

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

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Number 24



Buffalo grass grew a foot long on hill tops in E. A. Stephenson's pastures, Clark county, where pasture furrows held the moisture. "Steve," at left, holding up Buffalo runners, took part in Kansas Farmer's annual Pasture Improvement Program.

Grama and Buffalo grass grew more rapidly along furrows in protected pasture for Herb Barr, Wichita county, at right, shown here with his hand buried in the grass. Mr. Barr is "sold" on pasture furrows. Others are not.



A Look at GRASS

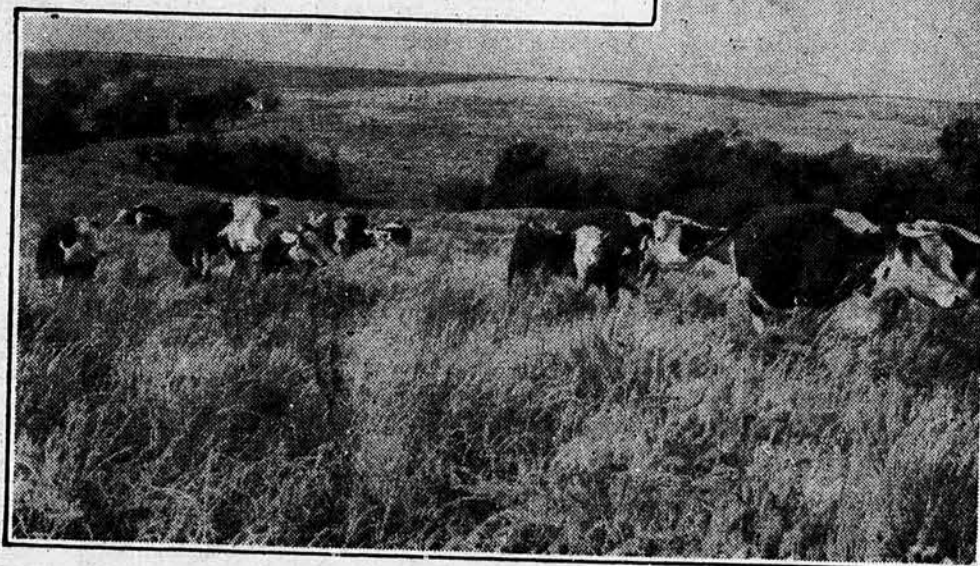


Otto Werner, above, of Kirwin Stock Farm, Phillips county, shows how Buffalo grass grew in one season on the edge of experimental furrows on a high spot in his pasture. His fingers are buried in the mat of grass. He believes furrows have a limited use in sod land.



Information gleaned here, induced Kling Anderson, college grass specialist, left, above, and Lawrence Compton, extension crops man, right, to place J. R. and W. H. Painter, Meade county, first in the range pasture section. W. H. Painter is the center man in this picture, examining Blue Grama grass.

Abundant growth in George Fritz's pastures, Barber county, is shown at left measured by some of his cows and calves. Deferred, limited, and rotation grazing, with good moisture, were responsible. Thirty-nine hundred acres are divided into 9 pastures on this ranch.



Pasture improvement work, sponsored by Kansas Farmer, produced winning methods and individuals in 1938. For complete details, please see page 3.

A Test Case for Kansas Milk Law

Butterfat vs. Coconut Oil

THE dairy industry of the entire nation is waiting anxiously for the decision of Shawnee county's district judge, Paul H. Heinz, in the case of the Carolene Products Company vs. J. C. Mohler, et al. The decision will be handed down within 30 days.

The case tests the validity of a section of the Kansas milk law which prohibits the sale of dairy products "to which has been added fat or oil other than butterfat."

The Carolene Products Company of Litchfield, Ill., sells a product which is a compound of skim milk and coconut oil. Unlike regular dairy products, it contains no butterfat.

This decision will be watched by dairymen and courts thruout the nation because some 35 or 40 other states have similar laws.

Judge Heinz's decision also is anxiously awaited because it may completely revolutionize the nation's dairy business.

Should the judge find that the Kansas law is invalid, it would mean that the Carolene Products Company would bring its products to Kansas and compete with dairy products. And if other state courts follow the decision, the Carolene Company and countless other companies using substitutes for butterfat, could compete with the dairy industry thruout the nation.

In the opinion of Donald Kane, attorney for the National Co-Operative Milk Producers' Federation, Washington, such competition would be ruinous to the dairy industry.

Coconut oil sells in Kansas for 3 cents a pound, plus 3 cents Federal

coconut oil products as butterfat products.

When this case finally is decided, the Carolene Company must face Federal indictments for transporting its products in interstate commerce. A Federal law backs up the numerous state laws by prohibiting transportation of dairy products using as their base any oil or fat other than butterfat.

Last year, the Carolene Company carried a case to the United States Supreme Court to test the validity of this Federal law. The company lost.

But since then, the company has added Vitamin A and Vitamin D to its product, an improvement which, they contend, should remove all objections to the coconut oil product.

It is almost a certainty that, regardless of which side wins the case before Judge Heinz, an appeal will be taken to the State Supreme Court. Then, following that decision, the fight will begin in other states.

—KF—

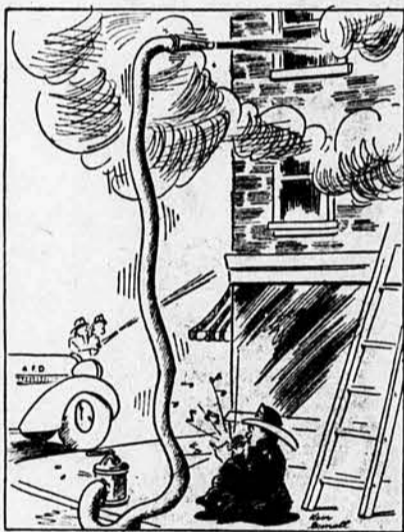
Win Trips to Chicago

Names of the 12 Kansas 4-H Club boys and girls winning Santa Fe educational awards for 1938 have been announced.

The awards will permit the group to attend the Seventeenth National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, November 25 to December 3, the awards being in the nature of cash prizes sufficient to pay railroad and Pullman fare, hotel bills and other expenses of the trip.

The winners, as selected by the agricultural extension service, Kansas State College, Manhattan, for outstanding performances and leadership in club activities during the last year, their addresses and individual projects, are as follows:

Fred Esfeld, Great Bend, wheat and baking.
Wayne L. Good, McCune, beef, poultry, swine, corn, colt and club leadership.
Richard Wilson, Lawrence, wheat.
Leo Anderson, Longton, gardening, baking and canning.



tax. Butterfat costs 22 to 27 cents a pound in Kansas, even more in the Eastern industrial centers.

Thus, evaporated milk made from coconut oil would cost 60 to 75 cents a case less than the butterfat product, according to Kane's estimates.

"And it wouldn't be long," Kane continued, "until the use of coconut oil would extend to nearly every other dairy product. Soon, we would have ice cream made from coconut oil instead of butterfat."

The judge ruled that the economic consequences cannot be taken into consideration in arriving at a decision in the case, and he refused to admit testimony bearing on this point.

Two important points, however, are at issue, and upon the evidence introduced on these two points the case will be decided.

The first question pertains to the food value of the Carolene products. The plaintiff introduced an abundance of evidence tending to show its products contain as much or more food value than is contained in butterfat products.

Then, the defendants produced an equally impressive array of witnesses in an effort to prove that products with a coconut oil base are far inferior to butterfat products.

The second question pertains to whether or not the Carolene Company has used fraudulent methods in selling its product to the public.

The company's canned goods specifies that the product contains coconut oil, but the defendants introduced considerable evidence tending to show the company's advertising has been misleading and that it has represented the

Helen Crenshaw, Attica, beef, canning and home improvement.
Kenneth Peterson, Vesper, beef, wheat and club leadership.
Beulah M. Hewitt, Paola, sheep.
Maxwell Williams, Beloit, sheep, swine, crops and club leadership.
Dorothea Griffith, Larned, clothing, sheep, baking and club leadership.
Margaret Leonard, Lyons, clothing, home improvement, poultry and club leadership.
Raymond Georg, Alexander, beef, wheat and poultry.
Lawrence Breedlove, Bethel, beef, sorghum, gardening and club leadership.

Kansas 4-H Club Winners Selected

EIGHT 4-H Club boys and girls were selected last week at the Kansas National Livestock show at Wichita, to represent Kansas at the 4-H Club Congress at Chicago, starting November 26.

Jean Esther Ott and Leslie Kohl, of Sedgewick county, were named the champion meat identification team and champion meat judging team.

Riley county's livestock judging team placed first, but the 3 high individuals in the judging event will form the Kansas team at the 4-H Congress. They are Roy Curry, of Riley county, who placed first in individual judging; Jack Osborne, of Chase county, and Jack Cornwell, of Stafford county.

The champion poultry team comes from Geary county. Three high individuals in this contest will comprise the Kansas team in the national competition late this month. The Kansas team is composed of Rudolph Smerchek, of Shawnee county, who placed first; James Upham, of Geary county, and Leland Groff, of Labette county.

The grand champion baby beef of the Kansas 4-H fat stock show held at Wichita last week, brought 66 cents a pound at a sale closing the 4-day exposition. The 870-pound black Angus was shown by Johnny Simon, of Sedgewick.

The grand champion lamb, shown by Marvin McClure, of Walton, brought 55 cents a pound and the grand champion hog, displayed by Gail Woodard, of Maize, 15 cents a pound.

Less Blowing on Wheat Land Noted

BACK from an inspection trip thru the Southern Plains region, R. I. Throckmorton, Kansas State College, reports crop conditions good, and far less soil blowing than at any time in recent years.

Throckmorton and other agronomists examined conditions in Northwest Oklahoma, Southwest Kansas and Southeast Colorado.

"From Buffalo, Okla., to Meade, Kan., there is considerable wheat on summer fallowed land, which has made a satisfactory fall growth," he said. "Much of this wheat is underlain by a good supply of subsoil moisture. The surface soil is dry. Wheat seeded on stubble land in this locality has made a good stand except locally."

"From Meade, Kan., west to Springfield, Colo., and southwest to the Central Oklahoma Panhandle, most of the wheat has been seeded on summer fallow land and a satisfactory stand obtained. In such fields the wheat has made sufficient growth to protect the soil against blowing during the winter if the plants remain alive."

He said the blowing area was much less than in recent years because of the heavy growth of sorghums, weed growth and a good wheat covering.

The agronomist warned that he had found much wheat failed to develop satisfactory root systems which meant that grazing would destroy the plants.

—KF—

Give Books for Christmas

By JANET McNEISH

The Memoirs of Julian Hawthorne—Edited by his wife, Edith Garrigues Hawthorne. Macmillan, \$2.50. The delightful memoirs of the son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Julian. This book is full of rich memories of a man who lived during a period when an important group of people lived, namely, the Alcott family, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thoreau, Longfellow, Bryant, Fanny Kemble, John Ruskin and many others. A truly delightful book.

Fanny Kemble: A Passionate Victorian—By Margaret Armstrong. Macmillan, \$3. Chosen as the book of the month for July. The story of one of the finest and rarest of women. While the story covers four generations the main setting is the South in the time of slavery. In the "Memoirs of Julian Hawthorne", he tells of knowing Fanny Kemble, praising her ability as an actress and as a writer.

The Ugly Dachshund—By G. B. Stern. Macmillan, \$1.75. This is the story of and about dogs. The dialog is what a dog would say if it might be translated for us. Dog lovers will greatly enjoy this most enlightening story.

Time Out of Mind—By Rachel Field. Macmillan, \$1. The Fortune family—the major and his children, Nat and Rissa—live in a large old house on the Maine coast. Kate Fernald comes as a small child to make her home with the Fortunes. It is Kate who shares the love and hate, fortune and disaster of the family. A very interestingly written story.

In the Name of Common Sense—By Matthew N. Chappell. Macmillan, \$1.75. You will be comforted, helped and delighted to read how this author treats the subject of worry. He thinks it is a sort of luxury, and only increases with practice. And if you don't practice, you lose your worrying ability.

Adventures in 4-H—By Betty Baxter Anderson. Cupples & Leon Company, \$1. Nip and Tuck Holmes live with their mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, and their younger brother, Benny, in their country home. Nip and Tuck belonging to a 4-H Club, but Benny, who is 9, is too young. When this book begins, Nip is getting ready some baby beavers for the fair that is coming soon. Tuck is getting ready a slip cover demonstration with another girl. One day while they are tending the projects, Julie Conrad, their cousin from the city, comes to stay with them awhile. After she arrives, the mother has to go away to Arizona with her sick sister. Read this book to find out all of the exciting and interesting adventures that happen while mother is away.

WIBW Program Schedule

Two Weeks Beginning November 19

Daily Except Sunday

4:30 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
5:00 a. m.—Devotional Program
5:15 a. m.—Al Clauser's Oklahoma Outlaws
5:45 a. m.—Daily Capital News
6:00 a. m.—Col. Combs and Ramblers
6:15 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
6:30 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
6:45 a. m.—Checkerboard Boys (M-W-F)
6:45 a. m.—Goodrich Silvertown Program (T-Th-Sat)
7:00 a. m.—Agrol Corp. News
7:15 a. m.—The Rollickers
7:30 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
7:45 a. m.—Hymns of All Churches
8:00 a. m.—Unity School
8:15 a. m.—Pappy and His Boys
8:30 a. m.—The Party Line
8:45 a. m.—Betty and Bob
9:00 a. m.—Mantle Lamp Program (T-Th-Sat)
9:00 a. m.—IGA Program (M-W-F)
9:15 a. m.—Myrt and Marge
10:30 a. m.—PROTECTIVE SERVICE
10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau
10:45 a. m.—Judy and Jane
11:00 a. m.—Kitty Keene
11:15 a. m.—Grandma Travels
11:30 a. m.—Dinner Hour
12:00 Noon—H. D. Lee News
12:15 p. m.—KANSAS FARMER MARKETS
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
2:00 p. m.—Life Can Be Beautiful
2:15 p. m.—Harris-Goor's Street Reporter
2:30 p. m.—Scattergood Baines
2:45 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
3:15 p. m.—This Day Is Ours
3:30 p. m.—Hilltop House
3:45 p. m.—Stuart Program
4:00 p. m.—Ma Perkins
4:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch
5:30 p. m.—Jack Armstrong
5:45 p. m.—Dick Tracy
6:00 p. m.—Captain Midnight
6:15 p. m.—Sunflower Coal News (T-Th-Sat)
10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—News

Highlights of the Week's Schedule

Sunday, November 20 and 27

8:00 a. m.—From the Organ Loft
8:25 a. m.—Press Radio News
8:30 a. m.—Wings Over Jordan
9:00 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
9:30 a. m.—Aubade for Strings
10:00 a. m.—Chas. Paul at the Organ
10:15 a. m.—It Happened So Quick
10:30 a. m.—Major Bowes Family
11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
12:00 Noon—Daily Capital News
12:15 p. m.—Elsa at the Organ
2:00 p. m.—Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra
4:00 p. m.—Buddy Clark's Supplement
4:30 p. m.—Society for Friendless
5:15 p. m.—Daily Capital News
6:00 p. m.—The People's Platform

6:30 p. m.—SENATOR CAPPER
7:00 p. m.—Old Fashioned Revival Hour
8:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Hour
9:30 p. m.—Sport Review
10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—News
10:15 p. m.—American Legion

Monday, November 21 and 28

6:30 p. m.—Hold the Press
6:45 p. m.—Pentecostal Tabernacle
7:00 p. m.—Crime Patrol (also 8:15 and 10:15)
7:30 p. m.—Pick and Pat
8:00 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments
9:00 p. m.—Lady Esther Serenade
9:30 p. m.—Cantor's Camel Caravan
10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—News

Tuesday, November 22 and 29

6:30 p. m.—Hold the Press
6:45 p. m.—Voice of the Farm
7:00 p. m.—Big Town
7:30 p. m.—Al Jolson's Show
8:00 p. m.—We, the People
8:30 p. m.—Camel Caravan
9:00 p. m.—Dr. Christian
9:30 p. m.—Sport Review
9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—News

Wednesday, November 23 and 30

6:30 p. m.—Colgate Ask It Basket
7:30 p. m.—Paul Whiteman's Orchestra
8:00 p. m.—Prayer Meeting
8:30 p. m.—Texaco Star Theatre
9:30 p. m.—Sport Review
10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—News

Thursday, November 24 and December 7

6:30 p. m.—Joe Penner
7:00 p. m.—Kate Smith's Hour
8:00 p. m.—Major Bowes
9:00 p. m.—Texaco Service Boys
9:30 p. m.—Sport Review
9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—News

Friday, November 25 and December 2

6:30 p. m.—Hold the Press
6:45 p. m.—Voice of the Farm
7:00 p. m.—Campana's First Nighter
7:30 p. m.—Burns and Allen
8:00 p. m.—Orson Wells's Mercury Theatre
9:00 p. m.—Grand Central Station
9:35 p. m.—Sport Review
9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—News

Saturday, November 26 and December 3

6:30 p. m.—Joe E. Brown
7:00 p. m.—Football Scoreboard
8:00 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
9:00 p. m.—Your Hit Parade
10:00 p. m.—Joe Nickell—News
10:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance Music



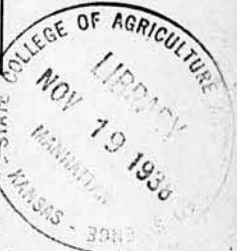
At the first of Kansas Farmer's steak feeds, the Williams family of Sheridan-Decatur counties officiated at food preparation. Here is most of the group of farmers who sat at tables spread on the lawn near Mrs. John Williams' kitchen. A dozen late-comers did justice to the "second table." The group enjoyed a bonfire and told their own stories of pasture improvement.



R. E. Frisbie, Rawlins county, placed third in the range section. He was a winner last year, too. Has 450 acres of native grass, and uses wheat pasture.



Harold Beam, McPherson, has consistently pursued a diversified pasture system, using Sweet clover, Sudan, oats and volunteer wheat, along with some native grass. He won \$50 and first place in the diversified section on his 160-acre farm.



J. K. Muse, McPherson, won third place in the diversified pasture section. He grazed the equivalent of 20 head of stock on 35 acres from April to November.



W. H. Painter, son of J. R. Painter, Meade, deserves much of the credit for their activity in pasture improvement work, and for their winning first place and \$50 in the range pasture section.

1938 Pasture Winners

IN SELECTING Kansas Farmer's 1938 pasture winners, the editors took pasture authorities from Kansas State College on a full week's tour of visiting to outstanding pasture co-operators. When the inspections were over, the committee began the difficult task of eliminating 85 good pasture demonstrations down to 8 winners.

This job meant "throwing out" man after man who had made an excellent record of pasture improvement, simply because someone else had done a slightly better job. Among those who were eliminated there are dozens who should, and will, be given credit for good work. By giving publicity to methods used by co-operators, the pasture program can be made to benefit thousands of Kansas farmers.

In the first place, the committee, made up of K. L. Anderson and L. L. Compton, of the college agronomy staff, together with the editors of Kansas Farmer, decided to place former champions on a roll of honor. This means that a man or woman, or a certain farm, may win a first place only once. Thereafter, they will be invited each year to take part in the program and set a standard for others. They will be special guests at the annual steak feeds, and their names will be presented each

year as former pasture improvement champions.

The grass improvement attained this year by E. A. Stephenson, Clark county, 1937 champion, was so credible that even his 1937 accomplishments would not compare. He has a wonderful growth of upland Buffalo grass, and other wild pasture.

Grider Murphy, Sumner county, of the Murphy family farm, near Corbin, was the 1936 champion, and his work each

year has been a careful continuation of a pasture plan followed for many years. Barley, wheat, rye, native grass, Brome, and clover all are used to provide pasture for 100 sheep and about 30 cattle.

J. R. and W. H. Painter, Meade county, father and son, were placed at the top of the range section this year because their 3,000 acres of pasture are divided into 3 separate inclosures, each with good water. By a deferred and rotation plan of grazing, the Painters have steadily improved their grassland. Their set-up was

considered by Kling Anderson as the nearest ideal of any of the pasture co-operators eligible for placing.

Dry years had resulted in badly damaged grass by 1936, but this year their pasture is well improved over 1937, when they placed second. It is evident this improvement is not (Continued on Page 12)

1938 CHAMPIONS

Range section—

J. R. and W. H. Painter, Meade county—1st, \$50.

W. R. Lillieqvist, Barber county—2nd, \$25.

R. E. Frisbie, Rawlins county—3rd, \$15.

Herb J. Barr, Wichita county—4th, \$10.

Diversified section—

Harold Beam, McPherson county—1st, \$50.

Walter Pierce, jr., Reno county—2nd, \$25.

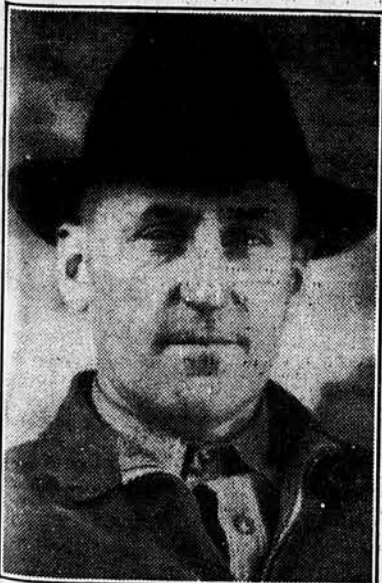
J. K. Muse, McPherson county—3rd, \$15.

E. J. Richards, Republic county—4th, \$10.

FORMER CHAMPIONS

1936—Grider and Dorothy Murphy, Sumner county.

1937—E. A. Stephenson, Clark county.



E. J. Richards, Republic county, has never been without pasture during the dry years. Light grazing and rotation give him year around grazing, as well as good pasture. He has 160 acres in 4 plots.



W. R. Lillieqvist, Barber county, has been following a system of pasture rotation and controlled grazing for several years. He mows weeds, and uses wheat and rye to supplement his native sod.

Divorce Pensions From Politics

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

I HAVE received some letters from readers who are concerned about old age pensions. Some of them have plans they think will work. I also have received a good deal of literature bearing on the subject, but up to the present have not either read or heard a plan which seems practicable.

The problem grows constantly more complex and difficult. To begin with the number of persons over 65, which is generally fixed as the lower limit of the old age class, is constantly increasing. According to the pictorial magazine *Life*, there are today 7,900,000 people in the United States over 65, and of these 2 out of 3 are dependent on someone else for support. This probably does not mean that the 2 out of 3 are wholly dependent on someone else.

There are two theories about the proper way to help the aged. One school of thought proclaims that there should be an old-age pension given to all who have passed the age of say 65, without regard to the amount of their personal income. This has been the policy pursued by the Government in the case of ex-soldiers of the various wars in which we have participated. After the former Union soldier of the Civil War for example had passed the age of 62, he was entitled to receive a pension regardless of his financial ability or income from other sources.

The same rule has been followed by various corporations. When an employee reaches a certain age he is placed on the retired list and granted a pension for the rest of his life. In most cases the employee contributes to a pension fund which is established by the company.

The same rule is followed in the cases of retired school teachers and by various labor unions. In all of these cases the pensioner has helped to build up the fund, just as the holders of insurance policies, which mature at a certain age and then become life annuities, are supposed to have contributed enough to constitute a fund sufficient to pay from the interest and principal the life annuity.

There is another theory more generally followed, which is called old age assistance. It promises to provide enough out of the public treasuries of the states and the United States which, added to earnings or other income of the aged, will be sufficient to enable such aged persons to live in comfort.

The Townsend plan and the \$25 or \$30 "every Tuesday or Thursday" are simply old age pensions, to be paid to any person past the age limit.

There also is the present Federal Social Welfare law which proposes to match dollars with the states in helping to provide assistance for the aged or blind or otherwise incapacitated. It also provides for levying a tax on employers and employees to build up an old-age pension fund which will be sufficient to pay pensions ranging from a few dollars a month up to \$85 a month for those employees who contribute to the fund.

There is a practical unanimity of opinion in favor of some sort of old-age assistance or pension, but a wide variation of opinion as to the amount and how it should be raised and distributed.

The Townsend plan, while it no longer actually promises \$200 a month to everybody over 60, holds out the hope that if the transaction sales tax is put into operation it will yield that amount.

The "\$30 every Thursday" plan does not speak of a transaction tax, but adopts it in principle by requiring the seller or purchaser to place a 2-cent stamp on each dollar certificate before passing it on to the next, or in case the person receiving the certificate holds it more than a week he must affix another 2-cent stamp before he can pass it on. The stamps are to be purchased from the state and at the end of the year the certificate with 52 2-cent stamps on it is to be redeemed by the state.

Whatever the plan may be, it must be kept in mind that the money handed to one class, in this case to those over a certain age, say 65, must come from the wage earners and other producers of wealth. If there are 7,900,000 persons more than 65 years old who are to be handed pensions of \$30 every Thursday or \$200 every month or any other amount every month, that money must come out of the earnings of industry in some form. In other words it is evident that if nobody earned any money there would be nothing with which to pay pensions.

If all of these 7,900,000 persons are paid \$30 a week it would require 12,324 million dollars to pay the annual bill, or approximately 20 per cent of the present total gross income of all the people of the United States. If they are paid \$200 a month the annual bill for pensions would be 18,960 million dollars or approximately 30 per cent of the present total gross income of the people. I do not see how anyone can believe that it would be possible to raise any such amount of cash by any system of taxation.

More or Less Modern Fables

A MEDDLESOME boy went into a blacksmith shop and seeing a horseshoe lying on the floor picked it up. As it had come out of the fire only a few moments before the boy picked it up, he dropped it with a yell of pain and began to execute a sort of green-corn dance on the smithy floor. "If you will learn from this to use your eyes and brains more and your hands less when you are in other people's places of business," said the blacksmith as he bound up the boy's hand, "you will have more friends and fewer scars to carry."

A small but very active and belligerent dog was left in charge of an automobile while its master did some business in the neighboring store. A large brindle-complexioned but rather slow-moving dog happened along that way and seeing nothing about the automobile to guard it except a small dog, concluded to help himself to some meat which he saw in the open trunk at the rear of the auto, supposing that the small dog would not dare to tackle a dog four to five times its size, and that he would just bluff it out. To his astonishment the small dog did not bluff worth a cent, but on the contrary jumped onto the back of the big brindle dog and climbed all over him, biting him in at least a dozen different places without getting as much as a scratch itself. The big dog gave a howl of surprise and terror and lit out down the street. "I have noticed," said an observing bystander, "that activity, courage and quick decision will often win where mere bulk without decision or brains will fail."

Neither do I believe that our present Federal Social Security law is practical. It levies a tax on employers and employed which will grow heavier, to build up an old-age pension or annuity fund. The money so collected is supposed to be placed in a separate fund in the U. S. Treasury until there is enough so that the interest on it will be sufficient to pay the pensions of the employees who have passed the age of 65. However, up to the present time the money so contributed has been used to pay other obligations. As the law does not provide for any other form of investment the fund will finally be composed of U. S. bonds, amounting, according to estimates, to 47 billion dollars. As there will be no other way to pay the interest except by taxation the wealth earners of the United States will be called on to pay interest on the bonds amounting at 3 per cent to 1,410 million dollars per annum. The same people who contributed the 47 billion dollars will be called on to help pay the interest and help repay the principle on the money they contributed. It seems to me that it is not only unfair to do this but positively dishonest. Why not let the employers and employed use their own money instead of putting it in the treasury to be diverted to other purposes, and simply tax the people to pay these pensions as they come due. That would be far less of a strain on the credit of the United States and save the employers and employed from double taxation.

There are a few things that must be kept in mind when we are planning pensions or assistance legislation. There is a limit to the amount that can be collected by taxation either direct or indirect. We must keep that fact in mind in formulating any system of old age assistance or pensions and aid for the indigent no matter what their ages. We may not be able to pay as large pensions or as much assistance as we would like to pay, but it is no use to promise more than we can fulfill.

I wish this pension matter could be divorced entirely from politics, but I know that it will not be because 7,900,000 votes is a very considerable number. These prospective pensioners might change the result of elections in every state in the Union, and there are plenty of political demagogues who will promise more than can possibly be given by either the Government or by the states. There is no way to help this.

A Debt-Burdened Farm

I HAVE received the following letter which excites my sympathy, but unfortunately I do not know what I or the writer of the letter can do about it. But here it is. I do not publish the name of the writer because that might embarrass her.

"I read your article on four classes of people. I suppose you are right, but my husband and I have always been hard workers. We managed to get along about like most farmers until the dry years and grasshoppers hit us. I suppose the trouble is we did not manage just right somewhere along the line.

We find ourselves with a big debt and scarcely enough to eat and wear. Our worst trouble is that we have mortgaged our 160 acres to a bank, not for as much as the place is worth but they want their money. We have only a life lease on our farm as the title is willed to our children, 2 of whom are not of age. We have tried in vain to borrow from individuals and loan companies, enough to pay the debt to the bank and enough more to square ourselves with the world. Now what would you suggest?"

Unfortunately I cannot think of any practical suggestion. The fact that the title is in the condition it is makes obtaining a loan more difficult than it would be if it rested in this writer and her husband. And even if they held the fee title, making such a loan as they need would be difficult to get.

I have no doubt this wife and her husband have been industrious and have tried to do the best they could. That they have made mistakes is no doubt true, but that can be said of all of us. I would say that if there ever was a time when these people owned this farm free from a mortgage it was a mistake to encumber it. Even in the dry years the owner of an unencumbered farm in Kansas, assuming that it has a reasonable amount of fairly fertile land, could have managed to get along somehow. However, at the time the original loan was made it no doubt appeared to be the thing to do.

Bees By the Ton

I CANNOT say that I am personally greatly interested in bees, altho they are the most interesting insects in the world. Abstractly I have an interest in these little industrious insects but I have never had the urge to form an intimate personal acquaintance. The bee has never seemed to me to care whether I was interested in it or not. The honey bee especially is particular about its human associates. I have known a few men who had a particular affinity for the bee. A bee would permit one of these to stroke its back without any protest. In fact it would purr like a pleased pet cat and at his command roll over and let him scratch its stomach. No bee would ever permit me to indulge in familiarities like that and I on the other hand never would presume on the good nature of a bee.

However, the bee, speaking collectively as well as individually, is an important factor in agriculture not only on account of the honey and wax it produces but because it is a fertilizing agent. It pollinizes the delicate blossom of the clover and with its marvelous extractor digs the delicious nectar from the little cup that nature has provided in the center of the flower.

Just now I ran on to some interesting news about bees. During April, May and June this year the Railway Express Agency handled more than 200 tons of bees from 7 southern states, located east of the Mississippi river. I have very little conception of how many bees it takes to make a ton. Nor am I going to make a count. During the course of my life I have come in contact with a few individual bees who seemed irritated and unfriendly. My impression at the time was that each bee weighed in the neighborhood of a ton, but an experienced bee-keeper assured me that I was mistaken, that a honey-bee actually weighs a very small fraction of an ounce.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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One year 50 cents; three years \$1.

Farm Matters as I See Them

Mandate Is to Revise AAA

ONE mandate to Congress from the people in the general election November 8, is to revise radically the present National Farm Program.

The mandate is to revise, not to abolish.

I am satisfied myself, and I believe also are most farmers and most students of the farm problem, that the answer to this problem is not just repeal of the AAA.

Anyone who believes that is the answer the farmer is looking for is mistaken.

It was the failure of the AAA to get results, not the objectives of the National Farm Program, that changed a majority of 67,000 for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936 to a majority of 95,000 for Clyde M. Reed in Kansas in 1938.

The Kansas farmer does not expect the Federal Government to lie down and quit on the farm problem. What he wants is a workable program that will give the farmer, in a general way, cost of production plus a profit, at least for that part of his production required for domestic consumption.

It is my own best judgment at this time that the farm program worked out will be based on the following considerations:

1. That agriculture be assured, as long as it supplies the needs of the rest of the nation, of an income approximately equal to the cost of production, and a fair profit for that part of agriculture's production required for domestic consumption.

2. That the Federal Government make up the difference between the market prices of farm products and the cost of production, for that part required for domestic consumption.

3. That the program will not include compulsory control of either production or marketing in the United States, except that the surplus above domestic requirements and reasonable reserves will be disposed of abroad, to such an extent as possible, thru some Governmental agency, or thru handling by private exporters with Governmental assistance.

4. Whether the exports of surpluses will be taken care of by export subsidies, or by something like the Grange export debenture plan of the 'twenties, I regard as a detail that will have to be worked out.

5. The highly desirable soil conservation program, with payments for compliance with this program, and the crop insurance program should be, and I believe will be, retained.

6. The Farm Credit Administration will continue to finance agriculture along much the

same lines as at present, but at lower interest rates. Three per cent is all that the Government should charge on long term loans to farmers secured by mortgages on the farmers' lands.

Thanksgiving in Our Actions

NEXT Thursday will be Thanksgiving. An occasion for us to take invoice of ourselves individually and as a people. What is there for which we can be thankful?

Obviously each one of us will view this from a little different angle. But in our hearts, regardless of the hard experiences of the past, or the trials and tribulations which at present disturb us, there is something, yes many things, for which we can be everlastingly thankful.

Foremost in my mind is the proud fact that this, my country, is a land of liberty. I can think and speak and live and worship as I choose. There is no mysterious spy system hunting for excuses to send me to a concentration camp. I am a free man, so long as I am a decent citizen.

That liberty and that freedom are worth protecting with our lives. We must dedicate our best efforts and our sincere thinking along lines that will preserve internally, the kind of Government of the people and by the people which we now have.

Then in the event of external pressure threatening us with idiotic "isms," we know the answer—adequate defense, both in character, and arms. I am a supporter of adequate defense. I don't for a minute believe in defense measures that will lead us into an armament race. That surely would be a weakness in character. But right now I believe sane measures of defense are America's best safeguard under existing conditions.

I am thankful as I say these things that war hasn't raised its hideous head in this country. And I am thankful that we have kept out of foreign entanglements. Our place is at home, tending to our own knitting, instead of sending our young men overseas to fight some other country's battles.

I want to repeat a statement I made last Friday, which was Armistice day: I believe we should work for international good-will, but the less we have to do with those countries across the sea which seem always to be in trouble, the better it will be for us. I believe if we keep out of foreign war we are capable of settling our problems at home in a satisfactory manner. We may get off on the wrong foot at times, but over the years we are capable of maintaining a pretty satisfactory balance.

I bring up these important subjects of liberty and freedom and minding our own business be-

cause if we ever sacrifice them we destroy the American way of living.

Each one of us is a steward charged with upholding these American ideals. If we sow the seed of our kind of government we are sure to enjoy the harvest of American opportunities, just as surely as certified grain will bring forth abundant yields.

A Sensible Farm Goal

A GOAL for the Grange comes to my attention this week. It was voiced last Wednesday by Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, in this organization's annual session held at Portland, Oregon. The 11 points emphasized are so outstandingly important that I wish to call your attention to them here. Master Taber said: "The attention of the nation should at once be directed toward the following steps in building rural welfare:

"Give the American farmer the American market on all crops which he can efficiently produce.

"Develop new markets and new uses for food and fiber products.

"Maintain our share of the foreign markets on those commodities that we have long produced for export.

"Set aside all tariff revenues on agricultural products to use as a draw-back to aid in exporting farm products, or equalizing tariff costs.

"Continue and increase appropriations for research laboratories.

"Reduce production costs by keeping transportation, interest, and other fixed charges at a reasonable level.

"Check the continued increase of debt and taxes.

"Develop a sound program that increases the forestry, wild life, and conservational use of land. Retire marginal and sub-marginal land and bring no new acreage under cultivation until needed.

"Increase support and assistance for co-operative marketing methods.

"Continue adequate appropriations for agricultural education, experimentation, extension, 4-H Club work, vocational agriculture and rural school activities.

"Hasten business recovery and increase purchasing power."

I wish to congratulate the Grange and Master Taber for this evidence of clear thinking. Action along these lines is imperative.

Arthur Capper

From a Marketing Viewpoint

Answered by George Montgomery—grain, Franklin Parsons—dairy and poultry, R. J. Eggert—livestock.

(Probable changes in feed and carrying costs have been considered in forming conclusions.)

What would you advise as the best time to market turkeys—for the Thanksgiving market or the Christmas market?—G. E. M., Quinter.

Usually, turkey prices are higher around Thanksgiving time than they are around the Christmas holidays. This year may be an exception. Because turkeys are about a month ahead of last year due to favorable weather conditions and plentiful feed supplies, market supplies may be relatively heavier Thanksgiving than they will be at Christmas. Favorable feeding ratios and improving business conditions indicate the advisability of holding later than usual this year.

Would you advise buying young steer calves weighing about 400 pounds to be fed on roughage this fall and winter, left on grass until the latter part of August, 1939, and then dry lot

fed until the latter part of November, 1939? When should I buy these steer calves?—R. W., St. Joseph, Mo.

We are in agreement with a part of the program you mention and have been suggesting the following plan: (1) Buy light-weight, choice quality steer calves weighing about 400 pounds; (2) grow them thru the winter on silage and some cottonseed cake as supplement; (3) place on good pasture in the spring of 1939; and (4) move from pasture to feed lot in early July and have them ready for market in September or October. Present facts indicate that an immediate purchase of these steer calves is advisable, for supplies are not expected to increase and demand for feeders is expected to continue active.

Do you think it would be advisable to feed heavy rather than light steers this coming year?—J. C. V., Jr., Manzanola, Colo.

It is probable that cattle feeders should favor the lighter weight class of cattle this year. There are at least 3 reasons for this: (1) Animal husbandry experiments have indicated

that heavy cattle usually take more feed (concentrates) for every 100 pounds of gain; (2) heavy feeders are relatively less profitable if prices turn out to be unfavorable; and (3) heavy cattle do not offer as many alternative marketing possibilities as do light weight cattle. While low feed costs and present and prospective improvement in business conditions are favorable factors to cattle feeding this year, there may be a period next spring and early summer when cattle prices will be unduly depressed by large market receipts of heavy, well-finished cattle.

I have 72 pigs that I can sell for \$5 apiece when they are 7 weeks old. I have plenty of corn and barley and will have some skim milk from 12 head of cows. Should I sell these pigs or should I feed them out?—A. C., Adena, Colo.

Considering present market values of your feed and prospective returns for fat hogs, it is probable that you will net more than \$5 a head profit by feeding these pigs out for market. Improved demand for meat is expected to offset, at least in part, the increased number of hogs that will be ready for market next spring; furthermore feed-

ing ratios are very favorable at present prices. Past experience indicates that you should try to avoid the late April and May market.

If you have questions regarding marketing of grain, livestock or poultry, send them to the Market Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$10.75	\$11.50	\$11.75
Hogs	7.80	7.80	7.90
Lambs	9.25	8.60	9.75
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.12	.13	.18½
Eggs, Firsts	.28	.24½	.23½
Butterfat, No. 1	.22	.21	.34
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.64½	.66½	.96
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.43¾	.42¾	.55
Oats, No. 2, White	.25	.25½	.33
Barley, No. 2	.38	.38	.60
Alfalfa, No. 1	15.00	15.00	20.00
Prairie, No. 1	8.50	8.50	12.00

Kansas Huskers in Upper Bracket

Champion From Minnesota

KANSANS who made the trip November 3 to the National Corn Husking Contest at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, saw a colorful event, staged on 1,300 acres of flat valley land, and attended by about 75,000 excited farm and small town people. This event was sponsored by state farm papers, including Kansas Farmer. The Farmer, of St. Paul, was host paper in South Dakota. An "ear by ear" broadcast of the big sporting bee was made from the field by the National Broadcasting Company. This hook-up of 93 radio stations devoted Farm and Home Hour that day to the husking contest, and had on hand 2 big-time announcers, Everett Mitchell and Hal Totten.

Cecil Vining, Baldwin, and Orville Peterson, Jamestown, Kansas husking champions, were the guests of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze on the trip to the National Husking Contest. Both men are speedy huskers, and their placing of 9th and 10th in the upper bracket of the 21 huskers does not do their real prowess full justice. South Dakota corn is habitually small eared, tight-husked and low growing. The contest field, on the J. N. Jensen farm, just outside of Dell Rapids, was checked, hybrid corn. The yield was high as proved by the fact none of the huskers got as much as 4 rows of 90 rods length. Each



Tudor Charles, associate editor of Kansas Farmer and superintendent of the 1939 National Corn Husking Contest.



Ted Balko, Minnesota.

hill had 3 or 4 stalks, each bearing an ear which had to be husked and put in the wagon to prevent a penalty. Vining's record was 19.14 bushels, and Peterson's 18.92 bushels.

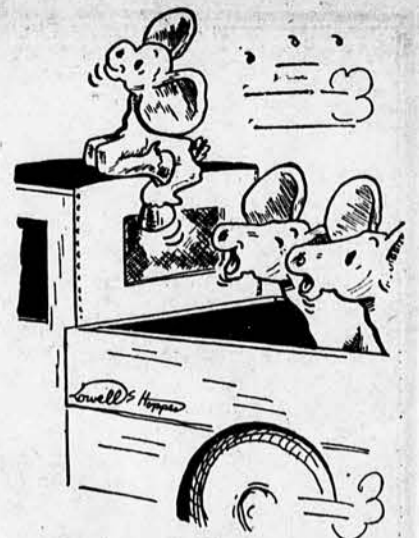
The Kansas huskers, champions at tearing out large, hard-breaking ears, such as they had at Humboldt in the Kansas state contest of 1937, and at Belle Plaine this fall, simply were out-classed when it came to the speed shown by Ted Balko, Minnesota National champion in 1934, and winner again at Sioux Falls. Cecil Vining, a power-house husker and undisputedly the best Kansas husker in tough, hard-breaking corn, simply admitted he couldn't "shell peanuts" with the national champions. Orville Peterson made a fine record in the National, and perhaps showed up a little stronger than Vining for that class of corn, although he placed one notch lower.

Ted Balko's 80-minute record was 22.24 bushels. In second place was Irvin Bauman, Illinois, who just nosed out Harold Larson, of Iowa. Their respective records were 21.74 and 21.65 bushels. Both are wonderful huskers and probably would have made as creditable records in bigger corn.

Wisconsin, in its second year of husking contests, sent Dick Post to place a close 4th, and Ecus Vaughn, Illinois, was in 5th place, just .02 bushels above the 21-bushel mark. Louis Korte, Nebraska, beat Cecil Vining out of 8th place by .02 bushels, the second

ready. A delegation of 19 people from Lawrence attended the National this year to get ideas for 1939. Every branch of the contest was investigated. Evan Edwards, assistant superintendent of the Kansas Highway Patrol, was there to study the traffic handling. Dr. Raymond Moore, of Kansas University, who will be in charge of an all-Kansas exhibit, went over the Greater South Dakota exhibit. Emil Heck, Kaw valley farmer, who will be general chairman of the 1939 National, was there, as was Guy Schultz, who is in charge of husking field preparations.

Tudor Charles, associate editor of Kansas Farmer, who will be superintendent in full charge of the 1939 National Husking Contest, has had several years of experience in this important work. He took the Kansas huskers to South Dakota, and speaking before the 75,000 folks at this year's National, and over a nation-wide NBC radio hook-up, issued a cordial invitation to all to visit the 1939 National to be held in the world-famous Kaw Valley near Lawrence.



"You know how kids are, they aren't happy unless they're ridin' some crazy place!"

"Thief Catcher" Makes Good With Aid of Two Sheriffs

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

THE STAMPING and branding tool, supplied by Kansas Farmer Protective Service, lived up to its name "The Bloodhound Thief Catcher" when it helped catch the thief who stole a set of harness from C. A. Wharton, Anthony, a few weeks ago. The following statements, taken from correspondence relative to this case, will give you some insight as to how the Protective Service and its members, working with efficient law-enforcement officers, are "breaking the back" of farm thievery.

This from a letter written by C. A. Wharton on August 5, "Last night, on my farm one-half mile south of Anthony, which is posted by the Protective Service sign, someone stole a double set of oil tanned heavy breeching harness with stamp No. 15 CP on the traces and back bands. Please

broadcast." Mr. Wharton notified his sheriff the same day.

On August 9, Sheriff Fred Coon, Harper county, said in a letter to Sheriff Charles Lumley, Grand Junction, Colorado, "I am writing you in regard to a man by the name of Tom Rupe, who is supposed to live in or near Grand Junction. This man is suspected here of stealing several things, including some harness. This set of harness is a natural tan color, marked with the Copper brand No. 15 CP. I do not know for certain that this man has stolen the stuff, but perhaps, you can make a quiet investigation and give us some more information."

The next letter is dated October 9 and was sent to the Kansas Farmer by Sheriff Charles Lumley. It contains this information, "On October 4, I arrested one Tom Rupe for Sheriff Fred Coon of Anthony, Kan., on information that he was suspected of the theft of a russet leather work harness and other items from a farmer at Anthony. This harness is stamped with the Copper brand 15 CP and is owned by Cyril Wharton, Anthony."

An affidavit, under date of October 20, is reproduced here: "Fred Coon, Sheriff of Harper county, and Guy Neal, county attorney of Harper county, Kansas, both being first duly sworn on oath, say: That Tommy Rupe entered his plea of guilty to the stealing of one set of harness belonging to C. A. Wharton, and was sentenced to serve a term not to exceed 5 years in the Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson."

Mark Positive Proof

"Said affiants further say that the identification of the harness was made absolutely positive by the stamp made by the Bloodhound Thief Catcher, and it was thru this marking that the sheriff, Charles Lumley, of Grand Junction, Colo., was able positively to identify the harness; and said affiants after reading the conditions of the extra reward, as outlined by the Copper Publications of Topeka, believe that the same should be paid. Signed, Fred Coon, Guy Neal. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of October, 1938. Jay B. Pearl, clerk of the District Court of Harper County, Kansas."

In carrying out its part of the contract with Service Member Wharton, Kansas Farmer divided a regular reward of \$25 between Sheriff Coon and Sheriff Lumley. All of the extra \$25 reward was paid to Wharton, himself. This was the division recommended by Service Member Wharton. In addition to the standing reward offer for conviction of thieves who steal from members, Kansas Farmer pays an extra reward of \$25 where this particular stamping and branding tool plays an important part in the conviction.

In carrying out its campaign against farm thievery, Kansas Farmer has, to date, paid \$28,125 for the conviction of 1,152 thieves, who have stolen from posted premises.



This beautiful trophy went to the winner of the National Corn Husking Contest, Ted Balko, Minnesota, who won November 3, in South Dakota. It was awarded by Kansas Farmer and other state farm papers of the Corn Belt, which sponsor this National event every year.

"It's Round-up Time on TAXES!"



OVER ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS worth of property in Kansas is **TAX-FREE**

In just one city, alone, of the state, over \$25,000,000 worth of co-operative enterprises, like water and light and gas plants, *pay no taxes . . . none of these city man's co-operatives pay taxes.*

But all over Kansas are *farmer co-operatives*, ALL of which DO pay taxes on their properties . . . on their co-operative grain elevators, creameries and exchanges.

In the one city referred to above (which is given merely as illustrative of how this works) *no taxes are levied whatever* on this \$25,000,000 of *city-owned* co-operatives. (One of its co-operatives is a 3-million-bushel capacity, municipal grain elevator, which is leased by this city to a Missouri firm for a yearly rental far less than the taxes this property would yield, if it were taxed, and assessed at only three-quarters of its value.) . . . Yet this particular city received from the State School Aid Fund portion of the Sales Tax, a sum of \$112,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. If this city taxed its city-owned co-operatives (municipal utilities), and levied the three-mill school tax rate, they would have received \$75,000 in tax revenue, and would not have had to ask the rest of the state to give them this much of the \$112,000 of School Aid they did receive. Also the other school districts of the county, the county and the state, would have been able to assess this property and thereby increased their tax incomes.

Why should farmers, especially, and all other taxpayers all over the state, and even those home-owners of the city referred to, not have the benefit of state, county, and school taxes from these city-owned, income-producing co-operative properties?

With government debt increasing daily, in our search for tax money, why seek NEW sources and taxes? Why not round up all these stray sources of tax revenue, which now are exempt? Why not see that these properties go on the tax rolls and pay their just share of the cost of government?

(IT'S ROUND-UP TIME ON TAXES! WON'T YOU
INDICATE YOUR SENTIMENT TO HELP BRING
SUCH PROPERTIES ON THE TAX ROLLS?)

FARMERS Grain Co., of Walton, Kansas, has been in operation for 25 years. The average state taxes paid by us per year for the last 9 years have been over \$300.

Inasmuch as our plan of operation is along the lines of all co-operatives, such as city owned light plants, etc., we wonder why they should not pay taxes and how much lower our taxes would be if these concerns were required to pay their fair share of taxes. We feel the present system of taxation is unfair, as it is evident we are helping reduce the tax bill of residents living in the city where such concerns operate, and that all farm taxes would be considerably lower were these concerns to pay a fair share of taxes.

FARMERS GRAIN CO.,
Walton, Kansas
C. E. SPANGLER, Mgr.

WHENEVER GOVERNMENT,
either city, county, state, or national, goes outside the business of government, and enters into private business, it should be subject to the same laws, rules and regulations, and pay the same taxes, as business in the class it supersedes, or with which it competes.

This Advertisement is paid for by
Taxpayers of Kansas.

If You Favor Tax Equality---Sign and mail this to either:

C. C. COGSWELL,
(Master, Kansas State Grange)
2109 No. Kansas Ave., Topeka, OR

HARRY SHARP,
(Sec.-Treas., Associated Industries of Kansas)
National Reserve Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

I am in favor of necessary laws or amendments which will place all *income-producing* businesses and properties on the tax-rolls, whether privately or publicly owned.

Name..... Post Office..... County.....

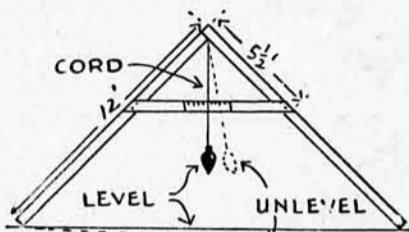
Ideas That Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

Tightens Valve Core

When you have a leaky valve core in your inner tube valve you may tighten or replace it without a regular valve core tightener. It may be done by filing the ends of a cotter pin off even and spreading about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Then insert ends of cotter pin into valve and with one end on each side of the valve core it is easily tightened or removed.—Max Stacey.

Easily Made Level

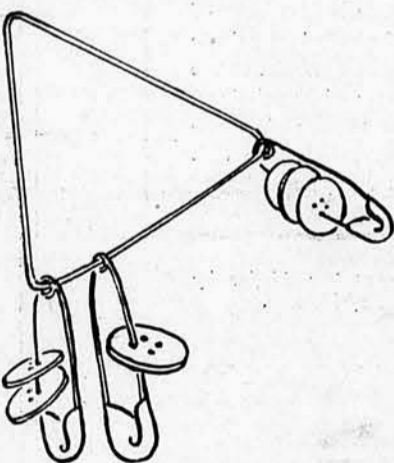


For laying out ditches, terraces, fence lines and measuring short distances, the level illustrated serves very well and can be quickly and cheaply made. The device is like a huge fixed divider or compass with two 12-foot legs made of straight and strong wooden strips. These are fastened exactly at right angles to each other and braced by a crossbar. A plumb-bob hangs from the juncture of the legs and the cord swings opposite a scale marked for a few inches on both sides of the center of the cross arm. These graduation marks enable one to give a ditch, terrace, or row a certain amount of fall by moving one of the instrument legs to higher or lower ground until the cord hangs directly in front of the desired mark. When it is necessary to measure short distances, or lay off fence rows, the bob should be removed. Then hold the level in both hands and swing it so as to describe a series of semi-circles, as in stepping off a line with dividers, but be careful to go straight. Only approximate results can be obtained this way but they are accurate enough for ordinary farm purposes.—E. R. Gorton.

Two Lines for Clothes

When bad weather makes it necessary to hang the washing in the basement or attic I find that the clothes can be hung in a much smaller space by having two lines parallel 18 or 20 inches apart. Then I hang the clothes crosswise between the lines instead of lengthwise.—Mrs. John R. Angle.

A Holder for Buttons



I purchased at the 10-cent store a small wire holder full of safety pins. I removed some of the pins and strung my buttons on a few that I left on the holder. The wire holders spring apart so it is easy to add more pins as needed. I find this a great convenience when I need a button.—Lena Bussey.

Pit for Vegetables

If you do not have a cellar to store your winter vegetables or apples try an outdoor pit. We find it very satisfactory. Select a well drained location as the excess water has to be drained off for the storage pit during heavy rains. Dig a pit 2 feet deep and 6 feet

wide, line with hay or straw about 6 inches deep. After the crop has been placed on the hay, cover with another 6 inches of hay or straw and then enough soil to keep the hay or straw from blowing off. An old stove pipe or a bundle of straw 6 inches in diameter should be put in to keep the air circulating. As the weather gets colder more soil is added to the pit to keep the vegetables from freezing.—Beatrice Crawford.

Shearing the Bacon

To remove the rind from sliced bacon before frying, use the kitchen scissors. They cut very close to the rind, saving bacon as well as time and patience.—Mrs. Sarah Homer, R. 1, Osage City.

Potash Cleans Out Drains

For stopped drains I use liquid potash. Take out the water, put in a quart of liquid potash and do not run any more water into drain. In the morning rinse with hot water.—T. M. P.

Making Use of Insurance

Figures supplied by county crop insurance supervisors show that 25,828 applications for crop insurance on 2 million acres of wheat were signed by Kansas farmers during the winter wheat sign-up campaign. The national sign-up totaled 181,082. In Kansas, and for the nation as a whole, practically all applications written were for insurance of 75 per cent of average yields. Reports are that nearly all premiums were paid in cash.

Long Time Feed Storage

A 30-foot pit silo was built this year by H. M. White, of Thomas county, to put away 30 acres of good row-crop.

What Other States Are Doing

BY THE EDITORS

No Fear of Poison

NORTH DAKOTA: Experiments have shown that horses and cattle can digest daily from 20 to 30 grams of arsenic for as long as several months without harm. The fatal dose for these animals is 300 grams. It is estimated that more than a million poisoned grasshoppers would have to be eaten to poison a horse or cow fatally.

More Cash Thru Crops

ARKANSAS: Growers selling potatoes thru co-operative marketing associations in this state received net returns of 15 to 30 per cent more for their potatoes than did their neighbors who sold for cash.

Work for Each Other

COLORADO: Potato growers and sheepmen of the San Juan Basin are working together for their mutual benefit. The wool growers permit the farmers to break up poor parts of their sheep pastures and grow potatoes on the land for 2 years. Then the potato growers seed the land to brome grass and return it to the sheepmen, greatly improved.

Plenty of Sunshine

IOWA: Corn gets enough sunshine, even tho the day is not sunny, experiments show. Leaves at the top of the stalk were found to be less efficient in manufacturing plant food than lower leaves. No reason is known for this fact.

Fake Tree Doctors

IOWA: The quack peddler, who harassed the housewives a generation ago, is back in a new form. He's the purveyor of ineffective or unneeded cures for aches and ailments in shade trees, shrubs and garden plants, for which he extracts a fee that nets thou-

sands of dollars every year. He is not to be classed with the local commercial sprayer, who is both reliable and honest. The only thing wrong with his remedies is that they won't work.

Meeting for Fruit Growers

Horticulturally speaking, the most important event of the year is the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society to be held in Topeka on December 1 and 2. George W. Kinkead, the secretary, announces a full program. Apple growers will be especially interested in the address by Prof. W. A. Ruth, vice-president of the American Pomological Society, who will discuss the latest developments in the spray residue problem. The programs will start in the afternoon of the first day. The annual banquet will be that night and the convention will end at noon of the second day.

Bindweed Gives Up

Fifteen Gray county farmers have met and pledged their support to fight bindweed to the finish. About 160 farmers reported to assessors 260 acres of the weed in Gray county. A. Fry, south of Montezuma, told of killing 60 acres of bindweed by clean cultivation. Ed Jacques killed a patch on his farm by clean cultivation and following with a smother crop of sorghum. A. L. Weins, Ingalls, said he has had similar success.

Two Crops on Land

When C. Allen, Effingham, planted his potatoes last spring, he spaced the potato rows wider apart than usual and after cultivating the last time, planted Sudan between the potato rows. This protected the potatoes from the hot sun and Mr. Allen did not have rotten potatoes. As soon as the Sudan was cut for hay, the potatoes were dug, thus getting two crops from a potato patch.

Soil May Be Lacking

WISCONSIN: One by one plant disorders are being traced to a lack or excess of minor elements in the soil, an expert says. There are 64 elements known to be in the soil and 58 have been found in plants, altho it has been thought that only 10 elements were necessary for plant growth. Grey speck of oats is due to not enough manganese. White top of corn is traced to lack of zinc. Too little boron is responsible for internal cork of apples, cracked stem of celery heart, and dry rot of sugar beet. There also are many other examples.

Problem of Sanitation

MONTANA: The problem of prevention of dysentery of new-born lambs is one of sanitation, according to veterinary specialists.

Alfalfa's Value Shown

UTAH: The greatest value above feed costs for dairy cattle is derived from feeding an alfalfa-pasture ration, 6 years of experiments show. Other rations used in the experiments were an alfalfa-pasture-barley ration, a full-grain ration, and a part-grain ration.

Swing to Sweet Clover

ILLINOIS: Altho long a Sweet clover state, the use of the crop for pasture is making greater headway than ever. Studies show Sweet clover will carry 25 per cent more stock than any crop except alfalfa. This is a record of 19 years observation. As for the good done the land, corn yields following Sweet clover have averaged in 19 years 11 bushels an acre more.

New Tire for Front



Designed specifically for use on tractor front wheels is the new "Hi-Rib" tractor tire. The new tire is for use on front wheels of tractors where greater ease of steering and resistance to side-slip is desired than is provided by conventional rib design.

Time for Orchards To Be Pruned

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

PRUNING time has rolled around again and the orchardist, instead of toasting his toes before a comfortable fire while wintry blasts blow, must swing and sway in the wind, snipping twigs here, sawing off branches there, that his trees may be put in shape for producing and bearing their future crops. In pruning an apple tree we start by removing all the water sprouts. After these are out of the way we can better see what further cutting needs to be done. Even with the best of care certain branches and twigs become diseased. Such wood can produce only cull fruits; more often none at all, and its presence on the tree is detrimental. Diseased wood is characterized by slow growth and small leaves and needs to be removed at pruning time.

In our effort to produce high quality fruit we try to prune our trees so as to permit good air circulation and we thin out the tops in order to admit as much sunlight as possible. Trees with too many branches do not produce well colored apples because the fruit develops in too much shade. Apples that grow fairly well exposed to sunlight are always of better quality. Another good reason for keeping trees of all ages well thinned out is that the summer spraying can be done more efficiently; worms and diseases can be better controlled.

Sometimes nature forms branches at such angles that even the weight of a normal crop causes them to break. This, of course, reduces the production capacity of the tree and very often shortens its life. We are always on the look-out for weak crotches and try to prune away all branches that show that tendency. We try to prune our young trees so that they will develop a low open head that will spread and become more widely open with its load of fruit. The central stem or "leader" system is not as generally favored as it was a few years back.

We are late in getting started at the pruning job because the trees have held their leaves unusually long this fall. We do not like to begin this work until most of the leaves are off. The apple orchard always is pruned first, the peach pruning being delayed until as late as possible in the spring. If there is no crop in prospect we prune the peach trees more heavily than we do when there is promise of a good bloom. We generally prune the grapes in March.

Strange Brethren

By WILLIAM MERRIAM ROUSE

Fourth of Five Parts

In Preceding Installments

Roger Baldwin, young iron master who produces the best iron in the Adirondack country, is in warring competition with the

Lombard Brothers, his chief enemies. The Lombards hire 3 men to attack and cripple

Baptiste Frechette, a teamster for Baldwin. The attack is broken up when Roger rides on the scene, and after a combat he is about to break the arm of one of Lombards' men, when he is stopped by the voice of

Zeb Potter, a ragged, gray-bearded, minister, who asks that Roger return good for evil. Roger then takes Baptiste home and goes to The Boatman's Rest, to the court of the justice of the peace. The Lombard brothers have the justice serve Roger with a warrant for his arrest but Roger crams it down the justice's throat. He then challenges the Lombards to fight, but they prefer to deal with him otherwise. On the way home Roger meets

Rosalie Lombard, beautiful sister of his enemies, who strikes him with her loaded riding whip after she learns his identity. Roger, goaded by her beauty, rides after her to take the whip from her and catches her as she reaches Lombardville. Then he bent down and kissed her on the mouth. That night the Lombards attack Roger's forge, set fire to it, beat his men, and he is captured and tied to a hitching post and horse-whipped. Rosalie rides on the scene to plead with her brothers for Roger but he is whipped so that he loses consciousness.

ROGER BALDWIN awoke again with the faint odor of lard in his nostrils and his face pressed into the grateful coolness of dew drenched grass. Hands moved up and down his tortured back, kneading the lacerated flesh with a slow rhythm, working the soothing lard into the cuts and bruises. Baldwin drew a great breath that shook him from head to foot and lay still, content for the moment to have the ministrations without knowing whence it came, without thinking either of the past or the future. He remembered what had happened. He was, he thought, a living dead man, beaten and disgraced. And there was no hope for him.

He was lifted and soft cloths were bound around his back and shoulders and a voice boomed into the stillness of the early morning.

"Persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed!"

Baldwin twisted and looked up into the deep eyes of old Zeb Potter. The words were to his wounded spirit what the lard and the gentle hands of the old man had been to his body.

He had been persecuted, but he was not utterly forsaken, even tho it was only this old tramp who came to him in his hour of greatest need. He was cast down, but now he realized he was not destroyed while there was still the spirit of battle within him. He would rise up again and take a revenge upon the Lombards more terrible than any injury they had been able to conceive for him.

Baldwin sat up and looked around. The blackened ruins of the forge were still smouldering. From some of the workmen's chimneys wisps of smoke were rising. The men would be up and about early today. Only the river was as it had been, singing its cheerful way toward the lake.

"Zeb," said Baldwin, "you've helped me. If I have anything you want, it's yours for the asking."

The old man's magnificent mane of white hair moved slowly from side to side.

"I don't want anything," he said.

A MAN limped out of one of the better frame houses, with a cane in his hand and half his head hidden by bandages. It was Jock Douglas and he came as fast as his rather uncertain legs would carry him to where Baldwin and Zeb sat on the grass.

"I was knocked out last night, Mr. Baldwin," he said, "or I'd have hunted you up. I didn't come to until my woman was fixing up my head. Just now she called me and said she seed you out here."

"You put up a good fight, Jock," Baldwin told him. "I saw you just before they got me."

"It didn't do no good!" Douglas shook his head sadly. "What be the orders for today?"

"Rest!" exclaimed the iron master. "There'll be orders for tonight for every man who can stand on his legs.

If I live this means the end of Lombard Brothers!"

Zebulon Potter stood up and tightened the rope that held up his jeans.

"I thought I could put out this here fire," he muttered, in a low, troubled voice, "but the wisdom of men is the foolishness of God! It's got to burn itself out to the end!"

"Kind of cracked!" whispered Douglas, with a glance after the majestic figure of the old man.

"Yes," agreed Baldwin. "But he's been a friend to me today. And if the time ever comes when he needs me—"

"Scuse me, Mr. Baldwin," interrupted Jock. "That makes me think of something. If you need extry men I know where you can get a passel of 'em. Baptiste Frechette ain't nothing here but a teamster, but he's a big man in Frenchtown, that Canuck settlement over beyond Crowquill Mountain. He told me last night he could get 50 men, or mebbe more, for a fight. Wanted to get into it himself last night with a broken arm, he did! His woman had to hold him. Most of them Frenchies fights with knives and they're tough men to handle!"

Roger Baldwin sprang to his feet. A tide of joy surged up within him and he lifted his long arms, rippling with muscle, to the morning sun. He laughed and his hurts seemed to be wiped away by the promise of revenge.

"Jock!" he cried. "A plan came to me while I was sitting here, but I lacked enough men for it! Now I have the Lombards under my heel. Thanks to Baptiste! Get those men for me this morning!"

SINCE the first one of the new, rare craft propelled by steam-driven paddle wheels had appeared on Lake Champlain there had not been such a crowd gathered at Yardley's public wharf in Bessboro. From early morning the news of the destruction of Baldwin's forge had been spreading thru the countryside. And with the news went vague rumors that something else of equal or greater importance was going to happen in the war that Devil Baldwin was waging single handed.

All day men had been going to and from the long barge that lay moored to the stone dock, half filled with Roger Baldwin's billets of iron. They had worked with frantic haste getting the barge ready for the long trip to the south. Five days it would take by lake and canal and river to reach New York, and 5 days to return. The barge was roughly schooner rigged, depending on her own canvas for power. Baldwin had no money to hire one of the chunky little steamboats which the Lombards used to tow their barges, and thus make better time.

One of these towing boats now lay with steam up a little way off-shore: ready, apparently, to take out the two barges of Lombard Brothers. Since mid-morning Lombard workmen, pressed from forge and mine, had been helping teamsters and the dock men fill these 2 barges with a cargo of iron. It would seem that the Lombards were going to race Baldwin for the market.

For many hours Roger, his back and shoulders softly padded with lard and old linen, had sat at the stern of his craft and subjected every man who came on board to the closest scrutiny. If the man was a stranger he had to answer questions. Three times during the day Baldwin had sprung from his seat like a rock hurled from a catapult and thrown a man overboard.

A hundred times he had wondered why the Lombards did not attack him; only to assure himself over again that they had some deep laid plan for his destruction which must wait for the proper hour. He saw all 3 of them, Dane, Hendrick and Hugh, going about among their men with faces marked by the battle of the night before.

With sunset a breeze came up out of the north, and this was the last thing that Baldwin needed for his plan against the Lombards. He would have had to wait for a breeze. Men in row-boats headed his barge away from the docks and then Baldwin shook out his canvas. Under fore and mainsails and a jib the barge heeled over a little and

(Continued on Page 15)



The Proof of Cured Hams Is in the Eating

REMEMBER, it is the cure itself that determines the quality of the finished meat. Hams with the richest, reddest gravy you have ever eaten! Bacon with a mild, crisp flavor that calls for a second helping every morning! Meat that retains all its fine natural flavors and delicious juices! That's the kind of hams, shoulders, and bacon you can quickly and easily cure right on your own farm. It costs money to raise good hogs — and whether you get good meat depends on how you cure it.

Here's How to Cure the Finest Quality Meat

First, pump hams and shoulders next to the bone with a curing pickle made with Morton's Tender-Quick mixed with water. Then cure from the outside with Morton's Sugar-Curing Smoke

Salt. This improved method of curing is the surest way to eliminate off-flavor or under-cured meat around the bone. You cure from the inside out and from the outside in all at the same time, which results in a uniform cure — a mild cure — yet a thorough cure. This curing method strikes in quicker, starts the cure at the bone, helps prevent bone taint, and gives you meat that is always worth a premium.

The Cost Is Small

You can cure meat of real top quality — meat that is actually worth 40 cents a pound — for a curing cost of only 1 1/4 cents a pound. That's all it costs for the complete cure when you pump with Morton's Tender-Quick and cure with Morton's Sugar-Curing Smoke Salt.

Don't take chances on running out of meat this year. Cure enough to have plenty. Ask your local dealer for Morton's Smoke Salt, Morton's Tender-Quick, and a meat pump. Have them on hand when you are ready to butcher. Why not use the best, and at the same time make the entire curing job easier, quicker, and safer!

MORTON SALT COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Sausage that all the Family Likes

Morton's Sausage Seasoning is a complete product—ready to use — nothing to add or mix, saves guess-work and uncertainty — does away with the trial and error method. In the one package you get all the salt, spices, sage, peppers, and other seasoning ingredients mixed in exactly the right proportions. A can of Morton's Sausage Seasoning costs only 25c and is enough to make 30 lbs. of sausage. You will get the same tempting flavor with just the right tantalizing zest and richness in every batch of sausage that you make. Use it this year! Ask your local dealer for Morton's.

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The Thought Behind the Gift

By RUTH GOODALL

LET each gift you give this year convey a personal message from you to the one who receives it, but let it be a useful gift as well. This dual aim is most easily and inexpensively achieved thru the medium of handmade things such as these . . . for, while the original cost to you is small, the thought and effort expended in completing the gift makes it invaluable. Then, too, you may choose and work your gifts to suit the individual tastes of your friends. We have anticipated your limited time, and offer items which may be both easily and quickly made.

For someone's baby . . . a bib-a-day decorated with the gayest of animal friends keeps wee dresses or rompers clean and makes mealtime doubly interesting. There's a yellow duck, the bushy-tail squirrel, the piggy wig and the forlorn cat. And then comes the flop-eared pooch, the white rabbit and the teddy bear . . . all to be appliqued to quilted bibs. C8607 brings you the cutting guide for the bib, and the 7 animal friends on a hot iron transfer for only 10 cents. The seven bibs stamped on muslin, with applique pieces for animals included, are C8607M and cost 50 cents.

For baby's mother, why not a pair of pillow slips? . . . here are lilacs, daisies, daffodils and pansies in a foursome of charming motifs for smartly simple embroidery. Scalloped or crocheted edges, or a wide colored border will effectively set off your embroidery, and if you wish you may use these motifs for matching sheet ends. They may easily be extended. C8716, the transfer pattern for all four designs is only 10 cents.

At the left are pan holders and then more pan holders . . . nine designs in all, and they come on transfer C8444, which is only 10 cents. You'll want new and clever designs this year for those little gifts you wish to make, for the bazaar, and perhaps for yourself. So here's the answer in a hot iron transfer that may be used several times. Bits from the scrap bag fashion these and there is no end to the other uses you will find for these motifs.

Over to the right you see pan holders of an entirely different nature. Inspired by those popular old quilt favorites, the Friendship, Star and Dahlia, these motifs may be crocheted into ever-so-serviceable holders or even hot dish mats. Their gay colors add to their attractiveness, and they may be made from bits of string or thread you have on hand. C8535 includes directions for making the three holders for 10 cents. Enough crochet thread in the proper shades for all three may be had as No. C8535M for 35 cents, directions included.

And for baby's older brother or sister, may we suggest . . . a set of twenty-four 6-inch alphabet blocks with XYZ combined on the last block, to make an appealing quilt? Each cross-stitched letter is enhanced by the figure of an animal, fowl, or some object dear to childish hearts. Set these

(Continued on Page 11)

The Frost Is on the Pumpkin

By RUTH GOODALL



Open season on pumpkin pie makes this rich molasses-browned pie the favorite of the Thanksgiving dinner.

SINCE the first Thanksgiving when the Pilgrims and Indians gathered to give thanks for a bountiful harvest, the pumpkin pie has been the traditional and fitting dessert for the Thanksgiving dinner. For the climax of the family gathering this year bake

Delicious Pumpkin Pie

The open season on pumpkin pies arrives in time to give us this delicious pie for Thanksgiving.

2 cups steamed and strained pumpkin
1 cup pure New Orleans molasses
1 cup rich milk
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon ginger
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 egg

Mix ingredients in order given and bake in one crust. Top of pie should be sprinkled with sugar, cinnamon and dots of butter before it is put into the oven. Crackers, rolled fine, can be added to the mixture in place of the egg. The pie should be cooked in a moderately hot oven—about 450 degrees F. That helps prevent a soggy under crust. Then reduce the heat to moderately slow—about 325 degrees F.—for 45 minutes. Serve warm and topped with whipped cream.

the pies in deep pans and cool them. When they're ready to serve, sprinkle them lightly with broken pecan nuts and add dabs of spicy hard sauce. If a name is needed for this, call it Pumpkin Pie High Falutin'—and doesn't it sound just that good?

Or, for a novelty, use a two-crust pumpkin pie! Simply bake a one-crust pie as usual and at the same time bake a lid of pricked crust that will just fit the top of the pumpkin pie. Then just before serving the pie, slip the lid into place.

Thanksgiving dinner should be a joyful and happy occasion with a dinner planned so that plenty of time can be spent visiting with friends and relatives—so let's have a meal that will not be a last minute burden. While the fowl is roasting, vegetables can be cooked. Pies, salad, cranberry ice or sauce may be previously prepared and the rolls can be ready for the oven.

Our family is so large that we divide the Thanksgiving menu and each brings a dish or two already prepared. Aunt Sue makes the pies, Cousin Neil the salad and cranberry sauce, Aunt Louise the vegetables and dressing fixings and the new bride of the family brings the rolls already to pop into the oven. The hostess then devotes her time to the "just right" brown on the turkey and the miscellaneous fixings that every hostess has to do, but as we sit down for our annual Thanksgiving feast, no one is tired. If your family hasn't tried this—do it once and from then on Thanksgiving will probably be a co-operative feast.

Dandruff May Be Baldness Signal

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

MY FAVORITE personal disease, one which I now laugh at but used to view with alarm, is significant enough to have a name of its own, "Alopecia Premature Idiopathica." The last word signifies that the cause is not clearly known. The common name for this common disease is baldness, a subject on which a young correspondent is now imploring my advice. The chief indication of early baldness—premature alopecia—is the dandruff which usually precedes it. This dandruff is the result of a disease of the oil glands that lubricate the hair. Every reader of this column has seen the whitish gray scales that so persistently form a top dressing to the collar of the coat. It does not neces-



Dr. Lerrigo

sarily mean that the wearer is hastening on to premature baldness, but it is a danger signal not to be ignored.

This young man inquirer has taken almost all of the usual measures of cure. He has massaged the scalp, he has worn loose head coverings, he has used shampoos. I feel that in his case, the trouble not being hereditary, there is still some hope from local treatments. He should use a stimulating shampoo composed of equal parts of glycerin, alcohol and tincture of green soap once a week. Every night rub into the roots of the hair with the fingers a stimulating lotion; use enough vigor to make a decided sensation in the scalp, but do not wound or irritate.

Young men and women who have a mixture of dandruff and falling hair to contend with must bear in mind that early treatment is required if they do not wish to be bald. Every scalp from which the hairs are falling requires daily gentle, systematic friction with a hair-brush, the bristles of which penetrate to the scalp and cause a gentle stimulation without wounding the skin. Care should be taken to

Menus for Thanksgiving

Breakfast

Baked Apples with Raisins
Scrambled Eggs
Bran Muffins
Coffee
Bacon
Marmalade

Dinner

Roast Turkey or Chicken
Oyster Dressing
Cranberry Ice or Sauce
Giblet Gravy Mashed Potatoes
Green Beans or Peas
Relish
Parker House Rolls
Tomato Jelly Salad
Delicious Pumpkin Pie
Coffee

Evening Snack

Sliced Fowl or Salad
Baking Powder Biscuits
Pickled Pears
Apples
Chocolate Fudge Cake
Nuts
Coffee

avoid sweating the scalp in any way.

As to the use of patent hair-restorers, I fear that they raise little but hope. I might add a word of consolation from a personal standpoint. There are worse things than losing the hair for an adult man whose matrimonial plans are already matured. The saving in time has been figured to be 3,650 minutes annually—a full working week. The polished crown adds much to dignity of appearance. If a fairy godmother put wishes at my disposal I would waste none of them on a hairy crown.

May Not Have Trouble

Please tell me if pregnant women always have trouble with decaying teeth and what is best to do.—B. W. E.

It is not an universal thing for women to have trouble with decaying teeth during pregnancy, but it is too common. Unusual acidity of the mouth and the extra drain upon the bone forming salts of the body are the causes. The pregnant woman should use an alkaline wash and consult her dentist at the first suspicion of dental cavities. She should eat plenty of whole wheat bread, milk and eggs to supply the necessary bone making material.

Mild Form of Disease

Are Scarlet Fever and Scarlatina different diseases?—R. J. S.

No. Some doctors mistakenly call mild Scarlet Fever by the name of Scarlatina. This is a serious error for it leads to careless quarantines.

Stitches Are Absorbed

Stitches from a repair operation after childbirth have pulled out or broken loose. What should be done?—Mrs. S.

The stitches in a repair operation usually are catgut and are absorbed if not removed. The parts are held together by new union, not by the stitches.

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.

Thought Behind the Gift

(Continued from Page 10)

designs together without additional blocks for a crib quilt, or with alternating blocks of color for a bed-size quilt with matching border. The transfer is C8706, and costs 15 cents. Or you may order your blocks already stamped on soft muslin as C8706M for 35 cents.

Of course, there must be tea towels for everyone, and those shown are sure to please... for she's positively irresistible, this demurely shy, yet coquettishly sly kitty. In a cute knit jacket, reminiscent of those which grandmother wore, she hurries about the house doing many a good turn.

There are eight 6-inch hot iron transfer designs for a tea towel, one for each day of the week, and a matching pan holder on C8646, and the set costs only 10 cents.

Both patterns and materials will be mailed, postage paid, at prices mentioned. Send orders to: Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Remedy, at Home

No Cooking. No Work. Real Saving.

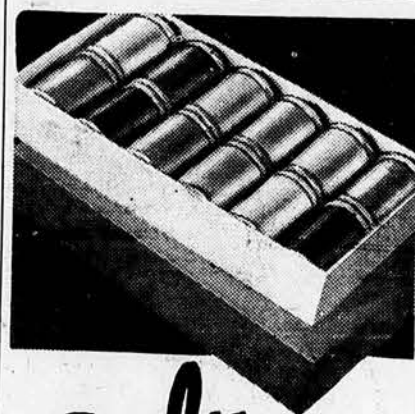
Here's an old home remedy your mother used, but, for real results, it is still one of the most effective and dependable for coughs due to colds. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

It's no trouble. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup water for a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—a child could do it.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a family a long time.

And you'll say it's really amazing for quick action. You can feel it take hold instantly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. No cough remedy, at any price, could be more effective.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiaacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if not pleased in every way.



HOW OFTEN you've wanted just a few yards of mercerized thread of a certain color—not enough to need a whole spool!

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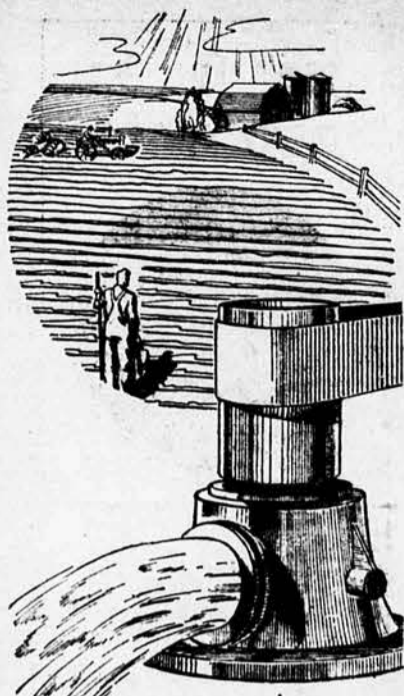
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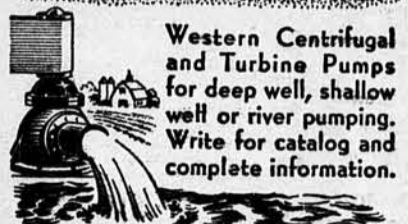
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If you suffer with those terrible attacks of Asthma when it is cold and damp; if raw, wintry winds make you choke as if each gasp for breath was the very last; if restful sleep is impossible because of the struggle to breathe; if you feel the disease is slowly wearing your life away, don't fail to send at once to the Frontier Asthma Co. for a free trial of a remarkable method. No matter where you live or whether you have any faith in any remedy under the Sun, send for this free trial. If you have suffered for a lifetime and tried everything you could learn of without relief; even if you are utterly discouraged, do not abandon hope but send today for this free trial. It will cost you nothing. Address

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462 Niagara Street, Buffalo, New York

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MAKE ELECTRIC FENCE FROM OLD AUTO COIL
Costs nothing to build. 10c brings complete plans (formerly 35c) & big NEW catalog of 500 electrical items.
LEJAY MFG., 1931 Lejay Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SAY "I saw your advertisement in The Kansas Farmer"

1938 Pasture Winners

(Continued from Page 3)

all due to generally better conditions, because their pasture which was grazed last winter and until May 1 this year, was covered with a fine growth of grass after being rested this summer.

The other pastures were good, but shorter. Each year the 3 pastures are grazed differently to permit sod improvement. A pasture which has gone to seed this summer, for instance, may be grazed this fall and winter. In fact, grazing may be advantageous. But from next spring until well into the summer, it should be rested again to give the new seedlings a start. The second year, as well as late summer next year, this pasture may be grazed more heavily. The idea is to get the seed matured, and then give it a chance to sprout and become established before it is grazed. Co-operation in the pasture work paid Painters \$50 in prize money, but much more in value of grass.

Second place in the range section went to Walter Lillieqvist, Barber county. He has carried a pasture improvement program for several years, and has his pastures cross-fenced. He rests part of the grass all the while and mows the weeds. In a furrowed pasture along Highway No. 8, east of his farmstead, he has a stand of Bluestem grass as high as a man's head. Rye and wheat pasture are used, and some Crested wheat grass has been seeded.

Watchful Grazing

R. E. Frisbie, Rawlins county, 3rd place winner, has an excellent stand of Grama, Buffalo and Little Bluestem, in 3 fenced pastures. His grass has shown great improvement over 1936 and 1937, largely due to watchful grazing. Considerable wheat pasture and stubble are grazed. "Breaks" lying in the wheat fields are allowed to grow up during the summer and make excellent supplementary pasture to wheat for winter.

In Wichita county, Herb Barr has greatly improved the major part of more than 20,000 acres of grassland, by resting and contour furrowing. His work is in the beginning stage, but showed enough results for one season to merit fourth place.

Follows Old Plan

In the diversified or tame pasture section, Harold Beam, McPherson county, a prize winner in 1936 and 1937, showed that he was pursuing a definite program, by "clicking" on the same plan he was getting in order during the dry years. Second year Sweet clover was used in April. Then old alfalfa stand and native grass. Sudan came on in July and August, followed by first year Sweet clover which was available for fall. Volunteer wheats and oats were used, too. Mr. Beam's Buffalo grass is a perfect stand, and 2 years ago was very short. Sweet clover is considered a major item by the judges in diversified pasture programs for Central Kansas. Several men were eliminated because they were not using Sweet clover.

Used Electric Fencing

Second place went to Walter Pierce, of Reno county, who had the most unique system found in the entire group. He grazed 25 acres of second year Sweet clover from April to June, with native pasture to fill in, carrying 100 yearling steers. Then 30 acres of Sudan was divided into 3 inclosures by using electric fence. The steers were grazed a week on each 10 acres, in rotation, then for a week on 45 acres of good native pasture. By grazing at home Mr. Pierce saved \$460 pasture bill and \$100 trucking, so he figures 55 acres of clover and Sudan pasture saved \$10 an acre. Incidentally, he won \$25 prize money awarded by Kansas Farmer.

J. K. Muse, McPherson county, used 35 acres, divided into half a dozen inclosures, to graze the equivalent of 20 head of mature Jersey cows from April 1 to October 31. Rye and oats made great early pasture, then Sudan was over-abundant. Winter barley and rye were seeded for fall grazing, but dry weather made it risky to graze, because the stock pulled up the plants.

Exceptionally good care has been given 4 native pastures of approximately 40 acres each, by Ed Richards, Republic county, and the condition of

his pasture merited fourth place in the diversified section. Mr. Richards might logically have been placed in the range section, except for the small size of his pastures. All-year grazing is obtained by Mr. Richards from his native pasture, which is an excellent stand of Buffalo, Side Oats Grama, Western wheat, Bluestem, and Dropseed.

—KF—

Win With Breeding

At a recent turkey show and grading school in Beloit, Walter Johnson, Smith Center, won first and second on his turkeys, in the live grading show. Third place was given to a turkey raised by Tom Gatie, Asherville. After dressing, the turkeys raised by Mrs. O. H. Wilson, Burr Oak, received first honor, and Mr. Johnson second and third. The thick meatiness of the Johnson turkeys was attributed to use of meat type toms in his breeding flock. Growers at the show were enthused over the possibility of improving their turkey type by the use of such a strain. The meat type males were purchased in Utah.

—KF—

Rations Must Be Balanced

Feed is relatively cheap this fall, and egg profits will lie in ample feeding. This is usually the case with poultry, but this year in particular boosted production will increase net cash. If all feeds aren't available for convenient mixing, one of the recognized commercial mashers, fed with scratch grain; or a complete mash or pellet, will prove satisfactory for farm flocks. If other farm work presses for time, commercial mashers will be far better than an unbalanced ration of home grown feed. Great care is necessary to home-mix a balanced feed.

—KF—

Turkeys Prove Dual Purpose

L. Earle Brown, Attica, has found turkeys to be a profitable farm project and an effective grasshopper control measure. His flock of 360 birds cleaned the grasshoppers from a quarter section of land last year and saved his alfalfa. They also returned a profit of 50 cents for every dollar invested, according to the detailed records Mr. Brown keeps as a member of Kansas Farm Management Association No. 3. This year he expects a somewhat better return due to lower feed prices. The birds forage for insects in the cool of the day, morning and evening. To reduce equipment expense, Mr. Brown is using 8 or 10 feeders and waterers made by cutting automobile gasoline tanks in half. These feeders are hung on a woven wire fence, which keeps them off the ground and keeps the poulters from dirtying the feed and water. Mr. Brown's twin sons, Philip and Stephen, lead the birds on the range early in the morning and late in the evening.

—KF—

Fall Pullets Do Well

A return of \$376.64 from 251 pullets since the first of April is a good record for a farm flock. That is what Mrs. Harry Carbon did with her fall hatched pullets. These were hatched last October and brooded in the fall and early winter. She did this to get away from worms and other baby chick troubles that come along in the spring and hot weather. She had what appeared to be typhoid coming in them last spring but a treatment stopped this and they came along. The flock was culled by a hatchery and only 47 were culled out leaving her 81 per cent of her flock.

—KF—

Way to Wash Eggs

Poultrymen have for years been advised not to wash eggs because of rapid deterioration resulting. Recent work at Missouri Experiment Station indicates if the wash water contains .35 per cent sodium hydroxide (lye), the washing is not detrimental and is to be recommended. The water needs to be changed frequently so that the eggs are thoroughly cleaned of contamination. Rubber gloves should be worn by the washer. For convenience in mixing, a teaspoonful of lye to 1 gallon of water will make a satisfactory washing solution.



"We're Holding Out for Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TONE!"

When hens stop laying there's usually a reason. More often than not, at this time of year, it's because worms are preventing them from proper digestion and absorption of feed.

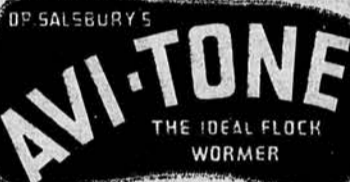
If your hens are "on strike," mix Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tone with their laying mash. It's the ideal flock treatment—favorite of thousands of poultry raisers. That's because it gets large round worms (ascaridia) and cecal pin worms without harm to the birds.

Birds "on strike" need a treatment that extends over a period of time. The five day Avi-Tone treatment costs less than a penny per bird.

Can you afford not to give your hens Avi-Tone? Get some today from your local Dr. Salsbury dealer, or order direct, stating size package, and enclosing check or money order.

PRICES: 10 oz. (for 20 birds), \$.25; 3 lbs. (100 birds), \$1.10; 8 lbs. (200 birds), \$2.00; 15 lbs. (500 birds), \$4.75; 25 lbs. (825 birds), \$7.50; 50 lbs. (1650 birds), \$14.00.

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Yes, here's a big, heavy-duty National battery built especially for wind power use. It has 21 over-sized plates, and 420 ampere-hour capacity—plenty of power to see you through long calm spells. National Farmlight batteries, in 8 sizes (110 to 420 amps) give you highest storage capacity for any need at lowest cost. Also by National: a famous line of modern, heavy-duty generators (800 to 1,500 watts, 32 volts). Save money! Send for free folder. National Battery Co., Dept. F-2, 1601 Oakland, Kansas City, Mo.

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ROOST APPLICATOR
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No bristling to absorb and waste the liquid—the "Cap-Brush" method delouses four birds at the cost for one formerly. Just two along roosts and meat! For individual treatment a drop from "Cap-Brush" in feathers two inches below the vent kills body lice—a drop on back of birds' necks kills head lice.

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LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

Family Day of Fun and Feasting

By LEILA LEE

ICAN'T wait!" exclaimed Clara, "Just think, next Thursday's Thanksgiving! Now, do we have placecards for everyone?" She looked anxiously at the little cards which she and Carl had made. There were the names of all the cousins, aunts, uncles, grandmas and grandpas carefully written in ink. And there were the same number of favors to go beside each place. Clara and Carl had made those, too, and with each little favor, there was a slip of paper telling each person what to do to clean up the kitchen after the Thanksgiving dinner. Clara laughed to herself when she thought what Uncle Cordy and Daddy Clever would say when they found the "wash the dishes" slip in with their favors.

Carl was eyeing the pretty mint cups—Mother Clever had helped them make these—and wondering if he could possibly hold any mints after he had eaten all the turkey he intended to eat. "Well, we'd better start planning the games, sis," he said, taking up a pencil and some sheets of paper.

When the Clever clan meet at Carl and Clara's home, Mother Clever always lets the children plan the family games. It is such fun!

Just in case you would like to know some of the games Carl and Clara plan for Thanksgiving, here are a few of them, perhaps you and your family may wish to play them, also:

Wishbones—Draw wishbones on a big piece of cardboard, making dotted lines across the open end of each. Each player has 5 cranberries. Roll them from a given point, and try to make them stop in the wishbones. The one doing this most times is the winner.

Turkey Hunt—Write on squares of paper the letters of the word, turkey, making several sets of each letter. Hide these about the room, and at a signal, have all the guests begin hunting them,

to try to make the complete word. No letter can be picked up out of order. That is, if any one finds a T and then a K, they can't pick up the K until they first find the U and then the R.

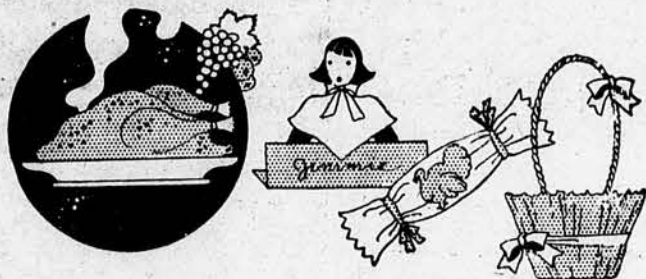
Blessings—For this, everyone receives a card and a pencil, and is asked to draw a picture of something he is most thankful for. Then the pictures are passed around, and everyone guesses what blessings are represented.

Balance the Berry—Guests are arranged in couples and told to start from a given point. The couple lock arms and hold in the free hand a knife on which is balanced a nut or cranberry. They walk to a wall opposite, bump their foreheads 3 times, turn around and go back to the starting place without dropping the berry or nut.

Puritans and Indians—For this, everyone is divided into two sides, the Puritans and Indians. Have two barrel hoops, one for each side. At a starting signal, the two at the head of each group take the hoop, put it over the head and pass the body thru it, stepping out of the hoop and passing it on to the next, who does the same thing. The hoops go down each line and back, the group getting the hoop back to their leader first, of course, winning the game.

Model Harvest—Each guest receives a piece of paraffin. Then each one chews his piece and molds it to see who can make the best model of a fruit or vegetable.

Turkey's Head—Find a big picture of a turkey and cut off the head. Each person, blindfolded, takes a turn at trying to pin the head on in the proper place. Hang the turkey, mounted on cardboard, on the wall.



Until Dinner Is Ready—

BY THE EDITORS

Topsy-Turvy: Queer ailment is that of an 8-year-old Chicago boy. Everything that moves seems to be upside down to him. He reads upside down and backwards. A moving auto seems to have its wheels in the air but when it stops it seems normal again.

City Farmer: A New York boy, who never saw a cow, won a medal for farming ability in that big city. He won a prize for cultivating the best plot of vegetables.

Fortunate Feline: A New York cat can live like a king, for all of its nine lives. In a will it was left \$2,000. Winky Wiskers, the fortunate feline, lives in an air-conditioned suite high above the city.

Hair Raising: Mrs. Maude Williams, Oakland, was awarded first prize in the ladies' long hair contest at the California State Fair with tresses measuring 6 feet, 6 inches.

Air Roads: A new WPA project for Missouri will be the marking of the principal air routes of the state with 366 air signs.

Patience's Reward: When Dolar Johnson, a Kentucky miner, realized he was lost he sat down to wait rescue for 4 days. When his lamp was extinguished he did not become excited, just waited until the rescue party reached him.

Paymaster: Sylvester, a deodorized skunk of McPherson, serves a very

useful purpose for the local American Legion post. Sylvester is given to members who have not paid their dues and they must keep him until the dues are paid.

Calf's Laugh: Everett Bowman, world's all-around champion at the Madison Square Garden Rodeo last year, was streaking down the arena with his lasso whirling in the air, after a young calf. He tossed the rope, with one end tied to his saddle. But instead of roping the calf he roped a railing. Down came 10-feet of railing. Calf, horse and rider escaped uninjured.

Woah Mule!: Flay Blair, Latham, has a claim to fame in that instead of being kicked by a mule he kicked a mule and broke its leg.

Big Baby: The fellow who munches on the stem of an unlighted pipe or chews on a cigar butt is nothing but a big baby, in the opinion of a Boston university professor. It's just the same as the old practice of thumb-sucking, he says.

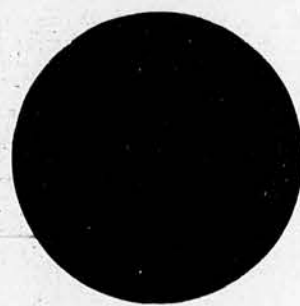
—KF—

Husking Correction

In figuring the husking scores of contestants in the recent Kansas Corn Husking Contest, a mistake of 100 pounds was made on the record of Carl Rieger, Republic county. His net score should have been 1,256 pounds which would have put him in 10th place, rather than in 16th place, according to the published figures.



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BALL-BAND



TRY an advertisement in the Kansas Farmer Market Place

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Select people you know—folks you can rely upon—folks who have had Zenith in their homes for years. What they tell you means more than our claims. They are influenced by first hand experience. And you'll be too—after you talk with them. Don't buy an imitation. Be sure you get a genuine Zenith and a genuine Wincharger.

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He offers 81 different Zenith models for wired and unwired homes from \$14.95 up. Zenith—America's most copied radio—is again a year ahead. Or—if you prefer, send the coupon below direct to the factory.

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Our Crop Reporters Say . . .

Corn Loan Is 57 Cents

Secretary Wallace announces a corn loan of 57 cents a bushel on the 1938 crop. Corn Belt farmers—in the commercial area—who have complied with AAA regulations, now may store corn on their farms under this 57-cent Government loan. The AAA is prepared to pour out 170 million dollars in this manner to bolster prices. The loan is 7 cents higher than the 1937 loan, and is figured about 20 cents higher than current market price.

The Government estimates this year's crop at 2,480,958,000 bushels, compared to 2,644,995,000 in 1937, and an average of 2,306,157,000 during the 1927-36 period.

The law requires a loan of 70 per cent of the "parity" price, now about 81 cents, if the official November crop estimate exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and export needs by not more than 10 per cent. Complying farmers also will receive benefit payments of 10 cents a bushel on the normal production of their acreage allotments.

The commercial corn area where the loan will be made includes 566 corn counties in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Kentucky.

Loans of 43 cents a bushel will be made to farmers outside the commercial area who have complied with the Farm Program.

roadside view. Prime turkeys are selling for 14c to the markets. Wheat, 56c; eggs, 25c; pullets, 11c; butterfat, 18c to 21c.—Cressie Zirkle.

Franklin—After a dry spell of about 2 months, we've had 2 pretty good rains; and a snow thrown in for good measure. That fixes us up pretty well for moisture. The wheat acreage isn't as large as it was last year. I don't think half of the farmers are complying with the farm program. A lot of wheat isn't going into winter in very good condition because of dry weather. The Fischer-Blankenbeker wheat looks pretty fair. Livestock in good condition. Cattle and hogs selling well. Horses at a reduction. A good many fields of good corn. Quite a good lot is being trucked to market. In our travels last summer thru Kansas, Southern Missouri, Northern Arkansas and Eastern Oklahoma, we found the corn pretty spotted. Wheat, 54c; corn, 30c to 31c; oats, 18c; kafir, 50c cwt.; butterfat, 19c to 22c; eggs, 15c to 24c; hens, 11c to 13c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Geary—Prospects for a stand of wheat this fall were helped wonderfully by a heavy rain week before last. Estimate at least a 20 per cent reduction in wheat planted from last year. Only about half the wheat is up but with a few warm days, may get a fair stand. Enough moisture to carry the wheat well into winter. Plenty of stock water and feed. Condition of livestock the best it has been for years. Big demand for stock cattle and feeder hogs and brood sows. More feeding this year than last but not as much as normally.—L. J. Hoover.

Gray—Wheat farmers planted wheat according to the Farm Program this year. There is about 100 per cent acceptance of the Farm Program in this county. Most people planting as much as possible. Wheat is up but has made small growth and poor root system due to continued dry weather. Prospects in September were good for wheat grazing but not enough rain came to produce the pasture. Feed plentiful. Not much stock in the county. Cattle and hogs scarce. Price good on all livestock due to scarcity. Poultry prices low.—Mrs. George E. Johnson.

Harper—Fewer acres of wheat have been seeded this year. More than half of the farmers are complying with the Farm Program. Wheat going into winter with plenty of moisture and in good condition. Livestock is in good condition but prices are low. Fewer cattle on farms, the average number of milk cows for winter production. Less poultry than formerly due to continued low prices. More than the average of turkeys on farms, with poor prices; most of them being pooled thru Farm Bureau. Shelterbelts are being planned in many parts of the county thru the Forestry Service of the Farm Bureau. Farm Bureau is popular and much 4-H Club work in progress.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—We had a fine rain November 2 and 3. It was a great help to the growing wheat and barley. It rained 4½ inches. Wheat looking pretty well, considering the dry spell. Livestock doing well. Corn husking under way, some fields yielding 30 bushels an acre. Late stack threshing still to be done. Some snow fell here November 6, accompanied by a freezing north wind. Most of it was melted by November 7.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—Not as much wheat planted as last year. Crop looks good in all but the south row of townships. Wheat there has not come up because of dry weather. Has been very dry this fall. Plenty of feed and enough corn to supply the county. Many sheep have been shipped in to be fattened. No public sales being held. Livestock sell—(Continued on Page 16)

Allen—Wheat acreage sown this fall below average, due to soil condition. Heavy rain of May 29, packed the ground. Dry weather came at once. Plowing has been almost impossible. A few showers the last 2 weeks or so, including the snow on November 7, have helped what wheat was sown. Livestock will go into winter in good condition. Dairy cow prices good. Other prices, grain, hogs, chickens, eggs, discouraging. More people than for several years are wishing to rent farms, a part of which is a desire for a change of location. Improvements on many rented farms are not being kept up well.—Guy M. Tredway.

Allen—This part of Kansas was under a blanket of snow November 7, which was the first moisture to amount to much for 2 months. Wheat needed it badly. Not as much wheat seeded as usual; early sown pretty good. Most farmers want to farm as they please as the projects mostly have failed to help them. Some insured their 1939 wheat crop. Corn husking half done. Most farmers have to sell what they can spare to pay taxes. Cows good prices. Livestock generally in good condition. Corn, 33c; wheat, 45c; kafir, 28c; eggs, 24c.—T. E. Whitlow.

Anderson—Wheat acreage 40 per cent short of last year. Some wheat not up yet. Some plowed for wheat, not sown yet. A shortage of rain in September and October, not more than 3 inches altogether. The outlook is not very promising. We had a light rain November 6, and a light snow November 7, which made 1½ inches of moisture. There are quite a number of farmers having to haul stock water. The corn crop is the best we have had in this county for 5 years.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barber—We received a good rain November 3, which was fine for wheat as it was greatly in need of rain; in some parts of the county wheat was not up. Not as much seeded as usual. Not quite as many farmers signing up for the Farm Program as there were other years. Livestock doing well and bringing good prices at community sales. Maize and kafir selling cheap. Cream not as high here as it was a year ago. There will be plenty of feed. Quite a number sowed alfalfa this fall. The ladies are showing more interest in the Farm Bureau than the men.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—It has been very dry here but we had some moisture a week ago in the form of rain and snow, some hail also fell. Butterfat and turkey prices lower than they were a year ago. Quite a few farmers are complying with the farm program. As the wheat isn't all sown yet, it would be impossible to estimate the acreage.—Alice Everett.

Brown—First rain, 2½ inches, for more than 2 months, came November 2. Early wheat looking fine, late not so hot. Corn husking about half done. Average yield for county, 30 bushels. Stock going into the winter in good flesh. Only a few are feeding stock for the market. Seventy-five per cent of farmers are lining up with the 1939 Farm program. Plenty of feed. Wheat, 51½c; corn, 34c; poultry, 10c to 12c; eggs, 21c; cream, 22c.—E. E. Taylor.

Brown—Our driest spell in history was broken by a 3-inch rain November 2. Wells that held up in 1934 and 1936 gave out. Lots of wheat never sprouted. Just a field here and there that shows an even stand. Not so much sown as the last 2 years. Corn making from 10 to 40 bushels. Feed crops all taken care of and there is plenty. It would take an awful winter to use it all. Most everybody has been feeding for the last month. Quite a demand for stock steers and calves, also pigs, altho the price has dropped some on pigs. Quite a bit of cholera early this fall. Corn, 30c; cream, 28c at the co-op; springs, 20c; oats, 20c.—L. H. Shannon.

Butler—Crop conditions fair, had a good rain recently, some wheat was in very bad condition before the rain. Corn husking progressing rapidly, yield poor. Sorghum crops being combined or threshed, they are yielding much better than corn. Many silos are filled. There should be an abundance of feed. About all pastures are empty. Livestock in good condition. Blue-stem pastures seeded well. Considerable hog cholera reported earlier in the season. A noticeable shortage of hogs in this county. There are approximately 700 farmers complying with the farm program; this is only 25 per cent. There were about 115,000 acres of wheat in this county in 1938. We expect about 15 per cent reduction. Prices on grain very unsatisfactory. Livestock prices are somewhat more encouraging. New corn, 35c; kafir, 28c; oats, 24c; wheat, 50c; barley, 30c; eggs, 22c; cream, No. 1, 24c.—Aaron Thomas.

Chautauqua—Several seeded alfalfa with good stands, looks good. A much needed rain was welcomed November 4, to end anxiety about wheat that needed moisture. Quite some reduction in wheat acreage. Stock water scarce on many farms. Several buying crop insurance. Big demand for stock cattle and hogs at good prices. Community sales pavilion built at Sedan, good sale every other Tuesday. Some terracing still being done. Big turkey crop, 13c to 14c; eggs, 20c; shorts, \$1.10; corn, 40c; cake, \$30.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Cherokee—About the same wheat acreage as last year. Few are complying with the farm program as they think it won't help them. Prices for wheat so low they couldn't make it pay. Wheat isn't going into winter well, it has been too dry, lots of it hasn't come up. November 6 and 7, a good rain and snow fell. Will help some folks wonderfully. Stock in good condition, prices for stock good. Cheap hay, corn and roughage don't help farmers, nothing to sell to pay taxes and buy fuel. Hens not laying, butterfat cheap. Eggs fair price but as farmers have none to sell, it doesn't help them buy clothing or food. That is what is putting lots on relief.—J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—The first moisture since October 10, came in the form of snow November 3 amounting to .03 inches of precipitation. Top soil very dry and only in summer fallow and cornstalk fields can moisture be found. Wheat on summer fallow still in good condition, but most of the volunteer seems

dead. An abundance of forage feed and considerable corn was grown, also a good crop of milo and other crops of like nature. Most of the livestock sold for market passes thru the two sales pavilions located at St. Francis and Bird City and in many cases command Denver and Kansas City prices. Twenty miles of U. S. highway number 36 across Cheyenne county was recently given an oil surfacing. The wheat acreage for this county is about the same as last year. Approximately 80 per cent of the farmers have signed up on the wheat allotment. Wheat, 51c to 53c; eggs, 20c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clark—About 50 per cent of wheat seeding is over and about 25 per cent is a good stand. Dry weather and worms have taken about half of all wheat that has been sown. About 50 per cent are joining the farm program as to insurance, and about 80 per cent in general farm program. The moisture situation in Clark county is very poor, very little subsoil moisture. About half the livestock we generally carry. Feed crops very good, but very little wheat pasture. Livestock prices good.—G. P. Harvey.

Clay—Recent rains helpful to wheat, which needed rain badly. Quite a lot of wheat did not come up because of lack of moisture. It is hoped it will come up yet. Some fields look excellent. Most farms making some reduction in acreage seeded. Some reducing much more than is required. Cattle selling high and are scarce. Plenty of feed. Quite a few horses lost this fall with sleeping sickness. Hogs scarce and high. There is much interest in sheep, they are considered good property. Poultry market low. Eggs reasonable considering the cheapness of grain. All grain very low in price. Considerable road building being done, county, state and federal.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—About 50 per cent or 1,200 farmers have signed up as an indication of their intention of complying with their wheat basis for the 1939 soil conservation program. Wheat in this county got off to a poor start, but with good rains over the county last week and warmer weather now, there may be very little wheat completely gone. What corn there is in this county is making a fair yield. Demand for small pigs good. Kafir being sold for 25c a bushel and some oats for 17c. Lots of prairie hay put up here this fall and feed of all kinds more plentiful than any year since the drouth.—Leo Paulsen.

Coffey—Crop conditions in this county excellent. Wheat stands all up. About half the farmers have taken the farm program. Plenty of moisture the last 10 days.—James McHill.

Cowley—Recent rains have helped wheat conditions a great deal. Some fields were up, looking fine, but the ground was too dry and mellow to pasture. Some fields were not up, or partly up, because of dry weather. All are coming fine now. The acreage is rather larger than last season, which means not many have complied with the farm program. There is an abundance of feed on farms and all stock doing well, partly because of fine weather. Hogs and cattle selling at good prices yet, but grain and hay are cheap. Kafir, 28c; hay, \$4; alfalfa, \$9 to \$10; whole milk, \$1 cwt.; eggs, 22c.—K. D. Olin.

Coffey—About the same amount of wheat sown this year as last. The early wheat that was sown is not so good, as some of it died

Conditions Favorable for Wheat

Good Subsoil Moisture

THE 1939 wheat crop was sown this fall under the most favorable soil conditions in at least 3 years, according to H. L. Collins, Federal crop statistician at Topeka. He based this statement upon soil moisture conditions as he and his associates found them in their recent 3,500-mile soil testing trip in the western two-thirds of Kansas.

Every 10 miles, they stopped at a wheat field, and made 2 tests, one with a soil auger, and the other with a soil tube. They bored and drove tools 3 feet into the ground and examined the ground for soil moisture.

Altho the tests were made near the end of the second driest September and October ever known, they found moist soil starting between 2 and 5 inches below the surface. The dry soil was thick enough to prevent the germination of late sown wheat, and early sown fields were spotty.

Most in Three Years

Every test in the state showed more moisture stored in the soil than there has been for at least 3 years. In the dry southwestern counties, they found 19 inches of moisture as compared with only 8 last year and 13.4 inches in 1936. In the west-central counties, there were 11 inches. Last year there were only 8.3 inches. Mr. Collins and his associates found 12.5 inches of moisture in the northwestern counties and only 10.2 last year. Between 26 and 34 inches of soil moisture were found in the eastern two-thirds of the state.

As the result of the recent rains, the

dry top soil was thoroly saturated and put wheat in excellent condition, Collins said. The western counties received enough to germinate the wheat but not enough to carry it thru the winter.

Tests by Statisticians

In the two previous years, soil tests were made by the 2,500 crop correspondents in the state. This is the first year that the Government statisticians made the actual tests themselves. The tour was made in two cars. George Montgomery, economist of the department of economics at the Kansas State College spent a week with Collins, and Rodney McCammon of the Soil Conservation Service at Manhattan was with him for the rest of the time. Miles McPeak, assistant Federal statistician, and J. E. Pallesen, assistant agricultural statistician of Manhattan, were in the other car. A total of 712 tests were made altogether.

Wheat planted in 1 foot of soil moisture has only 34 chances out of 100 of being a failure; 2 feet, 15 chances and 3 feet, only 10 chances. Three feet of moisture has 23 chances of 100 for producing 30 or more bushels an acre.

A comparative table showing the depth of soil moisture stored in the ground for the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 follows:

	1936	1937	1938
Northwestern counties	12.7	10.2	12.5
West Central	12.4	8.3	11.0
Southwestern	13.4	8.0	19.0
North Central	15.1	7.1	26.5
Central	21.8	8.1	28.8
South Central	20.3	25.6	34.0
Northeastern	17.0	3.3	32.6
East Central	16.7	6.8	34.3
Southeastern	22.1	7.7	30.5

Strange Brethren

(Continued from Page 9)

stood away on a long tack that could carry her out of Bessboro Bay before night had fallen.

ASTHO that were a signal, the steamboat sent forth volumes of black smoke, her paddle wheels churned frantically, and she settled against a hawser passed from the bow of one of the Lombard barges. Another hawser went from first to the second of them. Lombard Brothers' tow pulled out for broad lake and began slowly to overhaul Baldwin's slower schooner rigged craft.

He, sitting on the deck house with a spyglass in his hand, knew as little about the intentions of his enemies as the crowd on shore. But he saw that his own plan might fail if the breeze did not freshen so that he could outrun the steamboat. It had been his intention, once outside Bessboro Bay, to cut the hawser from the steamer and force the Lombard boats onto the rocks. When he had finished with them they would be at the bottom of the lake.

But now the steamboat was leaving him behind and the first of the barges had come abreast and passed. He had set his mind with grim patience to follow and wait for more wind when a wild shout came from the bow. The dozen men on deck, all veterans of the battle at the forge, ran forward with cries and curses. Baldwin, who had taken the wheel, peered into the gathering mists of the night to see what had happened.

The lights of the steamboat were swinging in across his bow. It had turned and was coming back, on a course parallel with his vessel. At first the maneuver seemed utterly insane. Then, when it was too late to do anything about it, Baldwin saw the Lombard plot. They were going to place the hawser between the two barges so that he would sail directly against it, and the Lombard crews, as their boats swung in, would be able to board him from each side!

For a moment he hesitated, and then a slow grin upturned his mouth corners and the devils began to dance in his eyes. Perhaps it would be better to do things their way than his own. He lashed the wheel and went forward among his men. Jock Douglas was there in spite of Baldwin's command that he stay at home this night.

"Jock," said Roger, "It's going to work out all right for us this way. Fall back on the cabin and let them come aboard as fast as they can, the faster and better, and keep out of the fighting yourself. You've certainly had enough!"

The steamboat puffed and plowed mightily, now astern of Baldwin's vessel. The gray shapes of the other two barges closed in slowly with their lights showing and their decks spotted with men. The nose of Baldwin's barge suddenly plunged against the hawser and lifted it from the water. The Lombard boats swung around on each side while yells of derision went up from their decks. Baldwin ran to the little group of men near the cabin companionway, armed with ax handles, wagon stakes, and half length crowbars.

"Remember, Jock!" he cried. "Hold

your ground until the Lombards are on board with all of their men who'll follow!"

He plunged down into the cabin just as the first of the enemy barges thudded against the side of his own boat. The other followed it a moment later. And the three boats rubbed and bumped on the choppy surface of the lake.

The Lombards had prepared well for this attack. Their men threw grappling irons and in less than a minute Baldwin's barge was locked helpless between the two enemy boats. Slowly the 3 moved forward together under the impulse of his canvas, into the thickening night where there would be no one to see what took place.

(To be Concluded)

—KF—

Overcoats for Berries

Now is the time to mulch strawberry beds and some growers in the Wathena district have this work all finished. Time was when growers were in no hurry to get their patches covered, often putting off the job until as late as January. Of course, when the mulch is applied too early there is danger of injury to the plants. They should go thru a sort of prehardening

process by the cold fall weather so they will be able to withstand the severe freezes later on. The unseasonably warm autumn we have had has not been favorable for this prehardening to take place, consequently this year strawberry fields will be in need of a good mulch protection when severe winter comes.

—KF—

It's Still a Bug

All these years we have been talking about the codling moth and now we find out we have been saying it wrong. We should be saying "codlin" moth. It gets its name from the fact that its larva causes small and gnarled apples and in England these are called "codlins" just as small ears of corn are called "nubbins." Who added the "g" or when is not known. But by whatever name we choose to call it, it still remains the apple grower's most formidable insect enemy.

—KF—

No Applesauce in Ketchup

The Federal Government has taken a hand in insuring that when a person buys ketchup, catsup, or catchup he is getting nothing but tomatoes—a ruling made necessary when a manufacturer made up a concoction composed of 60 per cent tomatoes and 40 per cent applesauce and put in a dash or two of red coloring matter.

Seven Counties in Potato Show

INCREASED interest was shown in the Annual Kansas Potato Show, held at Lawrence, November 3 and 4, as growers brought exhibits from Riley, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Jefferson, Johnson, Douglas and Wyandotte counties.

Arthur Heck, Lawrence, and Ralph Travis, Manhattan, won the professional and non-professional awards, respectively, in the Irish Cobler class.

The importance of the Irish and sweet potato growing industry and the value of the crop to the consumer was depicted in a series of educational booths shown by the Farm Bureau women representatives from Leavenworth, Johnson, Shawnee, Wyandotte and Douglas counties.

The show provided for the youngsters with 4-H Club classes in potato exhibits and a 4-H Club potato judging contest.

Speakers who appeared on the program included Julian C. Miller, head of horticultural research, Louisiana State University; A. G. Tolaas, University of Minnesota; E. M. Gillig, North Dakota State Seed Department; L. E. Melchers, Kansas State College; O. H. Elmer, Kansas State College; and J. C. Mohler, Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

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Our Crop Reporters Say—

(Continued from Page 14)

ing well, cattle and horses selling cheap but suckling mules sell good. Rural power line that serves much of the county is completed and is being energized. A large number of horses have died of sleeping sickness this summer. Some alfalfa seed harvested this year. Not many signing up on the new Farm Program. Corn, 30c; wheat, 54c; cream, 21c; eggs, 20c; oats, 15c; barley, 25c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—A long and destructive drouth was broken by early November rain and snow. All conditions now favorable for wheat and alfalfa. Stock water has been very scarce. Water hauling will soon be resumed if no further rains come. About the usual amount of livestock on farms with milk cows bringing good prices. A large number of horses died from sleeping sickness. Somewhat less wheat than last year was put in. Melon growers had a poor season. Corn better than for 4 seasons. Much motorized farm machinery has been put on farms this year. More poultry on farms than last year. Apples were only a fair crop. No harm to fall crops reported from grasshoppers. Volunteer oats provide a good deal of fall pasture. A good supply of roughage on hand. Sorghum crops were good. Turnips plentiful.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Jane—Moisture conditions are satisfactory. Wheat fields are spotted. Not as large an acreage as usual. Most farmers staying in the Farm Program, altho not satisfied with it. Moisture badly needed. Livestock in good condition. Prices fair with replacement stock scarce.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Drouth broken by 2 good rains. Stock scarce in country. Dry weather not good for late sown wheat, some of it sprouted and died making the fields appear very spotted. Dairy men and poultry raisers are suffering a drop in production on many places. Not as many acres in wheat this year as have been in some years. Many farmers not complying or in harmony with the Farm Program as it now stands. The summer plowed ground sure shows much better stands of wheat and the earlier sown wheat looks more promising. But in general wheat is going into winter in poor condition. The late sown is in very poor condition, some seed sprouted and died and some has never come up. Was very dry thru October, but rains came first part of November and the first snow November 7, providing plenty of moisture at present. Livestock in good condition and prices are fair to good. Prices on grains and fodder are low. Eggs very scarce and reaching the consumer in the city at 30 cents a dozen. Amount of dairy products have decreased, but will pick up with moisture to make more wheat pasture and the feeding of ensilage. Turkey business is coming into its own in our county and many more turkeys are found on Leavenworth farms than there were a few years back. Good crop of turnips this fall and housewives have more canned vegetables for the winter than for several winters. Many farms have no hogs for their own meat this winter. More roads being rocked making all weather roads to market in many places.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Early sown wheat in Central part of county is very good stand. Looks well, especially where last spring floods stood. Summer fallow and early plowing shows fairly good stands, but major portion of county shows no wheat up or very poor stand due to dry, hot weather which dried out top soil, or in some cases, wireworms or cutworms; grasshoppers gave very little trouble. Subsoil in wheat fields in excellent condition; where ground was tilled at proper time, is well saturated with moisture. Acreage not quite so large as last year. Some farmers still sowing since the rain of November 2. Feed plentiful, stock scarce.—R. W. Greene.

Linn—We have been having it dry, too dry for sowing wheat. Less than half the acreage out, about 80 or 90 per cent are complying with the Farm Program. Wheat got a late start, no moisture. Very few fat hogs. Farmers have been hauling water. Some water now since the rain and snow. We had a lot of sleeping sickness among horses. Very little sickness among other stock. We had a very good crop of corn. Corn, 40c; oats, 25c; eggs, 24c; bran, 90c.—W. E. Riddon.

Logan—We have been having fine fall weather but too dry for wheat. Some wheat already has dried out and died, while in some parts of the county it is looking good. Not as large an acreage has been seeded as last year, would guess about 20 per cent less. Cattle are in fair condition and are bringing good prices at community sales. Stock hogs selling better than for several years. Roughage is plentiful in some parts of the county and in other parts it is not. Had the first snow November 5, about 2 inches. Most farmers trying to comply with the Farm Program.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—The recent rain was very good for wheat as the ground was dry. Early sown wheat has given good pasture for stock. A little less wheat was sown than last year. Not many farmers had their ground surveyed for government pay for not sowing. Stock doing well.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—After 2 months of dry weather we received from 2 to 4 inches of rain November 2 followed by a light snow. Wheat has plenty of moisture now, altho some wheat did not come up because of the drouth. It now is starting to sprout. Corn in bottom land made good yield. Lots of cane and kafir seed raised this year. Livestock in fine condition. Fat cattle bringing good prices. Roughage plentiful. Wheat, 51c; corn, 40c; oats, 20c; cream, 23c; eggs, 21c.—H. A. Gaede.

Marshall—We had a 3-inch rain November 3, and our first snow of the season November 6. The wheat sure looks fine and is tall and green, but no livestock to graze on it. It seems a shame that the farmer had to sell off all the cattle. You can't give hay nor sorgo away. More wheat sown this fall than last fall, the farmer thinks wheat will be \$1 a bushel next year. Lots of hog cholera. Not many farmers complying with the wheat allotment. Corn, 30c; wheat, 50c; eggs, 22c;

cream, 22c; oats, 15c; millet, 40c; sorgo, \$1 a ton; prairie hay, \$1 a ton.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—Wheat here has had a very dry fall. Only about half the acreage of last year has been seeded. Most fields look O. K. and recent rains and snows giving it a much better outlook than anticipated a few weeks ago. Farm Program growing somewhat less popular among farmers and not as many complying as last year. Moisture situation is improving with recent rains and snow. Livestock doing well but miss the green wheat pastures of years past. Prices of cattle good at sales. Good demand for milk cows and prices generally high. Most corn already gathered, yield fair. Quite spotted over the country, some fields good while others poor. Eggs, 25c; cream, 30c; poultry prices low.—W. T. Case.

Nemaha—Early sown wheat looks good; however, some late sown fields come up to a scattered stand and are going into winter in bad condition. Most corn good, making from 40 to 60 bushels an acre. From 35 to 40 per cent of the farmers are in compliance with the Soil Conservation Program. Most of these plan to take advantage of the corn loan. Milk cows high, any fairly good cow sells for \$50 or more. Good bred gilts selling from \$25 to \$35, 100-pound pigs sell for \$10 a head. Quite a bit of painting and some building and remodeling being done. Local creamery paying 28c for cream; eggs, 25c; hens, 14c; corn, 33c; oats, 18c.—E. A. Moser.

Neosho—Number of farmers signed up in the Conservation Program, 768. Number farmers signed up for crop insurance, 302. It is estimated 55,000 acres of wheat were sown in this county this fall. Last year, 70,000. The condition of the wheat is about 65 per cent of normal. Since the recent rains and snow, it is showing great improvement. There seem to be about the usual numbers of livestock of all kinds, and all free of disease, except sleeping sickness has been quite prevalent but not a large number of animals died. The acreage of corn less than usual and the yield not as good as last season. Farmers busy getting in winter's fuel. Wheat, 48c; corn, 35c; kafir, 27c; oats, 18c; flax, \$1.49; hens, 12c; butterfat, 22c; coal, \$2.50 to \$3 a ton; flour, \$1.29.—James D. McHenry.

Norton—This county got a nice 4-inch snow. It will help the wheat, but we need more as it was very dry. About the same acreage as last year in wheat. Some fields look good. Cattle in good condition, a good price. Hogs up. All livestock in good flesh for winter. Wheat, 55c; corn, 60c; eggs, 20c.—Marion Glenn.

Osborne—There was a slight reduction in the acreage of wheat planted this fall, and while there are some good looking fields, the condition as a whole is not too promising. A dry, hot fall with plenty of wind made conditions unfavorable at seeding time. Subsoil moisture is lacking and some wheat has not sprouted yet. Feed is plentiful. Grain sorghums are yielding fairly well, but the price of the grain is disappointing, 30c a bushel being the prevailing price. Not much is being marketed at this price. There is a little new corn and the price is about 40c to 45c a bushel. The yield is low and the acreage very small. Livestock in good condition. Good milk cows are in demand at a good price, ranging from \$50 to \$80. Good steers have sold as high as \$9 a hundred-weight at the farm. Hogs scarce and the demand good. Not many farmers in our community complying with the Farm Program. Insect pests have done a great deal of damage this year to our farm crops, completely ruining 21 acres on our farm this year. Must have rain before long to put wheat in condition for winter.—Niles C. Endsley.

Pawnee—A good local rain but did not reach the west part of county. The wheat needs rain very badly from Larned west. Wheat is green but has no brace roots and cannot stand much dry, freezing weather. Stock pull it up, cannot pasture at all. Where rain has fallen wheat is O. K. Hoping for a good rain over Western Kansas soon. Wheat, 50c; corn, 45c; kafir, 50c cwt.; eggs, 25c; cream, 22c; whole milk at cheese plant, b. f., 30c.—E. H. Gore.

Rawlins—Less wheat planted this fall than last. I do not think the farmers are



"Since Tim got that ticket in town last week, he's been extra careful with all his driving."

half of them complying with the AAA. Most of them are the big farmers, the little farmer could not comply this year. Fall wheat looks good but is getting very dry on top and has no root system as yet, need rain badly to make it root down second root system. Wheat has made a good growth and has drawn hard on the moisture in the ground. Livestock around here looks real good, that is, the cattle. There are not so many hogs in this neighborhood as we have not raised any corn around here for some years. There is some corn on the creek bottoms but the 'hoppers worked hard on the upland corn. There are some cattle and a lot of sheep being pastured on the volunteer wheat this year, which is real good, but some of it is burning because of the dry weather. Cattle bringing real good prices at the sales pavilions. Heavy hogs in demand at a good price. We have had a nice fall so far, not so very much wind. Small pigs are bringing a very good price at the sale rings. New corn is 35c. In Nebraska, north of us along the Republican river, wheat is 51c to 52c; cream, 22c; eggs, 20c; butter, 25c to 35c; hogs, \$7.80.—J. A. Kelley.

Reno—Conditions of crops are quite good since the rain on November 2, when about 4 1/2 inches of moisture fell. Acreage of wheat less than last year, about one-fourth reduction. About half the farmers complying with the Farm Program. Wheat is quite small and some not up yet because of a very dry fall, but goes into winter in pretty good condition with plenty of moisture now. Livestock in good condition generally and most farmers have plenty of feed. Prices of livestock good and seem to be gaining somewhat.—J. C. Seyb.

Republic—Wheat acreage seeded rather less this year than last. More will comply with the Farm Program as they realize that all they have to do is follow good farming practices. Wheat and rye going into the winter with no brace roots and will require best of conditions and no pasturing. October was about the driest on record but first week of November brought good rains to east half of county, but very light rains to west half. Most of late sown wheat now is coming up. Livestock never looked better and feed was never more plentiful except corn, which is only half a crop on a very small acreage. Hogs are very few. Milk cows higher than fat beef cows. Prices fairly good on most products, except the produce we have to sell, that is, wheat. Poor yield, poor grade and poor prices make wheat farmers feel poor.—A. R. Snapp.

Riley—Had a 2-inch rain November 2. Some wheat not up. Has been too dry. May come if it does not get too cold. Not as large an acreage this year as last; about 15 per cent less. About half the farmers complying with Farm Program. Corn making from 15 to 30 bushels an acre. Some cattle being fed. Good stock calves high. Hogs scarce.—Henry Bletscher.

Rooks—We need moisture for the growing wheat, many fields show deterioration. (Continued on Page 18)

Corn Test Shows Hybrids Superior

By JOE M. GOODWIN, Linn County

CORN test plots on the farms of C. E. Payne and Ray Ennefer, were shucked out recently and it was revealing to see how the hybrid strains consistently outyielded the open pollinated varieties. On the Payne farm, 6 hybrid strains and three open pollinated varieties were tested out. The hybrid strains were designated by numbers 308, 307, 317, 322, 312 and 305 A. The 305 A strain out-produced any other strains or varieties in these test plots. These test areas were repeated but in one instance 3 kernels a hill were dropped instead of 2.

In the first series of plots an extra early hybrid strain, number 357 was planted and yielded 35.2 bushels an acre. The highest yield of the open pollinated varieties were the white varieties, one being the white corn that Mr. Payne has grown for a number of years on his farm, the other Pride of Saline. Payne's white corn led the 3 open pollinated varieties, producing an average of 39 bushels an acre, and Pride of Saline second, with 37.6 and Midland third, with 35.7 bushels an

acre. The highest yield of hybrid produced an average of 45.8; this was strain 305 A. The other strains ran as follows: 308 averaged 40.8; 307 averaged 40.9; 317 averaged 42.9; 322 averaged 36.0, and 312 averaged 39.3 bushels an acre.

On the Ennefer farm were only 305 A, 307 and 322 of the hybrid tried out in comparison with white corn and again the 305 A produced more corn than any of the other strains or varieties. The results of these tests does not mean hybrid is immediately going to supplant the open pollinated varieties. From my observation much improvement might be accomplished by the selection of the better adapted types of corn. Everybody likes to see huge ears of corn. A man who is husking by the bushel would rather husk big ears, everything else being equal. But from the standpoint of the acre yield and feed or fat to the acre, we might consider changing our types of corn a bit, selecting a type that will withstand adverse weather conditions both at planting and while growing.

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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
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11.....	.88	2.64	19.....	1.52	4.56
12.....	.96	2.88	20.....	1.60	4.80
13.....	1.04	3.12	21.....	1.68	5.04
14.....	1.12	3.36	22.....	1.76	5.28
15.....	1.20	3.60	23.....	1.84	5.52
16.....	1.28	3.84	24.....	1.92	5.76
17.....	1.36	4.08	25.....	2.00	6.00

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Disappointed? Try our guaranteed age-sweetened chewing or smoking, 12 lbs. \$1.00. Broken-leaf from best grades, 15 lbs. \$1.00. Morris Farms, Mayfield, Kentucky.

Kentucky's Special—Guaranteed best mild smoking or red chewing, 12 pounds \$1.00. Recipe, flavoring, box plugs free. Valley Farms, Murray, Ky.

Postpaid: Guaranteed good juicy mellow Red Leaf 2 year old chewing or smoking, 10 pounds \$1.00. Prompt shipment. Jim Ray, Ralston, Tenn.

Postpaid—Long, Mellow, Juicy Red Leaf Chewing, 10 lbs. \$1.35. Good Smoking, \$1.00. Guaranteed. Harvey Rogers, Dresden, Tenn.

RADIOS

Amazing New Farm Radios—No batteries to charge, no equipment to buy. Beautiful full size table model complete with 1000 hour battery \$18.95. Guaranteed by oldest exclusive maker of farm radios in America. Territory open for Farmer-Agents. Write today for complete information. L. Tatro Mfg. Co., Decorah, Iowa.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

Batteries—Farmite, Auto, Radio; light plants, radios, washing machines, motors, wind-chargers. Wholesale prices. Battery Exchange, Albert, Ill.

MACHINERY

30-60 Oil Pull Tractor, \$150.00. Model D. John Deere tractor, \$600. Model D. John Deere tractor, \$150. Model D. John Deere tractor, \$175. Model B. John Deere tractor, \$150. 20 Farm All, \$400. Midwest limestone pulverizer, \$325. John Deere hay press, \$300. 10-ft. power blower, J. D., \$100. 4 bottom John Deere tractor, plow, \$150. Papee hammer grinder, \$150. Letz roughage mill, \$250. John Deere 21 ft. disc harrow, \$150. Western Electric 1500 watt lighting plant, \$100. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

Feed Grinders—No. 430 Letz, good condition, \$225. No. 230 Letz, complete, \$150. 16-inch Papee, J. B. Grinder, Fairbanks grinder, IHC grinder almost new, new combination Bear-Cat mills, Fox cutters, Ann Arbor hay presses. Ann Arbor-Kluhgart Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Factory Rebuilt Hay Cutters, silo-fillers—sized 12, 14, 16, 18 and 26-inch. Same guarantee as new equipment. Smalley Corporation, Dept. K, Manitowish, Wisconsin.

Tractors: Used McCormick-Deering tractors for sale at bargain prices. Kysar Implement Company, Wakeeney, Kan.

For Sale: One John Deere Corn Picker, one row, slightly used. A bargain. Albert Henry, 948 S. Santa Fe, Salina, Kan.

For Sale: McCormick-Deering corn picker, extra good. Nelson Implement Co., Wakeeney, Kan.

For Sale: New Papee Hammer Mill No. 13, \$225.00. Norton Mfg. Co., Norton, Kan.

Wanted: Good secondhand tractor. E. H. Thompson, Bronson, Kan.

HAMMER MILLS

Richman's Hammermill—Poorman's Price. \$39.50 up. Link Mfg. Company, Fargo, N. Dak.

TRUCK AND AUTO PARTS

Save Half. Guaranteed, reconditioned truck and auto parts. All parts—all models, makes. Catalog free. General Auto, 7008-K, Cottage Grove, Chicago.

TRAILER COACHES

Kansas' Largest Trailer Mart, Schult-Alma-Kozy Coaches. New and used from \$350.00 and up. Write for literature. Wichita Trailer Coach Co., 600 W. Douglas Avenue, Wichita, Kan.

IRRIGATION SUPPLIES AND TANKS

Irrigation Well Cas'ng, all diameters and gauges; plain, perforated, or screen; lock seam, riveted or welded. Turbine pumps, suction and discharge pipe, foot valves. Write for prices. Norton Manufacturing Co., Norton, Kan.

BATTERIES AND LIGHT PLANTS

Edison Storage Batteries for lighting and power. Non-acid. Odorless. Fifteen year life. Five year unconditional guarantee. Reasonably priced. Tremendous savings in battery and light plant combinations. Free illustrated literature. See-Jay Co., 72 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

Edison Non-Acid Batteries. We buy, sell and recondition Edison batteries. Also complete line of Wind Electric, Rocky Mountain Air-Lite Co., 2590 South Broadway, Denver, Colo.

For Sale—32-Volt, 850-Watt, Delco electric system. Nearly new. Also 32-volt radio, water system, iron, and fan. All priced ridiculously low. Write Tudor Charles, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

LIGHT PLANT PARTS

Rebuilt Plants; new parts; Delco, Westinghouse, Republic Electric Co., Davenport, Iowa.

For Sale: 32-Volt, 850-Watt Delco light plant. Joseph Jesch, Willis, Kan.

ELECTRIC FENCE

Outstanding Engineering Achievement. Super Electric Fence, Precision built, synchronized electro-breaker. Simple. Efficient. Slashes costs. Fully Guaranteed. 30 day trial. Free booklet. Distributors, dealers wanted. Super Fence, AK-2500 Wabash, Chicago.

BURGLAR ALARMS

Protect Your Chicken House from thieves. Newly invented burglar alarm. No batteries, no electricity. Loud gong, works like a clock. Complete with instructions, only \$3.50. Sent C. O. D. The Night Watch Burglar Alarm Co., 1205 Wayne Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. Agents wanted.

BUTANE PLANTS

Save 1/2—Buy Direct at factory cost. Freight prepaid to you. Prices start at \$124.50. 3 years to pay on FHA plan. Approved by Underwriters Laboratories. 24 hour gas delivery service. Write Homegas, Wichita, Kan.

DOGS

Black English Shepherd Puppies. Special prices for Christmas. Best farm and watch dogs. Breeder 20 years. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan., Box 50.

English Shepherd Puppies, natural heelers. Ed Barnes, Collyer, Kan.

PHOTO FINISHING

Introductory Offers—Any roll developed and two prints each negative 25c—or any roll developed and two 5x7 special enlargements best negative 25c. Special Fadeproof Automatic Process insures sharper, clearer, lifetime prints. Specify offer wanted. Reprints 3c each. Superfoto Films, Dept. 28A, Kansas City, Mo.

Roll Filmachine Developed and your choice of (1) 8 Finerfotos and 2 Professional Bromide enlargements, or (2) 16 guaranteed Finerfotos or (3) 8 Finerfotos and one beautiful oil colored enlargement—25c coin. Order by number. Finerfotos, Box N 588, Minneapolis, Minn.

Prompt Service—Guaranteed work. Two beautiful portrait type double weight enlargements, eight neverfade gloss prints each roll 25c. Dubuque Film Service, Dubuque, Iowa.

Prompt Service—Quality work. 2 beautiful double weight gloss enlargements, 8 guaranteed neverfade prints each roll 25c. Excel Photo Service, Dubuque, Iowa.

Roll Developed, two prints each and two free enlargement coupons 25c. Reprints 2c each. 100 or more 1c. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Rolls Developed, 8 prints, 2 enlargements 25c. 10 beautiful Christmas cards with envelopes 50c. Nielsen's Studio, Aurora, Nebr.

Acc-Hi Photo Shop, La Crosse, Wis., will develop your roll with 8 glossy prints and 2 enlargements for 25c. Immediate service.

Enlargement Free, eight brilliant border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Life-time Photo Finishing—Roll developed, 8 prints, 2 enlargements 25c. Life Photos, Hutchinson, Kan.

Guaranteed, 20 Prints 25c. Roll developed, 16 prints 25c. Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kan.

16 Prints with Roll 25c; 16 reprints 25c. Rex Photo, Ogdan, Utah.

EDUCATIONAL

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

Jobs—Learn quickly, easily the short way to a good one. Auto, diesel mechanics, body, fender repair, welding, etc. opportunity. Address Dept. 8-11 for free book. Low tuition rate. McSweeney's, Kansas City, Mo.

Auto Mechanics, Diesel, body, fender repairing, welding, electric refrigeration. Low rates. Stevenson's, 2008-I Main, Kansas City, Mo.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

\$100 Day Auctioneering. Term soon, free catalog. Reich Auction School, Austin, Minn.

104 Page Auctioneering Book \$1.00. American Auction College, Kansas City, Mo.

CANARIES

Canaries; Orange Singers, \$3.00; spotted \$2.50. Elva Cox, Little River, Kan.

FISH

Fern, Headless, Salted Herring, 100 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$3.50. Knarvik's Fisheries, Two Harbors, Minn.

MALE HELP WANTED

Start Now in Your Own Profitable business. All you need is a car and average ambition. We can place you in a business where you can earn more money than you could in any other business or occupation. Write today for full particulars. Join our force of established retailers and become financially independent. Several choice territory vacancies in this and adjoining states now open. Dr. Ward's Medical Co., Dept. K, Winona, Minn.

VETERINARY REMEDIES

Abortion Protection One Vaccination. Government licensed vaccine; money back guarantee. Free abortion literature. Farmers Vaccine Supply Company, Department F, Kansas City, Mo.

SPARROW TRAPS

Sparrow Trap—Get rid of these pests. Any boy can make one. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A Lane St., Topeka, Kan.

INTEREST TO WOMEN

Send \$2.00 for Special Package postage paid, 5 lbs. wool rug strips, 5 lbs. quilt patches; 1/2 dozen flour sack tea towels. American Wiper & Waste Mills, 511 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

HONEY

Extra Quality Clover Honey; 10 lb. paid \$1.00; 60 lb. can \$4.90; 10 lbs. pall bulk comb \$1.10. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

Honey; Fancy Clover, 60 lb. can \$3.70; six 10 lb. pails \$4.50. E. M. Cole, Audubon, Iowa.

HOSIERY

Finest Silk Hosiery—Wholesale to you; six pairs \$1.50. (Free Kolordard). Large Glowing fancy bedspread \$1.00. (24c postage). Directco, KF221W Broad, Savannah, Georgia.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Inventors—Time Counts—Don't risk delay in patenting your invention. Write for new 48-page free booklet, "Patent Guide for the Inventor." No charge for preliminary information. Clarence A. O'Brien and Hyman Berman, Registered Patent Attorneys, 150-V Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

Patents, Booklet and Advice Free. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

OLD GOLD WANTED

Gold \$35.00 Ounce. Ship old gold teeth, crowns, jewelry, watches, receive cash by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. Weisberg's Gold Refining Company, 1502-O Hennepin, Minneapolis, Minn.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Lumber and Shingles, mixed car lots direct from mill to consumer at remarkable savings. Send us your bill for estimates. McKee-Fleming Lbr. Co., Emporia, Kan.

LAND—KANSAS

Farm Home Opportunities in Washington County, Kansas. Federal Land Bank farms for sale. Small down payments, low interest rates, long time to pay. 240 acres, improved, 100 acres in cultivation, 80 acres pasture and meadow, school adjoins, a bargain at \$7000.00. 314 acres, good improvements, 50 acres creek valley, 20 acres upland in cultivation, remainder excellent pasture. An ideal home and stock farm. \$9800.00. Write or see T. J. Hogan, Sec.-Treas., Kimeo NFLA, Greenleaf, Kan.

Eighties, Quarters, Half Sections, \$20 to \$35 acre. Good improvements, no rocks, plenty of water. Terms. Cecil Hight, Thayer, Kan.

Farms, All Prices, in one of the best counties in the state. No trades. B. W. Stewart, Abilene, Kan.

For Sale: 40 Acres, well improved, near Emporia, \$2,500. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

LAND—MISSOURI

Buying a Farm? Plan to buy a farm now. These typical bargains are offered by the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, in Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas: are well located and priced to sell. 740 acres, Benton County, Missouri, 8 miles to Warsaw; on a public road, 1/2 mile to public gravel road, 6 miles to paved U. S. No. 65; 2 miles to school, 4 miles to church; 4-room house, barn, storage house, poultry house; watered by wells and springs; gray loam, lies gently rolling, 50 acres tillable, 25 acres meadow, 110 acres pasture, 350 acres timber-pasture and brushy pasture, 205 acres timber; \$5,000, 239 acres Cedar County, Missouri, 8 1/2 miles to Stockton; on gravel State Highway No. 64, adjoining school, 3 miles to church; K. F. D. and telephone available; 6-room house, barn, watered by well; gray silt-loam, lies gently rolling, all upland, 100 acres tillable, 40 acres pasture, 129 acres timber; \$2,700. Buy with confidence on easy terms as low as 1/4 cash, balance in 20-year loan, at 5%. No trades. A free list of farms will be sent you when you write and specify the counties in which you are especially interested. The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.

For Stock, Dairy, Grain, Fruit, Poultry Farms—Central Missouri bargains beat all competition. Wide variety types, sizes, prices. Free list. Geo. S. Shanklin, Columbia, Mo.

LAND—OREGON

Oregon Farm Homes—Crop certainty and desirable living conditions—lands irrigated or ample rainfall. Some capital necessary. No farms for rent. No homestead lands. Write, On-to-Oregon, 824 S. W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

Federal Land Bank Farms for sale. We have farms and ranches in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Priced on actual value. Sold on convenient terms. Favorable interest rate. No trades. Tell what locality you are interested in and we will mail you farm description. Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

80 Acres on State Highway, with team, 2 cows, poultry, farming tools included; electric line, 4 room house, good barn; only \$1750 for quick sale, part cash. New free winter catalog, over 350 other bargains, 10 states. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Good Farms Available. Washington, Minnesota, Idaho, Western Montana, Oregon. Dependable crops, favorable climate. Write for impartial advice, literature and list of typical bargains. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

The Great Northern Railway serves an Agricultural empire where rents, prices and operating costs are low in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Write for free book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 1102A, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Irrigated Land, Nice Climate, no crop failures, inexpensive irrigation water. Dryer's Agency, Salmon, Idaho.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

Sell Your Property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesmen Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.

Lands: If you want to buy, or sell, or trade your land or property—write Kysar Realty Company, Wakeeney, Kan.

Kansas Farmer Visitors

Visitors to the Capper Publications plant recently included: The seventh and eighth grades of the Maple Hill grade school, Max M. Russell, principal; Joan Corbin, Betty Luper, Mack Wilson, Lawrence Moses, Lawrence Deiter, Richard Deiter, Chester Lee Swinnie, Billy Hartman, James Ander-

son, Olin Kitt, Jimmy Sevim, Jimmy Oliver, Pauline McClelland, Frieda Flanary, Lois Flanary, Sarah Smith, Tom McClelland, Eugene Bays, B. M. Flanary, R. M. Taylor; Manhattan high school pupils, Paul C. Owen, teacher; Shirley Marlow, Betty Niemoeller, Faye Clapp, Marian Penley, Velma Jean Shull, Marjorie Goidstein, Ruth Kutzmeier, Helen Miller, David M. Gates,

Hall Millard, Bill Hines, Merrill Peterson, Jane Mainan, Margaret Mack, Dorothy Summers, Bob Cahagen, Claire Davis, Sari Dvork, Mary Margaret Arnold, Barbara Bower, Barbara Bouek. LeLoup school visitors were: Arlene Patton, Ralph G. Barker, Peggy McMillen, Natalia Garcia, Betty Jones, Eheta Ruiz, Alice Jones, Juanita Garcia. These students from the Southard

school, Topeka: Phyllis Newman, Mary Woodson, Larry Miller, Virginia Smith, Fritz Johns, George Wesley McDade, Charlene Lanham, L. Brown, Phyllis Edwards, Richard Weldie.

—KF—

Grease smeared on the top boards of the mangers and feed boxes will keep horses from chewing them.

Our Crop Reporters Say—

(Continued from Page 16)

Less wheat has been seeded this year. Farmers generally are complying with the Farm Program. Owing to the scarcity of feed, the number of livestock has not been materially increased. Prices of livestock are holding up well. Wheat, 49c; corn, 54c; eggs, 19c; butterfat, 21c; bran, \$13 a ton; alfalfa, \$16 a ton; prairie hay, \$3 a ton.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—More farmers than usual complying with the Farm Program, but still a few refuse to comply and have seeded everything to wheat, making the acreage seeded about the same as last year. However, the fall has been very dry and seeded wheat is in very poor condition, except summer fallow which is holding its own because of the moisture stored there. Some fields have not been seeded because of the drought. For

the same reason there is very little wheat pasture and much of the volunteer wheat on allotment ground has died. More feed was raised this fall than last year. Livestock in fair condition. There is much dissatisfaction with low prices, particularly that of wheat.—William Crotinger.

Russell—This county is 90 per cent in the AAA program, and I don't think there is much more than 50 per cent of the regular acreage sown to wheat. Wheat not looking good, much has died for want of moisture. What was not seeded before the shower we had in October, has to wait until more moisture arrives. Quite a lot of seeding just being finished as the farmers were afraid to sow on this condition. Short on all livestock. Milk cows sell high and in demand, same with pigs and butchering hogs. The pavilion sales all over are well attended by buyers and sellers, and that way one is likely to bring cholera among hogs. Several had that experience this fall. Farmers have nice feed and all put up in fine condition. Farmers can't meet bills with 50c wheat. Eggs and chickens scarce. Much wood gathered up to save on coal. Jobs of oil field work scarce and many have been laid off, asking for help. Cattle doing fine on fall pastures. Kafir crop short. Much damage to farms along the Smoky River, greater than was thought of in June and July. Corn shipped in. Oats, 23c to 30c; potatoes, \$1.60 a cwt.—Mary Bushell.

Trego—Wheat deteriorating every day for lack of moisture. Rains did not reach this far. The snow which reports said blanketed the West was all in the roadsides, none on the wheat fields. A good many in the Farm Program. Herds of cattle small on account of no feed being raised the last few years. But everyone will have plenty of feed this year. Very little grain raised. A few farmers have bought sheep this fall. Hogs scarce, too, all for lack of grain raised; farmers couldn't afford to buy. Turkeys 14c; eggs, 19c; cream, 21c.—Ella M. Whisler.

Sumner—This county had a general rain, followed by a cold spell. Now wheat has plenty of moisture. Wheat made a good growth where not too dry. Should be pastured soon as ground settles. Not as many

acres sown this fall. Some have signed Farm Program, others cut acreage because of poor yields and prices, and in places some fields are sown as last year. Row crops were grand, most planted after harvest. Some sorghums threshed 50 bushels an acre. Sudan hay and alfalfa hay did exceedingly well. Much feed and ensilage in county. Livestock doing well. Not many more in numbers. Few hogs, prices good for fat stock. Good crop of turkeys, 13c to 14c, about 2c to 3c less than last year; eggs, 20c; wheat, 51c; corn, 48c; kafir, 40c; barley, 35c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wabunsee—A nice rain fell recently, 3 to 4 inches. The first rain in 6 weeks. The dry spell was bad for the late planted wheat, barley and so on. Pastures were poor. The combines and threshing machines have been busy threshing kafir and cane. A few farm sales were held and everything brought good prices.—Mrs. Charles Jacobs.

Washington—A 2-inch rain November 2, broke a 60-day drought. The wheat looks good, although some of the late planted did not come up even. The wheat acreage has been cut down one-third from 1937 seeding. A large acreage of alfalfa has been sown this fall, resulting in a good stand. Plenty of roughness and prairie hay. Sorgho making 50 bushels an acre. Livestock in excellent condition, due to good pasture. Cattle, hogs and sheep sell high. Horses are slow in demand, prices cheap. Corn, 30c; wheat, 53c; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 22c; hens, 11c; springs, 11c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wilson—We had a nice rain and some snow. Wheat is doing nicely. About as much wheat planted as last year. A lot of alfalfa seeded this fall, and it is getting a nice start. Plenty of roughness for livestock. The wheat insurance seems to be very popular here this year.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Wyandotte—Plenty of moisture for the top soil has fallen recently, greatly improving the condition of wheat and young alfalfa. About usual acreage of wheat seeded. Very little alfalfa. Plenty of rough feed and corn for livestock, but not much hay. Corn down badly and tiresome to pick. Making a good yield of good quality grain. Hard to sell and only bringing 33c to 35c. Difficult for farmers to pay taxes with low prices. Livestock going into winter in very good condition. Very few hogs or calves on farms. Few farmers buying feeder cattle to consume their rough feed. Cream, 25c; eggs, 28c; oats, 24c; wheat, 54c.—Warren Scott.

Capper Publications, Inc. Bonds

A prospectus issued by Capper Publications, Inc., offers the readers of Kansas Farmer the following:

—\$5,000,000.00—

- (1) First Mortgage 5½ Per Cent Bonds payable in ten years.
- (2) First Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds payable in five years.
- (3) First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent Bonds payable in one year.
- (4) First Mortgage Four Per Cent Certificates payable in six months.

The bonds are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and the certificates are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$500. The present sale price of any of these bonds or certificates is par without premium or other cost.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus, copies of which may be obtained by writing to Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas. Such requests will be answered promptly.—Adv.

READ THESE BIG OFFERS

The Morton Salt Company has a big special offer in their advertisement on page 7. Don't fail to send this coupon.
Get a dozen spoons of Hall's Thread for the cost of postage. See The Gardiner Hall Jr. Company advertisement on page 9.
The National Battery Company has a free folder which they offer you in their page 10 advertisement.
Be sure and obtain the free literature and information on Johnston Pumps as described on page 10.
Read the Zenith advertisement on page 11 and be sure to send in the coupon.
See the Western Land Roller Company's offer on page 10.
A free booklet on how to put wind to work is offered by Wincharger Corporation in their advertisement on page 12.
See the special offer by the Mantle Lamp Company on page 12.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Boars---Hampshires---Boars

Good individuals, deep sided, good feet and legs. Ready for service, nicely belted. Priced right for quick sale.

JOHN A. YELEK, REXFORD, KAN.

Hampshire Spring Boars

A good bunch to pick from. That good-boned, square-backed, easy feeding kind. Sired by Pershing, a son of Smooth, 1937 Grand Champion of Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin State Fairs. C. E. McClure, Republic, Kan.

Quigley Hampshire Farm

20 HEAD CHOICE REGISTERED SPRING BOARS.
Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown, Kan.
Mail address: St. Marys, Kan.

O. I. C. HOGS

Dodge Offers Breeding Stock
Best strains of O. I. C. Chester Whites. Boars, bred and open gilts and weanling pigs. Farmers' prices, buy now. Cecil Dodge, Penalosa, Kan.

PUREBRED O. I. C. BOARS

Good breeding and quality. Winners of prizes at fairs. Priced right.
FRANK V. MISEK, BEARDSLEY, KAN.

HEREFORD HOGS

Selected Hereford Boars

The best of quality—short, thick and well marked. The farmer's type. We have never offered better ones. Priced for quick sale.
O. R. CUNNINGHAM, FORMOSO, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE
715 Lincoln St. Topeka, Kan.

Conquerors of Dreaded Blackleg

Kansas State College Contribution No. 3

THE work of the veterinary department of Kansas State College in developing blackleg vaccine to a practical stage of use, is worth more to Southwestern cattlemen every year than the entire expense of operating the college in the 75 years of its existence, believes Dean R. R. Dykstra, of the veterinary division.

In former years when no blackleg vaccination was used, about 10 per cent of the calf crop of the Southwestern plains was lost from blackleg. After spore vaccines, made from weakened or attenuated blackleg spores, were in general use the loss dropped to 2 per cent of every calf crop.

Then in the years 1912 and 1913, Dr. T. L. Haslam and O. M. Franklin, of the Kansas State College veterinary department, discovered some work done by German scientists years before, in which it was established that the filtered muscle juices from cattle having died of blackleg, contained "antibodies" which when introduced into the blood of guinea pigs, built up immunity against blackleg.

These 2 Kansas State scientists saw the value of this knowledge in connection with cattle production and by 1916 the work of controlling blackleg by use of the aggressin vaccine had been perfected, with a record of control in more than 10,000 head of cattle. In that year the first permit for commercial production of blackleg aggres-

sin vaccine was issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to the veterinary department of Kansas State College, which was headed at that time by Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, who was active in fostering the blackleg vaccine work.

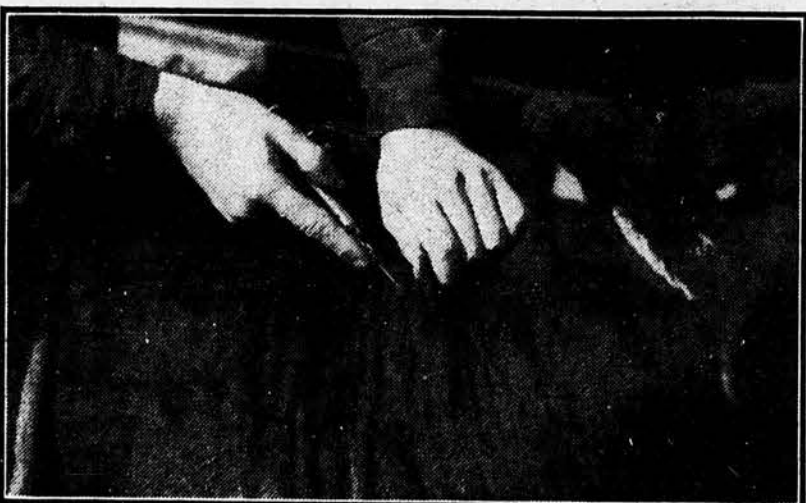
Because of the work of these men, Dean Dykstra points out, the development of blackleg vaccine control became possible. If they had not pioneered in the particular direction their research led, it is difficult to estimate how long the effective and low cost control of blackleg might have been postponed.

New Cheaper Methods

Recently, cheaper methods of obtaining vaccines have been developed. There is a laboratory method of obtaining the filtrates used in aggressin, and this eliminates the necessity of allowing the animal to die before obtaining the fluid—the method originally used by Haslam and Franklin.

Bacterin vaccine also has come into use. It is made by using formaldehyde to attenuate or weaken the blackleg spores. It is also a lower cost method.

Except for lower cost, however, Dean Dykstra indicates, the modern vaccines have no advantages over the aggressin made by the Kansas State College scientists in their investigational work, prior to 1916.



With his own syringe a farmer can vaccinate calves for blackleg at small cost. Cleanliness is important, but no expensive equipment is necessary.

DAIRY CATTLE

Dairy Cow Dispersion Sale
on farm 2½ miles southwest of
JUNCTION CITY, KAN.
ON HIGHWAY 40
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28
40 HEAD—Mostly purebred HOLSTEINS (not eligible to record).
20 Cows in Milk—Most of them just fresh. Balance bred and open heifers and calves. To and Abortion tested. All high producing home bred cattle. For particulars write
W. S. Sheard, Junction City, Kan.

DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS

Mostly Jerseys; a few Guernseys, Holsteins and colored cows. Strictly choice high grades, young and sound, to freshen this fall; 50 to 100 to select from. To and abortion tested. Phone 104F2, wire or write. Bank references.
Claude Thornton, R. 2, Springfield, Mo.

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 639 lbs. fat. **H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.**

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Lafin Offers Angus Cattle
Choice ANGUS BULLS and FE-MALES for sale.
L. E. LAFIN
Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box-K

POLAND CHINA HOGS

BETTER FEEDING POLANDS

Wider, deeper bodies, shorter legs. The farmer and feeder kind. Fall pigs, either sex. Also bred gilts.
F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

O'HARA'S POLANDS

Offering tops of our fall pigs at weaning age. Also spring boars. Thrifty stock, selected for type, prolificacy and rapid gains.
DWIGHT ROBB, Mgr., SYLVIA, KAN.

Boars - Boars - Boars - Boars

The thick, strong backed, good feeding kind. Priced right for quick sale.
C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KAN.

BOARS AND GILTS

Spring Poland boars and gilts, by sons of Big Top. Also spring pigs \$10, sired by H. B. Walters & Son boar. Leonard O. Fowler, Russell, Kan.

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Durocs of Royal Blood

33 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding type. 50 real boars, 40 fancy bred gilts for 1939 farrow. Immured. Reg. Shipped on approval. Come or write me your needs. Catalog. **W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.**

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Offering spring boars and choice fall pigs of the type farmers demand. Everything Reg., cholera immuned and shipped on approval. Nearly 200 in herd. Photos furnished.
CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

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Berkshire Pigs—Weanlings

Either sex, vaccinated, crated F.O.B. cars Hutchinson, \$12.50 while they last. Best of Berkshire type.
V. J. HEADINGS, JR., R. 1, Hutchinson, Kan.

BERKSHIRE BOARS

Berkshire Boars ready for service. Price \$25 each.
GOERNANDT BROS., AURORA, KAN.

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Weanling Pigs for Sale

Nicely bred Reg. weanling Chester White pigs for sale. The kind farmers like. Priced reasonable.
VICTOR GOERING, Moundridge, Kan.

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Kansas Farmer

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

If you have purebred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale write us immediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department

Will They Ask the Cows?

County Agent Lot F. Taylor, in Chautauqua county, is credited with a pasture grass study in which samples of the grass were taken every 2 weeks from June 20 until mid-September. It is reported that when Lot and his farmer friend finished with the samples they would know at what time of the year the grass is best, and when poorest. We'll bet, regardless of their grass sampling study, they won't fail to use the grass when its tall and the cattle like it.

—KF—

Time for His Herd

A new small combine was used to harvest crops on the J. F. Wingrave farm, Woodson county, this year. Mr. Wingrave has had his crops combined for 7 years, but the work has been done by a neighbor. This type of harvesting leaves more time for care of the cow and calf herd, and for making alfalfa hay, jobs that require personal care, and results in winter profits to supplement the cash grain income.

—KF—

Tall Barn Foundations

Better barns can be made with high foundations. It costs little more to extend the foundation material 3 to 4 feet above the ground. This will protect the lumber from moisture and decay, and reduce the chance for danger by termites.

—KF—

Back to the Land

"We have never had a manure pile on our farm," said Mr. Moberly of the Moberly and Sons farm, Cloud county. We haul the litter out to the fields at least once a week from the horse barns, and whenever necessary from other lots and buildings.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



V. J. Headings, Jr., of Hutchinson, breeds real Berkshires. The short nosed, blocky kind.

O. R. Cunningham, Hereford swine specialist of Formoso, is well fixed to supply boars. His are the low set, thick sort and nicely marked.

George Schumacher, of Herington, is in the market for Spotted Poland China gilts. He wants the farmer type with at least 50 per cent white in color.

Fred V. Bowles, Milking Shorthorn breeder, writes to have his advertising continued in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Bowles offers breeding stock of good blood lines and quality.

Percy Lill, veteran Jersey cattle breeder of Mt. Hope, has a choice lot of young registered cows for sale. Also young stock of either sex. The Lill herd is among the oldest in the state.

J. J. Moxley, secretary of the Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association, authorizes us to claim January 11 as the date of the association's first annual sale. The location of sale will be decided upon soon. For any information concerning the sale write Mr. Moxley at Manhattan, Kan.

On his farm near Alma, Clarence Miller continues with the farmer type Duroc. The herd now numbers almost 200 head. He always is in a position to sell registered, improved and well conditioned breeding stock of all kinds. He ships on approval and will send photos of his stock.

After much searching H. T. Hayman, of Formoso, finally has located and purchased a bunch of choice Shropshire ewes bred to an imported buck. Mr. Hayman says, "When I have sheep for sale I certainly will advertise them in Kansas Farmer. There seems to be few for sale and a heavy demand."

L. H. Strickler, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Hutchinson, reports heavy demand and sales for cattle. Among recent sales are 3 head to Robert W. Lukens, Beloit; B. F. Cronin, Eaviland; 1; and 2 head to J. W. Branan, of Sterling. Mr. Strickler says inquiry has been so heavy that he must discontinue his advertising for the present. His experience indicates the popularity of Milking Shorthorns.

The worst storm of the season prevented the P. L. Fickel Jersey dispersal sale being held at Chanute. The sale will now be held on Saturday, November 28. The same great line of Lunar Light Sultan cattle sell, some of them nearer freshening. A great offering of good cattle is being consigned by breeders in the territory. Remember the sale will be held in the sale pavilion on Fairgrounds. For further information write P. L. Fickel, Chanute, Kan.

Alvin T. Warrington, of Leoti, is featuring the blood of his great Canadian Shorthorn bull Gallant Minstrel in his November sale. The sale will be largely the get of this great sire or females bred to him. If this bull had been given his chance in some breeders herd in the Corn Belt he would now be considered one of the really great breeding bulls. He, however, made history in the Colorado cattle country and his sons have gone to head many prominent herds. For catalog of this sale write Mr. Warrington, at Leoti, Kan.

W. S. Sheard, of Junction City, has operated a dairy and supplied the town with milk for more than 15 years. In the time he has devel-

KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1938

November 5-19
December 3-17-31

Advertising

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

oped a lot of good cattle. Now conditions have arisen which make it necessary to disperse the herd and a public sale will be held on the farm 2 1/2 miles southwest of town on Highway 40. The date of sale is Monday, November 28. About 40 will be sold, 20 of them cows in milk and most of them fresh. Everything has been tested regularly for years to comply with a town ordinance. None but profitable cows have been allowed to stay in the herd. For more information write Mr. Sheard, at Junction City.

H. A. Rogers, manager of the Rawlins County Hereford Breeders' Sale held at Bird City, reports a general average of \$84.39 on the 61 head of cattle sold October 22. About 450 people attended and 75 per cent of the animals were bought by farmers. The bulls averaged \$123.65 with a \$260 top. The buyer was R. L. Cathcart, of Blakeman. Females averaged \$71.75, with a top of \$145. The offering was well conditioned, says Mr. Rogers, and a better attendance and higher prices would have been possible had rains have fallen in time. The cattle came from good herds of the locality and the sale will be an annual event from now on.

In the John A. Yelek sale, Saturday, November 12 at Rexford, Kan., 22 registered Milking Shorthorns selling pasture bred and only a few close to calving, 3 of them selling with calves at foot, sold for a general average of \$112.70 a head. Ten heifers all dropped in 1938 except 3 brought \$798.50, an average of \$80 a head lacking 20 cents a head. Thirteen bulls ranging from mere calves to herd bulls sold for \$860.40, an average of \$66.20. The entire offering of 45 head selling right off wheat pasture brought \$3,039.40. W. A. Lewis of Pratt, Kan., topped

Ruth Angle recently advertised some gilts in Kansas Farmer. She writes, "Sold the 4 gilts mentioned in the advertisement to Delbert Wilson, of Manhattan. He saw the advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

the females, paying \$162.50 for a 3-year-old daughter of Cyrus Glen. The top bull, Waspie Barrington, went to E. Bickenshaft, of Oberlin, at \$142.50. With the exception of 2 head going to Colorado, everything was purchased by Kansas breeders and farmers. Jas. T. McCulloch and Bert Powell and assistants sold the cattle.

The J. C. Banbury & Son Polled Shorthorn sale held on the farm near Plevna in Reno county, October 27, was well attended and prices received well in keeping with the high quality of the offering. As always, some sold below their value. Bulls sold up to \$225, the top price being paid by Fred Van Nise, of Richland, A. L. Joeques, of Hutchinson, took the second top at \$205. All bulls, big and little, made an average of \$161.25. A choice yearling heifer topped the females at \$150. The average on the entire offering was \$109. The Banburys devote one entire day each year to a public sale but have cattle for sale all the time. The herd is large and the cows regular and rapid breeders. All sales, public and private, represent the natural accumulation of the big herd. Readers in need of Polled Shorthorns regardless of age or sex will find this firm's advertisement in every issue of Kansas Farmer.

Breeders from 6 states were buyers at the Tomson Bros. annual sale, held on the farm near Wakarusa, November 5. Fifty-four head of calves, only a few of them over 1 year old, sold for a total of \$7,325, a general average of \$164.10. The bull average was \$186.10, with a top of \$295 paid by Roda Brothers, commercial cattle growers of Paradise, Kan. Eighteen bulls were sold and 27 heifers brought an average of \$149.44 with a top of \$330 paid by the Allen Cattle Company, of Colorado Springs, Colo. F. W. Hubbell, of Iowa, also took a heifer at \$330. Among the best Kansas buyers were Frank Harchman, Clements; Otto Wenrich, Oxford; W. A. Young & Son, Clearwater; Rae Reusser, Wellington; F. H. Oldmett, Haven; Gustin Bros., Osage City; A. F. Helt, Parsons; R. E. Hawkins, Arrington, and Robert Russell, Muscotah. Twenty-eight head went to Kansas buyers and the rest to 5 other states. A. W. Thompson and assistants conducted the sale.

Alvin T. Warrington is putting in his entire crop of calves sired by the great bull Gallant Minstrel in his November 30 sale to be held on the farm near Leoti. This should prove an attraction in any sale. Attention should again be called to the fact that this bull sired Minstrel Leader, the bull that sired the grand champion 4-H Club steer at Denver in 1937. Minstrel Laddie, another son, was also the sire of the grand champion steer over all breeds at the Ogden show the same year, and another son, Minstrel Sultan, sired Willie, the grand champion steer over all breeds at the 1935 Denver show. His get continues to win in shows big and little, wherever beef production is emphasized. No better line of young things will go thru a sale ring this winter, and I hope prospective buyers will not feel that Mr. Warrington's location makes it impossible for him to produce the best in low set, beefy Shorthorns. In the bull Calrossie Crown can be seen breeding as good as can be found anywhere and in the catalog now ready for distribution may be found all information. Write for it, mentioning Kansas Farmer. Leoti is in Wichita county.

—KF—

Public Sales of Livestock

- Shorthorn Cattle**
Nov. 30—Alvin T. Warrington, Leoti.
- Hereford Cattle**
Nov. 19—F. H. Belden, Dispersal, Horton.
Jan. 11—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association. (Place of sale will be announced later.)
- Dairy Cattle**
Nov. 28—W. S. Sheard, Junction City, (Dispersal)
- Jersey Cattle**
Nov. 26—P. L. Fickel and others, (Postponed sale)

Warrington's Reduction Shorthorn Sale

Featuring the Blood of the Great
GALLANT MINSTREL

On Farm—8 Miles East and 11 South of Leoti
and 16 West of Garden City, Kan.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30

14 Low-Set Blocky Bulls

Two coming 2-year-olds. Twelve 6 to 12 months old.

7 Yearling Heifers

Two open sired by GALLANT MINSTREL. Four sired by Gallant Minstrel and bred to Calrossie Crown. One by Calrossie Crown, bred to Minstrel.

10 COWS

Sired by MAXWALTON LORD and bred to MINSTREL and Calrossie Crown.

7 Strictly Top Heifer Calves

The offering includes our entire crop of calves sired by GALLANT MINSTREL. His get won heavily in Kansas county and district shows this season, in strong competition. His sons have played a leading role in the big fat shows during the past several years as sires of winners.

Mention Kansas Farmer when writing for catalog.

For catalog address

**ALVIN T. WARRINGTON, Owner,
Leoti (Wichita Co.), Kansas**

Aucts.: Jas. T. McCulloch, Bert Powell

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

SHORTHORN CATTLE

REG. SHORTHORNS— PRIVATE SALE

10 outstanding good bull calves and 10 heifers, by SMI-A-BAR SIGNET, 5 cows soon to calve from service to him, 5 heifers bred to him and one red coming 2-year-old bull. Herd under Federal supervision for abortion for about five years, passed several clean tests. Will save buyer public sale expenses. S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

WANTED

A choice registered Polled Shorthorn bull. Would consider tried sire. E. EDWARDS, TALMAGE, KAN.

20 BULLS Weaned and up to choice herd bulls, \$60 to \$200. Females—not related. One of the largest and oldest herds. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan. (22 mi. W. and 6 S. of Hutchinson, Kan.)

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Best for Kansas Farms

We now offer cattle that yield double profit, or ready sale for surplus stock. What do you need, or have for sale?

Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society
Route 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Duallyn Shorthorn Farms

Bulls 2 mos. up, out of Record of Merit cows. Prize winners at international and in steer carcass contests. Real double deckers—beef and butterfat.

JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

MILKING BRED SHORTHORN BULLS
Up to 9 months old, nice reds and roans. All registered. Sired by a son of the American Royal Grand Champion, Supremacy Type. Reasonably priced. Fred V. Bowles, Walnut (Neosho Co.), Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Dual Purpose Red Polls

20 reg. bred heifers, young bulls, and bull and heifer calves. None better bred. Production records.

G. W. LOCKE, DeGraff (Butler Co.), Kan.

DUAL PURPOSE BULLS

Reg. Dual Purpose Bulls for sale. Ages 8 to 18 months. Outstanding quality. Inspection invited. WM. WIESE, HAVEN, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Heifer Calves

Choice Wisconsin Guernsey month heifer calves, 2 for \$37.50 delivered. Also young registered bulls in crates. LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WISC.

Dry Guernseys—Now

Guernsey bulls out of cows with records up to 700 lbs. A few reg. and grade females. Write Freese Paramount Dairy or The Sun Farms, Parsons, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Jersey Sale POSTPONED to Saturday, Nov. 26

The LUNAR LIGHT SULTAN Jersey auction postponed on account of storm. Will be held on Fairgrounds in pavilion. Greatest Jersey sale of the year. Cows in milk, real herd bull material. Bred and open heifers.

For further information write
P. L. FICKEL
Chanute - - Kansas

Windmoor Majestic Owl

379693

—for sale: first prize yearling bull at Topeka Free Fair 1938. By Progress Owl of Windmoor and out of a good daughter of Burdick's Royal Majesty.
WINDMOOR FARM, EDNA, KAN.
"The Owl's Nest of the Middle West"

Bull Calf Dropped Feb. 9, 1938

Sire—Treasure Longview 319308—a son of Silver Medal Raleigh's Dairylike Majesty. Dam—Tranquillity Oxford Rose, record on twice a day milking in 355 days—7,950 lbs. milk, 392.7 lbs. fat. A real calf at a reasonable price. J. M. Mills & Son, R. 3, Olathe, Kan.

Jersey Baby Bull Calves

Also serviceable ones; breeding will tell. Extreme production and champion, blood blended. \$50 up.
YEOMAN JERSEY FARM, LA CROSSE, KAN.

Lill Offers Jersey Cows

Young Registered Jersey cows for sale. Also young bulls and heifers. Good breeding and excellent individuals. Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

BROWN SWISS BULLS

FOR SALE
G. D. SLUSS, R. 1, ELDORADO, KAN.

Brown Swiss Milch Cows

—for sale: good, gentle, fresh, 4-year-old, buty terial 5.2. Government tested.
I. B. TOKIO, ALAMOTA, KAN.



The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



Ex-Mechanic Tells How He Saves On Tractor Costs

"I was a mechanic for ten years before I started farming," writes Paul C. Andreae Jr., of Great Bend, Kansas, "so I know good lubricating oil and grease. And on the basis of my personal experience I'll tell anyone that Germ Processed motor oil is the best I've ever used."



Paul C. Andreae Jr.

"Before I started using this oil it was necessary for me to take the tractor engines down each spring to make repairs. With Germ Processed oil I don't have to do this, and as a result I have saved repair costs and time, and I get more power on the drawbar."

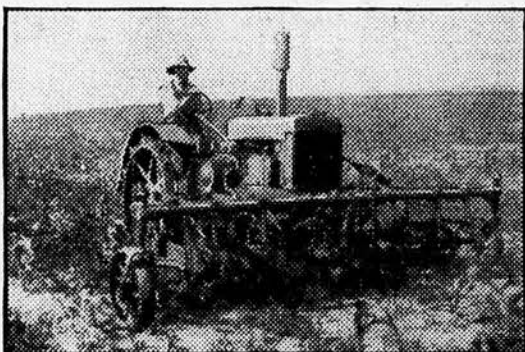
So say a host of farmers. And most of them also say they save oil by the gallon, because they get more hours' use out of Germ Processed oil. 30% to 50% more hours is not a bit unusual... and some report getting as much as 100 hours per fill. The reason is OIL-PLATING, the big extra you get from Germ Processed oil. It's described in the article at the right.

Best In Mountain Country

"I have used Germ Processed oil in my three units," writes James A. Whitmore, Boise, Idaho, "ever since it was introduced hereabouts. As my work is mostly of a mountainous character, I believe I give it as hard a test as a motor oil ever got... yet it has always given first-class satisfaction."

Trouble-Proof

"I have used Germ Processed oil for a number of years," says John Hespen of Fremont, Nebraska, "and have never experienced any trouble due to engine lubrication. I attribute my low operating expense to the super-quality of this oil."



Low costs on oil and repairs result when you use Germ Processed oil, says John Hespen (above).

Writes Russell Fisher of Mountain Home, Idaho: "I own and operate a 180-acre ranch at Mountain Home. I operate an International truck on my ranch and between ranch and sheep camp in summer and have used nothing but Germ Processed oil since I got the truck. I am thinking of buying a tractor for farm use and it will see nothing but Germ Processed oil. In my estimation there is no other oil that will stand up with Germ Processed."

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 will pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish.

Handy Hog Gate

Nail an old tire (a big one) to posts set in the fence to make a sort of round gate. Cut three holes a few inches apart in the top of the tire, and three directly underneath in the bottom. Insert sticks in the holes to bar passage. Slip them out when you want to get the pigs through. Ted Hunter, Okemah, Oklahoma.



At any time of year, the biggest single cause of wear in engines lubricated with regular mineral oil is starting. And that goes double in the Winter, when starting and warming-up take two-three times as long. Or even longer.

This ruinous starting wear works two ways, and in both cases the trouble is that regular mineral oil drains back into the crankcase when the motor stops. As soon as it cools off, beads of moisture collect inside the cylinders. Then, when you step on the starter, this moisture joins up with gas that's coming in and forms chemical compounds which attack cylinders and rings. That's one cause of starting wear.

The other is friction. The motor has to start turning over before the oil pump can squeeze oil up out of the crankcase on to bearings and cylinder walls. And in the meantime all the different parts are grinding against each other, unprotected by lubrication.

But—in truck, tractor or car—there's a way to prevent almost all of this wear. That's by using Conoco Germ Processed oil. Here's why:

It is the only oil that OIL-PLATES each working part. OIL-PLATING, made possible by patented Conoco Germ Processing, bonds itself to metal. It doesn't drain down. In an engine regularly lubricated with Germ Processed oil, it doesn't wear off or evaporate. It stays on every inch of working surface and keeps those beads of moisture from touching the metal, even when the engine is idle. So it is always ready to lubricate even before the engine starts turning over.

It is easy to see that if you OIL-PLATE your engines you provide them with matchless protection against the damage of corrosion that occurs at starting time... and also against grinding "dry starts."

Your Conoco Agent can provide you with correct Winter grades of Germ Processed oil recommended

for your equipment. It comes in barrels, 5-gallon pour-pails, and dustproof 5-quart and 1-quart cans. Also order your Special Winter-Blend Conoco Bronz-z-z-z-z Gasoline, and Conoco Greases.

Going To The World's Fair?

If you are going by car to the New York or San Francisco World's Fair or to any other distant point this coming year, let Conocoplan the trip for you—free.

Just ask your Conoco agent, and he'll see to it that you are provided with your individually-planned, patent-hinged Conoco Touraide book. Absolutely no charge or obligation. Here you will find maps of every state you pass through with your roads clearly charted. Interesting places, hotels, camps and lodgings are plainly located for you. You'll even know the rates from your accurate, made-to-order Conoco Touraide.



Conoco Agent H. J. Toller of Pocatello, Idaho, making a rush delivery of a battery to one of his farm customers. Count on Your Conoco Agent for service!

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS

CONOCO MOTOR OILS

CONOCO GREASES

