

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 74

October 9, 1937

Number 47

State's Huskers Ready for Battle

With a Fine Contest Field at
Humboldt, County Champions
Have Eye on National Honors

THE 1937 Kansas state husking contest will be in a field of corn grown by Warren Works, 1 mile west of Humboldt, in Allen county. There will be \$200 in prizes for the huskers. Combatants in this battle of the cornfield will come from the entire state of Kansas.

Thirty acres of 60-bushel corn, already mature, are available for the husking. The Chanute Chamber of Commerce is co-operating locally with Kansas Farmer to stage this big outdoor farm event. The Humboldt Commercial Club and farmers in the Humboldt and Chanute vicinity are preparing for a crowd of 10,000 people. And Iola is lending very fine co-operation. Three great towns and communities. It is their earnest desire to see that every man, woman and child, who comes to the



Above: Two champions of the cornfield who expect to see action in the state husking contest, October 28. Left, Lawrence House, Goodland, last year's champion, will enter. Cecil Vining, Baldwin, runner-up in 1936, must win the Franklin county contest before he is eligible to take part in the state event.

At left: The name of Works is a symbol of good corn in Allen county. Here is Warren Works, owner of the contest field near Humboldt, exhibiting some of the big corn Kansas huskers will be throwing.

Left Below: In the contest field a group of local men examine the corn and approve its size and quality. From left to right, W. F. Fussman, Leo C. Eckart, and J. R. Leimenthal, all of Humboldt; Warren Works, the man who grew the corn; R. V. Stebbins, secretary of the Chanute Chamber of Commerce and assistant-superintendent of the contest; and W. L. Drake, Humboldt.



state-wide husking, has a full day of pleasure and entertainment.

At 10:00 a. m. the husking wagons, drawn by the best horses and mules from several counties, will line up for a parade thru the contest grounds. The teams will be judged on their merits for farm work and Kansas Farmer will award premiums of \$20, \$10, and \$5 for the best 3 teams in each class.

Immediately after this judging the huskers from 20 or more Kansas counties will climb in the wagons for their parade to the husking lands. Boosters for every county champion will want to be on hand to cheer for their entrant. This is truly a parade of champions, for every man will be the champion of his [Continued on Page 15]

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**MORE FARM TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED
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WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

Two Weeks Beginning October 9

4:55 a. m.—Sons of Pioneers
5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
5:45 a. m.—Daily Capital News
6:00 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
6:15 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
6:30 a. m.—Col. Combs and Ramblers
6:45 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
7:00 a. m.—National Bellas Hess News and Music
7:30 a. m.—The Range Riders
7:45 a. m.—The Gospel Singers
8:15 a. m.—Unity School
8:30 a. m.—Daily Capital News
8:45 a. m.—The Lamplighters (T-Th-Sat)
9:00 a. m.—IGA Program
9:15 a. m.—Ma Perkins
10:30 a. m.—Protective Service
10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau
10:45 a. m.—Judy and Jane
11:00 a. m.—Monticello Party Line
11:15 a. m.—Dinner Hour
12:00 Noon—H. D. Lee News
12:15 p. m.—**KANSAS FARMER MARKETS AND FARM NEWS**
2:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News
2:15 p. m.—Jane Baker, the Kansas Homemaker
2:30 p. m.—Harris Goar's Street Reporter
3:45 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
3:45 p. m.—Kitty Keene, Inc.
4:00 p. m.—Edmund Denny
4:15 p. m.—Daily Capital News
5:30 p. m.—Eddie Dooley—Sportcast (Th-Sat)
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program
5:45 p. m.—Daily Capital News
10:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News—Sunflower Coal Co.
10:15 p. m.—Tom Kelly's Sportcast
10:30-12 p. m.—Dance orchestras

Sunday, October 10-17

8:00 a. m.—Sunday Morning at Aunt Susan's
9:00 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
9:30 a. m.—W. Brown-Strings
10:00 a. m.—For Mother and Dad
10:30 a. m.—Major Bowes' Family
11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
12:00 Noon—Organalities
12:45 p. m.—Tom Kelly's Sport Review
1:00 p. m.—The Fun Bug
1:30 p. m.—The Sunday Players
2:00 p. m.—Everybody's Music
4:00 p. m.—The People Speak
4:15 p. m.—Daily Capital News
4:30 p. m.—The Coleman Family
5:00 p. m.—Christian Science
5:15 p. m.—Pacific Paradise
5:30 p. m.—Romantic Rhythms
6:00 p. m.—This Rhythmic Age
6:15 p. m.—Marling Gossip
6:30 p. m.—**SENATOR CAPPER**
6:45 p. m.—Harmony Hall
7:00 p. m.—The Concert Master
8:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Evening Hour
9:30 p. m.—The Gaities
9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
10:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News
10:15 p. m.—American Legion
10:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra

Monday, October 11-18

6:00 p. m.—Skelly Court of Missing Heirs
6:30 p. m.—Page's Songs of Yesterday
6:45 p. m.—Vic Arden's Guest Stars
7:00 p. m.—Marling Movie Gossip
7:45 p. m.—Crime Patrol
8:00 p. m.—Gibbs Song Styles
8:30 p. m.—K P & L Program
9:00 p. m.—Wayne King's Orchestra
10:00 p. m.—Sunflower Coal News—Joe Nickell

Tuesday, October 12-19

6:15 p. m.—Bar-Nothing Ranch Folks
6:30 p. m.—Phyl Coe
7:00 p. m.—Marling Movie Gossip
7:15 p. m.—Pentecostal Tabernacle
7:30 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
8:00 p. m.—Al Pearce's Gang
8:30 p. m.—Camel Caravan
9:30 p. m.—Phillips Poly Follies

Wednesday, October 13-20

6:30 p. m.—Page's Songs of Yesterday
6:45 p. m.—Vic Arden's Guest Stars
7:00 p. m.—Marling Gossip
7:15 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
7:30 p. m.—Texaco Town
8:00 p. m.—Chesterfield Orchestra
8:30 p. m.—Musical Program
9:00 p. m.—Wednesday Prayer Meeting
9:30 p. m.—Hudson Motor Co. Program
10:00 p. m.—Sunflower Coal News—Joe Nickell

Thursday, October 14-21

6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks
6:30 p. m.—We, the People
7:00 p. m.—Kate Smith
8:00 p. m.—Major Bowes' Amateurs
9:15 p. m.—Gibbs Song Styles
9:30 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies

Friday, October 15-22

6:15 p. m.—Gibbs Song Styles
6:30 p. m.—Page's Songs of Yesterday
6:45 p. m.—Vic Arden's Guest Stars
7:00 p. m.—Hammerstein's Music Hall
7:30 p. m.—Hal Kemp and Alice Faye
8:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel
9:00 p. m.—The Songshop
9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
10:00 p. m.—Sunflower Coal News—Joe Nickell

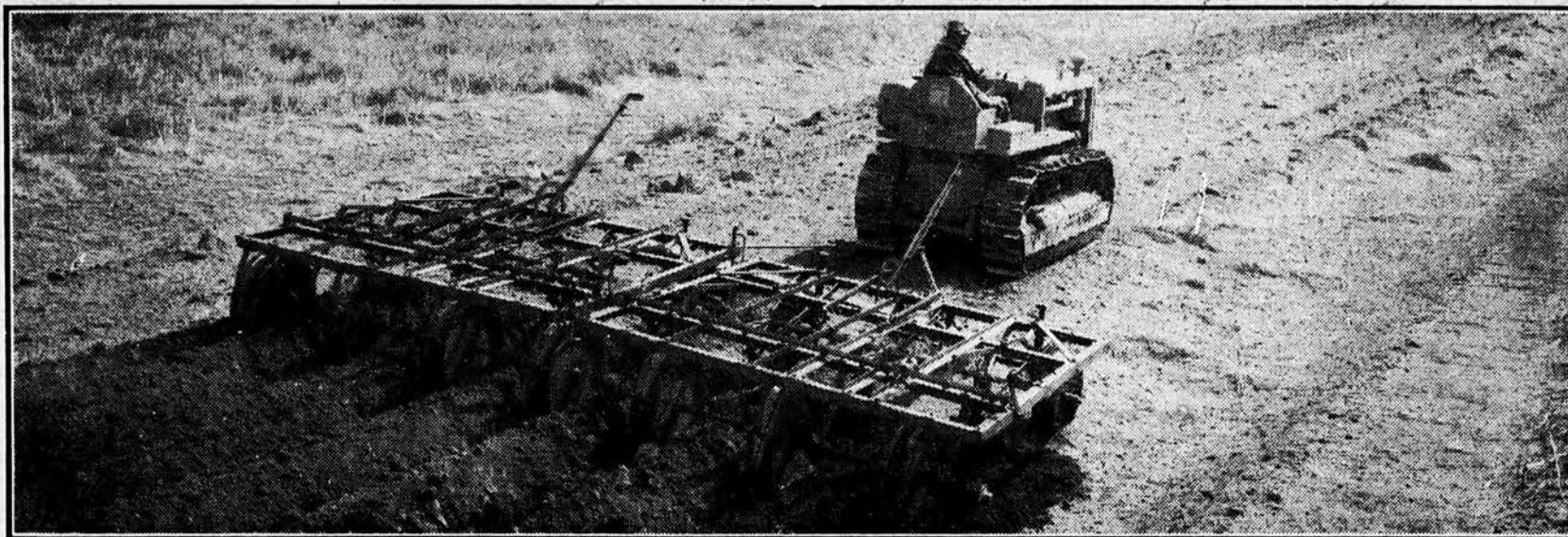
Saturday, October 16-23

6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch Folks
7:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
8:00 p. m.—Prof. Quiz
9:00 p. m.—Lucky Strike Hit Parade
9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies

—KF—

Still Interested in Cattle

One of the most interested spectators at the recent beef tour held in Kiowa county, was Mrs. Mattie McDonald, of Greensburg. She is 80 years old, but seemed to enjoy every minute of the 135-mile ride over some of the roughest trail roads to be found in Western Kansas.



Louis S. Lemert, Kismet, uses his Diesel tractor and 7-bottom lister over wide terraces made by the Soil Conservation Service. The terraces are wide enough for large tillage tools.

Terracing Level Ground

An Erosion Control Developed for Steep Hills Is Adapted to Western Kansas to Conserve Moisture

By TUDOR CHARLES

A NEW system of land management has developed in Southwestern Kansas. It is a program which will work over a much wider area. The basis of the idea is wide, low terraces, running on a level, and most of them dammed at the ends to hold the water back of them. They are built on land which the eye would report as virtually level. Farming is done on the contour.

Fred Sykes, Soil Conservation Service project manager, at Liberal, had to "grin and bear" the expressions of doubt and disgust which naturally came from some of the farmers to whom he proposed these terraces—a means of farming steep hills back east, but nothing to be used on flat Kansas prairies. The first year the Liberal project was under way, there was little to report. "It will take a year or two," workers said.

This year at wheat harvest time there were definite results. Fields which had been terraced in the spring of 1936, had been fallowed in whole or part. Some of these fields had only temporary lines thrown up, to mark the terrace locations, but high enough to hold water.

Those fallowed areas were seeded to wheat last fall. There are many concrete examples of "big" yields due to the terraces which "captured" the water. When it rains in Western Kansas it usually falls in a hurry. Rains of this kind hit the smooth land and soon gather in lagoons. But if held on the soil, that earth will take them in and hold them for months and years.

Dan L. Jantzen, Seward county, had a quarter section terraced in July 1936. Seventy-eight acres of it was fallowed in strips. Seeded last fall, these 78 acres yielded 18.8 bushels to the acre.

Across the road, a similar quarter section was fallowed by Mr. Jantzen, but not terraced. Wheat was

seeded, and the average on the whole was 8 bushels to the acre, or 1,262 bushels.

Summer fallow made a good account of itself here. One hundred sixty acres made a yield of 8 bushels. But terraces enabled 78 acres across the road to produce better than 300 bushels more. There were 5 feet of moisture on the terraced land at seeding; 2 feet on the smooth, fallow field. Mr. Jantzen is having his other quarter section terraced now.

Contour farming is practiced without fail on the terraced land under the program of the Soil Conservation Service. It is believed this type of farming will hold the moisture in most cases, while terraces are being built by plowing toward the lines, or by using lower cost graders than those necessarily employed by the government in its large-scale work.

For instance, H. E. Lewis, Kismet, contour-listed a field May 15, 1936. All summer operations to control weeds were on the contour. Wheat was drilled by September 15.

Another field was summer-fallowed but not worked on the contour. The same tools and operations were used. Wheat was drilled at the same time.

Field No. 1, made 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. Field No. 2, produced wheat only in low spots, and averaged 6 bushels. The average slope on this loamy, fine-sand soil is 2 per cent.

Here's another example of what terraces and contour farming can do.

(Continued on Page 23)



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Top: Moisture the length of the 42-inch test tube, M. M. Taylor shows Thomas county farmers in D. L. Carney's sorghum field. This field was contour listed and rain filled the furrows on June 5. The sorghum shown on August 23, had 30 days to mature and with 42 inches of moisture gave assurance of doing so.

Above: Seventy-eight acres of seeded wheat on this "quarter," belonging to Dan L. Jantzen, Liberal, yielded 18.8 bushels to the acre last summer. Terraces in the blank strips, held rainfall while the wheat land was being summer fallowed in 1936. Moisture at seeding—5 feet.

At left: This "quarter," across the road from Mr. Jantzen's other field, was summer fallowed in 1936, but there were no terraces. Moisture at seeding—2 feet. Yield—8 bushels an acre.



Apple Pies From Here to the Moon

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THIS is the greatest apple year in a long time. The National Apple Institute says it is one of the greatest apple crops ever gathered and estimates it will be 65 per cent greater than the crop of last year. I am pleased to know this. There is something about a fine apple that appeals both to the taste and to the love of beauty. Of course, nobody knows whether the celebrated tree in the Garden of Eden was an apple tree, but if it was I have no criticism to make of Mother Eve for persuading Adam to "shin up" its trunk and shake down a basketful of apples for mastication by himself and wife. Neither can any theologian make me believe that there was ever a permanent curse placed on Adam and Eve for that kind of a venal offense.

What is more beautiful than a perfect apple? No rainbow ever displayed more delicate and alluring colors than the blush on the cheek of the full ripe apple.

The figurer for the National Apple Institute says that if all the apples gathered or to be gathered this season, were baked into pies, 6 good apples in each 10-inch pie, and then the pies were placed side by side they would make a row of pies that would circle the earth 200 times.

This is a delightful opportunity to make sweet comparisons. It is 240,000 miles from here to the Moon. There would be enough of these luscious pies to pave a road 18 feet wide from the earth to the glorious "Queen of the night" dominating the heavens with her silvery glory. If the pies could be equally divided among the inhabitants of this republic there would be 6 pies a day for every day in the year for every man, woman and child.

We all have heard how "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." Of course, that is something of an exaggeration, but the apple does help a lot. It does aid digestion. It kindles brilliance in the eyes and paints roses on the cheeks of children and maidens fair, and causes the roses to linger after the regular season on the cheeks of mothers who are going down the western slope of life.

This year the Kansas apple growers are marching in the front rank right next to the rhythmic music of the band. And we are glad. We have paid tribute to the good old-fashioned apple pie, but do not forget to speak a word for good old apple sauce, and especially don't forget apple-dumplings.

Our Salt Water Danger

WITH Kansas farmers it seems to be just one thing after another. Undoubtedly the development of the oil and gas industry in this state has been a tremendous help to a large number of farmers. Not only have royalties added millions to the aggregate income of the farmers, but rentals or bonuses given to land owners, even where there is no actual development, have helped out to an extent that very few realize. But there are very few thornless roses and there is a right big thorn connected

More or Less Modern Fables

IN THE pleasant month of June a Kansas hen was strutting around vociferously proclaiming that she had just laid an egg. The farm wife listened to the cackling until her patience was worn to a frazzle, and then with a snort of disgust, said: "Oh yes, you can make as much noise as a female sewing-society when eggs are only 8 cents a dozen, but last winter when eggs were 50 cents a dozen you were making no more noise than an oyster at a church dinner."

A Kansas mother was afflicted with a smart-aleck son who prided himself on his wise-cracks. Finally when her patience was worn out she took young Harold, bent him over her knee and applied her slipper where it would do the most good. "Mother," said the smart-aleck, "you have forgotten what Cardinal Woolsey said to his successor when he was fired by King Henry VIII." The mother paused with slipper raised in air and asked, "Well, what did Cardinal Woolsey say?"

"Why Mother, he said, 'Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's. And you know that it's not your country's end you are aiming at right now.'"

"You are wrong, my son," remarked the Kansas lady who had read considerable Shakespeare herself. "You belong to your country and this is one end of the country that needs more than just aiming at." And with that the dust rose in a cloud from the pants of the smart-aleck lad.

The moral of this fable is that when Mother is wielding the slipper is a poor time for wise-cracks.

The Running Expenses

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

It's thim runnin' xpenses," said Mrs. McSpatt, "Jamie says that makes people don't know where they're at.

Oi've been thinkin' of this and Oi think he is right.

It worries poor Jamie from mornin' till night." "Thim runnin' xpenses," said Mrs. McLake, "'Tis of thim most surely that Patrick did spake. He spake o' the kids runnin' down to the store, Maybe onct, maybe twict, sometimes three or four.

It surely was that Jamie had in his head, That kapes us all scratchin' each day for our bread."

"Oi doubt if it's that now," said Mrs. McSpatt, "Oi think Jamie meant it's the things that go flat Whin the wind goes a whistlin' roight out o' the wheels.

Ye know what I mean—it's thim automobiles! They run like the divil, ye pay ivery wake A foive or a tñ, till at last yer awake To the fact it's xpensive, this ridin' around, Till the grocery man sees that yer credit ain't sound.

Thim runnin' xpenses come mightly near flyin' Whin ye niglect yer credit and kape on a-buyin'. It's a dollar down, in a wake it's some more, Yer afraid anytime fer to answer the door, Fer instid o' the company that ye expect, It's some sassy feller who's come to collect. It's runnin' from kitchen to open the door, That's kapin' a lot of us poor divils poor!"

(Copyright, 1937)

with this oil development rose, beautiful as it is.

Every well that is drilled down even a few hundred feet strikes salt water and if this water is permitted to get into a stream or a well it simply ruins it. The legislature years ago tried to guard against this damage by requiring the drillers to make a pond into which the salt water from the well must be emptied. It also required that an abandoned well must be securely plugged so as to prevent salt or other mineral water developed in drilling the well from flowing out and polluting streams and wells in the immediate vicinity.

However, it was discovered that this did not entirely prevent the damage. In many places in Kansas the fresh water level is just a few feet below the surface. This was particularly true of the Arkansas river bottom. The soil also is very porous. When a slush pond is dug just a few feet deep and filled with the water from the drilled well, it percolates thru the porous soil and contacts with the underflow and may ruin the water in a well a mile or more away.

Ogden Jones, geologist for the Kansas State Board of Health, has been making extended investigations of the soil conditions in the Arkansas river basin. He says, "Most of the soil is very fertile and very porous. The farm water supply is in many cases only a few feet under the surface. What happens then if an oil operator in such an area digs a salt-water disposal pond 6 or 8 feet deep and perhaps 200 feet across? Any farmer who knows his soil will realize that the greater part of the water put into the pond will sink down and contact the fresh water below. What the farmer may not realize is that sooner or later, possibly years later, his farm wells may become polluted altho miles away from the drilled well."

What is the remedy? Mr. Jones thinks it is possible to pump this salt water back into the horizons or geological formations from which it was taken. Some of the larger oil companies are doing this. As my knowledge of geology or of drilling oil wells is exceedingly limited I do not understand just how this can be done, but Mr. Jones thinks it is practical.

This certainly is a question of vital importance. If the fresh water supply is so contaminated that it is unfit for domestic use the farms will be virtually ruined for agricultural purposes. Men and beasts cannot live without fresh water any more than they can live without food. Of course, there are fishes, billions of them, living in salt water, which could not

live in fresh water any more than fresh water fishes and fresh water animals can live without fresh water. Already the waters of a number of Kansas streams have become so polluted by salt water that the fish life in them has been destroyed.

We Must Practice Safety

THIS month from October 11 to 15, inclusive, the 26th National Safety Congress will meet in Kansas City, Mo. It is expected there will be 7,000 men and women representing every business and profession who will be there to consider how we can keep on riding in automobiles without being killed or injured.

I do not think the problem is entirely solvable. There are probably fully 50 million motor vehicles moving on the roads of the United States. Each automobile and truck is a separate machine driven by a separate individual, each with a different personality and motivated by a different brain and different nervous system. There is not and there cannot be a regularly controlled system as in the case of the railroad, where all the engines and trains are under general orders from a common source.

I am not objecting to the holding of this National Safety Congress. Perhaps there may be suggestions made that will make traveling on the public highways a little safer than it is now, but so long as there are 50 millions of men and women, some too young and some too old, some too nervous and others too phlegmatic and too slow, driving high-powered machines with the strength of a hundred horses, traveling at anywhere from 40 to 80 miles an hour, there will be a heavy toll in the way of death and lesser injuries.

Of course, it is true that at least 95 per cent of the accidents could be avoided if everybody concerned did just the right thing at the right time, but in practice we know that such a condition and co-ordination of everybody is utterly impossible. However, machines are constantly improving and I really think the average driver is a better man than the average driver at any previous time.

The Freedom We Enjoy

IF YOU are a Christian, that is a real Christian, you ought to kneel every night and thank God that you live in the United States of America. I am moved to make this observation by the news from Russia that another bunch of farmers, 20 I believe, were stood up before the firing squad and shot down because it was claimed that they had done something to hinder production. And in the same paper I read that fresh orders had been issued to the farmers of Germany by Hitler, and in the same paper that men, women and children, all of them helpless non-combatants, had been blown to pieces by bombs showered on them from Japanese bombing planes in China. We think we have worries, and so we have. But as compared with most other places in the world this country of ours is a paradise. Is it possible that we can be so unspeakably foolish as to give up our heritage of freedom and opportunity?

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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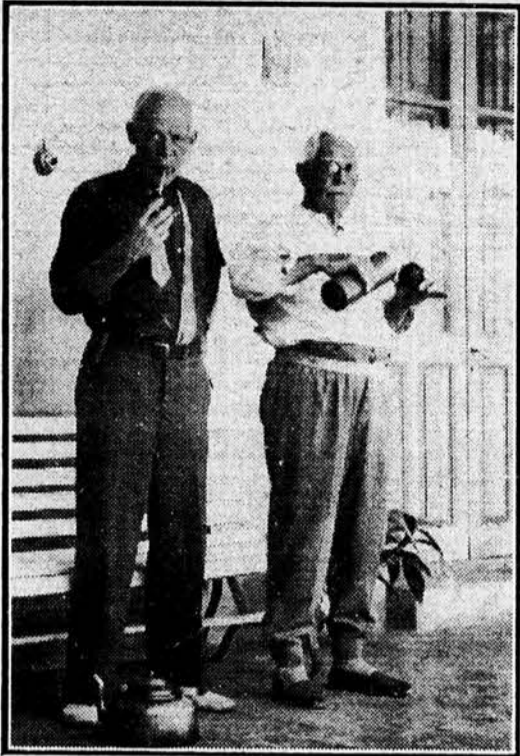
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Robert C. Vance, at left, whose European travel articles were so popular with Kansas Farmer readers last winter, has "mate" (tea) with his host on an Uruguay ranch while on his South American tour.

On the Road to Rio

We Go by Lazy Steamer To Brazil's Metropolis

By ROBERT C. VANCE

I WAS leaning over the ship's rail enjoying the tropical night. Presently the Third Officer paused for a moment beside me. "This is the last time you will see the North Star for a while," he said, pointing. Only three stars, including the Pole Star of the Great Dipper constellation, were visible. The others were below the northern horizon. To the south, equally low, was "La Cruz del Sul," the Southern Cross.

When the Third Officer had gone about his rounds I fell to thinking over the strange twists of Fate that had brought me to this part of the world. Here I was bound for South America to learn something about the people, industries, history and traditions of the great nations of Brazil and Argentina and to find out, if I could, how those countries have captured most of the American farmers' foreign market.

Only a few months before, I had returned from a trip thru 9 countries of northern Europe. I sailed for Europe intending to write a plain, unvarnished story about what the English farmer pays for hay, what the Norwegian's wife gives him for breakfast, what the Swedes get for butterfat and what the women of Soviet Russia think of the new marriage laws.

But on the way over, my ship was packed to the guard rails with statisticians and economists sent to Europe to find out what has happened to the farmer's European market. By the time we had landed in England I was buying on the trail of the lost markets with the rest of the pack.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture maintains offices in most of the world's capitals, and as I visited the various countries I checked the figures on their agricultural imports from the United States and from other countries.

In England I found that the imports of American cotton totaled 2 million bales less in 1935 than in 1934. The bulk of this 2 million bale shortage was supplied by Brazil. In Norway and Sweden the United States was not even mentioned in the reports showing imports of corn and wheat for 1935. Those countries are buying their grain in Argentina. In Germany I found that more beef was being bought from Uruguay, a South American country about the size of Minnesota, than from the entire United States.

When I returned from Europe and showed these figures to the editors, they told me to pack my other shirt and set out for South America to look our competitors over . . . and here I was.

"Your name is on the list of those who are to appear before Neptune's court in the morning, sir," said a steward. It scarcely seemed possible that an ordinary farmer like myself should be crossing the equator and listening to the ship's band on the promenade deck instead of sitting at home listening to a January blizzard howl around the corners of the house.

The next morning old King Neptune, accompanied by a brazen looking hussy who was supposed to be his daughter, established his court on the upper deck. All passengers crossing the equator for the first time were brought before him and tried for their various sins. This ceremony serves two purposes. It provides entertainment and also the opportunity for those who have been thru the mill to get even by initiating some other victim. King Neptune looked suspiciously like the fat chief steward, but his assistants were picked from among the passengers who could prove they previously had crossed the "Line."

The novices, one at a time, were forced to kneel before King Neptune while the charges against them were read. When President Roosevelt crossed the equator he is said to have been tried on the charge of losing two states in the 1936 election. After the charges had been read the victims were thrown into the swimming pool to have their sins washed away.

As the novices were fished out of the pool they were sent to the king's barber shop to be lathered and shaved. The lather was applied with a paint brush and the idea seemed to be to get as much in the victim's eyes and mouth as possible. The shaving was done with a huge tin razor.

When the novices had passed thru the barber shop they were taken in charge by the king's surgeon, who laid them out on a table and made a great show of correcting such physical defects as bow legs, knock knees and German goiters. By the time he had finished with them, some of the women looked as if they were about ready to burst into profanity.

From the surgeon's operating table the initiatives were sent to the beauty shop where cosmetics were applied, sometimes with a paint brush but more often by the bucketful. After the ceremony I saw one woman ruefully examining her bathing suit. It was a scanty bathing suit, but it had soaked up enough color to paint a rainbow.

Happily, I managed to escape. Before Neptune's assistants got down to the V's the novices went into revolt, seized a fire hose and washed the court away. Then they followed up with a barrage of eggs procured from the ship's galley. Eggs on shipboard are none too good at best, and these were undoubtedly seconds. They proved to be too much even for such roughnecks as Neptune's barbers, surgeons and policemen.

There is no place like an ocean liner for forming quick friendships. By the second day out most passengers are calling each other by their first names, and by the end of the fourth day they are telling their life histories. Most of the Americans among the passengers were old-timers returning from vacations and business trips in the United States. Among them were employes of the great American-

Come Along to South America!

Robert C. Vance has been traveling again.

Last year he wrote for the Kansas Farmer an interesting series of travel articles about the countries of Europe. This time the long, long trail has taken him to South America, particularly to the great countries of Brazil and Argentina. He wanted to find out how those countries have been able to take most of the European market away from farmers in the United States. There is a world of interesting things to know about these big neighbors of ours to the south.

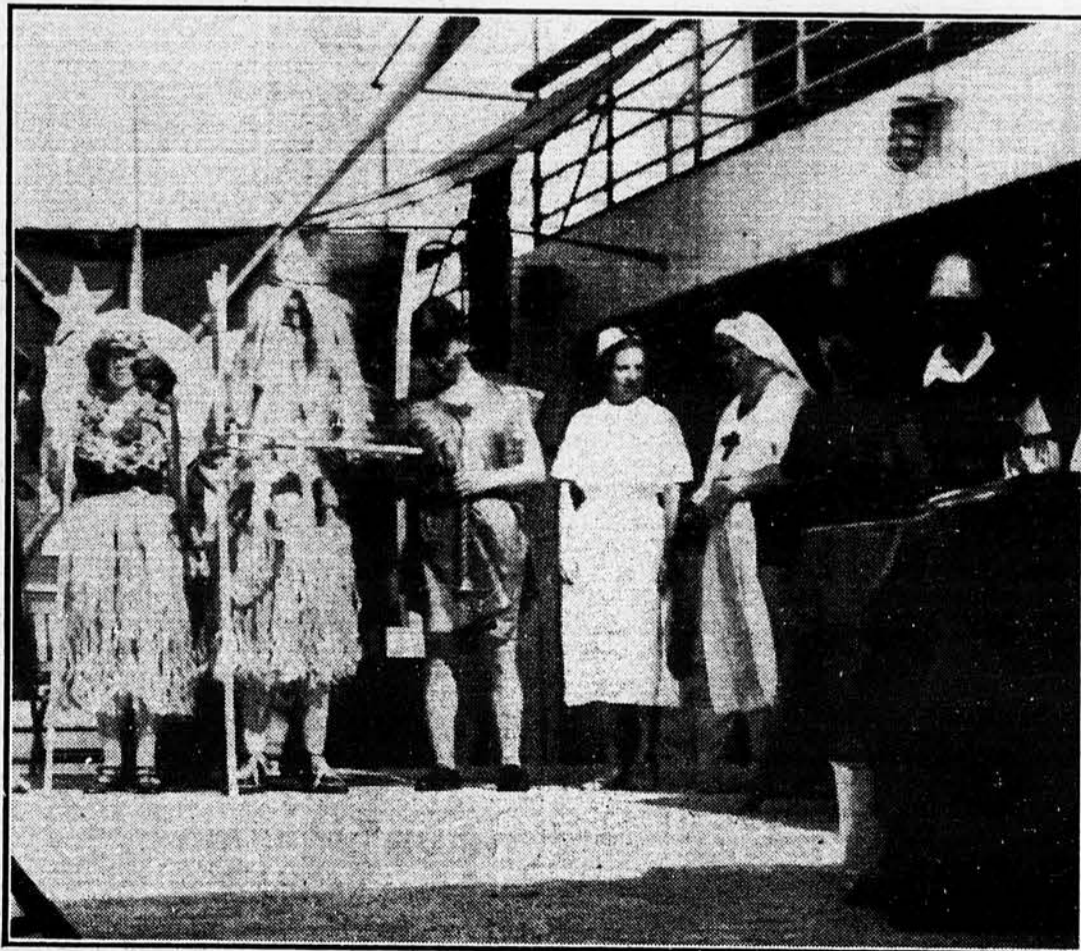
Mr. Vance is a farmer in Seward county, Nebraska. He sees South America thru the eyes of a farmer. He observes things that effect his own business as a farmer—the tremendous expansion of cotton in Brazil, of cattle raising in Uruguay, of dairying and corn production in Argentina; the operation of rigid government control over the coffee industry of Brazil; the country's vast, unrealized resources of land and labor. Mr. Vance tells about these things in "farmers' language." Because he could speak their language, Mr. Vance was able to get first-hand experiences. He was invited into many South American homes. He learned about the lives of the people—how their homes are built, what they do to earn a living, how they like visitors from the United States, what they do on Saturday nights. His way of telling about these things is lively and entertaining. You won't want to miss a single one of his stories.

owned packing plants of the Rio Plate, cotton men from Brazil and farm machinery salesmen and executives of the American farm machinery companies that maintain branches in Brazil and Argentina. From these men I began to gather some idea of the great continent to the south of us, and how its development is affecting the American farmer.

The most interesting fact about the passengers, however, was that nearly half of them were natives of Brazil or Argentina. Most of them were young people who had been attending technical schools in the United States, or junior executives of South American companies. My friend, Eduardo Vidal, was one of these.

Vidal was returning home to Rio de Janeiro after 9 months in the United States, where he had been sent by his company to study factory production methods. He was bringing home not only new ideas but also a feeling of resentment toward all Americans. He speaks perfect English, yet he told me of being introduced at a Rotary club meeting in a city in New York state as "One of the few Brazilians who

(Continued on Page 20)



King Neptune holds court in the traditional ceremony for travelers crossing the equator for the first time.

Farm Matters as I See Them

But Let's Use It

I BELIEVE it is in the interest of the farmers of Kansas, and of American agriculture generally, to invoke the full provisions of the 1937 Neutrality Act in the Far East.

The Neutrality Act was passed for the purpose of enabling the United States to keep out of other peoples' wars. It was not passed for the purpose of settling, or taking part in, other peoples' wars.

There is no good reason why the United States should drift along and allow itself to be entangled in a war in the Orient, or in the almost inevitable conflict in Europe.

That a state of war exists in China is not denied. But it so happens that there has been no declaration of war either by the Japanese or Chinese governments.

I have come to the conclusion that it is the duty of President Roosevelt to declare that a state of war exists, and to put into effect the provisions of the Neutrality Act designed to keep us from involvement in such a conflict.

The national administration has taken several steps toward such action. It has advised Americans in the war zone to withdraw, and has offered them transportation. It has prohibited the transportation of munitions of war in government owned ships to the Japanese and Chinese governments. But it has not taken the decisive step, provided in the Neutrality Act, of prohibiting shipment of munitions of war to the warring governments. It has not invoked the "cash and carry" provisions, by which other supplies shipped to belligerents must be paid for in advance in the United States, and then transported on ships not owned by the American government or by American shipments, nor insured by American insurance companies.

I say it is time for the United States government to take all necessary steps to prevent our boys being called upon to take part in the war in the Far East.

Americans in the war zone should be given a reasonable—and reasonably short—time to get out of the Orient. American troops should be withdrawn from China when that time is up. American warships then should be withdrawn from the war zone. And the full force of the gov-

ernment should be put behind enforcement of the provisions of the Neutrality Act.

This program will require us to sacrifice our foreign trade with Japan and China. I am aware that will cause some dislocations in our economic machinery in this country. It will mean giving up some foreign markets.

But the cost of giving up these markets for the duration of the conflict, which promises to last much longer than was at first apparent, is small alongside the tremendous cost in blood and treasure the United States will be called upon to pay if we become involved in war.

I voted for the Neutrality Act, with the idea it would be accepted by the administration as the policy of the government and the law of the land.

I will never vote to send our boys abroad to fight another foreign war. But neither do I want the government of the United States, thru failure to use the protections afforded by the Neutrality Act, thru failure to take the common sense steps of withdrawing our citizens, our troops, and our ships from the war zone, to lead us into a position where a vote will be taken on a proposal that we make war in the Far East.

Part of Your Reward

I HAVE been surprised and pleased over the state fairs in Kansas this year. Surprised at the quality of exhibits. Pleased over the great numbers of farm folks who attended; pleased, also, over the optimism they expressed.

Now I do not mean that I had anticipated seeing inferior products on display. Kansas folks don't do things that way. But I believe I feel the same as most of you folks do who attended these fairs. That is, quality of crops and livestock exhibited was so far superior to what might have been expected after a series of hard years.

I see something very gratifying in this. Despite those drouth years and repeated insect plagues, with their resulting shortages of seed and feed supplies, Kansas farm folks haven't been defeated in the least sense of the word. Somehow, my friends, you have salvaged and saved important quantities of seed which in-

sure us against losing our best varieties of crops. Painstaking efforts thru long years in perfecting these crops will not have been in vain—their results will not even be materially discounted. This is because Kansas farm folks, and our other crops authorities, have put as much effort into preserving these valuable strains against extermination as they already had done in improving them.

Likewise in the livestock end, I saw no deterioration. Unquestionably we in Kansas have been forced to sacrifice in numbers. Many herds have been severely reduced. Others virtually have been wiped out. But the remarkable thing is that hundreds upon hundreds of herds have come thru, not only with their quality unimpaired, but distinctly improved. That is because Kansas folks have held on so tenaciously to the fact that when we sacrifice quality we take a backward step which will require years of work and planning, to say nothing of money outlay, to overcome. And when I say this, I fully realize that it has required the utmost in work and planning, and considerable loss in dollars and cents, to come thru such a serious period, not only without taking that backward step, but with better quality livestock.

Looking over these fairs has stirred my pride anew. It teaches me again how loyal my Kansas friends are to agriculture. It doubly proves how well you have kept faith with the soil. I think you already have had part of your reward for this humanitarian devotion and service. The reward of knowing in your hearts that you have done a great job, and that the results are good. Just as important in the matter of reward, is the knowledge that you have set a standard of action and conduct for your sons and daughters to follow. And they will follow it because you have found it is a sound standard, and you have made them believe in you.

So in this manner may I pay my deepest respects, my Kansas friends, to your fortitude, your perseverance, your unflinching judgment and your ability to do.

Arthur Capper

Market More Favorable for Dairymen

Market Barometer

Cattle—Lower prices for most grades and classes of steers and heifers.

Hogs—A downward trend is expected this month.

Lambs—Steady prices for fat sheep and lambs seem probable during October with weakness possible by November 1.

Wheat—Demand and supply conditions point to higher prices.

Corn—Cash corn is bound to be much cheaper as soon as the new supply becomes available.

Butterfat—Higher.

Eggs and poultry—Steady to higher in October.

THE coming winter feeding period probably will be the most favorable one for dairy producers since the beginning of the depression, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics believes. A larger supply of feed grains and hay will place dairymen in a somewhat easier position this fall. The output of feedstuffs is expected to be ample for the greatly reduced numbers of livestock in the country.

Altho corn prices are still high in relation to butterfat, it is expected the new corn crop will make cheaper feed available. Prices of September corn have been due to operations on the board of trade and the extreme scarcity of old corn. Prices of hay and by-product or commercial feeds are comparatively low now relative to butterfat. On the other hand, the prices of butterfat are low in relation to those

of meat animals. In many sections these price relationships will tend to stimulate the production of meat animals rather than milk.

Total milk production in the country on August 1, was about 7 per cent September 1 were larger than the small stocks of a year ago, but were no larger than average.

The size of farm laying flocks showed more than a seasonal decrease during August. The gain in numbers shown at the beginning of the year of 5 per cent over 1936 now has been entirely lost. The sharp decrease in layers during August probably is due mainly to prompt culling to save feed costs of hens that had ceased to lay, coupled with smaller than usual additions of early pullets owing to smaller hatchings this year. Decreases were most marked in the northeastern parts of the United States.

Feed for dairy and poultry production will be plentiful in Kansas. Barley, oats, low-grade wheat, corn, and kafir will all make profits if fed to milk cows and chickens if the surveys of the bureau of economics are correct. It seems likely from a casual observation of the situation that these conclusions will prove accurate. At any rate there is ample opportunity for farm families to devote much of their time to these types of production, with a minimum of cash outlay.

Improvement seems to be on the way for wheat prices. Considerable more export demand has developed recently, and the stocks of wheat in European importing countries are only enough for current needs. Russian exports have been a threat to the market, but so far there have been only small offerings of

high quality wheat from the country. The Argentine crop which will be harvested about the first of January, is still a question mark in the supply side. Since European countries will have to depend upon North America almost entirely for wheat supplies until the Southern hemisphere crops are ready for market, it seems quite likely that prices will strengthen materially in the meantime.

A downward trend in hog prices is expected in October. More fat hogs probably will be coming to market and the demand for pork for storage purposes has been falling off, both of which will remove support from the price level. The August price rally over July which was followed by a decline was the signal that the summer and fall peak probably was made then, the department of economics of Kansas State College observes in its latest report just released. Kansas hog raising operations are now largely in the manner of herd rebuilding, with relatively few farmers producing heavily for the pork market. Of course, in the average litter there will be a certain percentage of off-type gilts and the barrows, which will go to market, but in general, swine production on Kansas farms is not contributing heavily to the pork supply this winter.

—KF—

Fall Fine Terracing Time

Since the first of August, 19 Cowley county farmers have terraced 705 acres of land. Fall is an ideal time to construct terraces, as the land is usually in condition and there is more spare time.

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 | \$19.00 | \$14.75 | \$ 9.25 |
| Hogs | 11.85 | 11.25 | 10.10 |
| Lambs | 10.50 | 10.00 | 8.40 |
| Hens, Heavy | .19 | .19 | .15 |
| Eggs, Firsts | .21 1/2 | .19 1/2 | .25 1/2 |
| Butterfat | .33 | .31 | .30 |
| Wheat, | | | |
| Hard Winter | 1.13 1/2 | 1.14 1/2 | 1.24 |
| Corn, Yellow | .97 | 1.04 1/2 | 1.16 |
| Oats | .33 1/2 | .33 | .47 |
| Barley | .69 | .68 | .92 |
| Alfalfa, Baled | 21.00 | 16.50 | 21.00 |
| Prairie | 12.00 | 9.50 | 15.00 |

To Poison Prairie Dogs

Kansas prairie dogs are on the increase, but they can be controlled with strychnine poisoned oats. Good results from poisoning may be expected any time when the rodents are active during clear weather. Early morning is a good time to have the bait out, and late fall or early spring are good seasons.

About 2 quarts of poisoned oats to every 80 occupied burrows will be needed. A tablespoonful of the grain, or about as much as one can pick out of the sack between the thumb and first 3 fingers, may be scattered on the ground near the burrow. It will not be most effective if thrown on loose ground or in the grass. There is a payment of 7 1/2 cents an acre under the A. C. P. program for eradication of 90 per cent of the prairie dogs from an infested area.

New Farm Program Similar to Old

By CORDELL TINDALL

THE new farm program for 1938 follows the broad outlines already established and sets up definite soil-depleting and soil-building goals, according to Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture. The effort to restore soil fertility and stabilize production will be continued by increasing soil-conserving crops and soil-building practices and setting goals for soil-depleting crops while considering both conservation and an ample and balanced supply of food, feed and fiber crops. The problem of adjusting surpluses accumulated during the depression has been solved, according to Secretary Wallace, and now the problem is to plan a long time and permanent farm program. Such a program must consider both soil conservation and a balanced production of food and feed supplies at fair prices. The new program is not a production control program, however.

Meetings were held with farmers thruout the nation before drafting the new program. It has been made flexible so as to fit the needs of various regions and states.

Individual Farm Goals

A national goal will be set for soil-depleting crops, then the national goal will be divided into state, county and individual farm goals. These goals will be set for cotton, corn, tobacco, peanuts and rice. A goal for potatoes will be set if two-thirds of the producers vote for it in a referendum now being held. Corn goals will be established only in designated areas in the Corn Belt. Potato goals will be set for commercial districts only and will not apply to patches under 3 acres.

A maximum payment will be calculated for every farm. Payments will be made for keeping within soil-depleting crop goals and for attaining soil-building goals. In general, the 1938 crop classifications will follow those of the 1936 and 1937 programs.

Specific provisions applicable to the Great Plains area encourage the restoration to grass of land which should not have been plowed.

The 1938 program should prove simpler and more effective than the two preceding programs, it is claimed. For example, a farmer, when his goal has been established, will know just what he is supposed to do to comply with the plan and just how much payment he will receive. Only one type of payment will be made. Payments will be decreased in cases of failure to reach the goals.

Rates of payments for all commodities were determined in a uniform manner. The following factors were considered: The number of acres in every goal; the farm value of the crops in every goal; the shift in acreage from the 10-year average necessary to reach every goal; and the farm value which these shifts represent based on 10-year average values.

Payment on Equal Basis

This means that one-half of the payment is based on conservation attained and one-half by sacrifice involved.

The national 1938 goal for soil-depleting crops is between 275 million and 290 million acres, compared with the 1928-37 average of 305 million acres.

The individual soil-building goal includes the normal acreage in soil-conserving crops and the increase resulting from the shifts of the soil-depleting crops, in addition to such practices as liming, terracing, restoration of land to native grasses and the seeding of perennial grasses and legumes.

Under the previous program separate rates were established for diversion from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops and for the carrying out of every soil-building practice. Under this plan a producer calculated his payment at the end of the crop year by applying these separate rates to every acre diverted and to every practice performed. In 1938, however, the maximum payment for every producer will be calculated at the beginning of the crop year and the attainment of the soil-depleting crop goal and the soil-building goal will be set as conditions of full payment.

Payments will be calculated as follows: A dollar and a half an acre, adjusted for the productivity of the farm,

which includes Kansas, 3 cents an acre of noncrop open pasture land plus 75 cents for every animal unit of grazing capacity on a 12-month basis of such pasture. Fifty cents an acre will be paid for the restoration of designated land. This provision applies only to certain areas of the Great Plains States. Restoration land is land that has been cropped once since 1933 and has been designated by the county committee as unadapted to cropping. Such land is returned to permanent grass cover.

In the Western Region, in which Kansas is included, 3 cents an acre will be paid for noncrop open pasture land plus 75 cents for every animal unit of grazing capacity on a 12 month basis of such pasture. The sum of any of those payments which apply to a farm shall be the farm's total payment for 1938, if both

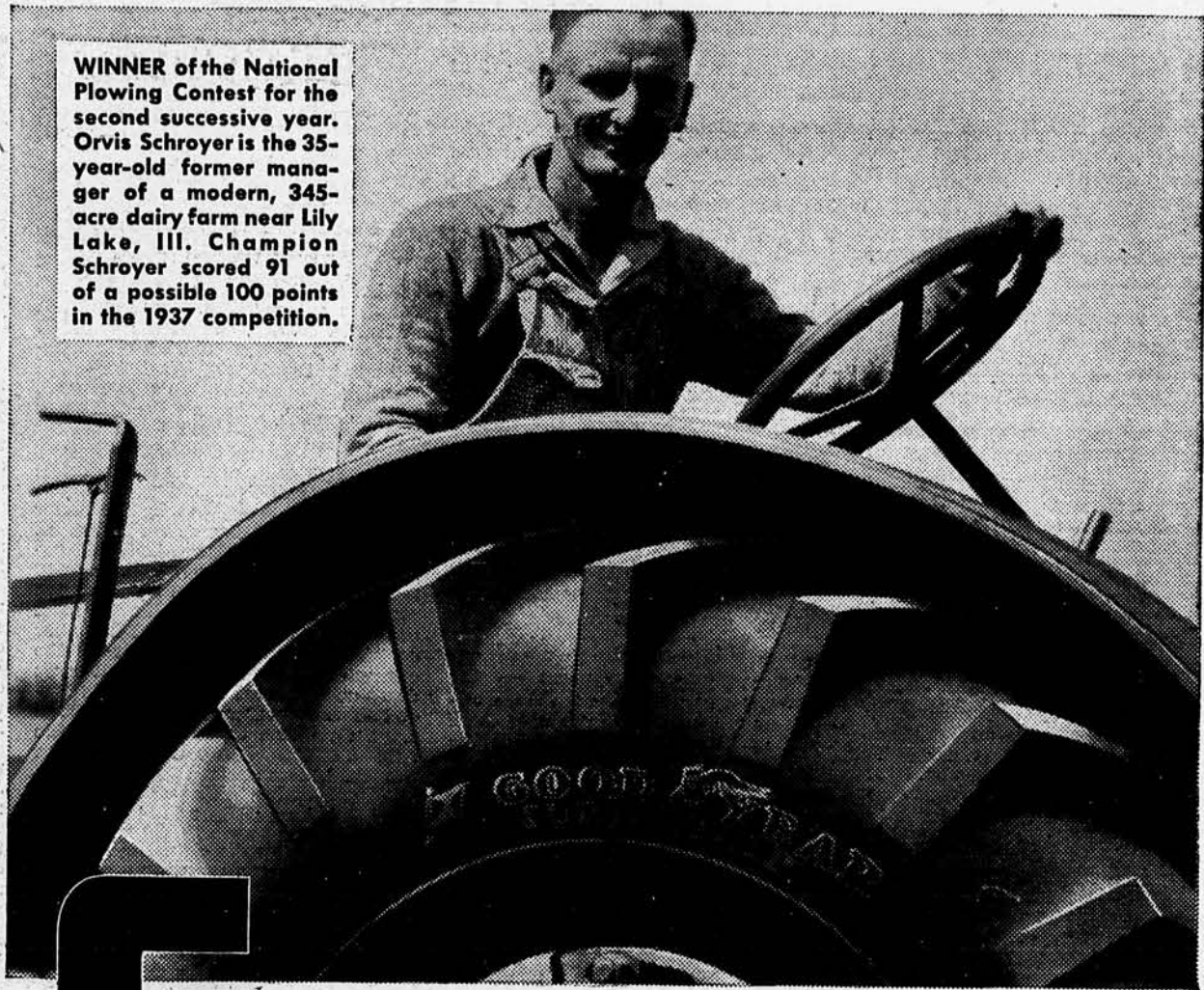
the soil-depleting crop goal and the soil-building goals are fully met. The specific crops and practices to be counted toward the attainment of a farm's soil-building goal correspond in general to those approved for use in the 1937 program, and will be announced by state committees.

—KF—

Favor Electrification

Sixty farmers in Washington county have signed survey sheets showing their interest in securing electricity in the survey now under way there. The survey reports were made by William Lyons and Earl Arbuthnot, Haddam; Henry Ohlde, George Woerner and Louis Gross, Linn. Nearly 100 per cent of the farmers will use electricity if they can get it, the men who made the surveys said.

WINNER of the National Plowing Contest for the second successive year. Orvis Schroyer is the 35-year-old former manager of a modern, 345-acre dairy farm near Lily Lake, Ill. Champion Schroyer scored 91 out of a possible 100 points in the 1937 competition.



GOODYEAR FIRST AGAIN!

IN ITS 60th annual renewal on September 11th, the National Plowing Contest at Wheatland, Illinois, was won for the second successive year by Orvis Schroyer, Lily Lake, Illinois.

Again in 1937, as in 1936, Champion Schroyer plowed his way to victory on a tractor equipped with Goodyear Tractor Tires.

The National Plowing Contest, oldest farm event of its kind in the United States, was witnessed this year by more than 18,000 interested spectators.

For the first time, these spectators had an opportunity to see in competition the sensational new Goodyear Sure-Grip Tractor Tire.

They saw the high, sharp teeth of this great new tire bite deep into the soil to give Champion Schroyer's tractor the steady, even pull which makes for straighter,

neater furrows and a faster, more economical job.

And almost without exception they agreed with the title-holder who said, "Goodyear Sure-Grip Tires have more traction. They have an ideal tread. Their tread cleans itself more readily and this aids in keeping furrows straight."

The new Goodyear Sure-Grip Tractor Tire, announced only a few weeks ago, is designed and built as a companion to the famous Goodyear All-Traction Tractor Tire.

Latest addition to the most complete line of farm tires offered by any manufacturer, the new Sure-Grip is recommended especially for farms where mud, wet loam or wet clay are predominating soils.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, INC., AKRON, OHIO

GOOD YEAR

MORE FARM TRACTORS
ARE EQUIPPED WITH
GOODYEAR TIRES
THAN ANY OTHER KIND

Hog Growers Look to the Future

By TUDOR CHARLES

THE 3rd annual Swine Day at Kansas State College on October 2, brought out a crowd of about 175 hog breeders, feeders, vocational agriculture students, and representatives of the livestock industry. The group was nearly all made up of farmers eager to re-establish their hog-raising operations and hoping to do so now with more favorable feed conditions. Prospects of cheaper corn forecast profits for hog growers who have gilts, sows and shoats on hand.

The morning program, prepared by C. E. Aubel, swine specialist at the college, was held on the hog farm where visitors looked over the experimental feeding lots and equipment used by the college hog men. The experimental hogs then in the pens were those fed varying amounts of soybean meal. It was seen that tankage and corn, self-fed on alfalfa pasture, produced the quickest and cheapest gains. A half-and-half mixture of soybean meal and tankage gave fair results, while soybean meal alone was less satisfactory. The soybean meal gave fair results when supplemented with a mineral mixture of 5 parts steamed bone meal, 5 parts ground limestone, and 1 part common salt. But when no mineral was fed with soybean meal and corn, the gains were unsatisfactory, and the cost was \$2 a hundred greater than for corn and tankage.

A Challenge to Yeast

A highlight of the afternoon's program was a discussion of yeast feeds for hogs, by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department of Kansas State College. Dr. McCampbell challenged the claims that various commercial yeast feeds will produce increased gains and satisfactory results when mixed with farm grains, usually oats. This has been a controversial subject the last 2 years, since corn became so scarce and a number of commercial feeds were placed on the market for the purpose of mixing with oats for hog, poultry and cattle feeding. On the other hand, a number of feeders who are using the feeds make satisfactory reports and are strong in their endorsement, altho they often admit there is no reasonable explanation for the results they appear to be getting. One man, for instance, has used a yeast feed with oats for hogs the last 2 years, and after making a careful check, insists he has received profitable gains for short feeding periods of about 2 months.

"Generally No Benefits"

In his discussion of yeast feeds, Dr. McCampbell cited a number of experiments which showed these results: "In trials with pigs and calves there generally has been no benefit from feeding yeast, and its use has been uneconomical. This has been the case no matter whether the yeast has been mixed with dry feed or whether it has been mixed with moist feed and fermentation allowed to take place before the mixture was fed."

The University of Nebraska reports that soaked ground oats plus tankage produced more and cheaper gain than soaked ground oats plus any yeast feed used in their tests. The cost of gain for the oats and tankage was \$8.76 a hundred pounds, and \$9.13 a hundred for oats plus a yeast feed that has been sold extensively in Kansas.

Past a Key to Future

In a discussion of "Kansas, the Hog State," J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, said, "The past is a good key to the future of Kansas' swine raising operations. We can again produce pork as we did in past years when we were near the top in tonnage among all the states." Mr. Mohler also pointed out that pork shortage in Kansas now is due entirely to drouth and not to any of the AAA programs in which Kansas farmers took part. This is logical since we still have more hogs than we have corn and other grains to feed them.

-KF-

To Elect Committeemen

A series of local meetings for the election of community Agricultural Conservation committeemen, and for

discussion of current farm problems and objectives of the 1938 AAA Conservation Program, will be held thruout the United States starting November 8. The meetings will be completed by the end of November.

Farmer committees which administer the program locally already are in existence thruout the country. The local elections in November will determine the membership of those community committees for next year.

The chairmen of the community committees of a county constitute the board of directors of the county agricultural conservation association. This board chooses from its own members a county committee. All farmers actively taking part in the Agricultural Conservation Program, or who take steps to participate in next year's program are automatically members of their county association.

-KF-

Tax Over Million Mark

The Kansas retail sales tax brought in over \$1,000,000 during the month of September, according to J. J. Rhodes, state treasurer. Total collections for the first 3 months now amount to \$2,076,942. If these figures are representative, the year's total may go beyond \$10,000,000.

Three per cent of the total retail sales tax collections go for administration of the act. Then, according to the provisions of the law, \$2,600,000 goes for social welfare purposes, including the old age pensions—the state's share. Also \$60,000 is set aside for a state employment service.

Then \$2,500,000 goes into the state aid for public schools. Of the balance, 20 per cent is to be retained in the state fund, 80 per cent to be used to reduce local tax limits.

-KF-

Contours Triple Sorghum

Hubert Dobbs, Colby, listed one field of sorghum up and down the slope, another on the contour. He reports there will be 3 times as much feed on the contoured land as on the other.

-KF-

Fertilizer Rust Foe

Fertilizer on wheat paid Paul Wing, Benedict, this year. One hundred and six acres made 27 bushels to the acre and the grain tested as high as 62 pounds, ripening before rust infected it.

-KF-

Churches, Schools Exempt

Sales of coal and other fuels to educational institutions not operated for profit, or to religious or charitable institutions, are exempt from the 2 per cent retail sales tax, it was ruled recently.

Threshold of a New Agricultural Era?

By HENRY A. WALLACE

A LITTLE while back the agricultural problem with which we had to grapple was foremost an emergency problem. I believe that now we must be taking stock of programs addressed to the longer-time situation.

Now it appears that we may be standing upon the threshold of better times, perhaps of something like a new era. In this era, our permanent policy with respect to agriculture, as I see it, must shape itself to give the farmer his fair share of prosperity, having due regard to the long-time interests of the national community as a whole.

We can no longer have an exploited agriculture because in the long run that means national ruin. Neither can we have a crudely over-subsidized agriculture because in the long run the people will not stand for it. The question is, as we pass from emergency to longer-time considerations, how far shall public policy go in one direction, how far in the other? We are going to need wise counsel and especially a sense of perspective in the times ahead.

Kansans High at St. Joseph Show

By JOHN F. CASE

GIRLS were much in the minority at the Interstate Baby Beef and Pig Club Show held in St. Joseph, September 28-30, with 180 calves and 199 fat pigs entered. But Grace Ploeger, of Brown county, upheld the honor of Kansas by heading the Hereford exhibitors in the lightweight division and winning a championship and reserve championship. This year the calf show had two divisions—under 895 pounds and above that figure. Miss Ploeger's calf was judged champion in the lightweight class and was barely nosed out for breed championship by a heavier Hereford owned by Leo Farnan, of Nodaway county, Missouri. Grace's entry was a decided factor in moving Brown county exhibitors up to second place in the county class. Unlike most of the exhibitors, she did not enter her calf in the auction sale but took the champion steer back home. Warren Ploeger, of Brown county, placed second in the medium weight Hereford class. Geraldine Stricker and Nadine Atkins, of Doniphan county, also were winners in this class.

Angus Place Well

In the Angus division, Luther Peterson, of Atchison county, and Robert Schwartz, of Brown, placed sixth and seventh in the medium Angus class, and Dorothy Albers, of Doniphan county won a seventh place ribbon in the lightweight Angus division with her red Angus. The best a Kansas 4-H Club member could do in the Short-horn division was a fourth prize won by Martha Scholz of Atchison county, in the lightweight division with her brother Roy, placing fifth.

Tommy McKee trucked a dandy Hereford calf all the way out from Chase

county and while his entry did not place Tommy's first experience as a feeder and exhibitor proved valuable.

Apparently Kansas 4-H Club members in the St. Joseph area do not go in heavily for feeding and showing pigs. The pig show was largely a Missouri show with Holt county taking all the major prizes except the grand-champion litter, won by Paul Alexander, a Page county, Iowa, boy. Paul's 13 Chester White pigs weighed 3,310 pounds at 208 days and sold for \$14.25 a hundredweight in the auction. In the Hampshire single barrow division Chris and Norval Binder of Robinson won second and third prizes and Chris Binder won first on a pen of 3 nice pigs.

Whether one wins or not exhibitors always are interested in the grand champions. The medium weight Angus entry owned by Newman Caldwell of Wayne county, Iowa, was named the class of the show by H. J. Gramlich, veteran University of Nebraska judge. It weighed 880 pounds and brought \$50 a hundredweight when put on the auction block. Mayor Phil Welch of St. Joseph was the buyer after packer representatives had made him go the limit which was \$6.50 more a hundredweight than the top calf brought last year. All of the calves sold well, St. Joseph business men bidding high on the prize winners. The sale average on calves was \$17.65, the young beeves averaging 990 pounds.

\$36 a Hundred for Champion

Billy Milne of Holt county, Missouri, had the grand champion barrow, a Duroc that brought \$36 a hundredweight, Anchor Serum Co. being the successful bidder. The pig weighed 230 pounds. The average of all pigs sold was 229 pounds and the average auction price \$12.44. As top hogs were \$11.85 on sale day, this was very good.

Sponsored by the St. Joseph Stock Yards Co. the September show was the 18th annual event, 4-H Club members from Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri participating. A new activity, a production and essay contest, was sponsored by the Livestock Exchange with \$200 in prizes offered. Awards were based on record keeping, marketing activities over a period of years, and an essay. Robert Schwartz of Brown county and Geraldine Stricker, of Doniphan county, were the Kansas winners.

-KF-

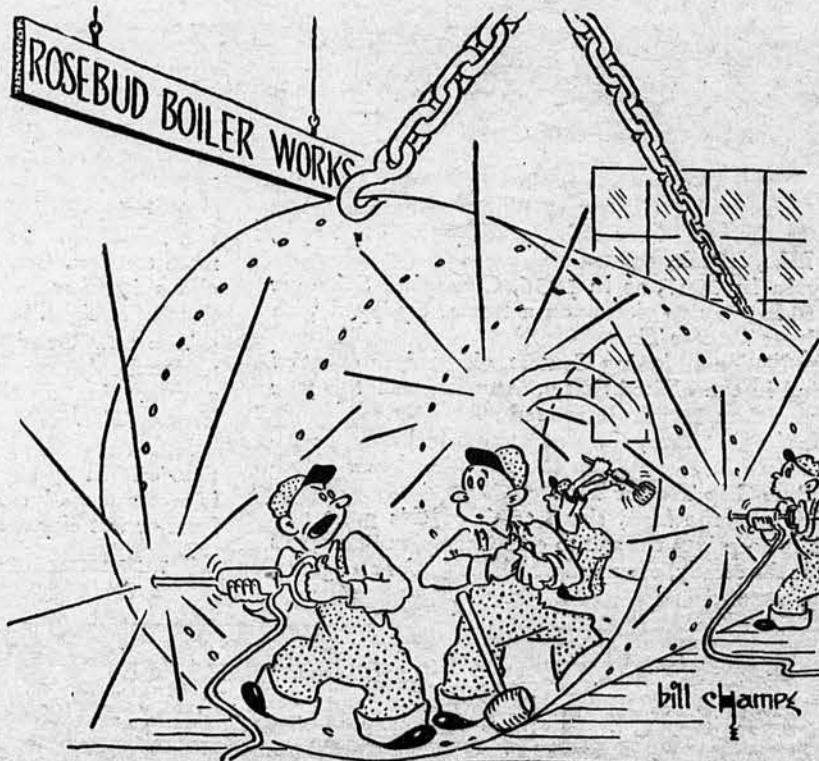
Irrigation for Feed

Two additional cuttings of alfalfa were secured on Ed Knedlick's farm, Washington county, by using irrigation from the Blue River. His corn gives promise of yielding 40 to 50 bushels an acre on 50 acres. The cost of his pump was \$250, and he used 500 gallons of gasoline for power to put two heavy applications of water on 65 acres.

-KF-

Sisters Holstein Champions

The 3 Botkin sisters, 4-H girls of Harper county, were exhibitors of Holsteins at the Kansas State Fair again this fall. Their names are Lucy Mae, Marjorie and Evelyn. Lucy Mae had the first prize Holstein club calf and placed first in showing and fitting it.



"Poppin' yer knuckles—always poppin' yer knuckles! You make me so nervous I could scream!"

Profit in Irrigated Feed Crops

By SHERMAN HOAR
Barton County Agent

IT PAYS to irrigate," seemed to be the opinion of all who attended the irrigation tour in Barton county. Some 60 persons were present during the day at one or more of the 6 stops. Fred Moon, irrigation specialist of the Kansas Power and Light Company, stationed at Dodge City, was present to answer questions regarding irrigation problems.

The first stop was at the H. J. Bahr farm, 3 miles east of Albert. Here 20 acres of certified Atlas sorgo has been irrigated with water pumped from Walnut creek. It was estimated that the field would yield 20 tons of forage an acre in addition to 25 bushels of certified seed an acre. A part of the field was not irrigated and it was estimated at 4 tons of forage an acre and practically no grain. The sorgo was seeded during the first week of May.

Mr. Bahr uses a 4-inch centrifugal pump powered by a stationary gasoline motor. This equipment represents an investment of about \$130 made 2 years ago. The fuel costs this year were about \$4 an acre. The field was irrigated 4 times during the season, one of which was before the Atlas sorgo was planted. Seven days were required to irrigate the field the first time but subsequent irrigations took less time. Eight rows of the sorgo were irrigated at a time from the main ditch.

At the J. F. Schneider farm, 4 miles northwest of Heizer, water is pumped from a well 75 feet deep. The pump in this well is set within 6 inches of the bottom of the well and driven by a shaft which extends to the surface and to which is attached the drive pulley. A tractor has been used for power this summer but Mr. Schneider plans to install a stationary motor for power as there are times when the tractor is needed in the field and at the well at the same time.

No Let Up in Water

Due to a late start last spring only 12 acres of Atlas sorgo was irrigated this year. This crop will yield 10 tons or more forage an acre and if a killing frost does not come too soon there will be some 30 bushels of grain an acre. The pump delivers one gallon of water for each revolution of the pump and the rating of the pump is 1,250 revolutions a minute. Mr. Schneider says, "You can pump to capacity for a week and notice no let up in the flow of water from the pump." Eight-inch casing was used in the well and the pump has an eight-inch outlet. A week was required to irrigate the 12 acres the first time but after that only 3 days were required. Mr. Schneider plans to irrigate some wheat next year in addition to his feed crops.

At the Charles Stevens farm, immediately east of Heizer, he has a well and pump that is an exact duplicate of Mr. Schneider's. The first water from this 75-foot well was pumped early in August and used to irrigate Atlas sorgo which had suffered considerably from the dry weather. The sorgo has recovered and will yield between 15 and 18 tons of forage an acre. Due to the late start no mature grain will be produced. Some of the sorgo which did not receive irrigation water is hardly worth harvesting. Mr. Stevens is well pleased with his results and will irrigate a larger acreage next year.

Water From a Creek

The Henry Otte farm was irrigated from Walnut creek. Mr. Otte is using a 4-inch centrifugal pump powered by a tractor but believes it would be more efficient to use a larger pump. The Atlas will make a high yield of forage and also a good crop of grain. Some sowed feed seeded July 15 was irrigated once and will make a good tonnage of feed. Mr. Otte is now using the pump to irrigate alfalfa with good results.

At the Kirby Evers farm Walter Clarke has a well and pump like that of J. F. Schneider and Charles Stevens. Here again the group saw Atlas sorgo under irrigation but in a different way. The Atlas was seeded with a 14-inch deep furrow drill on land from which a wheat crop was harvested this year. The seeding was done about July 15. The drill was set as in seeding wheat at the rate of 39 pounds an acre and

sorgo of 70 per cent germination seeded. A heavy stand was secured.

Some of the sorgo will yield 25 tons of forage an acre and it is estimated that the field will average 20 tons an acre. Where the water did not get to the Atlas, it grew only 6 to 8 inches tall and is completely dried up and will make no feed whatever. Mr. Clarke started up the pump to show how it actually operates. The pump is powered by a combine motor and at full speed delivers 1,300 gallons a minute. When questioned as to the value of the feed crop produced this year, Mr. Clarke said it would practically pay for the well and pump.

"This is the first year I didn't run out of irrigation water," is the remark W. G. Nicholson used in opening his discussion of the irrigation set-up he has on the Frank Wood farm, 1 1/2 miles east of Great Bend. Previous to this year he has relied on Walnut creek for irrigation water. Nicholson has a well 61 feet deep in which is installed a turbine pump powered by an electric motor and having a capacity of 1,000 gallons a minute. This installation was completed in September 1936. The electric motor averages using about 15 horsepower and has been operated this summer for 50 to 60 cents an acre. The total expense this year, according to Mr. Nicholson, is about \$1.50 to \$1.75 an acre and this includes a depreciation on equipment of 75 cents an acre.

20 Tons of Forage an Acre

To prove that the irrigation paid, Mr. Nicholson has 35 acres of milo that will yield 55 bushels an acre and 70 acres of Atlas sorgo that will yield close to 20 tons of forage in addition to a good grain crop. Thirty-five acres of the Atlas sorgo has been certified and from this field seed will be sold. The remaining Atlas will go into a silo and the milo will be ground and fed to lambs. Milo and Atlas that did not get water on it will make no grain and very little forage. Some 150 acres has been irrigated this year from the one well—wheat and alfalfa being irrigated last spring. The first irrigation of the row crops required 1 hour an acre, but the second and third times 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 acres an hour were covered.

Until Dinner Is Ready—

BY THE EDITORS

Pony Express: With passenger train service to Horton discontinued mail must be carried on freight trains. Facing such an unsatisfactory situation the people of Horton are seeking some other mail transportation. The chamber of commerce suggested that the old pony express be re-established.

Traveling Smithy: Horses no longer go to a woman blacksmith in New York so she has decided to go to the horses. She has started a portable blacksmith shop and will seek trade.

Bovine Elegance: An Eastern dairyman has spent thousands of dollars to provide for the comfort of his cows. The stalls are air-conditioned, with individual drinking fountains, troughs are built so low that the cows can recline while eating and they will be taken for short walks daily.

Unconquered Spirit: Despite the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, the native tribesmen still show their undaunted spirit. Reports from travelers are that several Italian garrisons have been massacred and other revolts are breaking out.

Lost Farm: The bottom dropped out of Charles R. Joseph's wheat field near Potwin recently, leaving a sinkhole 300 feet long, 250 feet wide and of depth unknown. An underground river is believed to have dissolved the limestone strata underlying the field.

Eagle Expert: So many eagles are put on buildings as decorations that an eagle expert has been appointed by the government. He insists that eagles cannot look to the left, look cowed, be

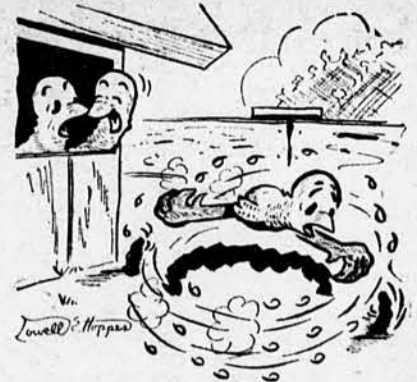
Sixteen-inch oil-well casing is used for the top 39 feet of the well while the bottom 22 feet is cased with 15 1/2-inch well screen. It is 17 feet from the surface to the water level which means the water stands 44 feet in the well. The complete installation approximates a total cost of \$2,000. Nicholson estimates the milo crop worth \$50 an acre and the forage alone of the sorgo crop worth \$50 an acre. And when you consider the fact that the part of the crop not irrigated is hardly worth harvesting it is not hard to figure out that the irrigation system is paying dividends.

—KF—

Contract for Bang's Tests

Kansas Farmer has received inquiry concerning the federal program for the control of Bang's disease. According to Will G. West, livestock sanitary commissioner, the program is being carried on under the voluntary federal contract plan. Any owner who wishes to do so may sign a contract with the federal government and federal veterinarians will be sent to test his cattle.

In case reactors are found representatives of the government make appraisals, the animals are sent to market for slaughter and the owners receive the net amount they bring on the



"Those worms have been running Freddy ragged. He isn't quite fast enough!"

market. In addition, the government pays indemnity in amounts not to exceed \$25 on grades and \$50 on purebred animals.

Dr. N. L. Townsend, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Topeka, is in charge of the work in this state. Contracts may be had by writing to him and if the contracts are filled out and returned to him he will send veterinarians to test the cattle.

Lockers Provide Cold Storage

By HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Larned, Kansas

AIR conditioning is a modern thing that has swept the country but few farmers can enjoy it. But cheap refrigeration is a service that is coming to this locality in a way that every farmer can use it in some way. A large industrial plant is being completed at Larned that will provide 500 lockers for rent at reasonable rates. Farmers and town people can rent the cold lockers and store meat, vegetables and fruits and take them out when they wish. The lockers are 16 by 18 by 30 inches.

Thus the farmer can butcher meat at any season and place it in the locker for future use. Local meat markets seem to think the service will about ruin their business but likely their business loss will not be so great in the end. The advantage of cheaper prices and the saving of food that might otherwise spoil will more than

pay the cost of the locker. The lockers may be rented for a month or a year. Farmers who have electric refrigeration at home can go to town once a week and bring home enough food from their locker to last until the next trip to town.

A few people are going to harvest a fortune in an alfalfa seed crop this fall. One man very favorably located along the Pawnee Valley will have possibly from 500 to 800 bushels of seed. The buyers are bidding 25 cents a pound for good, clean, well colored seed. A neighbor who has been maintaining a good size turkey flock for several years is harvesting a good seed crop. It looks as tho a flock of turkeys was about the only solution of the grasshopper situation. The 'hoppers have been a mighty costly pest to the alfalfa grower the last few years.

Turkey producers in this section are trying to complete plans again for some kind of a pool to market their turkey crop this winter. Several different plans have been tried and some producers seem to think considerable saving has been made at times. One of the greatest advantages in a co-operative marketing effort is that a generally higher uniform price is obtained. Buyers cannot take advantage of the fellow who has to sell or who is afraid to hold for a higher price and lets his flock go at prices that are several cents less than some of his neighbors probably received. The better price obtained with co-operative marketing probably offsets any unfairness or disadvantages in the plan.

—KF—

Substitutes for Corn

Harry Saunders, Lebanon, who has served as a Kansas Farmer crop reporter for Smith county for 20 years, has turned his farm into an experiment station. This year he has some fine crops despite grasshopper damage.

Mr. Saunders has raised White and Blackhull kafir, Jip corn, Honeydrip cane and Daros this year. The Blackhull seed came from Colorado and the Jip corn seed originally came from California.

Mr. Saunders, by growing these crops, has been trying to find a substitute for corn. This year his corn has failed to produce but his other feed crops will supply him with feed for the winter.

—KF—

Contours Prevent Washing

George Billinger, Jefferson county, had trouble getting a stand of corn on rows that ran up and down the hills. The seed was carried off by water running down the rows or later on the soil was washed away from the young roots. This spring the field was listed and planted on the contour and Mr. Billinger believes that he has solved his problem.

Sleeping Sickness Wide Spread

By A. G. LEONARD

THE disease encephalomyelitis or sleeping sickness of horses and mules, also known as "stock disease," has appeared over nearly all of Kansas. A month ago many were reporting it in Northern Kansas, where the infection apparently spread from Nebraska. In recent weeks there have been many appearances of the trouble in the heavy horse population of Southeastern Kansas. Fortunately, it is believed the disease will disappear when frosts have been heavy enough to kill mosquitoes and other insects.

There are contrary opinions regarding the means of spread of sleeping sickness, but it seems probable the primary means in this section of the country is by mosquitoes. Some who have had considerable contact with the disease believe it also may be spread by "carriers"—horses which are capable of carrying the germs, but are not noticeably affected. Many of these opinions are not supported by scientific proof. The suggestion is not made authoritatively here, but merely to indicate the lack of definite knowledge. It is considered a strong possibility by bureau of animal industry specialists that mosquitoes, ticks and other insects carry the disease during the summer and early fall months, while either horses themselves or other animals or birds enable the deadly virus to live thru the winter.

The bureau of animal industry presents a number of means of control, most of which are simple preventive measures. Isolate affected animals in screened quarters or prevent insect bites by careful and thoro use of repellent sprays. Keep well animals sim-

ilarly protected. Keep all horses stabled, whether at work or idle. Animals dying of the disease should be burned or buried deeply in quicklime, and the quarters used by the animal before death thoroly cleaned and disinfected. Exterminate rats, mice and other vermin. Use the proper kind of serum under the administration of a qualified veterinarian. Home measures of treatment are said by specialists of the bureau to be of little value, and may often react to the detriment of the animal whose resistance is already lowered.

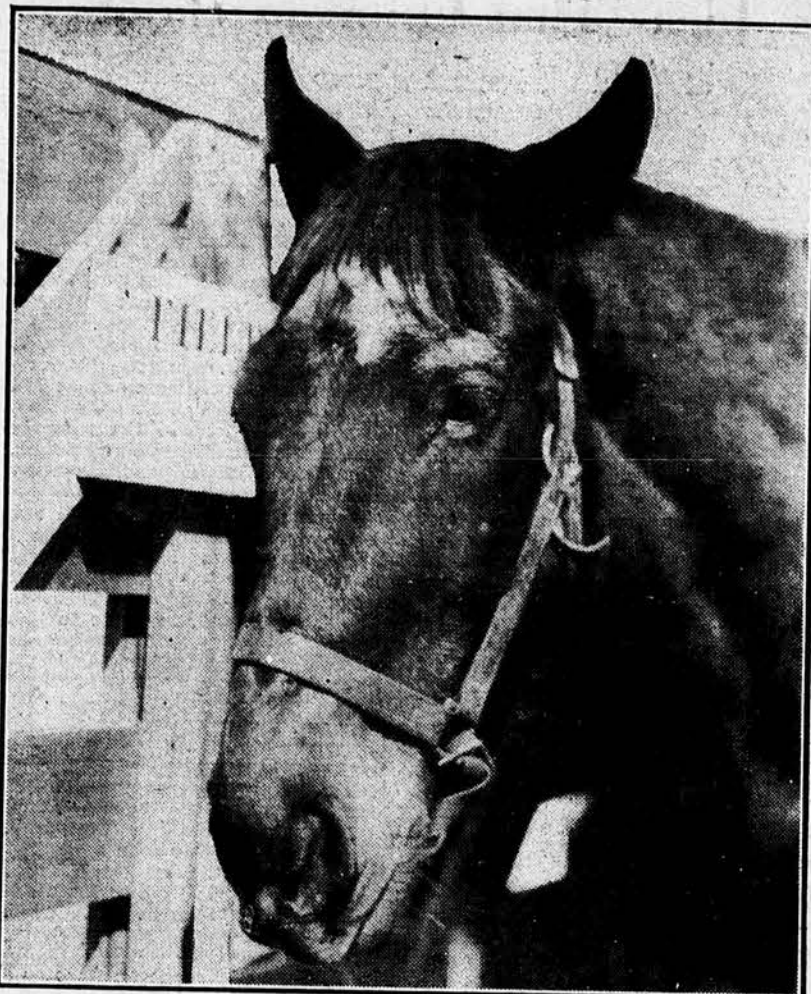
While this disease is far more general than it has been for many years, the spread of the infection does not appear to have gained particularly alarming proportions. It has shown up in virtually every county, a few horses have been lost, and then the infection has apparently remained about stationary or diminished. Thomas, Ellis, Osborne, McPherson, Marion, Republic, Brown, Anderson, Miami, and Allen counties are a few of those where the trouble is known to have been quite evident. Mention of these counties shows the disease has invaded all sections where horses are used as an important source of farm power.

—KF—

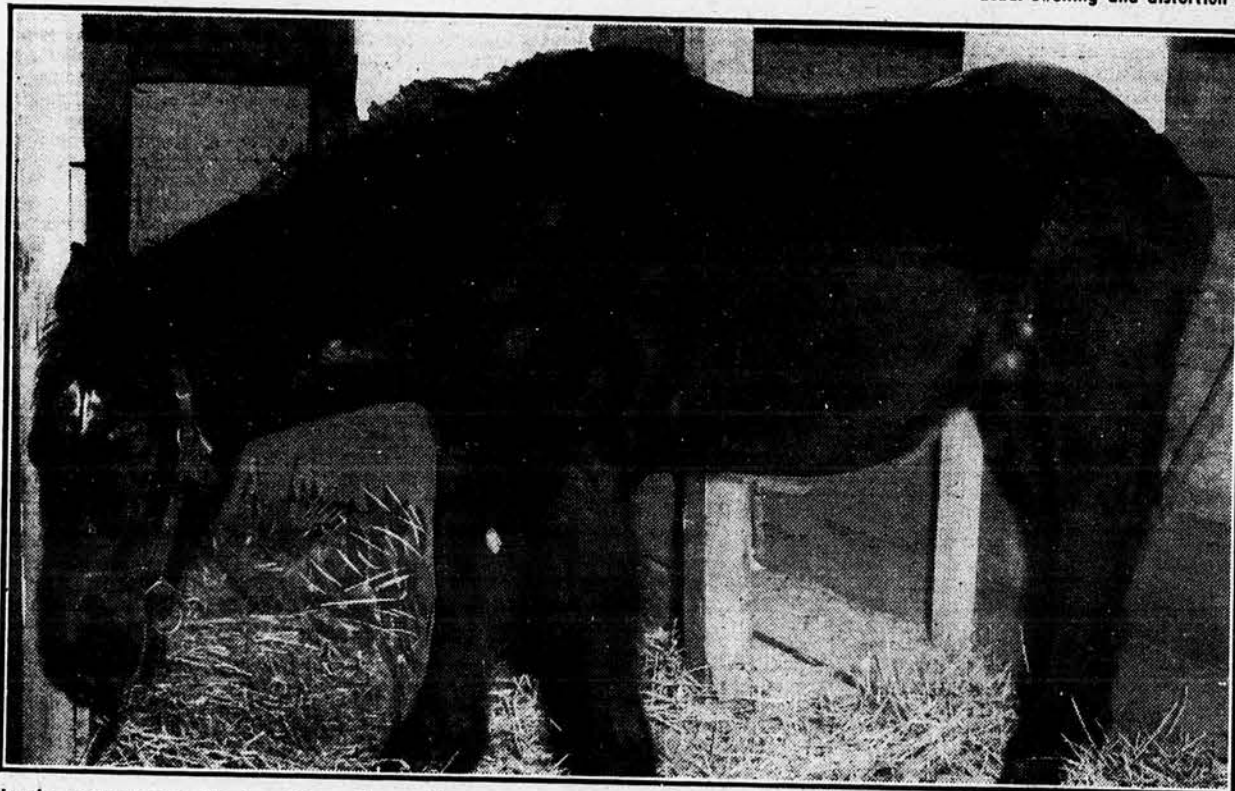
Soil Moisture Proves Worth

By B. C. KOHRS

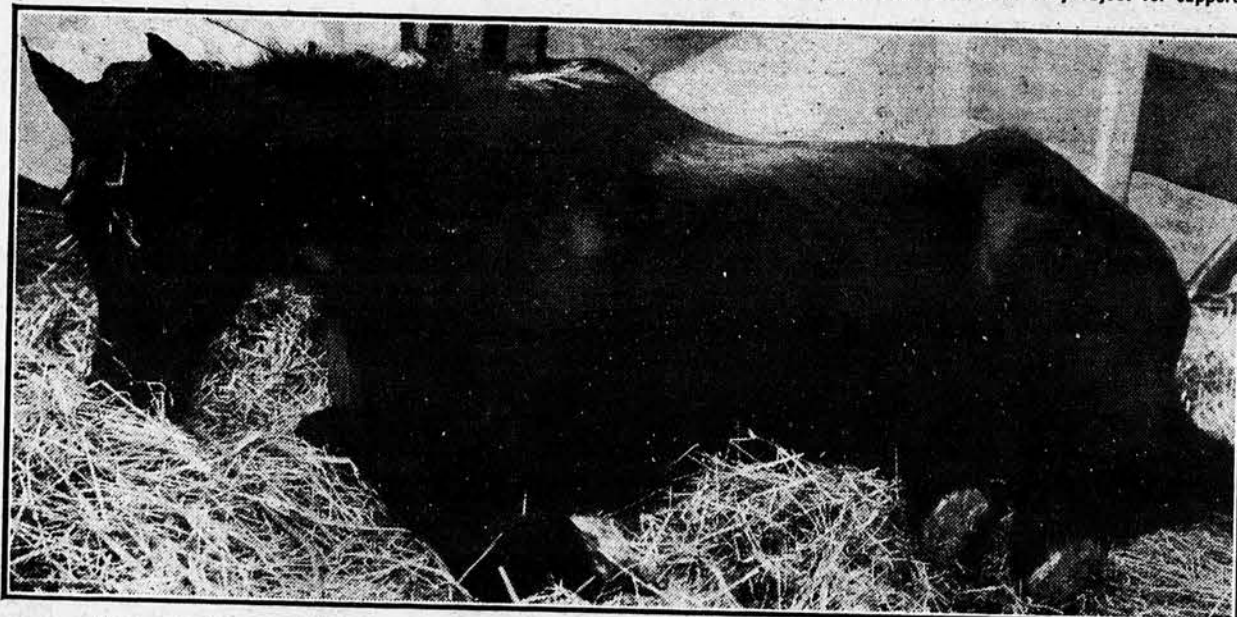
Seventeen Gray county fields that had 24 inches of moisture or more at seeding time last fall, yielded an average of 8½ bushels an acre. Twelve fields that had less than 24 inches of



A horse in the early stages of encephalomyelitis or sleeping sickness. Drowsiness and the usual swelling and distortion of the upper lip are quite noticeable.



In the next stage of sleeping sickness horses show more pronounced sleepiness, and often lean against a stationary object for support.



As uncontrolled encephalomyelitis sapped the life from this horse it collapsed and, while undisturbed, lay in a stupor.

moisture, yielded an average of only 1½ bushels an acre. These were the results of 15 farmers who measured the moisture in the seedbed at seeding time and reported the yields to the Farm Bureau office.

All the fields with 24 inches or more of moisture, except 3 which blew out, yielded from 5 to 19 bushels an acre. One of the fields that blew out was seeded to barley and yielded 8 bushels. L. D. Shrauner, "Bill" Ullom and A. C. Hitz had the highest yields with an average of 19 bushels, 15 bushels and 13 bushels respectively. Their fields had 48 inches or more of moisture.

The farmers who took moisture tests last fall feel there is a distinct connection between depth of moisture at seeding time and the yield of wheat. "Bill" Ullom remarked that "If I have to 'buck' wheat in this county it's going to be on ground worked in such a way as to have plenty of soil moisture at seeding time."

The farmers who made these moisture tests last fall were: E. V. Bryan, E. L. Etling, E. A. Frack, Ira Fell, Sam Hagen, W. W. Herron, A. C. Hitz, George Johnson, Joe Lupton, Bill Ullom, R. E. Warner, John Yost and L. D. Shrauner.

—KF—

Cheapest Feed for Calves

Keeping up the milk flow of a beef breeding herd is one of the big things in successful beef making. The first necessity is to have cows with milking ability. The only way to get and keep them is to live close to the cows. Know the kind of calf each one raises, and be sure it was the mother's milk alone which the calf got, and not part of some other calf's breakfast.

A cow which will mother any calf in the herd may appeal to your finer feelings, but not when you see her calf slowly starving. The best mother is the one which will promptly butt any strange calf or cow which tries to suckle. When a bunch of uniform and heavy milking cows is selected, good feeding will not be wasted. Every pound of milk a cow makes for her calf represents the cheapest and best feed that calf can get.

—KF—

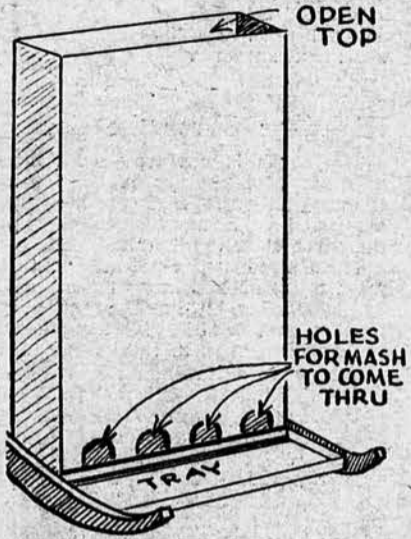
Binder Speeds Silage Work

A saving of about 50 cents an acre was made possible for William Page, Dickinson county, by using a 2-row corn binder with elevator to load fodder on trucks for transportation to the silage cutter. Mr. Page hired all the equipment. Only 2 trucks were used, but he said 3 were needed.

Ideas That Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

Handy Tips From England



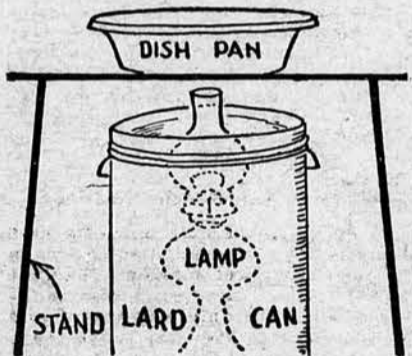
I live and farm near the English East Coast, called the Fenlands, which is very flooded, damp and miserable in winter. We simply could not rear day-old chicks, because, even in the barns, the damp rose and crippled our chicks from hatching out. We got some old rubber ground sheeting and made them a carpet of it. We raised the lamps on stands of bricks, spreading sand and fine litter over the carpet. We found the chicks did well at a 100 per cent success. The ground sheet was either swept or taken up and shaken every two days.

Then we made some hoppers from narrow butter boxes, by fastening with a couple of long staples or screws a coat hanger at each end, so that it rocked. We drilled holes all along the bottom, as shown in the sketch, and fastened a piece of wood—nailing it to bottom of box—to form a narrow tray beneath the holes. The chicks hopped on and off the tray to feed, and so kept shaking down the meal in the box, thru the holes.—C. E. Ellis, 5 Imber Park Road, Esher, Surrey, England.

Cork Tips Protect Floor

We purchased a new linoleum this spring for the living room. The table and various pieces of furniture made dents in it, thus marring it. So we took large bottle corks, cut slices about a half inch thick and put one under every leg. They are invisible, stay in place and protect the linoleum.—M. C.

Lamp Heats Chicken Water



I am alone on the farm and have had trouble keeping my chicken water from freezing every winter. I intended to get me a heated water fountain last winter but I could not get one in town. I neglected ordering one and the first cold spell caught me without one so I decided to see what I could rig up. I made a stand, as shown, braced three sides and left one open to get a lard can under it, altho it is not necessary as I just leave it in place. I use it to keep the chickens from scratching litter around the lamp so as not to have a fire.

I use a No. 1 lamp altho any kind will do as you can regulate the flame to keep the water at the right temperature. I built the stand so the lamp globe would be about 2 inches from water container. Then I built me a platform around it so as to give the chickens plenty of room to get on it to drink. I use a large dish pan and the platform around it is large enough

that 10 chickens can get around it easily. Anyone can build one of these, and use the lamp under it in the day and not have anything to buy only a few nails. Be sure and leave the center of the stand open so that the flame will get to the water container.—W. K. Krebs.

To Pull Water From Creek

To draw water up a steep creek bank, set a post in the creek and one on the bank. Stretch a wire from the one in the creek to the one on the bank, keeping the wire slack. Put the water pail on the wire, tie a rope to the bail, and send the pail down the wire, holding on to the rope. When the bucket is filled, you can then pull it back up the wire.—Emma Seay, Perry Co., Ark.

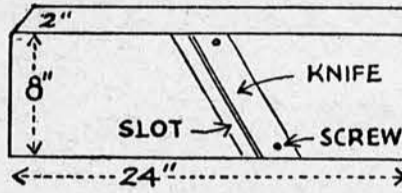
My Brightest Idea

While the revamped smokehouse or washhouse might not be considered a handy idea, yet I consider it one of the very brightest ideas I ever had. It is really an exceptionally pretty building and there have been more questions asked and compliments passed on it than anything on the farm.

The smokehouse had been built some 40 years ago, the floor was of good pine lumber and the frame strong and

in good condition. However, the native oak boxing was beginning to decay at the bottom and was full of knot holes and too badly weathered to hold paint. At a total cost of \$10.50, I ordered rock-face siding—a grade of extra heavy tin—and covered the entire outside walls. The house is the square-roof type. With two coats of white paint and a new roof, door and window casings, the old building is no longer an eyesore to the whole farm. It is much warmer than a frame building, requires less paint, yet will do service for years to come.—C. S. K.

Kraut Cutter Easily Made



A kraut cutter may be made at home from a piece of pine board 8 by 24 inches. If correctly made, it does fine work. I have used one 22 years. Place the board in a miter box and saw into it on the bias as shown in the diagram. Slip the two sections apart, leaving a slot 1 1/4 inches wide for the cabbage to fall thru. Nail a 1 by 2 inch board along each side to hold the two sections together and to make a shallow trough for the cabbage head to run in while cutting. Make a knife of a piece of heavy barrel hoop or similar

material to fit at the longest edge of the mitered section. Mortise the knife in well so it will be level with the floor of the cutter. Sharpen the knife and fasten to the cutter with two screws, letting it extend 1/4 inch beyond the mitered edge. The knife may be raised or lowered at the cutting edge to cut the cabbage coarse or fine, as desired.—C. S. K.

Cutting Tangled Hay

When soybeans or Sudan grass have made a heavy growth, the vines usually become tangled. This makes mowing difficult, for the vines pile up on the grass board and each swath is tangled with the other one. Remove the grass board from mower and replace it with a 1/2-inch rod about 5 feet long. The rod should be bent upward and inward.—M. H. Lignitz.

So Nailing Won't Split

Fully half of the troubles of the man-about-the-house when nailing pine or other woods comes from the nail splitting the wood. If the board is narrow and the nail large, it is better to use a small twist drill the same diameter as the nail. Often putting a small dab of grease on the nail will make it drive easier.

But the surest method to prevent splitting of wood is to snip the point of the nail with a pair of cutters. Thus as the nail goes in the wood is forced ahead of it, whereas if there is a point to the nail, the body of it spreads the wood and splitting results.—A. R.

WE TOOK OUT THE WEIGHT



but left the
WEAR IN

ORIGINAL
Goodrich
LITENTUFS

A SPECIAL manufacturing process makes Goodrich Litentufs lighter than you ever thought farm boots could be! In fact, tests prove that they weigh, on the average, 1 pound, 5 ounces less than ordinary boots.

But that's not the half of it! True to their name, these modern farm boots are "lite" in weight, "tuff" to

wear out. For Goodrich Litentufs were designed with two things in mind—to make farm work less tiring, and to give the farmer all the economical wear he demands.

Flexible and snug-fitting, Goodrich Litentufs will give you a new idea of comfort while you work. And, remember, their built-in wear will save you money in the long run!

B. F. Goodrich Co., Footwear Division, Watertown, Massachusetts.

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.

KEEP YOUR FIELDS FERTILE... With Manure



The fast way to get manure out on the fields. A McCormick-Deering Farmall 12 Tractor pulling a McCormick-Deering All-Steel Spreader.

Wise farmers keep their fields productive with the McCormick-Deering All-Steel Manure Spreader and generous applications of manure. They find it pays big dividends in enriched soils and increased yields.

The fall season is a good time to get manure out on the fields—a good time to clean up old strawstack bottoms and manure piles before cold and freezing weather begins.

The McCormick-Deering Spreader has many features to its credit: *a strong, large-capacity, low-built box; *pressure lubrication system; *eight roller bearings; *five spreading speeds; *non-wrapping, saw-tooth upper beater; and *spike-tooth lower beater. A lime spreading attachment is available at a small additional cost.

See the McCormick-Deering dealer for full information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
Harvester Building (INCORPORATED) Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING MANURE SPREADERS

Many of them were once farm boys

WHAT are they like—you ask yourself—these concerns that advertise regularly in the farm journals? Who are the men at the heads of them? Do they know the farm and the farmer's needs, or are they city people with no notion of the ways in the country? How do they keep in touch with farm life?

Many of these men who make the products you see advertised were farm-reared like you yourself. They were farm boys who had a talent for mechanical things or developed an interest in manufacturing plants. They were handier at making farm implements than they were at using them. It was only natural that they should become leaders in industrial plants that produce the modern things you use today on your farm.

If you could know these men, you would find them still "country folks" at heart. You would find them keenly interested in farming and eager to reminisce of boyhood days at home. Most of them own farms where they can watch crops grow and try out the products they make—implements, livestock and poultry rations or remedies, or country household conveniences.

They are in touch with the farm and with farm problems—that is why the advertising messages they address to you ring true, as you read them in your farm journal.

Erosion Control Vividly Shown

THREE Ottawa county farm boys won a merited honor when their 4-H demonstration of how various methods of soil handling stop rainfall run-off won first place in the boys' division at both the Kansas Free Fair and the Kansas State Fair. Joe Jagger, Kenneth Shriver and Larry Meyers, all of Minneapolis, had a part in working out the demonstration. Eight boxes were filled with earth and the surfaces handled to present the following characteristics: Worn-out soil, manured soil, native sod, listing up and down slope, basin listing up and down slope, listing on contour, terracing, and strip cropping.

In spite of the difficulty of portraying in such miniature scale, the manner in which these various methods of soil handling actually retard or in-

crease rainfall run-off in actual practice, the boys were able to make the demonstration perform to the satisfaction of the judges.

not be more than 2 or 3 inches deep, but it must be satisfactorily done. Since grasshoppers at work on foliage are not easily killed, control work should be started this fall rather than being delayed until the 'hoppers start to work next summer.

—KF—

Highways Cover the Earth

The earth is now covered with a network of highways totaling more than 9½ billion miles. These highways continued to bring various parts of the earth close together as neighbors.

The United States not only has the most miles of highway in the world, 3,065,000 miles, but has the most automobiles, 26,382,321 of them. Other ranking countries in total mileage of



Joe Jagger and Kenneth Shriver, Minneapolis, demonstrate how various methods of soil handling will retard or increase rainfall run-off. These two, and Larry Meyers, with coaching by Victor F. Stuewe, Ottawa county agent, won the boys contest at both state fairs.

increase rainfall run-off in actual practice, the boys were able to make the demonstration perform to the satisfaction of the judges.

The boxes were given a slope of 12 per cent and 2 quarts of water drained on each box of earth. This was figured to be equal to ½ inch of rainfall. On worn-out soil the run-off was rapid and much earth was carried away too. Addition of manure at the rate of 15 tons to the acre actually retarded the run-off by more than 60 per cent. The water was clear as it came from the native buffalo sod. Contour listing on the exact level was very effective in holding the water.

—KF—

Fall Disking Kills 'Hoppers

Thoro disking of orchard land in October or November should prove a real aid in cutting down on next summer's injury from grasshoppers. Fall disking properly done, aids in destroying grasshopper eggs. The disking need

highways, their area in square miles and automobiles to the mile:

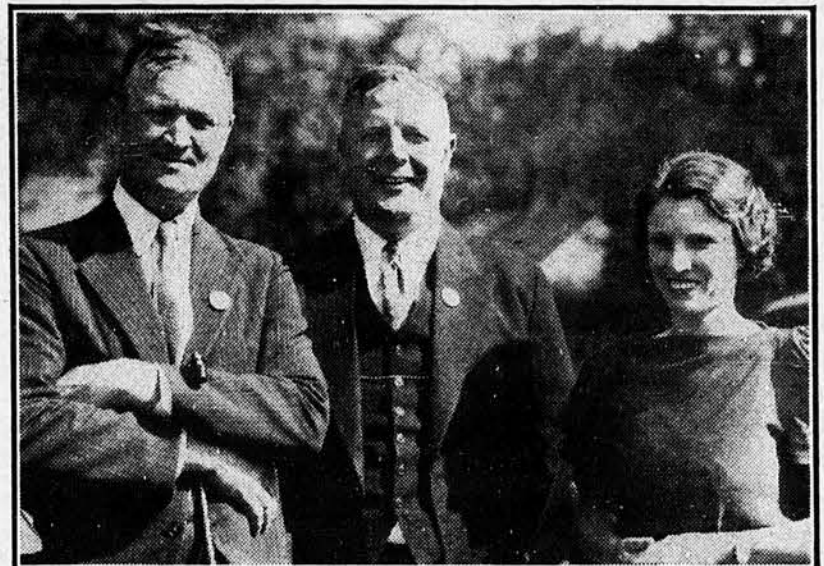
The first column of figures represent the road mileage; the second column is the square mile area; the third column represents the number of automobiles to 1 mile of road.

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----|
| United States | 3,065,000 | 3,026,789 | 8.6 |
| Russia | 1,682,109 | 8,241,921 | 0.2 |
| Japan | 665,394 | 147,327 | 0.2 |
| Australia | 471,392 | 2,974,581 | 1.4 |
| Canada | 410,808 | 3,684,727 | 2.8 |
| France | 393,761 | 212,736 | 5.2 |
| British India | 287,979 | 1,107,358 | 0.4 |
| Germany | 216,674 | 180,989 | 5.2 |

Countries having little room for joy-riders are Gibraltar with 16 miles of road, but only 2 square miles in size. Bermuda has 101 miles for 19 square miles; Macao, in Asia, 66 miles to 44 square miles, and Samoa has 30 mile for 76 square miles.

Gibraltar also has the most automobiles for every mile of road with 68.3. Hawaii has 16.5, Cuba 12.8, Canary Islands 12, and United Kingdom, 11.2.

Winners in Judging of Guernseys



Best Guernsey judges in Kansas Farmer's state-wide dairy judging contest at the Topeka fair, were, left to right above, Harry Givens, Manhattan, first; W. L. Schultz, Durham, second; and Mrs. Alred Schuetz, Horton, third. The Northeast Kansas team was first. J. F. Marsh, Troy, was the third member of the team. Prizes awarded by Kansas Farmer amounted to \$60.

Cheer in a Harvest of Plenty

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

DONIPHAN county is in the midst of its huge apple harvest and employment is given to hundreds of people. In addition to the army of men required to pick the crop, enormous crews are required to wash and pack the fruit in the numerous packing houses. It requires from 25 to 30 people to run one washing unit and each of the 3 co-operatives use 3 of these units. During the rush season the machines are operated 13 hours a day about 3 days out of the week and 10 hours the other days. Besides the 3 big associations there are a number of independent packing plants, a few with capacity and equipment equal to that of the co-ops.

Altho the crop is unusually large, everyone is wearing a broad smile for there seems to be no dearth of sales. Apples are moving out by truck and train almost as fast as they can be washed and prepared for sale. As usual the demand is greatest for the cheaper grades, the No. 1 grade largely being stored for future demand. Every year just before harvest time a loud wail goes up from the growers about keeping the poorer grades off the market. But when picking time comes cheap bulk apples are what the trucks clamor for. The No. 1 packs are priced too high for them to handle profitably, they say. Until processing plants are established here it will have to be this way. And it is perhaps just as well, for returns to the grower are generally satisfactory. At least there is no expense for baskets, liners and caps and no storage to be charged against them. Good bulk Jonathans are bringing from \$1.10 to \$1.25 a hundred.

Government Steps In

For the purpose of stabilizing markets at harvest time the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation plans to purchase 5,000,000 bushels of apples in the various commercial apple producing regions. Standard varieties will be bought and only fruit of U. S. Utility grade, subject to joint federal and state inspection will be accepted. Purchases will be made at current prices for every variety on the open market, it is claimed. Last year the apple market was wrecked when the government stepped in to buy. The price offered was less than the sellers were able to get and immediately the general price dropped to the government's figure. The fruit, of course, is to be distributed to families on relief.

Examination of the bark on many apple trees revealed that codling moth larvae in large numbers had gone into winter quarters as early as September 21. Old timers observing this would predict an early winter. But hibernation of codling moth larvae has nothing to do either with the time of winter's arrival or its severity. It simply means that the orchard man's worst enemy is cozily tucked away to withstand the lowest temperatures, ready to emerge next spring and wreak havoc and destruction upon next year's apple crop. If this formidable foe could be killed in this stage of its life cycle the codling moth population would be

decreased and correspondingly less damage would result.

A few years ago control was attempted on a wholesale scale by assigning WPA men to scrape apple trees. Every orchardist making application for this work was allotted his quota of workers. These men put in their time thru the winter scraping and burning the bark from mature trees. There is no doubt but that thousands of codling moth larvae were destroyed that winter. There is also no doubt in my mind that this treatment was not directly responsible for the death of so many of our older trees the following summers.

Bark is a protective cover nature has provided to shield the cambium layer. When this protection is removed the powerful actinic rays from the sun have unhampered access to the delicate cells of this green, growing tissue. Many orchard trees were killed that same year by the application of naphtha treated bands put on the trees to catch and kill codling moth larvae. The chemical with which these corrugated bands were treated was potent enough to kill not only animal cellular tissue but plant cellular tissue as well.

Big Exhibit at Free Fair

We spent one very enjoyable and very profitable day at the Topeka Free Fair. The horticultural exhibit claimed our attention first and last. The apple show is said to have been the largest and best in many years, far exceeding the expectations of those in charge. Between 80 and 85 per cent of the apples in this display came from Doniphan county. The judging was done by W. G. Amstein, extension horticulturist, Kansas State College. Wathena exhibitors carried off \$346 of the prize money, the winners from that community being: Roy B. Carter, R. N. Adair, Herman Moskau, Frank Lehman, G. C. Nold, C. D. Woodbury, T. M. Bauer and W. O. Schuler. White Cloud, rapidly pressing to the front in horticultural importance, ranked second in number of prize winning entries. Exhibitors from there were: C. R. Thompson, C. D. Banner, Sullivan Tracy, R. H. Banner, R. L. Banner and J. T. Thompson. Troy growers who won prizes were: Meck Brazelton, J. F. Etherton and Lou Strong.

Rufus Woods, editor of the Wenatchee (Wash.) Evening World, was a recent Doniphan county visitor, touring the various orchards and packing plants. After watching the buzz of activity at the Wathena Apple Growers' plant he remarked to Taylor M. Bauer, manager, that the state of Washington had no better organization nor better fruit. A visit to Dubach Brothers' orchard opened his eyes to the fact that Washington isn't the only state that produces apples.

—KF—

Treats for Sorghum Smut

Kernel smut of sorghums can be controlled by treating the seed, Neal Stroup, Cadmus, reports. He treated this year and had no smut.

HARROWS 80 ACRES, DISKS 16 - IN ONE AFTERNOON

Work moves a lot faster on Warren Watson's 488-acre farm at Ludlow, Ill., since he high compressed his Allis-Chalmers tractor.



WARREN WATSON SAYS, "I have used regular-grade gasoline for the last seven years and wouldn't use anything else in a tractor."

(at left) MR. WATSON driving his Allis-Chalmers UC which was recently high compressed.

WHEN you farm more than 400 acres in crops with one tractor, you need all the power your tractor can develop to keep the work up in shape. Last January, Warren Watson told his dealer he wanted to get more power out of his Allis-Chalmers UC. The dealer suggested converting it to a high compression tractor by installing new altitude pistons. The changeover was made, and here is what Mr. Watson discovered, in his own words: "Before, when I plowed, I was pulling three 14-inch bottoms, plowing from six to eight inches deep in black loam and muck, but in second gear. After the changeover to high compression, it plowed in third gear without any trouble and I did a third more plowing in the same time.

"I have harrowed 80 acres of planted corn with a 30-foot flexible harrow and disked 16 acres for corn with a 10-foot tandem disk in one afternoon, from one o'clock to about 7:30. We figure it takes about two hours to harrow 40 acres with our high compression tractor and the 30-foot flexible harrow.

"At present, we are cultivating corn at the rate of about 40 acres a day, using about 20 gallons of gasoline, cultivating with a two-row mounted cultivator with 11 sweeps.

"I have used regular-grade gasoline for the last seven years and I wouldn't use anything else in a tractor.

"We expect to take on more land in another year, and when I do, I am going to get a WC Allis-Chalmers high compression tractor to take care of it."

To get added power and faster working speed from your tractor, ask your dealer or write to your manufacturer today about getting "altitude" or high compression pistons or cylinder head to change it over to high compression. Easiest way of all, of course, is to make sure that the next tractor you buy has high compression pistons or cylinder head, which most manufacturers offer optionally today at no extra cost to you.

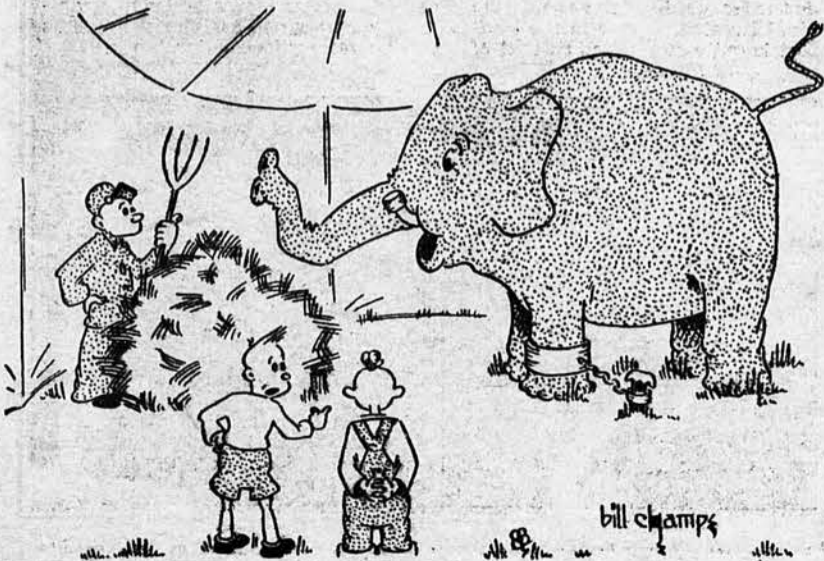
Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y., manufacturers of anti-knock fluids for premium and regular-grade gasolines.

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FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

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The products and appliances that they offer for sale are as represented. The things they say about farm profit and farm improvements are sound and truthful.

We wish to recommend to you the advertisements in Kansas Farmer as an additional source of farm information and help.



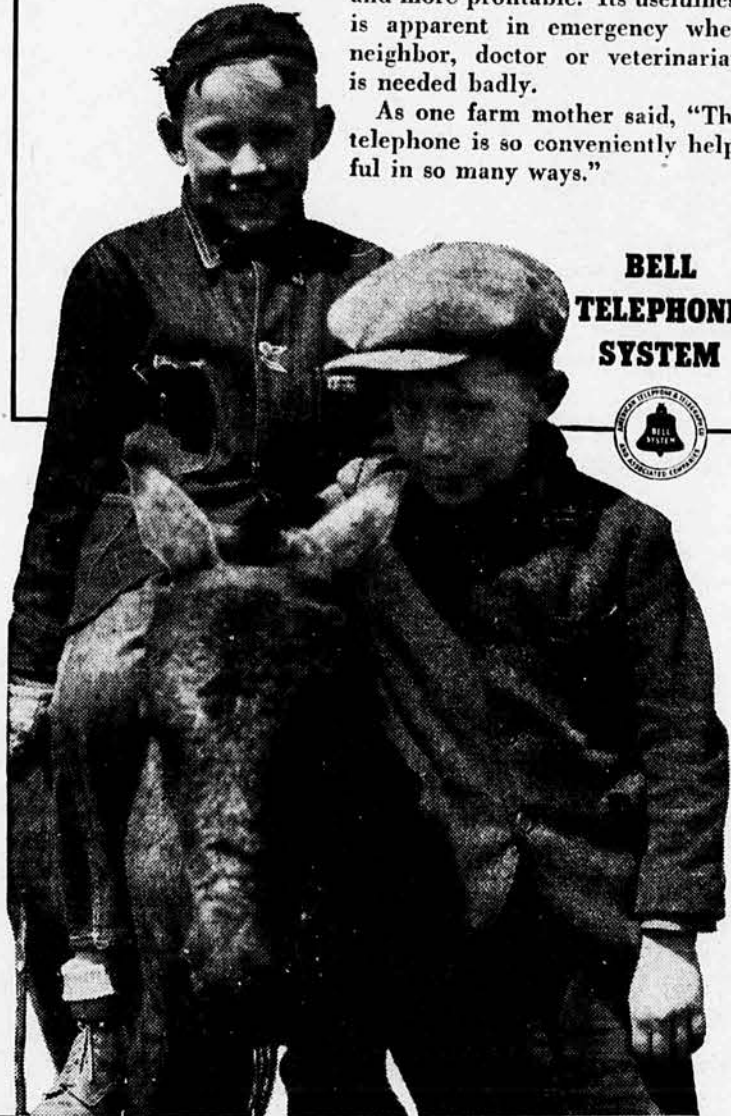
"This oughta be good—th' keeper says when feedin' time comes, his eyes get bigger than his stummick."

HOW YA' GONNA KEEP 'EM DOWN ON THE FARM?

FARM LIFE is more attractive to youngsters when there is ample opportunity to associate with chums their own age. The telephone helps cement friendships and foster mutual interests of healthy, active youth.

The farm telephone helps keep friends and relatives of all ages in touch with each other. It enters into business negotiations and makes the job of running a farm easier and more profitable. Its usefulness is apparent in emergency when neighbor, doctor or veterinarian is needed badly.

As one farm mother said, "The telephone is so conveniently helpful in so many ways."



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



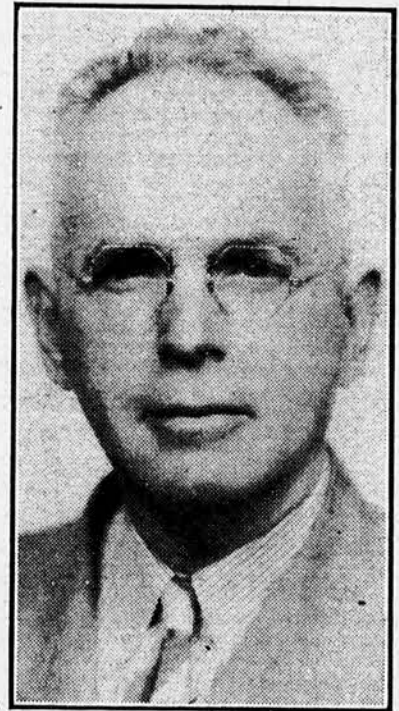
Honored for Careers of Service

By JOHN A. BIRD

A QUARTER century of service to science and agriculture on the part of two members of the Kansas State College faculty and the departments which they head were honored October 1 and 2. Dr. Robert K. Nabours and Prof. George A. Dean have directed the departments of zoology and entomology, respectively, since 1912. In celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversaries of the men and their departments, colleagues held a two-day program which included talks by visiting scientists, a luncheon for guests, an open house of exhibits of research projects, and a banquet.

Doctor Nabours and Professor Dean and their departments have gained a wide reputation for contributions both to pure science and practical agriculture. Professor Dean's work in entomology has aided in the control or eradication of certain insect pests in

demonstrated in 1913 an effective method for the control of grasshopper outbreaks by sowing poisoned bran mash, and in 1914 proved that cutworms and army worms could be controlled in a similar fashion. Professor Dean also developed the heat method



Dr. Robert K. Nabours



Prof. George Dean

for control of flour mill and grain infesting insects.

Because of Doctor Nabour's contributions to genetics, Kansas State College has become internationally known for fundamental studies of this nature. Starting in 1906, he began experimental work in heredity, using grouse locusts—tiny grasshoppers found in southern climates—as laboratory material. From his studies has come new knowledge on the inheritance of characteristics of higher animals, highly useful in breeding superior types of livestock.

Both Doctor Nabours and Professor Dean are scientists who came from the farm. Professor Dean's parents were early pioneers to Kansas, and he was born on a farm near Topeka.

Doctor Nabours was born on a farm in Sabine Parish, Louisiana. He came to Kansas State College in 1910.

the production and processing of farm products, and Doctor Nabour's continuous research in genetics has added much to the knowledge of heredity and is practically applied in the breeding of superior strains of farm animals. It was Professor Dean who first

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While our supply lasts you can get one of these Good Luck Cat Clocks FREE. Guaranteed to be an accurate and dependable time keeper. Kitty's tail is the pendulum, and as it swings back and forth with each tick-tock, kitty also rolls her eyes. It is an attractive novelty time-piece—you will enjoy having this clock in your home.

It will be sent to you free and postpaid as a reward for sending in four 1-year subscriptions to The Household Magazine at 50c each—just a \$2.00 subscription order. The subscriptions may be new or renewal. Write the names and addresses of the subscribers on an ordinary sheet of paper and mail with \$2.00 to the address below, and one of the Good Luck Novelty Cat Clocks will be sent to you postpaid. Mail your order to:

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TOPEKA, KANSAS

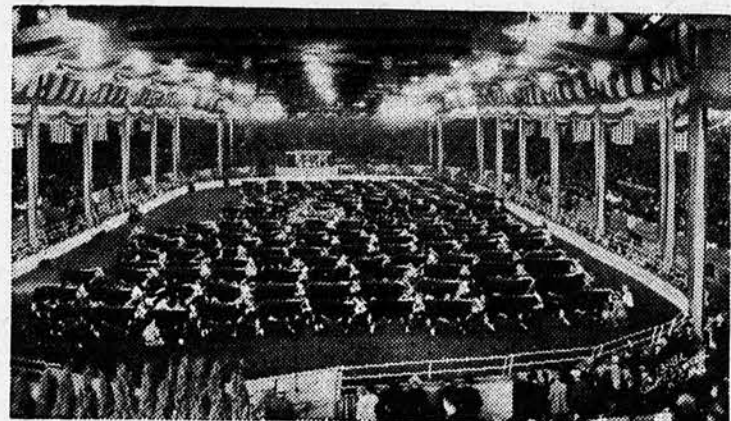
Kansas Has Its Day at the Royal

MONDAY, October 18, is Kansas day at the American Royal Live Stock Show. This is the day most Kansans like to attend. It is the third day of the 39th Royal, the dates of which are October 16 to 23.

The opening day of the big show is Children's Day with judging of 4-H and Vocational Agriculture livestock. Monday, the second day of activity, will include the featured fat steer show. No individual livestock honor in the Middle-West is quite so coveted as that of

showing the grand champion fat steer at the American Royal. This judging will take place about 11 o'clock in the main arena.

Wednesday, October 20, will be auction sales of breeding cattle, featuring the principal breeds. On Thursday the carlot fat and feeder cattle will be sold. The next day, Friday, the grand champion steer, 4-H and vocational calves, pigs and lambs, and similar animals belonging to individual breeders will go across the auction block.



One of the highlights of the American Royal is the dramatic competition for the best 10 head of Hereford cattle, any age, bred and owned by one exhibitor. This is last year's class with 200 purebred Herefords valued at \$1,000,000 in the ring, won by the Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, for the third consecutive year.

A Dollar in Hand Worth Two In a Home-Work Scheme

By J. M. PARKS, Manager
Kansas Farmer Protective Service

FOR every genuine worthwhile article or proposition advertised, there are two or more inferior imitations, said to be just as good or better. The more popular the original article, the greater will be the number of imitations. This makes it quite a problem sometimes to tell the good from the bad. The Protective Service is ready always to make a free investigation on request from its members. "Investigate before you invest" has been our watchword all along.

Take, for example, home-work schemes. Perhaps there are, or have been, home-work plans offered by reliable companies by which women earn money in spare time by doing work of some kind in the home. It has been the experience of the Protective Service, tho, that all too often the home-work advertised extensively proves disappointing. A few weeks ago, this ad was carried by certain publications: "\$8 to \$12 weekly. Address and mail free samples for national advertiser." A Service member asked us to investigate. Our agency reports that this company advises those who answer the ad to send \$1 for details. For this dollar, the inquirer receives some sample merchandise to be mailed out; 10 circulars, to accompany the merchandise, and receives cash in advance equivalent to 1½ cents for every circular. In other words, a woman interested in making money at home learns that for her \$1 she gets an opportunity of earning 15 cents. The \$1, the company says, will be refunded after 4 orders for merchandise have been received. Nothing is said about the probability that not 1 out of 10 and maybe not 1 out of 100 will secure as many as 4 orders for merchandise. The Protective Service brands this, as well as many other similar schemes "doubtful."

Company Couldn't Be Found

A Service member recently reported that he made a down payment of \$5 for a vendor of some kind, said by the agent to be manufactured by a certain company, located at 214 West 34th St., New York City. After waiting some time and not receiving the vendor, the Protective Service was asked to investigate.

The investigator in New York, who checked up on this for us, says that the company advertised is not located at that particular address and a large one-story building there houses a restaurant. None of the policemen, nor shop-keepers in the vicinity could give any information on the company in question.

New Name Every New Moon

Complaint after complaint has been registered the last few months against companies located at Milwaukee, Wis. An investigation made by an agency, co-operating with the Protective Service, revealed the fact that 3 persons have operated concerns under at least 9 different names: "Wisconsin Coin Co.," "National Advertising Agency," "Cressy Advertising Agency," "National Credit Jewelers," "Associated Adjusters," "International Investigator," "Bonded Investigators," "Premium Match Company," and "Photo Candid Co." The report says that the postoffice department is completing a mail fraud case against the "Associated Adjusters" and that a postal fraud order was returned against Cressy, one of the men mentioned on January 16, 1935; also that a postal fraud order was issued against Momsen, the other man mentioned, on March 16, 1936, in connection with a racket he is alleged to have operated under the name of "Temple Airway Bureau."

In a somewhat similar class should be placed the more or less reputable correspondence school which employ agents who use deceptive methods. A high school graduate, who pays down \$15 on a \$49.50 correspondence course, just because an agent says he is furnishing a scholarship only to the brightest student of the class, usually gets into trouble. When this "bright student" learns that a similar scholarship has been furnished to the "dumbest" one of the class, he is dissatisfied. A lawsuit is the only remedy then.

Nothing we have said is intended to discourage purchases from reputable concerns. But if you are in doubt about the reliability of individuals or concerns, put off the purchase until you consult the Protective Service.

State's Huskers Ready for Battle

(Continued from Cover Page)

county and will be determined to successfully challenge the 4-year record of Lawrence House, Goodland, state champion since 1933.

As soon as the results of the husking bee are available, Senator Arthur Capper will present the checks for \$100, \$50, \$25, \$15 and \$10 to the 5 fastest and cleanest huskers. Then awards will be made also to winners of the special events which will include the horse and mule-team show and a number of rodeo and racing events. These special events are going to be a new feature of the Kansas contest, and will be staged to encourage breeding of better horses and for entertainment.

Owners of good teams may arrange to enter them by getting in touch with R. V. Stebbins, secretary of the Chautauque Chamber of Commerce, or W. L. Drake, president of the Humboldt Commercial Club. There will be no entry fee, but owners of teams must agree

to furnish and pull a wagon in the husking contest.

Kansas needs its fastest huskers in the 1937 contest. We will have one of our best chances to take national honors, since the national contest will be in Missouri, where our huskers claim the corn "breaks" more like it does in Kansas. The only way to be sure that we have our best huskers entered is for every good husker to send in his name for his county contest. Winners of county contests will take part in the state meet and try for \$100 first prize, a silver loving cup, and a free trip to the National Husking Contest at Marshall, Missouri, November 4.

Listen to radio station WIBW from 12:15 to 12:30 o'clock noon, every day, for more information about the rodeo and racing events which will be open free of charge to farm boys and girls.

Huskers may fill in the blank below for entrance in the husking contest.

Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer,
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir: I would like to represent my county in the Kansas Husking Contest this year. I will enter a contest in this county to determine the husker who will go to the state meet.

Name

Town..... County..... RFD.....

My age is..... I have husked.....bushels of corn in one hour.

Best fields of corn in this section will average.....bushels to the acre.



Conserve *All* Available Rainfall with the John Deere Damming Lister

THE John Deere Damming Lister is crop insurance in more ways than one. It breaks up the subsoil—places it in ideal condition to hold moisture—and, in the same operation, throws up dams to hold heavy rainfall until it can penetrate into the sub-surface reservoir. In addition, these dams serve the valuable purpose of reducing soil blowing to the minimum, keeping your productive top soil on your farm where it will produce your crops.

The John Deere is extremely simple in design and operation. The lister is equipped with five shovels, or chisels, which open up narrow trenches from 6 to 10 or 12 inches deep, spaced 20 inches apart. These trenches place the subsoil in ideal condition to take in the moisture rapidly to be absorbed in the deeper subsoil.

Each of the five damming attachments is made up of three double blades mounted on a revolving spider. These blades follow the trenches, heaping up the soil, forming well-packed dams that will hold heavy rains; no loose dams which may wash out easily. When the dam reaches the height determined by previous setting, the float rises, and the spider revolves to put the next pair of blades to work.

There is no mechanical connection between the damming units of the lister and the tractor or lister—tripping of each individual damming unit is controlled entirely by the height of the dam, regardless of the travel required to build the dam. Thus, dams of uniform height over the entire field are assured.

Damming Attachments for John Deere Listers

In addition to the John Deere Damming Lister, damming attachments are available for various John Deere Listers, offering the corn grower an opportunity to avail himself of the damming method of moisture and soil conservation.

Mail This Coupon for Further Information

John Deere,
Moline, Illinois. Dept. I-211
Without obligation, please send further information on John Deere Damming Equipment.

Name.....

Town.....

State..... R.F.D.....

LOCK-JOINT CONCRETE STAVE
SILOS
Have been manufactured and sold by our Company for 26 YEARS, having thousands of satisfied owners.
Our QUALITY, QUICK ERECTION, POSITIVE GUARANTEE AND PRICE WILL INTEREST YOU.
Write for catalogue and prices.
The Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co.,
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COMBAULT'S
The safe reliable liniment, counter-irritant or blister successfully used for over 60 years to relieve sprains, swellings, lameness, muscular pains and other horse ailments.
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8¢ PER DOSE at Your Druggist
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Those Tag Ends From the Garden

By NELLE P. DAVIS



There's just nothing else adds to the interest and palatability of a meal like the tang of a spicy relish. Be sure you've plenty put away for all winter.

DURING the winter, when meat is more frequently served, most of us find we do not have enough canned relishes and catsups. These recipes offer ways of using the last of the season's offerings, and may be made after most of the other canning has been finished.

Vegetable Relish

Remove seed and coarse white section from sweet red peppers. Chop enough to fill two cups. Prepare an equal amount of sweet green peppers. Soak in brine (1 cup salt to 1 gallon of water) for 24 hours. Freshen in clear, cold water for two hours. Drain well. Add 4 cups chopped cabbage and 2 cups chopped white onion. All should be measured after chopping. Add 4 tablespoons salt, 4 tablespoons mustard seed, 2 tablespoons crushed celery seed, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar, and 4 cups vinegar. Let stand overnight in a covered crock. Bring to a quick boil and seal in small sterilized jars.

Apple Catsup

Peel and quarter a dozen sound, tart apples, and stew in as little water as possible. Pass thru a sieve. To 1 quart of the apple pulp add 1 teaspoon pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon mustard, 2 medium-sized onions chopped fine, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon ground cloves, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 1 tablespoon salt, and 2 cups vinegar. Boil one hour and bottle while hot.

Chutney Sauce

Remove the seeds from 2 green peppers. Add 4 small onions, 1 cup raisins, and 6 medium-sized green tomatoes. Chop all fine. Put 4 cups vinegar, 2 cups brown sugar, 1 tablespoon powdered sugar, 2 tablespoons mustard seed, and 2 tablespoons salt on the stove to boil. Add the chopped vegetables and boil one hour, very slowly. Add 12 green, sour apples, pared and cored. Cook slowly until soft. Seal in sterilized jars.

Autumn Relish

Chop 4 apples, 2 quarts peeled, ripe tomatoes, 4 medium-sized onions and 4 green sweet peppers. Add 1 cup vinegar, 2 cups brown sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon black pepper, a bit of cayenne, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon whole cloves, and 1 teaspoon salt. After cooking for half an hour add 1 teaspoon mixed spices, and more sugar if desired. Continue cooking until thick—about an hour—and seal in small jars.

Cucumber Preserves

When frost puts a stop to the pickling there are usually on the vines a few cucumbers that have been overlooked until they are too large for pickles, and perhaps too mature for immediate table use. These may be made into delicious preserves. Choose those that are firm and just beginning to turn yellow. Pare, remove seeds and cut in two-inch pieces. Soak for eight hours in weak salt water. Drain, dry with a towel, and drop into the following mixture, which should be boiling hot: Two quarts cider vinegar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce whole mixed spices. This sirup should be boiled 20 minutes, with the spices in a

cloth bag, before the cucumbers are added. Boil the cucumbers until they are tender and transparent. Skim out, drain well and pack into glass jars. Boil the sirup until it is thick, pour over the cucumbers and seal.

Quick Method Catsup

Much time may be saved at catsup making. While we all like catsup, many of us refrain from making it, because of the time required to boil it down. My plan saves the time required for the long boiling process, and results in catsup that is just as good as that made by the old method. I boil both tomatoes and onion a few minutes and drain them without crushing more than is necessary. The juices are combined and canned for winter soups. As both the onion and tomato pulp has been drained, only about half an hour's boiling is required after combining,

until the catsup is ready to bottle and seal.

Here are the proportions I use: Into 2 quarts of tomato pulp and 1 cup of onion pulp I add 2 tablespoons of salt and 3 tablespoons of brown sugar. This is boiled until quite thick, when it is removed from the fire, and all but the seed rubbed thru a sieve. Then it is returned to the stove and the following added: 2 tablespoons powdered mustard, 1 tablespoon allspice, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 tablespoon black pepper, 1 teaspoon ground cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cayenne pepper, a dash of nutmeg, and 1 pint of vinegar. Some folks may like more sugar. Boil until thick and seal in jugs or bottles.

The tomato and onion juice require no special care in sealing. Simply combine them, heat to the boiling point and pour into sterilized jars. Add 1 teaspoon of salt to each quart of juice just before sealing.

—KF—

So Many Buttons

By MRS. A. R. B.

Large buttons on wash dresses are smart but may prove a trial to the one who must tub and iron these dresses. Have you tried sewing one part of the button to the dress and the other to the button? Just sew thru the eyes of the button and the snap so the buttons may be removed before laundering the dress. You will save time, temper and the polish of the button. Besides ironing will be much easier.

—KF—

A "Snappy" Piecrust

MRS. BEN NIELSEN

If you are a bit tired of the usual pastry or pastry and cheese type of pie crust which usually is used in making pumpkin pies try this one made from ginger snaps. Crush enough snaps to make $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of crumbs. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup (scant) of softened butter and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of powdered sugar. Mix thoroughly. Pat mixture firmly into a pie plate and chill well before adding filling. This makes a 9-inch crust. It is especially delicious for a pumpkin chiffon pie.

Warm Gloves for All Winter



GET out your trusty old crochet hook and some fine wool yarn, and in no time at all you'll have a lovely pair of gloves for wear this early fall and to do you all winter long. The stitch is so simple that anyone who crochets at all can make them. The pattern includes instructions for small, medium and large sizes, so no one need have difficulty in fitting her individual pair. The pattern envelope, No. 399, contains complete, easy-to-understand illustrated directions, also what crochet hook to use and what and how much material you will need. It is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Dash in Fall Clothes

By JANE ALDEN, Stylist

Come tingling autumn days and we quickly forget all about torrid summer heat in the grand fun of donning new fall styles.

Let's take a look at these fashions for the new season. One look will make you glad to shed



Jane Alden

pale summer things for the dash and vigor of autumn garb... for the new clothes are full of gaiety, life, and color! There's more than a bit of dash in every part of our 1937-38 wardrobe.

Skirts: Are reaching a new high these days, varying in length

from 13 inches and 14 inches to 15 inches, according to your figure. Thirteen or fourteen is the most popular and agreeable length. There are too few lovely legged enough for the 15 inch skirt.

Sports dresses: Have three outstanding types. Gored skirts with plain little shirtwaist tops; the peasant dirndl; the button-down-the-front style.

Afternoon dresses: Feature the soft draped line. Fullness in skirts goes to the front, with bias sections, pleats, or draping. Still another new type of afternoon dress has a draped or shirred bodice, a slim waistline with that "corseted" look, and a full shirred-on, all round pleated, or gored skirt. The dirndl, with its shirred-on skirt is a date frock in velvet, satin, or rayon. The full skirt with many gores is popular in Hollywood.

Short sleeves are worn year 'round... alternating with long and bloused or bracelet length. Crisp touches of lace at neckline and sleeves are very good. Colorful embroideries and bright, twisted sashes are popular accents on dark frocks. Sashes or belts that emphasize the new narrowed waist are particularly good.

Sports and mannish suits: Have broader shoulders and longer jackets. Skirts are shorter and slimmer with kick pleat at front. You can have the fun of endless variations with blouses and accessories.

Dress suits: Have two outstanding lines. Three-quarter length fitted coats; boxy swaggers in coats wrist-length or longer... say about 4 inches above the knee.

Evening dresses: Delightfully romantic. Autumn parties find us swirling over dance floors in slim-bodied frocks with full swishy skirts. The new black velvets with short puff sleeves and dainty squared necklines edged with white lace are great favorites.

Coats: Are rich with fur, or are severely tailored in type. One of the most interesting new season coats is a combination of these two styles... having an enormous fur collar and slenderizing front seaming.

Colors: All shades of deep red, burgundy, wine, and thru to tones bordering on purple; greens, especially the deep ones; blues; browns, especially the warmer tones; gray... which is a bit unusual for autumn; and the ever chic black.

Handbags: Zip dashingly, many of them having handles large enough to really be useful.

Gloves: Feature center seaming, which makes hands look extremely slender.

Yes, indeed, there's dash in your new clothes this year... dash in the way your shoes ride high in front, decked with bows and such; in your hatbrims that go shooting upward in exciting new ways, or downward in a coquettish dip over one eye, in brimless hats that cock to the front Scotch cap-wise, zoom up like a Turkish fez, or swathe your head in gracefully draped turbans.

Dash, too, in the short skirts, slim waistlines, and broad shoulders. You'll wear 'em and love 'em.

(Copyright Edanel Features Inc., 1937)

Window Shopping All Over Kansas

By RUTH GOODALL

WINDOW-SHOPPING being the favorite feminine sport, you can imagine what a grand time I had last week at Hutchinson seeing the big "Show Window of Kansas." The fair grounds were on dress parade. Bands played, the merry-go-round went round and round; the bingo booths dispensed bacon and blankets—occasionally; 4-H boys and girls turned out 754 strong; the night show was a blaze of stars. Tractor and washing machine men were showing their wares; the big "butter and egg" men—even the "honey" men—were there with a product to sell. And the exhibits—well everything looked so good the judges must have had to shut their eyes when they tied the blue ribbons in place.

The Cake of the Year

It seemed almost more than a coincidence that a burnt sugar cake should carry off the purple sweepstakes ribbon in the layer cake class at the Hutchinson fair. The same kind of cake had been awarded sweepstakes the week before at Topeka's big fair. A Hutchinson woman, Mrs. N. F. English, walked off with this honor, as well as with two more blue ribbons. A farm woman, Mrs. J. H. Leslie, living on the Nickerson road, northwest of Hutchinson, won sweepstakes on an angel food entered in the loaf cake class. She also added three other blue ribbons to her collection.

Perhaps the showiest entry in the Culinary department was a three-tier pink and white confection of a bride's cake, baked and decorated by Mrs. C. F. Erickson, Lindsborg woman. Mrs. D. C. Heidebrecht, rural woman from Buhler, Kan., headed the list of exhibitors with 67 single entries. Mrs. D. Flaherty, Ottawa, Kan., was second with 64 different exhibits. In all, there were 1,332 separate entries with 213 individual exhibitors—the largest exhibit in years and years, according to Mrs. O. M. Coble, Sedgwick, who is superintendent of the department, and a marvelous cook herself, as would be indicated by the fact that she is a master farm homemaker.

A happy combination of men and women interests was housed in Motor Hall. While dads wandered about the lower floor examining the gadgets on the latest model cars, the mammas of families had no end of enjoyment meandering around the mezzanine floor, first thru the textiles, then to the antiques and art exhibits and back again.

The Purple Ribbon Quilt

They may tell you that "quilts have seen their best day," but there was no evidence to prove it at the Hutchinson fair. Sweepstakes in this department went to Mrs. M. R. Craig, 816 West Street, Emporia, Kan., who had entered a beautiful applique quilt, which I believe is known as the Indiana wreath. Anyway it is a bed-size wreath design, combining bunches of grapes and various and sundry flowers done in colors that rival the rainbow.

In the needlework class open to women more than 70 years of age, Mrs. Evelyn Jewett, Halsted, Kan., won a ribbon on her blue and white pieced star quilt entered in the cotton patch class. Mrs. H. P. Vidrickson, living on a rural route out of Salina, is perhaps the champion quilt-maker of the state, for she has made 85 quilts in the last 11 years, so she told Mrs. L. E. Tilley, of Hutchinson, who is superintendent of the Textile department. Prize quilt in the new or novel ideas classification was one made of—you'd never guess it—rabbit skins. Some were brown, some white, the border blocked off, with the center designed as a crazy quilt. One exhibitor had won so many prizes from fairs in seven states that she had sewn them into a couch robe. The ribbons dated back to 1923 and were all won on textiles.

Much credit is due Mrs. C. E. Flodin, Hutchinson woman, for the exceptionally fine exhibits in the Fine Arts department of which she is superintendent. Pictures in both the professional and amateur divisions were outstanding. The antiques department is growing by leaps and bounds.

One good look thru the five farm bureau booths up a flight of stairs to the second floor of the Grandstand building and you've a fair idea of what

Kansas farm women are doing to make their rural homes more convenient and attractive—leastwise in the western half of the state. Ford, Smith, Harvey, Pratt and Cloud were the counties chosen to compete this year. Ford county came out of the competition with the blue ribbon. Homemakers in that county believe one good way of making homes more attractive is by planting trees. Their booth gave the right way to plant and care for trees and informed the public that 6,153 trees had been planted in Ford county last year.

Pratt county farm bureau women, with a red ribbon to their credit, gave their formula for making blue Monday less blue, with any number of suggestions for better home laundry methods. Cloud county farm women showed a miniature model kitchen with proper arrangement of cupboards, stove, sink and cooking utensils.

Smith county women showed how easily one may have convenient and spacious closets in every bedroom. A model closet in their exhibit represented a cost of only \$7.35.

Proper lighting of farm homes was the subject emphasized by Harvey county women. It was a display that gave much food for thought to city as well as country women.

Highlighting the entire fair week were the activities of the 4-H Club

boys and girls, for they hold their 6-day state encampment at Hutchinson during fair week. This was the largest encampment on record for Kansas 4-H Clubs, according to M. H. Coe, state director. The 754 boys and girls, a young army of them, came from between 90 and 95 counties of the state. Intent on winning first places in the show ring, in booth exhibits, in demonstration contests, in their style revue competitions, it is little wonder this was a record-breaking year. Highlight of the highlights perhaps was the Style Revue held Wednesday afternoon as a sort of dedicatory service for the new 4-H auditorium. Seventy girls and fifty boys, all county winners, competed for the state championship—the coveted prize, a free (Continued on Page 19)

THE Biggest Farm News in 20 YEARS

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MAYTAG



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- Runs 3 to 3½ hours, under normal load, on a quart of gasoline.
- Only six moving parts.
- Interchangeable with electric motor.

This new, exclusive Maytag engine is just another reason why your choice of washers should be a Maytag—the world's finest washer. Ask your nearest dealer to demonstrate.

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ABSORBINE

Introducing the Clever Family

By LEILA LEE

(This is the first story about the Clever family—Mother and Father Clever, and the two children, Carl and Clara. Watch for the next story. Carl and Clara make things you can make, too.)

A CIRCUS out of boxes! That's what Charlie and Clara Clever made. First, they collected all the old cardboard boxes they could find—cereal boxes, shoe boxes, boxes of all shapes and sizes. They cut faces in the boxes and then pasted bright colored paper back of the holes. They borrowed Mother Clever's clothespins and used them for the legs of the animals. Some of the "animals" they made couldn't be called anything they knew of, so they made up names for them, and pretended they were ferocious animals, the only specimens ever captured. The Clever children had a grand time, just as you can, with a circus made out of boxes.

"Big Medicine"

When millions of buffalo lived on the Great Plains, a white one was rare. Indians, it is said, looked upon the white buffalo with awe, considered it "big medicine" and for a good skin paid 10 or 15 horses. The white man also was willing to pay a high price for a white buffalo skin. One plainsman is said to have been paid \$1,000 for a white buffalo.

The second white calf to be born on the National Bison Range, near Moeise, Montana, is one of more than 50 born so far this year in the herd of over 375 animals. The other white buffalo was born 4 years ago, and is the sire to this one. Two whites in a herd of less than 400 is a rare occurrence.

Haunts of Hallowe'en

Wicky the Witch awoke from a deep sleep, yawned, stretched and almost turned over again for another snooze. But she happened to open one eye and saw by her calendar that it was the month of October. Wicky leaped to her feet with so much speed that she startled her 7 black cats. "My, oh my," she exclaimed, "I didn't know it was so near to Hallowe'en. I've got to have Goody Goblin repair my old broomstick. I need a new caldron to brew my magic in. I must sew a new moon on my pointed hat and my black cloak needs a patch. Then, too, I'd better call up those lazy ghosts and goblins be-

Will You Help Us?

Hello, boys and girls! How would you like to have a corner in Kansas Farmer for your very own? If so, won't you please let us hear from you? Write a letter telling us the kind of things you like to read. Tell us also, something about yourself—your age, where you go to school, what farm pets you have and anything else you think other boys and girls might find interesting. We'd like your picture, too. The best letters and pictures will be printed in Kansas Farmer. Address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

cause they almost always forget about Hallowe'en, and they should be practicing a whole series of new weird sounds and noises." Wicky started fairly flying around, in preparation for the great night.

Now, you'd better follow Wicky the Witch's example and start getting ready for your Hallowe'en party. Decorations, games and food must be just right for your party to be a success. If you need help, we'll be glad to send our leaflet, "An Owlsh Hallowe'en Party" for a 3-cent stamp for postage. We have another folder with two ways to tell fortunes, and it won't cost any more to tuck it in with the other, if you wish them both. Address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

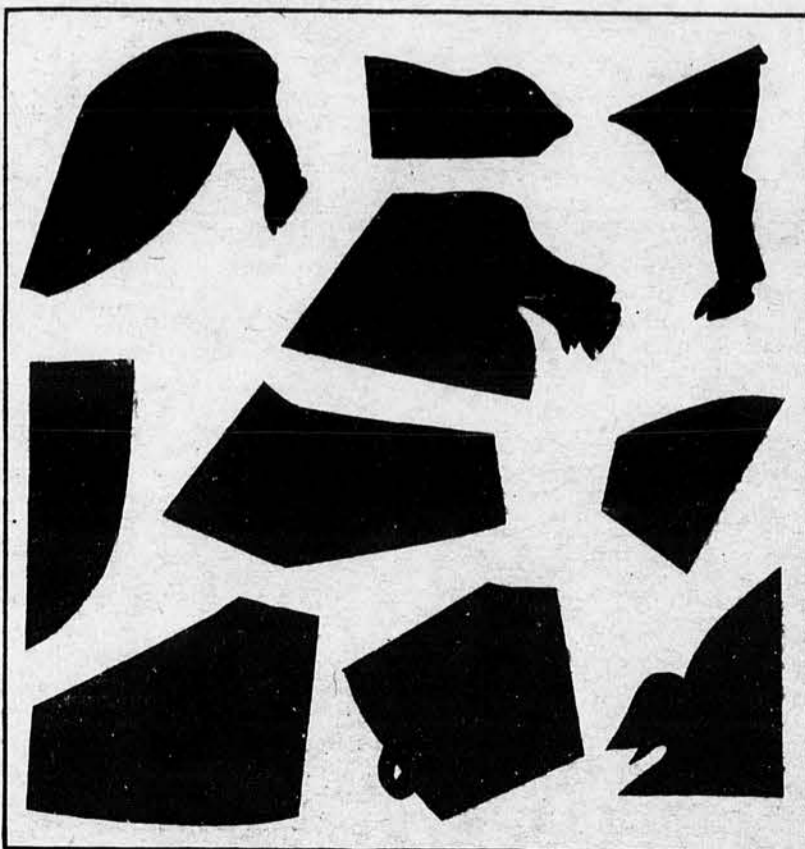
A Ripe Old Age

If someone were to ask you to name the oldest living things in the world today, what would you say? Perhaps you might think of some animal you have heard of that may be several hundred years old, but the Giant Redwood trees of California are much older. Some of the largest of these trees probably are 7,000 years old and still are living and growing. If they could talk, what a story they could tell.

An Old Word

In olden times, the word orchestra meant the part of the Greek theater between the spectators and the stage, reserved for the chorus. In the Roman theater, the seat reservation for the senators was called the orchestra.

Puzzle Cutout for Young Farmers



Cut out the entire square, and paste on a piece of stiff paper or light cardboard. Then cut out all the black objects. Now, can you put them together?

NEW---

A brand new song team harmonizing familiar ballads and "Songs of Yesterday." Hear Lavon and Chet, Mon-



LAVON AND CHET

days, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:30 p. m. under the sponsorship of the Page Milling Company.

MORE---

Col. Alex Zander Combs, weather prophet extraordinary and old time fiddler, is a highlight feature of the enlarged Kansas Roundup program which stretches



COL. COMBS

from a half-hour to a full hour of entertainment, fun and music this month when it will be broadcast under the banner of Consolidated Drug Trade Products from 2:45 to 3:45 p. m.

BETTER---

Farm programs from morning till night during the Fall and Winter Season is the promise of E. H. Curtis, announcer on the farm



E. H. CURTIS

program schedule. Your dials tuned to WIBW will keep you informed and entertained from 4:55 a. m. until midnight.

WIBW

The Voice of Kansas

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All-Winter-Long Indoor Garden



DOESN'T it sound delightful? Your living-room a bower of bloom from frost to spring from bulbs you can start now—in one short afternoon's work.

The marvelous colchium or autumn crocus needs literally only a few days in a dish of water to burst into rosy flowers, so it happily begins your indoor garden in October.

Bright Button Bodice

FROCK FOR MATRONS



Pattern KF-4460—You, who have always loved pretty frocks and now find that you need slender lines, too, will be delighted with Pattern KF-4460! Like to spice up your frocks with a gay note of color? Then do it by contrasting the lively row of buttons that accent your center panel—their vertical line also adds to the illusion of slenderness! A few hours spent with your sharpest shears finds your new triumph cut out, stitched and finished off! Stunning in soft synthetic, crepe, tie silk or sheer wool. Sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 4 yards 39-inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents. Our Fashion Magazine filled from cover to cover with glamorous new clothes, 10 cents extra. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Narcissus started at the same time blooms several weeks later—in November. Put the bulbs in a dish with pebbles and water and keep for a few weeks in a cool, dark pantry.

The Dutch hyacinths for December, calla lilies for January, and daffodils for February you plant now in pots—in two parts garden soil and one part sharp sand. Hyacinths and daffodils you keep in a cool dark spot or in a cold frame until their blooming periods are near. The calla does best if it's put right away on a sunny window sill.

Lilies-of-the-valley you can delay starting until late February. For at that season blooms come three weeks after you start the pips. They grow in a bowl of water with sand or fiber and ask to be kept in a dark warm spot until they have three-inch shoots.

Then complete your indoor garden by starting a sprig or two of wandering-jew. This graceful vine flourishes in water with little care. Ferns are lovely, too—particularly the Boston and the asparagus ferns. In fall keep them a little on the dry side.

Many more pointers for indoor gardens are given in our 40-page booklet, "Success With House Plants and Flowers." Terrariums, dish gardens, house plants. It is a treasure for the indoor gardener, and costs only 15 cents. To obtain it, write to Home Institute, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

—KF—

Window Shopping

(Continued from Page 17)

trip to the national 4-H congress to be held in Chicago in October.

Lucille Reed, of Smith Center, was proclaimed "grand champ girl"—and if I know my well-dressed girls, and I think I do—I predict Lucille will rate mighty high in the national this fall. Wish everybody in Kansas might have seen her smart little black ensemble. She looked like a Fifth Avenue model, tho she had made the frock herself, as had all the other 69 lasses who competed.

The boys, of course, don't go in for a style show. That's just a little too feminine! Their competition is to pick the best-groomed boy in the encampment. Surely these young fellows are learning to match their ties and socks and shirts as well as their hats and shoes and suits in a way their dads never will know. Gerald Stephen, Salina boy, was adjudged the best-groomed boy, and will share honors with Lucille at the national 4-H congress in Chicago this fall. I could not help think as I watched these 4-H-ers troop across the stage, so well-dressed and well-groomed, that here was the answer to why all America is becoming better dressed. The sight was truly inspiring.

Of course, all of this is "history" now. If you were there you did your own window shopping. If you weren't . . . well you missed a lot I can't possibly tell you about. However, ideas and suggestions are good any time you can use them. I pass these along for what they may be worth. If there is one you can use the long winter evenings that will be upon us all too soon, use it. Perhaps there's something that may help you at garden-making time in the spring. Or another that will be just the very one you need in preparing your entries for next year's fair. Anyway I hope there'll be one just for you.

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Instantly Switches from Battery to High Line Power—OR BACK AGAIN—at a Single Touch!

No need any more to wait for the high line before you buy your radio. Today the new "2-Way" Zenith offers you splendid city reception on ordinary auto battery power—YET, the moment high line power comes, the same Zenith instantly switches to 110 volt AC operation!

Two radios for the price of one! City features and city reception—today, tomorrow, any day—on both kinds of power!

How is it done? Easy! You just throw the magic Zenith "Hi-Line Switch"—that's all. No tools—

no extras—foolproof—instantaneous!

What's more, your "2-Way" Zenith now goes with you on picnics, on trips by boat, car or trailer, goes into your summer camp and works on your auto battery. Yet, when you come home again, it instantly plugs back into the light socket. Here, at last, is city reception at home, abroad, afloat—from the same radio!

Gone is the gamble in radio buying. Whether you get the high line tomorrow or months from now, you're ready for it. And, meanwhile, you enjoy the best of radio reception as only Zenith can give it to you.

Whatever happens, YOU CAN'T LOSE!

See this amazing, up-to-the-minute, "2-Way" Zenith today. Here's farm radio as only Zenith experts know how to build it—with practical, year-ahead features that again make Zenith the farmers' favorite. Ask your own neighbors about their Zeniths—about Frepower from the air with Wincharger—about 50c a year power operating cost that gives farmers radio reception all day, every day with never a dry battery to buy!

Near you there's a Zenith dealer who'll gladly show you the 1938 models—Standard and "2-Way" types—for 2 volt, 6 volt, 32 volt; for 110 volt AC and AC-DC operation—in Console, Table, Phonograph-Radio and the brand new Arm Chair Models. Ninety-one models to choose from—at all popular prices.

Whether you have the high line, or merely expect it, Zenith offers you the finest selection of America's most copied radios—with a type and a model to fit your needs—to suit your purse. Don't delay before seeing them. Don't miss any longer the millions of dollars' worth of free entertainment that goes over your roof every day!

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FREPOWER FROM THE AIR

No more buying dry batteries or taking out to recharge.



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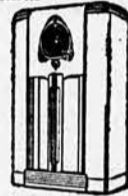
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In the milk pail—that's where Gold Medal gives results. You get more milk per pound of feed—and heavier, more uniform production throughout the entire lactation. What's more, it keeps cows in better health. They have stronger, more vigorous calves. And best of all—YOU MAKE MORE MONEY.

Write today for complete information about this clean, wholesome, uniform ration and the facts about the Gold Medal Feeding Plan.

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DON'T TAKE CHANCES on making a bad matter worse! Give children FEEN-A-MINT, the delicious chewing gum laxative. There's no bulky, heavy dose to burden digestion—chewing increases the flow of the natural alkaline mouth fluids that help digestion. And FEEN-A-MINT'S tasteless laxative medicine acts *only* in the intestine, *not* in the stomach. You and your children will both like FEEN-A-MINT! At all druggists—or write for generous FREE trial package. Dept. 468, FEEN-A-MINT, Newark, N. J.

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Your Kidneys contain 9 million tiny tubes or filters which may be endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Be careful. If functional disorders of the Kidneys or Bladder make you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Leg Pains, Circles Under Eyes, Dizziness, Backache, Swollen Joints, Excess Acidity, or Burning Passages, don't rely on ordinary medicines. Fight such troubles with the doctor's prescription Cystex. Cystex starts working in 3 hours and must prove entirely satisfactory in 1 week, and be exactly the medicine you need or money back is guaranteed. Telephone your druggist for Cystex (Siss-tex) today. The guarantee protects you. Copr. 1937 The Kuox Co.

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when writing to advertisers. It helps you and helps us.

On the Road to Rio

(Continued from Page 5)

can read and write." In his baggage he had two magazines that he was taking home to show to his friends. One of them contained a picture of Rio's swank beach hotel, labeled "Where the Americans in Rio live." Opposite it was a picture of a jungle shack labeled, "Where the Brazilians live." The other magazine contained a story by a prominent American woman writer who told of being chased thru the streets of Rio by tarantulas and of having to shake the scorpions out of her clothes every morning.

"Your people remind me of the lazy merchant," Vidal told me. "This merchant was taking his siesta in the back room when a customer entered the store. The merchant's wife took him by the shoulder and shook him, saying, 'Ramon, wake up. There is a customer in our store.' 'Hush,' whispered the merchant. 'Keep still and maybe he will go away.' My country is developing rapidly," Vidal said. "We are proud of our progress and are getting all-fired tired of being pictured as a nation of headhunters and cannibals. We are good customers of the United States but if you keep on insulting us we are likely to go away." He paused. "I suppose that you, too, will write of nothing but the jungles and the snakes."

Vast Areas Undeveloped

That last remark of Vidal's helped me to decide what part of South America I was going to visit. Too much, I decided, has been written about the jungles and the snakes, and too little about the progress and possibilities of the country.

In area, Brazil alone is larger than the United States. Stretching 2,660 miles from north to south and 2,700 miles from east to west, it is one of the largest countries in the world. Its population, however, is only 32 million as against our 136 million. And most of the 32 million people live along the coast and in the cities. Inland there is a vast territory, undeveloped and much of it still unexplored.

During the long, lazy days at sea I spent considerable time reading books from the ship's library on South America. Colonization of that country, I learned, was begun by both the Spaniards and the Portuguese early in the 15th century. An edict of the Church gave the portion of the country now occupied by Brazil to Portugal and it became a crown colony. When the French invaded Portugal in 1807, the emperor, Don Pedro, fled to Brazil and established the seat of Portuguese government at Rio de Janeiro. In 1889, the Brazilians revolted and a republican form of government, patterned after the United States, was formed.

Maybe Two Other People

Altho Portugal is the mother country of Brazil and Portuguese is the official language, Brazilians seem to hold Portuguese immigrants in extreme contempt. A story is told to illustrate the proverbial dumbness of the Portuguese immigrants: A Brazilian stepped where a gang of Portuguese laborers were working on the street and called out, "Jose Rameriz, your wife took your automobile this morning after you left for work. She drove it to the Aven-

iada where she ran into a tram and wrecked it. She is so badly hurt that she is dying and she wants to see you."

One of the Portuguese dropped his shovel and starting running toward the Aveniada. He ran until he fell down exhausted. Then, as he lay in the gutter, he began to think. "My wife could not have taken my automobile," he decided, "because I do not have an automobile. It could not have been my wife who was injured because I am not married. Besides, my name is not Jose Rameriz. Maybe the man did not mean me at all."

Late in the afternoon of our twelfth day at sea the ship steamed thru the narrow entrance to Rio de Janeiro harbor. We were 4,748 miles south of New York. A drizzling rain was falling and at first we could see only the dim outlines of the city thru the mist. Pao de Assucar (Sugar Loaf) loomed up 1,383 feet high on our port bow. Away in the dim distance, on the north side of the bay, were the slender pinnacles of the Organ mountains, dominated by Dedo de Dios (The Finger of God). Nearer at hand and almost closing the entrance of the harbor, the Serra de Estrella (Mountain of the Stars) presented a more or less level outline.

At some time in the dim and distant past an earthquake had sunk a mountain range into the sea. In its place was left a bay 18 miles long and 16 miles wide. The bay is dotted with 100 small islands, the peaks of the drowned mountains. This is the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, one of the beauty spots of the world.

A Contrast in Continents

As we steamed slowly past the old Portuguese fort of Sao Joao at the mouth of the channel, I compared North America's bustling cities and modern civilization with Brazil, where less than 10 per cent of the agricultural area is under cultivation and where the cities are just beginning to arouse from a nap that lasted three centuries. I wondered just what might have been the result if the gentle hosts of Spain and Portugal had chosen the northern continent and the flood of immigration from northern Europe had gone south.

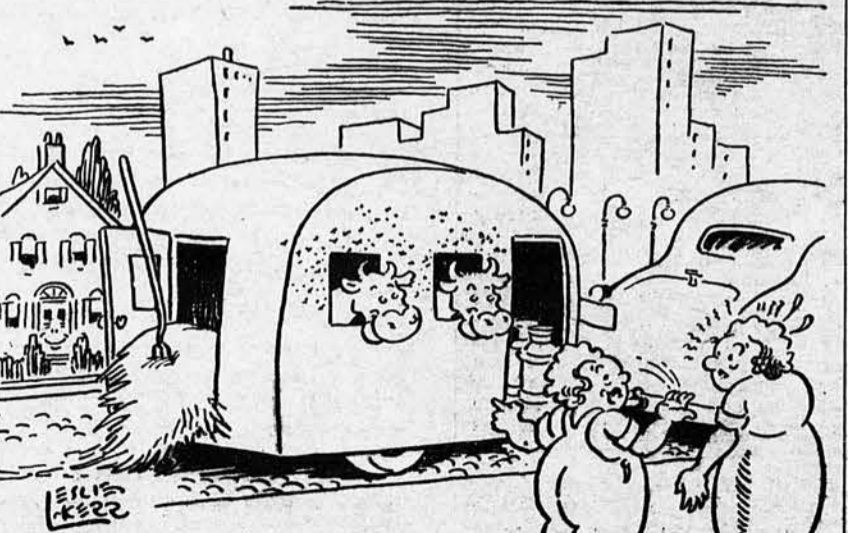
No doubt the result would have been much the same. Mankind seems to be a product of climate. Confronted with the prospects of a long, cold winter ahead, our own forefathers had to get up and hump themselves in order to exist and they sort of got into the habit. Down here in the south, our neighbors found a friendlier climate and were able to take life easier. Today northern industry seems to have developed a civilization that our neighbors are beginning to notice. They are envying us our automobiles and other modern gadgets and they are going to do something about it.

In the next issue I will tell you about Rio de Janeiro, the Paris of the South.

—KF—

Farm Herd in Show Ring

Exhibitors at the Kansas State Fair this year who were well pleased with their winnings were L. C. Waits and Son, Cassoday Shorthorn breeders. They have a good, practical farm herd.



"We couldn't get anyone to do our chores, so we just brought the cows along."



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Sight is probably the most precious possession in life. Yet so many country folks begin straining their eyes when they look at their first picture book. Many school children, whose marks indicate them to be "dull" may be held back because dim light tires and strains their eyes. Their marks quickly improve when they have the benefit of

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Many of our advertisers have prepared valuable illustrated catalogs and educational booklets at considerable expense which are available to our readers without charge. We are listing below the booklets furnished by advertisers in this issue of Kansas Farmer and to obtain any of these fill in the advertiser's coupon and mail, or write direct to the advertisers. K.F.10-9-37

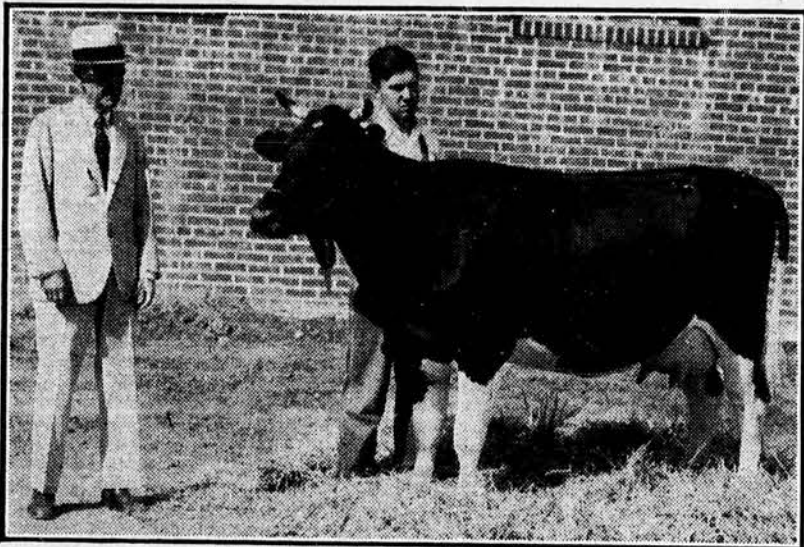
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- Book—Hidden Treasures in Your Soil (page 25)
- Booklet—Termites, What to Do About Them (page 25)
- Bear Cat Grinder Catalog (page 25)

Close Competition in Dairying

THE high winner in this year's dairy production contest for 4-H boys and girls is Clifford Claar, Rexford, it was announced at the Kansas State Fair by Dwight Seath, extension dairy specialist. Clifford won with a score of 89. He was given 18 points out of a possible 20 for the rations used, 18 out of 20 on management methods, 12 out of 15 on the story he wrote telling of his work, 21 out of 25 on his records, and a perfect 20 on the butterfat rec-

ord of the cow. His Holstein cow as a 2-year-old produced 499.5 pounds of butterfat with a feed cost of \$104.48, leaving a return above feed cost under unfavorable feed and weather conditions, of \$151.58.

Edward A. Reed, Rice county farm boy, trailed Clifford by only one point in the contest with a score of 88. His lowest score was on the record of the cow, but he was above Clifford on his records, story, and management.



Senator Arthur Copper and Edward Reed of Lyons with the 2-year-old Holstein cow which enabled Edward to place second in the state-wide dairy production contest, and score within one point of the first place winner.

Chance to Improve Our Sorghums

By L. L. COMPTON

FIELD selection of seed this fall offers a chance to improve Kansas sorghum varieties, which right now are in a deplorable condition as a result of the acute shortage of good seed during the past 3 years of drouth. Mixed seed almost always produces an inferior, undesirable crop, and very little of the sorghum seed produced in Kansas is pure.

Sorghum seed should be selected in the field when the majority of heads are mature and before there is danger of frost. Field selection gives an opportunity to note stalk characteristics. This is especially important with forage sorghums.

Altho heads somewhat above average size may be desirable, no advantage is gained by selecting heads that owe their size to a thin stand, extra fertile soil or especially favorable moisture conditions. Hybrid heads always should be avoided.

Loose, open heads of grain sorghums always are undesirable. This also is

true of such forage varieties as Atlas, Sumac and Kansas Orange. Grain sorghum heads should be selected from strong, sturdy, upright stalks without suckers and side branches and with a maximum number of leaves. The heads should extend well out of the boot or upper left sheath.

In selecting heads of the sweet sorghums, stalk and leaf characteristics are important. Seed should be secured from stalks that stand up well and have a maximum number of broad, heavy leaves. Suckering need not be particularly avoided.

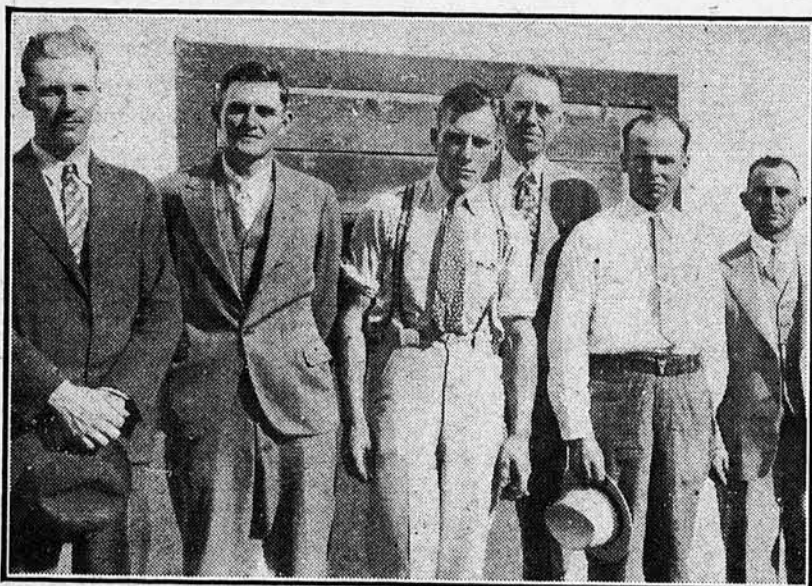
In sections where earliness is important, much can be accomplished by selecting the earliest maturing heads every year.

—KF—

"Less Corn and More Cane"

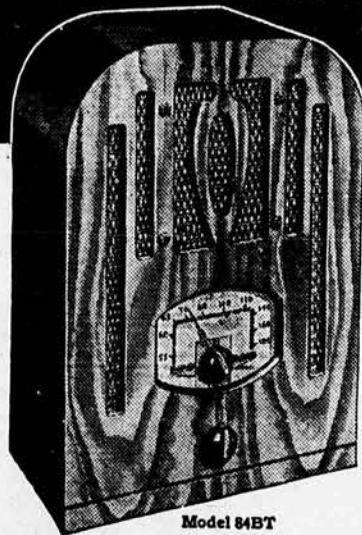
Farmers can well afford to "raise less corn and more cane," believes Leonard Neff, Washington county.

Receive Top Honors in Holstein Judging



There were numerous placings in the state-wide Holstein judging contest held at the recent Topeka fair. Above, left to right, are Paul Rottinghaus, Seneca, first; Chancey Hostetter, Harper, second; Paul Fickel, Chanute, third; G. R. Sewell and Albert Ackerman, Sabetha, and F. R. Fouth, Reserve, members of the winning Northeast team. Sixty dollars in prizes were awarded by Kansas Farmer.

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You can't expect your hens to lay when worms are stealing their feed! That's why it pays to worm your flock with Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tone.

Mixed with the mash, Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tone gets the round worms—without harm to the birds. And what's more, its tonic and conditioning ingredients stimulate appetite, aid digestion, and help to give the birds the strength and vitality necessary for high egg production!

Add Avi-Tone to your hens' laying mash, and they'll soon be back on a profitable laying basis! See your local Dr. Salsbury dealer.



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All-Purpose Mash Is Approved

By C. H. HOWARD

THE Kansas Poultry Improvement Association feed committee has issued its approved all-purpose mash for starting and growing chicks, for laying hens and turkeys. Arrangements are being made by the association to locate feed dealers in every county to mix and distribute the mash under the trade name "K. P. I. A. Approved Feed" in regulation sacks. Dealers handling the mash agree to use only high quality ingredients and mix them thoroly and sell the feed only in newly printed sacks.

Ingredients and proportions of the mix may be obtained by writing to Kansas Farmer or Kansas State College.

For laying and breeding hens, about two-thirds of the entire ration should be grain and one-third K. P. I. A. mash. The grain is usually hand fed once or twice a day but may be hopper fed to Leghorns or other light breeds. Oats may be hopper fed to all breeds. If grain is fed twice a day, about two-thirds of the total amount fed should be given at night and one-third in the morning. If only one feeding of grain is given, evening is the best time. From 12 to 14 pounds of grain for 100 birds every day is recommended. Feed oyster shell or limestone and grit on the side.

received small quantities of iodine daily laid more eggs. It also was found that the hatchability of the eggs was increased from 8 to 12 per cent. In England it was discovered that iodine would add at least a year to the productive life of the birds.

Value of these discoveries was unrecognized in this country for some time. This indifference was due largely to the fact that authorities felt that enough iodine was present in the feeds generally fed to poultry. A few years

Pneumonia Treacherous Disease

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

PNEUMONIA is as common in fall as in winter, perhaps because the fall brings sudden changes in weather. It is one of the treacherous diseases that demand the close observation of a skilled physician and cannot be left to home treatment. Doctors classify the disease according to the type of bacteria most active and their treatment is influenced by such classification, but there is nothing to be gained by the laity in discussing types. The deadliest form of pneumonia is commonly called Lobar pneumonia. This is the variety in which contagion is most likely and also that in which the spectacular "crisis" occurs. The crisis may



Dr. Lerrigo

end the disease in a single day, taking away pain and fever and leaving the patient to begin his convalescence. Let me issue a warning that the wise patient takes plenty of time for convalescence. He realizes that he has a hard fight directed against his heart and lungs, and that if he ever is to be "as well as ever" he must take weeks to build up.

Bronchial pneumonia has no crisis. It follows a cold, bronchitis, measles, influenza or other disease, and is both slower to come and slower to leave.

Whatever the type of pneumonia there are certain principles of treatment always of great value:

The patient must be quiet in bed at complete rest of mind, body and spirit.

The room must be well ventilated, but the patient must not be chilled.

Careful sponging with tepid water will give comfort and reduce temperature.

Water should be given freely, and liquid or light diet as seems most desirable.

A good general application is a cotton jacket, made by padding an under-vest with absorbent cotton.

Pneumonia is contagious and dangerous. Get the best doctor available. Avoid spread of infection. Keep the family away from the patient.

A patient who has had pneumonia should be slow to begin hard work again and careful to protect himself against undue fatigue or harsh weather when once he resumes life's activities. This is especially true if the attack has its origin in influenza. Many are the funerals that have occurred because a person getting well from influenza pneumonia was too hasty in assuming his burdens before the return of strength.

A Very Stubborn Trouble

Will you please tell me how to get rid of a tapeworm?—S. M. J.

The tapeworm is very stubborn. Any treatment that does not dislodge the head of the worm fails of cure. The drastic drugs used by doctors are not safe for "home treatment." I can recommend just one safe remedy for home use. Eat nothing whatever for 24 hours. Then get a cupful of hulled pumpkin seeds and chew them for your second day's nourishment, also drink pumpkin seed tea. At the end of the second day take an active cathartic. Senna tea in double dose will serve well and this should bring the worm.

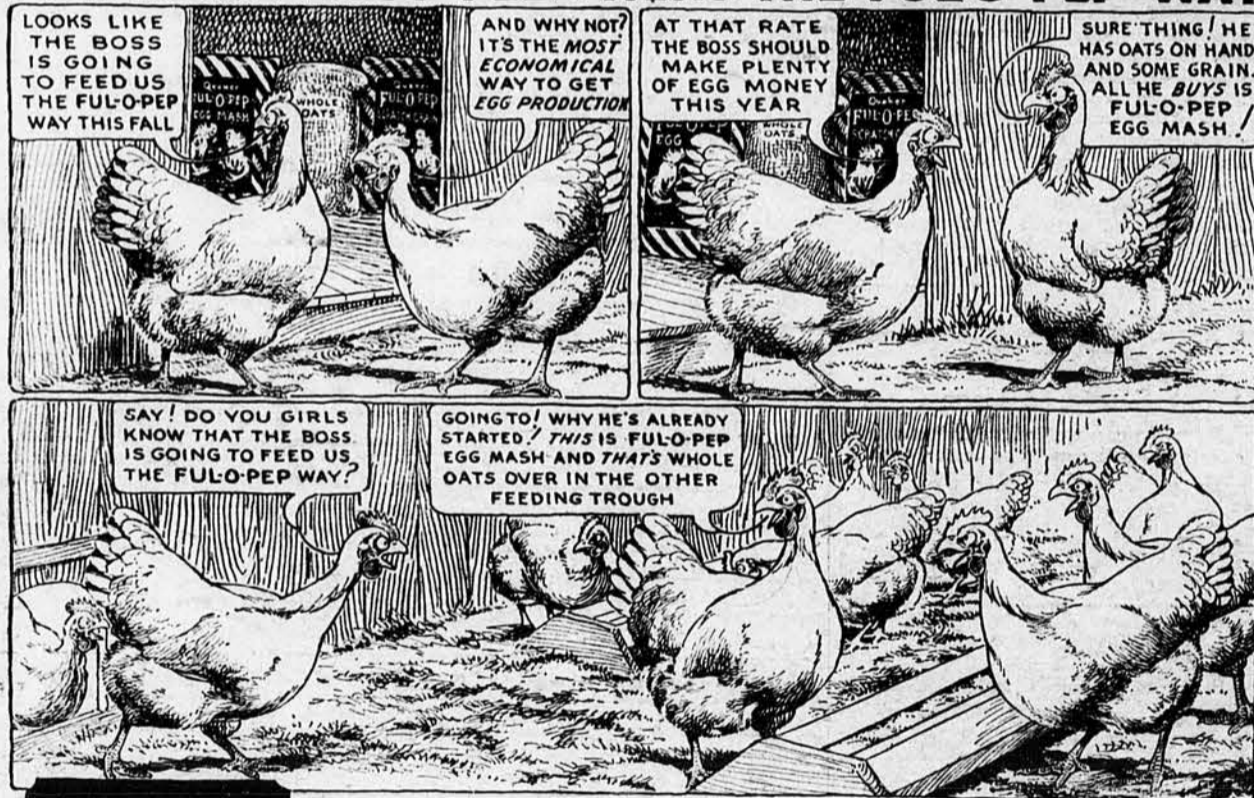
Blood Test Proves Nothing

I would like to know whether you can have a blood test taken of a person and one of the father and know for sure the father of the child.—M. G.

Testing blood for the purpose of finding paternity still is unsatisfactory. It is true that such a test may show the suspected parent to be in a blood class which makes it quite impossible that he could have been the father of the interested child. A test is valuable to that extent, but it does not go far enough for it does not by any means prove that such a person is the parent of the indicated child, even if the test is affirmative and shows that he could be. All people fall into one of four classifications, and knowing that a certain person is in the same classification with the child is no evidence that he is the father.

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.

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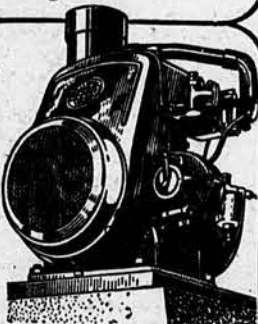
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FOR ALL KINDS

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I'M FOR ALL LARGE TAPE WORMS—NOT JUST TETRAGONA

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when writing to advertisers—It helps you and helps us.

Terracing Level Ground

(Continued from Page 3)

touring did. B. H. Lemert, Liberal, sowed wheat the fall of 1935, and listed it up in March 1936, to keep the soil from blowing. The ridges were partly covered with dust by late May, but a 3.5-inch rain soaked to 35 inches below the surface, for the listing had been on the contour.

This field was marked for terraces with one round of the grader, in June 1936. One-third of the field was seeded to sorghums in strips along the terrace lines. When wheat was drilled in September there were 57 inches of moist soil on the fallow land. There were still 4 feet of moisture in April, 1937.

The yield of wheat from actual acres planted was 15.4 bushels to the acre. Not bad, when other land failed to make any kind of crop.

Thomas county farmers held a moisture conservation tour this fall to see how much stored rain they could find. Some very definite proof of the value of the county-wide program for moisture conservation was seen.

The first stop was at Passell Brothers, where the Farm Bureau uni-tiller machine was at work, putting contour furrows in pasture. The furrows were made with 6-inch shovels on the uni-tiller, attached 8 feet apart. This made a set of contours which are acceptable to the AAA for the contour payment. While there is no means of holding the water back on the surface with these simple furrows, they do keep it from running off and rain will have its effect if gathered in furrows.

Furrows Bring Back Sod

At the Ketchum farm, furrows placed in good buffalo sod in the spring of 1936 had kept the grass in vigorous condition over strips several feet above and below the furrows. "Bud" Ketchum, who manages the farm for Mrs. Cora Ketchum, has protected it by light grazing all season, and there is quite a scattering of blue grama grass, now headed out.

On a steep slope in F. D. McKinney's pasture is some contour work which we have discussed and pictured before in Kansas Farmer. Because of the steeper slope, there has been more run-off, but farmers said there was enough vigorous grass to resod the pasture. Moisture samples taken then showed more than 2 feet of moist soil several feet above the furrows.

At the noon stop methods of contouring on crop land to store moisture and stop blowing were discussed. There is a problem to overcome, because furrows placed on the contour to stop run-off, may run parallel to the prevailing wind, and permit blowing.

One suggestion was to put furrows on the land in late fall, running them east and west to check blowing caused by the prevailing northwest or southwest winds. Then in spring, smooth these furrows and work the soil on the contour.

The damming lister was advanced as a means of checking blowing regardless of which way the furrows run. Embert Coles, superintendent of the Colby Experiment Station, said they had found the dams would stop soil from blowing down the furrows.

One farmer asked how to prevent weeds from getting a start in basin-listed land. Everyone agreed that

weeds are difficult to control in this case. Ted Bourquin and John Pratt, who have been successful in raising some wheat every year, said they believed the field cultivator, used carefully on the contour, would do the best job during the spring and summer on fallow land. They said basin-listing was fine for winter, but not so convenient later.

J. B. Kuska of the Colby station, advanced a valuable point when he said that contouring to hold the moisture was no substitute for weed control. He said weeds would take all the moisture caught if not kept down.

Another subject was furrowing wheat in late winter or spring to check blowing. J. H. Stover, Winona, believes last spring proved little wheat is lost by spaced furrows. And often, if a little wheat isn't destroyed the whole crop will be lost. A single-row lister, or a multiple-row, with all but the outside listers removed, will not destroy enough wheat to be noticeable. The general opinion was in favor of furrowing at the first signs of blowing, and then filling the furrows when danger of blowing is past. It seems that single furrows spaced at a given interval, perhaps 1 rod, will be much more effective than double or triple furrows twice as far apart. The furrows should be as near east and west as possible, altho they may vary a trifle if it will put them on the level contour.

Guy Olson, southwest of Colby, worked 2 fields on the contour this summer with a duckfoot cultivator. He had 40 inches of moisture in the soil on August 23, and this was on a gentle slope. Only the duckfoot had been used. The land was in stubble until late spring and was worked 3 times up to August 23. Mr. Olson said it takes 10 per cent longer to work the soil on the contour, but the deep moisture he had stored made the extra time well spent.

This land was being terraced by Mr. Olson. The terraces were made 40 feet across, and he expects them to be 1 foot high when the soil has settled. They were the first terraces built in Thomas county.

Terraces With Disk Plow

A novel plan to mark contour lines and eventually build terraces on them is followed by Clifford Lewallen. A disk plow, with 6 bottoms, was set deep and the soil thrown toward the lines. A small but acceptable terrace was built this way. In 3 rounds a sharp ridge was completed. One terrace on which 11 rounds were made was wide and rolling, but would remain for a year or more and hold the run-off if contouring was practiced.

A pasture belonging to Barger Brothers, just south of Colby, was "bare as a floor" just before harvest. It was covered with contour furrows made with the disk attachment to the uni-tiller which throws 2 furrow slices of earth toward one ridge. One rain had fallen on the pasture in the 6 weeks since the contouring was done, but already grass was showing green back to where the water line could be seen above the ridges. The soil moisture tube showed 2 feet or more of moisture as much as 3 feet above the ridges. But grass was greening as much as 15 feet above.



Eleven rounds with the regular disk plow made this wide terrace on the Clifford Lewallen farm, Thomas county. The group of Thomas and Logan county farmers who attended a recent moisture conservation tour are lined up to show the general slope of the terrace.

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Black Feather

Fifteenth Installment

By HAROLD TITUS

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In Preceding Installments

Rodney Shaw, last of the independent fur traders, wins the rich Pillager trade from Burke Rickman, Company trader. Both love Annette Leclere who came into the wilderness to save Shaw from being arrested on a trumped-up murder charge. But Shaw, who finds Annette's cloak in Rickman's quarters, believes that she came because of her love for his rival. Rickman plots Shaw's death by using Mongazid, a young Indian in trouble for murdering a rival, as his tool. He makes Shaw furious by an attempt to burn his fort and Shaw seeks Rickman, acting just as Rickman had hoped that he would, thus falling into the trap set for him.

DAWN. Rodney Shaw watched it come from his station within the Company stockade. Burke Rickman stretched and grumbled in his hiding place on the islet and observed that the east was paling, the moon losing its luster.

And far up the sluggish waters of a river which flowed into the lake, up where the current tumbled a bit and murmured and sang as it ran toward rest, young Mongazid grasped overhanging bushes and held his canoe motionless as his nostrils detected smoke.

He crossed the river and dragged his canoe out and returned to replace the dogwood twigs his landing had ruffled. He pushed on cautiously and reached the bend above where, on the other bank, he could see a lone old woman with a withered leg, hobbling about a smudge of fire before an otherwise deserted lodge. Zheshebense, Little Duck, this; her daughters had left her behind, denying her the holiday of the medicine and the whiskey which she loved.

He went on, walking silently and swiftly thru the lush carpeted forest until he was half a league above the encampment with its old woman. There he lay down in tall grasses which grew on a high bank overlooking the stream. The sun was warm on his back and hope was warm in his heart. His eye was good; his hand was steady, and three packs of beaver awaited him. That fur meant life and life was sweet; the life of a white man, who has no ways of retribution when it is not known who strikes, was as nothing at that moment compared to his own life.

The night had not been good to the Weasel. He had been cuffed and clubbed away from the whiskey in the beginning by his adopted tribesmen and so had not had his fill. His boasts had not been listened to during the calumet. He had been shouldered aside and kicked about at the mourning and when, at dawn, the old men opened casks once more, he was again denied more than a meager portion.

But the Weasel had a story to tell. At first, he could find no ears for it. He sat on his haunches and lamented. He waited for a time and stopped and sought drink and was rebuffed and squatted again and scratched his back with a stick and bemoaned his ill fortune.

Did they not know, he demanded of any who might hear, that Shaw had driven this Company trader from his fort? Yes; the little trader had gone there in the night heavy with weapons and the one of flaming hair had fled. . . .

"Like a frightened fox, he ran, this Company trader with whom I must trade!" he protested. "Like a woman, he runs from the little trader. And who gives his coward's heart shelter in this time of danger but Black Beaver, who said that he was our friend while he lied to us. This Rickman skulks in Black Beaver's lodge, afraid of the sun, afraid of the moon and stars. He will flee the country like one flees pestilence and I have not yet done my trading!"

For long, he continued his lamentations. None heeded. Other and important matters concerned them. But like drops of water on rock, words oft repeated will wear down indifference. A hunter listened and asked a question. Yes, the Weasel had seen Flaming Hair fleeing in the dawn and had followed a way. Only one going to Black Beaver's lodge would enter that stream. And he, the Weasel, had not yet traded and this Shaw would have no talk with him. . . .

None questioned his truthfulness; none reasoned that he had not been

absent from the medicine ground long enough to have heard so much and made so many observations. So, from mouth to ear and ear to mouth the news ran, reaching Basile when, at broad dawn, after hours of sleepless worry, he came out of Shaw's stockade to look for his employer.

He saw no sign, of course. He remembered, tho that Rodney might, in this time of distress for Flat Mouth, render his friend a service. And, accustomed as he was to think ever of his master's trade, Basile went to the chief to say that his men would that day fashion a coffin for the dead son.

So, being among the hunters, he heard the story and made sharp inquiries. The natives gathered about as he questioned the Weasel and, wanting to share in the tale which interested the white man, they, too, averred that they had seen Rickman, paddling in fright up the lake, which was the way to Black Beaver's lodge. . . .

Until the sun rose Rodney Shaw continued his vigil. Then, rising stiffly, he went slowly down to the gate, heedless of the faces peeping at him from the cracks of doors, flung aside the bar and looked across the placid lake to see Basile, approaching in a canoe.

COME away!" the clerk growled. "Come, before some Company *engagé* strikes from behind. Rickman has gone."

"Gone? Where?"

Tersely the story that the Weasel yelled was told and Shaw drew a deep breath.

"Out!"—with a gesture. "I want the canoe."

"But—"

"Of course! I follow! No, don't squall warnings, Basile. I should have guessed, he'd go straight to Black Beaver when driven from his den. . . . Oh, save your warnings! I'm no fool. I'll go as far by the usual route as I safely can and then swing into the encampment from the rear!"

He was gone, then, leaving Basile on the beach, grumbling and mumbling. It was a morning of wondrous silence, or gorgeous peace, of vivid color. The lake lay like a great, conglomerate jewel, emerald and turquoise in a setting of various green beneath a sky as blue as a robin's egg, brushed here and there by delicate cirrus clouds of living white. The whole was drenched in golden sunshine.

Rodney Shaw passed the island, with Rickman leering at him from his shelter and trust in treachery high in his heart; passed the point with its scores who wailed because red had gushed from a young hunter's breast to the sand; left the sounds behind and dug his paddle deep as the red curtain thickened before his own eyes and pressed on for that river where Mongazid lay waiting, an agent of destruction.

He rounded a point, swung toward the land and entered the river. He broke his stroke there just long enough to lay the rifle across the gunwales before him, hammer at cock, and his eyes scanned the banks as he drove on. He reached that bend where the old crone raked ashes from coals and dangled a shred of meat there on a stick, blinking her lashless eyes with their baleful lights. He called a bluff greeting to Little Duck, but she did not reply; just stared sourly at him and mumbled. In no good temper, the

woman, having been left behind when whiskey was to be given.

The day held silent. The air was clear, so clear and so still that small sounds were distinct. The whirr of a partridge, the whisper of ducks' wings carried far. Also, the sounds of a paddle, ever so cautiously wielded, traveled a great distance. . . .

Mongazid heard and a slight tremor ran his frame; not of dismay or of compunction, but of preparation. He raised himself to elbows and knees, safe in his screen of long, cured grasses. Shaw came, and the Indian raised his gun. . . .

But one does not shoot a man with a face like that from in front, not even when his concealment is perfect. One waits. From the rear it is safer.

On went Shaw, eyes raking the banks, seeing nothing to alarm. His jaw was set, gray eyes glowing. In a short distance, now, he would land and proceed by foot to Black Beaver's lodge. He was abreast Mongazid's hiding place, so close that the Pillager could see the fringe points of his buckskin shirt and the sweat in the hollow of his throat. He was beyond, but not far enough; the current ran swiftly in this bend. A movement above might be seen from the corner of an eye, keen as those gray ones. . . . He was turned, with his back squarely toward the high bank as he drove his canoe to the inside of the bend, and Mongazid rose to one knee. He came up slowly, silently. The rifle rose to his shoulder, he pressed his cheek to the cool stock, he squinted over the coarse sight. . . .

A busy woodpecker ceased its prodding for food and darted away as the sound of the shot ripped the stillness.

In the canoe there, the man rocked forward as tho a heavy stone had been flung against his back. He threw out a hand to grasp his rifle. The weapon steadied him but slid along the gunwales as his weight came on it. He reached with the other hand, sought to brace himself, turned, fumbled for the trigger, and another shot ripped the serene silence.

But that bullet tore no flesh; it rent only water, fired as it was without sighting, in the last fractional second of consciousness. The gun slipped from flexing fingers and thudded into the canoe bottom. With a long, retching breath, Shaw doubled slowly forward, twisted once and lay still. . . .

The momentum of the canoe died away. It hesitated, hanging stationary in the current; then, turning about lazily, it began slipping backward with the stream's flow, one end raised high by the weight fallen into the other.

FROM his security in the grasses, Mongazid watched. The craft spun slowly, end for end, as it drifted into the rip of the current. It was set in against the bank below him and the Indian rose, peering down.

Shaw's cheek was pressed to the bottom. His mouth was open, his eyes closed. His bronze had given way to a sickly pallor. He did not move, made no sound. A stain was spreading over the back of his shirt, and blood dribbled to the canoe bottom to form a growing pool, as vivid in color as the ripe berries on their briary stalks overhanging him.

Mongazid waited until the craft, lightly touching a snag, wheeled itself free and went on. Then silently, swiftly, he plunged into the forest. The canoe would be found; three packs of beaver would be his; two men had died at his hand, now, but he might live.

And, about that time, Burke Rickman landed at the point where wailing went on, giving the lie to the rumor that he had been driven from his fort by the little trader, somberly making inquiry about the death of Flat Mouth's son, glaring coldly at the confused Basile when he came with his men who bore a newly made coffin. He had no fear of Shaw's men, had Rickman; he feared only Shaw. And Shaw was gone, following the scent he himself had broadcast; gone to nose his way into that deadfall so adroitly arranged. . . .

He had seen Capes depart at dawn and had bitten his lips in rage, suspecting that even while she warned him to go gently Annette had known the officer would not remain longer. Well, she had frightened him by that strategy last night, but the fright



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had not been without purpose. It had rendered from his temper the plan which was now nearing fruition. Shaw would be gone, his native friends would not suspect him and the girl was still here.

Little Duck chewed the scorched deer meat as the reports of two shots reached her ancient ears. She sat blinking at the fire and, in the beginning, gave the sounds no heed.

The little trader had passed this way, his gun across the canoe rails before him, ready for use. Probably he had fired at game, a red deer, a bear, a duck; perhaps at an animal which wore the fur he wanted. No matter; she did not care what the little trader did.

It was not good to be left behind at such a time, when whiskey was in prospect.

She mumbled through the food and stared upstream. As good to put the blame on this trader as on any. She stirred a great rage for him, paddling up the river, here, and shooting at whatever it might have been.

The canoe, curiously up-ended, swung from bend to bend. Now and then it beached lightly and hung so, at times for many moments. Then the working of its high end or the undermining action of the current on the sand beneath the bottom would effect liberation.

Shaw had not moved until then. The stain of red had drenched his shirt. The pool about his cheek had grown large and then lost brightness as blood ceased flowing. His face was white, eyes closed. But the mouth was closed now, too, and he moaned lightly, a bubbling sound.

A Gift From the Gods!

Little Duck quit her unheard plaint to stare hard. A canoe, unpaddled, floating in a crazy trim, with some one in it. . . . Two shots; a canoe, floating idly, a man lying in the bottom.

She was beyond concern for others, this old woman. So many things had happened that she did not care much what happened further, except that it was not good to be alone when rum is doled out. She would not have been alone, either, had she a canoe, but the others had taken them all. She could not walk far with the withered leg, or she would have followed by land. But here was a canoe, a gift from Gitchei Manitou!

The lodge pole, tho it was dry and light, was a burden for her, especially when she tried to extend it far. But she got the large end against her and grasped it at arm's length and waded into the stream and let it drop across the canoe.

Her pole splashed into the river but, being dry, was not hard to lift from the surface. She called out sharply in protest at that luck and hobbled sloshing thru the knee-deep water, poking outward. Again she caught the canoe with her pole and, this time, raised her arms high. That let the tip down inside, gave her better purchase. She drew the craft in and, panting, grasped its rail, letting the pole go.

She did not look closely at Shaw until she had the canoe safely grounded in the shallows. Then she stooped and peered at him and asked:

"What is done to you?"

He did not answer and she leaned lower, touching his cheek. She began to nod. The flesh was cold; his shirt was punctured; blood was over it and in the canoe bottom. He had been shot. He was dead.

Unmoved by Death

Well, death does not matter. She had seen much of death; it had come close to her many times. A white man had taken her brave, before her eyes, in a drunken orgy. Her oldest son had been brought home, pierced by a Sioux arrow, and had died despite the best efforts of the Mide. She had seen others of her totem die through violence and had wailed much. But one does not wail for a trader who measures his liquor by the drop. One thinks only of the rum and that here is a canoe.

Little Duck rocked the canoe many times but could not turn it over. She dragged it afloat, moved it a short distance downstream and tried again. The bottom now rested on a log, which made rocking easier. The log was close to the shore, not an arm's length away.

The trader rolled out, all in a heap, with his feet across the rail, head and shoulders in the grass. She let the canoe down again and his feet fell with a heavy splash into the river. He lay there, face to the sun, eyes closed. He looked dead. . . .

Zheshehense tickled her lips with her tongue. Her eyes were bright as she took hold of the withered leg with one hand and lifted the foot, after many grunts, inside. She fell into the canoe after the foot and it rocked violently but did not tip her out. She got out onto the middle cross piece and picked up the paddle. Her breath was quick, her eyes bright as a trader's buttons. She had a canoe and a fair wind down the lake. The trader was dead but that did not matter. She had a canoe and whiskey was down there by the medicine lodge. . . .

(To Be Continued)

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

(Carrying costs and probable changes in feed costs have been considered.)

I feed lambs every winter. Would you advise buying light lambs for October 15 delivery and carrying along for the April market or would you push for the mid-winter market?—P. J., Clovis, New Mexico.

About 8 chances out of 10 feeder lambs at present prices, fed out for the December to March market, will lose money. Heavy lambs sold fairly early in the feeding season probably will pay out. If one already owns light lambs, then he is taking less risk by following your first suggestion and going on past the mid-winter break. For 2 years sheep feeding has been fairly profitable. Finishers already have purchased in such quantities that it looks as if they would furnish more lambs than the market can continue to support at recent high levels.

Would it be better to feed out my weaning pigs by buying new corn or would it be better to sell them to someone else?—J. M., Blue Rapids, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 pigs weighing 75 pounds would net more when sold at 200 pound weights in March than they would now. This rule may not hold true for 100-pound to 125-pound shoats. Hog prices no doubt will be lower then, but your corn costs should run between 50 and 60 cents a bushel. Your problem is one of feeding out so as to avoid the seasonal low period in November, December, or Jan-

uary. You will need to follow a deferred feeding or growing-out program for some weeks. Suggest you inquire again about December 1 so that you can feed so as to be near the spring peak price at a 225-pound weight for your hogs.

When would you buy cottonseed meal for use this winter?—E. W., Pownhattan, Kan.

About 6 chances out of 10 you will be better off to buy hand-to-mouth for a while at least. The decline in price usually continues lower until February or March in this type of year. To protect yourself against a price rise before then I suggest you inquire again on November 15. If there has been the usual little rally by that time, we can then give a more accurate opinion as to just when to buy for future needs.

I have plenty of old grass, plenty of silage, prospects for wheat pasture are good, and I can buy cake. I know you are bearish on cattle but isn't there some kind of steers or heifers I could buy to use this feed?—W. H. G., Newton, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that any kind of cattle you buy now will be worth less some time later. Some cattle will sell for no more a head on March 15 than they are worth now. That means losing one's feed and labor. My suggestion is to wait a few weeks and inquire. I believe that by November 1 there will be some class of heifers or steers that I will be able to recommend with at least a 50-50 chance for profit.



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Need for Better Sires

Small Herds, Hard Hit by the Depression Years, Are In a Position Now to Rebuild With Purebred Males

By CLINTON K. TOMSON

SOME time ago, before the government began to worry about surpluses there were any number of campaigns being waged to acquaint beef cattle growers with the value of better sires. It would seem that we could well afford to begin that campaign where we left off, as the potential field is even greater than ever before.

Memberships of purebred beef cattle associations include thousands of breeders thruout the country whose herds are small, perhaps being limited to six to a dozen cows. What is his situation? We all know that every breeder of this type suffered in the depression, but let's try to look ahead.

This business of improvement of beef cattle moves in rather definite channels. A comparatively small number of purebred breeders have cattle in numbers and of sufficient quality to dominate the show rings. They are enjoying a brisk trade and at satisfactory prices at present. It is their duty to continue to produce top quality cattle to pass along to the smaller breeders who depend upon them for foundation cattle, and they must consistently be of the type capable of working improvement.

That is the basis, the foundation, the actual need for purebred breeders and it should be constantly in the minds of all producers of quality beef cattle. As we see it, there is an actual shortage of this kind of cattle at present and this fact makes the future of these smaller breeders secure. My office overlooks the Kansas City Stockyards. One look over the cattle entering these yards daily would convince the most casual observer that there is need for thousands of improving beef sires in this country. The

ultimate market for this type of sire is either the farmer with a commercial herd of beef or dairy cows, or the range producer who handles cattle on a much larger scale. All of these depend upon the commercial beef market for the disposition of their cattle.

In order to encourage the demand from these producers, we must present them with concise information relative to the value of such a project.

Now it would seem that there are several factors involving profit or loss on a livestock project that are entirely out of control of the operator. But the quality of cattle he produces is within his reach. There are two types of quality to a packer. Quality of conformation is first, and is due largely to the environmental make-up of the individual and which can be controlled to a reasonable extent at least, by the type of herd sires in use. The other quality of finish is dependent upon the feeding methods which include length of time on feed and types of feeds. But it is impossible to properly finish an animal not possessing thick fleshing ability, no matter how long it is fed.

You often hear some man who is purchasing a bull state that he cannot afford a good bull, he owns a very few cows and of inferior quality. That is the man who cannot afford not to own a good bull, and the first cross will effect the greatest improvement over the original herd, because there is so much room for improvement. We have had hundreds of experiments that have conclusively demonstrated this, yet we constantly run into just such arguments as above.

One Midwest farm is used for just such an experiment. Grade cows were bought on the Kansas City market and mated to good Shorthorn bulls. This demonstration has been carried on continuously over a period of years, and cattle on the farm now represent the third, fourth and fifth generation of improving sires. Many of the latter cannot be distinguished from purebred cattle. Such a procedure is within the reach of many of our farmers in the Midwest.

A source of irritation to all manifests itself in the mixture of colors and types of cattle seen on the average farm. I cannot help but think of my recent trip to Scotland, where I saw a system of cross breeding that should be beneficial to this country. The herds of farm dairy cattle are crossed with a good beef bull and the calves are fed out to weigh around 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. In this country, I think we make the mistake of including these crosses in breeding herds instead of letting the butcher's block end this procedure.

Another thing that occurs to me is that farmers generally are much easier sold on good machinery and even good seed for crops than they are on good foundation sires for their livestock. A leading auctioneer recently told a crowd that they expected to pay a premium price to the man who produced their seed corn, but offered elevator prices to the breeder who produced their beef bulls. This is a true comparison, for which there is no satisfactory explanation.

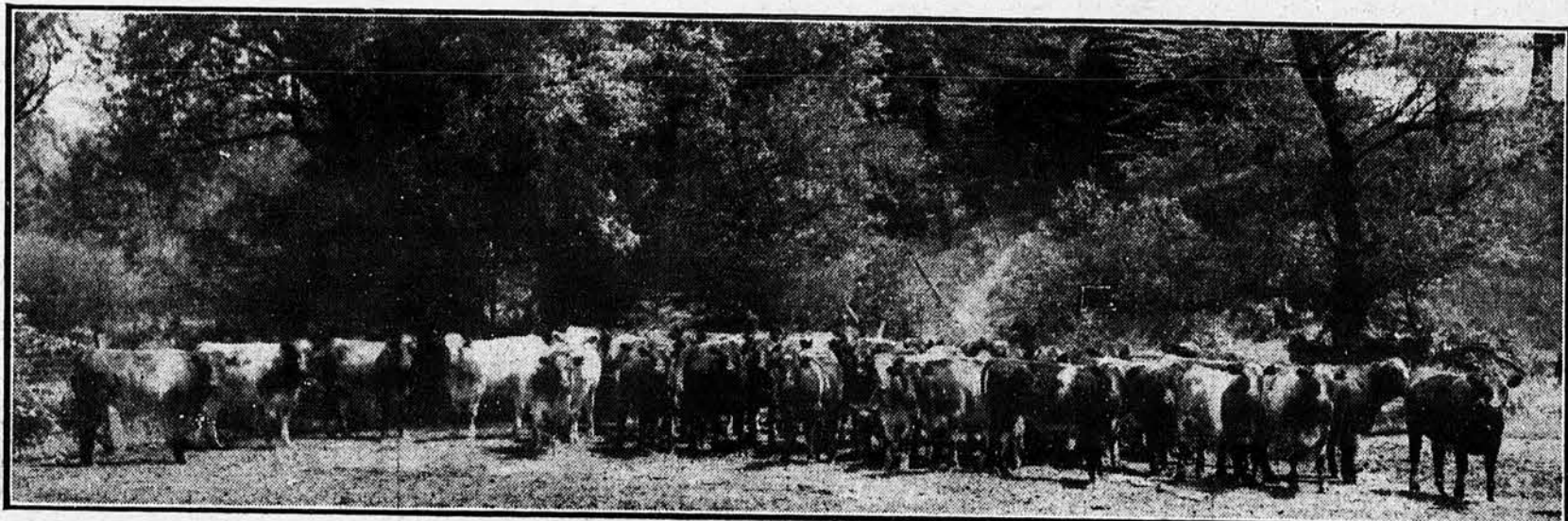
I do believe that if every purebred breeder of beef cattle would take active steps to acquaint his community with the value of better sires thru various methods of advertising, it would be well worth his while.

Now to correct a mistaken idea in the minds of many people regarding this business of breeding purebred beef cattle. In the first place, they need practical, common sense attention. They do not need fancy surroundings and elaborate barns. They do need good feed and pasture, as the appearance of purebred cattle as compared with the average run of cattle is the only means of comparison with the majority of people and impressions will be in exact correlation to the appearance of your herd. This system fits well into the plan of any well-diversified farm. Open sheds with considerable depth and a solid wall to the north give adequate shelter except at calving time in the extreme winter months. A purebred beef herd may be founded with a few individuals and without great outlay of expense. It will grow naturally and pay its way in the process of developing into a larger unit. The very nature of such a business provides a challenge and an appeal that will hold your interest and make such work enjoyable.

The Argentine country in South America has almost invariably been referred to as the leading cattle country in the world. One reason for the quality of their cattle is that they spare no effort in selecting the most outstanding sires of the world for use on their herds. Prices of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and even \$15,000, a head are quite within the ordinary, and first impressions would be that no bull could be possibly worth that money. However, when it is considered that the value of that bull will be transmitted thru perhaps 50 or 60 of his sons to thousands of head of cattle, it is more readily understood.

It should not be forgotten that there are products produced annually on every Midwest farm that can best be converted into a cash crop thru the medium of a cow herd. All types of rough feed and pastures are examples. Over a period of years, it represents a farm unit which must be regarded as near a stable, dependable unit as any other. Climatic and financial conditions have depleted many herds that must be built up again. Purebred breeders, large and small, are feeling the demand for foundation cattle which should continue to grow for a period of years.

Below, a small purebred beef herd may be founded with few individuals and will grow naturally if good sires are used. Over a period of years there is no more dependable project.



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IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
 Capper Farm Press
 Topeka, Kansas



F. W. Boone, Cheney, Kan., has a surplus of Jersey milk cows and offers some good ones for sale.

Harry and W. W. Mollagen, Holstein breeders of Bushton, Kan., announce a joint sale to be held November 8. The brothers have bred good Holsteins for many years.

The good Polled Milking Shorthorn herd carried on for so many years at Latham, Kan., by Mr. Morgan is now located at Lenora, Kan. The firm name is now Morgan & Pootenier. The farm is on Highway No. 21, 13 miles south of Norton.

One opportunity of the season to buy high-class registered Belgians will be at the M. P. Heinze sale at Kahoka, Mo., Saturday, October 16. Mr. Heinze will sell 30 head of mares and stallions of quality and with choice pedigrees. A catalog will be sent on request.

Amos C. Ryding, of Falun, in Saline county, Kansas, announces a complete dispersion of his registered Herefords. The date of sale is November 19. The sale will be held in Lindsborg in the pavilion. A fine lot of cows and heifers bred to a WHR bull will go in the sale.

The advantage of offering blood tested cattle in auctions is becoming more apparent all the time. E. L. Persinger, who sells registered Jerseys on his farm 1 mile south of Republic, October 23, writes, "We just have had the cattle T. B. and blood tested, got reports today, 100 per cent negative."

Col. Bert Powell reports that at the Dr. W. E. Stewart Poland China sale held at Fremont, Neb., October 2, the average price on boars was \$93 for 31 head, while 15 gilts averaged nearly \$50 a head. The top boars was \$280 and top on gilts \$142.50. There were breeders present from several states.

The Maplewood Farm Breeders sale will be held Wednesday, October 27. A good selection of cattle of different ages have been consigned to this sale by some of the state's best breeders, including a lot of choice cows and heifers in milk. Over half of the offering will be registered, the remainder, high grades.

The Knox Dairy, Tonganoxie, Kan., will hold a sale of 70 close springer and fresh cows, and 30 bred and open heifers on Friday, October 15. This herd was founded 40 years ago by F. F. Fairchild and all have been raised on this farm. Perry Walters, of Tonganoxie, and Roy Johnson, of Belton, Mo., will conduct the sale.

A. O. McIntire, proprietor of the McIntire breeding farm at Duquoin, is doing his bit toward interesting boys of his neighborhood in better livestock. He writes, "Two 4-H gilts of our breeding placed sixth and seventh at the Kansas State Fair in a class of 15 mighty good ones." Mr. McIntire states that he will have weaning Duroc pigs for sale a little later.

Over in Pottawatomie county, near Westmoreland, Onaga and Wamego, Kan., Ewalt Kollerman has been growing and developing Jersey cattle for some time. He has bought foundation stock from many leading herds and has a lot of good breeding. The 40 head he will sell at his farm October 21 mostly are registered, others are purebred but cannot be recorded. They are of good ages and over half of them will have freshened by sale day.

Among the heaviest buyers at the Fred Marranville registered Hereford sale held at Ness City recently was Frank Blum, Castleton, 41 head; G. L. Matthews, Kinsley, 15 head; A. Newcome, Seward, 10 head; F. Sneath, Marquette, Reed & Hablick, Garden City, 12 head; and C. B. Wilson, Jetmore, and C. W. Hanna, Illinois, 8 head. The sale totaled \$10,709.70. Mr. Marranville expressed himself as well pleased with the sale, everything considered. He will continue with about 60 females and build up another herd.

Kansas Farmer readers will recall with interest the persistent winnings of the Ljungdahl boys with their Aberdeen Angus steers during the years from 1925 to 1931. They won at every big show. First one brother and then another led his Angus calf in and led him out with a blue or purple ribbon. This herd was then located at Manhattan. The herd was moved later on out to Northwestern Kansas where the same high class cattle are still bred. On October 12 they will sell a draft of 57 head. The sale will be in the pavilion at Colby. All are of their own breeding except the herd bull.

A number of the leading Ayrshire breeders of the state are consigning cattle to the state association sale to be held at Hillsboro in the pavilion, Saturday, October 30. Many of them have very high records made in the DHIA and others records made before they were purchased. The offering has been hand picked by a committee, one or more of whom were representatives of the national record association. This is a guarantee of the high quality of what goes thru the sale ring. There never before has been such an opportunity to buy the best in Ayrshires in any Kansas sale.

Friday, October 22, is the date of the W. H. Molyneux & Son reduction Shorthorn sale to be held 3 miles east of Highway No. 15, between Washington and Clay Center, Kan. This will be one of the good Shorthorn offerings of the season. This firm always has bought the best bulls obtainable and maintained a uniform type of good cattle. In this sale they are featuring the breeding of their bull, Kansas Ace, a son of Ashbourne Ace, the Shallenberger bred bull. This bull is being maintained in the herd and his heifers are included in the sale. All of the young part of the offering was sired by him and the older females will be bred to him. Write now for a catalog.

The 45 head of DHIA registered and purebred unregistered Holsteins that go in the dispersion sale of Mrs. J. A. Kaufman, Heaston, Kan., will be largely bred to or sired by the 1,000 pound butter Grover Meyer bred, bull, Springrock Ormsby Pletje. The Kaufman herd was established many years ago and nothing but the highest kind of registered, heavy production sires have been used. The herd has been on DHIA test for years and the milk produced on the farm has been purchased by the Harvey House at Newton. More than half of the ma-

Norbys' Ayrshire Dispersion Sale



On farm mile south of Pratt
Tuesday, Nov. 16



60 HEAD—40 Registered (30 head practically purebred but not eligible to record). 25 cows, fresh or near calving to the service of **LEOTO'S BILLY ROY**, son of a heavy producing Hutchinson Reformatory cow and sired by one of that institution's great bulls.

20 bred and open heifers, sired by **CHAMPION'S COLO-NEL**, a son of **B. M'S BANGORA MELROSE** (state record cows owned by Kansas State College). His sire was a son of **ELIZABET GOOD GIFT** and his dam a full sister to **HENDERSON'S DAIRY KING**.

5 BULLS, three of them ready for service, and 5 yearling heifers all sired by **Leoto's Billy Roy**. Balance heifer and bull calves. Calves that won this year at Topeka and Hutchinson go in the sale. Everything Tb. and abortion tested. For catalog address

OSCAR NORBY & SONS, Pratt, Kan.
 Aucts.: Boyd Newcom, Art McAnarney Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman



Kansas State Ayrshire Sale
 Marion County Fair Pavillion
 HILLSBORO, KAN.
Saturday, Oct. 30
 Sale under auspices of Kansas Ayrshire Club

CONSIGNORS
 A. B. Williams and Son, Hutchinson
 E. B. Jamison, Wichita
 W. H. Hardy, Arkansas City
 Dr. C. M. Downing, Arkansas City
 H. B. Peairs, Lawrence
 Dan D. Casement, Manhattan
 Fred Strickler, Hutchinson
 Stephenson Bros., Downs
 Barwood Farm, Effingham
 Ulrich Farm, Manhattan
 J. W. Linn, Manhattan
 David G. Page, Topeka
 G. J. Bahnmaier & Son, LeCompton
 Oscar Norby, Pratt
 H. E. Stark, Abilene
 Kansas State College, Manhattan

A splendid lot of young, sound, guaranteed Ayrshires including:
 5 young bulls from proven dams and the right type to head good herds, 2 of them spring show champions.
 15 yearling heifers and calves, several will be sold bred.
 12 two and three-year-old cows, some fresh, rest due to freshen, 3 of these are 1st prize winners at Kansas state fairs.
 6 cows four to seven years old in good breeding condition, including a state fair winner.
 Every animal Tb. tested and negative to the Bang's test. Every animal handpicked by special committee. You can buy with confidence at your own price.
Catalog on Request to W. H. Riddell, Manhattan
 Boyd Newcom and Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneers Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Buy Ayrshires Now



Invest in Kansas' Fastest Growing Dairy Breed

1. Heaviest Producer of 4% Milk and Butterfat—at least feed cost.
2. Wears like iron—More 100,000 pound producers of 4% milk than any other breed.
3. Milk in demand for special market purposes.
4. Good Grazers—hardy—rugged—best of rustlers.
5. Correct type—sound udders—the buyers' choice.

For Literature or Help in Locating Stock Write
Ayrshire Breeders' Association, 260 Center St., Brandon, Vermont
 Plan to Attend the Kansas State Sale, October 30th, Hillsboro, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

MAPLEWOOD FARM BREEDERS SALE

At Maplewood Farm, 5 miles south of Herington, Kansas, on Highways Nos. 77 and South 50

Wednesday, Oct. 27

65 head of Holstein cattle, 35 head of young registered cows, fresh or heavy springers.

20 head of young high grade cows nearly all springers.

10 head of registered bulls, ready for service.

All tested for Tb. and Bang's disease.

Do not get confused as to date—October 27th, 1937.

More detailed information as to offering, in the next issue of KANSAS FARMER.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Manager

Holstein Disposal Sale

Tonganoxie, Kan.

(West City Limits)

Friday, Oct. 15, 10 a.m.

Seventy close springer and fresh cows, 30 bred and open heifers. Extra heavy producers, good quality, size and flesh. Tb. and blood tested. Purebred bull always kept. Sale held rain or shine. For more information call or write

KNOX DAIRY

Auctioneers: Perry Walters, Tonganoxie, Kan.; Roy Johnson, Belton, Mo.

ture cows will be fresh or near freshening on sale day. Everything is T. B. and abortion tested. The sale date is Friday, October 29.

John D. Henry's farm near Big Springs, Kan., is operated on a general diversified basis. But his cash crop is registered Poland China hogs. This year, like any ordinary year, he raised about 75 spring pigs. When fall rolls around he calls a public auction and disposes of about 20 top boars and that many gilts. The rest of the crop goes to market for pork. This year he has his usual good offering. The sale will be held at Big Springs, on Highway No. 40, about 12 miles east of Topeka and 15 miles northwest of Lawrence. He has engaged Col. H. D. Williams, of Denton, and Kenneth Crews, of Topeka, to preside as auctioneers. The sale is being advertised in Kansas Farmer. The date is Tuesday, October 19.

The dispersion Ayrshire sale to be held at Pratt, Kansas, November 16, by Oscar Norby and his sons should attract buyers from many sections of the country. Oscar Norby has spent many years of hard work in building this good herd. A careful culling process has been practiced from year to year and the 60 head selling represents choice blood lines well known wherever good blood is appreciated. Representatives of this herd were winners at both big Kansas fairs this season—at Topeka in both open classes and 4-H work. The blood of such noted Ayrshires as Elizabeth Good Gift and Henderson's Dairy King appear in the pedigrees. The Norbys are leaving the farm and everything sells without reserve. Write for a catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

Ben H. Bird & Sons of Protection, Kan., will sell a select draft of registered Scotch Shorthorns from their herd located near town. The Bird herd is favorably known for its uniform good Shorthorn type. This is due to the selection of herd bulls that conformed to a general type the Bird family always have had in mind. The last 6 herd bulls have been selected carefully from the Tomson Bros. herds and in making the selections pedigree was considered along with conformation. Much of the offering is descended from a great pair of Scotch cows, Snow Queen and Majestic Lass. I never have known a pair of Scotch cows that raised such heavy producing milk daughters. The Bird cattle were not only able to raise big calves, but the

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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, LEBO, KAN.

Perreault's Reg. Holstein Dispersion

Fair Grounds

Clay Center, Kan.

Thursday, Oct. 28

50 REGISTERED, High Testing, Prize Winning Holsteins

30 COWS and HEIFERS (20 fresh or near freshening sale day) rest to freshen during the winter.



12 BULLS including the herd bulls SIR BILLY ORMSBY DE KOL, Grand Champion Kansas State Fair 1936 and 1937, Grand Champion Kansas Topeka Free Fair, 1937. His first calf heifers making up to 431 lbs. fat. and 12,671 lbs. milk. Sire of the \$500.00 cow now in Big Cabin show herd. His daughter Junior Champion at Dairy Cattle Congress this year.

85% of offering related to this bull.

HERD BULL: Fredmar Sir Fobes Triune: sire's and dam's six nearest dams average 1183.3 butter and 26,284 milk. The 10 young bulls are ready for service. One is a full brother to the Grand Champion. BULL and heifer calves, a choice lot.

The herd was started on DHIA test in 1929 (herd averages up to 500 lbs. fat and individual tests over 600 lbs.). Everything Tb. and abortion tested.

Meirkord Farms, Linn, Kan., consign 4 head; Henry Hatesohl & Son consign 8 head. Write to owner or sale manager for catalog. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

OMER PERREAULT, Owner
Morganville Kansas

Raymond Appleman, Linn, Kan., Sale Manager

Aucts.: Col. Jas. T. McCulloch, Col. Boyd Newcom Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Rowe's Correct Type Poland Auction

On farm, 2 miles west of Highway 75 on all-weather road. 22 miles south of Topeka. Turn when you see our sign.

Wednesday, October 20

50 Head—the Deep Bodied Easy Feeding Kind
25 Spring Gilts—25 Spring Boars



Most of them sired by CAVALIER, the 850-lb. Good News bred boar. Others by SILVER MASTER (Grandson of Grand Master). Featuring the blood of THE CHIEF, BLUE DIAMOND, BIG BOB WONDER and other noted sires on their dams' side.

2 sows with litter. 2 near farrowing time sale day. Everything cholera immune. For catalog write

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.

Aucts.: Bert Powell, Jim Wilson

Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson

(Send sealed bids in my care to fieldman or auctioneers.)



C. R. Rowe

Galloway's Holstein Cattle Sale

ON FARM 1 1/2 MILES NORTH OF JAMESTOWN, KAN.,

Tuesday, November 2

A registered Tb. and abortion tested herd, 15 cows just fresh or heavy springers; 7 long yearling heifers; 3 short yearling heifers; several fall calves, and my herd bull Prince Lyons DeKoi Ormsby. The spring cattle are from this bull and the cows are bred to him. This bull is from Omer Perreault herd at Clay Center. Write for catalog.

R. W. GALLOWAY, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

W. H. Harper, Auctioneer

Henry Sells 40 Reg. Polands

Douglas County Fairgrounds

Big Springs, Kan.

Highway 40, half-way between Topeka and Lawrence, Kan.

Tuesday, Oct. 19



20 MARCH BOARS—20 MARCH GILTS

Most of them sired by PROGRESS (grandson of The Messenger) Others by GOLD MIST (son of Gold Nugget) second aged boar Kansas State Fair 1936. Everything immune. For catalog write (and mention Kansas Farmer)

John D. Henry, LeCompton, Kan.

Bids may be sent to the Auctioneers or Jesse R. Johnson in my care.

H. D. Williams and Kenneth Crews, Aucts.

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Quigley Hampshire Farm's Boar and Open Gilt Sale—Perry, Kan., Monday, October 18

Featuring 12 selected tops of yearling sons of HIGH SCORE and 20 wonderful fall yearling daughters of HIGH SCORE. Some Spring boars and gilts by High Score and our other superior herd sires.

Also some outstanding young sows with litters at side. Write for free catalogue.

Quigley Hampshire Farm, E. C. Quigley, Owner, Williamstown, Kan.

Auctioneers: Col. Tom Deem, Cameron, Mo., assisted by Harry Metzger of Oskaloosa
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Kauffman's Dispersion Holstein Sale

On farm, one mile south of Hesston, Kan.—on Highway 81 seven miles west of Newton and 25 miles southeast of McPherson, Kan.

Friday, October 29



45 HEAD of registered and purebred unregistered Holsteins. All cows in milk have DHIA records and younger cattle from DHIA cows.

25 head in milk, most of them bred again to the Grover Meyer bred bull SPRINGROCK ORMSBY PIETJE (whose 2-year-old dam made almost 800 lbs. fat). All younger cattle sired by him. 3 bred heifers.

4 choice young registered bulls. Everything Tb. and abortion tested. Our choice improved 80-acre dairy farm sells same day together with all dairy equipment.

For catalog address owner,

Mrs. J. A. Kauffman, Hesston, Kansas

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Aberdeen Angus Breeders Sale

At Sale Pavilion

Marysville, Mo, Monday, October 25

25 COWS—with calves at foot and rebred. 25 BRED HEIFERS. 15 OPEN HEIFERS. 16 BULLS: Select drafts from the ROBT. LARMER ESTATE and the ROBT. M. EVANS herd. Such families as ENCHANTESS, Elsa, EVERGREEN and Elba Ericas. BARBARAS BLACKS and BLACKBIRDS among the attraction will be 9 MISS BURGESS females, several with calves at foot. For catalog address

Robert M. Evans, Marysville, Mo.

Frank McKinny, King City, Mo., sells the day following.

Jesse R. Johnson, fieldman.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

**REDUCTION
Aberdeen Angus
SALE
Sale Pavilion
Colby, Kan., Tues., Oct. 12**

57 HEAD—selling in good thrifty breeding condition but not fitted.

14 bulls—43 females. Many of the cows are daughters of the bull **PEES BLACK POUNDER 341128** (one of the greatest sires of prize winning steers). From 1925 to 1931 his get were almost invincible in the show ring. Every animal in the sale but the herd bull was bred by us. Everything federal accredited for Tb. For catalog write

**WM. LJUNGDAHL & SONS
Menlo, Kan.**

Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.
Col. Bert Powell, Auctioneer

SHORTHORN CATTLE

**Good Bulls
Polled Shorthorns**

5 HEAD, selected ones. From 10 to 14 months old.

10 HEAD, from five to eight months old. Reds, Roans, Whites. 1 by **PAUL'S DELIGHT** (grandson of Otis Chieftain), 1 by **WOODSIDE THORN** (bred by W. C. Wood, Pendleton, Ind.), Others by **COLLYNIE BROADHOOKS** (grandson of the International Grand Champion **Mardale**) bred for milk and beef. Good individuals, selling without fitting and priced to save the buyer public sale expenses.

**LOVE & LOVE
Partridge (Reno Co.), Kan.**

8 Serviceable Reg. Bulls

Most of them by G. F. VICTORIOUS. All good ones. Also females of different ages. See our cattle at Kansas fairs.
E. C. LACY & SONS, MILTONVALE, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

**Retnuh Farms
Horned Polled**

Milking Shorthorns of the dual-purpose type. Because of feed conditions we have to offer 10 cows, 10 heifers and 20 splendid young bulls from 14 mo. down. A large herd to select from; all animals bred and raised here with 25 years of constructive breeding behind them. D. H. I. A. records on cows. We had first aged cow and second aged bull at Topeka fair and first three aged cows and first aged bull at Hutchinson State Fair, with winners in other classes.
Write or visit

**Hunter Bros. or Dwight Alexander
Geneseo, Kan.**

Young Bulls For Sale

Reds and roans. Out of heavy production Wisconsin foundation dams and sired by a grandson of **Glenside Ringmaster**. Priced for quick sale. Inspection invited.
CARL V. AND H. S. TRUED, TRIBUNE, KAN.

Hopewell Farm Milking Shorthorns

Choice young bulls for sale sired by **DUAL-LYN WATERLOO** (grand champion at the big Dodge City spring show) out of heavy production, strictly Dual Purpose type cows. Inspection invited. **JOE VEVERKA, Stockton, Kan.**

Choice Bulls—Reds and Roans

Calves to serviceable ages, good sons of **Hill Creek Gulman** and **FAIR ACRES JUDGE**. Heavy milk production with beef. Cattle on two farms. Good individuals with breeding to match.
JOHNSON & PETERSON, ASSARIA, KAN.

Rainbow Ranch Breeding Stock

Bulls of different ages, bred and open heifers. Best of breeding. 16 extra good grade (TA) bred cows, now in milk.
JAMES R. PECK, NEODESHA, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Browndales

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Guernsey Bulls

for sale. Six to 24 months old. Popular breeding. Prices, \$50 to \$150. Tb. and Bang's accredited.
TOM COOPER FARM, ARDMORE, OKLA.

Wallace Guernsey Farm

12 cows in milk and bred again. 12 bred and open heifers and a good selection of young bulls. Registered and high grades. 60 head in herd. Tb. and abortion tested.
CLYDE W. WALLACE, WHITE CITY, KAN.

Guernseys With Records

Herd on test for last 7 years, records up to 380 fat, never below 310. Cows and heifers for sale. Tb. and abortion tested. **LeRoy Ferris, White City, Kan.**

REG. GUERNSEY BULLS

3 mos. up, out of record cows; sired by Hilltop Butterfat Jewel; reasonable. These are tops.
Jenkins Guernsey Farm, R. 5, Independence, Mo.

cows in the herd for years afforded much family revenue from the sale of milk. Every animal in the sale was bred on the farm. The catalog tells all about the breeding. The Bird farm is located 2 miles east of Protection, and about 60 miles southeast of Dodge City.

Special attention is called to the time and place of the Quigley Hampshire Farms boar and open gilt sale as announced in the last issue of Kansas Farmer. The sale will be held October 18, at the Oskaloosa Sale Barn, Oskaloosa, Kan. Oskaloosa is on U. S. Highway No. 59, about 10 miles north of Williamstown. This sale will be a good opportunity for farmers and breeders coming to the American Royal to stop off and buy herd sires and open gilts for breeding to add to their depleted herds. Of course, the feature of this sale is the direct offering of that great breeding and show boar, "High Score." Not only was he again grand champion at the National Swine Show at Springfield, Ill., this year, but the winnings of his get were sensational. Write to the Quigley Hampshire Farm at Williamstown, Kan., for a free catalog.

Earl Sutor is busy making ready for the big dispersion sale of his late uncle, Martin Sutor. The sale will be held on the old Sutor ranch, established 50 years ago about 30 miles northwest of Hays, Kan., and near the towns of Zurich and Plainville. The Herefords that go in this sale come from a foundation purchased many years ago. Only highclass, registered bulls have been used. But during the illness of the elder Sutor some of the cattle were neglected as to records and of the 250 head they are all really purebred but about 45 head will sell as grades. Domino bulls have been used generally and just now there are 3 in service. They also will be sold. From the standpoint of the commercial cattleman or the breeder, this sale will be a good place to go. The date is Monday, October 18. A catalog may be had by addressing Earl Sutor, Zurich, Kan.

After visiting a great herd of registered cattle one finds it difficult to say to readers the things he feels should be said. For more than 20 years Miller & Manning have been breeding registered Herefords on their Morris county ranch. Starting with a Domino foundation and taking more precaution in selecting herd bulls than is taken by most breeders, the herd has continued to grow better. Even thru the years of depression and short crops this policy was adhered to. The larger per cent of the natural herd accumulation, however, was sold on the commercial market. In fact, a more thorough culling was done than would have been done in times of good demand for breeding stock. Probably no herd in the entire country has been carried forward with greater determination on the part of its owners. Now the herd numbers about 300 head and one-third or 100 head of excellent, uniform breeding cattle will be sold at auction. The sale will be held on the farm, 10 miles from Council Grove, Thursday, November 4.

During the 15 years since founding his herd of registered Shorthorns, Mr. Philip Studer has looked forward to the time when he could hold a sale of good, well fitted Shorthorns. But the herd, despite careful culling, grew larger and the series of crop failures made it necessary to postpone the event from year to year. Last spring, following a winter of feed scarcity, he found himself without grass so he moved the herd to Eastern Kansas, where they have been on pasture ever since. Now he has decided to have a dispersion sale and forego the expense of moving them back home. The sale will be held at Hiawatha, Tuesday, October 19. Seventy-five head will be sold. Mr. Studer now is using his third Shallenberger bull and a large per cent of the offering will be sired by or bred to him. This bull's heifers will be bred to an S. B. Amcoats bull. Both bulls go in the sale. The herd offered for sale is T. B. and abortion tested but without any fitting. It is a good honest offering of useful cattle. The Seneca Times at Seneca, Kan., is printing and mailing out the catalogs. Write them for a copy.

It is always a source of regret to see an outstanding herd of good cattle dispersed, more so than ever when the herd has been assembled at considerable cost to its owners. But when the herd is owned by partners and the health of one falls it becomes necessary to disperse. Such is the case of the Halleck & Mueller herd. I sat at a Nebraska sale less than 2 years ago and watched this enterprising firm take out nearly a dozen cows that were used as foundation stock in making their herd better. It was conceded that no better cows had been sold at auction at any time in any sale of milking bred, dual-purpose, Shorthorns. Mr. McKelvie, who selected these cows from the best herds in Rock county, Wis., says, "I have never sold better ones." To match in breeding and production these worthy cows a bull was purchased at a long price from a leading Illinois breeder, Woodland Bates, bred and used in the Adkins herd. Headquarters for so many champions, Harry Reeves, secretary of the Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society, has compiled a catalog that tells about the breeding of this great herd. Write for it from Halleck & Mueller, Manchester, Kan. The Society will hold its annual meeting at Abilene the night before the sale. The date of the sale is Wednesday, November 3.

There is a lot more sentiment in the work of breeding registered livestock than most folks think. To visit in the farm home where years of work and thought have been given to building up a great herd, and assist in the work of bringing together appreciative buyers when the herd is to be dispersed gives one an opportunity to know just how devoted the family is to the work they have been engaged in. Omer Perreault and wife of Morganville, up in Clay county, established a herd of registered Holsteins several years ago. I know of no breeders who have given greater energy and more devoted attention to their business. The herd was put on DHIA test in 1929 and unusual herd and individual averages have been made. A herd bull of their own breeding was grand champion

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

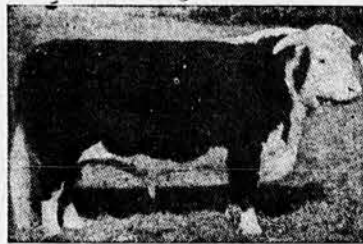
COL. H. D. WILLIAMS
Livestock and general farm sales auctioneer.
Denton (Donlphan Co.), Kan.

GUS D. HEIDEBRECHT
General auctioneer, Graduate Reppert Auct. school. Inman, Kan., R. F. D. 1

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

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.

**Dispersion Hereford
Sale, 250 Head**



To be held on the Martin Sutor Ranch, 30 miles northwest of Hays, Kan.—3 south and 4 west of Zurich, Kan.

**Monday,
October 18**

45 Registered Herefords

Comprising 3 **DOMINO** herd bulls; 24 registered cows, **BLANCHARD** and **STANWAY** breeding; 18 registered bull and heifer calves sired by **DOMINO** bulls.

65 high grade or pure bred cows not eligible to register. All bred to The Domino bulls. Twenty 2-year-old heifers, bred to above bulls.

37 yearling heifers, selling open. Four yearling steers.

70 steer and heifer calves. Milk cows, farm machinery, horses, baled straw, etc.

Sale at 10 a. m. Cattle sale at 1 p. m. sharp. For catalog address

Earl Sutor, Executor, Zurich, Kan.

Aucts.: Bert Powell, Dale Olson Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Anxiety Cattle Auction — 100 Head

at ranch, 10 miles northwest of Council Grove, 8 southeast of White City, on all weather road

Thursday, November 4

45 Bred Cows and Heifers—35 **OPEN HEIFERS**—5 **SELECTED BULLS**. 20 years of Hereford building. The offering is exceptional for uniformity sired by and bred to our great **ANXIETY-DOMINO** bulls.

Tb. and abortion tested. The catalog tells the story; for a copy, write

MILLER & MANNING, COUNCIL GROVE, KAN.

Mention Kansas Farmer when asking for catalog.

Aucts.: Fred Reppert, Less Lowe Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Persinger's Jersey Cattle Sale

On Farm Near Town

Monday, October 25

35 head, Tb. and abortion tested. All registered, mostly first and second calf heifers. Sired by or bred to a son of the great bull **FAVIC WIDOWER'S HEIR** (formerly heading the K. S. A. C. herd).

18 cows in milk—10 choice bred heifers—7 bulls in age from calves to yearlings. Best of Financial and Blonde Noble breeding. Write for catalog.

E. L. Persinger, Republic, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Bert Powell, Aucts. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Dispersion Jersey Milk Cows

On Farm 12½ Miles Northeast of Wamego and 10 Southeast of Westmoreland, 15 Southwest of Onaga, Kan.

Thursday, October 21

40 **COWS** and **HEIFERS** from 2½ to 8 years old. Registered, eligible to register and purebreds not eligible to record.

About 20 fresh sale day. Others will freshen by January 1st. Our foundation from such good herds as the A. J. Comp Tatlovs, Wempe and Fansler herds. Some choice baby calves also sell. Herd vaccinated for abortion. Sale starts at 12 o'clock.

Ewalt Kolterman, Owner. Westmoreland, Kansas

Aucts.: Col. Jas. T. McCulloch and Jim Wilson

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallion and Mare Sale

30 HEAD, extra good individuals and none better bred. Good Belgian type, with pedigrees to match.

**Kahoka, Mo.
Saturday, Oct. 16**

For catalog descriptive of the offering, write

M. P. Heinze, Kahoka, Mo.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

REG. SHROPSHIRE

yearling and spring rams for sale. Good ones, price \$20.00 to \$25.00.

W. T. HAMMOND, PORTIS, KAN.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

For sale; \$25.00. Also Berkshire Boar \$50.00. Papers furnished.

IRENE BEARDWELL, WAKEENEY, KAN.

at both big Kansas fairs this year and was grand champion at the Kansas State fair last year. Now the Perreaults are discarding the milk pails and leaving the farm for a time. Maybe there is a favorite cow too old to sell well tucked away in the back pasture or a baby calf that needs special attention on a straw pile in the chicken yard, but this is an absolute dispersion sale. And while the auctioneers plead for money and the sales manager argues for more cash, there will be at least two in the audience hoping the favorite cows are fortunate in finding good homes.

The death of A. E. Page, of Clay Center, removes from Shorthorn circles one of the best liked men of the community where he had lived and bred good cattle for almost a quarter of a century. Always, Mr. Page bought and kept at the head of his herd highclass and well bred sires. Sometimes, rather than take the chance of a well bred calf not breeding as he should, a sire was purchased from a breeder who already had used him to advantage. Just now the good breeding bull, Sni-A-Bar-Red Robin is in service and will be sold along with the other cattle. Mr. Page was a stickler for good health in his herd and the herd has been federal accredited for T. B. for several years. Early he went along with the federal abortion control plan and the herd to be sold have had several clean tests and are all in good condition in every way. They will not be fat but no more useful or dependable lot of cattle will be sold this year.

HORSES

Percheron and Belgian Stallions

for sale or will trade for jack. Can finance you for most of price.

J. M. NOLAN, COLONY, KAN.

PERCHERON HORSES

DRAFT HORSES

Registered Percheron Brood Mares, in foal, broke to work; Fillies; Breeding Stallions. Describe kind of horses you want to buy. Ask for free copy of Percheron News—only draft horse paper in U. S. Write Percheron Horse Association of America, Dept. G, Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Studer's Dispersion Shorthorn Sale

Brown County Sales Pavilion

Hiawatha, Kansas

**Tuesday,
October 19**



75 head—the result of 15 years of careful breeding. Descended from breeding stock from such herds as A. C. Shallenberger, S. B. Amcoats and others.

15 bulls, most of them ready for service including the Shallenberger deep red bull **ASHBOURNE COMET 2nd** (a grandson of **BROWDALE COUNT**) and his dam close up in breeding to the great bull **SCOTCH MIST**. The young bulls and heifers are by Ashbourne Comet 2nd, and the mature cows bred to him. His heifers will be bred to **LAVENDER BOY** (a grandson of Edlyn Premier).

25 **BRED COWS**, over half of them with calves at foot sale day.

10 **BRED HEIFERS** and a good lot of bull and heifer calves. Everything Tb. and abortion tested.

For catalog write the Seneca Times, Seneca, Kan.

**PHILIP K. STUDER,
Atwood, Rawlins County, Kansas**

Aucts.: Col. Bert Powell, Col. J. C. Dickinson
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer and Missouri Ruralist



Molyneauxs' Reduction Shorthorn Sale

On farm, 13 mi. north and 3 east of Clay Center—8 south and 1 east of Linn, Kan.

**Friday,
October 22**



45 Scotch and Scotched Topped Shorthorns

Practically all of the offering sired by or bred to the great red bull **KANSAS ACE** (bred by Kansas State College).

12 bred cows, some with calves at foot and bred again.
15 heifers, 12 20-24 months old, part of them bred.

12 bulls (5 ready for service). Remainder of offering calves. Many outstanding good bulls have preceded **KANSAS ACE**, in building the herd. Among them **SCARLET ARMOR**, **MELBOURNE RODNEY 2nd**, **CAMROSEDALE** and **LINWOOD TOPSMAN** (the \$1000 yearling). Among the attractions will be a roan grandson of **KING OF THE FAIRIES**. This calf was junior bull calf at Topeka last year. We also sell a pair of deep red 18-month-old sons of Kansas Ace out of our very best cows. For catalog write

**W. H. MOLYNEAUX & SON
PALMER, Washington County, KANSAS**

Aucts.: Jas. T. McCulloch, Bert Powell Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Shorthorn Cattle Dispersion

On farm, 3 miles west and one-half mile south of town.

Wednesday, October 27

35 Registered Shorthorns—a choice lot of breeding cows bred to the great red bull **SNI-A-BAR RED ROBIN** (some with calves at foot). Choice young bulls and heifers, and the herd bull just mentioned is a son of Sni-A-Bar Victor and out of a **PRENTICE** cow. Other bulls that have preceded the herd bull now in service, are **ARISTOCRAT** bred by Haigler Ranch and **AUTOCRAT 2nd**, his son.

Lavenders, Augustas, Violets, etc. Tb. and abortion tested.

Mrs. A. E. Page (Administratrix), A. E. Page Estate, Clay Center, Kan.
Jas. T. McCulloch and Ross Shaules, Auctioneers

**MUELLER & HALLECK'S
Milking Shorthorn Dispersion**



Sale under cover at **SUNNY HILL FARM**, 3 1/2 miles west of Fairbairn, 3 1/2 miles south of Manchester, on **STATE HIGHWAY NO. 18**.

Wednesday, Nov. 3

35 Head of real **DUAL-PURPOSE** cattle comprising one of the best herds of the state, that must be sold because of poor health of partner.
4 **BULLS**, including **WOODLYN BATES**, bred and formerly used by the Adkins herd, that is producing so many champions. A real individual with an average of 13453 lbs. milk—532 fat on three dams. **RETNUH M M CHOICE**, grandson of Duke of Linwood; bred by Warren Hunter.
12 **COWS**, mainly of **RETNUH** and **ROCK COUNTY**, Wisconsin, breeding. All are fresh or to calve soon. Heavy milkers and show type.

6 **BRED HEIFERS**, one that was Junior Champion at Central Kansas Show, **Violet's Butter Boy**, choice of the Freeborn breeding; and out of Rock County cows, with Record of Merit.
11 **CALVES**, both sexes; the product of this splendid herd, with breeding that means production, and type that is winning at shows.
Two Clean Health Tests in the Past Year. For Catalog write

Mueller & Halleck, Manchester, Kan.

Aucts.: Boyd Newcom, Jas. McCulloch Menton Kansas Farmer Fieldman: Jesse Johnson
The **KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY** will hold their Annual Banquet and Meeting at Abilene the evening before the sale.

BIRDS' Scotch Shorthorn Auction

On farm two miles east of Protection, on Highway 160 (all weather road)

**Wednesday,
October 27**

(Sale Under Cover)



60 **HEAD**, almost a dispersion, we are only reserving a few females.
20 breeding cows, with calves at foot and rebred.
20 cows and heifers bred for later freshening.
3 choice red bulls 18 months old. 8 bulls—6 to 12 months old. Nice reds and roans. 10 heifer and bull calves.

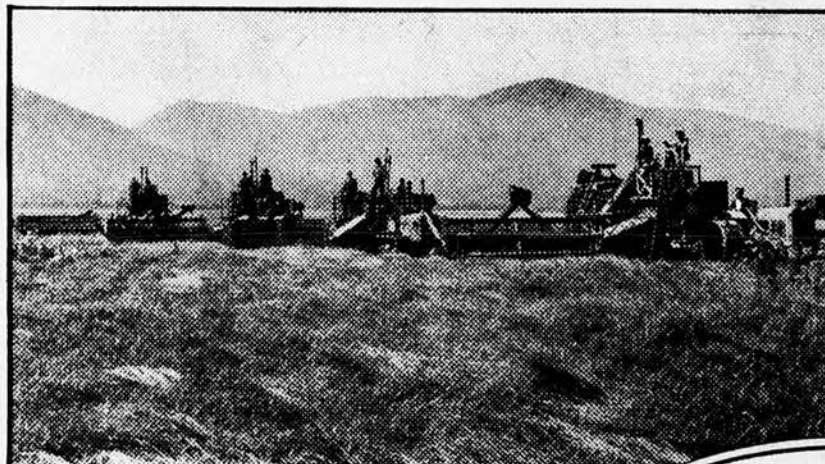
The offering is very uniform, due to the using of 6 Tomson bred bulls in succession in the herd. 30 head sired by **ADVANCE ARCHER**, an **AUGUSTA BRUCE** bull sired by **PROUD ARCHER**, a son of **BROWDALE ARCHER**. Everything Tb. and abortion tested. For catalog address

**BEN BIRD & SONS,
Protection, Comanche County, Kansas**

Aucts.: Boyd Newcom, Howard Brass Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



Farmers Find That Oil-Plating Keeps Expenses Low

ABOVE—it takes plenty of equipment to handle the harvest on the 1500-acre McGlocklin farm in Idaho's Kootenai Valley.

RIGHT—H. S. Gobin and his new Case tractor on the Gobin farm near Tyrone, Okla. That's his dog, Butch, with him.



ABOVE—Albert Wood's three tractors lined up for inspection on his farm in the Bitter Root Valley of Montana.

LEFT—A new International Tractor used on their Idaho farm by Hove Brothers, tractor farmers for fifteen years.

It costs less to operate a tractor the first year. A new tractor gives maximum economy on fuel and oil, and there are no repair expenses caused by wear. The more successful you are in preventing motor wear, the closer you will come to "first-year" economy in succeeding years.

Any good lubricating oil helps prevent motor wear, but the Germ Process has given farmers a better way to combat expensive wear. Conoco Germ Processed oil goes one step further in motor protection than any other oil. Like other oils, Germ Processed forms a tough oil-film between parts. But in addition, Germ Processed oil covers every metal surface with genuine, lasting Oil-Plating. Germ Processed is the only oil that Oil-Plates motors.

Oil-Plating is different from regular oil-film. It can withstand two to four times as great a "load" when the pulling is hard. Oil-Plating will not drain down from a motor, even when a tractor is idle for months. Oil-Plating plus the regular oil-film of Germ Processed oil wards off wear on tractor, truck and car engines. Letters from farmers offer proof of less wear with this patented oil.

"We have operated tractors for 15 years," writes Mr. Kermit Hove, of Hove Brothers, Genesee, Idaho, "and prior to 1933, we experimented, more or less, with different makes of gasoline, oil and grease."

"Since we purchased our new International T-20 Tractor, we have used nothing but Conoco Gasoline, Conoco Greases and Germ Processed oil.

"We have experienced no mechanical trouble, and

after operating this tractor for approximately 3500 hours, we checked the cylinder walls for wear and found that same had worn about .0025 (25 ten-thousandths) of an inch. We feel that this is not enough to require new rings this year.

"We are confident that the good condition of our tractor is due to the high grade of lubrication qualities of Conoco products."

Mr. H. S. Gobin farms 800 acres of wheat near Tyrone, Okla., using a 1936 Case Tractor, a 1928 HC International Tractor and a Case combine. He writes:

"I use Conoco Germ Processed oil exclusively in all motors. My combine motor has been used 7 years and has never needed overhauling and the 7 years that I have operated the International Tractor, I have only had to replace rings three times. I think this is a very good record, considering the dusty weather that it has operated in, and contribute that record to good lubrication."

Figured on a cost-per-hour basis, Germ Processed oil costs less to use than many lower-priced oils that do not protect the motor as well. Many farmers write us that they run Germ Processed a third to a half more hours.

"I have used Conoco products for the last 8 years in my farming operations in the Kootenai Valley," writes Mr. George F. McGlocklin, of Bonners Ferry, Idaho, "working about 1500 acres in 1936. In this period we have used several makes of tractors and now employ International Diesel tractors.

"Before we started using Conoco Germ Processed oil, we had to drain crankcases every 60 hours and were adding oil every 10 working hours. With Germ Processed oil, we have been able to extend our schedule for draining crankcases to 100 hours and rarely add any make-up oil during this increased operating period. We find that it lubricates better and longer."

Mr. Albert Wood, of Victor, Montana, who farms 1400 acres with three tractors, is another enthusiastic user of Germ Processed oil and other Conoco products. He writes:

"For a good many years I have been farming in the center of the Bitter Root Valley, one of the finest farming sections in Western Montana. Ever since power from machinery came into general use I have used tractors in my farm operations. For a number of years I purchased my gasoline and lubricating oil and greases from various oil companies. Commencing with the year 1934 I purchased Continental Oil Company gasoline, lubricating oils and greases. By the end of the season I realized how satisfactory the gasoline and oil purchased that season had been.

"During 1935 and 1936 I purchased several thousand gallons of Conoco Bronze Gasoline, several hundred gallons of Conoco Germ Processed oil and many pounds of various Conoco Greases. Your gasoline has proven eminently satisfactory, and your Conoco Germ Processed oil is the best lubricating oil I have used."

Let your Conoco Agent deliver Conoco Germ Processed oil for your tractor, truck and car. It will help you keep down expenses on all three.

THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck care of this paper. We pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish.

Here is a handy way to tow equipment that does not have a tongue. Run a small log chain through a length of gas pipe, leaving enough chain at both ends to give a flexible hitch. The pipe prevents the towed equipment from running into your tractor or truck when going down hill. J. T. Vandever, Stephenville, Texas.

To remove cockleburs from horses' tails or fetlocks more easily, put a small amount of kerosene or light lubricating oil on the hair. D. E. Snyder, Roseland, Nebraska.

Keep a few old tire casings on hand and use them when you unload heavy barrels. Place the casing where the barrel will fall when you ease it off of your truck. The casing cushions the impact and helps prevent damage to the barrel. Leo J. Petway, McKinney, Texas.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS
CONOCO MOTOR OILS
CONOCO GREASES

