is in such distress that he is willing to have anything done to give relief.

A warning that cannot be emphasized too much is to refrain from try-

ing to drive out such abdominal pain with "a good physic." Any medicine taken to purge the bowels sets up a violent action sure to be harmful if the appendix is involved. The one hope for the patient, other than relief by surgery, is absolute rest, inside and out.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

May Cause Other Trouble

Is there any danger of gravel of the kidney causing any other serious kidney trouble, other than the trouble that the gravel makes while passing?—R. T. W.

Yes. The deposits may pass thru the urinary apparatus without causing any serious trouble, but they may cause abscesses of the kidney, inflammation of the ureters and stone in the bladder. In this way gravel may be the exciting cause of chronic Bright's disease.

If Life Is the Stake

My husband, aged 68 years, has been in poor health for some time and the doctors do not agree as to his case. His right hand swells, in fact it has been swelled for some time so bad he cannot use it. Also, some mornings his lips will be swollen and face puffed. What could be causing this?—Mrs. T.

It is impossible to offer anything reliable in the way of diagnosis without seeing the patient. My first thought would be chronic Bright's disease, but guesswork is of no value where a life may be at stake. If the local doctors cannot agree I suggest that you take your husband to a city where there is a good diagnostic clinic. Your home doctor will direct you.

May Not Be Heart Trouble

I am wondering whether I ought to go to a doctor about a pain that comes in my chest, quite sharp and finally wears off. Is it likely my heart?—F. J. S.

It may not be heart trouble at all, but certainly I advise an examination by a thoroly competent physician, if only for your peace of mind. Heart troubles always are serious, but if found early and the patient taught how to live within certain limits, much can be done to keep the ailment in check.

Until Dinner Is Ready—

A reformer, defines a local fellow, is a person who wants you to let his conscience be your guide.—*Salina Journal*.

Because of the relatively small market supplies of hogs in prospect for the late winter and early spring of 1937, the movement of hog prices during that period is likely to be sharply upward.

Save the surface and save both soil and moisture say the soil conservationists.

Radio folks say television will not be ready for the public for several years, and home sets when perfected will cost about as much as the popular automobile. So if you want a new radio, don't put off buying one now.

Clean cultivation, sodium chlorate, or salt will control bindweed which is increasing at an alarming rate in Kansas.

By using a system of alternate crop and fallow in the western one-fourth of Kansas, farmers probably could reduce the total wheat production of the area by at least 13 per cent, and increase their margin of profit by reducing the cost of production 10 to 15 cents a bushel.

A new method of picking chickens has been devised by a New England College of Agriculture poultryman. A special wax is used, the dead chicken dipped in the wax and the feathers then are "peeled" off. It always has

seemed inevitable that some day a method would be devised for getting those pesky pin feathers.

Farm Bureau folks in Jewell county think a good time to can poultry and beef is right now, before they eat too much high-priced feed. The county unit owns a pressure cooker which members may use at a reasonable charge.

The battery brooder method of raising turkey poults was liked by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Armstrong, Charleston, who have 175 fine young turkeys this fall. They said they lost very few poults.

Did you ever wonder how much pipe a locomotive contains when you saw one puffing and panting at a station? Well, a modern locomotive contains more than 1½ miles of tubular piping.

All cultivated land in Eastern Kansas should be in legume crops one-fourth of the time, and one-fourth of the cultivated land should be in legumes all the time.

The man who sows wheat in dry soil in Western Kansas doesn't have one chance in 100 of obtaining a yield of 20 bushels or more, and has 71 chances out of 100 for crop failure.

The average hen in the flocks of the United States produces 80 eggs a year. There are flocks of well-bred birds that produce over 200 eggs a bird a year.

50¢ A YEAR for FARM ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

And now for fifty cents a year power operating cost you can have electricity on your farm—lights wherever you want them—power for the missus' washing machine and vacuum cleaner and ironer, and your feed grinder and water pump and other machinery.

Cheaper Than Power From Rural Electrification Lines

There's no meter running up dollars—no gasoline to buy—with this sensational new device—the air is free—use it. The 32 volt Giant Wincharger furnishes reliable electricity at power operating cost of 50 cents a year. The first cost is so low you'll hardly believe it. Once installed you have a steady and complete electric power source. Or if you already have a gasoline 32 volt plant—save gas when

the wind blows with the 32 volt Wincharger. If you have no plant and are in a good wind section it will give you ample electricity for your needs. This sturdy, reliable device is built by THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF WIND DRIVEN MACHINERY IN THE WORLD now serving over 200,000 farm people. Send the coupon for full particulars and prices.

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200,000 FARMERS CAN'T BE WRONG

200,000 farmers, living in unwired sections, have found in the Zenith 6v Farm Radio things they didn't dream were possible.

Reception just like city sets—and an unbelievably low power operating cost—50 cents a year—less than power line cost.

Naturally, when they saw Zenith's tremendous success, other radio makers hurried to put together 6v battery sets and offered them to unwired home owners as "just the same as Zenith."

But—while they imitated Zenith they couldn't duplicate. This, simply because Zenith Farm Radios were the result of long and careful research and were scientifically designed especially for farm use.

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Without obligation, send me new catalogue and introductory free trial offer on the new Zenith Long Distance Farm Radio.

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\$85 Every Week—ACT NOW!**

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

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Also ENSILAGE CUTTER



Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. This feeder really takes in loose roughage, bundles or bales flakes and no monkey business about it. Large capacity guaranteed with ordinary farm tractor. Grinds grain, ear or snapped corn with roughage or separate. Has cutter head and swing hammers. Get full information on this real honest-to-goodness grinder. Write Western Land Roller Co., Box 135 Hastings, Neb.

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EVERYTHING for ranch wear shown in big NEW catalog. Popular makes. World's largest stock. Shipment today. Satisfaction guaranteed. Complete line of Stetsons. Write for FREE catalog in colors.

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Fight Fire Before It Starts

(Continued from Page 3)

of fire. Iris Ramage sponsored a fire-prevention demonstration team among the club members. It placed second at the county fair. She also got up an individual booth on the subject. "We intend to carry on this work again next year with a more carefully outlined program," Miss Ramage said.

G. W. Hildebrand came to Graham county in 1880. He says to examine the stoves, flues and chimney at least once a year and clean out the soot. A chimney can be cleaned by wrapping a brick in cloth, tying it securely to a rope or wire and pulling it up and down from the top. Papers or flashy fuel are dangerous.

"Never leave the house," Mr. Hildebrand says, "until the fire is dying down, and the drafts are shut. Fires out of doors should be started in early morning or evening, when a gentle breeze is blowing from the right direction. If the day is too quiet, the breeze will switch from one direction to another. Watch every fire until it is out. The only way to stop a prairie fire is to back fire along a furrow, plowed land or a road." Kansans had considerable experience with grass fires last summer.

Telephone Came in Handy

Mrs. Merle Smith, Hesston, prevented a serious barn fire because she had a telephone and called in the neighbors to fight it. A neighbor's house burned to the ground because they had no phone to summon help.

A small fire extinguisher saved Mrs. Dora Smith's farm home, near Webster, when she grabbed it and put out a serious oven blaze, caused by too much fire when laden was cooking in the oven. J. S. Elliott, Barrett, planned his new house so that no wood comes near the flues. He insulated them carefully. In a tenant house he filled in around a defective flue with a block of concrete.

Two fires taught Mrs. Lila M. Underwood, Atchison, never to harbor a large number of old clothes and papers in the house. They are a source of danger. An old coat caught fire from a washing machine engine exhaust and set the wash house on fire. The Fred Knapp family, Tonganoxie, had a fire because a stove pipe passing up thru the ceiling caught it afire. Mrs. Knapp thought of the garden sprayer, and it was the only way they had of getting water on the blaze which was creeping along the joists, between the ceiling and upstairs floor.

Lucile Bilderback, Nortonville, probably saved their rural school house from burning. She refused to leave oily cloths there after cleaning. Carried home and tossed down they were afire in a few hours. O. M. Kendall, Robinson, is 72 years old and always has carried fire and lightning insurance. He never has had a serious fire and always asks the co-operation of his men, not to smoke around the barns or any other dangerous place. A dime's

worth of asbestos paper now protects the kitchen wall from fire, after an outbreak in Mrs. A. C. Wiedman's house, Kiowa.

Fires can be started in the most unusual manner. Lillian M. Baugh, Emporia, ran up to the hay mow at dusk and broke a bale of hay by twisting it with a hay hook. As the wire snapped the hay burst into flames from a spark. She hurriedly rolled the bale outside to prevent a serious fire. Mrs. J. T. Sadowsky, Blackwell, Okla., says never to set fire to anything that may endanger a neighbor's property. A straw fire would have destroyed a neighbor's entire crop of shocked wheat if Mr. Sadowsky and his son hadn't fought it with a team and plow. The wind changed and caused this trouble.

A dangerous fire in Mrs. J. W. Wy-more's kitchen stove, Osage City, was quickly checked by throwing salt on it. Another time her little son was playing nearby while she was burning brush. He wanted a "big fire too" and put a burning stick in a neighbor's fence row. It pays to watch children and teach them to fear fire. Mrs. G. L. Stipp, Urbana, uses a pan of ashes soaked in kerosene to start fires. She provides plenty of trays for smokers and believes they should use them.

Careless smokers, children playing with matches, rubbish, explosives, faulty flues and chimneys, and ordinary carelessness all are mentioned often as common causes of fires. These are all things we can guard against with a little time and forethought.

Winners in Kansas Farmer's fire prevention contest are:

Faye Prouse, Bluff City, \$5.
Iris Ramage, Little River, \$3.
G. W. Hildebrand, Graham Co., \$1.

When National Huskers Meet

Kansas farm folks can listen to their own huskers battling for honors in the National Husking Contest on November 10. The National Broadcasting Company will present three broadcasts over its networks from the scene of the "fireworks" in Licking county, Ohio.

The first program will come from Newark, Ohio, on Monday, November 9, from 5:05 to 5:15 p. m., central time. This will be an hour earlier for folks in extreme Western Kansas. Hal Totten and Everett Mitchell, ace NBC sports announcers, will interview several of the state champion huskers and describe the festivities on the eve of the annual "battle of the bangboards"—"bumpboards" to many Kansans.

When the contest gets under way on November 10, the NBC-blue network will carry an "ear-by-ear" account of the action during the National Farm and Home Hour at 11:30 a. m., central time. Final results of the contest will be sent out in a broadcast from the field from 5:05 to 5:15 p. m., on November 10.

Make Pastures Do More; Improve Them, Too

IT SHOULDN'T require 5 acres of pasture to carry a cow thru the entire grazing season. But often it does—and the cow's opinion of the grazing may not be complimentary, either.

At the Wisconsin Experiment Station they have shown some striking results with different methods of pasture management. Rotation grazing in the Wisconsin trials showed that about 1½ acres were needed for a cow for the grazing period of 5½ months. When 6 tons of well-rotted manure was applied to each acre, the carrying capacity was increased only a little, for 1.28 acres were required for each animal. Adequate nitrogen fertilizer, however, brought the acre requirement for each animal down to .85 acres.

Applying barnyard manure broadcast for 5 years, showed that such was a questionable practice so far as profits were concerned, and the opinion was suggested that manure could be used more profitably on crop land.

As to fertilizer, two applications of ammonium sulphate at the rate of 200 pounds an acre the first year, and an application of 100 pounds each year for 4 years following increased the carrying capacity of the pasture 46 per cent.

In Kansas the problem of fertilizing pastures depends largely on the market for the grass, as it is converted into beef, mutton or milk. For in addition to this, there is the problem of making better pastures out of thousands of acres of mighty poor pastures. Perhaps we cannot see our way clear to apply such large amounts of fertilizer, but some can be used, pastures can be rotated and certainly most of them can stand improvement in yield as well as density of sod.

THERE ARE THREE GREAT PYRAMIDS



OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS COME IN THREES

Over periods of thousands of years outstanding achievements come in threes. Today three famous file brands—Nicholson, Black Diamond and McCaffrey are doing outstanding work on thousands of farms, lowering farm maintenance and repair costs.

Try these outstanding and economical files on your farm. Your hardware store can supply you. Nicholson File Company, Providence, R. I., U. S. A.



A FILE FOR EVERY PURPOSE

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

The liver should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas 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.



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Sensational, new patented features. Grinds snapped corn with shuck, ear corn, kafir or milo heads, or other grains, wet or dry—½ faster, cheaper. Uniform, granulated feed is more profitable for cows, steers, lambs or hogs.
Write today for "Most Profitable Ground Feed"
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Valuable Booklets Free

- Many of our advertisers have prepared valuable illustrated catalogs and educational booklets at considerable expense which are available to our readers without charge. We are listing below the booklets furnished by advertisers in this issue of Kansas Farmer and to obtain any of these fill in the advertiser's coupon and mail, or write direct to the advertiser. K.F.11-7-36
- Booklet—How to Take Care of Your Pipe (page 8)
- Folder Telling About the Coleman Self Heating Iron (page 13)
- Booklet—The Letz Method and Feeding Manual (page 14)
- Book—First Aid to Growing Flocks (page 14)
- Farm Radio on 30 Days' Trial (page 16)
- Descriptive Bulletin About Blackleg and Its Prevention (page 14)
- Catalog and Details About Electricity on the Farm (page 15)
- New Zenith Farm Radio Catalog (page 15)
- Literature About Hen-Dine (page 16)
- Ear Cat Grinder Catalog (page 16)
- Catalog of Cowboy Supplies (page 16)
- Boot and Saddle Catalog (page 16)
- Catalog—How to Electrify Your Farm (page 16)
- Booklet—Most Profitable Ground Feed (page 16)

"Under Cover" Livestock Losses

(Continued from Page 1)

there until spring when it drops out thru the hole and hatches shortly afterward into the new generation of heel fly.

Removal of cattle grubs in late fall and winter is a practical means of control. This can be done by going carefully over the cattle about 3 times, a month or so apart. The grubs must be destroyed by burning.

Biggest losses felt by farmers from cattle grubs are reduced gains, for the animal carrying a back full of grubs must feed them. Removal will result in a direct benefit, while a state-wide movement of control which undoubtedly must come sometimes in the future, will result in higher quality hides and better beef carcasses. There are numerous cases of animals showing increased gains after removal of grubs. Since the flies move only a short distance, it is possible to keep a farm entirely free of heel flies and grubs simply by going over the herd 2 or 3 times every winter.

Dr. E. G. Kelly, extension insect specialist at Manhattan, has been holding many farm demonstrations of grub or warble removal. This work is doing a great deal of good and a few farmers are following the methods he advocates. County agents can give complete suggestions for removing the grubs.

No Sign of Bot Flies

An easier method of controlling horse bots is used, and general observation indicates that it is being followed more widely. In one Republic county community where farmers have been treating their horses every winter with carbon disulphide capsules, given by a veterinarian, there was virtually no sign of bot flies or their eggs on horses this summer. Bot flies travel only a short distance and rarely come in from other farms. Two horses moved from this community in July, to another in which no treatment had been followed, were greatly annoyed by bot flies in late summer and fall and their front legs and necks are covered with eggs. These eggs hatch and the maggots enter the horses' mouths and go on to their stomachs. Treatment in December or January will expel the bots when they are most numerous and are causing the greatest drain on the horse's system. Examination of horses' stomachs has shown the walls so densely covered with bots that no food could pass thru to nourish the animal. Bot treatment always should be given by a veterinarian or experienced person, since carbon disulphide will cause serious irritation if it comes in contact with the throat.

Many times young cattle or weak old cows will be seen literally alive with lice as spring nears. This condition could have been prevented earlier in the winter. E. G. Kelly finds that the short-nosed cattle louse is plentiful this fall. Hand applications, spraying or dipping, are all good control measures and should be used twice about 2

weeks apart. Dusting powders help control lice during cold weather when other measures aren't safe.

Treatments which are commonly used on Kansas farms are cottonseed oil and kerosene, equal parts; kerosene and lard, 1/2 pint to 1 pound respectively; crude petroleum; or any of the commercial dips. Large bunches of cattle must be dipped as other method of application are too slow. If a person observes lice on his cattle he really should get a bulletin on the subject and see which method of treatment suits his needs best. Kansas Farmer will be glad to see that any reader receives proper information if we have his name and address.

Hog mange and lice can knock feeding profits clear out of sight, particularly in the winter. Presence of lice around the ears or under the pigs' legs is easily seen. A rough skin, followed by wrinkles and bleeding, rubbing and a general scurfy appearance is plenty of notice that mange mites must be working. There are many good treatments, but in Kansas none is much cheaper or more easily obtained than crude oil. As in the case of cattle, if you wish more information or don't know exactly what to do, write Kansas Farmer and you will get more complete details.

The matter of livestock parasites is one of the most difficult to get at because a lot of the early damage goes on under cover. However, if a person makes up his mind to keep his eyes open and go to the bother of examining the different animals, he can avoid a lot of trouble.

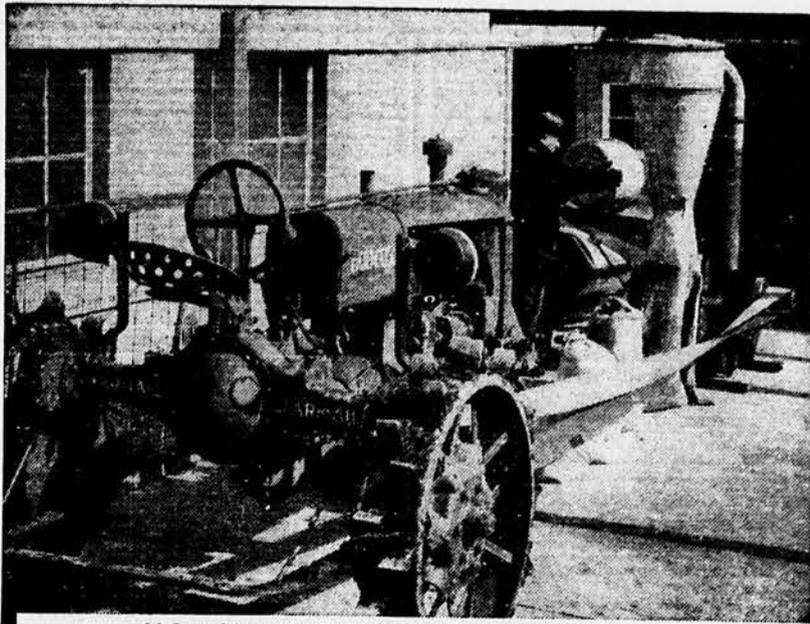
At any rate, here is something we can depend upon. We are going to have to spend more time fighting these pests if we wish to stay in the livestock business. We may get by for a while, but not far in the future we are going to have a real fight.

Mineral for Dairy Cows

A mineral supplement is necessary in the dairy ration, believes Otho York, Buffalo. He has fed ground limestone to his cows for some time, because he does not believe they consume enough alfalfa and other feed, including grass, to satisfy the heavy demands on their constitutions for milk and calf production. This fall Mr. York is intending to change to a mixed mineral supplement to see whether any improved results can be seen over straight ground limestone.

"Punkins" for the Cows

Generally cows don't get pumpkin until the supply for pies has been laid away for the winter or canned. But those few folks who have a surplus of pumpkins to feed certainly will not want to waste them. From reports of what pumpkins are worth for feed, we take it they are about one-fifth as valuable as timothy hay.



McCormick-Deering No. 1-B Hammer Mill operated by a Farmall Tractor.

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For their size, McCormick-Deering Hammer and Roughage Mills have a surprisingly large capacity. A variety of different size screens which are available make it possible for them to grind to any degree of fineness. Mixed feeds can also be ground in them.

There are three McCormick-Deering Feed Grinders—plate-type—available in various sizes. They have a reputation of many years' standing for sturdy construction and good work.

Find out from the McCormick-Deering dealer how one of these mills or grinders can help save your feed. And remember this—when your own work is finished, you can do custom work to help pay for your machine.

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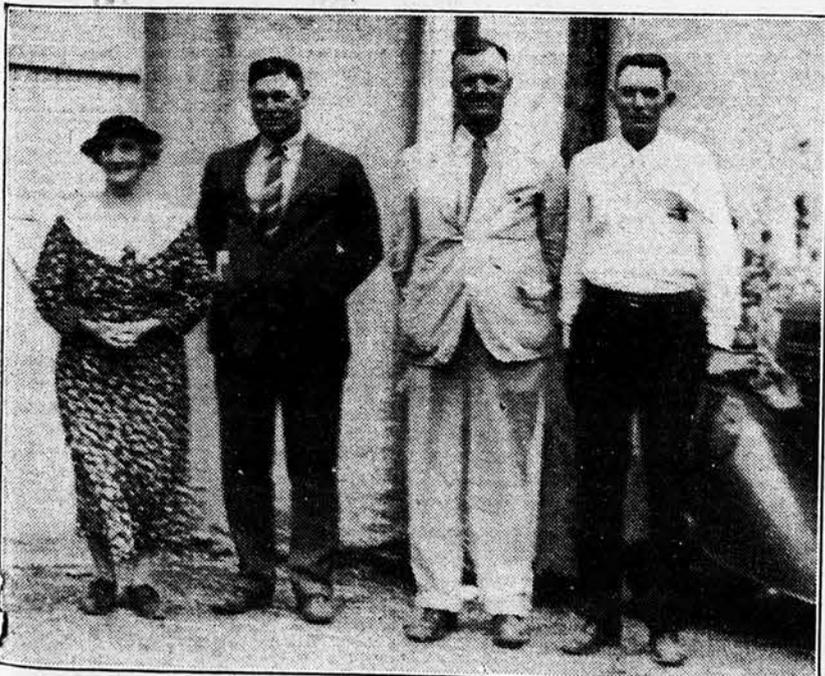


FAMOUS UDDERS

HERE'S an udder that any dairyman would be proud to have in his herd. It's the udder of the famous Guernsey cow, Charmante 3d of the Glen, who was in the fine herd at Coventry Farm, Princeton, New Jersey, until she recently died of old age. In one year, 13,785 pounds of milk flowed from this udder. That's a mighty creditable milk record—which means that there was no time for udder

troubles, congestion, or inflammation.

There's no profit in udder troubles, whether you have a herd of famous purebreds or just good average milk producers. Keep a can of DR. HESS UDDER OINTMENT handy—it'll help you avoid serious trouble from congestions and inflammations. It's the thing to have for bruises, sores, chapping and caking—it keeps udder and teats soft and pliable. Your Dr. Hess dealer can supply you with DR. HESS UDDER OINTMENT.



Kansas champion Guernsey judges who won in the state contest sponsored by Kansas Farmer. They are, left to right, Mrs. Walter Samp, Elmore, state champion; Beatty Ray, Pola, runner-up; Harry Givens, Manhattan, third; and Claude Henry, Parsons, team member of Mrs. Samp and Mr. Ray. These three were the winning Guernsey judging team.

Taming Fierce Elton

Eleventh Installment

By KATHARINE EGGLESTON
(Copyright, All Rights Reserved.)

THE sheriff looked at the deputy marshal; he looked at Elton. Neither of the men showed the slightest disposition to waver from the position he had taken. Frisco knew Elton. He was as sure as could be that he could stick to his point to the limit he had set.

"Say, s'pose you let him see what he can find out?" he suggested to the deputy. "Tain't no special credit to you to kill a man without givin' him a fair chance."

"He'll come back to town or—we'll take him!" the deputy asserted stubbornly.

"I guess you'll take me feet first then!" Elton declared.

He coolly reached up and shoved the pistol to one side.

The absolute calmness with which he defied the danger had its effect on the deputy. It convinced him that Elton was not bluffing; that he meant exactly what he said; that if he did go back to town it would be as unconscious human freight.

Elton made no move toward the door. He stood, apparently waiting for the deputy to decide whether he would shoot him or come down to the bunk-houses and try to ferret out what Elton wished investigated.

"Well, come on," the deputy consented, influenced in spite of himself by the compelling personality of the big man.

Elton led the way. They came after him with thoughts as active as the pace he set. Anyone with half an eye could see that the sick man was too weak to have made way with any kind of coin. His gaunt face and his nerveless wrists testified to the illness thru which he had passed.

Besides that, he was drugged. The sheriff wondered whether Elton really was working out some scheme of his own by which he could evade imprisonment. But he could not see thru the plan if there was one; and he was convinced that Elton was acting in good faith.

The deputy had set about running down the robbers who had infested the country and carried out their daring crimes with a success that was brilliant, with a theory.

The only way that the traces of the crimes could be so completely eliminated was due to their being carried out under the direction of someone keen enough and sufficiently familiar with the country to turn local resources and opportunities to account.

Such a leader must be a man of power. He must be a man who had a position of influence, and a reputation that protected him from suspicion, while it enabled him to make innocent people and ordinary events serve him.

FIERCE ELTON exactly filled the bill. He had established himself as the big man of the country. He knew every mile of it from the plains to the West where he had roamed when he was a boy and living with the Cheyennes, thru the Big Horn country and the Black Hills, eastward for five hundred miles.

It had been a big playground to him once; it was now the broad scene of his work. There was not a resource, not a place for securing and a recess for hiding ill-gotten spoils that was unknown to him.

He had posed as the beneficent factor in the growth of the new town; but the deputy marshal knew men well enough to appreciate that such a reputation could be made an effective cloak for a good deal of villainy.

The safes of the Phoenix Mine and of The Kitty had not been robbed. A man—the sandy individual who had vanished during the evening—had lounged up to the deputy marshal as he stood by Callahan's bar.

He had made a significant remark about the hunt on which the deputy was engaged, and the deputy had followed him from the saloon to learn that the robbers were, at last, closing in on the treasure of The Kitty.

The robbery was to be effected that night about eight o'clock. The informer told the officer that the watch, which The Kitty manager had established when the robberies were frequent and getting nearer the mine, had been relaxed.

It was a clue worth following when a man felt that he had to report some kind of a result for his work in order to hold himself in good repute at headquarters. The deputy knew that he was, in a way, on trial; that his success in this baffling matter would reinstate him in favor which he had lately lost.

He had accepted the man's offer to locate him at a spot where he could not fail to capture the robber as he came down from the mine. The deputy marshal had regarded the stopping of the car and the return of the driver on his own route to hunt for something he had lost as an indication that his luck was with him.

He had gathered from remarks overheard at the cottage of the Willises that the girl with Elton could have nothing to do with the crime. But he believed that the robber had, with cleverness which had been displayed on other occasions, made use of the opportunity offered by bringing her down to town to cover his own tracks.

His theory, and the prejudice against Elton, which he had naturally absorbed by being about a place where Elton was hated, both worked together to fix in his mind the belief of his guilt.

The one bag of gold he had found in the car did not disturb him. Elton had had time and plenty of chance to turn over the rest of his spoils to some confederate located conveniently along the road.

They had crossed the plateau and were at the top of the trail that led down toward the river and the bunk-houses when the noise of several men clambering toward the plateau from the direction of the stage-road reached them.

"What's that?" Frisco stopped to ask.

"Search me!" Elton replied, pausing, too.

Frisco called one of the men and went back toward the other trail.

"What's the racket?" he demanded.

Evidently the intruders recognized his voice.

"Hello, sheriff! Have they been busy here, too?" came the reply.

NIGHT had flung aside her cloak of clouds and had settled her sapphire robe above the crests of the mountains. The embroidery of her stars shone thru tangled laces of mist.

Frisco could see that there were half a dozen men approaching him.

"Who you talkin' about?" he called.

"Wish we knew! They've made a hole in the safe and ducked with the cash!"

The deputy marshal started.

"Where you from?" he asked quickly.

"The Kitty," was the answer. "Did they get the stuff here, too, sheriff?"

The deputy turned toward Elton, who stood, tall and still, listening to the conversation.

"No; this particular thief's too smart to rob himself!" he sneered.

"When'd it happen?" Frisco inquired.

"Must 'a' bin soon after eight. We ain't bin so perticular lately 'bout the watch. Wouldn't 'a' knowed it now if they hadn't 'a' let a match or somethin' fall on the floor of the office where they was some oil spilt. The shack took fire an' that's how we noticed," the spokesman explained.

"I wonder whether they've been at my safe!" Elton exclaimed.

He turned about and plunged down the trail as the idea occurred to him. The deputy marshal was at his heels. He had his pistol ready if Elton was disposed to try to escape.

The others followed, eager to see whether the Phoenix had suffered the same treatment that The Kitty had received. The noise of their clattering descent roused every man in the bunk-houses. In sleepy anxiety they poured out.

The sight of Elton's tall figure at the head of the descending crowd of men reassured them, and hands that had clutched at guns dropped.

Jake stumbled out of his shack near the building known as the office.

"Why ain't you at Ferguson's shack?" Elton demanded, angered with the desertion of the guard he had placed at a time when his own interest suffered so seriously by his disobedience.

"I give him the dope the doctor left an' he went to sleep. He told me to git out soon as he snoozed. Said he didn't want me 'round," Jake explained.

"How much of that medicine did you give him?" Elton asked.

"Just the dose—that there spoon full," Jake replied.

"The bottle was half empty; that's more'n two spoonfuls!" Elton said to the sheriff. "Someone that knew he had the money has been around and doped him, then put out with the coin."

"See anyone sneakin' 'round?" the sheriff asked.

"Nope," Jake returned with certainty.

"Safe all right, Fierce?" the sheriff questioned.

Elton took the key of the office-building from his pocket. He flung open the door and went across the room to the safe. It was closed, perfectly secure, and had not been tampered with.

"I thought so!" the deputy commented with scornful vindictiveness.

"I don't know who got that money!" Elton said, plainly concerned by the way in which his hopes had been disappointed.

He could see that the deputy was angry; he could appreciate that he had reason to be. Under the circumstances he realized that there was nothing for him to do but to return to jail.

But, at the thought of the stuffy little prison, all his years of freedom, all the untamed love of the open that his life with the Cheyennes had bred in him, rose and revolted.

Besides, he wanted to be at liberty to run to earth the person or persons who had enmeshed him in a plot which was now entirely beyond his comprehension.

The suspicion he had had of Ferguson had not a leg to stand on. He knew he might protest to the deputy marshal that he had seen the gold in the trunk. He might tell him how Ferguson had guarded the treasure.

He might point out his reasons for believing that Ferguson was in some way connected with the robberies. But he was sure his statements would be received as simply new methods of avoiding arrest.

What he had suggested had turned out so badly that he had too much sense to believe further theories or suggestions would be tolerantly received.

He caught the eyes of Frisco fixed on him in baffled wonder.

"That money is not in the trunk; and The Kitty's been robbed. I guess you better come back with us to town," the deputy marshal observed grimly.

Elton laughed. It struck him suddenly that there was a funny side to his being accused of the crimes laid at his door. He was rich enough to have bought The Kitty and two or three other mines if he had been inclined.

THE idea that he would waste time looting safes was humorous. But the deputy did not see it that way, and Frisco regarded Elton with a grieved and confused look which was a plain indication that he agreed with the officer that the time had come for the return to the jail.

"Ain't so all-fired easy for you to pinch me, old man!" Elton exclaimed, moving toward Frisco, who stood next the door, and slapping him affectionately on the back.

One of the deputy sheriffs who had come with the two officers stood just back of him. With a whirl that swept the man off his feet, Elton dashed out of the office door.

The deputy marshal leaped forward; he saw his prisoner doing what he had suspected he might attempt. He raised his gun to fire.

Jake struck the weapon from his hand. Elton leaped clear of the man he had upset and darted thru the crowd of his own men and the half-dozen from The Kitty. In a moment he appeared high on the trail, racing toward the dam.

The second deputy, collecting his wits, and realizing that the man he had brought along to help guard was making his escape, pushed thru the crowd of surprised observers and raced up the trail after Elton.

Elton heard a bullet sing by his ear. He darted behind a rock, knowing that a second would be better aimed and would soon follow.

The deputy had his gun raised. The next second it spun out of his hand, leaving him staring in startled wonder at the fingers which had held it.

Fierce Elton's laugh rang among the rocks.

The night was as clear as day. The last traces of cloud were drifting off across the southern peaks. The roar of the water over the dam was like soft music.

The men behind, the sheriff and the deputy marshal with their other assistant, had recovered from their surprise. Duty urged them up the trail. They had got clear of the miners, who watched the extraordinary spectacle of Fierce Elton being chased by officers of the law. They saw the gun fly from the uplifted hand of the deputy.

Without a second's hesitation the sheriff cuddled down in a cranny.

"That's good, Frisco; I don't want to make holes in you!" Elton shouted from his point of vantage.

FRISCO nestled back among the rocks and grinned. The deputy marshal saw the glint of moonlight on a bit of steel high above him. He fell behind a rock and heard a bullet strike the hard surface about where his feet had been the second before. If he had had any doubt of Fierce Elton's ability to do daring and effective things he lost it then.

Elton sprang back to the trail and sped up toward the end of the dam.

Above the thunder of the released water, Elton's voice rang out imperiously.

"Jake, you take charge of these diggin's!"

"Lord!"

Jake breathed the word; it had the fervor and the terror of prayer. He saw Elton start out on the top of the rock wall of the dam. He saw him bend against the force of the water that dragged at his legs and appeared to try to sweep him over and

(Continued on Page 19)

Taming Fierce Elton

(Continued from Page 18)

down the twenty feet to the rocks of the stream-bed below.

Fascinated, horrified, numbed, Elton's own men and the strangers stared up at the big, powerful figure outlined against the sky.

"Fierce, don't be a blamed fool!" the sheriff yelled, leaping like a madman up the trail toward the dam.

"Go back! Go back! You're 'bout to the gate!" Jake howled.

But Elton kept on toward the opening in the rock wall where the strongest current of the freed water plunged downward.

"I guess you won't get me in jail!"

Elton shouted the words down to them. Then he threw up his arms and lunged forward. The rushing water engulfed him. He was gone.

Jake started to climb down the rocky bank. The Phoenix men grasped his intention and scrambled after. In five minutes they were strung out along the water's edge, watching for the body of Fierce Elton.

There Was No Sign of Elton

Time passed and hope died. Either Elton had been swept under and far down the stream, or his body was caught on the rocks and held by the pressure of the tumbling water.

Gradually they learned the events that had led up to his plunge into the dam. There was but one thing to conclude—that he had preferred death to imprisonment.

Meanwhile Dorothy was struggling against the arguments of Mrs. Willis. She was determined to take the express East, despite the agony which every move caused her.

"I must go," she kept saying after every objection that Mrs. Willis urged. "Where are my saddle-bags?"

"I don't know. I haven't seen them." Dorothy sat up. Her eyes burned feverishly.

"Do get them. I must have them. They are in the tonneau of the car out in front of the jail. All my money is in there!" she cried.

"Oh, if my husband would only come! I hate to leave you alone. I feel as if I ought to forbid you to move!" Molly Willis exclaimed, beside herself with concern for Dorothy and unable to find an argument which influenced her against the trip she was in no condition to endure.

Dorothy put her feet on the floor and made an effort to stand, but the shock of the terrific blow she had received seemed to have made her whole body sore and stiff.

"I've got to go! I must! I can't let my brother die without ever seeing him again! I can't! I can't!" she sobbed.

Dorothy Gets a Wheelbarrow Ride

Mrs. Willis stood for a moment irresolute. Then she ran from the room and out of her front door. She hurried across the now deserted street and banged at the door of the jail.

The deputy sheriff on duty there answered her knock, and she asked for the saddle-bags, explaining that they belonged to Dr. Mills, the lady who had come down from the Phoenix mine to take the express East.

The bags were lying where someone had put them when Elton and Dorothy had been brought into the building after their ride from the mine. Mrs. Willis seized them almost before the officer had felt the contents, to be sure that they contained nothing beside a woman's toilet belongings. She flew back across the street.

"There," she exclaimed triumphantly, "I found them!"

The news seemed to revive Dorothy's courage. She made another effort to rise, and managed to test her ability to walk by clinging to the bed and a chair.

"I can make it, I'm sure!" she exclaimed. "I must!"

Mrs. Willis glanced at the clock on her dressing-table.

"If Jack would only come, he might manage to get you to the depot. You see, there's hardly anything with wheels in the town. Everyone rides horseback or walks," she said.

"I'll walk," Dorothy said determinedly.

"There doesn't seem to be a human creature in this end of town. I could send someone—"

A step sounded on the board-walk in front of the house.

"There's someone, run!" Dorothy exclaimed, struggling toward the door of the room.

Molly flew to the front door. Not daring to waste the time it might take to hunt up her husband, she begged the man who was passing to help her get Dorothy to the station. She explained how ill the lady doctor was, but how persistently she insisted upon taking the express, which had been ordered to stop for her.

"Got a wheelbarrow?" the man asked, entering whole-heartedly into conquering the difficulties which stood in the way of Dorothy's success.

"Oh, yes, that will be fine!" little Molly Willis cried, running back into the house to announce the extraordinary vehicle she had obtained with as much joy as if it were a taxicab.

The color in Dorothy's cheeks was that of fever, and her eyes shone with unnatural brilliancy; Molly Willis gazed at her in admiration.

"You look almost well!" she cried.

"I am well," Dorothy asserted as positively as if every bone and muscle in her body were not aching.

Grim as were the prospects before her, Dorothy could not keep from laughing at the remarkable manner in which she was being taken to the station. Little Molly was almost hysterical with excitement, sympathy, and amusement.

Willis Listens in the Crowd

Willis did not meet them as they rattled along on the board-walk, as his wife had hoped.

He had followed in the crowd that trailed after Elton and the officers. He had seen the disappointing capture in the ore-yards. He had heard about the expedition to the mine and about Elton's promise to show the deputy marshal proof that he was not the one on whom suspicion for the robberies should fall.

When the automobile and its five passengers had sped up the stage-road he had gone with the majority of the crowd to Callahan's Dump, where, it seemed to be assumed, the first news of the result of the expedition would come.

The impression that Elton had killed a man was corrected. It was known that he had struck the lady doctor by mistake and in an effort to punish the deputy marshal, who had arrested him for complicity in the bank and mine robberies.

Everyone was talking at once. The whole town appeared to have gone mad. Willis heard men arguing that Fierce Elton, with his unquestionable daring and his power in the country, had been the ring-leader in the thefts.

He heard the opinion expressed that Elton was an outlaw at heart, and that all his efforts to further the development of the town had been prompted by self-interest.

He heard the man's history, his childhood among the Indians, and the fact that his name was given him because of his ferocity when he was enraged, all cited as proof that he was the very one who could have planned and directed the series of robberies that had surpassed any recent spectacular crimes in the community.

He listened to the talk, altho he believed nothing of the charges against Elton. He heard Elton's friends quarrel with Elton's foes. And he observed that, when the foes asked the question: "Who else has got the nerve and the means to carry on the robberies?" the friends were at a loss for a reply.

Callahan Seems Nervous

But his listening and saying nothing soon led him to a discovery. The accusations against Elton were being carefully worked up and intensified by Callahan and several men lounging near the bar.

The young engineer stood off to the side a bit where he could see the proprietor of The Dump without being himself observed. He was impressed by the fact that Callahan was nervous.

Presently the door opened, and a swarthy man in Sunday-looking clothes entered. Willis saw the quick look that flashed between him and the proprietor of The Dump. A few minutes later he saw Callahan yield his place at the bar to an attendant and busy himself at the cash-drawer.

(To Be Continued)



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Farm Bureau Favors Commodity Dollar; Low Interest Rates

THE annual meeting of the Kansas Farm Bureau took place at Wichita last week. More than 800 members of local county Farm Bureaus gathered for the 3-day conference. A crowd estimated at 3,000 came to the Forum on Wednesday afternoon to hear Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and Glen Kirkpatrick of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Farm women were recognized on Tuesday, October 27, by a program of interest to them particularly. Several home demonstration agents working in Kansas, spoke on subjects such as recreation and education as carried out by women's units of the Farm Bureau. Farm women who appeared on the program were Mrs. F. D. Angel of the 6th district, Mrs. C. F. Knouse of the 5th district, and Mrs. S. Hohn from the 3rd district. Mrs. Justice Fugate, Wichita, delivered an address on "World Peace."

Secretary Wallace rapped corporation lawyers sharply in an attack on their alleged efforts to hide behind state and federal laws in order to obtain unwarranted powers. Several things which he said have affected and are going to affect agriculture are the impact of technology, the change in monetary principles, growth of corporations, the trend in form of government, and the accidents of weather and war. The first named refers primarily to the improvements in production methods which have been brought about by machinery and scientific breeding of crops and livestock. He said farmers had won a victory in the monetary program which has been followed since 1932. Two hundred corporations control more wealth in the United States than any other group or industry and they should not be allowed to grow unbridled, the secretary believes. In closing he declared that farming must have the moral, legal and economic equivalent of what the corporate form of organization and the protective tariff gives to industry.

Praise for Kansas Leaders

Three Kansans were praised by Glen Kirkpatrick as he opened his address. They included the late Andrew Shearer, who fought valiantly for monetary reforms; Ralph Snyder, former president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, who worked to bring farm organizations together; and Senator Arthur Capper whom he said always had the good of farmers in mind and has been an able legislator in Congress. Mr. Kirkpatrick said the Farm Bureau Federation endorses crop production control unreservedly because they believe the AAA was a success and the processing tax a fair one. He said the AAA would be defended on the basis of its justice to agriculture.

At the annual banquet of the Farm Bureau, Senator Capper and President F. D. Farrell of Kansas State College were guests and speakers. Mr. Farrell spoke of the strength of character and general ability developed by the hardships and obstacles constantly facing farm boys and girls. He said we must learn to use our surpluses wisely and told how some of the most firmly established and financially sound farming communities are located where the soil is infertile or rainfall deficient. The reason is because strength was developed in overcoming these obstacles.

Senator Capper urged every person to join a farm organization. He said he is a member of the Grange, the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union, and follows the activities of each closely.

"Some readjustments needed in agriculture" was the subject of Roy M. Green, well-known to many Kansans and now head of the division of agricultural finance of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He is an authority on farm credit, markets, land values and farm debt adjustments. That his speech made a real hit with the audience was evident from the favorable comments on its soundness and the attentiveness of the big delegation.

"First," Mr. Green said, "in your educational work among farmers you can so keep their eyes focused on the size of their debt compared with any income they can hope to earn for long, that land values will not be so readily pushed out of all proper relation to the earning power of the land. And



Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, President, Kansas Farm Bureau Federation.

it wouldn't hurt to say a word to the bankers and other loan boys on this subject.

"Second, you can do effective work in rebuilding individual farmers by inducing them to work toward the goal of getting their debts in such relation to the most probable income from their farm that they will gradually climb out of the danger zone."

Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, was re-elected for his third consecutive term as president of the Kansas Farm Bureau. Harold Harper, farmer near Beardsley in Rawlins county, is the new vice-president to succeed Guy Josseland, Copeland.

The convention endorsed a resolution favoring reciprocal trade agreements with other nations with provisions for increasing markets for farm products. The commodity dollar is favored and Congress was charged with the responsibility of setting up an authority to maintain it, to designate the index on which it is to be based, and to designate the price level which is to be maintained.

Vesecky Heads Farmers Union; Next Meeting at Hutchinson

THE 1937 meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union will go to Hutchinson. This location was selected at the state meeting held last week at McPherson, where John Vesecky, Timken, was again chosen president of the state group. Mr. Vesecky is a capable farmer who has had much experience in organization and marketing work.

For the first time in many years a woman will serve as secretary of the Union. Pauline Cowger was elected to the post. Ray Henry, Stafford county, and Carl Gerstenberger, Douglas county, were named delegates to the national convention.

John Frost, Blue Rapids, was re-elected vice-president; John Tommer, Waterville, conductor; John Scheel, Emporia, doorkeeper; Ross Palenske, Alma, W. E. Roesch, Quinter, and F. C. Gerstenberger, Blue Mound, directors.

A number of widely recognized Farmers Union officials attended the McPherson meeting. C. C. Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, discussed the National Grain Marketing Act as it operates in that state and praised its success. G. W. Hobbs, manager of the large Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, told of benefits Union livestock members get from shipping to their own firm.

The Thursday afternoon program was an interesting one as James C. Norgaard, manager of the Nebraska Farmers Union Creameries, told of his impressions of the co-operative movement in Europe. Judging from results obtained in some of the European countries, Mr. Norgaard believes American farmers can accomplish all

Approval was given the Wheeler amendment providing 3½ per cent on farm mortgages. The convention also asked that the investigation by the Federal Trade Commission into farm machinery prices, ordered by Congress, be followed closely.

Farmers are taking more interest in their state and national organizations. More local Farm Bureaus are joining the state group. For instance, Rooks county, where the Farm Bureau is less than 3 years old, was represented by 10 farmers who were looking over the convention. A large delegation of county agents was there and at least a third of the crowd was women.

Our First Hint of Winter

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

The sharp bite of cold wind across snow covered ground a few days ago made us wonder whether it ever was hot last summer! It is queer how quickly we forget about the past. But the approach of winter makes us hustle around trying to keep warm and make preparation for worse weather which is sure to come. Save the feed is the motto thruout this section. The supply will be adequate if the stock can use the wheat pasture a part of the time. It probably will be wise to dispose of some of the less valuable livestock rather than to try to feed them and in the end run short of feed for the entire number. The usual way is to stretch the feed and in the end the cost is greater than if some cutting down had been done at the beginning. The margin of profit left after buying feed usually is pretty small.

A flock of Leghorn pullets on this farm has been raised entirely on purchased feed. Now to insure the maximum profit from the eggs we are culling closely. A few boarders can eat a big hole out of the profit. When feed is plentiful less attention is given to the cull livestock and poultry on the average farm.

Frost Caught Roasting Ears

The late October frost caught our field of late corn just in the roasting ear stage. Enough roasting ears were sold to the local stores to pay the cost of the seed and irrigation. The forage was mature enough to make excellent silage or dry roughage. Before the corn was planted we harvested a barley crop on the field. Grasshoppers cut

For Better Dairying

Growing more grass pastures and legumes, and less grain, is not only good soil conservation but is one of the best dairy practices for economical milk production.—O. E. Reed, Chief Dairy Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

a great many barley heads off before the crop was harvested. As soon as the ground was irrigated to bring the corn up the volunteer barley started. The corn was cultivated only once so a great deal of the barley has lived thru and grown very rank in spots. Some of the growthiest barley is headed out and it began to look as if we were going to raise two crops of barley and one of corn all the same year. At any rate we have a lot of rank barley for pasture now that the corn is out of the way. A little water makes oasis in the deserts of the world but it is difficult to tell what can be done with water on fertile soil. The fertile land in the Arkansas valley that can be irrigated will some time grow vast food supplies.

Seed Scarce and High

Buyers are scouring the country for seeds. All kinds are scarce and the price offered is high but only a few are fortunate enough to have any kind to sell. Our county produced considerable alfalfa seed and nearly every bushel will be moved out of the county before the first of the year. Without a doubt early bought seeds for next spring planting will be the cheapest.

No Need to Use Poor Light

Important discoveries recently have been made by electrical research engineers about saving eyesight thru better electric lighting. Their researches have caused rapid changes to be made in electric lighting facilities thruout the country. People are beginning to realize the value of priceless eyesight. The rising tide of eye troubles no doubt will decrease in the next few years.

But what is going to protect the vision of the people living in the 5 million American homes without electricity? A large per cent of those homes are under-lighted, according to results shown by new "light meters," which register the amount of illumination at any given point. What about that?

Manufacturers of high candle power kerosene and gasoline pressure mantle lamps are doing for non-electric users what electrical engineers have done for the users of electricity. For instance, there are remarkable new kerosene and gasoline pressure mantle lamps that produce from 4 to 20 times more light than ordinary types. Burning 96 per cent air and 4 per cent fuel, they give "live," crystal-clear brilliance—proved nearest like daylight of any artificial light, by scientific laboratory tests. Manufacturers are on the job protecting the vision of those whose homes are not wired for electricity.

The Kansas Potato Show

Not only will the Kansas Potato Show, which is to be held at Lawrence, November 19 and 20, attract the attention of potato growers in the state, but housewives also should be interested. Cash awards are offered for the best entries of potato bread, potato cake, potato doughnuts and potato chips. A program for women has been outlined by Georgiana Smurthwaite, acting state home demonstration agent leader, for the afternoon of November 19.

On the general program will be discussions of all of the problems connected with commercial potato production, including selection of seed, market outlook, seed treatment, variety tests, and disease control. The potato show will be of state wide interest. On Thursday evening, October 19, the banquet at the Hotel Eldridge in Lawrence will include a good meal, music, some short talks, and awarding of judging and potato show prizes. The question of whether or not annual potato shows will be continued, will be decided at the Thursday session.



John Vesecky, Timken, President, Kansas Farmers Union.

most unexpected benefits if they will work together and keep "plugging" at the co-operative idea.

The big feature of the Thursday program was the appearance of E. H. Everson, president of the National Farmers Union. He lives in South Dakota and heads the wide sweep of buying and selling activities which fall under the direction of the Farmers Union.

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MAKE MONEY WITH TURKEYS. READ TURKEY World, America's oldest turkey magazine, explains newest methods of feeding, brooding, breeding, and marketing. \$1.00 a year. Turkey World, Desk KF, Mount Morris, Ill.

LARGE, HEALTHY, PUREBRED, YOUNG Bronze from eggs purchased from Robbins Ranch, Toms \$6.00; Pullets \$4.50. Mrs. H. A. Dickinson, Manchester, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE YOUNG TOMS \$8.00 UP. Giant Dewlap ganders \$10.00. White Embden \$8.00 pair. Joe Kantack, Greenleaf, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

EGGS, BROILERS, HENS WANTED. COOP'S loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

SEEDS, PLANTS, NURSERY STOCK

2 YEAR FIELD GROWN ROSES: RED, PINK, Shell, Salmon, White, Radiance, Hollande, Columbia, Milady, Luxenburg, Edel, Padre, Victoria, Tallman, Perslan, all 19c each, postpaid, ship COD. Catalog free. Naughton Farms, Waxahatchie, Texas.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

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

HORSE TRAINING

"HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES" a book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 2711, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

DOGS

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

COON, CAT, COYOTTE, SQUIRREL, RABBIT, Fox and varmint hounds. A hunter. Roy Crawford, Fairview, Okla.

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

TRAINED COON, SKUNK AND O'POSSUM hounds. Trial. Wm. Pratt, Box 37, Springfield, Mo.

REAL COON, SKUNK AND O'POSSUM Hounds for sale. Long trial. Ray Stokes, Wilbur, Mo.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, HEELERS; also Spitz, Ed Barnes, Collyer, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

WE SUCCESSFULLY SELL INVENTIONS, patented and unpatented. Write for proof, and tell us what you have for sale. Chartered Institute of American Inventors, Dept. 84, Washington, D. C.

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

FEED AND FEEDERS EXCHANGE

CATTLEMEN, ATTENTION! TO BE FED ON place, 350 tons high grade ensilage with good yellow corn content, per ton \$4.50. 180 tons alfalfa hay, per ton \$12.00. 1500 bushel corn, market price. Will sell all or part, for large herd. Care of stock free. Earl C. McKee, Cozad, Nebr.

100 TONS OF CORN ENSILAGE, SOME AL- falfa, oats straw, and dry grass. Sheltered feed lot privileges, or I will feed. Pierce Powers, Junction City, Kan.

FOR SALE: 100 TONS GOOD QUALITY prairie hay; very few weeds, early cut, \$18.00 on track Carlyle, Ralph S. Jones, Colony, Kan. Rt. 2.

FOR SALE: BALED PRAIRIE HAY AT \$12.00 per ton. Green barley straw baled at \$8.00 per ton. All FOB Grinnell. Verhoef Bros., Grinnell, Kan.

WANTED: WILL TAKE SEVERAL DAIRY cows that are milking or to freshen soon for their feed. Geo. A. Ungerer, Marysville, Kan.

FOR SALE: REAL QUALITY FEED IN BARN: Sudan, about 8 tons, Came, wheat too. Price \$100.00. Howard Shellhase, Republic, Kan.

FOR SALE: 80 TONS SILAGE, SOME BALED straw and shocked cane. Good feed lot to feed in. J. H. Kirkpatrick, Eureka, Kan. Rt. 2.

FOR SALE: BALED WHEAT STRAW \$6.00 AT farm five miles west of Westmoreland, Kansas. Jess Pauley, Westmoreland, Kan.

FOR SALE: 200 TON ENSILAGE, 25 TON choice alfalfa hay, 2 stacks oats straw. Allen R. Baker, Abilene, Kan. Rt. 5.

WILL WINTER CATTLE OR HORSES. SEE me and we will try and get together on prices. Manley Hebb, Fall River, Kan.

FOR SALE: 600 BALES WHEAT STRAW, tinted green. Nine miles northeast of Clay Center, Kansas. Francis L. Avery.

WOULD LIKE TO BUY FEED, OR FIND place to winter 15 head cows. Edward W. Solomon, Ellis, Kan. Rt. 3.

FOR SALE: BALED STRAW, HAY, SILAGE; two hundred tons. Can feed here. Carl Johnson, Junction City, Kan. Rt. 2.

FOR SALE: PRAIRIE HAY, WHEAT AND oats straw. Truck load or car loads. Manley Hebb, Fall River, Kan.

FOR SALE: 50 TON OF GOOD BALED WHEAT straw. Will deliver. R. R. Axley, Gauda Springs, Kan. Route 2.

CORN ENSILAGE, 180 TON; STRAW STACK, feed lot, water, bunks available. R. W. Conklin, Mulvane, Kan.

WANTED: WHEAT PASTURE FOR CATTLE and feed in stormy weather. W. R. Gaines, Beardsley, Kan.

FOR SALE: 30 TON NO. 1 ALFALFA HAY IN stack, \$16 a ton. A. Sundbye, 3 miles west of Haledale, Kan.

FOR SALE: 200 TONS ENSILAGE, SOME HAY, straw and pasture. Will feed. W. H. Morton, Attoona, Kan.

PRAIRIE HAY \$12.00 IN BALES, 7 MILES north, 2 west, 1/2 North Yates Center, Kan. A. C. Hefner.

WANTED: 40 OR 50 HEAD OF CATTLE TO winter, \$1.00 per month. Orval Tustin, Idalia, Colo.

HAVE PASTURE FOR BREEDING RWES ON shares, up to 150 head. Rob't. Scholz, Huron, Kan.

TWO CARS OAT STRAW, \$10.00 TON F. O. B. Coffeyville. M. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kan.

WANTED: 300 STEERS TO WINTER. W. E. Wright, Mullen, Nebr.

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 man 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.

FARM MACHINERY

SIXTEEN-THIRTY OIL PULL, FIFTEEN- thirty McCormick Deering, D. John Deere, G. P. John Deere, Rumley Du-All, 20-Farmall, Cletrac, Fordsons, Gleaner 10 ft. Combines, 2 Hammer Grinders, Two Letz roughage mills, several Burr mills. One ensilage cutter, Jeffries No. 2 limestone crusher and pulverizer, Midwest pulverizer, 3 H. P. John Deere engine, 4 H. P. Stover, 6 H. P. Fairbanks-Morse engine, Western Electric 7 1/2 H. P. electric motor with truck and three Rockwood pulleys, Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

FOLDING WOOD SAWS, COMBINE CAN- vases, Gleaner Baldwin reapers, lumber saw mills. Richardson, Cowley, Kan.

WINDMILLS \$475. WRITE FOR LITERA- ture and special prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. KF, Topeka, Kan.

26-INCH WOOD BROS. THRESHER, GOOD condition, priced to sell. A. C. Black, Greenwich, Kan.

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 Universal Wind Charger or small gas engine generator for charging batteries. Universal Battery Company, 3462 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WIND CHARGER FARM RADIO, AMAZING. New. Operates farm radio and electric lights from free wind power. Lowest cost electric lighting ever known. Agents wanted. New plan shows how to get your own radio free and wind charger as low as \$7.50. Be first to write from your locality. Parker-McCrory Mfg. Co., 520MX, 2609 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

FARM LIGHT PLANTS

WIND LIGHT PLANT

Build your own from auto generator. We show you how. Dime brings complete plans and catalog. Le Jay Mfg. Co., 1431 W. Lake, Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW THOUSAND WATT WIND ELECTRIC plant, wind chargers, with flyball governed propellers. Electric fences, Parts. Write, Valley Wind Electric, Fargo, North Dakota.

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

BATTERIES AND LIGHT PLANTS

Investigate the Edison

Non-acid Storage Battery. Built of steel, it is the longest lived battery made and will not wear out. Also complete line of Wind Electric Plants. Kansas Air-Lite Co., Waterville, Kansas

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 Aeroelectric 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.

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., 1885 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED AT ONCE: RUMELY MODEL X-25- 40 Belt Pulley or tractor for repairs. Glenn Chartler, Clyde, Kan.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

CREAM SEPARATORS—FACTORY REBUILT, new machine guarantee, big savings. Box 738KF, Port Huron, Michigan.

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, mild or natural, \$1.00. 24 full size Sweet Plugs, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Co., Murray, Ky.

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

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

POSTPAID, GUARANTEED, VERY BEST 4- year-old mellow Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.80. Smoking 5-9c; 10 pounds \$1.50. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

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

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

GOOD CHEWING, 10 POUNDS \$1.00; SMOK- ing 10-8c; Cigarette Burley 5-\$1.00. Tobacco Grower, Hickman, Ky.

EDUCATIONAL

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

\$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. 187, 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. 8-35, Kansas City, Mo.

WORK FOR UNCLE SAM, \$105-\$175 MONTH. Men-women. Try next held examinations. List jobs and full particulars free. Write today, Franklin Institute, Dept. T30, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED: NAMES OF MEN DESIRING outdoor jobs \$125-\$150 month. Qualify immediately. Details free. Write Delmar Institute, A-11, Denver, Colo.

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

\$10-\$100 DAY AUCTIONEERING. ILLUS- trated catalogue free. American Auction School (Established 1906), Kansas City.

KODAK FINISHING

IMMEDIATE SERVICE! NO DELAY! ROLL developed, carefully printed and two beautiful 5x7 double weight professional enlargements or one tinted enlargement or six reprints—all for 25c coin. The Expert's 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, TWO BEAUTIFUL double weight professional enlargements and 9 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone prints 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

ROLLS DEVELOPED, TWO PRINTS EACH and two free enlargement coupons 25c. Reprints 2c each, 100 or more 1c. Christmas cards 80c 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 Money 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.

ROLL DEVELOPED, SIXTEEN BEAUTIFUL prints, free snap shot album, 25c. Photoart, Mankato, Minn.

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

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

HOSIERY

12 PAIRS MEN'S HOSIERY POSTPAID 85c. Guaranteed. Write for new 1937 bargain sheets. L. S. Sales Company, Ashboro, N. C.

SPARROW TRAPS

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

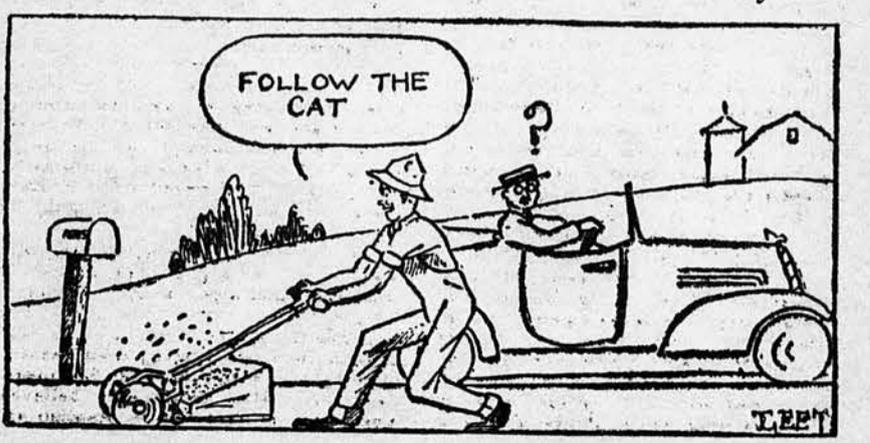
REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash by matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.

Activities of Al Acres—

We Hope the Cat Goes Home

—By Leet



LAND—KANSAS

FOR SALE: HIGHLY IMPROVED 450 ACRE stock and dairy farm, 4 miles from Coffeyville, Kansas, including live stock, farm equipment and machinery, household effects and possession. Entire farm fenced and cross fenced good tight. Easy terms. Etchen Bros., Owners, Coffeyville, Kan.

EIGHTY ACRES, 3 MILES TOWN AND HIGH school, highly improved, smooth land, all weather road, \$3,500. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

LAND—MISSOURI

COMPLETE MISSOURI FARM, 100 ACRES, with 22 hogs, 2 cows, 3 heifers, 2 calves, team, farm tools, feed included; good maintained road, high school bus, 1/2 mile store, church, school; 60 acres fertile bottom land, 9 springs, 2 streams, 500 sugar maples, family fruit; dandy 8-room house, 3 porches, big 50-ft. barn, poultry house, etc. of Plenty book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 1102, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

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 livestock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for lists and Zone of Plenty book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 1102, Great Northern Railway, 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.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITIES: WASHINGTON, 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.

FORECLOSED FARM BARGAINS IN SOUTH- west. Write, stating type farm and state interested. Deming Investment Co., Oswego, Kan.

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



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

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

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

DUROC HOGS

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. New breeding for old customers. Pairs not related. Visit our herd. See Ideal Balancer at the fairs. JOHN W. PETFORD, SAFFORDVILLE, KAN.

Early Maturing Durocs
We offer fancy spring boars and weanling pigs of the low down, broad deep bodied type. Dark red color. Registered. Shipped on approval. Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

BIG HAMPSHIRE SPRING BOARS
Grandsons of Peter Pan, sired by Idealis 8 Line Rider. Farmers' Prices. W. P. BATMAN, HOXIE, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE BOARS
Big boned thrifty pigs. Rich in the blood of the breed's popular sires: Promoter, Storm King, Thad and Eagle Defender. C. E. MCCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

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

Natural Gas

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

They tell this on a Missouri military school:

Captain—"Now suppose you are on duty one dark night. Suddenly a person appears from behind and wraps two arms around you so that you can't use your rifle. What would you say?"

Cadet—"Let go, honey."—Lena Hauserman, Montgomery Co.

Sounded Like It

A young Canadian was calling on a nice girl in the best Middle West state. They had met for the first time. "Do you have reindeer in Canada?" she asked. "No, darling," he answered, "at this season it always snows."—Art Newell, Saline Co.

Job For a Machine

"Ten stitches did the doctor have to put in my husband after the fight with your old man last night."

"Ten, was it? Well, when the doctor seen me poor husband carried in, sez he, 'Has any wan got a sewing machine?'"—J. K. McClure, Jefferson Co.

Maybe Too Bad He Wasn't

A Missouri colonel touring Europe did not believe in forgetting those he left behind. To his son in college he wrote: "I am now standing on the cliff from which the Spartans used to throw their defective children. Wish you were here."—S. T. Kyle, Clay Co.

One Good Way

The question in the physical examination read—"How may one obtain a good posture?"

The country boy wrote—"Keep the cows off of it and let it grow up a while."—Ella Kierstedt, Montgomery Co.

Missed His Big Chance

"Paw?"
"Now, what?"
"Why didn't Noah swat both the flies when he had such a good chance?"—J. R. Crow, Douglas Co.

No Terminal Facilities

Jenks—"My wife always has the last word."
Jinks—"You're lucky. Mine never gets to it."—Adolph Neubauer, Clark Co.

Born Much Too Soon

Old Time Mosquito (to young mosquito)—"And to think that when I was your age I could bite girls only on the face and hands."—P. Monahan, Barton Co.

IN THE FIELD




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

C. E. McClure, Republic, Kan., is advertising registered Hampshire boars, the big, thrifty kind, in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

John Henry, LeCompton, Kan. (highway 40 to Big Springs and a mile or so south) is advertising some mighty nice spring boars. John Henry has bred them for years and you can pick yourself a good boar if you visit the herd.

Remitting for sale advertising P. A. Hebert says: "I think the advertisement in Kansas Farmer did the work, but it rained here several days and the day of the sale. The sale was not as good as it would otherwise have been."

Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr., are saying "now is the time to get in the Poland China business." Write them about a big nice spring boar or weanling pig unrelated at attractive prices. Look up their advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan., have requested that we announce that they will not hold their public sale of registered Polled Shorthorns, November 19 as they had planned. Because of the shortness of time between now and that date they do not feel they can get ready for a sale.

Guy W. Shaw, Oberlin, Kan., breeder of registered Shorthorns writes as follows: "Please do not run my advertisement any more, I am sold out, except one bull calf. The Kansas Farmer gave me splendid results. I sold the herd bull, Ashbourne Guardsman, to a good breeder. Send me my bill. Wheat looking fine."

J. P. Todd, owner of Riverside Farm registered Jerseys at Castleton, Kan., is starting his advertising with this issue of Kansas Farmer. Riverside offers some splendid young heifers, two years old, and some bulls, not related to them, for sale. It is necessary, Mr. Todd says, because he does not want to become over stocked. It has been his plan always to take

good care of his herd and too many cattle makes this hard to do. The splendid health of the entire herd makes it an extra good place to buy coupled with the fact that it is financial and Raleigh breeding you are buying. You should investigate this opportunity if you want to buy.

M. H. Peterson has for sale a few choice weanling purebred Hereford boars and gilts. This breed is new, and good breeding stock is scarce. Readers wanting stock should write at once as there are only a few for sale. They are vaccinated and registered and priced low for quick sale. Mr. Peterson lives in Saline county and his address is Assaria, Kan.

Carey Olson, Bazine, Kan., Ness county, breeder of registered Red Polled cattle writes as follows: "Last July I contracted with Jesse R. Johnson of the Kansas Farmer livestock department for some advertising to be run this fall. I note the required number of insertions have been run and I am mailing you my check to cover it. I have had a number of inquiries and made some sales, and am satisfied with the results. Oct. 28, 1936."

W. P. Batman, Hoxie, Kan., breeder of registered Hampshire hogs is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He has been breeding Hampshires for more than 10 years and is building one of the great herds of registered Hampshires in the state. Look up his advertisement and you will note that the breeding is of the most fashionable at the present time. Mr. Batman has been a good buyer during the past several years in northern herds.

George Gammell, Council Grove, Kan., was at the Kansas fairs this fall with his Poland China winnings. He has some fine spring boars by Pathway, and some by Gold Nugget, his outstanding herd boars that won at Hutchinson. He will also price some spring gilts, open, or he might hold and breed them for a very reasonable charge to one of these boars not related. Better get in touch with him at once. His advertisement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Mr. B. L. Newkirk, Hartford, Kan., one of Kansas' best known breeders of registered Jersey cattle, does not believe in keeping in his splendid herd more than he can take good care of. In this issue of Kansas Farmer he is making this unusual offer: "In order to reduce cows to stanchion room I offer for sale any 10 cows or bred heifers in my herd." He also has for sale a registered 14 months old bull. Look up his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

W. P. Batman, Hoxie, Kan., Sheridan county, has been breeding a real farmers type Hampshire hog for a number of years and maintains a herd of registered Hampshires. He is advertising in this issue last spring boars, extra choice, sired by Line Rider and Idealist, two splendid boars. The dams of the boars that are for sale are by Peter Pan, a noted breeding and show boar. Mr. Batman will have some bred gilts for sale later on and very likely will advertise them in Kansas Farmer.

This is the last opportunity we will have to remind you of the Duesenberry's Ayrshire dispersal sale at the farm near Anthony, Kan., next Tuesday, November 10. Other business requirements of time makes the dispersal sale necessary after it has been built by them up to its present importance in choice animals, breeding and production. There are 40 lots catalogued and you should be there if you are interested in registered Ayrshires. The sale is advertised again in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Do you remember the old fashioned, mortgage lifting kind of Spotted Poland Chinas that were so popular a few years ago? Not the leggy kind but the easy feeding kind that mature quickly. D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Kan., Sedgwick county, is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer and that is the kind he is raising, the farmers' kind that mature quickly. He has a fine lot of spring boars and gilts for sale at reasonable prices that are vaccinated and registered. Better write him at once.

Ben M. Ediger, Inman, Kan., McPherson county, R. 2, and near the town of Inman, breeds only choice registered Milking Shorthorns. At present he is advertising a nice roan calf and in sending in his advertisement says of this calf: "I am pricing him right and he has all the show and milk records back of him that you could get in one calf. He is an exceptionally good individual, good beef type and I don't know where one could be found like him." Inman is on highway between Hutchinson and McPherson and you better stop and see him.

The Souder-Steele dispersion Ayrshire sale held recently at Newton, Kan., was attended by farmers and breeders from many sections of the state and the cattle were widely dispersed. Prices ranged rather low on the mature animals due to the fact that they were in poor sale condition and many of them quite old. Calves were in heavy demand indicating the demand that lays just ahead for good dairy cattle. Mrs. Souder and Mrs. Steele expressed themselves as well pleased with the outcome of the sale. Col. Boyd Newcom conducted the sale assisted by Chas. Cole.

Those that have been interested during the past few years in Holsteins know about the J. A. Kauffman herd a short distance northwest of Newton in Harvey county. Mr. Kauffman passed away something like a year ago. Vernon E. Roth has arranged with Mrs. Kauffman to take over the herd, and is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer a nice young bull, born October 3, 1935, and whose dam has a 500 pound butterfat record and whose sire is proven. The calf has "plenty of size" and the dam and sire insure production. If I remember right the farm is on highway 81, northwest of Newton several miles, but the postoffice is Hesston, Kan.

The Regiers Holstein Dairy Farm at White-water, Kan., offers young registered Holstein bulls from calves to serviceable ages. The Regiers Holsteins are among the best to be found anywhere. The herd has been under D. E. I. A. butterfat test for many years and no breeders have purchased heavy production bulls more consistently. The sire of the calves now offered was formerly in the George Worth heavy record herd, located at Lyons, Kan. Regiers recently sold six females at a very attractive price to western Kansas buyers. I know of no better place to select and buy a good Holstein bull.

Henry Wiemers, Diller, Nebr., is a leading breeder of registered Hereford hogs. While this breed of hogs is comparatively a new breed, it is nevertheless a breed that is destined to make history rapidly, as a matter of fact, they seem to combine about all of the good qualities of other breeds. The color is red with white faces and legs. They are of the quick maturing type, easy feeders and are all round farmers type hogs. Mr. Wiemers is advertising most of the time in Kansas Farmer and you can write to

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Large Choice Poland Spring Boars
Sired by Pathway, Grand Champion of Kansas 1936; Gold Nugget, 2nd prize aged boar; Paragon, Grand Champion of Iowa 1935; and Universal Top, son of the Evidence, superior quality, both farmer and breeder type. GEO. GAMMELL, COUNCIL GROVE, KAN.

Paramount Poland Boars
Got that good, classy, easy-feeder boar that you have looked for all Fall, now—and cheap, too. Also unrelated Fall pigs. Write us or come and see these.
BAUER BROS., GLADSTONE, NEBR.

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

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. Cheviot ram lambs and early Fulchum seed oats.
HENRY WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

SHORT-LEGGED QUICK MATURING HOGS are Hereford hogs. White faces and easy feeders. The kind farmers want. Weanling pigs—boars \$12.50 each vaccinated and recorded. Few gilts at \$15 each.
M. H. PETERSON & CO., ASSARIA (Saline Co.), Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Grandale Milking Shorthorns
A very choice roan bull calf for sale with all the show and milk records one could get in a calf. Real beef and milk production back of him. Will price him reasonable.
BEN M. EDIGER, ROUTE 2, INMAN, KAN. (Farm near town)

Real Herd Bull Prospects
Nice reds and roans, best of Scotch breeding and type. Out of our best cows and sired by Star Bar Red Robin. Also choice females of different ages. Td. 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.

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

ELM LAWN SHORTHORNS
Foundation cows by such sires as Imp. Babton Corporal and Gelyne Banner Bearer. Young bulls and females of different ages for sale. \$8 culls offered.
R. E. WALKER & SON, OSBORNE, 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 Browndales
Choice bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls. Some show type. Halter broke.
J. G. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

REG. MILKING STRAIN
Shorthorns. Bull calves, one to 10 months old, from best Gray and Bates families. Real production and show records back of them. Roy Rock, Enterprise, Kan.

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

LUCUSTDELL MILKING SHORTHORNS—60 head in herd. 50% daughters and granddaughters of General Clay 4th, a great son of old General Clay 7 bulls for sale, calves to breeding ages. Mostly by Pensey Cardinal. Inspection invited. Also females. W. S. Mischler & Son, Bloomington, 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, Bexford (Sheridan Co.), Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

25 GUERNSEYS 25
Home bred, high grade young cows and heifers. Fresh and heavy springers. One purebred yearling bull. Several Jersey cows. All are Td. and blood tested.
O. R. LICHTYER, AUGUSTA, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

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

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

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

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

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

him and he will be pleased to send you a nice descriptive catalog of Hereford hogs and also quote you prices on boar, gilts, bred or open or most anything in the Hereford hog line.

Goemant Bros., Aurora, Kan., breeders of registered Polled Herefords, are advertising again in this issue of Kansas Farmer. The Goemant herd of Polled Herefords is one of the strong herds in the west and one of the largest. In breeding it is outstanding. Breeders will remember when this herd was the home of old Polled Harmon and since then the home of the splendid sire, Worthmore. Their splendid ranch and pastures in Cloud county, about 20 miles southeast of Concordia, is always the home of splendid individuals of splendid bloodlines that are for sale and at very moderate prices considering what you are buying. If you want a bull, some cows, heifers, or anything in the Polled Hereford line you do not need to leave the state to look for the best. You can buy it right here.

Carl McCormick, Cedar, Kan., Smith county, in changing his Mac-Bess Holstein Farm advertisement this week offers young bulls from a proved sire and from a herd that has made two years in succession an average herd record for butterfat of 489 pounds D. H. I. A. records. In his letter he says: "We are finishing next month on a two year old heifer that already has 420 pounds in 11 months, and in a year like 1938 that is good." A great foundation cow in the Mac-Bess herd is "Old Snowball," whose best effort 684 pounds of fat and that in 10 months on twice a day milking. This cow is 11 years old and records kept since her first freshening show she has produced 5510 pounds of fat and 164,275 pounds of milk. Mr. McCormick says they have hopes that she will be able to produce 200,000 pounds of milk, but whether she does or not, she is a great cow.

L. W. Markley of Randolph, Kan., traded his herd of registered Jersey cattle for cash in a dispersion sale held at the farm, October 20. The cattle really sold for less than their value from the standpoint of breeding and production. But they lacked finish and sold for conservative prices. Good cows sold under \$100 per head, calves were in strong demand at prices ranging from \$25 to \$35 per head. Buyers from a dozen counties in Kansas were assembled. Mr. Markley expressed satisfaction that the cattle went into so many good breeders hands. Earnest Reed of Lyons, Kan., and H. H. Tonn of Haven, Kan., were heavy buyers of females. W. M. Brabb, Alta Vista, Kan., Roy Nixon and I. L. Wageman of Manhattan, were among the best buyers. The offering was unusual for quality and heavy production backing and should have brought more money. Falling rain at intervals during the after-

noon interfered somewhat with the selling. Col. Jas. T. McCulloch conducted the sale in a highly satisfactory manner.

A breeder of good registered livestock who scatters good breeding animals over the country, strengthening weaker herds and often just foundation stock, is surely a public benefactor. Warren Hunter, Geneseo, Kan., before his death a few years ago was such a man. He bred Milking Shorthorns, and cattle of his breeding are to be found in almost every community in Kansas. His sons, Hunter Bros., and his son-in-law, Dwight Alexander, are carrying on the business along the same lines as did the father. Their large herd of beef type Shorthorns are found profitable as beef producers as well as milk producers. They are the real dual purpose Shorthorn and the ideal cow for the average Kansas farm. Feed not being so plentiful, they are selling more cattle this fall than usual. Not for 25 years has the "Retnuh" farm herd of Milking Shorthorns offered females for sale in their advertisements until this fall. They have a fine lot of young bulls for sale. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

W. S. Mischler, Bloomington, Kan., (Osborne county), breeder of General Clay Registered Milking Shorthorns, writes as follows:

"We have been having some fine rains and wheat pasture is coming on fine. We will be able to keep most of our cattle now that feed is coming on so well. Sold two fine registered Milking Shorthorn bulls last week, one to C. E. Belles and A. C. Abling, Asherville, Kan., and one to Jacob Klein, Lucas, Kan., both a result of our advertising in Kansas Farmer. The young bulls we have left are doing fine. We have no more cows for sale, please take that out of our advertisement." Bloomington, Kan., Oct. 19, 1938.

One of the very important dispersal Holstein sales of the whole country is the C. F. Fickel & Sons sale at the fair grounds, Chanute, Kan., Monday, November 16, and advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer. W. A. Jenks of Chanute is consigning 15 head, making the complete offering 55 head of registered cattle. In the Fickel & Sons offering are 10 daughters five years old, of Superior Pontiac Dossie, a son of the great sire, King Segis Pontiac Superior. These cows are nearly all fresh. Six three year old daughters milking; five two year old heifers bred; eight yearling heifers, all from the intensely bred Ormsby sire, L. Jai Cee Joe Ormsby. The above sire and another of real merit are included in the sale. And this is important: every animal in the sale has been tested for T. b. and Bang's disease. The Fickel herd has been shown regularly for years at the Kansas county show and at Belleville. The string of ribbons they will have on exhibit sale day will bear evidence of what the herd was able to do in the show ring. Mr. Jenks is consigning 15 splendid cattle, 10 of the young cows with C. T. A. records. There are 55 registered Holsteins in the sale in all and all have been tested for T. b. and Bang's disease and are a splendid lot of cattle. Write for the sale catalog to either F. C. Fickel & Sons, Chanute, Kan., or W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Washington county, Kansas, for a number of years has been the home of a number of outstanding herds of registered Holstein cattle. H. J. Meierkord, Linn, Kan., in Washington county, all along has been one of the leading breeders of Holsteins in the county and for years manager of the Washington county creamery, a cooperative farmers creamery, that considering territory and all was one of the most remarkable concerns of the kind in the west. This creamery is still functioning and very successfully but Henry Meierkord gave it and the dairy interests in Washington county their first boost that made Washington county an outstanding Holstein center with other herds of dairy cattle. Mr. Meierkord is starting his advertisement again in this issue of Kansas Farmer

and offering at private sale 15 mighty fine heifers sired by a proven sire and that were bred to a splendid bull. Many of them are just fresh and others are very advanced springers. He is also offering 10 cows that are now fresh or will be during the early winter. The D.H.I.A. records for this herd this year will be around 400 pounds of butterfat. Washington county was one of the north central Kansas counties that was pretty hard hit by the drouth and feed is scarce and hard to find and Mr. Meierkord has a large herd and must sell some cattle. Everything considered, this is an ideal place to look for foundation females and he has a string of nice young bulls ready for service. Linn is about 18 miles north of Clay Center, Kan. Look up his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

In this issue of the Kansas Farmer, W. H. Mott, Holstein public sale manager, is advertising a sale of 40 head of registered cattle that he will sell for George E. Schrader, at the Schrader farm, near Loraine, Kan., and five miles northeast of Bushton, Kan. It is a complete dispersal sale and a matter of feed and there are some real cattle in this dispersal sale that are sure to sell for prices that could easily be doubled before this time next year if the buyer wanted to sell them. There will be 10 fresh cows in the sale, some of them milking 85 pounds of milk right now per day. There is going to be eight good ones that are heavy springers. There are five young bulls of serviceable ages and a string of young heifers from calves to yearlings. You probably will always be glad if you play your hunch and attend this sale. Write to George E. Schrader, owner, for the sale catalog and any information you desire and he will be glad to furnish it to you. The sale is next Wednesday, November 11.

Fred P. Schell, Jr., Liberty, Mo., is making some changes in his Schellcrest Farm Holstein advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He is offering 20 head of registered cows, some of them just fresh and others that are heavy springers. Besides he is offering a nice string of fresh and springer heifers, some yearling heifers and young bulls, three of them calves 30 days old sired by Sir Pansy Queen Flebe. He is also offering two three year old bulls, sons of Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis. As has been said before, there has never been an ordinary sire on Schellcrest farm and such bulls as Count College Cornucopia, Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis, King Flebe 21st and other sires of equal note have been used. The herd that Mr. Schell is now reducing with sales at private treaty has been one of the largest registered herds of this high quality to be found anywhere, number at one time over 200 head. The reduction at Schellcrest right now is being done because of the feed question that has decided Mr. Schell to reduce the herd to just what he can grow the feed for on his Clay county farms. He has already sold quite a number of cattle but by looking up his advertisement in this issue you will note he is still offering some mighty fine attractions in cows, heifers, fresh and freshening soon, open and bred heifers and bulls of serviceable age. Schellcrest is about five miles northeast of North Kansas City on paved highway 69 that leads to Liberty and Excelsior Springs. I believe that everyone interested in good Holsteins believes that this kind of cattle will be worth considerable more than they are selling for by this time next year.

Hans Regier, Whitewater, Kan., sale manager for the Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, sent us some information about the October 14 association sale held at Wichita. His letter arrived a little late to get it in the Kansas Farmer, October 24. Mr. Regier writes a very interesting report of the sale as follows: "In the Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association show and sale, October 14, 1938, at Wichita, Kan., the champion bull was bought by H. H. Jones of Arkansas City, Kan., at the top figure of \$155. This bull was consigned by John Regier & Sons, Whitewater, Kan. The champion female of the show was also consigned by John Regier & Sons and was sold to Ivan F. Dilley of Pawnee, Okla. The top female of the sale was consigned by Blumont Farms of Manhattan, Kan., and was purchased by Sni-A-Bar Farms of Grain Valley, Mo., for \$150. The show was judged by Prof. A. D. Weber of the Kansas State College, and there was considerable interest shown in the show by the visitors, and gave them an excellent chance to study the various consignments. The bull class, two years old and over, was by Collynie's Dale, consigned by Thomas Murphy & Sons, Corbin, Kan. Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan., headed the class of yearlings with Proud Clare. The calf class was headed by the Regier calf A. L. Capron 2d, that was made champion. In the female classes Thomas Murphy & Sons again headed the class of cows two years and over. John Regier & Sons headed the yearling heifer class with A. L. Gwendoline 20th, and the calf class with A. L. Crocus 14th. The latter heifer was made the champion. Forty-nine head of cattle were sold, 20 females and 29 bulls. Altho the crowd of buyers easily absorbed the offering prices paid were moderate and somewhat lower than last spring. Since the bulk of the offering generally is bought in the southern part of the state, the shortage of feed evidently was a factor causing conservative buying. Five head went to Oklahoma, the buyers were Borgman and Dicks of Perkins, Okla., Clarence and Ivan Dilley of Pawnee, Okla., and J. T. Biggs, Jefferson, Okla. Four head were taken by Sni-A-Bar Farms of Grain Valley, Mo.

Public Sales of Livestock

Ayrshire Cattle
Nov. 10—F. W. Duesenberry & Son, Anthony, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
Nov. 11—Geo. E. Schrader, Frederick, Kan.
Nov. 16—C. F. Fickel and Sons, Chanute, Kan. (sale at fair grounds) W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER	
Publication Dates, 1938	
January	4-18
February	1-15-29
March	14-28
April	11-25
May	9-23
June	6-20
July	4-18
August	1-15-29
September	12-26
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.

C. F. Fickel & Sons Dispersal Sale

55 Reg. Holstein-Friesians 55

At the Fair Grounds, Chanute, Kansas, on

Monday, Nov. 16

This offering is a complete dispersal:

- 10 daughters, 5 years old, of the well known sire, Superior Pontiac Dossie. He is a son of the great King Segis Pontiac Superior. These cows are nearly all fresh.
- 6 three-year-old daughters, milking; and 5 two-year old daughters, bred; and 8 yearling heifers, all from the intensely bred Ormsby sire, L. Jai Cee Joe Ormsby.
- 2 mature sires—including the above sire, and another four-year-old, weighing 2,500 lbs., a Lashbrook bred bull, sired by Dean Colantha Segis Ormsby.
- 15 head of Registered cattle, 10 of which are young cows and with C. T. A. records, consigned to sale by W. A. JENKS of CHANUTE, KANSAS. These cows are nearly all springers.

EVERY ANIMAL IN THIS SALE HAS BEEN TESTED FOR T. B. AND BANG'S DISEASE. The Fickel herd has been shown regularly for a number of years, at the Kansas County Shows and also at the Belleville Show, and ribbons, giving evidence of the scores of premiums won by these cattle, will be on exhibition on sale day.

SALE BEGINS AT 11:00 A. M. LUNCH ON GROUNDS

Write today for Catalog to W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kansas

Owners: C. F. Fickel & Sons, Chanute, Kansas

W. A. Jenks, Chanute, Kansas

Auctioneer: Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer



Dusenberry's Dispersal

Ayrshire Sale

on farm three miles West and three South of Anthony, Kansas

Tuesday, November 10



40 HEAD an absolute dispersion. Comprising 17 cows in milk or heavy springers to the service of PIENTEO DAIRY KING, a son of Henderson's Dairy King, and out of a dam with 453 lbs. fat as three year old.

- 9 HEIFERS, bred to SOONER GORDON, from A. M. College, Okla. (his dam has 570 pounds of fat) several choice young bulls by above bull. The herd bull Pienleo Dairy King.
- 7 Young bulls and a fine lot of heifers from calves to yearlings. Three-fourths of offering are females, daughters and granddaughters of the noted bull HENDERSON'S DAIRY KING. Federal accredited and Government tested free from Abortion. For catalog address—

F. W. DUSENBERRY & Son., Anthony, Kansas

Auct. Boyd Newcom. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

KOW KREEK AYRSHIRES

In seventh year continuous D.H.I.A. testing. 6-year herd average 338 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.

JERSEY CATTLE

Reg. Bull For Sale

14 months old. In order to reduce cows to stanchion room, we offer for sale any 10 cows or bred heifers on the farm.

B. L. NEWKIRK, HARTFORD, KAN.

BLONDINE'S SYBIL OXFORD

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

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

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM

offers two splendid young bulls of financial breeding and four unrelated two-year-old heifers of Raleigh breeding. Bullid year herd now. Herd blood tested.

J. P. Todd, Castleton, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

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. Visit our 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. Anxiety bred dams.

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

HEREFORD BULLS SERVICEABLE AGES

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

PAUL J. WILKENS, McDONALD, KAN.

GRANDSON OF BOCALDO 6TH

heads our registered Herefords. Cows carry Guggell & Simpson and Wyoming Ranch breeding. Young bulls for sale. good individuals.

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

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Herefords

State and National fair winning blood lines. Yearling and two year old bulls for sale.

GOERNANDT BROS.
Aurora - - - Kansas
(Cloud county) Worthmore

BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS
of the very best Anxiety strains, for sale. Must reduce size of herd. Come to the farm, 3 miles west Lost Springs, Call house or Farmers Union.

J. B. or O. J. SHIELDS, LOST SPRINGS, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Complete Dispersal

40 Reg. Holsteins

Sale at the Farm, 2 Miles West, 1 South Loraine; 5 Miles Northeast of Bushton, Highway 4

LORAIN, KAN., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11

Attractive features of the sale are:

- 10 fresh cows; eight heavy springers; seven yearling heifers; five registered bulls of serviceable age and 10 calves. Every animal produced on the farm and the herd tested for T. b. and Bang's disease. Sale starts 11 a. m. For the sale catalog write to

GEO. E. SCHRADER
R. F. D. Frederick, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Manager, HERINGTON, KAN.
Auctioneers: Bert Powell, Oscar Hieschmidt, Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer

Reg. Holsteins

For sale: 20 registered cows in milk, fresh cows, heavy springers; five fresh and springing heifers; four long yearling heifers; nine short yearling heifers; our 5-year-old son of Count College Cornucopia; one 7-month-old son of King Flebe 21st; three bull calves, 30 days old, sons of Sir Pansy Queen Flebe; two 3-year-old bulls, sons of Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis. The breeding is mostly Ormsby blood. Sires that have been used: Count College Cornucopia; Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis and King Flebe 21st. Production records gladly submitted, such as the Missouri state record 2-year-old cow, 881 lbs. butter, 22,000 lbs. milk. Come or write. Schellcrest Farm, between Kansas City and Liberty, Highway 69. Write to

FRED P. SCHELL, JR., LIBERTY, MO.

15 Very Desirable Heifers

Fresh or heavy springers, all by a proven sire. 10 cows that are in milk or to freshen this winter. Young bulls, serviceable ages. D. H. I. A. herd record this year, around 400 lbs. fat average. Females bred to high class bull. Write to

H. J. MEIERKORD, Owner, LINN, KAN.
(Washington County)

Bulls From Record Dams

Calves to 18 months old. Out of cows with D. H. I. A. records up to 880 lbs. fat. Best of Holstein type and individuality. Free reasonable.

REGIER DAIRY FARM, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Dressler's Record Bulls

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

MAC-BESS HOLSTEINS

Bulls for sale from a proved sire and a herd making 489 fat. D. H. I. A., two consecutive years.

Carl McCormick, Cedar, Kan. (S. part Smith Co.)

Bull 13 Months Old

Registered, plenty of size. Dam: 500 lbs. fat, average test 4%. Sire grown. Phone 1-132 Hesston.

VERNON E. ROTH, HESSTON, KAN.

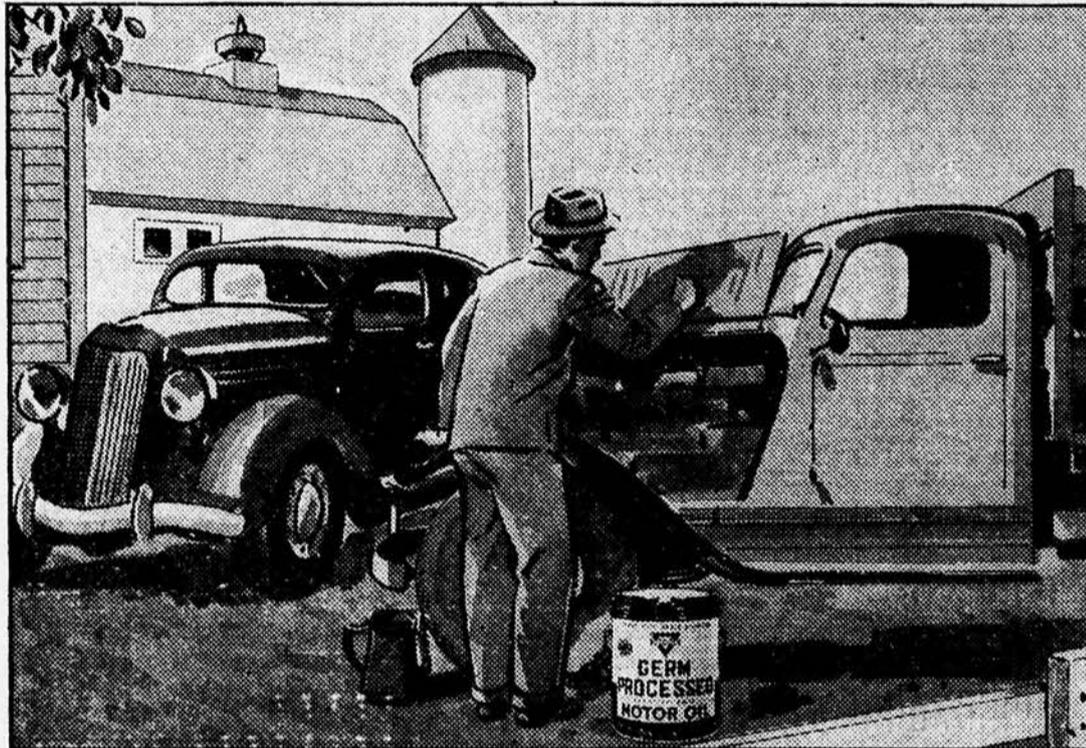
POSCH ORMSBY FORBES 8TH

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.

The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



"See America" by Radio!

Each week on the Conoco Radio Program, Carveth Wells, noted explorer and author, takes his listeners to some famous section of America and gives vivid pictures of scenic and historic sights that await you there. Your whole family will enjoy these programs, which are broadcast at a time convenient for you to listen. Hear these interesting programs over:

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

To Prevent Rusting

Rust has ruined more farm machinery than work ever did. And equipment left unprotected during the Winter months will surely rust.

The best thing to do, of course, is to house every piece of equipment or cover it with a tarpaulin if you do not have shed space.

All machinery that stays outside or that might be wet by a leaky roof should be daubed with Conoco Black Oil to prevent rusting. This heavy oil sticks to metal and rain will not wash it off. It will cost little to cover your equipment with Conoco Black Oil and it will add years to its life.

Your Conoco Agent can supply you with Conoco Black Oil in any quantity. Order it the next time he comes to your place.

OIL-PLATING—New Kind of Lubrication—Saves Winter Wear on Motors

Here is something you probably know about motor wear: In cars and trucks lubricated with regular mineral oils, 50% to 75% of all motor wear occurs during the starting and warming-up period. This wear is especially heavy during cold months, when warming-up takes longer.

There are two causes for this heavy starting wear, and both can be charged to the fact that all regular mineral oils drain down out of the motor, back into the crankcase, when the motor is shut off.

One cause of this starting wear is the lack of oil up on motor parts when you step on the starter. The oil in the crankcase cannot be pumped or splashed up on bearings and cylinder walls until the motor has started turning. Until the oil reaches those parts, they grind together without proper lubrication.

Cylinders suffer another type of wear during the starting period. When the motor cools off, small amounts of moisture form on cylinder walls. During the first few revolutions of the motor, this moisture and the gas in the cylinder combine to form products that corrode the dry cylinder walls. This is one of the chief causes of worn cylinders and rings.

You can prevent nearly all of this starting wear, however, by using Conoco Germ Processed oil. This patented oil gives a new kind of lubrication. The

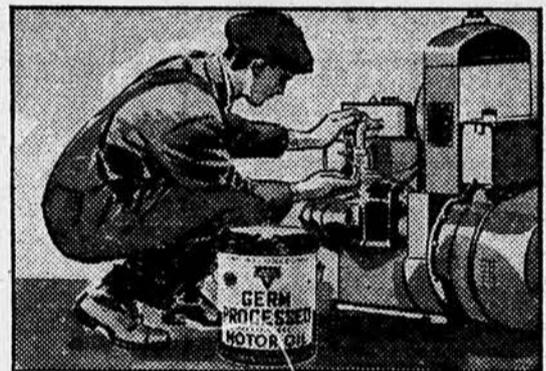
concentrated oily essence which is used in alloying Germ Processed oil enables it to bond itself to metal surfaces. It actually Oil-Plates every working part in the motor. This Oil-Plating is merged so completely with the metal that it would take machine grinding to remove it.

The Oil-Plating does not drain off when the motor is idle. It stays right on every part so it can lubricate from the first turn of the motor. It covers cylinder walls and pistons and prevents corrosion from the first explosion.

Even if regular mineral oils are as quick-flowing as Germ Processed is, they will not stay on motor parts like the Plating of Germ Processed oil. U. S. patents prevent other oils from being made by the Germ Process, which makes Oil-Plating possible.

Germ Processed oil not only saves you money on repairs and parts. By checking cylinder wear, it keeps down consumption of oil and gasoline. This saving on running expenses is especially noticeable after the first year.

Your Conoco Agent can supply you with the correct Winter grades of Conoco Germ Processed oil. Ask him about the handy 5-gallon bucket and 1 and 5-quart dust-proof cans of Germ Processed oil.



Alloyed Oil Recommended for Light Plants and Pump Engines

You could not find a better lubricant for Delco, Kohler and other light plants and pumping engines than Conoco Germ Processed oil, the same oil you use in cars, trucks and tractors.

The Germ Essence with which this oil is alloyed makes it an especially slippery lubricant. Germ Processed oil insures smooth, easy running for all types of stationary engines and keeps fuel cost at a minimum.

Germ Processed oil 10W or 20W is recommended for light plants and for Winter operation of pumping engines. Use SAE 30 or 40 for pumping engines in Summer months.

Cuts Oil Consumption 35%

TO THE TANK TRUCK: I believe you are interested in the results I have secured in the use of Germ Processed oil in my farm equipment the past four years.



I operate two Caterpillar tractors, one combine, road machinery, and two 16-foot drills on my farm of 720 acres.

In changing from Oil Company's products consumption has been reduced at least 35%.

You may rest assured that as long as Germ Processed oils are manufactured, they will be used in my machinery. M. O. Wolf, Schulte, Kansas.

CONOCO PRODUCTS

HELP KEEP FARM EXPENSES DOWN

MOTOR OILS
MOTOR FUELS

LUBRICANTS
FOR FARM USES

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY · Est. 1875