

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

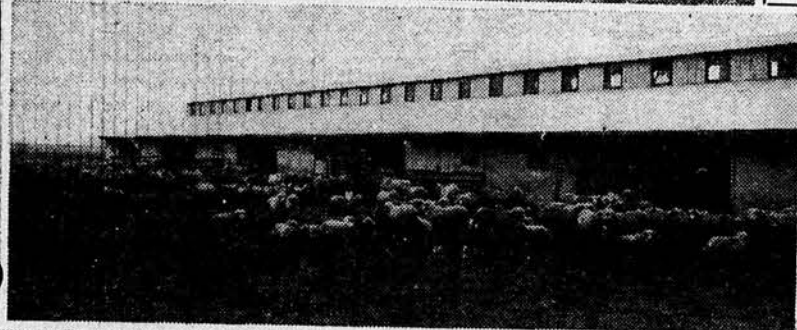
Volume 74

October 24, 1936

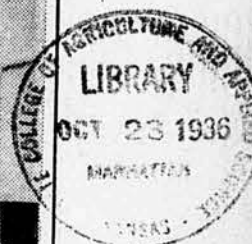
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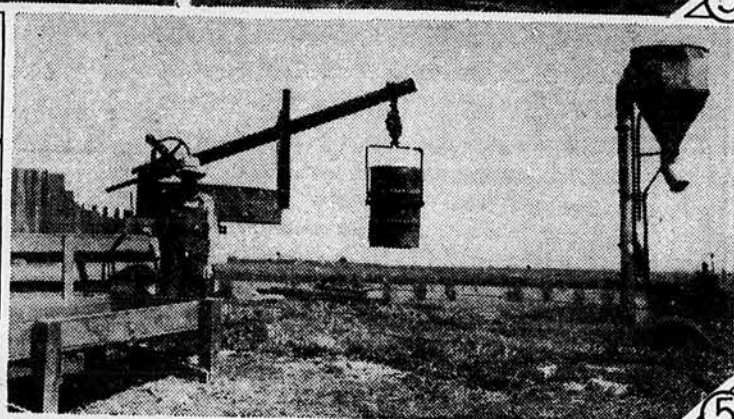
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The Pictures:

- 1—This herd of good Holsteins belongs to Allen Detwiler, Athol. Feed is short in Smith county this fall, so he sold a half dozen cows at good prices, thus reducing the herd to fit the feed.
- 2—Lamb feeding profits are about as sure as any, if the feeding is carefully and properly done. Here are part of 4,000 lambs in A. L. Stockwell's pens, Larned, where roughage and grain are ground and mixed daily.
- 3—Feed is carefully prepared for beef cattle on the B and B Ranch, in Pottawatomie county. Here is a grain grinding operation in progress.
- 4—While making plans to winter cattle and sheep it will be good policy to reserve some small grain for a few head of good gilts. They will be scarce next year. These belong to Ted Bourquin, Colby. They are purebred Poland Chinas.
- 5—The pit-silo crane and basket swing over the pit on Bourquin's farm. The silo was still full in June this year.
- 6—Yearling steers are wintered in good flesh at the Hays Experiment Station, on rations of ground sorghum fodder or silage, plus a pound of protein feed such as cottonseed. Alfalfa will take the place of the protein feed if you have it.
- 7—This big string of Hereford heifers was fed last winter by Chester Spray, Lawrence. It may pay big to winter heifers this year, fattening them or selling in late spring as stockers.

**See Page 5 --- Full Pay for More Feed
Than We Expected.**

We Know You'll Enjoy the Vance Travel Story on Page 3



Farm-Proved
FOR
PERFORMANCE
and
ECONOMY

Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

SAVE time and money and get greater efficiency by equipping the rear of your car and truck with a pair of Firestone Ground Grip Tires. They will give you the super-traction needed to pull through mud and unimproved roads and will save you the time, trouble and money of applying chains.

Harvey S. Firestone was born and raised on a farm in Columbiana County, Ohio, which he has operated ever since 1904. It was here on this farm that Mr. Firestone conceived the idea and worked with his tire engineers in developing a practical tire for farm use. Mr. Firestone's experience in farming gave him the realization of the need for a pneumatic tire with lugs of rubber that would increase the drawbar pull, roll easier, save time and speed up farm operations on cars, trucks, tractors and all wheeled farm implements.

Firestone engineers are continually working with Mr. Firestone on his farm to secure greater farm efficiency. They developed the Ground Grip Tire which is so designed that in soft mud roads it cleans itself and the bars of rubber are so placed that they will not bump on paved roads. The design of this tire is so unusual and its performance so amazing that a patent has been granted by the United States Patent Office covering its exclusive features. The secret of the extra traction of Firestone Ground Grip Tires is the scientifically designed rubber lug of the tread. Under this extraordinary super-traction tread are placed two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords. This is a patented Firestone construction feature which makes it possible to weld this heavy tread to the Gum-Dipped cord body, making it one inseparable unit.

Go to your nearest Firestone Tire Dealer or Implement Dealer or Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store today and ask to see these money-saving tires. And when you order a new tractor or implement, specify Firestone Ground Grip Tires.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone, Monday Evenings, over N. B. C.—WEAF Network

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FOR CARS		FOR TRUCKS	
4.40/4.50-21	\$ 8.70	30x5 H.D.	\$23.65
4.75/5.00-19	9.45	32x6 Trunk Type	30.70
4.50/4.75-20	9.30	32x6 H. D.	40.25
5.25/5.50-17	11.70	6.00-20.....	18.85
5.25/5.50-18	11.85	6.50-20.....	24.40
5.25/5.50-19	12.25	7.00-20.....	32.35
5.25-20.....	11.50	7.00-24.....	40.00
5.25-21.....	11.95	7.50-20.....	39.10
6.00-16.....	13.25	7.50-24.....	43.35
6.25/6.50-16	16.00	8.25-20.....	54.75
HEAVY DUTY		8.25-24.....	60.85
4.40/4.50-21	\$10.90	9.00-20.....	67.50
4.75/5.00-19	11.75	9.00-24.....	73.25
4.50/4.75-20	11.50	9.75-20.....	88.15
5.25/5.50-17	13.90	9.75-24.....	94.50
5.25/5.50-18	14.15	10.50-20....	102.35
5.25/5.50-19	14.95	10.50-24....	113.85
5.25-20.....	14.40	11.25-20....	141.45
6.00-16.....	15.70	11.25-24....	152.40
6.00-17.....	15.90	13.50-24....	244.10
6.00-18.....	16.35		
FOR IMPLEMENTS		FOR TRACTORS	
4.00-18.....	\$ 8.30	5.00-15.....	\$10.40
6.00-16.....	10.55	5.50-16.....	11.05
7.50-18.....	14.85	6.00-16.....	12.40
6.50-36.....	24.00	7.50-18.....	17.45

OTHER SIZES PRICED PROPORTIONATELY LOW

GUARANTEE—This heavy Super-Traction tread is guaranteed not to loosen from the tire body under any conditions, and all other parts of the tire are fully guaranteed to give satisfaction.

More Winners This Year

Two proud Harper county, Kansas, boys walked away with the national 4-H dairy demonstration prize at the National Dairy Show in Dallas, Texas, last week. They are Clarence Hostetler, 16, and Brutus Jacobs, 17. Their demonstration showed proper care of milk utensils.

Other Kansas girls and boys attending the show were those who won in the club dairy production contest. Loresta Duston, state champion, and for the third time winner of a trip for her club work, went to the Dallas national event. Her team member in demonstration work was Clayton David, Topeka. Wilma Robinson, Nashville, won a trip because of her production records, as did Burneta Young, Caney, and Bernice Wiggins, Lawrence.

At the Texas Centennial Livestock Exposition at Ft. Worth, the Robert H. Hazlett cattle of El Dorado, won a number of high awards. His Hereford cow, Bonita Zate, has not been defeated this year and was grand champion of the show. Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa, exhibited the first prize yearling Shorthorn bull.

Kansas' 4-H style queen for 1936, is Dorothy Hendrickson, Atchison, who will represent the state's 12,000 club girls in the national style revue in Chicago, December 1, as a feature of the National Club Congress. She received as state prize an all-expense trip from the Chicago Mail Order company, which sponsors the contest. Miss Hendrickson will model a brown wool school-suit with taffeta blouse and beaded purse all of her own making. Her outfit was made in 2 weeks at a cost of \$20.81.

Lorene Havely, Mayetta, was national class winner in the style revue in 1934. She recently made a two-piece brown wool suit for \$8.91. She has been appearing at the piece goods department where she bought her materials.

The honor of being the outstanding 4-H club leaders in Kansas for the past year, went to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Claar, Rexford, for their work in the local club. Gold medals were awarded them at the Kansas State Fair. This is the first time the honor has gone to members of the same family.

When Farm Bureau Meets

Senator Arthur Capper, Roy A. Green, who is in charge of agricultural finance for the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and two college administrators, Chancellor E. H. Lindley of Kansas university, and President F. D. Farrell of Kansas State college, have been added to the program of the annual convention of the Kansas State Farm Bureau in Wichita, October 27 to 29.

The program also will include addresses by Secretary Henry A. Wallace and E. A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Ralph Snyder, president of the Wichita Bank for Co-operatives, will be toastmaster at the banquet at which Senator Capper, and President Farrell of Kansas State college will speak.

Abbyville Jerseys Lead

Breaking the state record for production by purebred Jersey herds tested in Kansas under the Herd Improvement Registry system of production testing, sponsored by The American Jersey Cattle Club, the Jersey cows owned by C. E. Palmer, Abbyville, Kan., have completed a year's test with an average yield of 448 pounds of butterfat from 9,048 pounds or about 4,000 quarts of milk to the cow.

During the year of testing the cows were in milk for varying periods, an average of 6 cows being in milk daily thruout the 365 days. Mr. Palmer's Jerseys were milked only twice daily during the year and were on test during a part of 1935 and of 1936, when severe drouth conditions prevailed.

Good Cows or None

"I don't have time to fool with poor cows," is J. H. Foltz's reason for keeping three exceptionally good milkers on his Osage county farm. He has a large Holstein cow which he raised, and two larger than usual grade Guernseys. They are paying nearly \$1.25 a day in cream but eating nearly 75 cents worth of feed. Mr. Foltz is an important officer of the Kansas State Range.

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HENRY HATCH.....Jayhawker Farm Notes
H. C. COLGLAZIER.....Short Grass Farm Notes
DR. C. H. LERRIGO.....Medical Department
J. M. PARKS.....Protective Service

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

ROBERT C. VANCE

Mr. Vance made our wish come true. He got his first travel article to Kansas Farmer for this issue. We promised in the October 10 issue they would start soon. You'll enjoy this one. And happily there are more to come—another next issue.—The Editors.

EUROPE bound, our ship steamed out the East river. I stood on deck and watched the shore line of New York City slide past. Great buildings of concrete and steel loomed against the sky. I wondered whether I would see the like in any part of the Old World.

"That probably is the most valuable tract of ground in the world," I remarked to a man who was standing beside me at the ship's rail.

"So what?" he replied. "Do you own any part of it?"

"I don't own the Statue of Liberty but, despite that, it still means something to me," I told him.

"Well, here is something that means a lot more to me." He handed me a newspaper clipping. The clipping told of a dinner given in his honor by Communist groups of New York City in recognition of his work as a Communist organizer. He then told me that he was being deported by the United States Government and had been put on the boat by the immigration officers.

"As long as a government you don't like is paying your way out of the country, you ought to be satisfied," I told him. Apparently this remark was not appreciated, for he walked away without answering.

At Boston we were joined by a group of 12 students and teachers from a large Eastern university who were on their way to Russia to study "the greatest political experiment of all time." This group was inclined to make a hero of the Communist; he frequently was called into their conferences.

I Started the Arguments

Being only a roughneck with a diploma from the College of Hard Knocks, I knew labor agitators better than they did, and so I started an argument with him at every opportunity. The result was that I smoked cigars paid for with Communist money while he tried to convince me that Russia has the only perfect form of government. But enough about Russia until I get there; and I only hope that the Irish lady who offered to pray for me



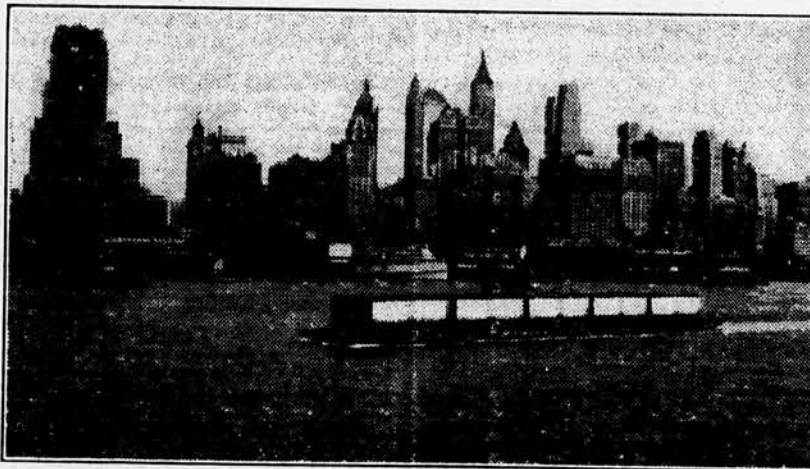
Robert C. Vance, farmer and world traveler who starts a series of travel articles in Kansas Farmer this issue.

because she was sure I was going to be "murdered" was unduly alarmed.

With no place to go but around and around, life on shipboard becomes monotonous. The passengers soon formed small groups of similar tastes. The athletes paced the deck from morning until night, and the shuffle-board addicts constantly got in their way. The fact that gin rickeys are 35 cents is the only thing that prevented several cases of "D. T's." in the ship's bar. Last but not least was the younger crowd, which spent the evenings in the dark corners of the deck—and a roll of

white-washed walls of lighthouses and coast guard stations showed chalk white against the green background, and the grim walls of an old English fort squatted on the top of one of the high hills. Off in the distance, the white stone walls of the city of Cork, or Cobh, as it is known since the Irish rebellion, caught and reflected the sunlight.

Cobh was one of the hot spots of the revolution that resulted in 26 counties of Ireland, now known as the Irish Free State, gaining "home rule," with the same Colonial status as Canada. Six counties remained loyal to England.



The most valuable piece of land on earth. Skyline of New York City taken from the ship as we sail away. Nothing else like it in the world.

the ship was likely to toss you into some young man's lap already filled with a more desirable bundle.

Under the guidance of a second engineer, I was taken thru the ship's engine room. Imagine if you can all of the machinery necessary to maintain a community of a thousand people—lighting, heating, refrigeration, air conditioning and sanitation—and then add the boilers necessary to drive twin propeller shafts 30 inches in diameter. Crowd all this machinery into a small place between the decks of a ship, and you have a picture of what the place was like. The six double boilers were fired with oil.

"Quite an improvement over the old coal burning days," I commented.

"Aye. But we had men in those days." The engineer pointed to a pasty-faced, hollow-chested chap standing beside an oil valve. "Nothing like that ever came to sea then."

We were out 8 days before sighting land. The west coast of Ireland was disappointing at first glance. It was a bleak and dreary looking place with no sign of green vegetation. The fishing villages, as seen thru the glasses, seemed poverty stricken in the extreme.

"Life in the old land is a mighty tough racket," commented a New York Irishman who had been born on that coast.

I went below and did not again come on deck until the next morning when the ship lay in Cobh harbor. Then I saw what I believe is one of the most beautiful spots in the world. The steep hills surrounding the harbor were covered with a vivid green carpet of heather down to the blue water of the bay. The

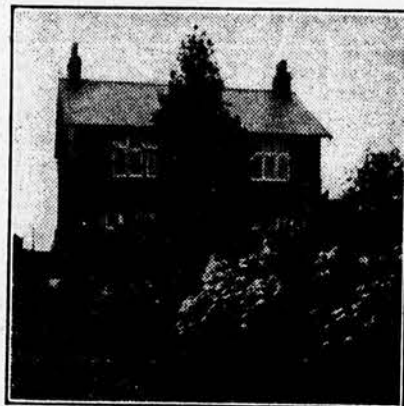
This has resulted in a border line, about 100 miles long, being drawn across the island. High tariff laws against English manufactured goods have been enacted by the Irish Free State, and also by England against Irish agricultural products. And as to who is to blame, it depends whether an Irishman or an Englishman is telling the story.

It is against Irish nature to take any grievance, real or fancied, without protest. The Irish Free State now is developing an intense national spirit. The Gaelic language, the mother tongue of Ireland but almost forgotten until a few years ago, now is taught in the public schools. No student is allowed to enter an Irish college or university who is unable to speak it fluently.

It is rather a paradox that English money is helping to build up this nationalism. To escape the high tariff on British goods, many English manufac-



In England. Making a hard job of putting up hay. Note the one-horse outfit.



Three hundred pigs a year on 70 acres, with all feed bought, keeps this home going.

turers now are building factories in the Irish Free State, thus giving employment to Irish labor.

The large estates, most of them English owned, are being taxed out of existence by the Free State Parliament. These estates then are divided into tracts of 10 to 40 acres and tenant farmers are encouraged to buy them with government loans at a very low rate of interest. Ireland, long noted for farm tenantry, now has a much smaller ratio of tenant farmers than most of our own Midwest states.

As in all old countries, soil fertility must be built up by a rotation of clover and other legumes. Livestock is the backbone of Irish farming. The high English tariff on cattle is especially galling to the Irish farmer. A cow in the six counties that remained with England is worth some \$30 more than if she were across the boundary line in the Irish Free State.

Much of the information on the Irish Free State was given me by the Reverend Monsignor Hynes, president of the Galloway University. He is a fine Irish gentleman, but—with all due respect—I believe he is somewhat prejudiced in favor of the Irish Free State. At least, there was a twinkle in his eye when I asked him whether Free State cattle did not sometime add to their value by wandering across the boundary line on dark nights.

I Felt Quite at Home

Nine days after sailing from New York the boat docked at Liverpool, England. For more than 30 minutes I wearily waited in the customs shed for baggage inspection. "Slip one of 'em a couple of bob," advised a Canadian whom I had met on the boat. The couple of "bob" was passed to an inspector and my grips were stamped without inspection—all of which made me feel quite at home among the British.

That incident was my introduction to English money. It is quite easy to understand as long as they keep to pence, shillings and pounds—which they never do. Instead, they quote prices in "bobs," "tanners" and "quids," and favor you with a glassy-eyed stare when you take time to consider.

As I crossed England from Liverpool to New Castle, the difference in transportation, both for people and freight, struck me. Both rails and rolling stock of British railways are very light. Freight cars are especially small and not more than 20 head of hogs may be crowded into a livestock car. This probably is because most freight hauls are for a very short distance, as compared with our long hauls in the United States.

In the railway station I saw this sign: "Ship your motor by rail and avoid the fatigue of driving." Very few automobiles are to be seen on the country highways. Even in the cities, automobiles form only a small portion of the traffic.

Much of the heavy freight still is moved by barges on the canals that

(Continued on Page 12)

Farm Chemistry Has a Great Future

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

PERHAPS you may have seen several times the word "chemurgic." Maybe you went to the dictionary as we did, to find out what it meant and didn't find it.

As a matter of fact it is a new word evolved by some scientist and means the application of chemistry to the business of the farm.

That illustrates how our language has grown. The latest unabridged dictionaries have considerably more than 400,000 words. When you consider that the ordinary person does not use more than 8,000 words, and many of them far fewer than that number, and when you further consider that Mr. Shakespeare used only 15,000 words in all of his prolific output of literature, it seems there is a tremendous waste of words. We might dispense with almost 400,000 and still have more words than are used in any book except the dictionary. But instead of dispensing with the words we have we are adding more and more because out of these more than 400,000 found in the unabridged dictionary, none describe some new discovery or some new combination.

Farm chemistry is comparatively new. The farmers of a generation ago did not even suspect there was such a thing, altho without knowing it, even then they were continually making chemical combinations in their farming operations.

Now, regular conventions and councils are being held to discuss farm chemistry. There are addresses on such subjects as "Origin and Purposes of the Farm Chemurgic," "Utilization of Farm Wastes," "Cotton and Its Byproducts," "Cotton in Road Building," and "Sugar Cane Byproducts."

Chemistry has long been known to science, but within just a few years the developments in chemistry have been so astonishing that they seem like some kind of magic. What has heretofore been regarded as mere waste and a nuisance to be gotten rid of with as little expense as possible, now is being converted by the wizardry of science into useful materials which from their appearance give no hint of the humble and despised material from which they were derived.

It is even predicted that the time may come when the chemists will feed the world on synthetic foods and dress humanity in synthetic garments. It is said that all of these things are held in solution in the atmosphere and that even if all crops failed there would be no famine. As we know that we will not be here when that time arrives, if it ever does, we are not greatly interested in such a possibility.

However, I am interested in this farm chemistry. By its aid it is entirely possible to make a state like Kansas economically independent and easily capable of sustaining in comfort at least five times its present population.

Mr. Hanson Scores Again

I AM PLEASED to publish the following news just received from the press bureau of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. As you are aware, the International Grain and Hay Show will be held at Chicago, November 28 to December 5, in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition.

"For the second successive year," says the press

More or Less Modern Fables

A DOG lived on a farm thru which ran a railroad. Each day that fool dog was in the habit of rushing out at every passing train and chasing it with great vigor until the last car was out of sight over the hill. Then he would return and crawl under the shade of the porch and wait until another train came along. By-and-by age began to creep upon the dog; he felt his joints growing stiff, his wind becoming shorter and shorter and the runs more difficult to make. One day he muttered sadly to himself: "I don't know what will become of things around here when I get too old and stiff to run. Those durned tooting things will take the place."

MORAL—Many an enthusiastic reformer thinks he is prying up one corner of the Universe when, as a matter of fact, he simply is wasting his time and wind.

Dolltown's Fire

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Fire! Fire! Fire!
Where! Where! Where!
"Ruffles' room
And she's up there!
Clankety clang!
Clankety clang!
Came the engine
With a bang.
Dolltown's fire chief
Made of tin
Was the first one
To break in.
When he saw her
On the bed
Almost fainted,
Thought her dead!
Grabbed her quickly
Rushed below
(Dolltown's fire chief
Isn't slow!)
And he whispered
On the stair
"Never did I
See such hair."
Ruffles murmured
When words came
"What fine metal
In your frame
And if more fires
There should be
None but you
Shall rescue me!"

bureau "the same Kansas farmer has sent the first entries for the International Grain and Hay Show which will be held here November 28 to December 5, in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition.

"He is Howard E. Hanson, who farms near Topeka. According to the management of this world's largest annual showing of farm crops, Mr. Hanson will show this year in the contests for hard red spring wheat, soft red winter wheat, oats, milo and lespedeza seed.

"At the 1935 exposition, Mr. Hanson was a prize-winner in the contests for both hard red winter and soft red winter wheats and milo, and he also took prizes at the 1934 show on samples of grain which he had harvested on his Shawnee county farm."

Piling Debt on the Land

IT IS NECESSARY," writes a friend of mine who has given a good deal of study to the present national set-up, "that this system of Federal patronage and regimentation of the great farming industry of our nation shall cease. It is necessary that the continued piling of debt after debt upon overburdened farmers shall cease; that the persistent increase of Federal administrative expenses for the maintenance of a rapidly growing bureaucracy of economic idealists and pork-barrel politicians shall cease; that the attempt to extend the political tendrils of the Federal Government in Washington into every hamlet, city and state of the Union shall cease."

And then he continued: "The present program of wasteful and uneconomic lending of federal funds direct to citizens of sovereign states should be supplanted by a program which can be administered by existing non-political agencies, that is, the Extension Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, of unquestioned authority and qualifications long recognized, to the end that the administrative costs may be reduced to a minimum and without injury to the service."

One truth seems to be recognized to a greater extent than it was a few months ago. That truth is that primarily all the wealth of this country comes out of the land and that finally the debts we contract nationally or privately, if paid, must be

paid out of the source from which the wealth comes.

We who have lived long in Kansas have seen eras of fictitious prosperity based upon borrowed money and we have seen the reaction when payday came, as it always must come sooner or later. The only alternative to that is bankruptcy, which means repudiation.

Mr. Ruff Writes a Letter

I HAVE another letter from W. E. Ruff, of Ness City. I get a great kick out of my correspondence with Mr. Ruff. He seems to me to be a remarkable mixture of wisdom and wild, fantastic ideas. I would publish his letters in full but one of his faults is a voluminous output of language, sometimes lucid, sometimes more or less scrambled, too much for the space at my command. Here is the "monetary system," as Mr. Ruff sees it:

"The monetary system the people carry on business by is a low grade gambling system. Of course, the bankers are gamblers and many of the people in the miniature system do not understand money, altho many of them are highly educated, but not many of them have adult intellects, most of them have child or childish intellects and that is why they cannot understand money or business. And because they do not understand money or business the out-go is always more than the income. The out-go they have more or less fixed, but the income they get by illogical methods, or by racketeering and is why the income falls short of the out-go.

"The point in the above is that the 50 persons who produce all of the wealth support 10 persons on relief, but support 40 other persons, whom mostly perform unnecessary service at high salaries. But the loafers in this system continually worry about the taxes to support the ones on relief but which the 50 producers really pay—loafers want it, too."

Of course, after reading that, you know that Mr. Ruff understands money and business? Now while the above quotation might indicate that Mr. Ruff's mind is wandering, here is a quotation which isn't quite so obscure, altho he is not very careful as to facts. It is not true that for a decade, 10 years, the "national out-go was billions of dollars more than the national income." Until and including the year 1930, the government expenditures were less than the government income. It may interest Mr. Ruff to know what the government income and out-go was for the first half of the last decade.

The total revenues collected by the Government during the first half of the last decade were \$20,445,990,208. The total government expenditures for the same period were \$18,564,892,745. During that 5-year period the Government receipts exceeded the expenditures by nearly 2 billion dollars, to be exact \$1,981,097,453. During the last 5 years of the decade the Government has been going in the hole at an increasing rate of speed. But here is Mr. Ruff's statement:

"In the last decade, every year, the national out-go was billions of dollars more than the national income, and the surplus out-go was paid with inflation—credit—and by defaulting. In defaulting the ones with the meager savings mostly lose their wealth; the big guy loses what he grabbed from others. The cause for defaulting and for the surplus national out-go is because we carry on in a gambling system, or the jungle system which was instituted by the barbarians. The national out-go—wages, salaries, tax rates and interest rates—is more or less fixed; but the national income is produced by gambling or chance methods; gamblers destroying the value of certain products, like raw farm products, so they will not bring what it cost to produce them; by not permitting farmers to manage the business end of their industry; but permitting commercial interest or gamblers to manage the business end."

Forgery in First Degree

Does a husband have a right to sign his wife's name to a note without her consent? Is it legal if he does? What share of the livestock belongs to the wife? Does a husband have a right to mortgage the livestock without the wife's consent?—X. Y. Z.

A husband does not have a right to sign his wife's name to a note or any other writing without her consent. In the case of Howell, Jewett & Co., vs. McCrie, 36th Kansas, the court held that fraudulently signing the wife's name to a mortgage on the homestead was forgery in the first degree.

The wife does not necessarily own any of the livestock on the farm but the exempt livestock, two cows, a team of horses or mules, 10 hogs and 20 sheep cannot be sold or mortgaged without her consent. Aside from this exempt property, however, either the husband or wife may own livestock or other property of their own and sell it or mortgage it without the consent of the other spouse.

Farm Matters as I See Them

National Grange Is Right

THE National Grange has done the right thing in asking the United States Tariff commission to investigate the cost of producing canned meats in the United States as compared to the costs in other countries. Under the "flexible provisions" of the Tariff Act, upon a finding that the costs of production abroad are so much lower as to nullify tariff protection afforded a domestic commodity, the President can increase tariff rates as much as 50 per cent above the regular tariff schedule on that commodity.

It looks very much as if the tariff on imports of canned beef should be raised. Grange correspondents report that the market price of steers in Buenos Aires is about \$2.90 compared to \$8.04 in Chicago. Labor costs also are lower in South America. The fact that imports of canned beef have jumped from 19 million pounds in 1931 to 76 million pounds in 1935, would indicate there is need for action.

I believe the American farmer is entitled to the American market, and that certainly should apply to canned beef. The fact that American capital is invested in South American packing plants is no reason for allowing the cheap canned beef from these countries to deprive our own American beef producers of a market to which they are justly entitled.

Important Legislation

EVERY one has been so busy with the national political campaign, which will be over now in another 10 days, that legislation enacted the closing days of the recent Congress has not received the attention which some of it deserves. It is not my habit to inject partisan politics into this editorial page, but I am going to break that custom just long enough to say that I am 100 per cent for Governor Alf M. Landon of Kansas for President, and can conscientiously recommend him to Kansas farmers as one who will protect their interests to the uttermost—and most effectively, in my judgment. I intend to cast my vote for him, and no farmer will make a mistake in voting for Landon.

One of the most important pieces of farm legislation finally became law at the recent session of Congress. This is the Commodity Exchange Act, which amends and supersedes the Grain Futures Act. I have been working for years in co-operation with the farm organizations to obtain the passage of an act seeking to end gambling and limit speculation in foodstuffs on the commodity exchanges. The new act is a long step in that direction.

The act empowers the Department of Agriculture to regulate trading in futures to a much

greater extent than under the Grain Futures Act. It is believed that the courts will uphold the new act, as the old act, known as the Capper-Tincher Act, was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Commodity Exchange Act, also known as the Jones-Capper Act—sponsored in the House by Representative Marvin Jones of Texas, chairman of the House committee on agriculture, and in the Senate by myself—seeks to end gambling, but does not in any way interfere with legitimate hedging of grains in the futures markets.

J. M. Mehl, assistant chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration in the Department of Agriculture, has analyzed the purposes of the new act as follows:

1. To prevent manipulations and corners; to prevent squeezes and congestion in current delivery months, and to prevent accumulation of excessively large speculative lines, whether manipulative or otherwise, because of their constant threat to market stability.

2. To prevent dissemination of false and misleading crop and market information to influence prices; to prevent cheating, fraud and deceit in connection with the execution of customers' orders; to stamp out bucketing in its various forms and to stop commission firms and floor brokers from trading against customers.

3. To prohibit wash sales, cross trades, and other transactions, and to stop trading in privileges—puts and calls.

4. To require futures commission merchants to treat and deal with customers' margin moneys as belonging to such customers and to prevent their use by commission merchants in their own business, or for extending credit to others.

5. To require registration of futures commission merchants and to make it unlawful for any person falsely to represent himself to be a member of a contract market or agent for the same.

6. To require the registration of floor brokers executing orders for others.

7. To require reports from members of exchanges regarding certain market operations, and to require their books and records to be open to inspection by authorized representatives of the Government.

8. There also is a provision intended to prevent discrimination in the exchanges against co-operative associations and federal warehouses.

Livestock Feed Every Year

I AM a strong believer in contour farming and terracing to save moisture for crops. Recent dry weather experiences again prove their value. But there is another aid in crop production of paramount importance. That is irrigation. I don't believe we have even "scratched the surface" of its possibilities.

I don't mean we haven't tried irrigation, because we have. Yet to me it holds so much promise I think we should look into it fully.

Local communities, chambers of commerce, counties, states or even the Federal Government, could well afford; indeed, could profitably sponsor, or co-operate in sponsoring, irrigation demonstrations. I know of one irrigation demonstration sponsored in a very fertile Midwest valley by a chamber of commerce. Here a pump throws out 500 gallons of water a minute irrigating many kinds of crops and vegetables at what seems to me a reasonable cost, judging by results.

It meant 90-bushel corn to the acre in 1933 while an adjoining field not irrigated produced 15 to 25-bushel corn. Irrigated corn in 1934, made 25 to 30 bushels, while the neighboring field produced nothing but fodder. Kansas Farmer has carried stories of high yields under irrigation this year.

For example, one man reported a 50-bushel-to-the-acre increase in potatoes in 1936 under irrigation—a check plot not irrigated proved this. And this increase in the crop entirely paid for the pumping outfit which was installed.

Another man tells of irrigating in winter as well as in summer to cut down the amount of summer pumping. He successfully irrigates alfalfa, tomatoes and garden truck. Another man pumps water for irrigation seven months in the year and grows outstanding crops of potatoes, corn and alfalfa; seven tons of alfalfa hay to the acre, and 90-bushel corn are part of his rewards.

It will pay to experiment further with irrigation. One farmer I know winter-irrigates his orchard. He turns on the water from a big tank some time in December. Then along comes cold weather and the ground freezes deeply. After that a mulch of straw is put around the trees to keep the ground from thawing out in the spring too early. This holds back the buds for two weeks or so later in the spring and they are almost entirely safe from frost.

It seems to me irrigation has been proved available for use nearly all year around. And there is more than one way of getting the job done. For power we can use the wind, electricity, tractor or engine. We can pump water from wells or streams, or we can use water from ponds or large reservoirs. I am confident this whole subject of irrigation is worthy of your study. It holds safety in farming for you. It assures plenty of feed for your livestock every year.

Arthur Capper

Full Pay for More Feed Than We Expected

TUDOR CHARLES

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$ 9.85	\$ 9.35	\$11.50
Hogs.....	10.00	10.00	9.50
Lambs.....	9.15	9.00	9.15
Hens, Heavy.....	.15	.16	.17½
Eggs, Firsts.....	.26½	.23½	.25½
Butterfat.....	.30	.30	.24
Wheat, Hard Winter..	1.24½	1.27	1.20
Corn, Yellow.....	1.15½	1.13½	.68½
Oats.....	.46	.48	.27½
Barley.....	.92	.88	.51
Alfalfa, Baled.....	23.00	21.50	16.00
Prairie.....	15.00	8.00	8.50

WE ARE facing still another feeding and livestock angle this fall. Corn of any kind as a grain feed is almost a minus quantity, except as purchased by those who pre-

fer to use it regardless of cost. Any native corn which will grow by all means should be saved for seed.

There is quite a lot of wheat, oats and barley stored in Kansas bins. These will make acceptable livestock feeds to fatten cattle or lambs, or carry along some hogs.

The prospect for wheat pasture at present is good, and it is fully expected by late fall the demand for cattle and sheep to place on wheat pasture will be reaching a peak. Kansas wheat fields will be stocked with a good many animals, altho probably fewer than in the winter of 1934-35. Reasons which seem logical for this conclusion, are that stocker animals are higher in price than 2 years ago, there are fewer in the actual supply, and there is considerable more feed of other kinds.

The biggest change in the Kansas feed situation has been in the amount of roughage available. Rains and late frost have brought out sorghum fields

until every section of Kansas that plants sorghums has quite an acreage of acceptable sorghums about ready for harvest. Many sorghums in Southwest Kansas will make grain, while there are fields every few miles along Northern and Central Kansas highways, in which the combine type of sorghums are making grain. The chief one to be seen is "Sooner," a "60-day" variety which has become popular during dry years.

In a tour of Northwest and Central Kansas last week, a field of sorghum that would make chicken feed or grain for other stock, was seen on J. M. Buckland's farm, Glasco. A fine growth of kafir was maturing on Allen Detwiler's farm, near Athol. Fremont Slefel, Norton, has a field of early sumac, which will make rich silage because of heavy grain. Frank Micek, Atwood, has a field of fair quality sorghum for any year. These are all growing on upland.

(Continued on Page 16)

Market Barometer

Cattle—Higher prices for both fat cattle and stockers seem certain within a few weeks.

Hogs—Values should work toward a lower level for the next month or two.

Sheep—Steady to lower prices for all grades and classes seem probable.

Wheat—Higher prices still seem likely for this fall, due to stronger world market, reduced grain movement in Canada, improving business conditions in the U. S., and an advancing seasonal trend.

Corn—Steady for a few weeks.

Butterfat—Chance for improvement, unless feed becomes too plentiful.

Poultry—Higher eggs and lower poultry.

Hay and other feed—Belief is general that prices will taper off if weather remains favorable, and wheat pasture comes on strong.

Butterfat at \$700 a Ton Makes High-Priced Hog Feed

G. R. HOWARD

A TESTER for one Iowa Dairy Herd Improvement Association recently reported a loss of 72.4 pounds of butterfat in a single month from the cream separator of a member. This was worth \$26.79 and would be equal to the production of two fairly good cows for the month. This same thing likely happens in Kansas. Here is a "hole in a pocket" that often is not apparent for a long time.

With the production of butterfat running under that of a year ago and prices 9 to 11 cents higher to the pound it is important to have the equipment checked carefully to determine whether you are obtaining new-separator efficiency. Even with the high prices for hogs, most farmers cannot afford to feed butterfat that is worth around \$700 a ton. It is too costly feeding high-priced fodder and grain and employing labor in feeding and milking when a substantial part of the butterfat is stolen by a separator bowl that is out of balance or worn out thru years of use.

It has been found that the loss in skimming may be three times greater where the separator is not washed between each milking, yet during cold weather some make a practice of washing only every other day. Smaller losses and more uniform tests also are assured when the milk is separated before it becomes too cold. Flushing with cold water also results in greater losses than when lukewarm water is used.

Temperature Affects Cream Test

Washing the cream separator is easier if it is done at once after this machine is used and some warm water and washing powder are available. If a standardized cream is being supplied it is important that an effort also be made to keep to a given test without serious variation. Change in temperature of the milk, variation in speed of turning the crank, or careless flushing, all may result in a difference in test. Where power is available, either from an electric or gasoline motor, correct and uniform speed is not only assured but much of the drudgery is removed from the job of separating.

Those who are selling cream at present and may be inclined to desire a share in the highly competitive whole milk market, should not forget the increased value of skim milk for feeding growing livestock or poultry with present prices on other feeds. If corn is worth only around 40 cents a bushel and tankage \$40 a ton then skim milk has only an average replacement value of around 22 cents a hundred pounds. However, with a good grade of corn near the dollar mark, depending upon the locality, and tankage around \$80 a ton, skim milk for growing pigs is worth on the average about 48 cents a hundred pounds.

There is no feed which promotes more economical and thrifty growth than clean, fresh milk and for young calves or foals it may be worth even more depending upon the quality of the stock to which it is fed. Prof. K. L. Turk, Cornell University, has found from a study of Dairy Herd Improvement Association records that an early increase in weight of 100 pounds on a dairy heifer, resulting in greater feeding capacity, may mean an annual increase in milk production of as much as 1,000 pounds.

An abundance of skim milk, together with the use of suitable pasture and supplementary feed, may make possible having three farrowing periods during the year. One dairyman, at least, obtains profitable results by having his older brood sows farrow in March and then again in September, while his gilts from the previous summer come in with a profitable June crop. This gives him three marketing periods within a year with spring pigs selling in November, the fall crop in April or early May; while the extra June litters provide a substantial check during February.

A thrifty and progressive dairyman once said that were it not for his skim milk he would have at least \$1,000 less livestock to sell during the year. Not that all of this was profit but he figured that he would have that much less to

sell if he had disposed of his whole milk.

A good cow, producing 8,000 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk, or equivalent, will give enough skim milk to feed one growing calf, one growing hog, 30 hens and in addition provide 280 pounds of butterfat to sell.

On cold winter days there is no better stimulant to heavy egg production than a warm, crumbly mash, moistened with skim milk. When liquid skim milk instead of water can be given to laying hens, and ground alfalfa hay is kept before the layers at all times, then corn, wheat and oats will serve to complete the ration, provided cod liver oil is given when the flock is kept indoors, and some form of grit is supplied at all times.

Most of the best future cows, many of the earliest and consequently most profitable pigs that will go to market next spring, and the most prolific hens in the laying house this winter are now being better fed because they get skim milk.

Rain Soaked Down 2 Feet

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

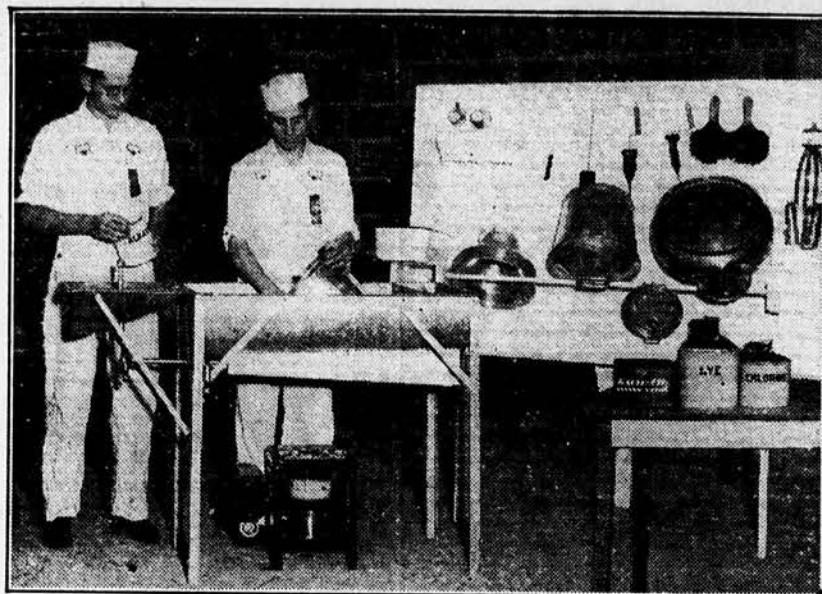
This fall is a near duplicate of the fall of 1913. In that year little or no moisture fell all summer. About September 10, rain began to fall and by the end of the year a little more than 10 inches had fallen. Feed is more plentiful now than it was that year. Rains this fall came a little later than in 1913, but so far more has fallen up to this time. We have had locally about 8 inches and probably more will fall before the end of the year. If we can have an open winter there will be an abundance of wheat pasture. In 1913, we had only to put the stock in the barn 3 times during the entire winter. The wheat farmers will well remember the big wheat crop that followed in 1914. The big crop started the price down and farmers were rushing around everywhere begging threshermen to

How Best to Feed Hogs

Feeding hogs with a scoop-shovel or pail as compared with the self-feeder is largely a matter of preference as long as corn is fed. If the corn is hand-fed, tankage or other protein feed should also be hand-fed as the hogs otherwise will become hungry and eat too much tankage. When ground wheat is self-fed to hogs, tankage cannot be self-fed so successfully. For some reason hogs don't balance their ration so successfully except on corn. With a mixture of corn and wheat there is probably no difficulty from this source.



Chris Binder, Robinson, Kan., and his pen of Hampshire barrows that won a championship at the Interstate Baby Beef and Pig Club Show at St. Joseph, Mo.



Winning the national 4-H demonstration contest in the National Dairy Show at Dallas, Texas. Brutus Jacobs, left, and Clarence Hostetter, Harper county farm boys, made up the entire team. They were coached by Mrs. O. H. Hostetter, local 4-H leader, also by Ruth E. Crawford and W. E. Gregory, county home and farm agents.

come and thresh their wheat before the price got so low. Some wheat was sold for as low as 40 cents a bushel. In August the folks over in Europe decided to start the big scrap and immediately wheat began to soar in price and by the next spring wheat was \$2.50 a bushel. With a lot of moisture in the ground we should have a good yield next year. And with war continually threatening on many sides a good price might come along at the same time. But quite naturally we don't wish any country the hardships of war.

Prospects for a wheat crop next summer have materially improved because the soil must be wet at least 2 feet deep. A few farmers had drilled some wheat but the dry weather, wire worms and grasshoppers were doing considerable damage to the early sown. Some fields will have to be drilled over. Wheat drilled now will come up quickly and evenly and probably will make as good fall growth as wheat sown much earlier. The abundance of moisture in the ground at seeding time is what makes the wheat farmer smile. A quarter of a century ago farmers thought sowing wheat in the dust was as good or better than sowing in the mud. But like a great many other things, a change has taken place in the seasons and crop conditions, and now if you sow in the dust the wire worms are nearly sure to destroy the seed unless moisture comes soon after sowing to sprout the grain. Wire worms will not bother sprouted grain.

The problem of seed corn and grain sorghums is going to be a serious matter next spring. If any farmer can hand gather a few bushels of seed he should do so. If he does not need it all himself his neighbor probably will be willing to pay him a good price for any surplus. Due to the shortage of seed and the probable low quality of any seed produced, it is likely many farmers will get poor stands and much replanting will have to be done in the

No Bumps on Iron Horse

One thing we look for in automobiles these days is comfort—easy cushions, good springs, shock-absorbers. It is not surprising that farmers also are looking toward more comfort in their tractors. Rubber tires have, of course, taken a lot of the jolts out of tractor-riding. But a very few dollars also will make the seat ride easier. Instead of a hard, corrugated iron seat, made rough to prevent slipping and sliding, manufacturers now are putting durable cushions under the driver, and allowing him to ease his loins against a covered back-rest. In a very few years all tractor operators will be enjoying these needed advancements in tractor comfort.

spring. We note that R. I. Throckmorton of the agronomy department at Manhattan is advising to save the nubbins if you have any.

The season is at hand when farmers can find time to get together in their organizations and talk over their mutual problems. Our standard of living and our purchasing power are totally dependent on the farm income. The matter of importations of products that compete with those we produce will be a subject frequently discussed. Farmers should be watching carefully the developments of any farm program that has the cash payment feature as a part of it. At present it looks as if after 1938 the cash payment feature might be left up to the different states. Non-agricultural states would not be interested in such a national program and probably would work hard to defeat cash payments to any state. If the matter is left to the states it will not mean necessarily that any state need appropriate funds to pay cash payments. But leaving the question up to the states complicates matters and makes a uniform system less likely. No farm group need have a dull meeting if they will dig into some of the problems that influence the farm income.

Our shelter belt planted last spring is not a great success but there are more trees alive than we really thought would survive the summer. The grasshoppers destroyed some varieties. They preferred tamarack, mulberry and hedge. They have no desire for Black locust and hackberry. When replanting starts we would like to have some more hackberry. For hardiness and general purposes there probably is no better tree for this section. The late Professor Dickens, of Manhattan, was a great lover of the hackberry tree. We have seen some excellent shelter belts in other counties and we hope another year the hoppers will leave this section alone and we can get a nice planting of trees started. The old timers say trees will grow if they are kept cultivated and no weeds allowed to grow.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

HOMER J. HENNEY

Is there enough spread between the choice kinds and cheap kinds of stocker steers to warrant buying the low grades for a winter proposition?—H. P., Fredonia, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that the lower grades, at the price they are, will show more profit by spring than the choice grades. During August and early September this was not true. If one's program calls for going to grass then forget about the cheap kinds.

Liquidation of sows from July to October makes me bullish on next year's hog prices. Would you head for April, July or September with excess gilts and fat barrows?—G. B. S.

About 9 chances out of 10 that any of those markets will show a profit above present value of stock and costs of maintaining breeding stock until that time. Odds now favor just a little the July rather than the April or September markets. If too many fall pigs are held for cheaper grain at wheat harvest time, the September market will be lower than July. A 1937 corn crop of more than 2½ billion bushels, however, would increase the demand in August and September enough to offset this other price depressing force and raise September best prices over July best prices.

How do you feel about feeding lambs for March? Wouldn't that be better than selling in January? Aren't lambs too high unless they break to 6 cents?—J. F.

About 9 chances out of 10 that selling fat lambs in March will be better than selling in January. Prospects are for prices for fat lambs all winter being lower than for the same months last winter. Feeder lamb prices lower than early October prices would make a profit more likely. Six cents is perhaps the lowest level that one should expect prices to break to this fall.

I have some 650 pound, good White-face steers that I bought as calves last fall. They are too thin for the killers. Should I sell or feed them? Corn is \$1.20 a bushel.—M. E. A.

About 8 chances out of 10 that you would be better off to full feed them than to sell them and about 9 out of 10 chances that you would be better off to rough, grass, and full-feed next fall than to sell now. The general trend for

fed steers for 12 months is upward, except for seasonal weakness in the late spring.

Can I expect to make a fair profit by buying shoats at \$7 with corn at prevailing prices?—R. F. W.

About 8 chances out of 10 that you can show a profit if, first, you buy light enough shoats to head for the higher prices on the after-Christmas market; second, you buy grain from hand to mouth at expected lower prices; and third, you use as much fall pasture as possible so as to get maximum growth along with finish. A safer and perhaps more profitable program would be light gilts that could be headed for the April market.

I have silage, wheat pasture, prairie hay and some shocked fodder. Will it be better to buy wet cows, cheap heifers, cheap steers, or choice calves?—J. F. T., Burlington, Kan.

About 8 chances out of 10 that wet cows or cheap big steers will net more than the other groups. This is because the buying price now is less and there are prospects for the selling price being a bigger percentage of the buying price by spring. If silage comprises a fairly large proportion of the total tonnage of feeds, then younger cattle should be purchased.

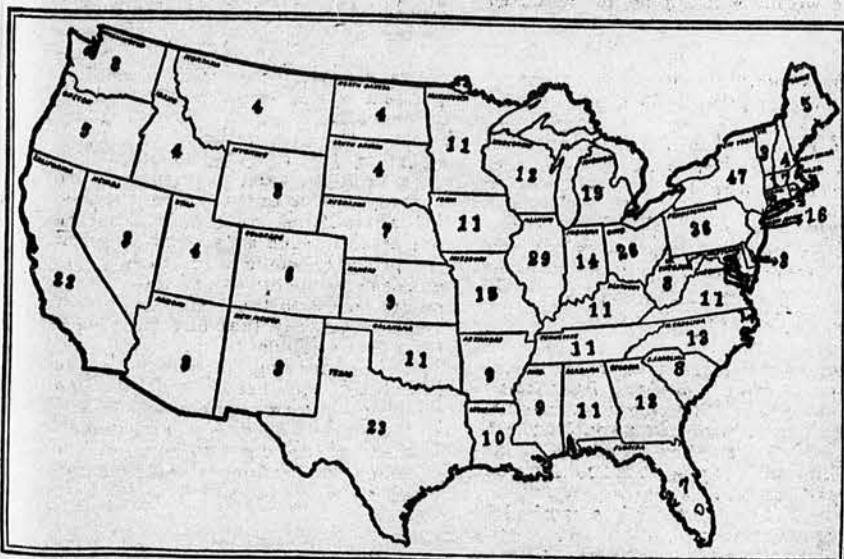
Would I be taking less risk in wintering cattle than in feeding lambs? I have alfalfa hay, silage, wheat pasture, and prospects for a lot of sorghum seed. I have had experience and am equipped to handle either one.—H. M., Deerfield, Kan.

About 7 chances out of 10 that wintering the cattle will net more than the sheep. If feeder lamb prices decline \$1 a hundredweight soon then odds are about equal.

I intend to buy choice stock calves to winter graze and feed next year. Would you buy in October, December, or January?—O. R. C., Emporia, Kan.

About 7 chances out of 10 that you will be better off to buy in October than December and about 9 chances out of 10 that October will be a better time to buy than January. Stocker prices may advance more by January than feed costs and one will have more cattle from which to pick at present.

Picking the Next President of the U. S.



THIS map shows the electoral votes by states. Clip it and keep it handy to use in making your forecast regarding which candidate will be the next President of the United States. With it you also will be able to figure for yourself, as election returns come in over your radio, just who is leading. There are a total of 531 electoral votes; the required majority is 266. If no candidate receives a majority it then is up to the House of Representatives to choose the next President from the three leading candidates, each state delegation being allowed one vote. Naturally the candidate getting the most votes in the House under these conditions is elected. It is possi-

ble for a Presidential candidate to receive a majority of the popular votes, yet fail to get enough electoral votes to make him President. Electoral votes:

Alabama 11, Arizona 3, Arkansas 9, California 22, Colorado 6, Connecticut 8, Delaware 3, Florida 7, Georgia 12, Idaho 4, Illinois 29, Indiana 14, Iowa 11, Kansas 9, Kentucky 11, Louisiana 10, Maine 5, Maryland 8, Massachusetts 17, Michigan 19, Minnesota 11, Mississippi 9, Missouri 15, Montana 4, Nebraska 7, Nevada 3, New Hampshire 4, New Jersey 16, New Mexico 3, New York 47, North Carolina 13, North Dakota 4, Ohio 26, Oklahoma 11, Oregon 5, Pennsylvania 36, Rhode Island 4, South Carolina 8, South Dakota 4, Tennessee 11, Texas 23, Utah 4, Vermont 3, Virginia 11, Washington 8, West Virginia 5, Wisconsin 12, and Wyoming 3.

HOW TO CUT TRACTOR BILLS



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When you change from steel wheels to Goodrich Farm Service Silvertowns, it's almost like getting a new tractor. You don't use so much fuel. The tractor rolls easier, rides easier. You can pull through fields where the old wheels would bog down. You can travel on the highways, haul loads to town. Every job is done faster.

You will notice the biggest difference in the traction. Silvertowns have a tread construction that gives your tractor a regular gear-tooth grip.

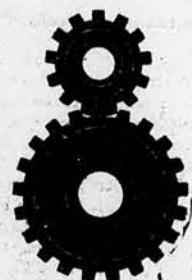
If you cut a section through one of these tires you could see the big cleats just like the drawing at the right. As the tire rolls over the ground these "teeth" press into the

soil. Between each two lugs the dirt is formed into an upright "tooth" meshing with the rubber teeth of the tire. The tire forms its own track as it travels! It has a gear-tooth grip! And it provides super-traction!

That's why Goodrich Silvertowns pull through any kind of soil, enable you to travel faster, do jobs steel wheels can't handle and save up to a third on fuel alone!

You get big savings on repair bills, too—because of the lack of vibration.

Ask a Goodrich dealer to demonstrate this amazing tire. Let him show you how it will pay its own way. Or write for booklet, The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.



IN MACHINERY THEY GET TRACTION LIKE THIS



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Goodrich Farm Service Silvertowns

★ ★ STARS ON THE AIR ★ ★

GENE AND GLENN

"MA PERKINS" 8:00 a. m. (M-S)
RUBINOFF 9:15 a. m. (M-F)
NELSON EDDY 5:30 p. m. (Sun.)
EDDIE CANTOR 7:00 p. m. (Sun.)
MILTON BERLE 7:30 p. m. (Sun.)
WAYNE KING 9:00 p. m. (Sun.)
FRED WARING 9:00 p. m. (Mon.)
RUPERT HUGHES 8:00 p. m. (Tues.)
BURNS AND ALLEN 8:30 p. m. (Tues.)
NINO MARTINI 7:30 p. m. (Wed.)
8:00 p. m. (Wed.)

HOMER RODEHEAVER

8:30 p. m. (Wed.)
PHILLIPS LORD 9:00 p. m. (Wed.)
MAJOR BOWES 8:00 p. m. (Thurs.)
DICK POWELL 8:00 p. m. (Fri.)

THE VOICE OF KANSAS
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Ball-Band boots, famous for long wear and comfort; all popular heights.

BALL BAND

Sweets for Milk Cows—Alfalfa Silage—Bindweed Came Back

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

A SURPRISED bunch of Holstein cows thrust heads in the stanchions a few evenings ago. Before them, in the feed trough, was cut alfalfa hay with 1½ pounds of molasses on the top—alfalfa a la sundae. It was the first molasses they had tasted, but they were not long in learning to like it. Now it is being used in the dairy ration fed to all the cows being milked, taking the place of oats which were of our own growing but were vanishing too rapidly in the bin as the number of cows to come into new milking increased. The molasses cost us \$1.40 a hundred pounds in barrel lots, just under 1½ cents a pound. Applying the same price to oats it would mean 48 cents a bushel, less than the present price. At most of the sales held recently good oats have sold for 54 and 55 cents.

Will Try It on Beef Calves

If feeding molasses to milk cows proves satisfactory, it is our intention to use it in the ration given our to-be-weaned Hereford calves when they are brought in from pasture. They will get a little alfalfa, but not much can be spared them, and the remainder of their roughness will be some prairie hay, wheat and oats straw, with a little silage. The total makes quite a variety, but to winter all we have on the quantity of feed we have, it is necessary to economize on feeding. These calves are to have a 16 by 60 foot space in the tile barn where a feed manger and trough runs the entire length. In this the straw will be fed, then molasses poured over it, unless some better way of feeding develops. The present outlook is for a wet winter, and it is possible our hopes for considerable green winter pasture to help out the shortage of dry feed will be swamped in fields too muddy to be traveled by stock.

A Practical Object Lesson

"It never gets so dry but what kafir comes thru and makes a crop." Thousands have said this, and at the ending of each season the proof of its truthfulness was forthcoming. Not so this year. Kafir made much the poorer showing than corn; in fact, the greater part of it in this section never has been harvested in any manner. Cane of various varieties, including sorgho, did no better. Contrast this with the staying qualities of alfalfa and we have a practical object lesson that proves the superiority of the legume. "But I have failed so often in getting a stand," many complain. "The cost of the seed that has brought me nothing is greater than would be the purchase price of all hay grown." Sorry to say, this is true in many instances. Lack of lime in the soil, and none used to counteract this deficiency, probably is the cause of the greater number of failures, followed by poorly built seedbeds and land entirely out of condition or lacking in fertility to start with. It pays to think and act ahead of a seeding of alfalfa—get ready for it a year or two before you actually seed.

Almost as Good as New

Unseasonably good growing weather certainly has been putting the "go" in the alfalfa, proving anew that alfalfa can stand more grief than any other crop we have and still come back almost as good as ever when the better days come again. A year ago last month, rather late for a fall seeding because the weather did not make it seem advisable to sow sooner, we risked the seeding of 16 acres of alfalfa. You remember the unfavorable cold winter, lacking the protecting blanket of snow, that followed. Despite this, almost a third of a stand survived, very well scattered everywhere. The field was worked with a harrow in the spring and another seeding made with the alfalfa drill. You know the kind of summer that followed—weeks and weeks of burning heat without a hint of moisture. The start made in the spring tried in a feeble way to retain its green leaves, but despite all that could be done the grasshoppers stripped everything to a stub about 2 inches

long. For weeks these short, brown stubs gave no promise of life. Then came the belated rains. What a transformation! The field now is a beautiful growth of green, 6 inches or more in height. Such is the stamina of alfalfa.

Another Use for Legumes

Facing the possibility of having difficulty curing the green crop of alfalfa now making rapid growth, we are considering putting it into the silo. Those who have had experience making silage out of green alfalfa also recommend the use of some molasses—about 60 pounds to the ton—as it tends to counteract the immaturity of the green alfalfa and makes of it an excellent feeding silage, adding less than a dollar a ton to its cost. New feeds and new ways of getting more out of the old feeds will give us all additional education in feeding before another pasture season arrives to make us all rejoice.

We Will Wait for Corn

An old saying reminds us that the burned child shuns the fire. It seems not to be so with the modern farmer. Figuratively speaking, he allows himself to be burned again and again, coming right back for more. For the third consecutive time we have burned ourselves trying to grow hogs on short corn crops. The nearer we came to 1936, the more it seemed a bumper corn crop would be produced—the law of averages should almost compel it—so we kept the usual number of gilts to farrow May pigs. An average saved of 9 to the litter proves how well we did the job. Since the hope of grain from the corn to fatten hogs vanished in August, they have not been pigs to us—just that many white elephants. We now have sold the bunch down until 32 are left, just about what are needed to absorb the separated milk the chickens do not need. Their grain ration, so far, has consisted of poor grade wheat and high grade oats grown on the farm. But they soon will graduate into high-hat society when it shall be necessary to feed them some \$1.25 corn. Our hog operations for 1937 will be more conservative.

Not so Good for Pasture

Necessity not only is the mother of invention but it likewise oftentimes compels us to do things contrary to our usual better practices. Horses now are grazing the late growth on one of our

Dry Poison for Bindweed

There is interest in the dry application method of killing bindweed with sodium chlorate. In Shawnee county, several farmers used it last year and had real good results. In part of the cases at least, the bindweed appeared to be killed. In Cloud county, Fay French is trying the dry method this fall. He will use 3 or 4 pounds to the square rod, with only one application, put on this month. The action of moisture seems to carry the chlorate down to the roots of the weed where it has its effect.

prairie meadows and a bunch of Holstein heifers are finding fresh picking on another. Not so good for the meadow, all can agree, but we are keeping all stock off high-priced feed just as long as possible. Letting stock have the freedom of almost the entire farm is going to be quite a common practice thru the coming winter. Temporary fences now are being built where fences have not been, and old ones, with wires slackened from years of neglect, are being repaired so the stock can browse on whatever there is. Wet weather and muddy fields may curtail this freedom of the farm to some extent, for a wet winter often is a mild one so far as bridging the soil with frost is concerned, which keeps the stock from miring in the mud.

So We Used Salt

With the coming of fall moisture also came the complete revival of bindweed, as predicted by the friend who wrote me a few weeks ago. For several years we have been "after" a small patch growing on this farm—a patch so small it was scarcely worth a trip to kill by spraying with the county-owned sprayer. Much hoe work has been done, but after many years the best we can say is that the patch is slightly reduced in size. Two years ago, a neighbor, Andy Hoach, began using salt on stray patches of bindweed. We have watched his results, and now it seems certain to us that he has found the way to easily and economically get rid of the smaller patches that, if left to grow, with whatever crop is planted, eventually will spread over the entire farm. He finds it possible to use a sprinkling of salt that will kill bindweed, yet it has no ill effect on the soil for other crops beyond the one year. Accordingly, during the recent rainy weather, we broadcast about 600 pounds of ground stock salt on our 4-by-6 rod square of luxuriously growing bindweed, apparently starting out to make up for lost time. In 3 days it turned to a lifeless brown. We hope the job is as easily done as it seems.

Six Cows Equal 54 Average Milkers

SIX good old cows were shown in a feature dairy exhibit at the Kansas Free Fair by the Parsons State Hospital. The 6 Holsteins have produced in their lifetime as much milk as 54 average Kansas milk cows. Their average production for 9 years has been 14,170 pounds of milk apiece. Betsy Pontiac Korndyke Lass, has a record of 171,957 pounds of milk and 6,261.1 pounds of butterfat. In her 15 years of life, she has completed 10 lactations and has produced 110 times her weight in milk.

Another of the cows has reached 15 years old, one is 14, one 13, and 2 only 12—but still a ripe old age for heavy

producing cows. Gaunt, and not exactly beautiful, these 6 old cows represent a successful enterprise. With 6 cows of this quality, given proper feed and care, most any farmer could have paid his grocery and clothing bill for the last 10 years.

In the Parsons hospital herd, poor producers are culled out by herd test and are sold. The results obtained have been exceptional but they indicate the type of results farmers can expect from a well-planned, continuous breeding, testing and culling program. J. W. Linn, extension dairy specialist, who supervised the grand old cows explained.



These 6 Holstein cows have produced an average of 127,539 pounds of milk during the last 9 years, under dairy herd improvement test. They are owned by the Parsons State Hospital.

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From coast to coast, thousands of hatcherymen recommend Dr. Salsbury's Worm Caps for safe, sure worming! They know that this dependable line of caps contains the most effective worm-removing drugs: Nicotine for round worms; Kamala for tapes! They know, too, that Dr. Salsbury's Caps are tough on the worms, yet easy on the birds! And that these powerful ingredients are spread evenly throughout the intestines—particularly in the first and middle part where most worms are located. In short, they have found through their own experience, that for satisfactory worming results, you can always depend on Dr. Salsbury's Worm Caps.

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EXTRA CREAM at NO EXTRA COST!

Just like owning another cow without feed cost or trouble. Extra cream soon pays for a new Iowa Separator . . . the BIGGEST money-making piece of equipment any farmer can buy right now.

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Feed wormy flocks "Black Leaf" Worm Powder once, in a little mash. Tasteless—odorless—not toxic to birds. Nicotine in our new "abochlores" form is released in intestines, where needed. Saves time—costs little. 100 birds also postpaid, 75¢ and your dealer's name. Try it . . . Also "Black Leaf" Worm Pellets, 100 for 50¢. Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp. Incorporated, Louisville, Ky.

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Farm Bureau Meets in California

J. J. LACEY

FOR the first time in its history, the American Farm Bureau Federation will this year hold its annual convention on the Pacific coast. Pasadena will be the host city to Farm Bureau folks for an entire week, starting December 7, when the Associated Women of the A. F. B. F.—350,000 members—and the California Farm Bureau Federation gather for their annual meetings. Then, on December 9, begins the 3-day session of the A. F. B. F. program.

The annual convention is the most important event in the Farm Bureau year, and economic and political happenings during the last few months gives this year's meeting particular significance. The speaking program, according to President Edward A. O'Neal of the national organization, is being planned to give the widest possible information on outstanding problems in the agricultural field. This will insure a voting body of delegates well equipped to draft a comprehensive program for Farm Bureau activities during 1937.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the California Farm Bureau for the entertainment of the thousands of delegates who will attend. One of the outstanding features of the week will be the singing of the Call-

ifornia Farm Bureau Chorus of 500 voices, which is now in training. The chorus will present a sacred concert on Sunday night, December 6, as the unofficial opening of the week's events.

On Wednesday, first day of the A. F. B. F. meeting, a huge barbecue will be staged in Brookside Park, only a few blocks from the Civic Auditorium, where the convention sessions will be held. A carload of steers now being fattened in Los Angeles county, will be roasted over pit fires to demonstrate to the farmers of this country that California can produce high-quality beef.

Thousands of Farm Bureau members, attracted by the opportunity to combine an outstanding vacation trip with attendance at the convention, are planning to take advantage of the all-expense tours arranged by the state Farm Bureaus in New England, the South, and the Middle West.

Premiums Up to \$100,000

Entries close on November 1, for the 37th International Live Stock Exposition, to be held in the International Amphitheater at the Chicago stockyards, November 28 to December 5. B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the exposition, looks for a large showing in all departments. About \$100,000 will be offered in premiums for the contests of something like 30 different breeds.

Full details on all events are given in the show's premium list which is available to prospective exhibitors at the exposition's headquarters.

Word has been received from Walter Biggar, Dalbeattie, Scotland, that he will accept the management's invitation to again judge the steer classes. It will be his 12th year at the International in this capacity. As at the last two shows, he also will judge baby beef entries in the Junior Live Stock Feeding Contest.

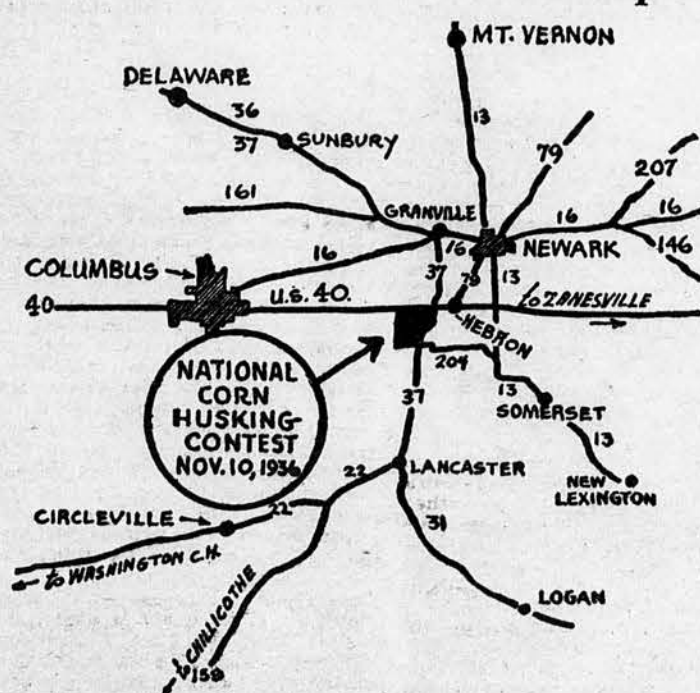
The 15th annual 4-H Club Congress will take place this year in connection with the livestock show. Nearly every state in the Union will be represented by contestants who will be given free trips to Chicago as rewards for their successful participation in state fair competitions.

Another of the exposition's major departments is the International Grain and Hay Show, the largest event of its kind in the world.

Two Extra Tons of Atlas

Atlas sorgo was planted on the contour on the Charles Wilson farm, Little River, this year. An actual count of the stalks by Mr. Wilson and Oscar Reece, Rice county agent, showed 219 stalks on one-hundredth of an acre of contour, and 150 on the same amount of straight-furrowed land. The yield was figured at 5½ tons to the acre on the contour field and 3½ tons on the other, at the rate of ½-pound for each stalk. Despite a thinner stand on the straight-furrowed field, the stalks or amount of growth were no greater. The same seed was used and both fields were listed on the same day. This is real proof that contour planting pays in Central Kansas.

Kansas Farmer Sends Two Champions



THE NATIONAL CORN HUSKING CONTEST WILL BE HELD ON THE ALVA OYLER FARM, NEAR HEBRON, LICKING COUNTY, OHIO, NOV. 10, 1936.

THE World Series of Agriculture, the National Corn Husking Contest, will be held near Hebron, Ohio, 25 miles east of Columbus, on November 10. If you have occasion to be in that vicinity or wish to take a real farm vacation and see some genuine sport and excitement, you can get to the right place by following this map. The Kansas champions, Lawrence House, Goodland, and Cecil Vining, Baldwin, have left for Licking county, Ohio, to get a good work-out before the National.



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Also it avoids many possible expenses due to eye strain, such as eye-testing, treatments, glasses, etc. Children in Aladdin-lighted homes do better than the average with their studies; parents avoid the tell-tale wrinkles of eye strain; find they can enjoy more hours working or reading their favorite papers. Why not make your home brighter and happier with Aladdin this very week.

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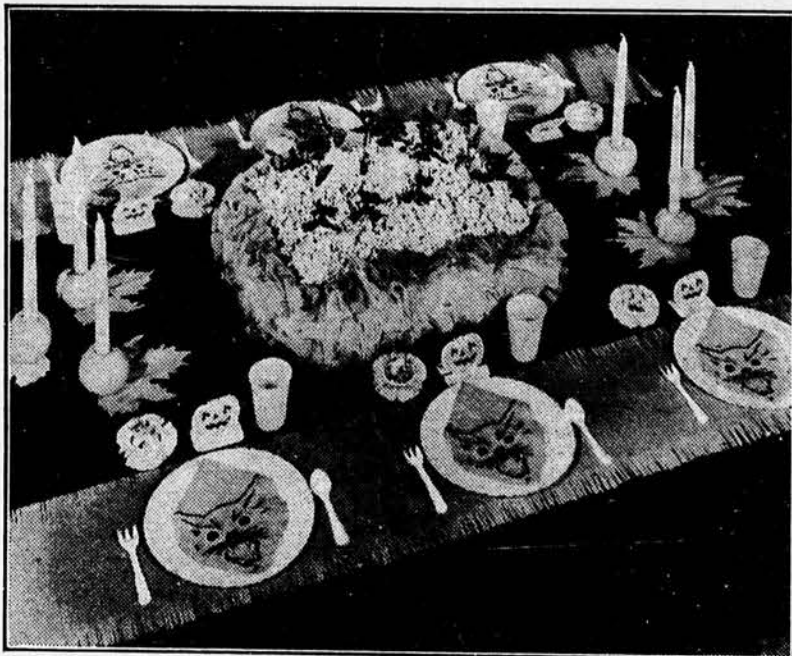
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Stick to the Fred Mueller Saddle



Table Set for Hallowe'en Supper

MARY BROOKS PICKEN



A festive "paper" table setting for a Hallowe'en supper, with no aftermath of dishes to wash nor any likely harm of spilling cider on the tablecloth.

LOOKING for new and cunning ideas for a Hallowe'en party? It's ideal party time and occasion. Yet what can one do that's different? For one thing here's a charming table setting combining all the traditional Hallowe'en symbols. With informality the keynote, the wise hostess knows that the smart thing to do is to use all-paper decorations and accessories for the table.

Two strips of orange crepe paper, each 15 inches wide, fringed with the scissors, are used for table runners. Crepe paper napkins carry symbolic cat faces. The plates are really handsome, in a modern design, but they too are paper, as are the forks and spoons.

The two surprises on the table are the centerpiece and the candle-holders. The latter, believe it or not, are honest-to-goodness apples, large green ones scooped out in their centers to hold the candles. Each of these has a doily of its own, in the form of a crepe paper autumn leaf in variegated fall colorings, the real leaves, either maple or oak, in their gorgeous reds and yellows, would be ideal for this purpose. The centerpiece is a generous, overflowing treat of popcorn balls, placed in a wire basket that is completely disguised with ruffles of crepe paper in yellow, orange and brown.

It is all as simple as could be desired—inexpensive too—yet it is all "nice" enough to appeal to a fastidious party-giver.

Our Modern Babies

MABEL WORTH

Perhaps that question has never been satisfactorily settled as to whether a young child's welfare and thriving depends on whether or not he is fondled, caressed or "petted."

As with most questions there is doubtless a wise middle ground. There was a time when all babies were rocked to sleep, fed when they cried; slept with the parents, a part of the night at least, and were possibly gradually initiated into a solid food diet by way of the mother's plate.

Today we have the other extreme advocated by child training authorities—that the healthiest child is one touched as little as possible, who learns to live alone, as it were, having

a room to himself where he is "put away" to sleep without companionship of light or love; he never eats with the family until approaching kindergarten age, or older, and who is never kissed, handled or rocked!

In these days of advanced science and experiment possibly we have not yet followed thru in an experiment involving two subjects of these opposite extremes in schools of child training.

Many of us have read or heard at some time a heart-touching, appealing little story of the love starved child, brought up perhaps in an institution where he was denied the individual affection and attention bestowed on a child in his own home surroundings.

For true it is there seems to be a magic influence which yields a striking power in the development of the child blessed with personal loving training and guidance.

We like to believe that because God sends babies to homes and families, that He deems that the best atmosphere in which the child may grow, flourish and develop physically, mentally and spiritually.

Somewhere lately I ran across this

"modern lullaby"—author unknown, which I gladly pass on:
Rock-a-bye, Baby, upon the bough,
You get your milk from a certified cow!
Before your eugenic young parents were wed
They had decided how you should be fed.
Hush-a-bye, Baby, on the tree-top,
If Grandmother trots you, tell her to stop!
Shun the trot-horse your Grandmother rides,
It surely will work harm to your little insides.
Ma-ma's scientific—she knows all the laws—
She kisses her darling thru carbolyzed gauze!
Rock-a-bye, Baby; don't wriggle and squirm—
Nothing is near you that looks like a germ!

Ironing Board Cover

MRS. CLEVE BUTLER

Putting a clean cover on the ironing board always is a tedious task. Make one that slips on like a pillow case. Lay the muslin you are using to make the cover double on the board. Cut two pieces just alike, the shape of the board, allowing enough seam on the edge for thickness of the board. Leave the large end open to slip on the board. No fastening is needed and the cover is reversible, not to mention the fact that it may be easily slipped off for washing.

The Great "Married" Alibi

MRS. W. A. V.

"I think Sally 'waves' her husband," Martha said.

"Does what?" I puzzled.
"Waves" her husband," my friend repeated. "You know—when she doesn't want to raise leghorns, she says John doesn't like them. When she doesn't want to go visiting, she says John is too busy to take her."

Waves her husband! Well, don't we all! How easily I got rid of that apple peddler by saying Henry didn't like apples. How sweetly I excused by absence from club by explaining that Henry had to use the car. Of course, sometimes it makes Henry seem rather a brute. But, brute or not, we women will continue the ancient and not-too-dishonorable custom of "waving" our husbands. It's the one excuse that has no comeback.

And only yesterday I heard him telling Sister Smith that he didn't come to church Sunday because I had a sick headache.

No Returns

Four things come not back:
The spoken word;
The sped arrow;
Time past;
The neglected opportunity.

Now I Love the Country

MRS. F. W. W.

Yes, I said I couldn't live in the country. Yes, I said that I didn't see how I could stand it there long enough to teach even one term of school.

But that was before I met tall, handsome Farmer Blake and married him; before I had my own little, white-painted farm house, with its bay window full of plants, and its small flower garden nearby; before I had my own flock of Rhode Island Reds and Leghorns, and the puppy we bought for George, Junior.

Yes, ma'am, I'm the same woman. But I wouldn't trade my country home for a dozen in the city. For home, after all, is where the heart is.

Make Them Honey Jelly

MRS. B. E. E.

Mothers of little children know how difficult it is for small folks to handle honey on bread and biscuits. How it runs and the sticky messes we clean up! We avoid this at our house by making honey jelly. It tastes just the same as honey but is so easy to use. To make it I combine 2½ cups of honey with ½ cup of water and heat it to the boiling point very slowly, to prevent scorching. Then remove from fire and add slowly, ½ cup of liquid pectin, stirring constantly. Pour into freshly sterilized glasses and paraffin while hot. It keeps indefinitely.

Her Prize-Winning Suit

COST ONLY \$8.91



This alert-looking young woman so smartly dressed in two-piece brown wool suit with astrakan collar and rose crepe blouse is Lorene Havely of Mayetta, Kan. Lorene made the entire costume herself, tailoring it from materials which cost her just \$8.91. Try to buy an ensemble matching it in either style or quality for several times the money, and you will understand why Miss Havely won first prize in the 4-H Club sewing competition.

Cooking Rules for New Brides

MARY E. DAGUE

WHILE not as inexperienced as she used to be the 1936 bride still needs a bit of advice—and how we enjoy passing it out! So here are a few do's and don'ts with special emphasis placed on fruit and vegetable cooking.

When cooking fruit, be it fresh or dried, do not add the sugar until the fruit is tender. If it is added sooner, the skin tends to toughen and the texture of the fruit is hard. Nor will the fruit be as sweet and delicately flavored. The more acid the fruit, the more important the rule. Keep this in mind when you make apple sauce.

Never let fruit stand in water or it will become water-soaked and soggy. Wash it thoroughly and carefully, then drain and use at once.

This rule applies to vegetables as well. Wash them well and prepare for cooking. If they are wilted, they may be put into water just long enough to freshen them. This should be done before they are trimmed or cut in any way.

Brides may know the rules for cooking vegetables, but as many seasoned housewives of my acquaintance violate all the fundamentals, I believe they will bear repeating. First use as little water as will prevent burning. Second, take care not to over-cook. There is scarcely any food less palatable than vegetables that have that cooked-to-death flavor, or rather the lack of any flavor. Third, cook in actually boiling water and fourth, add salt when the vegetables are half cooked. Most of the succulent summer vegetables will cook in 20 to 30 min-

utes. So if the "half-done" stage confuses you, add salt at the end of 10 minutes.

Cook green colored vegetables uncovered, if you would preserve their color. Strong vegetables, such as cabbage and onions, should be cooked uncovered, too, in a large amount of water.

A thin white sauce, the consistency of rich cream, is delicious over green beans and peas. A thicker sauce that coats the vegetables is used for new potatoes and cauliflower. But no matter how thick the sauce may be it always is made the same way. First melt the butter over a low fire, when bubbly stir in flour and blend until smooth. Then slowly add the cold liquid, stirring constantly. Two tablespoons butter, from two teaspoons to two tablespoons flour (the more flour, the thicker the sauce), and one-half teaspoon salt are the proportions to use with one cup liquid to make one cup sauce.

Most recipes make too much for a family of two. In fact, the average recipe found in standard cook books is calculated to serve six. So you see, if you use half the recipe you will have plenty for two persons. Only do be sure to use half of each ingredient when you reduce a recipe.

When you use packaged goods follow the instructions on the box explicitly. The manufacturer has gone to great trouble to provide you with these directions that you may have satisfaction in using his products. If, after this first trial, your personal taste demands a change you can make it.

Homemade Rugs

If you are making rugs, or planning to make any this winter, Missouri Extension circular No. 326, Homemade Rugs, contains valuable suggestions and illustrations on various kinds of rugs; also color and design. Simply address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., for a free copy of this circular.

The New Fall Silhouette

JANE ALDEN, Stylist



Summer is tired of being so cross and disagreeable. She has decided to cool down a bit and slowly slip away to let golden visaged autumn come tumbling in.

Then days will be amber-hued with chilled sunshine. There will be all the excitement of a new season in the air.

And whether we're going away to school, on a belated vacation, off for the week-end, or just more or less staying at home... we'll want new ideas. New style ideas for clothes, for conversation and for hair fixing!

The newest silhouette in coats and dresses is the "swing": Broad shouldered, slim-waisted, and shorter, fuller skirted. It started in Paris this season and has spread like swing music in America. Now, Ginger Rogers in the Rogers-Astaire picture "Swingtime," brings new popularity to this full

Fun-Time Frock for the

"TWO TO EIGHT" GIRL



Pattern No. KF-174—Hoop-rolling's more fun than ever when a grown-up tot of "Two to Eight" can proudly display her saucy, new frock. Mother's bound to approve that crisp collar and matching pointed cuffs, while the young lady herself will dote on perky pleats and a diagonal, buttoned closing. Make up a version in gay dimity or percale—and another in challis or wool crepe for school. You'll find this frock a joy to cut and stitch, for the sewing lesson which accompanies the pattern clarifies every step of the easy making! Sizes 2 to 8. Size 6 requires 2½ yards 36-inch fabric and ¾ yard contrasting.

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

swirling line in her full party skirts and in the typical street dress in which she taps thru a lesson with Astaire.

You'll also hear this new flared silhouette called Princess. But whatever it's called, it's youthful and mighty flattering. Mighty different, too, from the smooth, sloping shoulders and the narrow skirts of last year's mode.

When you plan accessories, make over a new dress or have other occasion to put colors together, don't be afraid of rich, bright combinations. They're popular. Many of the French ones are especially luscious. Unusual color combines in the fashion collection of Rochas, famous Parisian designer, this season, are: Yellow-green and wine; mauve with fuchsia or deep dark lilac; green with beige and red in tweeds; and mustard gold with reddish brown. For evening he shows black, white, yellow as well as deep blue, powder puff blue and blotting paper pink.

Black—black alone or shot with blazing color, is a tremendous favorite this season. Such combinations as black with peacock blue, black with straw yellow, black with crimson or danger red are top flight in new fashions. Navy or black with demure touches of white are still excellent. And black with beige is considered ultra smart. In a recent New York fashion show, a smart Fifth Avenue shop put dark green accessories with wine tones.

As for fabric combinations, you can put most anything together this year! In Paris, New York, and Hollywood they're already wearing woolen dresses, suits and coats with velvet trims, blouses and scarves. A brown tweed suit with a velvet blouse in a green or berry shade is high style. From the popularity of velvet with wool has grown the new style of vivid velveteen blouses in tight fitting basque style with high round necks and broad shoulders to wear over dark wool skirts. Saw one in a fashion show the other day which was hooked down the front with big costume hooks and eyes that were visible as part of the trim!

Speaking of trims, I liked a little woolen jacket suit I saw in the same show—which had stubby fringe around the hem of the jacket and around revers.

Flirting with new hair styles lately? The main idea is still to brush the hair up and away from the face with flat clusters of curls above or back of the ears. Winsome center parts are still big favorites.

Let's close with the very newest idea from Paris for an evening hair dress: Small velvet bows tied in your hair at sides, or perched higher up in your curls. Matching wrist bows if you like.

(Copyright, Edanell Features, 1936)

Smooth Away the Wrinkles

SARAH JANE SMYTH

Skirts that bulge in the back, wrinkles that pull a garment out of line, and sleeves that are out of shape at the elbow, all add the impression of extra pounds and years to the figure. A well-kept shape means more than a figure free from bulges. An attractive figure also must be clothed in neat clothes to present that desired trim appearance.

Careful cleaning and pressing help keep clothes neat and trim. Dresses, coats or suits that are thrown on chairs, hung on nails, or allowed to slump to the floor in a closet, soon show the results of careless handling. Every time a garment is taken off, it should be hung in place carefully.

Clothes also should be worn carefully. Wrinkles that run across the front of a coat, may be caused by sitting down in a tightly fitting garment, before it first has been loosened. Buttons and buckles may pop off rapidly no matter how tightly they are sewed on, when a garment is pulled off with too much zeal and speed. Unfortunately, some of the material of the garment also may come with them.

New Canning Bulletin

The U. S. D. A. bulletin No. 1762, on Home Canning, is full of reliable and helpful suggestions and recipes. A few of these are: Directions for packing and processing beef, chicken and other poultry, pork, veal and rabbit; various methods of canning fruits and vegetables. For a free copy of this bulletin, please order by number from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Easy to Make—and Eat

A fine finish for molasses cake, or any every-day cake to be eaten hot is ¾ cup of brown sugar, enough thick cream, either sweet or sour, to moisten it, and a tablespoon of peanut butter. Spread this over the cake as soon as it is taken from the oven, as the heat sets the icing.—Mrs. L. W. Joseph, Shawnee Co.

Renewing a Frayed Rug

Small rugs which have frayed hems may be renewed by cutting off the hems, then raveling back on all edges. Tie the strands to look like fringe, and trim the fringe evenly, leaving longest fringe at the long ends of the rug.—Mrs. Effie M. Hudson, Marion Co.

Mattresses Turn Easier

Straps on mattresses make them much easier to handle. The straps may be made of heavy ducking and sewed on each of the four corners of mattresses.—Marinda Wahlberg, Clay Co.

Best Remedy for Coughs is Easily Mixed at Home

Needs No Cooking. Big Saving.

To get the quickest relief from coughs due to colds, mix your own remedy at home. Once tried, you'll never use any other kind of cough medicine, and it's so simple and easy. First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really better medicine than you could buy ready-made for four times the money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

And for quick, blessed relief, it has no equal. You can feel it penetrating the passages in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep.

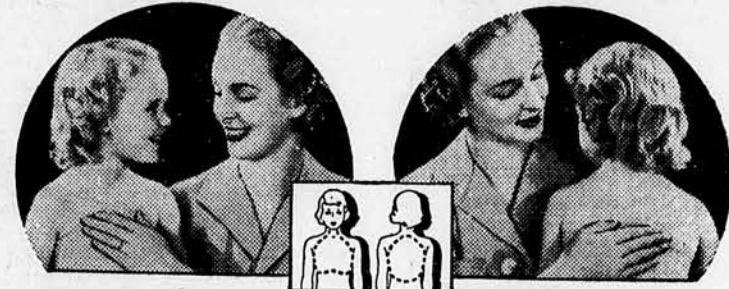
Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

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Massage VapoRub briskly on the throat, chest and back (between and below the shoulder blades). Then spread it thick over the chest and cover with warmed cloth.

Almost before you finish rubbing, VapoRub starts to bring relief two ways at once—two direct ways:

1. Through the Skin. VapoRub acts direct through the skin like a poultice or plaster.

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During the night, VapoRub keeps right on working. Often, by morning the worst of the cold is over.

Avoids Risk of Stomach Upsets This safe, external treatment cannot possibly upset the stomach, as constant internal "dosing" is so apt to do. It can be used freely, as often as needed, even on the youngest child.

VICKS VAPORUB

Mothers! Look in your VapoRub package for full details of Vicks Plan—a practical home guide to greater freedom from colds. In clinic tests among 17,353 people, this Plan cut sickness from colds more than half! Follow Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds

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- Book—First Aid to Growing Flocks, (page 9)
- Information about grinders, roughage mills and ensilage cutters, (page 9)
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- Booklet—Farm Sanitation, (page 9)
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- Literature about Nutrena All-Mash Egg Pellets, (page 13)
- Letz Catalog and Feeding Manual, (page 12)

Have We Been Fighting Apple Scab at the Wrong Time?

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

TO BRING up the subject of apple scab in the fall would be like trying to popularize Santa Claus on the Fourth of July. It just isn't being done. Or at least it hadn't been done until recently when Dr. G. W. Keitt, professor of plant pathology at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, pointed out that the weakest stage in the life history of the scab fungus seems to be in autumn after harvest but before leaves begin to fall.

He believes we are all wrong in our attempt to fight this disease in the spring. For more than 50 years apple growers have been spending millions of dollars every season for Bordeaux, lime-sulfur—liquid and dry, wettable sulfurs and the like. Yet despite their faithful efforts apple scab still remains the most destructive of all apple diseases. Besides rendering the fruit unfit for market, scab also is a serious foliage disease, often causing the trees to become defoliated by midsummer and the trees are stunted by their premature loss of leaves.

For about 20 years Dr. Keitt has been making an extensive study of apple scab in an effort to develop an effective means for a direct attack upon this pest. It is his contention that the fungicidal applications that growers make in the early spring are protective measures only and that we cannot hope to eradicate the disease by these methods. He further supports his argument against protective spraying by citing some of its disadvantages. They are costly and cumbersome, he says; potentially injurious and uncertain of control under adverse conditions, often permitting menacing survival.

Old Leaves Make Trouble

To begin with, Dr. Keitt studied the life history of apple scab. He found that the fungus causing scab passes the winter within the tissues of the leaves. Early in the spring, fruiting bodies are produced in those leaves lying on the ground that discharge ascospores into the air which infect the young leaves, blossoms, blossom buds and young fruit. In scab spots produced by these infections other spores—conidia—are produced in great quantities, which infect other leaves, fruits, blossoms or blossom buds. It is at this stage that growers try every spring to get on sulfur sprays to protect the parts exposed and also to prevent the formation of additional infection sources. If these secondary sources of infection are abundant it is virtually impossible to prevent further spread of the disease during seasons at all favorable for its development. To get these protective sprays on at the right time and to keep the rapidly expanding leaves covered are serious problems.

Dr. Keitt believes, however, that a more effective way of attacking apple scab would be to limit the development and early discharge of those spring ascospores. "Why wait until they begin popping out before any spraying is done?" he asks. His idea is to apply what he chooses to call an eradicant spray directly to the fungus in its overwintering stage. Dr. Keitt contends that the trees could withstand a much stronger treatment in late fall than they could at any other time, and that an efficient spray just after the apples are picked would reduce scab to such a low level that it easily could be controlled the next spring by sprays.

All these years we have been thinking of arsenates—notably arsenate of lead—as insecticides. Now after 10 years of experimental tests, Dr. Keitt and his associates have found that certain arsenites have strong fungicidal value. Their tests also have shown them to be even more effective when used in combination with a suitable copper fungicide like Bordeaux. In the case of some of these arsenite and Bordeaux combinations the toxicity of each ingredient is doubled.

Apple Week October 31

National Apple Week begins Halloween, Saturday, October 31 to November 6. During this week apples will be displayed and featured by grocers,

hardware merchants, clothing stores, banks and business interests all over the land. Mayors of cities, governors of states and the agricultural departments of each state will take an active interest in its observance. Chambers of commerce, Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions and other business and fraternal associations are back of the idea, boosting. Railroads, steamship lines, hotels, restaurants, drug stores and merchandise stores all plan to do their part.

On the educational side, the interest of school principals has been enlisted and the teachers of domestic science will point out the many appetizing ways in which apples may be prepared.

J. Fenimore Cooper, in his famous Tribute to the Apple, called it one of the masterpieces of Nature. It is one of our most wholesome fruits and has health-giving virtues of the greatest value. Its importance as an aid to digestion has been universally recognized and doctors know that the addition of dried apple powder to cow's milk for feeding infants makes the cow's milk even more easily digested than the mother's milk. Aside from its nutritional value as a fuel to keep the body working, it has a certain protective value in preventing illness and keeping one in robust health. Apple Week offers an opportunity for us to remember the apple crop as one of the blessings of the year and when one urges the eating of apples he is performing a helpful service in more ways than one.

How a U. S. Farmer Sees Things

(Continued from Page 3)

thread the English countryside, and most factories are located on one of these canals. The heavily loaded barges are pulled by horses that walk along the tow paths at the edge of the canals.

"Rather a slow way to ship goods," I said to a man in my compartment of the train.

"Aye, but what's the bloomin' rush," he answered. "That freight was ordered in plenty of time so that it might be shipped the cheapest way. You bally Americans are always rushing about, but we figure the cost. Can you move 100 tons with two horses?"

In the Agricultural Department at Leeds University, I began to hear so much about Pig Boards and Milk Commissions and Marketing Acts that it was difficult to realize I was not at home. England, confronted with the spectre of starvation if her supplies from abroad should be cut off, is going in for Farm Relief in a big way. Since farmers make up only 7 per cent of England's population and the other 93 per cent are interested mainly in cheap food, it is doubtful whether any agricultural program could have been adopted had it not been made a part of the National Defense plan.

Whereas the problem in America has been to get farmers to seed their land down, the problem in England has been to get them to plow the meadows up. With operating costs very high and farm products selling below cost of production, the English farmer seeded down his land and left it that way. Leaving land seeded to grass too long is poor farming practice; because of the excessive rainfall, land left too long in grass sours and becomes unproductive.

One plan used to get land back into production is the establishment of Farmer's Bacon Factories. Danish bacon has long been a favorite in England; in fact, the Industrial Co-operative Societies of England owned several packing plants in Denmark. The Farmer's Bacon Factories try to produce a product equal to Denmark's, or even superior.

The packer, or "Curer," as he is known here, invests his capital and runs his plant under the supervision of the Pigs Board. The farmer signs a contract to deliver so many pigs to the factory.

There are three different types of contracts: (1) Direct with the packer on a dressed-weight basis, (2) with the Pigs Board on the same basis or

No Washing on Bare Land

An effective example of what terracing and contour tilling will do may be seen on the farm of Nick Bayer, Willowdale. One field terraced, and wheat sown on contour, shows virtually no washing, each drill mark acting as a small terrace. The last few years of drouth have resulted in a reduction of the organic matter in many of our soils, because of lack of plant growth, until washing takes place much more quickly. More effort is necessary to stop this soil loss.

Based on a survey he has just completed, County Agent C. E. Lyness comes forward with the statement that there will be 100,000 bushels of corn in Doniphan county this year. Enough to provide seed for the whole state of Kansas, someone has suggested. With such scarcity everywhere else there is talk of a corn show here this fall.

A New Co-op Creamery

Another co-operative creamery is doing business in Kansas now. It is the Sunflower Co-op at Everest. Plans have moved along for this enterprise since early in the year, and it is believed the creamery is starting on a sound foundation in a territory where there are many good dairy cows, and where plenty of feed and pasture are the usual thing. Production at the creamery for the first 6 days was 1,000 pounds daily. Trucks are sent out to farmers living in Brown, Doniphan, Atchison and Jefferson counties, making the rounds twice a week.

(3) with the Pigs Board on a live weight basis.

The price is fixed on a sliding scale intended to compensate the farmer in event of rise in the price of feed or a drop in bacon prices. If bacon sells from 85 s. to 88 s. 10 d. per hundred-weight, 1 d. per score (20) pounds will be added to the minimum price of pigs for every advance of 3 d. in feeding costs above 8 s. 6 d. per hundredweight.

The Pigs Board has guaranteed 2,200,000 pigs to the packers under contracts so as to get guaranteed prices. The packers are not allowed to buy pigs on the open market. Farmers signing contracts are not allowed to sell pigs on the open market. Every packer will be allotted his quota under the contract and no packer may make contracts in excess of his quota.

A "Big" Little Plant

I visited a bacon factory some 15 miles from the city of Leeds. Compared to the great plants of the States, it is a one-horse concern—that is, if judged by the quantity of output. However, to judge from the quality of output, I would say it is one of the biggest little plants I ever saw. The management not only knows the kind of bacon their market demands, but also the kind of pigs it takes to produce that bacon, and they were keeping in close touch with the pig growers.

After I had been shown thru the plant, one of the officials drove me out to the farm of one of the contract signers. This man was putting up hay, and making extremely hard work of it, with a two-wheeled cart, one horse and a two-tined pitchfork. He was too busy to do much talking, but I did learn that he owns 70 acres of ground and that he has a contract to deliver 300 pigs a year to the bacon factory. Very little of his farm is in grain and he has to buy virtually every bit of his feed. His pigs are raised in a dry lot, or rather a barn, under the care of a young fellow who has the exalted title of "Pigman."

But however odd his methods may have seemed to me, one fact I could not get away from: This farmer lived in a comfortable, well-kept farm home and was content with his job. What more can any man ask?

In the next issue of Kansas Farmer I will shake the rains drops of England from my hat brim and tell you about the Scandinavians.—R. C. V.

The Surest Road to Insomnia

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

IS IT ever permissible to take sleeping tablets? I have answered that question hundreds of times. The short, decisive word "No" is the answer so far as your own prescribing is concerned. There are times and conditions under which medicines to produce sleep are temporarily useful, but they are few indeed. Never drug yourself to sleep. If the doctor wishes to induce sleep by drugs, let us hope that he has good reason.



Dr. Lerrigo

One of the worst things that a person who is not sleeping well can possibly do is to begin to worry about it and to think of "insomnia." The most logical thing is to study a little about your affairs. Are you worrying? What about? Can you not clear the problem from your mind? Is it important enough to let it break your health? Students of mental hygiene are emphatic in stating that the most important thing to do with underlying troubles is to bring them to the light. Once you see them in full perspective they probably will vanish.

If there are no mental problems and yet you are unable to enjoy sound sleep, make a study of your habits. Are you eating at regular periods? What are your hours of bedtime? Do you have the bad habit of late suppers? What is the condition of the mattress upon which you spend nearly one-third of your 24 hours? Is it a sagging, hump structure that will not permit you to compose all parts of your body to peaceful rest? Do you load yourself down with a burdensome weight of covers? All of these things are important in considering sleep habits.

Age and temperament both make a difference in ability to sleep. Many good sleepers who enjoy 8 hours of sleep in the first 5 or 6 decades of life find 4 or 5 hours enough as age creeps on. People of nervous temperament are less likely to sleep long hours than the more phlegmatic. In middle life and later people are likely to pay too much attention to trifling disturbances. It may be true in some few cases that you have heard the clock strike every hour, yet your rest may have been sufficient to satisfy your needs despite that.

Not infrequently I have listened to complaints about "insomnia" from elderly people in good physical condition whose bodily state indicated that sufficient sleep was being obtained to meet their needs. To such persons there should be no thought of prescribing medicine for sleep. Their remedy is to lie comfortably in bed, refuse to fidget, and compose the mind to quiet rejoicing in the possession of a good bed in a comfortable home. The very surest way of producing genuine insomnia is to start taking medicines to drug yourself to sleep.

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

These Things Will Help

Is Acne contagious? Is there a permanent cure? Is it a blood disease?—C. A. B.

Acne is not contagious. It is not a blood disease nor is there anything secret or shameful about it. It is not easy of cure and a good doctor who will study your case can give much help. The young person who tries to treat it at home must remember to treat the skin of the whole body—not merely the part where the pimples show. Once daily wash thoroly in hot suds of a mild, pure soap, so as to remove all dirt and grease from the skin.

At other times use plain, cool water. Take a sponge bath or tub bath every day, preferably in the morning. Follow this by a vigorous rubbing with a rough towel, making the skin of the whole body glow. Do this every day for 3 months. Eat plenty of laxative food such as green, leafy vegetables and fruit. Go faithfully to toilet at regular hour. These things help.

Shows Up in Breathing

Please say whether valvular heart trouble has any pain. If so, what kind?—M. F. R.

In the beginning valvular heart trouble may have no pain whatever. As it progresses the tissues of the patient often become dropsical and breathing is very difficult. There may then be agonizing distress due to inability to breathe in sufficient oxygen to supply the needs of the body. Virtually all of the pain in this trouble is due to distressed breathing.

Hens Are Regular Pay

A safe system of farming for Mr. and Mrs. Joe Buckland, Glasco, includes poultry and enough livestock to consume the feed crops they produce. Mrs. Buckland raised 1,000 chicks last spring, but has about 200 pullets now. She has a good laying house. Altho the feed bill on these chickens has run high the last few months, Mrs. Buckland said she has broken a little better than even. As usual the hens have brought in a steady cash income week after week.

Mr. Buckland has all his row crop land in sorghums and will have quite a bit of grain this fall. The roughage raised on these fields will make winter feed for a small herd of milk cows.

Turkey Field Promising

There has been big profit in producing turkeys. This year eggs sold for 25 cents apiece, and day-old poults for 50 cents. The next few years may see a lowering of turkey prices as more people are attracted by recent profits. However, Kansas farmers are

doing a good job of raising turkeys, and profits are likely to remain good for those who follow careful methods of production and then market at a saving.

The new dressed turkey marketing organization in operation in Kansas this year may help solve the selling problem. There is promise for many growers, too, in production of approved turkeys. This is done by having the flock inspected by authorized inspectors of the state turkey organization. The cost is small, but a certain amount of effort is necessary to maintain an approved flock. However, present demand for high grade breeding stock will amply repay turkey breeders for their labor.

Market Turkeys Together

Several of Linn county's most prominent turkey raisers have joined the Eastern Kansas Poultry Marketing association. This, one of the newest co-operatives in Kansas, was organized in August and has its headquarters at Emporia. A packing plant is being established at Emporia where the turkeys will be dressed and then sold in carlot shipments on the Eastern markets. Those who already have joined in Linn county are Harry Norton, George Prike and Mrs. William Wolfe of LaCygne; Aaron Moore of Boicourt, Lloyd Prentice of Goodrich, and Asel Newman of Mound City.

Poultry Show at Wichita

The Wichita Poultry Show will be held with the Kansas National Live Stock Show, November 9 to 14, 1936. D. A. Stoner, of Wichita, has charge of the poultry department, and Louie Windsor, 1134 S. Seneca St., Wichita, is secretary. The premium lists are ready. Competition is open to the world, and thousands of people will visit the Forum during the show.

¶ We read Jane Alden's column in Kansas Farmer and enjoy it very much. We get good information in our 4-H work from reading it.—Dorothy Holmes, Prescott, Kan.

I'll hand it to my Hens

THEY LAY MORE EGGS
AND BETTER* EGGS
the Year'round when fed on



*Better for hatching—
Better for eating—

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EGG PELLETS

This is the opinion of thousands of poultry raisers who know that they must have maximum year-around egg production of highest quality eggs, at the LOWEST possible Feeding Costs. Their records show an unquestionable preference for NUTRENA All-Mash Egg Pellets. This means that NUTRENA is doing the job for them at LESS COST—showing a Bigger Profit.

THE NATURAL GRANULAR FEED

It is not necessary to feed scratch grains with NUTRENA All-Mash Egg Pellets. Each pellet is a complete Balanced Ration—Biologically and Nutritionally Correct, containing every vitamin, protein, mineral and other nutrients needed

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The Easy—Safe—Sure Way to Feed

Follow this simple, profit-making method of feeding this year. Just give your hens free access to NUTRENA All-Mash Egg Pellets, water and grit. No scratch grains—no other feed or minerals needed. Compared to grain prices in many localities, NUTRENA All-Mash Egg Pellets are LOW in price. See your Nutrena Dealer or write for FREE sample and literature.

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Takes
the
Guesswork
out of
Feeding

"I started feeding NUTRENA All-Mash Egg Pellets in October. Have 150 hens and have had as high as 132 eggs a day. I got 800 eggs and hatched off 629 of the strongest and best chicks I've ever had."—Mrs. C. E. Freshorn, Burr Oak, Kansas.

FULL
EVERY
DAY



Taming Fierce Elton

YOU blamed idiot!" was the contemptuous response Elton hurled at the officer as he walked on. The deputy already was sufficiently prejudiced against Elton by the effort he had made to kill him with the handcuffs. The scornful retort did not lessen his ill will.

"Willis! Willis!" Elton called over the heads of the crowd that had gathered in front of the house. Willis answered. He was hurrying from the lady doctor's house, where he had been waiting for his wife.

"What's up?" he asked anxiously.

"I've almost killed Dr. Mills," Elton replied, turning back with him, and regardless of the effect his words might produce.

"Fierce Elton's killed a man!" ran thru the crowd. The presence of the deputy gave color to the story. Elton's enormous strength and his remarkable readiness and skill with a gun were well known, while the name of the lady doctor was not.

Those who had heard of her knew her simply as "the lady doctor." Men jealous of Elton's success and averse to his positive methods were glad to believe that he had used his muscles or his gun to his own harm.

The deputy kept close to the heels of the man he had arrested. Willis saw Elton walk with assurance thru his dining-room and into his wife's bedroom. He followed in amazement. He saw Dorothy, strange and very beautiful, despite her pallor, lying on the bed, his wife bending over her.

Elton stooped over the unknown girl with a look that no one could fail to understand. Dorothy had acted as her own physician as soon as she recovered herself entirely, and little Mrs. Willis had applied compresses to the injured shoulder and the stiffening arm.

As Elton looked into her eyes, Dorothy read the agony of remorse he was enduring. She reached toward him with her good hand and pressed his fingers tightly in her own.

"I couldn't let you harm him—it would have been so serious for you! He is an officer," she said, resolutely suppressing any expression of the pain she was enduring.

Elton could not answer. It filled him with humiliation to think that she had thought more wisely than he, that she had protected him at her own expense against committing a great folly.

"What's it all about, Molly?" Willis asked.

Elton turned at the question. He felt the need of something to divert him from the torture of considering Dorothy's brave and generous attitude toward his inexcusable brutality.

WILLIS, I struck her!" he exclaimed, his voice hoarse with feeling. "She flung herself in front of me to save me from killing the deputy marshal. The blow fell on her. Lord! I'd sooner be dead than hurt her."

Molly and Willis exchanged a glance; it was one of comprehension and sympathy for Elton in his misery at what he had done.

"Where is he—the deputy marshal?" Dorothy asked.

"Out there," Elton replied, with a nod toward the living-room.

"Have him come in. Ask why you were arrested," Dorothy urged, eager to find the cause for what Elton had endured at the hands of the officer.

Willis stepped to the door and beckoned to the officer.

"Maybe you'll explain this outrage?" Elton said to him as Willis closed the door to keep the men who had crowded into the living-room from overhearing.

"I'm doing what I was sent here to do," the officer replied with assurance. "The government means to get the ringleaders in these robberies out here. You looted the safe at The Kitty Mine at about eight o'clock last night. That's why you're under arrest, and you know it!"

"How perfectly absurd!" Dorothy cried, starting up from her pillow, only to sink back again as the agony of motion shot thru her.

"I guess you'll have to take on water!" Elton exclaimed. "I'm not the kind that robs safes and banks and postoffices! I've done my best to rid the country of the men that are up to such tricks!"

"Where were you between seven and nine?" the officer asked.

"Part of the time I was driving my car along the stage-road; then I came down—"

"You drove up toward The Kitty Mine, didn't you?" the deputy interrupted.

"Yes," Elton acknowledged.

"I thought so!" the officer said with quiet triumph which irritated Dorothy.

She looked toward Elton, silently imploring him to make a vigorous defence. But Elton was silent. He knew that Spud, at the garage, had helped him get away just before seven. He knew that two miners coming down from The Kitty had seen him headed in that direction.

He had driven his car back and forth along a certain level stretch of road near The Kitty for an hour. Spud had been at the foot of the trail when he returned to camp for Dorothy. It was then a quarter to nine.

Elton felt the antagonism of the officer. He knew that his explanation that he was practicing driving in order to become thoro master of the new car, and

Tenth Installment

By KATHARINE EGGLESTON
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feel confident of his ability to bring the girl he loved safely to town, would find little credence in a mind already set against him and fixed in the determination to secure somebody as the perpetrator of the robbery.

"How do you know The Kitty Mine was robbed?" he demanded. "The telephone ain't in; and you've been hanging around with me all the time since you might have got the word."

"I had a tip all right," the deputy replied confidently. "It was too late to warn them; but I had time to get out on the stage-road and catch you!"

"You don't find any great amount of money on me, do you?" Elton observed scornfully. "I reckon I'd have something to show for it if I'd been doing what you're accusing me of!"

"We'll get the money all right. You've hid it; but you'll be glad to give it up. But I've got these to show for what you did."

THE deputy pulled some tools from his pocket. They were the small, perfected instruments with which up-to-date safe-blowers did their work.

"Well? What if you have?" Elton asked, looking at the tools with interest, but without recognition. "What have they got to do with me?"

"I found them in the back of your car," was the surprising reply.

"You put them there, then!" Elton asserted.

"I did not," the deputy replied with obvious truthfulness. "Here's something that may seem familiar to you, too."

He had carried his long coat over his arm, and now took from the large pocket a bag. Elton stared at it. It was one of the canvas bags in which gold coins are frequently kept in safes and deposits.

"I thought you'd recognize it. I found it in your car, too."

But Elton's mind was off on a pursuit of the ones who had placed him in his present predicament.

"Look here!" he exclaimed, striding toward the officer who stood near the door. "I want you to come to the yards with me. That ore-train from The Kitty's just in. If I'm lucky I'll show you the man who put that stuff in my car. This is all a plot to incriminate me. Come on!"

Before the deputy, unfamiliar with the electric energy and speed of Fierce Elton's thoughts and action, could guess Elton's intentions, the big man was out of the door and plunging thru the house and yard, almost tossing from his path the men who had pushed close in their interest.

The officer rushed after him, calling to Frisco to follow. Every able-bodied individual in the crowd took up the chase. Toward the railroad yards the whole crowd raced in Elton's route.

Elton was sure that the man who had executed his confusing manoeuvres in front of his car, and who had secured a place in it till the railroad tracks were reached, had been the one who placed in his car the incriminating tools and bag.

HE HAD an idea that the supposedly injured individual had jumped from the car, unheard because of the noise of the ore-train, and had boarded it. If he could catch him in the yards, or could learn from any of the men who stayed about, that a man had been seen since the arrival of the train, he could do something to loosen the suspicion which the deputy marshal now fastened tightly on him.

The ore-train had just arrived. A brakeman, lantern in hand, was going toward the engine when Elton shouted to him.

"How long you been in?"

"Just struck bottom," the man answered.

"Notice any hobo?" Elton asked.

"Nope."

Elton suddenly darted ahead. He had seen a dark figure detach itself from the car in front of the one by which he had stood.

Behind him the sheriff came running. The deputy puffed along farther back, and a shouting crowd followed. The dark figure ceased its easy movement alongside of the cars. It began to go swiftly as if the noise of the mob warned it to hurry.

Elton made a spurt that brought him close on the retreating heels. The crowd seemed to regard the

whole affair as a kind of frolic, while the deputy marshal labored to keep Elton in sight.

But Elton was not trying to escape. He had one purpose—to catch the man who sprinted ahead of him. He hoped to discover that he was the swarthy-faced individual who had been in his car.

The man stumbled. Elton rushed forward. The other pitched sideways, then fell full length on the cinders beside the track. Another moment and Elton was sitting on his quarry and calling to someone to bring a light.

The brakeman came with his lantern and Elton looked at his man. But he was not the person he wanted to see. He was much younger, much dirtier, and unmistakably a tramp.

WHAT are you doing here?" he demanded, disappointed but not disposed to overlook a detail that might be of service to him.

"Huntin' a soft board," the man answered, looking uneasily back at the crowd.

Elton reluctantly detached himself from the man he had captured. The sheriff came up, and close behind him the deputy. Elton felt himself in an awkward position.

"This ain't the man I thought I'd get!" he said, realizing the lameness of his explanation.

The deputy was as angry as Elton expected him to be.

"What's your game?" he demanded. "Think I'm going to chase all over these mountains after you?"

"You can quit taggin' me as soon as you like!" Elton flung back as the crowd pushed up about them.

The reply struck the funny spots of a number of the trailers. Enough of the wild lingered in most of them to make an officer of the law a fit subject for sport.

Jeers and comments leaped at the deputy marshal in all the choice and original forms of expression which mark the speech of the cow-men and the miner.

The deputy gathered that the crowd considered him about as much of a fool for being victimized by one of Elton's tricks as he inwardly thought himself. It made him wild to have his opinion corroborated so generously.

But Elton was not less enraged. When the speaker of the word "trick" expressed himself, Elton glared into the crowd. If he could have located the man he would have picked him out and pounded him.

"What's the matter with you?" he thundered. "Because a man's got brains and uses them you call him 'tricky'! Somebody's been fillin' this officer with ideas about me. If there's a man in this crowd that'll come out and say he knows a single time when Fierce Elton's done a scaly thing, took what wasn't his or let anybody take what was his, just let him come!"

Nobody came. Indeed, most of the nearest displayed a retiring disposition.

"I guess we better go back to the jail," the deputy suggested dryly.

"I guess not!" Elton differed hotly.

He had about as much idea of going back to imprisonment as the deputy had of allowing him his freedom. But the officer scarcely recognized the finality of the decision nor the resource and determination with which Elton could devote himself to the accomplishment of his purpose.

"You're under arrest. I let you go long enough to take care of the girl!" the deputy said sharply.

Elton was silenced, seared by the reference to Dorothy. He was impressed with the need to curb his resentment and try to conciliate the deputy in order to secure a chance to free himself from the suspicion which would add suffering to what he already had inflicted on the lady doctor. Then, as if it had but waited a moment of quiet thought, a plan grew in his mind.

"Come up to my mine," he said to the deputy. "I'll show you something that may throw light on this business."

"I've followed you long enough," the officer objected.

"It's only fair for you to give me the chance to free myself from suspicion of this crime," Elton said, forcing himself to speak with moderation.

"You can arrange all that—when you're in jail," the deputy answered.

Elton's blood ran hot thru his veins. There were times without number when a roof over his head was more than he could endure. The idea of being shut for a night in the close, dirty little hole of a jail which was all the town boasted turned him sick with mingled rage and disgust.

"Look here, Frisco; if I told you I could take you to a man and show you a pile of gold coin like the ones in that bag that was in my car—things that

(Continued on Page 15)

Sheriff Says Capper Marks Are A Great Help to Officers

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

SURELY, an identification mark which helped Floyd Bangs, R. 1, Ulysses, to recover stolen property, and assisted Sheriff Loyd Livesay to get a confession of guilt from the thief, is worthy of recommendation to other farmers in Grant county, as well as those throughout the state. Anyway, that is the way Mr. Bangs and Mr. Livesay think about it. Their opinion is expressed in the following affidavit which they recently sent to the Protective Service:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I, Loyd Livesay, of lawful age, being first duly sworn depose and say: That I am duly qualified, acting and elected Sheriff of Grant county, Kansas, and that I took office as such sheriff on the 14th day of January, 1935, and have ever since served in that capacity.

On the morning of the 20th day of January, 1935, I was called to the Floyd Bangs residence to make an investigation and look for stolen property which the said Floyd Bangs had reported was stolen from him. On making my investigation, I found that the said Floyd Bangs had lost by thievery a half-dressed beef and I also was informed by Mr. Bangs that he had lost a saw and that said saw was marked No. 42CP, which is your Bloodhound Thief Catcher which is devised for Service Members.

On finding this saw, with your identification mark, in the possession of one Jess Malone and confronting the said Jess Malone with the fact that this saw was marked with the Capper Bloodhound Thief Catcher, he immediately confessed to the whole crime and was immediately put under arrest and eventually made his plea of guilty and is this date in the Kansas Penitentiary serving a term of not to exceed 5 years at hard labor.

We recommend the Capper Bloodhound Thief Catcher identification marker that you furnish to Service members very highly and wish that it were possible for all property in this county and other counties could be marked with your mark because of the ease of identity and the benefits that a peace officer derives from such marks after the thief is apprehended. By this mark we were able to absolutely identify the property and the thief pleaded guilty, thus avoiding a lengthy jury trial and the possible miscarriage of justice.

Loyd Livesay
Sheriff and Arresting Officer.
Floyd Bangs
Protective Service Member.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of October, 1935.
Jewell Rowland
Clerk of the District Court.

A regular reward of \$25, which the Protective Service paid for this conviction, went to Sheriff Livesay. An extra reward of \$25 paid as a result of the Service Member's marking his property with the Bloodhound Thief Catcher, all went to Bangs.

Extra Reward Overlooked

When the Protective Service, a few weeks ago, paid a \$25 reward for the conviction of Sanford Austin, Edward Pratt and William McDaniel, following the theft of harness from James L. Potter, R. 1, Elgin, one bit of information was overlooked. It had to do with the marking of the harness

for identification. In due time, however, Mr. Potter sent in this affidavit:

On the night of December 25, 1935, thieves stole from my property harness which was marked with my Capper mark No. 33CP. The thieves were apprehended and are now serving time. All my property was recovered. The Capper marker is no doubt the best kind of a mark to use on farm property.

James L. Potter
Service Member.
Deputy Sheriff Fred Whittaker
Arresting Officer.
Subscribed and sworn to before me September 28, 1935.
O. Clark
Notary Public.

My commission expires May 16, 1940.

The Protective Service, fulfilling its promise to pay an extra \$25 reward for a Bloodhound Thief Catcher mark, which plays an important part in the conviction of a thief, who steals from a Service Member, sent Mr. Potter another \$25 reward check, thus bringing the total number of extra rewards, paid by the Protective Service, up to thirteen.

To date Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$24,400 in rewards for the conviction of 963 thieves.

Taming Fierce Elton

(Continued from Page 14)

would prove that someone else might be more implicated in this robbery business than I am, wouldn't you think it was worth while to investigate?" Elton demanded of the sheriff.

"You bet I would!" Frisco answered. "The man and the gold may both get away if we don't go now," Elton urged. "It won't take long to run up in my car. You can take two deputies and the sheriff; and I'll wear the handcuffs."

"I'd go," Frisco said to the deputy marshal. "I'm as certain you've got the wrong man as you are you've got the right one. You can't afford to let no chance pass to get the right one; that's my opinion."

The officer looked from the weather-beaten, honest face of the sheriff to the strong, open countenance of the mine owner. He had heard of Elton's daring. His dominance and his persistence were commonly acknowledged.

Prejudice might have had something to do with the reports that told him that the mine-owner secured his own ends regardless of cost. It occurred to him that a man of such positive make-up might antagonize the crooks and loafers he disturbed.

But he had a personal grudge. He remembered Elton's attack and he recalled his scorn. He vibrated between his unwillingness to extend any kind of consideration and his fear that he might be on the wrong track and get himself in for ridicule here and reprimand at headquarters.

He turned to speak to the man who

had given him the information of the robbery at The Kitty. But the man was nowhere about.

His absence was favorable to Elton. If he had stayed and backed up his words with his presence, the officer would have absolutely refused to consent to the trip to the Phoenix camp.

His defection shook the deputy's security just enough to make him afraid to risk not following the plan the mine-owner suggested.

Elton heard his tardy assent with satisfaction. One great impulse urged him. He wanted to clear himself before Dorothy. While he did not believe that her faith in him would be shaken, yet he felt too keenly the disadvantage in which his outburst of rage had placed him to want the added stigma of suspicion.

It seemed to him that the trunk of gold beside Ferguson's bunk must have some connection with the robberies in which he was suddenly involved.

Of course, Ferguson himself could have had no actual part in the robbery of The Kitty; his weakness made that impossible.

But there was the chance that he had been associated with the gang in some way, so that he had become the custodian of stolen money.

Anxious to get at the root of the matter, he hurried back toward the jail, where his car still waited.

The deputy let him drive, sitting beside him and emphasizing the fact that he had instructed the sheriff and the two men to shoot if he made a move to escape.

The powerful car rushed toward his camp. At the foot of the trail he sprang out and led the way at a rate which the others could hardly make. But he glanced back, and by the light of the moon he saw that he was returning to his camp covered by the deputy's gun.

He reached Ferguson's shack and entered, beckoning the others to follow. The invalid lay asleep, and their entrance did not disturb him.

Elton went to the trunk. He opened it and plunged his hands down, seizing the clothes and tossing them out on the floor.

He stared at the bottom of the trunk. Not a single sack of gold was there. Elton recovered from his amazement

at finding every bag of gold gone from Ferguson's trunk to feel the indignant eyes of the deputy marshal and the surprised glance of his friend, the sheriff, regarding him with a look that he read easily.

The deputy's doubt of him was rampant; the sheriff was divided between sympathy and suspicion.

Elton pounced upon Ferguson.

"Ferguson! Ferguson!" he shouted, shaking him by the shoulder. "Who took the coin away from here?"

But Ferguson fell back, limp and unresponsive, when Elton took his hands from his shoulders.

Elton looked at him for a helpless, wondering instant, then he turned and started away from the bunk.

"None of that!" the deputy warned, pressing his gun against Elton.

"I'm not trying to escape!" Elton expostulated. "I want to see that bottle there on the table."

The sheriff stepped over to the rough table and took up the bottle.

"How much of the stuff is there?" Elton demanded, unable to move for the pistol held against him.

"Bottle's 'bout half full," Frisco replied, holding it up to the light.

"Someone's given him a dose and stolen the gold!" Elton cried.

The officer was certain now that the mine-owner had simply practiced on him, made use of the loyalty of the sheriff, and lured them to the camp in order to put greater distance between himself and the town jail.

"We'll find Jake!" Elton said with his accustomed incisive manner.


But the pistol at his breast was not withdrawn. The deputy was going on no more wild-goose chases.


"I guess not!" he said quietly. "I've already hunted up too many places and people at your suggestion. Now's when we go back to town."

Elton's eyes met his with a look that was as sharp and determined as his own.

"We won't go back to town till I've done all I can to get a line on the combination that's being worked against me!" he asserted. "You've got your choice of coming with me down to the bunk-houses or putting a bullet thru me!"

(To Be Continued)





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This ad inserted by

The Kansas Republican State Committee

Frank G. Todd, Chairman Floyd Bailey, Secretary

Extra Feed Pays Irrigation Cost

V. R. OLIVE

SEVERAL farmers in the Arkansas Valley of Gray county, have developed plans for irrigating a considerable part of their acreage. Most of them are using pumps. A few are getting water direct from the river thru a diversion ditch. W. F. Slawson and Frank Renick, west of Charleston, both raised several hundred bushels of grain, including corn and various sorghums, last year with water obtained from the river in that way. However, the flood this spring left so much sediment in their ditch, they didn't get full benefit from it this season.

The most recent development of irrigation in Gray county is the ditch on the McFarland Ranch, west of Cimarron, which was constructed this spring. This ditch cuts out of the river and goes across the ranch, emptying back into the river at the lower side. When the river is up all the water needed for irrigation is available by just opening the head gate. Since the Arkansas river normally carries little water in the channel, it usually is necessary to throw up a temporary levee across the channel to divert the water into the ditch, when it is desired to irrigate. It

takes about 2 days to make this levee, according to Will McFarland, who operates the ranch. It will last until the next high water comes down the river and sweeps it away.

The main thing Mr. McFarland used the water for this summer was to irrigate 100 acres of row crops. He hasn't had time to get his field leveled so it can be entirely covered with water but plans to have it in condition by next year. In addition to the row crop, he has considerable grass land that he plans to water from the ditch to insure pasturage for cattle throughout the year. This grass land will be given a good soaking in the winter or early spring to get it off to an early start. An acreage of alfalfa will be added to the ranch, now that water is available.

In commenting on irrigation in the Arkansas valley, Mr. McFarland said a lot more land in the valley had just as well be producing good feed crops with the aid of the water that is every year passing by. He estimates this year's extra feed and pasturage will repay the cost of their ditch and believes many other farmers in the Valley could get similar results.

Kansas Earns Many High Honors At the American Royal

ONCE-OVER of the American Royal Live Stock Show found Kansas taking a leading part. Monday, Kansas day, was a good excuse for Kansas farmers to predominate in Royal atmosphere, but the opening on Saturday gave our 4-H and vocational boys and our 4-H club girls an earlier chance to prove a fine measure of superiority.

The girls were off in the lead, as Dorothy Horstick, Richmond girl, led away the first prize senior Hereford calf—"fat to the heart." Susanne Schuler, of the Angus breeding family near Chapman, won second place on her junior yearling steer, Bobby Burns 2nd, which was grand champion at the Kansas state fairs. Two big honors in the 4-H fat barrow division went to Ruth Angle, Courtland, when her Hampshire and her Duroc-Jersey barrow each placed first.

Kansas club boys and girls showed well in the fat lamb class. In weights over 95 pounds, Wallace Barry, Manhattan, had first and second prize animals. Oren Page, Kansas City, Kan., took the next two honors in this division with third and fourth places. Weights under 95 pounds in the fat lamb show included Dorothy Horstick's third place Southdown, weighing 91 pounds. Richard Endacott, Manhattan, had seventh and eighth prize animals, and Paul H. Gwin, Junction City, the ninth and tenth place lambs. Kansas always meets stiff competition in the fat lamb show, and considering the fact sheep are not produced in such wide numbers here, as in other states, our young showmen did themselves proud.

Dean Abrahams, Wayne, showed a first place gilt of Chester White breeding to win over all breeds except the 4 major ones from point of numbers. Julian Sundgren, Falun, exhibited the fourth place Hereford steer in a lineup of stiff competition.

Carlot Show of High Quality

The carlot show, out in the south end of the regular stock yards, looked a lot like a roster of Kansas cattle breeders with each pen named and described to show the owner and his location. In this group of fine fat and feeder cattle was a good showing of creep-feds. Those who brought fat creep-fed Hereford calves were T. I. Mudd, Gorham; Rodger Blanchard, Bennington; C. L. England, Coldwater; Charles England, jr., Coldwater; Roy W. Ellis, Coldwater; Jesse Crow, Bennington; A. G. Barber, Osawatomie; and Nelson & Nelson, Tescott.

Jim Swartz and Sons, Everest, penned a nice load of creep-fed Angus calves. They were born February 20, and weighed 550 pounds at the show. Nearly all of the Hereford calves were dropped in early January and weighed between 650 and 700 pounds. Syms Brothers, Atchison, showed a pen of late 1935 Shorthorn creep-feds weighing close to 800 pounds, and very fat.

Other Herefords shown from Kansas were by E. C. & F. E. Davis, Sun City; Frederick Roben, Homewood; Russel Baker, Overbrook; Hays & Dobson, Wellsville; Paul H. Guthrie, Highland; Harold Evertson, Melvern; H. T. Roben, Homewood; and Webb & Frakes, Highland. Kansas Angus came with A. G. Geffert, Humboldt; L. E. Crandall & Co., Leroy; A. R. Weber, Herington; and Walter Mustard, Manchester. Other Kansas Shorthorns came from the farms of Frank Wulkuhle, Lawrence; and Robbins Ranch, Belvidere.

Kansas State College Wins

A little White Shorthorn steer, White Star, bred, fed and shown by Kansas State College, Manhattan, brought glory to our state by winning the grand championship of the Royal. A huge cheer went up from Kansas Day visitors as the judge motioned to White Star for the purple award.

A. D. Weber, well-known livestock specialist of Kansas State College, was in charge of the fitting of this Shorthorn senior calf. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the college animal husbandry department, said a great deal of credit was due "Dad" Weber for winning the big prize of the Royal. In 1920, Weber took over the fitting of the college herd as a student, and won a big

share of the breeding class honors at Kansas City. Since that time the college has almost discontinued showing cattle at the Royal, but this year Weber came back with another champion.

In the sheep show, R. F. Cox, college sheep specialist, and Tom Dean, herdsman, brought the first, second and third prize Hampshire wether lambs; first and fourth Shropshire wether lambs; champion purebred wether lamb; and showed the best pen of three in both "Hamps" and "Shrops."

"Cliff" Aubel, college hog specialist, fitted the first, second and third heavy-weight Berkshire barrows; first place pen of heavy "Berks"; second, fifth and seventh middleweight Chester Whites; and first prize Chester White.

Kansas winnings in the open classes of all fat livestock were limited this year to entries from Kansas State College.

Feeding Molasses Again

L. W. PATTON

Since there is such a scarcity of livestock feeds, a large number of inquiries are being made in regard to buying substitute feeds. These conditions cannot be entirely remedied but can be helped somewhat. Ed McGee, of Blue Mound, has used blackstrap molasses with success. This material

We find farmers considering various plans of using their roughage to turn a profit this winter. Of course, one of the safest plans is to feed to an established herd of dairy cows, beef cows or ewes. The man who has these has no problem, unless he has a surplus of roughage and is in the habit of feeding it to purchased livestock. Everyone does have the desire and faces the need of turning any extra roughage into profit to help take the place of grain feeding usually practiced.

John Skolout, Beardsley, was one farmer visited who is following the plan of thousands of others—wintering his beef herd. P. K. Studer, Atwood, is doing the same thing. Mr. Studer has considerable sorghum for feeding and some hay and wheat pasture. Mr. Skolout is depending on a heavy growth of native pasture to keep his cattle until winter, if supplemented with ground straw and fodder, sprinkled with molasses. Addition of a little cottonseed meal to such a ration will improve it, since it is high in carbohydrates, but lacking in protein. He has a big trench full of silage for winter feeding along with the straw.

Cows Are in Excellent Condition

George Frederickson, Concordia, had 7 Holstein cows about ready to calve. They are getting all the silage they will eat and some cottonseed meal, and are in excellent condition to drop calves. Allen Detwiler, Athol, has a group of Holstein cows, all high producers. He sold several good cows this fall to make room for the others, in view of short feed conditions. They will have wheat pasture, silage, dry fodder and alfalfa.

Several feeding programs for surplus roughage have been suggested by the plans of individual farmers, and market prospects which are in sight now. One of the first to be considered is wintering well, choice steer or heifer calves. These should return a good price for the feed, if sold as stockers in the spring. Homer J. Henney, Kansas State College market observer, believes even more profit may be made by putting such cattle on grass or feeding for the late summer fat beef market.

Small cattle of this kind really need their roughage in the form of silage or ground fodder. They need either alfalfa or a protein meal, to balance the fodder, and a few pounds of grain daily are pretty sure to increase the profit if it can possibly be fed.

A class of cattle which will make good use of roughage is common yearling heifers. They can no doubt be

in feed value is equivalent to corn up to 3 or 4 pounds each day for a mature dairy or beef animal. It usually is prepared for feeding by mixing the molasses with equal parts water and then pouring this solution over a roughage. Molasses can be fed to sheep, cattle, horses or hogs. It can be bought at about \$18 a ton in tankcar lots. It would be possible for a number of feeders to buy a car together. If a tankcar is ordered barrels must be supplied by the buyers.

Alfalfa Must Root Deeply

It will pay to give young alfalfa every chance. If seeded in the fall, allow every bit of growth to remain and don't graze it off in the spring. An alfalfa field, to be strong, must establish a deep root system.

R. E. Getty, Clayton, is a successful alfalfa producer. He believes the proper way to establish a stand is to seed when the soil is wet deep down and weather conditions are generally rainy. If a field of alfalfa roots deeply, it will stand any kind of drought. Spring seeded alfalfa will be stronger if not cut off short the first year.

The spring of 1934, George Frederickson, Concordia, planted a field of alfalfa. Because it was so dry, he didn't cut it at all the first summer, leaving the growth to catch winter moisture. The stand came thru in good condition.

Cost Less to Seed Wheat

M. M. TAYLOR

Over in West Hale township, Roy McCall plans to pile up on his wheat

bought at a low figure, and any ration which will make them gain well should put them in killer flesh by spring. Common or dogie mature steers will use a lot of roughage too, but should have some grain or molasses to put on fat. Ground kafir fodder which has some grain in it, would be a good base for this class of cattle. Both common steers and low grade heifers will have to be sold sometime in the spring.

Medium to low grade cows, young enough to "do well," will sell either as stockers or butchers in the spring, depending on their flesh. If they begin to "spring" or have calves, this will not be objectionable. Cows can handle a lot of roughage, with little grain. Chances of profit from feeding them are not too large, but on the other hand they are considered safe to handle because the market usually is at least steady from fall to spring.

Kansas farmers have learned one thing from the last few years. They can feed wheat profitably to beef cattle. Any farmer with good roughage and wheat can fatten steers of medium to good quality for the mid-winter market. Profits in this plan are expected to be good. The steers should pay better than market price for wheat, and provide a market for roughage, too. Up to 10 pounds of wheat can be fed daily to 2-year-old steers with good results, and will produce rapid gains. Wheat always needs to be ground, but does not need as much protein meal to balance it as does corn.

Western ewes bred to lamb early in

What Protein for Winter?

Cattle feeders have been buying cottonseed meal as the cheapest source of protein available late this summer, and those who have laid in a supply, or have purchased for future delivery, believe they have saved money by getting their supply early. Cottonseed has given uniformly good results for virtually all classes of livestock, but most especially for beef and dairy cattle. Fed too heavily it develops blindness, but fed not to exceed 2 pounds a head daily, it has not shown any bad effects. Where plenty of cut roughage is available, it can be used on the roughage or silage, either with or without such other feeds as corn or molasses.

Fertilizer for Legumes?

Use of fertilizer on legumes is getting considerable attention in several Eastern states, since they have found that the soil building properties of such crops as soybeans, for instance, depend on inoculation and how much of the crop is removed. As to removal of plantfood, here's an interesting comparison: A 50-bushel yield of corn, with the fodder, removes 68 pounds of nitrogen, 22.9 pounds of phosphorus, 39.7 pounds of potash. A 2-ton crop of clover removes 83.6 pounds of nitrogen, 17.2 pounds of phosphorus and 83.2 pounds of potash. This last figure also may indicate why complete fertilizer, containing nitrogen and potash in addition to phosphorus, might be expected to give better results than superphosphate alone. What is your experience?

profits next year by paring down the cost of operations. This year in an experiment on seeding 160 acres of wheat, Roy used a Diesel tractor and found the entire cost of fuel for 160 acres was \$2.60, and 50 cents for grease. He pulled two deep furrow drills and worked for 15 hours to get this job done, but he thinks it is one of the best jobs of seeding he ever turned out and he is quite sure it is the cheapest cost.

Full Pay for More Feed Than We Expected

(Continued from Page 5)

the spring, and bought at present prices give promise of returning good prices for feed, believes H. J. Henney. They will make best use of fodder if it is ground or run thru the ensilage cutter. Hay can be fed long if they don't waste too much. A little grain is needed toward lambing time. Either alfalfa hay or a protein meal needs to be fed in limited amount. Mr. Henney thinks that Western lambs are too high now to be safe. However, many farmers who follow the practice of fattening lambs on wheat pasture and good roughage will wish to handle a few. As for ewes, the roughage needs to be ground, while grinding hay or feeding it long are both done. A good daily ration for fattening lambs is 1½ pounds of silage, ½-pound of alfalfa, 1 pound of grain, and .2 pound of cottonseed meal.

Keep the Good Heifers

Farmers who have a bunch of young heifers, either beef or dairy, may do well to keep them on the extra roughage. The peak in beef values may be reached in 1937 or 1938, but until then cows will be good property. Prospects for dairying are more bullish and an increase is justifiable where farmers are financially able to carry them along.

One thing we can't afford to forget is hog breeding. There is little in hogs right now, but by next year the man with a bunch of gilts or sows probably will be "sitting pretty." A new feeding idea is to use good silage, leafy alfalfa hay, and a small amount of grain to keep hogs. You may be surprised at the gains gilts will make on this kind of a feed. At any rate it is about time for the cycle of hog profits to turn, and no man will go wrong if he keeps some gilts.

A word about molasses is important. It is worth from 75 to 85 per cent as much as corn, pound for pound. Another comparison is that a hundred pounds of molasses is worth about as much as 1½ bushels of corn. It can be bought at many points for \$20 to \$25 a ton. Corn is worth \$40 to \$45 a ton.

Any farmer can feed molasses, even in cold weather. But many do not care to use it when the weather is too cold. A good practice would be to use it this fall in a steer fattening ration. Then for any class of cattle which are wintered and the desire is to improve their flesh next spring, molasses will serve the same as a light grain ration. Four to 5 pounds may be fed daily on the ground fodder silage, hay, straw, or even in troughs. It will be satisfactory to use until fly time.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$.90	\$2.40	18.....	\$1.44	\$4.32
11.....	.88	2.34	19.....	1.32	4.56
12.....	.86	2.28	20.....	1.20	4.80
13.....	.84	2.22	21.....	1.08	5.04
14.....	.82	2.16	22.....	.96	5.28
15.....	.80	2.10	23.....	.84	5.52
16.....	.78	2.04	24.....	.72	5.76
17.....	.76	1.98	25.....	.60	6.00

You will save time and correspondence by quoting selling prices in your classified advertisements.

FARMERS MARKET

RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive insertions; eight cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line, or 77 per column inch; five line minimum; 2 columns by 103 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Headings and signature limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting such advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment, but our responsibility ends with such action.

PUBLICATION DATES: Every other Saturday. Forms close 10 days in advance.

BABY CHICKS

COOMBS BIG-TYPE LEGHORNS. SEVENTEEN years of 250-355 Egg Pedigreed Sires back our ROP Cockerels, Chicks, Eggs. Bred for high livability; large egg size. Big early order discount. Write for catalog. Free bulletin, "Feeding for high egg production." J. O. Coombs & Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kan.

BOOTH'S FAMOUS CHICKS: STRONG, healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions, 10 varieties. Low prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 612, Clinton, Mo.

CHICKS, TESTED, BLOOD TESTED. ALL varieties. Ship prepaid. Reasonable. Superior Hatchery, Newton, Kan.

BABY BIRDS

CASH CROP EVERY WEEK RAISING ROYAL Squab Baby Birds. Orders waiting for hundreds of thousands. You get your money for them when only 25 days old. Particulars and picture book for three cent stamp. P.R. Company, 319 Howard, Melrose, Massachusetts.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

EGGS, BROILERS, HENS, WANTED. COOPS loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

POULTRY REMEDIES

PREVENT WORMS, BLACKHEAD, POX, COCCIDIOSIS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS with proven best pioneer remedies. Our Wormer treats 500 fowls, only \$2.00. Bottle Jerminox free with order. Agents wanted. Quisenberry-Hobbs, Kansas City, Kansas.

FEED AND FEEDERS EXCHANGE

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

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

FOR SALE: 100 TONS GOOD QUALITY prairie hay; very few weeds, early cut, \$15.00 on track Carlsyle. Ralph S. Jones, Colony, Kan. Rt. 2.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE: BALED WHEAT STRAW \$8.00 AT farm five miles west of Westmoreland, Kansas. Jess Pauley, Westmoreland, Kan.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE: BALED STRAW, HAY, SILAGE; two hundred tons. Good feed here. Carl Johnson, Junction City, Kan. Rt. 4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

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

DAIRY SUPPLIES

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

SEEDS, PLANTS, NURSERY STOCK

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

FARM MACHINERY

FARMALL 30 WITH RUBBER TIRES, THREE bottom plow, Farmall cultivator, new John Deere tractor type power mower, new John Deere side delivery rake. Senj, Gladwin, Lancaster, Kan.

WINDMILLS \$19.25. WRITE FOR LITERATURE and special prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. KF, Topeka, Kan.

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

FARM LIGHT PLANTS

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

BATTERIES AND LIGHT PLANTS

UNIVERSAL FARM LIGHT BATTERIES FOR all makes of plants, give longer service at lower cost. Fully guaranteed. Stop gambling with batteries of unknown quality and reputation. Universal Batteries are backed by 34 years of fair dealing with farmers. Easy payment plan if desired. Send today for free 24-page Battery Instruction Book. A complete new line of Universal Aeroelectric Wind Driven Lighting Plants in 8, 32 and 110 volts. No fuel required—the free winds furnish power. Enjoy electrical conveniences with cheap electric power. Write for catalogs and prices. Universal Battery Company, 3462 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

CLEARANCE, 100 GENERATORS, 500 WATT, 110 volt, alternating \$22.50. 1000 watt, direct current \$19.50. Many other generators, motors. Electrical Surplus Co., 1885 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago.

RADIOS

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

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

RADIOS—BUY AT WHOLESALE, BATTERY or Electric. Oil and coal heaters, shotguns, rifles, tires, auto supplies. Send for catalogue. Standard Radio, 2115 So. Michigan, Chicago.

WATER WELL CASING

THOMPSON PERFORATED WELL CASING produces more water because it has a greater perforated area. Supplied in 4 and 6 diameters and gauges, both perforated and plain and in riveted, lock seam or welded construction. Thompson also manufactures steel pipe, metal flumes, measuring flumes, water gates, steel tanks, smoke stacks, etc. Prices and catalogs on request. Write us today. Established 1878. The Thompson Manufacturing Co., 3011 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

DOGS

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

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

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

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

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

TOBACCO

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL

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

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

\$135 MONTH PAID GOVERNMENT ASSISTANT Lay (Meat) Inspectors at start. Age 18-45. No experience required. Common education. Want to qualify for next entrance test? Details free. Write, Instruction Service, Dept. 187, St. Louis, Mo.

REAL JOBS OPEN—AUTO MECHANICAL field, Diesel engines, Aviation. Earn \$35.00-\$75.00 weekly 8 weeks training qualifies you. Write for Free Opportunity book and special low tuition now. McSweeney Schools, Dept. 8-34, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

FOR THE TABLE

OREGON TARTSWEET PRUNES, GUARANTEED. 30/40 \$7.50-100. 40/50 \$8.75. 50/60 \$4.50. 600 lbs. lots 50 cts. less 100. F. O. B. Red Hill Orchard, Salem, Ore.

NUTS

GEORGIA PAPER SHELL PECANS 20c. Pecan meats 40c per pound. Dorris Seed Co., Valdosta, Ga.

HOSIERY

5 PAIRS LADIES' CHARDONIZE HOSIERY postpaid \$1.00. Guaranteed. Write for new 1937 bargain sheets. L. S. Sales Company, Ashboro, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE

\$5.00 REWARD FOR BEST SAMPLE GOOD cracking black walnuts, tree identified. Howard Miller, Morrill, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

HAVE YOU A SOUND, PRACTICAL INVENTION for sale, patented or unpatented? If so, write Chartered Institute of American Inventors, Dept. 84, Washington, D. C.

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

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

SPARROW TRAPS

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

KODAK FINISHING

IMMEDIATE SERVICE! NO DELAY! ROLL developed, carefully printed and two beautiful 5x7 double weight professional enlargements or one tinted enlargement or six reprints—all for 25c coin. The Expert's Choice! Reprints 3c each. The Photo Mill, Box 629-5, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

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

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

ROLLS DEVELOPED, TWO BEAUTIFUL double weight professional enlargements and 9 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone prints 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

ROLLS DEVELOPED, TWO PRINTS EACH and two free enlargement coupons, 25c. Reprints 2c each, 100 or more 1c. Christmas cards 60c dozen. Summers' Studio, Unionville, Mo.

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

FILMS DEVELOPED: TWO BEAUTIFUL olive tone double weight professional enlargements and 3 guaranteed perfect prints, 25c coin. United Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

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

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

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

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

GUARANTEED, 20 REPRINTS 25c; ROLL DEVELOPED, 2 prints each 25c. Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kan.

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

20 REPRINTS 25c. FILM DEVELOPED, 2 sets prints 25c. Skrudland, 6970-63, George, Chicago.

8 PRINTS 2 ENLARGEMENTS 25c. NIELSEN'S Studio, Aurora, Nebr.

LAND—COLORADO

GOOD LAND IN BEST PART EASTERN Colorado, for grain, livestock, turkey and poultry raising at \$5.00 per acre, terms \$1.00 per acre down, balance crop payments. Otto Markee, Hugo, Colorado.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

COMPLETE 162-ACRE FARM, TEAM, 8 cows, 8 calves, 3 hogs, poultry, plow tools, crops, house furnishings included; fine place for children on school bus route. All weather road; part bottom land, fine crops any season, wire fenced pasture; snug small house, 30x30 barn, etc., running stream through barnlot; move in now, \$1950, part cash. Free monthly catalog. United Farm Agency, KF-428 B. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTHERN Railway Agricultural Empire. Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Fertile black soil, high producing crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for lists and Zone of Plenty book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 1002, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.


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

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

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


REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.



IN THE FIELD

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



L. C. Walts & Son, of Cassoday, Kan., recently sold 11 head of registered Shorthorns to W. F. Glenn of Dorchester, Texas, for prices ranging from \$120 to \$200 per head.

If you have not found the Poland China future herd boar yet, try F. B. Wittum & Son, Caldwell, veteran breeders. They are offering some good ones for sale right now.

Lester H. Koltzman, Onaga, Kan., has for sale a few nice yearling Polled Hereford bulls, registered and some bull calves and a few heifers, for sale. They are from his good herd near Onaga.

The O. M. Nelson Guernsey cattle dispersion sale to be held Thursday, November 5, will afford the best opportunity of the season to secure high producing cattle of this breed. More than

30 cows sell in milk or soon to be fresh. No breeder in the country has used more high producing sires than has Mr. Nelson. Included in the sale will be the heifer that has been grand champion for three years in 4-H work and stood fourth in open class at Kansas State fair. If you want good cows attend this sale.

Ober Lichlyer of Augusta, Butler county, has 25 choice young home bred high grade Guernseys for sale. Many of them are already fresh, others heavy springers. They are all T. B. and Abortion tested. They can be bought in lots to suit purchaser from one to a truck load.

Guy W. Shaw, Oberlin, Kan., Decatur county, is advertising again Ashbourne Guardsman, his three year old herd bull. He is siring an excellent lot of calves. His grand sire was Brownvale Premier. Ashbourne Guardsman is a Schellenberger bred bull and a mighty good one. Write for price and further description.

E. C. Lacy & Sons, Miltonvale, Kan., (Cloud county) are starting their advertising again in Kansas Farmer. They are the owners of an outstanding show winning herd of registered Shorthorns and in the 1936 shows at leading fairs over the country their show herd attracted lots

of favorable comment. An outstanding sire that has done much for this herd is Gregg Farms Victorious and in their advertisement they are offering some "short legged, thick rugged young bulls, reds or roans, for sale. They have for sale some nice heifers. Write them about a bull and about these heifers.

The Kansas Milking Shorthorn society, Harry H. Reeves, Pretty Prairie, Kan., secretary-treasurer, has 800 head of cattle. For full particulars write to the secretary, Harry H. Reeves, Pretty Prairie, Kan. Their advertisement appears in the Milking Shorthorn column on the livestock page in Kansas Farmer this issue.

C. W. Tankersley, Clay Center, Kan., sold a draft of 44 milk cows at Hiawatha, Kan., recently, for an average of \$52 and a top of \$80. Wheat pasture and more fall feed, has made the demand for milk cows very much better and before this time next year they are going to be hard to find that are for sale at any price.

John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan., breeder of Poland Chinas that satisfy, is starting his advertisement again in this issue of Kansas Farmer. No breeder of Poland Chinas in the West has bred a more consistent type of Po-

lands and done more to further the interests of the breed and at the same time produce a hog that meets the requirements of the pork producer than has John Henry. If you need a good boar that will improve your herd, see Mr. Henry. The farm is about three miles south of Big Springs, a station on 40 about 12 miles east of Topeka.

F. W. Duesenberry & Son, Anthony, Kan., are dispersing their herd of registered Ayrshire cattle at the farm near Anthony, Friday, November 13. For the sale catalog write to them as above. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer. The herd is federal accredited and government tested free from abortion.

C. E. McClure, Republic, Kan., Republic county, is offering registered Hampshire boars in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He has some big boned, thrifty last spring boars that are of the best of breeding. Promoter, Storm King, Eagle Defender, etc. If you need a boar write, phone or go and see these boars. They will be priced right.

Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr., 10 miles west and about a mile north of Fairbury, were out this fall with a mighty showy string of Poland

China boars and gilts at the fairs. They are advertising right now some nice ones for sale in their advertisement in Kansas Farmer. If you will drive up there you will find the boar you are looking for very likely.

John D. Henry, LeCompton, Kan., and George Smith, Agenda, Kan., are two other Poland China breeders that attended the A. N. Farmer Poland China boar and gilt sale at Platte City, Mo., October 15. Mr. Henry and Mr. Smith each bought a boar in the sale and C. R. Rowe a nice gilt, topping the sale. Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan., was the auctioneer.

I have just received a nice letter from W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., requesting that we mention in his Duroc advertising in Kansas Farmer, his nice private sale catalog which he will be glad to send you without cost, just for the asking. Mr. Huston has a nice lot of spring boars for sale, also some gilts and in fact about anything in the Duroc line you may be wanting to buy.

In the vicinity of Fairbury, Nebr., there has always been a number of good herds of registered Hampshire hogs. One of them is the Fred Zednik herd, Fairbury, Nebr., who is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Fairbury is north of Republic and Washington counties in Kansas and just over the line in Nebraska. Kansas breeders needing a good boar would do well to visit the Zednik herd at Fairbury.

Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr., 10 miles west and almost two north of Fairbury, Nebr., are advertising outstanding Poland China boars and gilts, last spring farrow, for sale in Kansas Farmer. Last week we ran their advertisement by mistake under the Hampshire hog heading in the livestock department but it is changed this issue to where it belongs, under Poland Chinas. The Bauer Bros. were consistent winners with their show herd all fall and can sell you a boar or some gilts at fair prices that will be sure to strengthen your herd.

John Yelek, county commissioner, Sheridan county, Kan., is a pretty busy man these days. He is advertising registered Milking Shorthorns again in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. He has bred them for years and his Flintstone Waterloo Gilt strain of registered Milking Shorthorns are of good quality and high in milk production. He has 60 head and if you have been reading the papers you likely know something of the feed situation in that part of the state. Because of this he wants to sell around 25 or 30 head and you couldn't find a better place to look for real cattle.

Here is another dispersal sale of 40 registered Holsteins made necessary because the fact there is no feed to be had in the vicinity of Frederick or Lorraine and for that reason this dispersal sale is being held. There is going to be some attractions in this sale that you should know about and for any information you want, concerning the offering, write to George E. Schrader, Frederick, Kan. For instance there will be 10 fresh

cows, some of them milking 85 pounds of milk per day; eight heavy springers; seven yearling heifers and five registered young bulls of serviceable ages. Every animal was raised on this farm, and that is worth knowing. They are Tb. and Bangs disease tested. The sale will be on the farm near Lorraine, five miles north of Bushton, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., is the sale manager.

One of the strong herds of registered Holsteins to be dispersed this fall is the C. F. Fickel & Sons herd at Chanute, Kan., Monday, November 16. The sale will be held at the fair grounds, Chanute, and W. H. Mott is the sale manager. There will be 40 head of registered cattle in the sale and the sale is made necessary because of the shortage of feed. The next issue of Kansas Farmer, November 7, will have full details about this splendid offering of registered cattle that are going to be sold at auction. It is truly a splendid lot of registered Holsteins and all go at auction on the above date.

M. H. Peterson, Assaria, Kan., and A. N. Johnson of the same place, neighbor breeders of registered Milking Shorthorn cattle, advertise a considerable of the time in Kansas Farmer and do their advertising jointly. We have just received this letter from Mr. Peterson: "Owing to the fact we have just sold our herd bull that we were thru with and advertising in Kansas Farmer, to Carl O. Anderson, Smolan, Kan., a young breeder, we would like to discontinue our advertisement until some time later, probably in December. We are getting quite a lot of inquiries. We have a nice lot of young bulls to sell soon."

Kansas Milking Shorthorn breeders met at Dodge City, October 9 and organized the Kansas Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association. About 40 breeders from different parts of the state participated in the organization. The following officers were elected: President, Carl E. Parker, Stanley; vice president, A. N. Johnson, Assaria; secretary-treasurer, Harry Reeves, Pretty Prairie. Directors, W. F. Rhinehart, Dodge City; Leonard C. Kline, Miller; J. B. Dozier, Jetmore; and James Peck, Neodesha, Kan. A banquet was held during the evening. Interesting addresses were made by John B. Gage, of Kansas City and others.

One day last week we called to see C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., and his big Black Poland Chinas, as has already been recounted in this column. Clarence had been planning all along to hold a boar and gilt sale about this time of the year this fall but with the short corn crop he decided to rely on his old method of selling them direct to his customers. He had around 30 mighty nice spring boars for the sale and he just topped out around 15 of them and they are sure nice. He attended the A. N. Farmer sale at Platte City, Mo., October 15, and topped the gilt offering in that sale and left her there to be bred to one of Mr. Farmer's good herd boars. But he still has a nice lot of boars to sell.

George Gammell, Council Grove, Kan., has an attractive Poland China advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He certainly "cleaned up" at the Kansas State fair at Hutchinson. Two herd boars, Pathway and Gold Nugget, won. Pathway, first junior yearling, senior champion and grand champion, and Gold Nugget was made the second prize aged boar. Mr. Gammell offers six splendid spring boars by Pathway and seven or eight by Gold Nugget for sale. Four others are by the good boar Paragon, 1935 Iowa Grand Champion. Mr. Gammell made a splendid winning on spring boars and gilts all the way down the line and all of them were of February, March and April farrow and none of them over seven months old, except his two herd boars which took good care of themselves in this show. The Poland China breeding fraternity of Kansas was glad to see George win with his splendid show herd. Here is sure the place to buy a boar and at a fair price.

Any one who has seen the Glen I. Gibbs herd of Hereford cattle will not be surprised at the statement that their dispersion sale to be held on Wednesday, October 28 will contain one of the greatest lot of purebred unrecorded Herefords to be sold anywhere this year. Mr. Gibbs bought the foundation of this herd several years ago and ever since has used the best Domino bred bulls obtainable. When purchased the original cows were eligible to register. They are real cattle and are to be dispersed to make room for the fast growing herd of registered Herefords on the farm. Twenty head of good young cows are natural polls. An attraction will be the herd bull Bredwell 5th and several other young registered bulls. The sale will be held on the old Isaac Gibbs farm, one mile north and two miles west of Industry about half way between Clay Center and Abilene, Kan. This will be the last notice of above sale, so don't overlook the date.

The J. A. Lavell, McDonald, Kan., Jersey cattle dispersion sale, held at the Lavell farm near there, Monday, October 5, was very much of a success. Most of the cattle went to Kansas buyers, among them was Paul B. Spencer, the heaviest buyer; C. A. Vaughn, Jose, Colo., a veteran breeder of that place was a good buyer as was James O'Neal, Palisade, Nebr., and Chas. Wiggins of Lebanon, Nebr. The day was ideal, the cattle well broken and Mr. Lavell had arranged for excellent sale facilities and the sale was a very satisfactory one to Mr. Lavell and to those who were the purchasers. There were quite a lot of well known Jersey cattle breeders attended the sale from Northern Kansas, Eastern Colorado and Southwest Nebraska. The 31 lots catalogued sold for a total of \$1,958; general average, \$63 and 15 cows and heifers, averaging in ages from two to eight years old, averaged \$98. The top was \$125. It was a good sale. Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan., was the auctioneer.

Jersey cattle folks will be sorry to learn that F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., has been pretty sick recently. Mr. Wempe owns a nice farm about four miles west of Frankfort and another well improved farm joining Frankfort on the northeast. Every member of the Wempe family takes an active interest in their fine herd of registered Jerseys and are always proud of its accomplishments in the show ring and the fine production records it has made in the past and is still making right now. Recently we received this letter from Mr. Wempe's daughter, Frances: "Father has been too sick recently to even look at Jerseys. He wants you to take our advertisement out of Kansas Farmer for the present. We will put another in soon as we have some young bulls with a lot of type and production, including one calf from Whiteway Sue, who was grand champion female at North Central Kansas Parish show, 1935. These bulls are from dams with production up to 700 pounds butterfat. Work, dry weather and illness, made it impossible for

Complete Holstein Dispersal Sale!

40—Head Registered Holstein Cattle—40

at the Farm, 2 miles west and 1 mile south of Lorraine, 5 miles northeast of Bushton, on State Highway No. 4

Wednesday, November 11

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES OF THE SALE:

- 10 head of fresh cows—some milking 85 lbs. of milk per day
- 8 head of heavy springers
- 7 head of yearling heifers
- 5 head of Registered bulls, of serviceable age
- 10 head of calves.

Every animal produced on the farm, and all from record sires. Cows are large, with deep bodies, and excellent formed udders. Herd tested for Tb and Bangs Disease, and never a reactor on the farm. This is an absolute dispersal, made on account of no feed.

SALE BEGINS AT 11:00 o'clock SHARP.

TERMS CASH

For details, write the owner:

GEORGE E. SCHRADER, R. F. D. Frederick, Kansas

Write W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kansas, for catalog.

Auctioneers: Bert Powell, McDonald, Kansas. Oscar Hirschmidt, Geneseo, Kansas. Kansas Farmer Rep. Jesse R. Johnson.

COMBINATION HOLSTEIN SALE

65 Head of Registered and High Grade Holstein Cattle at Maplewood Farm, 5 miles south of Herington, Kansas, on Highway No. 77 and North 50

Friday, October 30

Features of the sale:

- 20 head of registered cows, consisting of cows in milk, fresh cows and heavy springers.
- 20 head of 2 and 3 year old grade heifers. Many of them heavy springers.
- 5 head of Registered two year old heifers, due to freshen in January.
- 10 head of grade cows about half heavy springers, and the others recently fresh.
- 10 bulls, nearly all serviceable age, and from record sires and dams.
- All tested for Tb and Bang's disease.

Sale begins at 10:00 A. M. Lunch on grounds. TERMS CASH.

Sale made up of 20 head from Maplewood Farm, and consignments of herds of Central Kansas, compelled to sell, because of lack of feed. Write for details, and catalog to

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, and Bert Powell, Jesse R. Johnson, Kansas Farmer Rep.

Dispersal Guernsey Sale

75 HEAD pure bred Guernseys, part of them eligible to reg. Herd established 18 years, nothing but reg. bulls used during the time.

Thursday, Nov. 5

sale on farm 20 miles Southwest of Wichita, 7 South of Goddard, which town is on U. S. Highway 54.

- 31 Cows, 25 in milk or heavy springers. 10 just fresh.
- 12 Heifers, 12 to 24 months old.
- 8 Heifer calves.
- 1 Ransom bred herd bull.
- 12 Bulls from calves to breeding ages.

30 of the cows are daughters of the noted Imp. Bull RANSOM DONINGTON De Loy, known by his extended pedigree and daughters to be one of the greatest bulls ever brought to Kansas. The young cattle are sired by or bred to the present Ransom bull LITTLE LEADER, the third Ransom bull to be used in the herd. The cows have DHIA records, many 6 gallon cows in offering, fat tests range from 4.9 to 5%. Everything Tb and Abortion tested.

O. M. NELSON, Viola, Kansas

Boyd Newcom, auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, fieldman.

Dusenberry's Dispersal Ayrshire Sale

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

Tuesday, November 10

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

9 HEIFERS, bred to SOONER GORDON, from A. M. College, Okla. (his dam has 570 pounds of fat) several choice young bulls by above bull. The herd bull PIENTEO DAIRY KING.

7 Young bulls and a fine lot of heifers from calves to yearlings. Three-fourths of offering are females, daughters and granddaughters of the noted bull HENDERSON'S DAIRY KING. Federal accredited and Government tested free from Abortion. For catalog address—

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

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

K. S. A. C. Prince Perfecto

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

KOW KREEK AYRSHIRES

In seventh year continuous D.H.I.A. testing. 6 year herd average 584 fat. Young bulls and females for sale. FRED STRICKLER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Cows, Heifers and Bulls

carrying the blood of Man O War and other high producing Pennhurst strains. J. F. WALZ & SONS, HAYS, KAN.

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions

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

JERSEY CATTLE

BLONDINE'S SYBIL OXFORD mated to St. Mave's Lad and Raleigh cows produced type and production. Now we have Ivanhoe's Volunteer (bred by Estlinwood Farm, Kingport, Tenn.). Young bulls and females for sale. Visit us anytime. B. F. Porter, Mayfield (Sumner Co.), Kan.

SCHURLE'S ISLAND BRED JERSEYS We have daughters of such bulls as Imp. Blond's Volunteer and a son of Poppy's You'll Do. Mature cows have D. H. I. A. records. Stock for sale. Blood and Tb. tested. Geo. E. Schurle, Manhattan, Kan., R. Route 1

RED POLLED CATTLE

OLSON'S REGISTERED RED POLLS 29 years of careful mating has brought our herd to its present standard of excellence. Bulls 6 to 15 mos. old for sale. Also females. Carey Olson, Bazine (Ness Co.), Kan.

WE OFFER 15 CHOICE HEIFERS None better bred, range in age from 5 to 18 months. Also few bred cows and young bulls. Herd bull has 44 A. R. dams in pedigree. Visit our herd. Win. Hubbard, Milan (Sumner Co.), Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

FICKEL & SON DISPERSAL SALE!

REGISTERED

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

At the Fair Grounds, Chanute, Kansas, on Monday, Nov. 16, 1936.

40 head of Registered Cattle 40

One of the outstanding Kansas Holstein herds. This sale is made necessary on account of no feed.

Watch next issue of Kansas Farmer for details.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan. C. F. FICKEL & SONS, Owners, Chanute, Kan.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, Copper Publications

Reg. Holsteins

for sale. 30 head of Cows, 17 2-year-old Heifers, 10 yearling Heifers, 7 short yearling Heifers, a few choice Bulls ready for service, and a few bull calves. The breeding is mostly Grady Blood. The herd sires that have been used are Comet College Cornucopia, the outstanding sire of this part of the country; Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis and King Piebe 21st. Records such as the Missouri State record 2-year-old cow with 561 lbs. butter and over 22,000 lbs. of milk. Come to the farm or write for information.

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

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,015 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 655 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

POSCH ORMSBY FORBES 8TH for sale. His 5 nearest dams average over 4% butterfat. Bred by Mytag Farms. Keeping his heifers and will price reasonably. Also young bulls and females. Mrs. E. W. Obitts, Herington, Kan.

MAC-BESS HOLSTEIN FARM—for sale, a 4-year-old sire, Dam made 621 lbs. fat in 19 mos. 1 full sister 418 as a Jr. 2-year-old, 1 full sister made 464 as a Jr. 2-year-old and 624 fat as a Jr. 2-year-old. Priced right for quick sale. Carl McCormick, Cedar (Smith Co.), Kan.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS

OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Kansas Farmer, published Bi-Weekly at Topeka, Kansas, for October 1, 1936.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. S. Blake, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Kansas Farmer and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 4111, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the Publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager, are: Publisher.....Arthur Gamber, Topeka, Kansas Editor.....T. A. McNeal, Topeka, Kansas Managing Editor.....Raymond Gilkerson, Topeka, Kansas Business Manager.....H. S. Blake, Topeka, Kansas 2. That the owner Arthur G. Gamber, Topeka, Kansas. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are: None. 4. Known to and Subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1936. H. C. McBRIDE, Notary Public. (My commission expires June 6, 1938)

us to show this fall. But we have the same fine quality we have had for years.

If any one interested will go to the Wempe farm, Frankfort, Kan., they will be impressed with these Jerseys. The herd bull that Mr. Wempe bought from Longview Farms is for sale and he was imported by Longview in dam. He was grand champion bull at the North Central Kansas Parish show, 1935. They also have some splendid young bulls for sale and they are choice and will be priced right because of the shortage of feed. Write them for prices. They will send you a young bull on approval. They can and will please you.

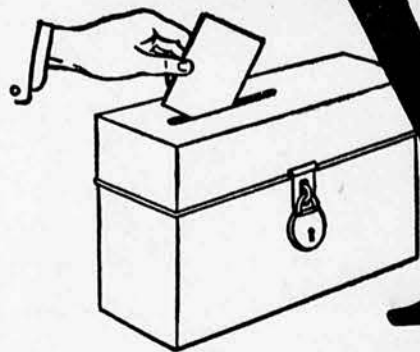
Later: Since this was written word has come to us that Mr. Wempe passed away at his home in Frankfort last Wednesday. He is survived by Mrs. Wempe, three daughters and three sons and five brothers and a sister. C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kan., a well known Percheron horse breeder; Paul Wempe, a well known livestock breeder and exhibitor; August Wempe, Frankfort, a breeder of Percherons, and another brother at Marysville. The Jersey cattle breeding fraternity and the Hampshire swine interests of Kansas will miss Frank Wempe.

Buyers from Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas attended the W. F. Rhinehart sale held at Dodge City, October 10. The Rhinehart sale was the greatest Milking Shorthorn sale ever held in the state and one of the best Shorthorn sales held in the West since the war. The top bull went to an Illinois buyer at \$305. Top cow with calf at foot brought \$220. The highest cow selling without calf at foot sold for \$210. The four daughters and one son of the great old cow Diamond K. Royal of Isabelle were in the sale and brought a total of \$907.50. Her coming two year old heifer, still on the farm, freshened morning of sale. Forty-one catalogued lots sold for an average of \$133.30; about a dozen head sold with calves counted as lots with dams. Nearly half of the cattle went to Kansas farms. Among the best Kansas buyers were: C. L. Jury, Ulysses; E. L. Starrett, Atwood; E. A. Brown, Dodge

POLAND CHINA HOGS

20 Spring Boars to Sell

Six by Pathway, eight by Gold Nugget; four by Paragon (1935 Iowa grand champion). Priced very reasonable. Winnings Kansas State Fair (Spring pigs except herd boars): Pathway, 1st junior yearling, senior champion and grand champion; Gold Nugget, 2nd senior yearling, 1st and 3rd, senior boar pigs; 2nd and 3rd, junior boar pigs; 4th and 5th, senior sow pigs; 1st, junior sow pig; 3rd, get of sire; 3rd, produce of sow; 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 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401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 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You ★ ★ ★

Will Hire the Next President of the United States

You are paying salary and "expenses"

(these figures are for 1933 to 1937)

Salary (\$75,000) \$ 300,000

"Expenses" \$38,130,000,000

(this includes actual expenditures for three years, plus the appropriation for the fourth.)

You, the farm voter, have the balance of power which elects presidents.

Ever since polls have been taken, the way the farm vote has gone in polls has proved to be the way the presidency went.

So you will hire the next president of the United States. You must help pay his salary and "expenses." And since it isn't so much the salary as the "upkeep", you will want the actual records of the two men who are asking to be hired.

Here, for eight years, is the record of the New Deal candidate. It shows the amount of DEBT INCREASE over the last year of the previous administration:

As Governor of New York State

1929-30 up \$ 26,956,000
1930-31 up 56,075,000
1931-32 up 88,934,000
1932-33 up 111,093,000

As President of the United States

1933-34 up \$ 4,625,507,000
1934-35 up 6,273,259,000
1935-36 up 11,350,909,000
1936-37 up 14,026,546,000*

*Estimated



Here, in contrast, is the same tabulation for the state of Kansas, showing a DEBT DECREASE each year:

1933-34 down \$ 750,000
1934-35 down 1,750,000
1935-36 down 2,750,000
1936-37 down 3,750,000

With one man, eight unbroken years of debt increases.

With the other, four steady years of debt decreases.

Each man promises now to set our national household in order.

Should we accept the promise of one man whose performance has been exactly the opposite for eight years?

Or should we endorse the other candidate's performance, which backs up his promise?

One man's only financial experience has been during the eight years he has been governor and president. He has never had to scratch for a

living. He inherited his money, so spending has interested him more than earning or saving.

The other man started from scratch. He has the earning and saving habit. He is a self-made man, and wants everyone to have the same chance to earn and save that he had. His background has given him good judgment. He wants to save on taxes, save on useless bureaus and commissions, confine spending to definite needs.

One man, judging from his performance, is not concerned because more than \$25 out of every \$100 you get, goes secretly or openly to a tax collector.

The other realizes that this tax money comes out of the family pocketbook.

One man is quite expensive.

The other won't cost you so much.

Whose salary and "expenses" would you rather pay for the next four years?

Roosevelt . . ☐
Landon ☐

