

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE



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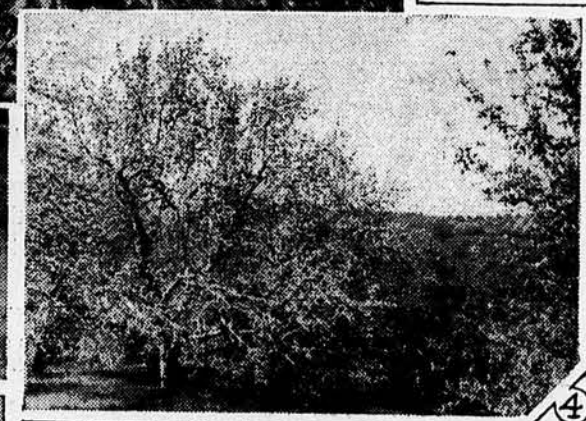
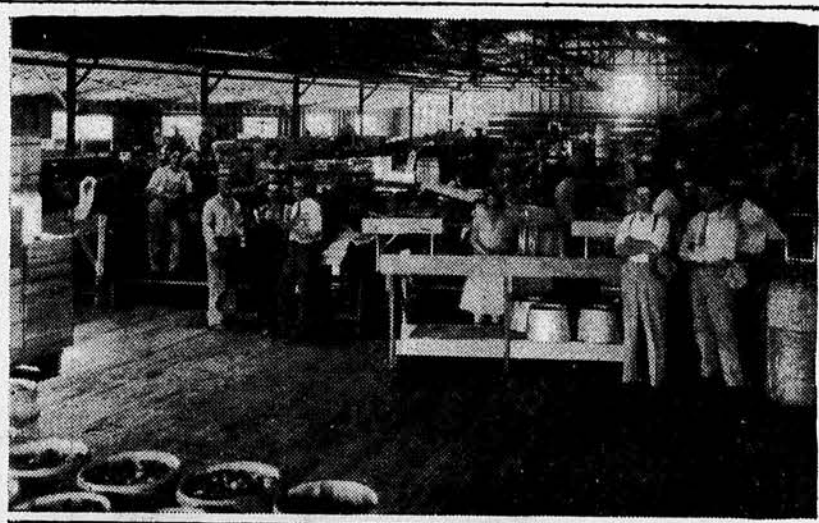
Apples, for Example!

APPLES regularly rank about 10th place in value of our Kansas field and orchard crops. This was their relative position in each of the last 3 years. As a premier wheat and cattle state, our position at halfway on the apple production ladder of all states, marks our fruit industry of considerable importance.

The biggest apple sections are located in rather small areas, which make them of great importance to certain counties. The banner areas are Northeastern Kansas, along the Missouri river uplands; and the lower Arkansas valley, primarily between Hutchinson and Arkansas City.

Doniphan county with 372,000 trees, has nearly as many as the next 8 counties. In order of their apple tree population, these are Reno, Cowley, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Sumner, Jefferson and Shawnee. These counties have about one-half of the apple trees of the state.

Of importance to the entire state is the wide variety of family orchards—in every county. These have had severe setbacks [Continued on Page 16]

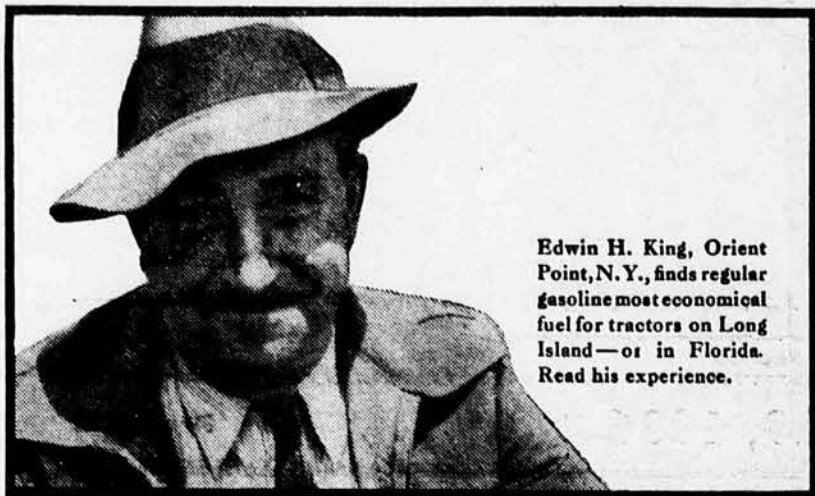


The Pictures:

- 1—The Wathena Apple Growers Association was the first apple marketing co-operative to be organized in Doniphan county. It handles a large volume of fruit, storing the surplus and letting it out as the market demands. There are similar plants at Blair and Troy. All three co-operate in their marketing activities.
- 2—George W. Kinkead, Troy, exhibits one of the fine branches of apples in his orchard.
- 3—Apples produced in the Kinkead orchard, Troy. Sorted and ready for the best market.
- 4—Apple trees in full bloom, on May 1, in Meck Brazelton's orchard, Troy.
- 5—Picking the Kansas apple crop. It makes work for many men in the orchard sections.

Kansas Free Fair — Topeka, September 13-19

Kansas State Fair—Hutchinson, September 19-25



Edwin H. King, Orient Point, N. Y., finds regular gasoline most economical fuel for tractors on Long Island—or in Florida. Read his experience.

GOOD GASOLINE ALWAYS PAYS

SAYS EDWIN KING, LONG ISLAND POTATO GROWER

"New high compression Cletrac fastest working tractor I've owned...often covering 25 acres a day...uses no oil at all."



MR. KING'S truck farm is on the tip of Long Island. There, under the beam of Orient Point lighthouse, he raises bumper crops of potatoes and lima beans. In winter he loads his tractors on trucks and goes to southern Florida to make another crop while Long Island freezes.

Operating 4 tractors, 4 trucks and a pick-up... farming approximately 275 acres in winter and another 275 in summer... Mr. King's experience is valuable to every farmer who wants the most for his gasoline money.

"My trucks are modern high compression jobs," writes Mr. King, "but the new Cletrac 'E' is my first high compression tractor. It is the fastest working tractor I've owned—often covering 25 acres a day. It gets all the power out of gasoline—has so much power, in fact, that all hands would rather work with it than any of the other tractors.

"Now that I've had a year's work

with the high compression Cletrac, I'm planning to get 'altitude' pistons installed in my large wheel tractor to get extra power there too.

"Even in Florida, where we pay 8c tax on gasoline, I find it pays to use regular gasoline. Several farmers near me there use kerosene and distillate in tractors, but while they are laid up for repairs, my jobs are working. Also, I count considerable savings on oil bills. My experience over a number of years is that good gasoline always pays."

Leading companies in every state today offer regular grade gasolines of approximately 70 octane number. Get the full power of these gasolines by converting your old tractor to high compression, or specifying high compression when buying a new tractor. Practically all passenger car and truck engines are high compression as they come from the factories. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City, manufacturers of anti-knock fluids for premium and regular gasolines.

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

Our Crop Reporters Say—

Anderson—Some are preparing ground for sowing rye or wheat for fall pasture, if it rains soon. Wheat will mostly be sown on corn ground as it is too dry to plow. There will be a larger acreage sown than usual. There will be a shortage of feed, no corn, and fodder destroyed by hoppers. Hay crop very poor and scarce.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barton—Pastures very dry. Farmers stacking wheat straw and plowing wheat ground despite weather. Butterfat, 31c to 34c; wheat, \$1.15; eggs, 17c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Corn crop average will be about 3 bushels an acre. Corn binders in demand. The old sleds will be gotten out and those of us who swore never to cut corn again with a grain binder will have to swear again. The last week has done more damage to the corn than the rest of the summer. A large acreage of wheat will be seeded. Most of the ground is plowed except disked oats ground. Feeder pigs go begging at the sales, everybody wants calves. Lots of hay stored and the price much higher. Oats in demand for pigs. Wheat, \$1.10; oats, 55c to 60c; corn, \$1.18 to \$1.20; cream, 37c; springs, 14c.—L. H. Shannon.

Brown—Pastures dried up, some pasturing corn fields. Plowing not nearly done. Potatoes are rotting in ground. First rain since early in June came August 20, it may improve pastures and help fall plowing. Hens, 12c; springs, 14c; eggs, 20c; cream, 37c.—E. E. Taylor.

Douglas—Feed, for immediate use and for winter, is being conserved in silos and every possible way. Much tractor plowing being done. In some parts of county, pear and other fruit trees are fruitless; grasshoppers and lack of rain have ruined many grape vines. On the river bottom farms, cantaloupes, muskmelons and watermelons are good and a reasonable price. Some cucumbers raised by irrigation but not many tomatoes.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Finney—Row crops drying up. Pastures nearly all dried up, getting shorter every day. Horses and cattle in good condition. Having plenty of grasshoppers; millions of little hoppers just hatched now, they are about as big as little gnats, they will harm the little wheat this fall if we get plenty of rain to bring wheat up.—Joseph J. Ohmes.

Franklin—Plenty of sunshine and real hot weather. A little rain in some parts of county, some windstorms. Buildings destroyed by lightning. Corn cutting almost over. A good many trench silos have been made and filled. A few pasturing corn fields while others feeding weeds and brush. A few have drilled in quite an acreage of oats for fall pasture. A great many hauling water. Chinch bugs killing some fields of kafir. More big ponds needed. Some bad grass fires. Fruit scarce and high. Potatoes keeping pretty well considering weather. Some peaches are being shipped in. Seed corn will come mostly from the crib. Wheat, \$1.08; corn, \$1.10; oats, 40c; eggs, 17c.—Ellas Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—Last week of July and first week of August was fair and cool. Second and third weeks of August were unusually hot, still and dry. Corn gone. Sorghum crops not much prospect, except Dwarf milo of which there are a few fields that may make some feed and seed if we get rain soon. Virtually no assurance of any feed except straw that was saved during harvest. Lots of it probably will be baled and stored for winter. Grasshoppers still bad, were the worst in 40 years, and in pastures they were the worst I have seen in 50 years I have been here. Too dry to work ground for wheat. It looks now as if most of wheat will be drilled this fall in the stubble, which I believe is the best way when ground is dry in July and August. Pastures dried up and scarcely any wild hay.—John I. Aldrich.

Harper—No rain. Feed crops burned up. Wheat ground all plowed or disked in July. Pastures seared and almost barren. Many chickens have died from heat. Feed for stock scarce. Much straw was baled.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Hot winds and scorching sun keep up their lick. I hate the loss of trees worse than crops. Wheat, \$1.13; corn, \$1.25; kafir, 95c; bran, \$1.35; shorts, \$1.75; cream, 34c; eggs, 16c to 20c; heavy hens, 12c; springs, 13c.—H. W. Prouty.

Haskell—Temperatures have been highest on record for August. Feed will be scarce this fall. Alfalfa difficult to buy already and will be high this winter.—R. A. Melton.

Jefferson—Portions of this county received a good rain, other parts dry. Every effort being made to save all feed possible. Many turning from cattle to sheep because of feed shortage. Good demand for breeding stock. Large acreage of wheat will be seeded. Lespedeza about all dead without seeding. Bluegrass dead, but made seed.—J. B. Schenck.

Johnson—Only a few light showers, and they were spotted. Nearly all corn has gone into silos, many trench and baled straw silos in use. Grasshoppers numerous, they have eaten almost everything and now busy barking the leafless trees. Some orchard trees seem as brown as in winter, many elms, oaks and walnut trees as well as brush, dying in the woodland. A freakish storm of cyclonic force swept thru the northwest party of county recently and did great damage to small buildings, flattened some large barns and did serious damage to at least one new and expensive bungalow. Only first cutting alfalfa yielded much return, early seeded grasses generally dead. Milk products scarce.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Leavenworth—Only scattered and very light showers, and with heat over 100 degrees for so many days, we are in a very parched condition. Some nice melons raised along the south side of county. All vegetables and fruit scarce. Gasoline line going thru county providing some work. Shorts, \$1.85; bran, \$1.45; eggs, 18c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Heat, drouth and hoppers eliminated corn crop. Grain sorghums pretty well out of the race; however, some fields

would make a little grain with favorable weather. Our first cutting of alfalfa was a good crop but it looks as if that is all we are going to get. Pastures dry and very short. No gardens or fruit. Drouth has cut eggs and cream short. Farmers pretty well along with the work.—R. W. Greene.

Lyon—Continued dry, hot weather has been hard on corn, kafir and alfalfa. Plenty of grasshoppers but not as many as there were a month ago. Ground very dry, would take several inches of rain to soak it.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Farmers have turned stock into corn fields to eat what little bit the grasshoppers have left. There will be no corn in Marshall county this year, corn and oats will have to be shipped in. Lots of public sales this summer and fall. Lots of stock going to market, the farmers can't get feed to carry them over. Horses selling cheap. We need a rain. Corn, \$1.25; oats, 50c; cream, 36c; wheat, \$1.10.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Considerable summer plowing done, but ground is very hard and double disking is being done. If rains come early, there will be a greater acreage of wheat sown than ever. Cutting prairie hay is well along with an average of 1/2 ton an acre. Stock water and water for home consumption is becoming scarce. Some hauling water 15 miles or better. No late gardens, no turnips. Many public sales. At a farm sale just east of Thayer, common horses sold from \$70 to \$113; cows, \$20 to \$40; hogs, brood sows, \$18 to \$29; young turkeys, 75c; old turkeys, \$1.25 to \$1.50 each. Wheat, \$1.06; potatoes, 2c; hens, 12c; eggs, 20c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Only a few local showers since early June. Not much prospect for winter feed. A large number of cattle being sent to market and the price is not very good, not many will be taken thru winter. Wheat ground, being prepared with the disk or one-way.—James McHill.

Norton—Need more rain and cooler weather. Lots of late feed put out, hoppers waiting to take it as rapidly as it comes up, they have taken the gardens. Feed scarce and high. Wheat, \$1.25; cream, 85c; eggs, 15c.—Marion Glenn.

Osborne—Heat and grasshoppers have just about wrecked the fall gardens. Feed made a wonderful change after the rains, but the heat and lack of moisture now beginning to hurt feed. Flies getting plentiful again. Stock looking good considering condition of pastures. More than \$5,000 worth of cattle and hogs sold one afternoon at the community sale at Osborne. Too much stock leaving county, but it looks as if it can't be helped.—Niles C. Endsley.

Rawlins—Need a good, general rain before ground will be fit to put in wheat. Some burning stubble, think it a great mistake—ground blows so easily anyhow. Will be no corn in this vicinity, at best a little feed out of the fodder. Wheat ground very nearly all gone over, it is hard and dry, needs going over after a good rain. No farm sales. Hogs a good price. Alfalfa, \$18 trucked in from the Platte River valley; corn, \$1.25; wheat, \$1.05.—J. A. Kelley.

Reno—Not much plowing done. Ground nearly all one-wayed or disked. Feed in bad condition and very little chance for any to grow. Pastures short and cattle not doing well. Corn all eaten by grasshoppers. But we all hope for rain soon.—J. C. Seyb.

Sumner—Farm work at standstill. Parts of county have had much more rain than other parts. In driest parts, feed crops suffering badly. Creeks getting low, water scarce in many parts, pastures dry and poor, stock feeding on straw. Hay crop near failure. Hoppers took corn not put into silos. Heavy loss in livestock from drouth-stricken feed stuff. Some land selling, farm sales and community sales drawing crowds. Stock bringing good prices.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Greenwood—Water getting scarce. Corn has all been cut that is worth saving. Lots of cattle being sent to market. Potatoes spoiling in bin. Corn prices very high, \$1.35; bran, \$1.50; oats, 50c.—A. H. Brothers.

Rush—Drouth and grasshoppers have taken the corn. Grain sorghums badly hurt by drouth, have not headed yet except a few irrigated fields. Row stuff may make a little forage if more rain comes soon. Most wheat ground has either been plowed or one-wayed. Many fields were mowed and raked behind the combine in an effort to save the straw for feed; feed will be very scarce. Pastures do not amount to anything and livestock getting thin.—Wm. Crotinger.

Boost Wheat Loans to \$400

President Roosevelt has signed an executive order increasing from \$200 to \$400 the maximum amount the Farm Credit Administration may lend to individuals for winter wheat seed. Acting under the Emergency Relief Act of 1935, the president issued the following order:

"The amount which may be lent to any one borrower (inclusive of any loan or loans heretofore granted to such borrower under the provisions of the above act and this executive order) shall not exceed the sum of \$200, except that the amount which may be lent to any one borrower for the production of winter wheat (inclusive of any loan or loans as aforesaid) shall not exceed the sum of \$400, and each applicant for a loan shall establish to the satisfaction of the proper officer or employee of the Farm Credit Administration, under such conditions as the governor may prescribe, that the applicant is unable to procure such loan from any other source.

Provided, that preference shall be given to the applications of farmers whose cash requirements are small."

"I enjoy Jane Alden's column in Kansas Farmer very much.—Mrs. D. C. Griffin, Rice Co.

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HUNTER HATCH.....Jayhawk Farm Notes
H. C. COLGLAZIER.....Short Grass Farm Notes
DR. C. H. LERRIGO.....Medical Department
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Seventy-Fourth Year, No. 18 * *

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How Winners Prepare Their Fair Exhibits

TUDOR CHARLES

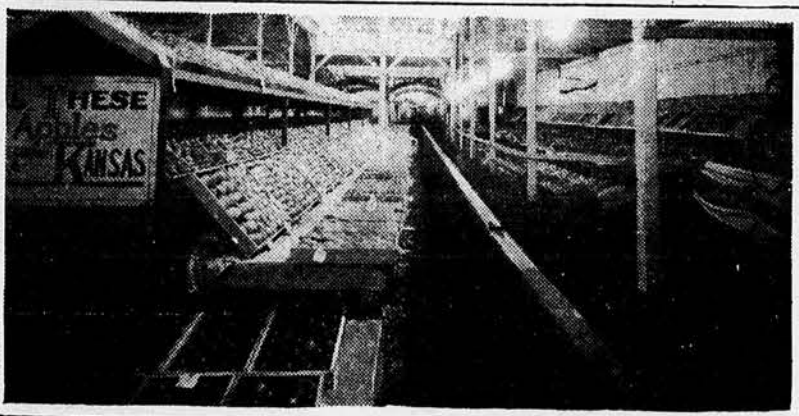
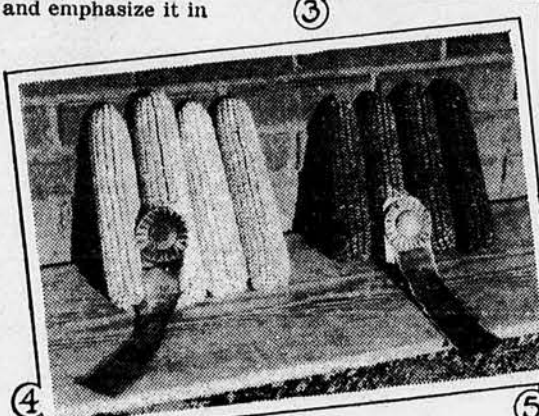
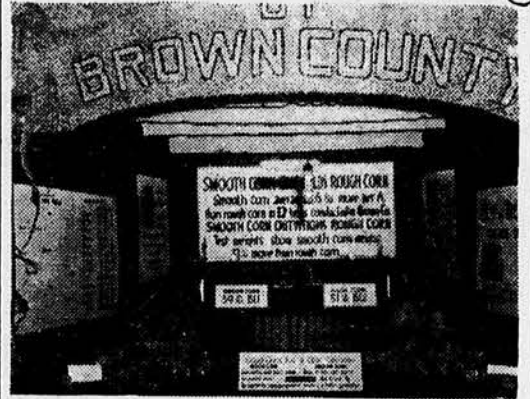
WHEN you go to your local or state fair do you ever look at the displays of crops—fruit, vegetables, grain and seeds—and wonder whether you fully appreciate what they mean, or marvel at the patience and care necessary to bring these things into the show? This probably is the normal reaction of every inexperienced person who views the crop exhibits at our fairs.

Since we believe every reader would like to know more about these exhibits and be able to appreciate them fully, or even know how to prepare something of the sort himself, we asked several of our well-known exhibitors at the fairs to tell something of how they select and prepare their produce. After you read what they have to say we hope you will enjoy the exhibits at this year's fairs all the more, and that perhaps some of you will decide to make exhibits in 1937.

All of the people who prepare agricultural displays are just ordinary farm folks. They like to go to the fairs, they want to boost their county and community, and they realize the value of such advertising for their farms. S. E. Veatch, St. John, has quite a reputation as an exhibitor. He has had charge of the collective display from Stafford county for 10 years, and has helped the county agent with two project exhibits.

"We have had remarkable luck in our placings, usually winning first in our class," Mr. Veatch said. "We usually follow the score card supplied by the State Fair Board and build as closely to the requirements as possible, with quality products. We ordinarily select a theme or slogan and emphasize it in decorative designs, artistically arranged. We always try to be original, and change our exhibit every year to avoid repetition. The work gets to be quite interesting as well as educational, and while it is quite a lot of work to plan, prepare and place an exhibit, in several ways it is worth all the trouble it takes."

As an example of the efforts made by Mr. Veatch to make the Stafford county display original, I ran across him at G. D. Hammond's farm



this summer selecting timothy heads from a low field where considerable of this hay grows. Of course, it is a curiosity in Stafford county and is valuable in an exhibit.

Several good points were given by Earl Clark, Sedgwick, who displays his grains at every convenient fair. In order to win at the fairs he believes one must consider at least four important points. The first is a good, well-prepared soil. Plan at least a year ahead by selecting good soil and prepare it early to conserve moisture.

The second detail he recommends is pure seed of the right variety. He says good seed is the foundation on which one builds. Mr. Clark has done some enviable work in breeding wheat and is the originator of Blackhull and Clarkan wheats, as well as other newer varieties. Another important step is to harvest the grain in good, dry condition, so it will store well; and then select seed which is uniform in color, size and shape.

A good farm booth which always is seen at the Osage County Fair and the Kansas Free Fair in recent years, belongs to F. W. Chamberlin and Son, Carbondale. They will have a float at the county fair made up of sheaf grain and bundle corn. For the fair booth they expect to use as much fresh fruits and vegetables as they were able to raise and then fill in (Continued on Page 15)

The Pictures:

- 1—A new feature of the big 4-H department at the state fairs will be the 4-H Storehouse of Health. This display shows all of the various kinds of foods and the vitamins and nutrients they contain. The 4-H buildings will be filled to overflowing with individual exhibits.
- 2—Individual farm exhibits advertise the farm and the community, too. Here is a booth displayed by Eugene Elkins, Wakefield, several years ago. Each product of the farm should be shown in such a display.
- 3—Brown county showed the prize-winning county booth at the 1935 Kansas Free Fair. Selection of smooth seed corn was the theme of the exhibit. Local farmers co-operated to bring this honor to Brown county.
- 4—First premium white and yellow corn selections at one of the big official Kansas State Fairs held at Hutchinson. The agricultural display at Hutchinson is always exceptional.
- 5—A glamorous sight at the fairs is the display of Kansas fruits. Here is the big hall at the Kansas Free Fair which always is filled with luscious Kansas-grown apples.
- 6—One of the believers of individual farm exhibits is Bruce Wilson, Keats, who has established an enviable record as a producer of quality farm seeds. Here is a display he brought to Manhattan for a fall celebration. It features farm grains and feeds.

Our Greatest Source of Security

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

IT IS ADMITTED by thoughtful people," writes W. V. Jackson of Comanche county, who for 12 years represented that county in the Kansas legislature, "that homes occupied by their owners are among the greatest sources of stability and security that any government can possess.

"It is apparent at this time that there is a strong drift toward the ownership of large tracts of agricultural lands by absentee owners. One of the reasons for this is that persons having surplus funds, desire a secure place to invest them. They think that land and government bonds will be as secure as any investment can be under the present erratic administration. This tendency is directly opposed to the idea of farm home building.

"Many plans have been suggested to give the small farm owner some advantage that would help him overcome his handicap of lack of capital and high taxes on an investment that produces little or no net income. These plans usually take the form of a long time loan from some government agency. It is my belief that this, in many cases, would result in the farmer becoming a tenant of the government. Other plans, one of which is being tried by a neighbor state, is to give the farmer a partial tax exemption on his homestead.

"There are some serious objections to any form of exemption. The voter who has the right to help incur public debt ought to help pay it. If we exempt small farms, why not small stores, factories or other small forms of industry? I believe that an income tax, at a reasonable rate, honestly administered, is about as nearly fair as any tax that has been devised. It is based on net income and is graduated up as ability to pay is conceded as net income increases. Why not a graduated tax on land?

Unfair to Western Farmers

"When our state constitution was made, men knew little about Kansas climate or limitations. The homestead provision that was voted into the constitution, making a '160' exempt, under certain conditions, from sale for the collection of debt, has proved unfair to Western Kansas owners. To show what is meant, we will say that land in Eastern Kansas averages \$50 an acre in value. As we go westward the decreasing rainfall reduces the certainty of crop production and with it the value of land. We find the average value of the middle strip about \$25 an acre and the western part near \$12.50. For that reason a homestead in Western Kansas should have been 640 acres, to place the owners on an equality with eastern owners.

"The western half of Kansas and Oklahoma should have been offered in 640 acre tracts in the first place. That would have given the settlers a chance to make a living by combining livestock production with their farming, and would have reduced the temptation to gamble on exclusive wheat farming. It is a good example of the stupidity of expecting Eastern politicians to manage Western affairs of which they know little or nothing.

Might Try This Plan

"I would like to submit, for your consideration, the following plan: I would amend the constitution Art. 11, Sec. 1, to give the legislature power to classify lands for taxation according to location and use. In a law, under this amendment, I would define a 'Farm Unit' as a tract occupied by the owner or his family as a home, not less than 9 months of the year.

"In the part of Kansas extending from the east line to the 97th meridian, a farm unit should consist of not to exceed 160 acres. In the part from the 97th to the 99th M., it should not exceed 320 acres. From the 99th M., to the west line it should not exceed 640 acres.

"All tax rates for taxes on land would be based on

More or Less Modern Fables

A PAIR of chimpanzees that had just been brought into a zoo were looking around sizing up the other animals. They came to a cage which contained a hyena, which greeted them with a mirthless grin and indicated that it would be pleased to cultivate their acquaintance.

"Not on your life," said the elder chimpanzee who had a lot of chimpanzee sense. "Any animal which carries a grin like that on your face, would rob the dead."

Truthful James Tells of Uncle Jake's Brain

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

There's allus some way ye can win
Said Truthful James to Ezra Zinn.
Once things got aw'fly out of fix
Like this year—Nineteen thirty six.
Hadt' rained yit in July
Temperchoor sure soarin' high.
Popcorn planted, May, before
Deep, not sprouted yit, 'n' more
Hot winds kep' on comin' on
Till at last we thought, Daw-gone
Uncle Jake won't raise a thing
But we kep' right on, By Jing.
Follerin' strictly his advice
Fer he'd been thru tough times twice.
Sez he, "If popcorn won't grow
We still have another show
We'll plant taters right on top
O' that popcorn. Like as not
'Fore it's time fer frost to come
We'll retrieve our hard luck some."
Uncle Jake sure had a brain
Along in August comes a rain
Two more big ones in September
Then, one mornin', I remember
Somethin' like a earthquake shakin'
Ev'rything around 'nd makin'
Folks git up and run outdoors
Never heard before sich roars!
Moisture made that popcorn pop
'Nd blowed them taters out on top!
Never had to dig a one!
Kin ye guess then wot he done?
Uncle Jake knew what t' do.
Salvaged all that popped corn too!
Stuff sold high, so high, by Jax!
They hooked him on the income tax!

the farm unit. On any lands held by the owner of a farm unit in excess of his unit and forming part of the same farm, up to the acreage of his unit, there should be added to the base rate 25 per cent of that rate. On any lands held by the unit holder in excess of double his unit acreage there should be added 50 per cent to the base rate. On lands not qualifying as farm units there should be added 50 per cent to the unit base rate, regardless of ownership of acreage. The result of this plan would, I think, discourage absentee ownership by individuals and corporations."

Kansas Is Very Liberal

The reasoning of Mr. Jackson is entirely sound. In establishing a homestead exemption two things should be considered: One is that the farmer and his family or the town dweller and his family may have a home secure from any judgments or liens except such debts as are deliberately contracted with the joint consent of both the husband and his wife; and the other should be a limitation on the value of the homestead. I may say that no other state in the Union is more liberal in the matter of homestead exemption than Kansas and only one as liberal.

In Alabama the homestead is limited, so far as farmers are concerned, to a maximum of 160 acres but the value is limited to \$2,000.

Arizona exempts real estate as a homestead to the value of \$4,000; number of acres not stated.

Arkansas allows as much as 160 acres, provided the value is not more than \$2,500.

California has a homestead exemption of \$5,000 for the head of a family and \$1,000 for other persons.

Colorado limits its homestead exemption to \$2,000.

Connecticut allows only a homestead of the value of \$1,000.

Delaware has no homestead law.

Florida, like Kansas, allows a farm homestead of 160 acres, no limitation in value.

Georgia allows the heads of families homesteads of \$1,000.

Idaho limits the exemption value to \$5,000.

Illinois limits homestead exemption to \$1,000.

Indiana has no homestead law, but the head of a household has exemption from execution for debts up to \$600.

Farm homesteads in Iowa may not exceed 40 acres.

In Kentucky a homestead is allowed of the value of \$1,000.

In Louisiana a homestead of 160 acres is allowed, provided the value does not exceed \$2,000.

Maine allows a homestead of the value of \$500.

Maryland has no homestead exemption law.

Massachusetts allows a homestead of the value of \$500.

Michigan allows a homestead of 40 acres, but the total value must not be more than \$1,500.

Minnesota allows a farm homestead of 80 acres.

Mississippi allows a homestead not exceeding in value \$3,000 and not exceeding 160 acres in extent.

Missouri allows a homestead exemption not exceeding \$1,500 in value, and not exceeding 160 acres in extent.

Montana limits the area of a farm homestead to 320 acres, but limits the value to \$2,500.

Nebraska limits the farm homestead to 160 acres, but also limits the value to \$2,000.

Nevada limits the homestead to \$5,000.

New Hampshire provides for homestead of real estate of not more than \$500 value.

New Jersey provides for a homestead of \$1,000 in value.

New Mexico, strange as it may seem in a new and modern state, allows only for a homestead of \$1,000 in value.

New York provides for a homestead of real estate occupied as a home not more than \$1,000 in value.

North Carolina allows a homestead worth not more than \$1,000.

North Dakota allows a farm homestead of 160 acres with a limit of \$8,000 in value.

Ohio only allows a homestead of the value of \$1,000.

Oklahoma allows 160 acres as a homestead, but limits the value to \$5,000.

Oregon allows a farm homestead of 160 acres provided it is not worth more than \$3,000.

Pennsylvania has no homestead law.

Rhode Island has no homestead law.

South Carolina allows a homestead of the value of \$1,000.

South Dakota allows a homestead of 160 acres, provided the value is not more than \$5,000.

Tennessee allows a homestead of the value of \$2,000.

Texas allows a homestead of not to exceed 200 acres with a value of not to exceed \$5,000.

Utah allows homestead exemption not to exceed \$2,000 in value.

Vermont limits the homestead to a value of \$1,000.

Virginia limits the value of a homestead to \$2,000.

Washington limits homestead exemptions to \$2,000.

West Virginia is not so liberal even as Washington or Old Virginia, and limits the homestead to a value of \$1,000.

Wisconsin, which has been much advertised as a liberal state, limits the homestead to 40 acres and the value to \$5,000.

You may be surprised to find that, with the single exception of Florida, not another state in the Union has such a liberal homestead law as Kansas.

We Import More Poultry

CHICKENS have been counted on the farms of the United States. Last year the total number was somewhat more than 371,600,000 of which 15,000,000 were in Kansas.

Chicken raisers in the United States are doing some kicking about the rapid increase in the number of live chickens being imported. When the reciprocal trade agreement was made with Canada, and went into effect last January, the tariff on live poultry was cut in half. Last year live poultry entering this country from Canada and elsewhere during the first 5 months was valued at \$9,035. This year the importation of live poultry during the first 5 months of the year had increased as compared with the imports of the previous year during the corresponding period, more than 400 per cent. Of course, even that amount probably has had little effect on our market for live poultry. What the chicken raisers of the United States are afraid of is the rapid increase in importations if they continue to increase as rapidly as they increased during the 5 months immediately following the going into effect of the trade agreement with Canada.

Farm Matters as I See Them

I AM VERY hopeful that out of all this discussion of government crop insurance a sound and workable program will be evolved and put into operation. A workable crop insurance program should do these three things:

First, protect farmers against total crop losses in years of drouth or other kinds of crop failure.

Second, protect the consumers against too high prices in years of crop failures.

Third, protect farmers against too low prices in years of surpluses caused by good crop growing conditions all over the country. Altho not generally recognized, this third protection is a protection for the consumers as well as the producers of farm products. When farm prices are ruinously low, consumers suffer, because low or absent farm purchasing power means little or no market for manufactured products—and industry must have buying power on the farm to keep in business.

Of course, a workable crop insurance program is not as simple as setting down what the program should do.

Leaving aside the administrative problems involved, perhaps the greatest obstacle is the desire to avoid recognition of a basic fact.

This basic fact is that the premiums, from whatever source derived, must in the long run equal the insurance paid.

What that means, for instance, is that the wheat farmer who expects protection for crop insurance in bad years must be willing to contribute part of his crop as premiums in good years.

Any crop insurance plan worked out should include it as part of a program of balanced marketing; it will have a much better chance of working successfully if it includes in it also a program of balanced production.

Balanced marketing and a measurably balanced production would benefit both producers and consumers. It might be hard on gamblers in foodstuffs, but I always have maintained that the interest of producers and consumers is more important than gamblers' winnings.

Federal soil-conservation payments, under the present soil conservation program, are a measure of farm insurance, of course. They insure the farmer a certain income to the acre.

Farm commodity loans, if backed by production control programs, which will have to be adopted by the states if there are any such, according to the Supreme Court AAA ruling, also will afford a measure of crop insurance.

A third proposal worth studying with the idea of putting it into effect—in addition to the two

already outlined—would call for payment of premiums largely in kind; also for payment of insurance largely in kind.

Reduced to simplest terms, this would mean that in good years each farmer under the plan would set aside, store under seal so as to take off the market, a percentage of his crop. In bad years that would be taken from storage and the farmer would harvest a crop from the reserve, instead of from the ground.

Under this last proposal—which is an attempt to work out the "ever normal granary" on a scientific basis—premiums in the form of surpluses placed in storage under seal would be much larger in good crop years in the Great Plains area than in the more stabilized general-farmer sections. In whatever sections farming is the more highly speculative, the premiums would have to be higher to meet the more frequent years of light crops or crop failures.

The foregoing is only a general outline of a crop insurance program which I believe is both possible and feasible. I believe also it is fundamentally sound. The details would be difficult, and undoubtedly would have to be adjusted from time to time, in the light of experience. But the difficulties are not, in my judgment, insurmountable.

Such a program would require producers to give up—set aside—part of the production in flush years. That setting aside in storage of part of the flush production would not necessarily be a loss, however, as it would remove from the market surpluses which drive prices downward. Then in years of low production or crop failure the producer would have returned to him a partial crop from those reserves—and the return would be in a period when prices most likely would be good.

All sound insurance is based upon this same principle, plus the pooling of resources to be met later by the pooling of losses.

"Just One More Bite"

LITTLE things count big. I think no better example of this could be given, in the line of selling farm products, than something I read recently in a magazine published by one of our very important packing companies.

It is pointed out that the average person in the U. S. since 1900, has been eating slightly less than 140 pounds of meat a year—equivalent to 6 ounces to the person a day, or 2 ounces to the meal, or say four dainty bites.

Going further, the article explains that if everyone could be induced to enjoy just one more dainty bite of meat to the meal, it would

increase the demand for meat 25 per cent. And every farmer could raise 25 per cent more cattle, hogs and sheep, which in turn would eat 25 per cent more feed.

While I don't have figures to show how much more milk, cream, butter, bread and fruits we need to consume to increase the demand for these by 25 per cent or any other amount, the same kind of arithmetic will work in these cases.

This is interesting to know. It shows, for one thing, how efficiently the packing industry figures out its selling job. It also emphasizes the importance of the farmer's job in producing quality products that will tempt the huge American appetite with one more bite.

Signs of Improvement

IT DOES all of us good to count our blessings more than once a year. Sometimes they may be difficult to find. But on the whole, and for the most of us, the worst never happens. We have good things at hand right now that should lend encouragement. They should make us feel that the upward swing has started. I should like to name a few of them.

Farmers' cash receipts from the sale of principal products during the first 5 months of this year, were the highest—\$2,394,390,000—for that period since 1931. And it is safe to say this income is spread out in more hands, benefiting more farm families.

"Since July, 1935," reports The Railway Age, "there has occurred the most steady and prolonged advance in—freight car—loadings during the depression. . . . The most important and significant fact about the recent upward trend, as compared with the increases that previously occurred, is that it has lasted so long and is still continuing. . . . If their recent trend continues, they will be larger during the second half of 1936 than during the second half of any year since 1930." This is a good barometer of business increase.

During the first 6 months of 1936, the "value" of building permits in the U. S. has shown an increase of 76 per cent over the corresponding period of 1935. These are U. S. Labor Bureau statistics.

Look about you and note the number of freshly painted buildings, improved farmsteads, repaired fences, new automobiles, new farm improvements, and the amount of retail business being done in your home town. These signs reflect better farm incomes. They also show we are regaining a certain measure of confidence.

Arthur Capper

Farmers Lose Sight of Corn

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.....	\$ 9.25	\$ 9.00	\$11.75
Hogs.....	11.55	10.85	11.25
Lambs.....	9.75	9.75	8.50
Hens, Heavy.....	.15	.15½	.16½
Eggs, Firsts.....	.21½	.21	.25
Butterfat.....	.33	.31	.21
Wheat, Hard Winter..	1.28½	1.19½	1.09
Corn, Yellow.....	1.22	1.02	.84½
Oats.....	.48½	.42½	.32
Barley.....	.90	.74	.49
Alfalfa, Baled.....	23.00	20.00	16.00
Prairie.....	13.50	12.00	8.50

stock feeding to the use of substitute grains such as oats, wheat and barley, and other feeds including molasses and cottonseed meal.

If corn moves at lower prices this fall, under influence of the new harvest and the rumored lifting of the import ban on foreign corn, Kansas feeders again will return to using it. It is certain enough corn will be imported to make it readily available, altho it may even have to move over a tariff.

Short on Meat Supplies

Total meat supplies in 1937 probably will be almost as short as in 1935, when they were the smallest in 15 years. The reduction will be most marked in pork and better grades of beef. Total supplies of feed grains are considerably smaller than in 1935 and may be as scarce as in 1934. On the other hand, there is generally more roughage and hay than 2 years ago.

The feed situation this year is expected to affect the trend of hog numbers more than any other kind of livestock. In Kansas it is expected that hog numbers will be the shortest in recent years, altho the stock of small grains may enable more men to keep brood sows, than were able to do so 2 years

ago. Further improvement in consumer demand for meats is in prospect, and the general level of both meat and livestock prices in 1937 is expected to be the highest for several years. Cattle on feed in Corn Belt states August 1, were 3 per cent more than in 1935.

Farmers Still Hold Wheat

Total supplies of wheat in the United States for the 1936-37 season are large enough for the usual domestic requirements, with short supplies of two types—red spring wheat and durum. Imports of these two will continue. However, imports of milling wheat may be less than last year, believes the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Wheat prices in the United States may be expected to average about as high relative to world wheat levels as during the 1935-36 season. That year No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City was 15 cents over Liverpool. Farm prices of wheat are now 20 to 30 cents higher than was expected earlier, and it is estimated only 40 per cent of the 1936 Kansas wheat crop has been marketed.

Higher for Dairy Products

Dairy production has been reduced and the supply of milk this coming winter probably will be somewhat less than a year earlier. During the next 12 months the prices of dairy products are expected by

Market Barometer

Cattle—Higher prices for fat cattle within a few weeks after drouth is generally broken.

Hogs—Trade expects continued higher prices for a short time.

Sheep—Demand is likely to be less brisk than for other classes of livestock.

Wheat—Steady to slightly higher prices this fall.

Corn—There is virtually no top to the market until heat wave is broken.

Butterfat—Highest prices in years expected the next year.

Eggs and Poultry—Still higher for eggs and lower for poultry.

the bureau to average highest in about 6 years.

The marked rise in foreign butter prices is said to tend to curtail imports, which began to come in every time butter rose more than 13 cents above the European price 2 years ago.

CORN prices rose to the highest peak since the post-war period on August 19, as Chicago quotations reached \$1.37 a bushel. However, it is believed Kansas farmers are showing less and less interest in corn prices, and are turning their plans for live-

U. S. Livestock Feed Supplies

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT REPORT

LIVESTOCK feed supplies in the U. S., while greatly below the 1928-32 5-year average, are in general more ample than 2 years ago when the severe drouth forced the liquidation of large numbers of livestock, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace reports. For the entire country, production of both feed grains and hay per animal unit in 1936 is greater than in 1934. The condition of pastures for the United States as a whole also is slightly better than it was on August 1, 2 years ago.

The 1936 feed grain production per animal unit is only 62 per cent of the 1928-32 average, but 114 per cent of the small production during 1934. The most seriously affected state is North Dakota, where this year's production in relation to livestock numbers is only 15 per cent of average and only about half that of 1934. In the South Central and Western regions, feed grain production per animal unit this year greatly exceeds 1934, but it is 19 per cent below average in each region.

In several states the change in carryover of grain causes the total feed grain supply situation to differ from that indicated by production alone. The greatest differences occur in the North Central states, especially in North Dakota and Nebraska. Because of the larger carryover of small grains in North Dakota, the total supply of feed grains per animal unit is about the same, while production alone is estimated to be only 56 per cent as large as in 1934. In Nebraska, where large corn supplies were carried over in 1934, the total supply is only 91 per cent of 1934, while estimated production per animal unit is 186 per cent of 1934. The carryover of feed grains this year is larger than 1934 in 7 North Central states and smaller in 5 states of this region.

More Hay Than 2 Years Ago

The indicated hay production for the entire country, in relation to the number of hay-consuming livestock on farms and ranches, is 16 per cent below the 1928-32 average but nearly one-third—31 per cent—above that of 1934. This situation exists in even the most seriously affected drouth states. Comparable figures for North Dakota are 47 per cent below average and 55 per cent above 1934; South Dakota, 49 per cent and 82 per cent; Montana, 15 per cent and 27 per cent; and Wyoming, 5 per cent and 45 per cent, respectively.

In the 12 North Central states, where hay production this year in relation to livestock numbers is 24 per cent below the 5-year average, hay prospects indicate that production will be 50 per cent larger than 2 years ago.

Pastures have suffered severely to date, but for the entire country the condition on August 1, averaged slightly better than on the same date 2 years ago. In several of the North Central and Western States, however, pasture conditions are much worse than in 1934. This is particularly true in Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, the Dakotas and Kentucky. Pasture conditions are also lower than in 1934 in other states where conditions were not especially unfavorable in 1934. The greatest improvement in pasture conditions over 1934 is seen in far Western and a few of the South Central states. Since July 1, rains have improved pastures in a larger number of Southern and Eastern states.

Able to Hold Livestock

While the improved feed supply situation this year over that of 1934, has been partially the result of greater production in some regions, it is also due in part to the smaller numbers of livestock on farms and ranges on January 1, this year as compared with the beginning of 1934. Livestock liquidation will not be nearly so great as occurred 2 years ago.

Farmers are making efficient use of common and emergency feed supplies. Allowances have not been made in this report for fall and winter pasturage, and the feeding of straw, Russian thistle and other emergency forages.

"Farmers specializing in the feeding of hogs and beef cattle," Secretary Wallace said, "probably face a more unfavorable situation than 2 years

ago insofar as a smaller portion of the corn crop in the Corn Belt actually will be harvested for grain. In most instances, however, they will be able to liquidate their surplus livestock at a substantial higher level of prices."

A serious problem exists in regard to dairy feeds, particularly in the Lake States where pasture conditions are even more severe than 2 years ago and farmers are feeding roughages that ordinarily are not used before winter.

We Pay Our Taxes

An improvement of more than 2½ per cent in tax collections in Kansas counties up to June 30, 1936, over the same period in 1935, is shown in reports to Fred Horn, member of the state tax commission. This year the average collection over the entire state is 81.88; in 1935 it was 78.28; in 1934 it was 78.29.

Neosho county reported the highest percentage of taxes collected, 92.15 per cent, followed by Ellsworth, 91.75; Coffey, 90.57; Barton, 90.50. Only two counties reported collections under 60 per cent, Graham with 55.52 and Norton, 57 per cent. Shawnee reported 73.70 taxes collected.

"I read Kansas Farmer and enjoy it. I think you have valuable information for us farmers.—John Kurtz, Hill City, Kan."

Kansas Wheat Goes to Russia

JOHN H. PARKER

ARRANGEMENTS were made recently for the shipment of 2,000 bushels of Tenmarq seed wheat and 1,000 bushels of Kawvale seed wheat from Kansas to Russia. A. S. Essipov, chief of the State Plant-Breeding Fund of the Soviet Peoples Commissariat of Agriculture, Moscow, is in this country arranging for the shipment of these seed wheats to be used in large scale field tests by the Soviet government. Mr. Essipov is accompanied on his tour of the country by J. W. Pincus, a representative of the Amtorg Company, an American-Russian trading corporation of New York City.

Mr. Essipov purchased 1,000 bushels of Tenmarq seed wheat from L. F. Kaump, Riley. The accompanying picture shows the Kaump family, all of whom had a part in the growing, hauling and sacking of the Tenmarq that went to Russia. Another thousand

bushels of Tenmarq was purchased from B. W. Roberts, Morrill, and 1,000 bushels of Kawvale was bought from J. W. Barker, Louisburg.

Tenmarq is carrying back some of the good qualities to Russia which that country sent to Kansas in earlier years. Kansas and the Southwest owes the basis of her entire wheat industry to Russian Mennonite settlers who brought Turkey wheat to this state in 1873. Not only is Turkey still grown on several million acres every year in Kansas, but also Blackhull, a selection from a field of Turkey wheat, is grown very extensively. Kanred, another popular variety, is a selection from a lot of Crimean wheat. Tenmarq is a cross between a Crimean winter wheat and Marquis spring wheat of Canada. Thus, Kansas is able to repay part of what she owes to Russia.

Sweet potato growers might be thinking about certified seed production. For some time several growers have had their seed certified each year and usually have found a ready demand for it. One field inspection is necessary in the fall before the vines die or are frosted. Directions and a list of requirements can be obtained by writing to John O. Miller, Extension Plant Pathologist, Kansas State College.

Certified Sweet Potatoes

Water is being pumped from Buffalo creek in Cloud county by Frank Hannum, Concordia, for irrigation of sweet potatoes, cantaloupes and melons. These crops look like the colored pictures one sees in the spring seed catalogs, commented Penn Thompson, local county agent, when looking at them. Mr. Hannum scouts the idea that crops can't be successfully irrigated in this climate without so-called scalding.

Just Like Seed Catalogs

Part of the garden belonging to Mr. and Mrs. George McConnell, Copeland, was tiled for sub-irrigation last spring. The gardens crops came thru the hot weather in fine shape, being injured only by hoppers. They believe this is certainly the way to irrigate gardens in Western Kansas. The underground tiles allow the moisture to come up from under the plants without causing the soil to bake.

Good Garden Insurance

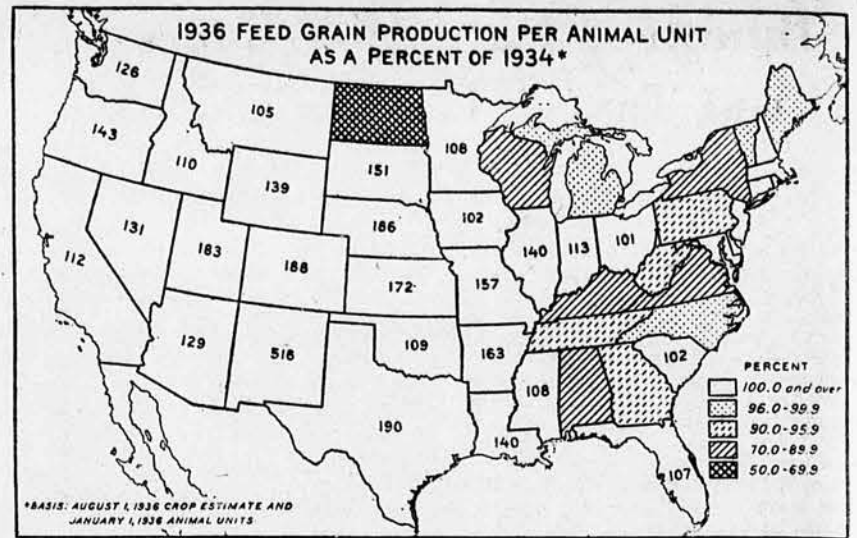
Three practices which may add to success with fall gardens are soaking seed, thoro watering of rows, and light mulching. If plants are transplanted, it is well to provide some shade if possible for a few days to allow them to become established. Newspapers, boards or similar devices may be used to provide shade.

Three Fall Garden Helps

It's time to plant head lettuce, a crop of which Kansas produces some of the finest examples despite the common impression to the contrary. Best results require that the crop be planted on rich soil, well supplied with moisture. The plants should be spaced 12 to 15 inches apart in the row.

Plant Head Lettuce

It's time to plant head lettuce, a crop of which Kansas produces some of the finest examples despite the common impression to the contrary. Best results require that the crop be planted on rich soil, well supplied with moisture. The plants should be spaced 12 to 15 inches apart in the row.



Kansas livestock will have 72 per cent more grain to eat than was grown in 1934, as shown by this U. S. D. A. chart.

From an Old Friend

Many of us Kansas folks who live in other states are hoping for the re-election of Senator Arthur Capper. I am safe in writing that 98 per cent of all former Kansans who live in other states and countries favor the re-election of the senator. Senator Capper is a friend of the common people, and he always has stood for the best things in our country. He has served the state and nation faithfully for many years.—C. O. Bayha, Jacksonville, Ill.



L. F. Kaump and family of Riley, Kan., with an export shipment of 1,000 bushels of Tenmarq wheat, going to Russia. This new Kansas variety of hard red winter wheat will be tried on Russian collective farms and experiment stations in the Crimean region, from which Turkey wheat came to Kansas in 1873.

Bindweed Hard Hit—Interest And Taxes—Lucky Farmers

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

CAN it be that from this drouth some good may come? There is no great loss without some small gain, according to our old copy books from which we learned early lessons in writing. Some are wondering whether bindweed can be dead. It appears so, both in root and top growth, as, to use a common expression, "It is dried to a finish." Let us hope that to a finish it is. A neighbor who has quite an acreage of it believes it is being given almost a knock-out by the long drouth. He has plowed it all and it has been weeks since a green plant could be found. The roots, too, appear as dead as the top growth, but perhaps the coming of moisture will bring about a quick revival. We cannot believe it dead until thus proved so. If all that remains to grow is a small sprinkling of unsprouted seed, then those having this chance should not let it go by without completing the job of getting rid of this greatest of all plant pests. It seems almost too good to be true if the drouth has to its credit this one good deed.

To Remain as Tenants

Many farmers who have been paying large interest bills on mortgaged land are letting the mortgage holders take over their farms without asking for the 18 months redemption, preferring to make arrangements to remain as tenants. They have figured, and probably correctly, that their future life as farmers will be improved living as tenants rather than as land holders under the heavy load of high taxes and a large bill for interest due every 6 months. I know farmers in my county who would have been better off today if they had taken such a shift 10 years ago. High taxes make the going hard enough these "off" crop years, which have been happening all too frequently here of late. But when a heavy interest load is piled on top of the tax load it obviously is better to be a tenant farmer without the excessive tax and interest bill.

But Bad for the Soil

Statistics as accurately compiled as it is possible to get them indicate that the present division between owner and tenant farmed land in Kansas is almost 50-50. No doubt the next check will show quite a swing toward tenant-operated farms. As indicated, this may be to the present advantage of the individual doing the farming, but for the country as a whole and the good of the soil, it is a bad situation. The tenant farmer must become, thru force of circumstances, a soil miner. His entire income must be realized year by year from crops that are produced at the cost of soil fertility. Due to our present bad feed situation for livestock, he will not be much of a stock keeper for the next 2 or 3 years, so his income must come largely from cash grain crops. And cash grain crops mean soil fertility continuously drained into the central grain markets of our nation, the route by which too much of our soil fertility already has traveled.

My Neighbor Is Right

A neighbor recently complained that once the tax bill is increased it seldom is lowered. That each period of plenty seems to create a need for more taxes, which then meets with little objection. But when the pinch of poor crops or depression prices for crops that are good is visited upon us the same high taxes remain. He is right. We already have built and created tax-consuming projects and customs that mount the tax bill until it is a burden on all property, and nearly amounts to confiscation in some cases. A high school project in this township, for instance, adds \$38 tax a year to a quarter section of native grass land I own in the district that is 8 by 8 miles in size. I mention this, not in criticism of the high school, but as one of the modern believed necessities we have which gives the tax bill a great boost. As tax is a cash item that must be met by a certain date twice every year, it requires planning

to get the job done, and then, as this year, our plans often go wrong. High taxes are making tenants more numerous every year, both on the farms and in the towns.

Will Cattle Pay for Feed?

The river bottom farmer, lucky enough to have corn acreage with a good fodder growth, has reaped a good income selling his good fodder to silo owners on the upland where the fodder lacked much of filling even the smallest silo. Some of the river bottom fodder has been trucked as far as 12 to 15 miles. Three to 5-ton loads were hauled on the usual 1½ ton truck, and the larger trucks from the oil fields, at-

tracted by the chance of a few days work, hauled as much as 7 to 9 ton at a load. Having been to the expense of farming for one crop that all but failed, then being forced to buy another that has the long truck haul added to it, makes this year's silage expensive feeding for the upland farmer. But many are going into the feeding season on this basis. Will the price of cattle a year from now justify the use of this high-priced feed? Time alone will tell. With many it was a case of getting feed in this way or disposing of a foundation herd that has been years in building. With others it is speculation.

We Need Larger Ponds

Even the deeper and larger ponds now are nearing the uncertain stage, which means the bottom may be reached before rains refill. Ponds considered large enough heretofore have long since dried up, giving the owners a chance to get in and build larger, thus to be better fortified should there be "a return of some of the same." Fearing that the largest pond on this

farm might be drained by use and evaporation before the drouth ends, the work of the week has been digging a well, which was located about 30 rods from the best well we have. It is not going to provide as much as the one we call our best well, yet appears good enough to make 15 barrels a day. This will help a lot when weather becomes cooler, but now, when temperatures of 100 seem almost cool, cattle, like humans, seem to drink not to quench thirst but in an effort to keep cool. Every week finds more and more hauling water, and going greater distances to get it. When both water and feed must be trucked for great distances, as it must be by a few, it doubles a normally unnecessary bill in cattle production.

Irrigates His Kafir

If Harold Mertz's 70 acres of kafir, near Zeandale, has seemed greener than his neighbor's there's a reason. Mertz has a pump that has been throwing a 4-inch stream of water on the field.



A CERTAIN FARM OWNER, WHEN ASKED THE SECRET OF GOOD FARMING, REPLIED, "YOU'VE GOT TO DO A COMPLETE JOB OF CULTIVATING. CULTIVATE . . . CULTIVATE . . . THEN CULTIVATE SOME MORE."



IT'S THE SAME WITH MOTOR CAR MANUFACTURING. YOU'VE GOT TO KEEP REFINING AND IMPROVING . . . YOU'VE GOT TO BUILD A COMPLETE CAR IF YOU WANT TO ASSURE OWNERS COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

You get the world's most economical complete car when you buy a Chevrolet



All over America, people are telling each other that Chevrolet for 1936 is the outstanding motor car value of the year.

First, because it's a complete car, with all the modern features that we are about to describe to you; and, second, because it's the most economical car that anyone can buy.

Complete—yes . . . in fact, this beautiful Chevrolet fully merits its title of the only complete low-priced car for the following very good reasons:

It's the only low-priced car that brings you and your family the complete safety of New Perfected Hydraulic Brakes—always equalized, always dependable—and giving the highest degree of safe, smooth, positive stopping-power.

It's the only low-priced car with a Solid Steel one-piece Turret Top, which gives complete overhead protection—keeps passengers cooler in summer and warmer in winter—and is the recognized style-mark of a modern car.

It's the only low-priced car with the famous Knee-Action Gliding Ride*, Genuine Fisher No Draft Ventilation, and Shockproof Steering*, all of which are essential to complete motoring comfort for driver and passengers.

And it's also the only low-priced car with a High-Compression Valve-in-Head Engine—the same type of engine that is used in the world's foremost airplanes, power boats and racing cars—the engine that holds all known records for power, endurance and dependability.

In addition to being the only complete low-priced car, this new Chevrolet is also much more economical to own and operate.

Because it sells in the lowest price range . . . because it uses less gas and oil . . . and because it costs less to maintain over a period of months or years.

See the many handsome Chevrolet models at your nearest Chevrolet dealer's . . . have a thorough demonstration . . . and then, be wise—economize—buy a Chevrolet!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

\$495 AND UP. List price of New Standard Coupe at Flint, Michigan. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price is \$520 additional. *Knee-Action on Master Models only, \$20 additional. Prices quoted in this advertisement are list at Flint, Michigan, and subject to change without notice. A General Motors Value.

General Motors Installment Plan—monthly payments to suit your purse

New Perfected Hydraulic Brakes . . . Solid Steel one-piece Turret Top . . . Improved Gliding Knee-Action Ride* . . . Genuine Fisher No Draft Ventilation . . . High-Compression Valve-in-Head Engine . . . Shockproof Steering*

The only complete low-priced car
CHEVROLET

Seed Corn Shortage Is Serious

EMERGENCY measures, prompted by the seriousness of the seed corn situation within this state, will be under way soon, it is announced by R. I. Throckmorton, Kansas State College agronomist, who is chairman of the State Seed Corn Committee appointed recently by H. Umberger, director of extension service at Kansas State College in Manhattan. Serving on the committee with Throckmorton are L. E. Willoughby and E. A. Cleavinger, extension crops specialists.

Summing up the situation, the committeeman said:

Kansas farmers have faced serious shortages of seed of various crops during the last 3 years, but at no time during that period or during the last quarter of a century has the seed corn shortage been as critical as present conditions indicate it will be in the spring of 1937. There is very little old corn in the state that is suitable for seed. Corn was a failure in most of the state in 1934, and was a failure in many sections in 1935. In those sections where corn was produced in 1935, much of the crop did not mature previous to periods of low temperature and consequently it was not satisfactory for planting.

The situation is made more serious by the fact that neighboring states cannot be depended upon to supply seed corn because their condition is just as critical as that of Kansas.

From present indications the big problem that will confront many Kansas corn producers next spring will be where to obtain seed. The common problems of varieties and price may be overshadowed by the small amount of good seed that will be available.

The few individuals in the state who have old corn that has a good germination should do everything possible to conserve it as a source of seed for next spring. Such corn no doubt will be worth far more as seed than it can possibly be worth as feed for livestock or as market grain. Those who have old corn should have it tested for germination as soon as possible.

There are a few localities and local fields in the state that will produce some corn this year. In so far as possible, this corn should be saved for seed even if it is not of the highest quality and the yield is low. Because of the small amount of forage available this season, there will be a tendency to

To save fodder from green corn it will be necessary to let it dry thoroughly and then store under cover. Otherwise, the experience of 1934, when shocks almost flattened out and appeared to have no "backbone" will be repeated.

Bonanza Farming Not Past

Some of the biggest and most profitable yields in recent years have been reported from the creek valleys of the Kansas Bluestem in Chase county. A year ago Henry Rogier harvested 1,600 bushels of Atlas sorgho from his farm near Matfield Green. Twelve acres yielded 47 bushels to the acre. This seed was sold for \$3 to \$5 a bushel, and the butts made good feed for the cow herd.

This summer, N. B. Scribner, Cottonwood Falls, and his tenant, Bruce Wilson, took 400 bushels of seed from 100 acres of alfalfa, after 136 tons of hay were stored from the first cutting. This hay is worth at least \$15 a ton. The seed sold for \$10.50 a bushel.

Set the Bindweed Back

A field of about 15 acres is being fallowed carefully for bindweed control, by Herman Tammen, Great Bend. This is a satisfactory way to check the weed. A year or two of fallow and then a smother crop of sown cane will set the bindweed back severely.



Fred Brenckman, head of the National Grange legislative bureau at Washington, has been making his first visit to Kansas. He is pictured here with Senator Arthur Capper and a group of Grange leaders who attended the Pomona Grange picnic at Berryton. Front row from left to right—Senator Capper, a member of Indian Creek Grange; and Fred Brenckman. Standing—Roy Lewis, master of the Shawnee County Pomona Grange; C. C. Cogswell, master of the Kansas Grange, and R. M. Ottawa of Pomona, lecturer for the Kansas Grange.

All Agree on Pasture Needs

TWO HUNDRED farmers met at Garden City on August 11, to discuss problems which pertain directly to the grazing range of Kansas, and to make recommendations on the subject of a government soil conservation program for range land. Farmers in attendance were principally those who serve on county soil conservation committees. H. R. Tolley, AAA administrator from Washington, who had been conducting a series of such meetings in Western states, was at Garden City.

Recommendations by stockmen centered about water conservation and the various means of accomplishing it. They suggested that such a program should encourage contour listing of pastures to hold water on grass land; construction of dams and wells in pastures; reseeding dead pastures, particularly smaller ones; and deferred and rotation grazing. Contour listing has caught the eye of Kansas farmers.

In speaking of rebuilding Western ranges, Mr. Tolley said, "While the Western range has a safe carrying capacity of 10.8 million livestock, it now is loaded down with 17.3 million head of stock. The Forest Service estimates it will require at least 50 years to restore the range to where it can suc-

cessfully carry the present number of animals, and probably another 50 years to restore it to the nearest possible condition to its original carrying capacity of 22.5 million animals." A range program under the soil conservation act was promised to Western stockmen, but Mr. Tolley said a satisfactory plan would have to be worked out first.

A brief summary of the pasture area in Kansas, the number of livestock being grazed, acreage of hay and grains, with comparisons to past periods was made by C. R. Jaccard, district extension agent. He said the situation with respect to the range today was not entirely one of drouth, but rather the result of unwise land use the last 25 years. Kansas has 48 million acres of farm land, 34 per cent of which is pasture. Stockmen from counties west of the 100th meridian, which comprise the short grass country, suggested that 632,000 cattle would be ideal for their territory. This is the number that was there on January 1, 1935. At present there are 8.6 acres to the head for this many cattle. But with the return to grass of 1½ million acres as recommended by the conference, there would be 11 acres a head. It was the intention of the committeemen to pas-

ture some of the cattle on adjacent Colorado grazing land according to their usual practice.

The program for actually accomplishing improvement in Western Kansas pastures, as outlined by A. E. Aldous, college pasture specialist, placed grazing management in first importance. This requires lighter grazing by means of reduced herds and supplementary grass, and is a fundamental part of Kansas Farmer's pasture rotation program for Western Kansas. Other points Mr. Aldous mentioned were weed eradication, reseeding, water development and moisture conservation. He said the best way to conserve moisture is to provide a grass and sod cover.

Enough Feed for Livestock

Despite the second shortest corn crop in 68 years, Kansas is in better condition agriculturally than it was in 1934, according to H. L. Collins, Federal agricultural statistician, Topeka.

"You could build a wall around Kansas and we still would have enough for our livestock," Collins explained. "Two years ago this was not true altho we had more carryover corn than the whole crop will amount to this year."

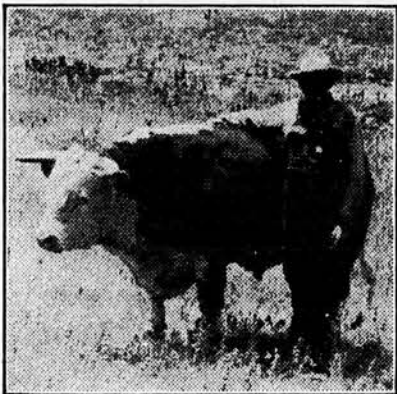
"In the first place, there is no surplus of cattle and hogs in the state as there was in 1934. Farm herds have been reduced by some 600,000 cattle and more than 1,000,000 hogs. Horses and mules have decreased by some 75,000 head."

"Altho there appears to be a big shortage of corn, Kansas farmers have learned how to utilize the feed that they have. We have a big supply of straw on hand that was not available in 1934. We have 60 million bushels of grain compared with 53 million bushels 2 years ago."

Collins explained that farmers and stockmen have learned to substitute other feeds in place of corn. Molasses mixed with straw, cottonseed and forage are taking the place of high-priced corn. Low grade wheat also is selling in competition with corn for livestock feed. It was explained that in some sections of the state, the wheat is of poor milling quality, but that it serves an excellent purpose as livestock feed.

Some 113,000 cattle were marketed last month as compared with 138,000 in 1934. Prices are much better on this stock and the state's cattle now are valued in excess of 96 million dollars as compared with 58 million dollars in 1934. In addition to these figures, it is estimated that dairy stock adds another \$36,750,000 to the livestock valuation.

"Two years ago everyone was panicky," Collins explained. "But today, the farmers are prepared to meet adverse conditions." And tough weather cannot last forever.



Joe Muths and his good Hereford bull in one of the Osborne county pastures. Mr. Muths builds up his herd by keeping the sire better than the cows.

harvest corn that will produce only a small amount of grain and put it in the silo. In so far as practical, with due regard to feed supplies, this method should not be followed because the grain will certainly be needed for seed.

Grain from small, poorly-filled ears of an adapted variety may be better for planting next spring than will any other seed that will be available. Such ears should be saved, and if the seed has a good germination it should be used for planting next spring unless better seed of a known adapted variety can be obtained.

Kansas farmers should plan now to save or locate seed corn for next spring so it will not be necessary at planting time in 1937 to purchase seed of unknown adaptation.

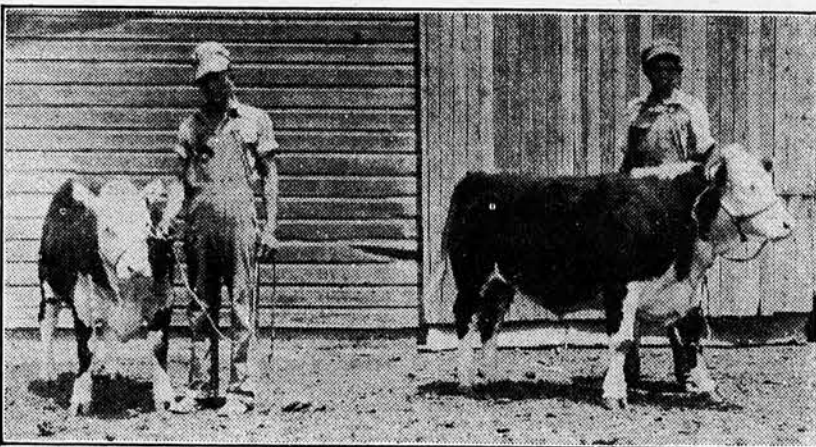
Fodder Lacked Backbone

Green corn made into fodder will need more care than is generally given fodder in other years, when the corn plants are practically thru growing.

This Cow Herd Has Improved

ONE of the good herds of cattle in Osborne county belongs to Joe Muths, Tipton. It is just twice as good as it was in 1934—if such is possible—because he sold 100 of his herd of 200 cows. The cows he has now have been bred up for a period of years and

part of them are purebred. He keeps a high class bull. Several pastures make it possible for Mr. Muths to keep his heifers separate from the herd until they are 3-year-olds when they calve for the first time. He has several large ponds which solve his water worries.



Joe Muths' sons hold two steers which they fattened this summer for the 4-H shows. The Muths herd has been producing winners at state and county shows for several years.

Our Chances for Extra Feed

EARLY harvesting of corn fodder has left a large acreage of land available for fall planting if desired. In Eastern Kansas it is possible there is at least twice as much ground vacant now as would ordinarily be the case. There is wide spread tendency to plant these fields to small grains. This is a natural and probably wise plan. Farmers dislike to see their land lie bare over winter, since the tendency to blow which has developed in recent dry years.

Also, feed for livestock is scarce, particularly succulent feed such as small grain pasture would make. Another reason farmers are eager to increase their small grain acreage is because prices are high. They hope to gain profitable cash income by early summer of next year, with a minimum of cash outlay since corn stubble land is ready for seeding with the exception of minor cultivation or harrowing.

We need increased seedings of small grain crops this fall. We need the pasture they will make. We can use the early cash income they will bring next summer. We need to protect our soil from wind and water by the added protection close-growing grain crops will bring. But there is some danger in the price angle by next summer. Prices of wheat may be high, but with greatly increased plantings and favorable weather the market could break sharply by next July. So, it may be safer to think of our prospective yields, from greater wheat acreage, as a feed grain crop.

Would Not Hurt Markets

Kansas farmers know what farmers in many other states haven't learned—that wheat, barley or even rye make good livestock feeds. Why not winter some cattle on the rough feed which is available, and figure on feeding them out next summer and fall on extra grain yield which is raised? After all, every extra acre in small grain will cut down on the acreage of corn, so the feeding of these grains should not threaten the meat markets. Wheat and barley would be fine, too, for fattening spring pigs next summer, putting them on an early market. But they will be threshed too late to fatten lambs for profit.

There is much interest in winter barley. Every farmer who is known to have seed is flooded with inquiries and offers to buy. Seed is being held at \$1.50 a bushel or more. Winter barley is a wonderful "bet" for fall pasture, but it isn't likely to survive a bad winter except in Southern Kansas. It might well be remembered, too, that wheat and rye have been shown, in tests at Kansas State College and in the actual practice of farmers, to produce more spring pasture than barley. So there is merit in these crops for pasture when comparisons are made.

At the Critical Time

Regardless of feed shortage this fall, the greatest need may be felt next spring—the critical time in every livestock wintering program. Sweet clover seeded on September 1, will survive cold weather this winter as well or better than fall-seeded alfalfa. It will make rapid growth in the spring and afford the greatest grazing capacity by April 1 to 15, of any crop which can be planted. There is wisdom in putting some of this vacant land to Sweet clover. It probably will bring a soil conservation payment next year. It will improve the soil, provide pasture, and a seed crop may be harvested if desired.

A Shock-Corn Silo

A type of silo not used widely in Kansas, but which is said to be satisfactory for storing feed from fall until spring, is the shock-corn type. Three or four rows of bundles are laid end to end to make a circle the size of the desired silo. This wall is built up to the height of four thicknesses of bundles. Each layer is lapped so the joints won't come one above the other.

This circle is filled with silage to the level of the 4-bundle high wall. Then a row of bundles is laid clear around, each bundle in the position of a radius. The tassels are to the outside, lapping over the wall about 12 inches. The butts extend into the silage several feet and tie the walls. Another 4-tier wall is

built and the space filled, when another row of bundles is laid on the radius to serve as a tie.

The silo may be built as high as it is convenient to hand the bundles. If fed out in winter nearly all of the silage and the silo wall will make good feed. There is little cost to a silo of this kind.

Jobs for 99,405 Farmers

The Works Progress Administration reports that 99,405 farmers have been assigned to drouth relief projects in 13 Western and Midwestern drouth states. Deputy Administrator Aubrey Williams said 88,878 drouth distressed farmers actually are at work while 10,527 others would be put to work as soon as their needs were certified. Assignments for the states included:

Kansas, 6,413; Missouri, 12,570; Nebraska, 5,800.

They Will Grow Spinach

The plan of growing spinach commercially this fall in the Kaw valley around North Topeka, reached a definite stage of progress with the announcement that a score of farmers have arranged for seed.

Among those who have agreed to plant the crop are C. F. Sundahl, S. Bernard, Roy Welch, J. A. Parr, D. H. Gilbert, J. D. Ramer, J. A. Moran, R. A. Taylor, John Andrews, George Gartner, M. G. Bigham, L. E. Sheets, William Zorn, Elys Schwerman, S. W. Oldham and C. L. Bigham. The latter is from Grantville.

The acreage which these farmers will put in ranges from 3 to 20. In addition, there are many others considering the project. With more than 100 acres already definitely arranged for, it is almost certain that from 25 to 50 cars of spinach will be shipped out of North Topeka in October. At least it is a worth-while experiment.

U. S. May Buy More Cattle

In response to his telegram asking the Department of Agriculture to purchase "thin cattle" on the Kansas City market to stabilize the market, Senator Capper received the following telegram from Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture:

"We are requesting our representative in Kansas City to investigate market situation referred to in your wire."

Senator Capper and Representative Frank Carlson both wired Secretary Wallace, pointing out that drouth conditions were forcing cattle on the market. It was suggested that the Government purchase cattle in sufficient

quantities, as it did in 1934, to uphold the market. The cattle in 1934 were processed and the meat turned over to relief agencies.

In his reply to Carlson, Secretary Wallace said, "If any help can be given, I will take such action as the cattle purchase program permits."

The Right Kind of Wheat

L. L. COMPTON

Kansas may be divided into six major wheat areas. Each has its adapted varieties of wheat, nearly all of which is winter wheat. In the northeastern counties, Kawvale, Clarkan and Harvest Queen seem to be the best varieties. Kawvale and Clarkan also are good varieties for the southeast, but in that part of the state, Fulcaster is a better third variety than Harvest Queen.

Kanred and Turkey do best in the northcentral and northwestern parts of the state. In the southcentral part, the best varieties are Tenmarq, Blackhull and Turkey. These same varieties, Tenmarq, Blackhull and Turkey, supplemented by Kanred, constitute the best selection for the southwest.

A small amount of spring wheat is grown in the extreme northwest part of the state, but only when winter wheat fails to germinate or winter-kills.

Drive a 2-Cylinder, a 4-Cylinder and a 6-Cylinder Tractor



- and You'll See Why the "70" is a "6"

"Why do I like my 6-cylinder Oliver Row Crop '70' tractor?"

"Well, take it once around the field and you'll find out!"

"No, you don't have to crank it. Just push that self-starter button, that's all. Notice how quietly and smoothly you ride. Real comfort! And you get more work done, too."

"Then notice the **POWER** you have, and I can tell you something about that. This '70' H-C* (high compression) burns regular gasoline and you cover a lot of ground with a gallon of fuel. Here's the control lever for the variable speed governor. You can set it to give full power for plowing, or you can cut down the motor speed and step up into a higher gear when you're cultivating or doing light work. That governor is one of the greatest little fuel savers in the world today. Raise the tools by hand?"

I should say not; this lever here operates the power lift.

"Drive a 2-cylinder, a 4-cylinder and a 6-cylinder tractor. Ask your Oliver Dealer for a '70' demonstration, or write Oliver for a Row Crop '70' catalog. They call the book 'Out of Tomorrow,' and the '70' sure is tomorrow's tractor today!"

*The Oliver Row Crop "70" K-D is economical, using kerosene or distillate. Both H-C and K-D models put big power on the drawbar.

OLIVER

ROW-CROP
STANDARD - ORCHARD

IT'S THE "6"

- ① 6 Cylinders
- ② Smooth, Quiet Power
- ③ Self-Starter
- ④ Implement Power Lift
- ⑤ Variable Speed Governor
- ⑥ Finger-tip Control

Oliver Farm Equipment Sales Company,
13th and Hickory Sts., Kansas City, Mo.;
Wichita, Kan.; Dodge City, Kan.

Gentlemen: Please send me a copy of your Row Crop "70" catalog, "Out of Tomorrow."

Name.....
R. D..... City..... State.....

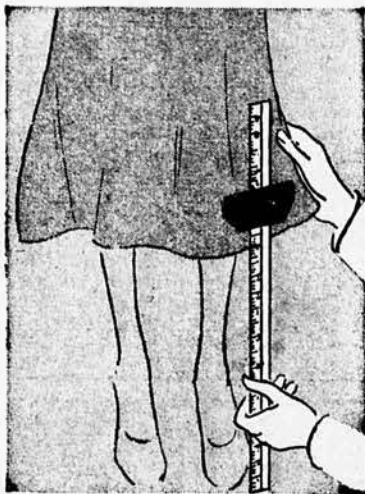
KF-8-29-36

Build a Little Fence

Build a little fence of trust
Around today;
Fill the space with loving work
And therein stay;
Look not between the shell'ring
bars
Upon Tomorrow,
But take whatever comes to thee
Of joy or sorrow.

Handy Skirt Gauge

ASSURES AN EVEN HEM



Getting a dress hemmed straight and even is a cinch with this handy skirt gauge to mark off the skirt exactly the distance it is to hang from the floor. That, as any woman who sews for herself will testify, is quite some accomplishment. All there is to do is to decide how long your dress is to be—say 9½ to 10 inches from the floor—then move the little red cross-bar to that inch mark on the upright measure, and using that as a gauge, Friend Husband, or little Sister or even Sonny can put in a line of pins for you in just about a minute. The upright standard measures 18 inches, so this skirt gauge is adjustable to pinning hems on the clothes of growing girls who wear their dresses rather high from the floor. An indispensable sewing room gadget, once used, you'll wonder how you've ever managed the family dressmaking without something like it. Only 15 cents mailed right to your mailbox, this handy skirt gauge may be obtained from our Pattern Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

My Kitchen Bookends

MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN

Cook books in drawers were unhandy and usually untidy. But now mine rest in a neat row on the kitchen shelf guarded on either end by an old-fashioned iron. I enameled the top part of each iron to harmonize with my kitchen color scheme, leaving the ironing surface and handle black. Standing on the broad ends, they are useful and appropriate for this room and add a gay note to the kitchen.

Supper Hour on the Farm

MRS. H. L. NEBERGALL

The day had been unusually hot, but for all that the alfalfa lay in long windrows across the field ready for the gathering into shocks on the morrow for the final stacking for winter feed. Into the making of the windrows had gone alfalfa which would come out bright and green when winter time made necessary feed of this kind.

Father and the "boys" were coming in from the field for the evening meal and Mother and the "girls" had prepared what they knew to be one of those thoroughly good farm suppers. While Dad and the boys were caring for the horses—the horses to drink deep draughts from the clean tanks with a grand roll on the ground afterwards to ease harness-wearied bodies—Mother and the girls had done something about like this: New peas and potatoes had been cooked together, then fresh country butter and thick cream added. In the heavy aluminum roaster, used on top of the stove so the oven did not have to be heated, they had baked an omelet. They made it by dicing sau-

sage, canned in the winter, and over this poured beaten eggs, a cup of milk added to each six eggs used. The sausage had been browned a little before the eggs were poured over it, and when it was baked it was "nigh unto heavenly." Leaf lettuce with a cold slaw dressing added a bit of zest to the meal. Tonight a jar of peach preserves had been opened as a special favor to the boys. It had been put in a clear blue dish Grandmother had given to Mother on her 18th birthday. Of course, there was bread and butter, in fact the meal seemed to have been built around the bread and butter. A big pitcher of milk cooled in the spring house. It and the butter with a dessert of floating island had been brought in the last moment before the meal was ready. Mother had made Father's favorite dessert in the forenoon. She had made ordinary custard and over the top had dressed it up by adding beaten and sugared egg whites and baked them a light brown. She liked to remember floating island was Father's favorite dessert—she learned that as a bride. The cooling in the spring house had "set the flavor" and it was delicious.

The girls had taken their usual good-natured bantering from the boys as the meal progressed along, while Father and Mother looked on in amused silence. Occasionally Father would take the girls' part if the barrage seemed to be a little too heavy, which when he did the boys turned their attention to Mother and called her their "girl." This pleased Mother immensely and by way of showing her appreciation, each of the boys, Father included, was given another helping of floating island. Out on the porch to sit a few minutes, before finishing the chores, to talk over plans for the morrow.

Wider Horizons in State Fairs

MABEL WORTH

VISITING Cousin Eloise we went for a drive one day several miles off the state highway. We stopped to see an old, old friend of hers, a woman with whom she had gone to school in girlhood.

They are delightful folk to visit, welcoming us whole heartedly with genuine, old-fashioned hospitality. They are farm folks, busy, but interested in their work.

The bright thread of joy and anticipation that ran thru all the family life we found to be their forward look to the annual State Fair, then several weeks away. All their plans were laid for every member of the family to attend the Fair.

Mother, Father and the youngest, a boy of 11 years, were going for a long day, getting up in the dark to do their chores and drive the 40 odd miles to the capital city.

The hired man and two older sons, high school boys, would run the place while they were away.

Then the two boys and a neighbor's son would have two days at the fair, making a great excursion of it. For months they had been husbanding their extra coins for spending at the fair.

The daughter, about 14 years old, was invited for the last three days of the fair, to be the guest of a distant relative who lived but 5 miles from the fair city.

It is a yearly custom for this family to visit their fair. It is taken for granted—that much of a vacation is

assured. Seldom do many of them have opportunity to remain over night, but how much they crowd into the hours spent in the exhibit places and tents!

They see everything thoroly, enjoying it to the utmost; they collect all the literature and circulars of new inventions, prize exhibits and blue-ribbon products. Father and sons reap a small harvest of new ideas about labor-saving methods on the farm, of new ways of performing old tasks. They profit by all displayed. The mother has her heart and keen mind filled with the newer marvels of handiwork and household gadgets on exhibit; she enjoys the excellent cooking and home-craft school where new recipes are demonstrated.

Then for long weeks, even months, after their return the memory of the fair and their discussions of it gladdens and brightens the family life. Stored memories are taken out, renewed, discussed and enjoyed once again. Odd, but proven endless times, is that old saying about memories being a possession of which nothing can rob us, unless we ourselves refuse to enjoy them and they disappear of disuse.

And best of all it seemed to me, these folk were gaining a broader vision of life, gathering fresh inspiration for future tasks. They "traveled" by way of the exhibits of progress and invention assembled in the fair's displays.

They might be stay-at-homes in reality, but their minds and hearts went afar, for the educational phase of any fair is an important one. Indeed a state or county fair may prove a little university in itself, rightly studied.

Thinking of it later, I tried to sum it up in a few words, and there came to my mind that old-fashioned couplet about making the most of our opportunities.

Somewhere I once read a little ditty of a "hand-tooled" nature that perfectly illustrates our need of fairs and such events:

"If you keep your nose to the grindstone rough,
And keep it there just long enough,
These three all your world will compose—
Just you, the grindstone, and your blamed old nose!"

And so when you attend your local fair, take a notebook. You will hear things at lectures, or remarks at demonstrations, well worth setting down for future use. And there will be names of manufacturers of new gadgets, and labor-saving devices you will want to make note of, for every woman is anxious to avail herself of hints that will aid in making her job easier, quicker and pleasanter.

Fairs of all sorts, district, town, county or state enable us to lift our eyes above the daily grindstones of life and widen our vision. Such visits help us wipe off our spiritual windshields.

Thunder Doesn't Sour Milk

MRS. L. F. R.

Probably because it plays such an important role in feeding the human race from the very beginning of life itself, milk has been the subject of much study and discussion. Facts have become so intermingled with fancies and fallacies that many "of us common folk" know not what to believe or disbelieve. Fortunately some of the fallacies are being corrected and certain accepted theories exploded.

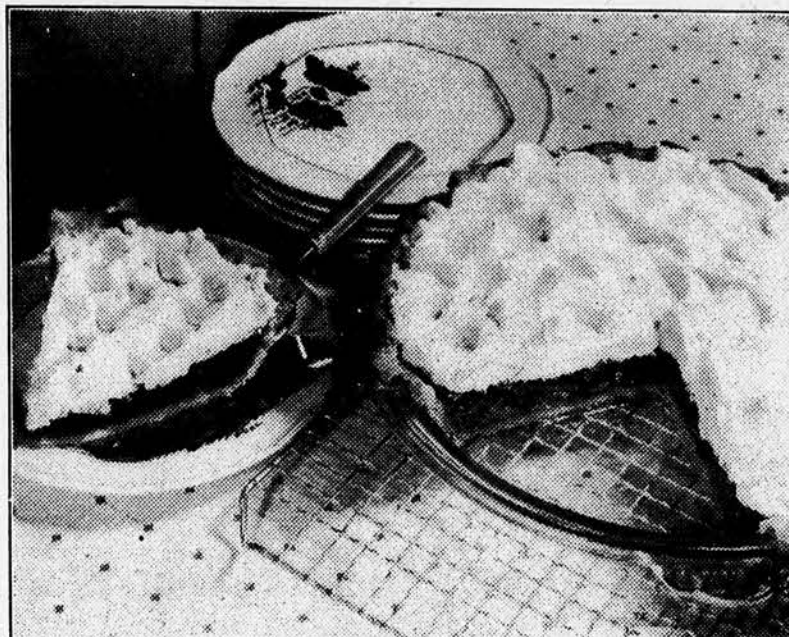
First, the well-known fallacy that milk sours during thunder storms has been exploded. The souring of milk noted during rainy weather is due entirely to bacterial action and not to any strange physical effect that thunder may have on milk. During such weather, cows become more soiled, and more of this filth than usual finds its way into the milk pail.

Many persons will not eat fish and milk together, believing that the combination of the two foods produces a poison in the stomach. If the two foods are fresh, they make an excellent combination.

Milk and cream should not be exposed to sunlight in either winter or summer as they may become "cappy" or "tallowy." Freezing does not alter the physical appearance of cow's milk, as has been believed. Frozen milk is just as nutritious as normal milk.

Why Not Try a Carrot Pie?

NELLE PORTREY DAVIS



Camouflaged with nuts and spices who'd dream this pie belonged to the carrot family.

EVEN tho we know carrots to be healthful, even tho we were taught as little girls that "carrots would make us beautiful," even tho now that in spite of this dry hot summer we have an abundance of them in the garden, we are apt to tire of creamed carrots and buttered carrots and carrot salad. Yet these seem to be the favorite if not the only ways of preparing these health-giving vegetables. I have worked out two carrot desserts which are as delicious as they are unusual. I hope your family enjoys them too.

Caramel Carrot Pie

1 cup cooked, finely	1 cup water
mashed carrots	½ cup thick sour
2 well beaten eggs	cream
¼ teaspoon salt	½ cup sweet milk
¼ teaspoon ginger	¼ cup chopped
¼ teaspoon nutmeg	nutmeats
½ cup white sugar	

Mix together the carrots, eggs, salt, ginger and nutmeg. Stir well. Place the sugar in a saucepan and brown well. Add the water and boil until a thick, smooth, sirup is formed. Add the sour cream, and allow it to boil. Add sweet milk and nutmeats. Mix with the carrot mixture. Pour into a pastry-lined plate and bake. Serve with or without whipped cream. If the sour cream is not available, one cup of very rich milk

may be substituted for the cream and milk called for.

Carrot Raisin Pudding

1 cup sugar	½ cup chopped suet
1 cup grated raw	¼ teaspoon salt
carrot	¼ teaspoon cloves
1 cup grated raw	1 teaspoon cinnamon
potato	
1 cup seeded	¼ teaspoon grated
raisins	nutmeg
1 cup flour	¼ teaspoon soda

Mix in the order given. Put in eight individual serving cups and steam for 3 hours. Serve with pudding sauce.

Helpful Leaflets

We are offering the following leaflets at bargain prices: "Prize School Lunch Menus," 19 practical menus, price 3c; "Quick Breads," 11 varied recipes, price 3c; "Cooky Secrets," 25 recipes, price 5c; and "Boxes for Box Suppers," instructions for making various kinds of boxes, price 3c. All four leaflets for 12c. Please address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Fashions a la Americana

JANE ALDEN, Stylist

Americans like soda pop, ice cream cones, good county fairs, and exciting presidential elections . . . can get along with less than the two hour period our foreign cousins take for lunch . . . and find themselves quite able to perambulate thru the day without a spot of tea every P. M. . . and what's more, they're proud of it!



Jane Alden

In fact, Americans are always crowing about their pioneer spirit, their everlasting pep, zest and "go", and all that sort of thing. And I, being an American . . . and proud of it . . . found myself looking for "Americana" on a recent fashion hunting expedition to Paris, London, New York and Hollywood. That is, looking for styles with zest and "go" . . . styles that expressed something "American", even tho the designer may not have had it in mind when he created them.

Walking along the rue de Faubourg St. Honore on one of those sunshine-showering days in Paris . . . I stopped before the shop window of Aris, famous for exquisite gloves and other accessories. There were clip, belt and bracelet sets in rough leather, created with inimitable French artistry—but

Look Your Best in This

SLENDERIZING "BOW" FROCK



Pattern No. KF-2651—Things to do—places to go! And, of course, you want to be your most charming self every minute of the time! Select a few yards of bright synthetic, georgette or crepe in your most becoming color—and make this slenderizing afternoon frock in a few short hours. See the grace of the puffed sleeves, bow and ingenious pointed yokes! Sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 takes 4 yards 39-inch fabric.

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

Three Thirst Quenchers

For summer thirst, there's nothing like a long cold drink. Good old lemonade, and iced tea are satisfying, but for variety and nutriment, try these:

Cinnamon Milk Shake—Add 2½ tablespoons chocolate sirup and a sprinkling of cinnamon to every glass of chilled milk. Place in a shaker and shake well.

Cocoa Egg Nog—Beat the white of an egg stiff, and while still beating gradually add 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 teaspoon cocoa, dash of nutmeg and ¼ cup milk.

Spiced Grape Juice—Simmer for 15 minutes 1 quart grape juice, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons grated orange rind, 3 tablespoons lemon juice, 1 cup boiling water, 4 whole cloves and ¼ teaspoon cinnamon. Remove from stove and chill.

looking for all the world like Texas Centennial cowboy jewelry! Silver studding and contrasting leather were worked out in white and silver stars against black or red.

Schiaparelli is a French dressmaker who keeps her ear to the ground in order to know which way the American buying dollar is going. Clever designer that she is, she can create things with a flare that somehow expresses American zest. In a recent collection, she showed a dark frock with brilliantly figured silk kerchiefs tied at neck and beltline. It was an idea that Americans took up right away. I saw an adaptation the other day in a blue cotton sports frock with red bandanas knotted at throat and belt. Western, perhaps; shades of the Old South; or just Middle Western hay field.

In true Early American pioneer spirit is the fringed dress created by Dilkusha, a charming Parisian designer who welcomes you to her fashion opening as to an informal breakfast party. The dress was in fine black wool with tiered fringe from shoulder to hem.

When the gigantic liner, "Queen Mary" slithered into the New York Harbor, she carried smart British fashions on board . . . styles from famous English tailors and designers which were shown to the press at the Waldorf Astoria. It struck me as very interesting that some of their smartest things carried such names as "Fifth Avenue", "Liberty" and "Mayflower". The "Mayflower" ensemble was a Reville tailored coat frock with navy and white check over white silk. Altho the hat had a lower crown and was minus the silver buckle, it looked quite like our pilgrim fathers' headgear.

On a trip down Fifth Avenue in New York and Michigan Avenue in Chicago . . . I found interesting fashions with typically American inspiration. A smart two-piecer with cowboy belt and regular cowboy shirt collar spoke for our glorious golden west. I ran across a blue denim sports outfit that has also been made up in lighter weight cottons . . . and which looked for all the world like an engineer's uniform . . . metal buttons and all.

At a fashion show at Hollywood's Trocadero Cafe, I was amused by a stunning white evening gown—the top a high necked "sweat shirt" style worked in glistening bugle beads!

Out Hollywood way, I found shorts and halter tops for beach and play suits made of unbleached muslin and trimmed with bright candlewicking. Just like the popular bedspreads.

Ran across a Pax silk print the other day. Pax, the Latin word for "peace" made the design on this new and popular tunic coat frock. Since we women all over the world advocate peace, and since it's a pretty strong American belief, I'll close my fashion sleuthing with this bit of cosmopolitan "Americana."

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POULTRY HEALTH

By Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Veterinarian; Specialist in Poultry Diseases

How to Combat Worms in Poultry

THERE is perhaps no greater all-year-round problem in raising poultry than worms. And right now, in particular, worms are the cause of more concern than any other one thing with which the poultry raiser has to contend. For worms not only hold back the development of the birds, but make them susceptible to many diseases as well.

In the first place, worms cause the birds to become unthrifty, making them waste much of the feed that would ordinarily go to build firm, sound bodies and large eggs. Not only that, but worms actually cause the birds to lose flesh, keep them from developing properly, and lower their vitality, so that your flock becomes more susceptible to colds, roup, fowl cholera, typhoid and other serious diseases. Furthermore, wormy birds are apt to go blind, or become lame or paralyzed. In any event, the damage caused by worms can easily ruin what might otherwise be a profitable flock.

How to Worm Your Flock

The earlier you worm your flock, the greater will be your chances of making the profits you deserve. If you haven't already wormed your birds, do so at once. Either the flock treatment or the individual treatment may be used. The latter method calls for Dr. Salsbury's Worm Caps.

You can depend on Dr. Salsbury's line of Worm Caps with complete confidence, because it supplies the ingredients that are recognized by authorities as most effective: Nicotine for round worms; Kamala for tapes. With Dr. Salsbury's Worm Caps these drugs are distributed evenly throughout the intestines—particularly in the first and middle part where most worms are located. Dr. Salsbury's Caps are especially easy on the birds, easy to give and economical.



For Flock Treatment

Because of its convenience, many poultry raisers prefer the flock treatment, for growing stock as well as for hens in heavy production. In this case, Avi-Tone is recommended, because it not only gets the round worms but acts as a conditioner as well, improving the birds' appetite, aiding digestion, and helping to build up strength and vitality.

Avi-Tone comes in powder form, and is easy to mix with wet or dry mash. All you need do is to feed your birds all they will eat of the medicated mash for five successive days. And because Avi-Tone is 100 per cent medicine with no fillers, you can feed it with complete assurance of satisfactory results.

Prevent Roup and Colds

It is a wise precaution to vaccinate your birds now in order to ward off roup and colds this winter. You'll find Dr. Salsbury's Mixed Bacterin particularly effective. It is scientifically prepared under U. S. Government license, and provides highest immunizing power.

Get New Book FREE

You'll want a copy of "First Aid to Growing Flocks," a new, 24 page illustrated booklet containing a wealth of valuable information on worming, vaccination, and proper care of your birds. Get a FREE copy at once from your local Dr. Salsbury dealer. If you do not know who he is, write to us. We'll send you his name, together with a copy of this helpful booklet.

Your local Dr. Salsbury dealer carries the above preparations. Ask for them by name. Prices: Dr. Salsbury's line of Worm Caps: Pullet Size, 100 caps for 90c; Adult Size, 100 caps for \$1.35. Larger quantities at lower prices. Avi-Tone, 6 lbs. for \$2.00. Mixed Bacterin, 250 doses for \$3.00. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa. Adv. No. 4.

Taming Fierce Elton

Sixth Installment

By KATHARINE EGGLESTON
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THE man made no outcry and Elton dragged him out of the shack. Dorothy ran in and looked at her patient anxiously.

"Now—what are you up to?" Elton demanded, when they were away from the sick man.

"The lady doctor told me I could ast about Ferguson—"

Dorothy recognized the voice; it was the man who had questioned her about Ferguson when she was out on the Sunset Rock.

"You come here to steal," Elton said.

"I ain't seen nothin' worth takin'," the man replied.

"What were you doin'?"

"I was jes' a lookin' at Mr. Ferguson to see how he was," the man replied.

Elton was skeptical. A trunk full of gold made him suspicious of anyone who approached it secretly.

Dorothy came to the door while Elton hesitated.

"Mr. Elton, I did tell this man he might come and inquire about my patient," she said.

"Why didn't you come round the shack and ask the doctor instead of prowlin' in on your own hook?" Elton demanded, unconvinced by the man's explanation.

"I didn't know the doctor was round the shack; I 'lowed she'd be in it," was the answer.

It had a strange effect. It secured tolerance for the night visitor from the mine-owner, and it made Dorothy turn back into the shack with a blush that the night hid.

Elton remembered how Dorothy had sat with him outside the little house; he thought of the quiet ecstasy he had felt when his hand passed over her soft hair.

But he realized that the man might consider the precious and silent companionship as something about which to talk to the public loafing about saloons and dance-halls.

"You make tracks for the road!" commanded Elton.

THE man did not wait for further urging. He started off at once. Then he stopped and turned.

"Say, I'd like to know how Ferguson is?" he called back.

Elton started toward him. The request sounded like impudence. But he paused. Dorothy had run from the shack and caught him by the arm. In the faint light of dawn he could see that she was transfigured.

"Mr. Ferguson is going to get well!" she called.

As the man hurried off down the trail she turned toward Elton.

"He is sleeping naturally. The change came—while I was out here with you. You will—won't you—conquer your dislike for lady doctors now?" she asked, her face radiant with triumph and happiness.

She was beautiful, but she was restored to the assurance and independence which he resented.

"I ain't so mean that I don't acknowledge what you've done. You've put up a fight that any man would be proud of," he said slowly.

"Thank you," Dorothy said, thrilled at hearing him testify to the work of one lady doctor.

"But—I'd rather a man did the fighting, just the same," he observed, turning abruptly and going toward the cookhouse.

The lady doctor was recovering her color and her eyes shone. The strain of her first case in the new country was over. Ferguson was certainly getting well.

She had only to happen along the trail when the miners were passing to realize how securely she had caught their confidence. They openly claimed her as a special goddess belonging peculiarly to the Phoenix camp.

DOROTHY was charmingly human; she blossomed in the atmosphere of admiration. Every day brought novel interests to her. Ferguson was wonderfully companionable; he knew the East as she did, and they talked with unflagging variety about it. But, clever as the engineer was at finding out what he wished to know, he could not get even a hint of what had brought Dorothy out West.

Little notes came up frequently from Mrs. Willis, and the lonely little bride finally asked if she might not direct the settling of Dorothy's household effects in the new house.

Dorothy wrote a letter full of appreciation and wonder. It seemed to her that a spirit of generosity and helpfulness pervaded the place where she had come just as the yellow sunshine and the light, invigorating air glorified it.

Elton met her just after she had read Mrs. Willis's letter. He stood in front of her with his right hand behind his back.

"What's the matter? You haven't hurt your hand?" she asked professionally.

Without a word, he held what looked like a piece of rock toward her. She looked at it with curiosity, but no understanding.

"It's gold," he explained.

She came nearer, not so much because she was interested in the specimen as because she was interested in the man who brought it, with half-boyish awkwardness, for her to see.

"That little gold vein runs thru the rock just the way that—that perfume is in your hair."

It was Fierce Elton's first effort to express something besides the plain facts and cold figures with which he had concerned himself. Instead of being amused by the unwieldiness of his comparison, Dorothy was pleased, and surprised at her pleasure.

"You do think of something besides the weight of so many gallons of water and the depth of such a fissure!" she exclaimed, smiling.

"I have—lately," he replied.

The blush that rose in her face and the quick droop of her lids seemed to lock her in a silence she could not break. Elton felt the joy of being understood in something which he had believed might be unintelligible. She knew what he was thinking; words were almost unnecessary. Consequently, he was suddenly rich in them.

"I'm rough. I know that. I've got sense enough to know that what I can see, you can see a good deal plainer because you're—you're a lady."

She put her fingers on her lips, altho her eyes laughed.

"Say, Miss Mills, I—I have had it simmerin' in my system for several days—what I'm goin' to say. So let me say it without interruptin'."

Dorothy accepted his rather dictatorial suggestion in silence.

"I ain't nobody's fool, but I reckon folks that didn't know me might think I was from hearin' me talk. I went two winters to the Nebraska University, and I never studied a thing but mathematics and chemistry. Wish now I'd taken the professor's suggestions 'bout the rest."

"Why?" Dorothy asked impulsively.

"Because a man like me has got an awful disadvantage with a girl like you," he replied with prompt honesty.

"I seem to have a good deal to my discredit with you," Dorothy observed, rather at a loss how to continue the conversation.

"You wouldn't have to keep on doctoring," he said.

"You don't have to keep on saying 'ain't' and all the other words that are wrong," she replied.

"Ferguson seems pretty much your style. I often hear you talkin' to him like—well, like you don't talk to me," Elton said, then laughed at himself.

"Mr. Ferguson knows—my world," she answered.

"Don't you reckon I could git—get acquainted with your world if you'd do the introducin'?"

Elton came close and bent over her. She could talk by the hour to Ferguson, but she was still and half-frightened by the forces that swept her when Fierce Elton was with her.

"I—I'll wait for you—at the top of the trail—when you come home with the mail," she said breathlessly.

Then, to Elton's confusion and alarm, she ran away from him toward her own shack. He made the trip to town and back at a rate that tested his bay.

He shouted like a boy when he saw her perched on a big stone, waiting.

"Reckon I'll use the automobile to go for the mail now. It takes too long to go horseback," he said.

Dorothy reached a hand that shook a trifle for the mail. He saw her face glow and her cheeks get a richer color as she glanced at one letter. Something hard and strong rose in him; he wished he had noticed the writing. He was jealous.

Scarcely thanking him, Dorothy hurried across the plateau toward the ledge of the Sunset Rock. She must be alone to read her letter.

"Dearest Dot,

"I can't last to be free. I just have not the nerve to brace up. It's less than a month, but I shall die before it passes. Uncle William has told me of what you are doing. It's the grandest thing a woman ever did. I am not worth the home and the chance you have gone out there to make for me. On my account, I am glad it will soon be over. But I know you will grieve your loyal heart out—just as if I were worth it. Uncle William will settle everything here. I wish I could see you, Dot, before I go; but I have not the right to ask anything more of you. Anyway, the long trip might be for nothing. Loving you as I never loved anyone else in my life, I am, even if I do not deserve to call myself so,

"Your devoted

"Binx."

The letter fell from her hands; she sank back against the rock, numb and wretched.

"Where's Dr. Mills?" Ferguson asked of Jake as twilight approached.

"Don't know."

"Find out, then," the invalid ordered.

"Taint my business."

"She's with Elton," Ferguson said, trying to lift his head.

"Shouldn't be s'prised."

"If I've got to have you around, I'll strike," Ferguson fumed.

"I'm thinkin' serious of sparin' you the trouble."

"What you sore about?" the engineer asked.

"Bout you. You've upset this here camp. Elton's been like a brother to you, and the lady doctor's saved you. Then you fuss like a kid when she gits out of your sight. I ain't no saint, but I'll be cinched if I ain't too good to impose on them that's done their derndest fur me!"

"Elton's in love with Dr. Mills," Ferguson said, as if Jake's words had set him thinking.

"I ain't thinkin' 'bout what's none of my business."

"She wouldn't have him; he can't speak good English. She would never look at him," Ferguson sneered.

JAKE stalked out of the shack. He was half afraid the engineer was right. Women were strange in their fancies. The lady doctor might overlook Elton's fine qualities and take Ferguson because he had smooth ways of speech and manner.

He met the mine-owner.

"Off duty?" Elton asked, disappointed that Dorothy was with Ferguson.

"Quit," Jake replied. "Druther run a donkey-engine."

"Did Dr. Mills let you go?" Elton questioned.

"Ain't seen her sence you brought the mail."

Elton hurried toward Dorothy's shack. She was not there. He looked at the shadows growing black in the crevices. She ought not to be alone away from camp.

He found her on the ledge. She rose slowly. He could see that she had been crying.

"I'm afraid it's long past time for Mr. Ferguson's lunch," she said, hurrying unsteadily from the ledge.

Elton followed her, positive that her patient was not the real source of the anxiety he could read in her tear-stained face. He held out his hand when she stumbled.

"Thank you—I can go on alone," she said.

He watched her until she was safe on the level of the plateau, then turned away. She had gone toward Ferguson's shack. The jealousy he had felt when he saw her receive the letter was nothing to that which overwhelmed him now. It seemed to him that she had hurried to the shack to confide her trouble to the engineer.

The intensity of his desire for her confidence startled Elton into a knowledge that the lady doctor had completely won him. He knew all at once that he had hoped to earn his way into her confidence so that his sins of speech and his lack of polish might be overborne by his qualities of mind and heart.

Dorothy gave Ferguson his food with hands that trembled. He noticed it, and kissed her fingers.

The little act of sympathy was too much for Dorothy's overburdened heart. She leaned her head in her hands and cried.

"What's the matter? Elton hasn't—"

She looked up quickly and shook her head decidedly.

"Tell me what's wrong, Dorothy. You can confide in me; I—I love you."

She intentionally disregarded his words, forcing herself to speak calmly.

"It seems—strange—it's unprofessional; but could you pay me for my services as your physician and nurse—now?" she faltered.

"It's just what I wanted to do, only—"

He paused.

"It's not convenient for you?" she asked, embarrassed, yet eager.

"You haven't spoken to Elton?" he questioned.

"Oh, no."

"I'm glad you came right to me for help, Dorothy."

There was that about his quick assumption of a special bond between them, about his use of her name, that jarred upon her; but she was too intent upon her purpose to notice it with words.

"Elton owes me considerable money. I'll get what you want in the morning."

"Will two hundred dollars be too much?" she asked quickly.

"Too much?" Is that all you think my life

(Continued on Page 17)

How to Disinfect After Disease

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

MANY inquiries come about fumigation of houses after disease, so you should know that, in most states, filling rooms with disinfectants in gaseous form is now discarded for more efficient methods. These I will briefly summarize: Boil all sheets and other bedding suitable for such treatment. Take out carpets, rugs and mattress. Clean them and leave them in direct sunlight for three days, turning them so that exposure to sun may reach all parts. Scrub all woodwork with soap and water. A disinfecting solution may be added to the water but usually is not needed. Open all windows so that every nook and cranny of the house may be reached by fresh air and sunshine.



Dr. Lerrigo

If contagion has been of long duration, especially in clearing up after tuberculosis, added assurance may be had from papering and painting. Personally, I do not think this essential in any case where cleanliness has been observed.

"Terminal disinfection" is the name given to these plans for cleaning up at the end of a case, but far more valuable is the practice of keeping the patient, his attendant and belongings disinfected thruout the whole course of any contagious illness. A light, airy room shut off from the rest of the house should be chosen. Rugs and hangings should be removed. Flies should be screened out and any invading insects promptly killed.

The attendant should have tissue or cloth "wipes" at hand for discharges from throat, eyes or nose. These should be deposited in paper bags and burned every day. Urine and bowel discharges should be received into a bedpan. To these should be added a five or six per cent solution of chlorinated lime and

allowed to stand three hours before burying.

All dishes for the sick room should be kept separate, carefully washed in soapsuds and boiled after each using.

All sheets, towels and other linen should be boiled.

The attendant should wear a protecting gown and should thoroughly wash hands in a disinfecting solution after each handling of patient and before leaving sickroom. An attendant who observes these precautions will not spread disease.

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.

Simple to Remove It

A growth that I've had in my nose for some time started with a pimple and has grown quite a lot. It chokes my nose so I cannot breathe.—R. M. J.

It is likely a polypus. The only proper treatment is surgical removal, a very simple matter, neither expensive nor painful, and can be done under a local anesthetic.

Ulcer May Be the Cause

My nose bleeds most of the time. I have tried medicine but it doesn't seem to do any good.—M. J.

Sometimes an ulcerated spot in the mucous membrane of the nose is responsible for frequent bleeding. A doctor can cure such a case by one or two local treatments, unless there is an underlying constitutional disease.

This Calls for Moderation

I am troubled with Albumin. I would like to know whether the broth from beef, chicken or pork would be included in my diet.—D. S. R.

Albumin in the urine calls for moderation in meat eating but not rigid restriction. Certainly there is nothing against eating broths such as you mention. If not severe, your diet need differ very little from normal.

How Would You Build Up a Flock?

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

AMONG the letters that came to my desk this last month was one which asked, "What method would you use for building up a flock in size, weight and color?" Here is an opportunity for working out a year's program in poultry upbuilding. It is this that we should consider before culling or selling off the poultry on the farm. Right now is culling time so we may as well start our plans for a better flock by watching our step in culling.

What Culling Means

As the term culling is commonly used it brings to mind separating the poor layers from the good producers. But there is so much more to real culling than just weeding out poor layers. The fact that the physical appearance of the flock is overlooked is the reason we find in the same flock individuals of large and small size, some with long backs, others short, some long shanks, others with short shanks, some with lopped combs, others with upright combs. In fact if some entire flocks were gone thru it would be impossible to find three individuals enough alike to put into a pen.

If such is the case it comes about thru our carelessness in not selecting our breeding stock with any fixed ideas in mind as to what we wish our flock to look like. Thru our work with poultry we learned that the best way of building up uniform flock is thru using in a special pen those females that answered our idea of good individuals in size, shape and color, and mating them to a good male that also had these good characteristics.

So in culling the flock after the boarder hens are removed, I suggest that the reader band those hens that lay late into the fall. Then go over them carefully a little later on and select from these the ones that are of

good size and color and band them with a certain color celluloid band for the breeding pen you expect to have next spring. The next thing is to get a good cockerel to mate with them. He should be a bird of good health and vitality, of good size and weight for his age, no disqualifications, good color for the variety and of good egg breeding. Get him early in the year—now is a good time to get early hatched cockerels that will be fully matured by next spring.

If you find that you cannot have a special pen, then do some rigid culling on the flock for size and color as well as production. And get large, weighty males for heading the flock. Strict culling by ridding out the inferior individuals is the surest way of building up a better flock in size, weight and color.

Plan for Dressing Turkeys

Turkey growers from Mitchell, Osborne, Rooks, Jewell, Smith, Ottawa and Lincoln counties met recently at Beloit. The constitution and by-laws of the North Central Kansas Poultry Marketing Association were adopted. There were 32 men and women in attendance. E. R. Halbrook, poultry specialist, and C. E. Dominy, marketing specialist, of Manhattan, were in charge.

Directors elected to establish the business of organization are: M. P. Miller, Jewell county, president; H. J. Toole, Lincoln county, vice president; E. D. Metcalf, Mitchell county; Homer McCauley, Rooks county, and Loys Caldwell, Smith county.

This new marketing venture, which features selling dressed birds co-operatively, is being conducted over all of Kansas this year, thru organizations with headquarters at Beloit, Hutchinson and Emporia.

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Precaution Pays, They Found

J. M. PARKS
Manager Kansas Farmer Protective Service

A DAY or so ago, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Marken, R. 1, Elmont, were in the Protective Service office, to make claim for reward. It appears that thieves stole about two dozen White Wyandotte hens from the Marken on the night of April 24. The barking of the dogs let the owners know something was wrong, but the thieves escaped. Report was made to Sheriff Dean Rogers early next morning and he, in turn, put other officers and poultry dealers in surrounding counties on the lookout for the stolen chickens. The sheriff was advised that the birds had been marked according to Capper identification mark No. 10, which calls for a slit in each division of the web on the left foot. This mark enabled a poultry dealer at Lawrence to identify the chickens and in a short while the thieves were in prison. In telling about the incident, Mr. Marken said, "We had decided before this theft not to mark our chickens this year, but when our Capper mark helped us to establish ownership to the stolen fowls, we immediately went home and marked all our young chickens." Altho the dog announced the presence of the thieves this time, Mr. Marken expressed a desire to get one of the new Protective Service alarms so that in case he is visited by thieves again, he will know about their presence in time to notify officers and thus prevent another escape. The Marken are completely convinced that it pays to take every possible precaution against thieves.

Radio Helps Fight Crime

Here is a message received a short while ago by the Protective Service from Sheriff Walter E. Rosenbaum, Pratt: "Mr. Benson left for his car last night. I think your broadcast is fine and beats anything that we can do. I asked the Missouri state highway patrol if they picked up the broadcast and they said they did. I have your Protective Service signs posted on my farm and I would not be without them. It is the best protection you can get for the money."

Sheriff Rosenbaum earlier had reported theft of Mr. Benson's car and immediately after the Protective Serv-

ice broadcast the thieves were captured and the car recovered not far from Kansas City. No wonder Sheriff Rosenbaum now speaks favorably of the Protective Service.

Old Ham and Eggs Story

The Irishman, who said, "If I had some eggs, I would have ham and eggs, if I had the ham," had nothing on the thief who stole from two Service members near Emporia. William E. Boring must have thought the matter over about like this: "If I had a trailer, I could haul a cow to market, if I had the cow." He proceeded to steal the former from Virgil Morris, R. 1, Emporia, and the latter from the farm of C. P. Smith, also of Emporia. J. B. Dunham, actual owner of the cow, assisted in gathering clues. Boring was given an indefinite sentence in the state penitentiary. The Protective Service reward was divided equally among Service Member Morris and Smith, J. B. Dunham and Sheriff Roy Davis, all of Emporia.

They'll Keep Boosting

"Thanks a million times to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service. We received your letter and check for \$17.50, delivered by your representative, Mr. Carson. I wish to compliment your service on the promptness in delivery and of course I appreciate the money. I enjoy reading the papers. Just to show my appreciation, you will note, I now have my subscription paid in advance five years. If at any time I can be of help to the Protective Service let me know. My farm is posted with your Protective Service sign and my livestock branded hoof and horn with the Bloodhound Thief Catcher iron.—Theo. R. Gooch, Hugoton."

The check to which Mr. Gooch referred is part of a \$25 reward paid for the conviction of Alex J. Hill, who stole a cow from Mr. Gooch's posted farm.

We repeat one more typical letter. This one from Service Member Frank B. Stoskopf, Hoisington. "Mr. H. O. Douglas, your representative for the

Capper Protective Association for Barton county, called on me this morning and delivered my check for the reward due me for the theft of my mare. I am certainly glad I am a member of this association and my farm is posted with the Protective Service sign. I would like to see every farmer in this county a member of this agency as I believe it will go a long way in stopping theft of farm property."

We believe that Mr. Stoskopf has not over-estimated the power of the Protective Service, for there is evidence that in Kansas, where the Protective Service has been in effect longest, there is less stealing than in states where it has not been at work.

Owners Were Away

While J. E. Hensley, and family, R. 1, Burrton, were attending church on March 8, their home was broken into and several articles, including two watches, were stolen. A check up of suspects led to the conviction of Carl Graham, Bill Wentworth and Wayne Van Buren. A \$25 reward has just been paid by Kansas Farmer for this conviction. It was distributed among Service Members Mr. and Mrs. Hensley, Sheriff Lester Monroe, Under-sheriff W. H. Goodman and Bruce Walker, deputy sheriff, Newton.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$24,025 in rewards for the conviction of 948 thieves.

We Take a Look at Other States

BY THE EDITORS

Spread Poison by Machine

A mechanical grasshopper bait spreader that can be made in a blacksmith shop for \$25 to \$40, from the remnants of an old automobile, has been successfully demonstrated by Sam C. McCampbell, Colorado State College. Nearly all bait now is spread by hand in Colorado. The spreader, which is similar to those used with success in Montana and Wyoming, easily can scatter hopper poison over 30 acres of ground in 1 hour when pulled by an automobile or truck at the rate of 15 miles an hour. Over level ground it can be drawn twice this rapidly. It may be pulled by a wagon in rough country.

The machine uses the driveshaft of an old car to rotate the propeller table that scatters the bait in strips 2 rods wide. The poison is carried in a container that feeds down onto the whirling propeller table. This part of the machine is mounted on the rear wheels of an old auto.

Spreading the poison in this fashion is safer because it does it evenly and in smaller particles. When spreading hopper bait on large areas the machine soon will pay for its cost, because there are only about 2 hours each morning when it is possible to successfully do the work.

Fifty Per Cent Better

Seven hundred acres of B. E. Eoff's 1,030 in Benton county Missouri are in pasture. Between 300 and 400 acres of the 700, are in lespedeza. Mr. Eoff rotates his 150 head of Hereford cattle from one pasture to another. He says this, with the aid of other approved pasture management, has increased the carrying capacity of his farm between 30 and 50 per cent during the last 7 or 8 years. While last year was not a good hay year, he cut 60 tons of lespedeza hay from one 35-acre field that was bought for \$10.40 an acre in 1929.

Try Strawberry Clover

Farmers in 20 Colorado counties, 5 other states and Canada, obtained and planted this spring 325 pounds of seed of strawberry clover from J. M. Thompson, Larimer county farmer. It is a comparatively new pasture crop which thrives on otherwise worthless, seepy, alkaline soil. Close to 100 farmers in Colorado obtained seed for planting this spring in an effort to reclaim alkaline waste areas on their farms. The strawberry clover harvested by Thompson last fall is believed to be the only threshed seed of its kind in the country. Strawberry clover is 10 times as resistant to alkali as corn and

Corn Has a Thermostat

Many thought it was something quite new when thermostats appeared on the cooling systems of cars. But in recent weeks we have seen corn plants curling to do the same thing. In fact, if the corn didn't curl, there are few seasons when it could survive. The curling is nature's method of shutting off excessive evaporation, or holding evaporation in check to prolong the life of the plant. Hence curling doesn't necessarily mean corn is suffering for moisture, altho by the middle of the present month, it didn't take much of a prophet to figure out that the crop could use more rain.

Sweet Clover Stuck

Where a grass and clover mixture was sown on rather poor land a year ago, August Engler, Shawnee county, added phosphate and limestone. Four pounds of Sweet clover were included in 60 pounds of the seed mixture, and 20 pounds were sown to the acre. This meant about 1½ pounds of clover seed to the acre. The grass killed out but there is a fair stand of Sweet clover. The vigor of the clover is credited to the phosphate and lime used.

4 times as resistant to salts as Sweet clover or sugar beets, according to the Colorado Experiment Station.

Sell Graded Melons

The watermelon grading clubs of Dunklin county, Missouri, with a membership of 200, have added around \$20,000 a year to the profits of the melon growers of the four communities where they operate. When the club members bring the melons to the cars set at the loading points, the checker and stacker in each car select so that all melons in a car, fall within a 4-pound spread in size. Dunklin county ships about 700 cars of melons a year. The grading clubs ship about 400 of these and receive two-thirds of the money paid for melons in the county.

Iced Trucks for Hogs

Two 25-pound cakes of ice put in the truck will tend to keep the hogs bound for market from over-heating. Most truckers like to make up their load early in the morning while the day is coolest, and use a canvas over the top of the truck to keep off the hot sun.—Ohio Farmer.

With long hauls in many sections of Kansas truckers frequently find it necessary to start early the previous night. But even nights often are hot, and the ice-idea may save someone considerable money.—Editors.

Two Spud Crops Yearly

Seed from their spring crop of potatoes is stored by Herman Theden and Son, Bonner Springs, and planted the following year for the fall crop. They have just put out considerable acreage of fall potatoes. The ground is quite dry on top, but in 2 days the seed was beginning to sprout. As fall rains come on the crop is expected to make a good yield. Several times they have harvested 100 bushels an acre.

The seed is stored in a Kansas City warehouse and held at a temperature of 34 degrees F. The Theden's store their own seed for spring planting, too. Their cobbler seed is 6 years old—that is, they got the seed stock from Minnesota 6 years ago.

\$78.98 for One Turkey

Wishing a fine bird to show in the International Poultry Exposition to be held in August, in Buenos Aires, Leonardo Nerrera Vegas, South American turkey fancier, found it on the Odell Dyer turkey farm in Johnson county, Missouri. He paid \$40 for the turkey plus express charges of \$38.98.

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Until Dinner Is Ready—

The American Country Life Association will hold its 1937 meeting at Manhattan. Vernal Roth, of the collegiate 4-H club of Kansas State College, was elected president of the youth section of the organization, in the meeting at Kalamazoo, Mich., this month.

Word from delegates to the sixth World's Poultry Congress at Leipzig, Germany, indicates that the Congress will be held in the United States in 1939.

There is growing demand for crop insurance. When the plan is worked out, we hope there will be a distinct understanding that there is a difference between crop insurance and price insurance.

Great plans are being made for the National Convention of the Grange to be held at Columbus, Ohio, November 11 to 19.

More than \$16,000 in cash prizes, and numerous trophies in addition, will be awarded to exhibitors of flowers, fruits and vegetables at the first annual International Horticultural Exposition to be held at the International Amphitheater at the Chicago Stock Yards, September 12 to 20, 1936.

We doubt whether price of agricultural land ever will rise, so long as so many farmers seem so eager to admit that farming is a failure, says a Washington news release.

Some 30-bushel wheat is what Otto Borth has to show for summer fallowing several of his fields in Meade county last summer. He lives near Plains and is a leading wheat grower of that section.

Winners Prepare Fair Exhibits

(Continued from Page 3)

with canned fruits from past years. As Mr. Chamberlin put it, "We are a little shy on fresh produce."

Good advice came from Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa. He always tries to show a sample of every kind of seed produced on the farm. Since he specializes in pure seed production, he finds this is good advertising. He will have an individual farm booth and also enter oats, wheat, Sweet clover seed, alfalfa seed, and two kinds of corn. With the competition we find at our fairs, unless the exhibitor is keenly interested in better seed and knows his seed, he is likely to be disappointed, Mr. Staadt believes. As advice to beginners, he says to strive for the highest quality, then be on hand when judging is done to study the samples and ask questions.

W. E. McRae, Mound City, is contending with the driest year in his experience to bring a Linn county booth to the state fairs. He has grains and vegetables which were produced in lowlands and under irrigation. There is a tip. Have enough irrigated crops of every kind in your county or on your farm to make a good exhibit regardless of weather. They will make their best showing in the unfavorable years. Quality and uniformity of adapted varieties are important, Mr. McRae said. He brings something educational into every display and uses light colors for decoration.

More careful grading than usual will be necessary this year, said Henry Bunck, Everest, because quality is below normal. This means more time will be needed. For seed corn selection he recommends uniformity, medium smooth type, freedom from disease, and a high percentage of oil in the kernel. Fanning mills and graders have been a big help in improving the quality of seeds, by removing cracked or light kernels, and other objectionable material. Mr. Bunck said hand selection often has been necessary even after fanning and grading, if he desired to have his samples place. Bundles of grain will retain their color if stored in a shaded place. After everything else is as nearly perfect as possible, uniformity also must be obtained. "I don't know of anything I could of-

Judging by results, it wouldn't be difficult to get the Argentine farmers to vote for crop restrictions in the U. S. A.

If you don't think there is anything in the law of supply and demand, just compare the value of the orchid and the dandelion.

A typical American is one who makes money at his own trade and loses it monkeying with something else.—Buffalo Blade.

In one thing we know the youths of America will surpass their fathers. They're going to be much bigger taxpayers.—Pontiac, Mich., Press.

At the rate of 59 a month, farmers in the ninth Farm Credit district, including Kansas, changed last winter from tenant to owner farmers, with the help of loans and purchase contracts obtained thru the Federal Land Bank at Wichita.

Success is dangerous, according to a noted doctor. Said he, "A large number of people can't stand success. They make a phenomenal achievement and just can't take it." Of course, it depends a good deal on what he calls success.

Canadian cheese is swamping American markets, according to one press report. On the other hand, we learn that the United States produces more cheese than any other nation and eats less per capita. No wonder we have some dairy income trouble.

Secretary Hull says his program of lower tariff will give us international security. Will it also give us economic security?

fer that would help a beginner, except to exercise best judgment and not spare time or energy," said Clarence Cross, Lewis. "We expect to exhibit both old and young pen of Single Combed R. I. Reds at the state show. Our effort now is to keep the whole flocks thriving and eventually select several birds and accustom them to show room conditions until we have what we think is our best."

Bringing a farm exhibit to the county fair is a process of small chores, begun months before and continued up to fair time, according to Mrs. Arch Ball, Colby. They grow a wide range of vegetables and varieties and choose the best as they mature. Best samples of grain and forage crops are laid aside—a few of each variety—so nothing will be lacking in assortment when fair time comes. "The beauty of garden flowers is not forgotten and some pretty bouquets are arranged for the farm display," Mrs. Ball said. "We place all of these exhibits as attractively as possible in the space allotted to us, by the side of those of our neighbors. And again at the close of the harvest season we are ready with our farm exhibit for the annual county fair."

In Sherman county, Erwin Trachsel said he expected to have an exhibit at the 9-county Northwest Kansas Free Fair. He has nice potatoes which he selected and stored carefully. He also will show Kanota oats and Kanred wheat. O. O. Browning, Linwood, has a good potato selection from which he will pick samples to take to the state fairs and the fall potato show. He said a fertile soil and use of manure is necessary to raise good crops in the Kaw valley.

When you look at the excellent exhibits of farm crops and fruits after a summer like 1936, remember they are there because someone planned. The crops didn't just happen to grow, but someone determined months before that he was going to bring something worthwhile to the fair—and then took every precaution possible to assure raising the desired exhibit. There are hundreds of worthy exhibitors of crops and fruits in Kansas. Come out and view their efforts.

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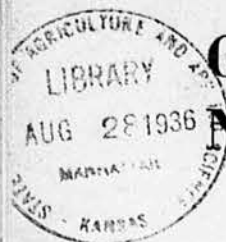
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Grape Price Comparisons— Notions About Apple Packs

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

HAVING just marketed 1,238 5-pound baskets of Moore's Early grapes I find quite interesting a comparison of this crop with the yield of other years. From these same vines last year I got only 986 baskets. In 1934, 1,123 baskets were cut while in 1933, the number of baskets harvested was exactly the same as this year. In 1932, grapes were a failure, the combined net income from 4 acres of both Moore's Early and Concord that year being only \$54.23.

The price I received this year was 14 cents a basket. The grapes were sold to a local buyer and the cash was ready as soon as the last basket was delivered. It took 9 cutters 2 days to gather the grapes from about 1,200 vines. The next day after I had finished cutting, the price dropped to 13 cents. The early grapes generally bring a little higher price than the Concord, altho last year this was not true. They started out at 12 cents and remained at that figure thru the season. In 1934, the Moore's Early brought 13 cents and by the time Concord were cut, 2 weeks later, the price had dropped to 11 cents. In 1933, the price fluctuation was even greater. Buyers paid 13½ cents for Moore's Early the first 2 days and then dropped to 11 cents. The Concord that year brought only 9 cents.

Crop Cost Is High

The grower can realize no profit from grapes sold at these low figures for the cost of producing a crop of grapes is quite high. They must be pruned, tied, cultivated and sprayed every year. Then there is the enormous investment in posts and wire that must be considered, and the depreciation. Every year there are rotten posts to be replaced and the wires all must be restretched every spring before the vines are tied. The highest price ever received for grapes on this farm was 28 cents a basket in 1929.

My vineyard is 14 years old, the plants having been set in 1922. It consisted originally of 2,771 plants. Half the plants were supposed to be Moore's Early and half Concord. After they began to bear it was found they were badly mixed, Moore's Early being scattered thru the Concord block and Concord thru the Moore's Early. Then there are more than 100 plants of white grapes of several different varieties scattered here and there and two plants of red ones. Sometimes it is almost impossible to find a sale for the white varieties.

The price paid to cutters this year was 1½ cents a basket and they carry their baskets into the packing shed where each basket is weighed and lidded. It takes three people to take care of the packing end. The baskets cost 25¢ apiece, exclusive of the expense of putting on the handles. Since wire handles have come into general use this cost has been cut down, for a wire handle can be put on in less than half the time it takes to put on a wooden one.

Extra Good Quality This Year

My grapes were of unusually fine quality this year altho they were sprayed only once. One spray is not to be advised, however, and it was only because other work pressed that the usual three applications were not made. And it was only because the weather this summer has been unfavorable for the development of black-rot that I was able to get by. I shall make more of an effort to get them sprayed properly another year for one's peace of mind and the getting away from anxiety and uncertainty is worth much. Concord will be ripe in about 10 days and I expect to have about 3,000 baskets.

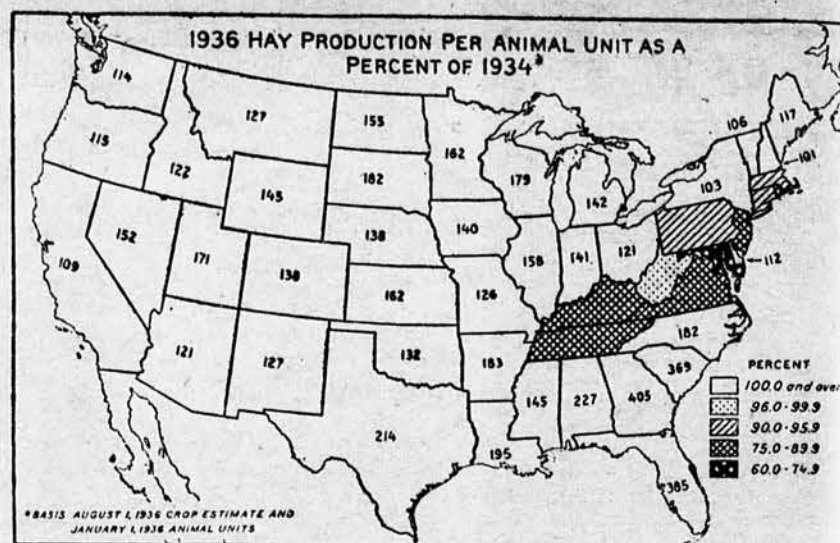
Apple Pack Has Changed

With selling apples becoming increasingly difficult more attention is being paid to the matter of containers. Only a few years ago growers packed in barrels almost entirely. But with the decline in export markets the popularity of barrels went out and then

the round bottom bushel basket had its day. More recently the straight-side, flat-bottom tub has become the accepted package in this section, and has increased the cost of apple packing a great deal. When packed in these tubs the fruit must be ring-faced. To do this a facer, a facer picker, lidded and turner are required in addition to the regular culling crew. A rather expensive equipment is necessary, consisting of several metal facer pans, galvanized shell forms and a basket-turner.

In the finished pack the tub is paper lined with a fancy, cut paper collar around the top edge and a corrugated paper lid cushion. It is to get away from this exorbitant expense that boxes now are being advocated, the most popular of which seems to be what is called the New England apple crate. This crate differs from the box that has long been in use in the Pacific Northwest, for wherever it is used a loose or jumble pack is most common. It holds somewhat more than a bushel, thus carrying a full bushel without requiring any tight packing. The box is used a good deal for un-lidded shipments to certain markets where open boxes permit the fruit to be seen by the buyer.

Many growers have learned that the



This chart shows how much 1936 beats 1934 in hay production. Kansas produced 62 per cent more than 2 years ago.

box will bring a better price on the active market and it is said the commission men in the larger markets are favoring the box. The last 2 seasons the New England apple crate has become quite widely used in Illinois, some of the biggest operators having packed virtually their entire crop in boxes. These crates make a nice package to stack and they pack into freight cars to good advantage. An outstanding point in favor of this box is a cheaper storage rate. Storage space is increased by almost 20 per cent over baskets, it is said.

states. Rates are 85 per cent of the regular charge on livestock shipped from drouth areas and 15 per cent of the regular rate when it is shipped back. Livestock may be shipped to available feeding grounds in Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The I. C. C. broadened the low-rate areas and it extended from June 30, 1937, to September 30, 1937, the deadline for reshipment of livestock from feeding areas back to the drouth territory.

Railroads affected by the order are the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Kansas City Southern, Missouri-Kansas-Texas, Missouri Pacific, and St. Louis-San Francisco.

The ruling covered the following Kansas counties:

Allen, Anderson, Barton, Bourbon, Butler, Chase, Clark, Coffey, Decatur, Douglas, Elk, Ellis, Ellsworth, Ford, Franklin, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Greenwood, Hamilton, Haskell, Jewell, Johnson, Kearny, Lincoln, Linn, Lyon, Meade, Miami, Mitchell, Morris, Morton, Ness, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Phillips, Republic, Rooks, Russell, Seward, Shawnee, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stanton, Stevens, Thomas, Trego, Wabaunsee, Wallace, Woodson and Wyandotte.

Roosevelt and Landon Meet

President Roosevelt will hold his special drouth conference with state governors at Des Moines, on September 1. He has invited the governors of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma to confer.

Governor Alf M. Landon, has accepted his invitation, repeating the statement that "If there is a meeting anywhere any time of benefit to Kansas, I will attend as governor of Kansas."

Senator Arthur Capper, now vacationing at Walker, Minn., has accepted the invitation of President Roosevelt to attend the drouth conference at Des Moines.

Meanwhile, Des Moines is somewhat worried over just how to handle the situation of having a president and a presidential candidate in the city and at the same meeting. Folks there don't choose to embarrass either man or show special favors in any direction. Someone has offered this question: "If President Roosevelt makes a public speech, should Governor Landon also be invited to speak and to sit on the speakers' platform and listen?" Our guess is that Des Moines will come thru with flying colors and no red faces.

Apples, for Instance!

(Continued from Cover Page)

in recent years, but as really productive years return—as they are sure to do—the family orchard will grow in importance.

Guarding and furthering the interests of every producer of fruit in Kansas, whether on a family or commercial scale, is the Kansas State Horticultural Society. Dating back to 1869, it serves as a common meeting ground for all fruit growers, and as a control agency for insect pests and fruit diseases. Sebastian Hahn, Coffeyville, is serving a term as president of the society, and George W. Kinkead, whose orchards are at Troy, is secretary.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

HOMER J. HENNEY

(Probable feed and carrying costs and price changes considered)

1—When is the better time to buy some stock cattle, now or in November?—C. B., Washington, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that choice stock calves will cost more in November and December than they will now. In years of short corn crops both the fat cattle market and the stocker market tend to work higher after August and early September. Choice calves purchased now should show a nice profit on the deferred feeding system by October of 1937.

2—I notice in Kansas Farmer that you suggest caking some steers on grass and starting others on full feed with corn. What makes the difference?—L. F. N., Washington, Kan.

About 8 chances out of 10 that full-feeding corn to steers of good quality weighing under 700 pounds would sell for more than the present cost of the steers and the corn they would eat. On the other hand, something might happen to cause the best market to be after the holidays in which case 800-pound steers would be so heavy by November if full-fed from now until then, that they could not be held cheaply for a better market. For that reason, a program of caking heavier steers on grass for another 30 days eliminates the risk of getting in a position where one would have to sell before the market might be the best.

3—To what part of the United States can one go with some cattle where feed will be relatively cheaper than here at home? In 1934, I sent my cattle to Ohio and Indiana.—A. R. S., Morrowville, Kan.

About 7 chances out of 10 that Kansas feed, in case there is some wheat pasture, will be relatively cheaper than feed thruout the Corn Belt. A corn crop of fewer than 200 million bushels in Iowa in the heart of the Corn Belt is an indication that all feed thru the Corn Belt will remain high priced compared to Kansas feed. Texas, Colorado and California conditions this year favor lower priced feeds than in other sections of the United States.

4—Would you start full-feeding some medium grade 700-pound steers at the present time?—F. W. S., Halstead, Kan.

About 7 chances out of 10 that these medium grade steers would net more

if caked for a while and then sold or put on wheat pasture or silage rather than giving a full feed of grain for 100 days.

5—I have some 725-pound, choice quality Whiteface steers. I can sell now at a loss, cake on grass for 60 days, or full feed for 90 to 100 days. Which program appears to be the most profitable?—P. B., Walton, Kan.

About 7 chances out of 10 that either the second or third program will show a profit, and about 8 chances out of 10 that these steers full fed for the November-December market would sell for more than the present value of the steers and the cost of the corn that they would eat in the meantime.

6—Would it pay to feed 80-pound shoats at the present price of corn? What is your opinion of prices the next 2 or 3 months?—J. L. A., Lyndon, Kan.

Only about 4 chances out of 10 that pigs weighing 80 pounds and fed \$1.25 corn will net a return above corn and the present value of the pig if fattened and sold in November. A program which likely would show a profit would be to carry the pigs along on oats and pasture and head for a market any time later than December.

7—I have some native March lambs. What is the best market to finish them for? Would it pay to feed them on this high priced corn?—H. M. S., Rockport, Mo.

Only about 3 chances out of 10 that these lambs will pay for high priced feed if finished and sold at market weight. If the light end can be grazed along and finished for the October-November market, your chances above costs would increase to a little better than 5 out of 10.

Your program will be appraised for probable profits if you write to the editor of Kansas Farmer at Topeka.—The Editor.

Special Freight Rates

Six railroads have been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to transport livestock at sharply reduced rates from areas in Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, the Dakotas and Wyoming to feeding points in nearby

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Taming Fierce Elton

(Continued from Page 12)

is worth?" he exclaimed jestingly. "I shall have—to go tomorrow," she told him, glad of the dusk. "Go?" he cried in frightened amazement. "Go? You can't go and leave me here to relapse among these hulking men!"

"I must. It's a matter of life and death of someone I love. I must take the first train East."

"Dorothy, you're not going back to stay? You're coming out again? Tell me you're coming back?"

He sat up, regardless of everything but her reply. She tried to make him lie down. He seized her in his arms.

Elton entered at the moment. He took in the significant picture. Without a word he whirled and went out.

Dorothy wrenched herself free, angry, miserable at the circumstance which must put her in a light she disliked before Elton. She hurried from the shack, urged by a determination to correct his impression about herself and Ferguson and to secure his help in carrying out her plan.

But Elton did not see her following him. He was unconscious of everything but the corroboration given what he had already dreaded. Without intention, his feet carried him to the ledge from which he had brought her back—to Ferguson. He wished he had kept her there. He flung himself against the rock where she had leaned.

Dorothy found him. In his agony of mind he groaned aloud. She hurried toward him.

"Mr. Elton!" she called when he did not turn. "Are you ill?"

"Yes," he answered, in the hope that it would drive her from him.

Dorothy Did Not Leave

But she had not been reared in an Indian camp where the sufferers were deserted till life or death had claimed them. She crept toward him, reached for his hand, pressed her warm fingers on his throbbing pulse.

The tempest broke. He swept her up into his arms, straining her to him till she gasped in fright and pain. But the fright died, and the pain no longer hurt.

He held his face against hers and breathed as if he inhaled a perfume. Her head turned involuntarily; her lips met his. She lay in his arms without a struggle against his sublime appropriation.

Suddenly he released her. She fell back against the rock.

"You can't give yourself to me like that if you love Ferguson!" he said, his hands on either side of her as she stood with her back to the boulder.

"No, I don't! I couldn't help—what he did," she answered.

"I'll have you!" he said determinedly, gathering her hands into his.

"I have to go—"

"Not yet!" he exclaimed, holding her securely.

"Not just now—tomorrow," she explained.

"Where?" he asked.

"Back East—home."

"Dorothy!"

Her hands went shyly up to the face that bent above her. She drew the tall head down; she whispered to him with her lips against his cheek.

"Not to stay. I will come back—as soon as I can. It won't be long."

"Dorothy, you're crying!" Elton exclaimed, feeling her tears on his face.

"It's such bad news. I must go at once! You'll arrange things for me?"

"Of course," he answered quickly. "But it's too late to have the express stopped."

"Then I will go tomorrow night," Dorothy said, smothering her disappointment.

Dorothy, still thrilling with her experience on the ledge, entered the shack where her patient lay.

"Where have you been so long?" he demanded with the privilege of an invalid.

"Out on the rocks," she answered.

He looked at her, sensing that something unusual had happened to her.

"Alone?"

"No."

"With Elton!" he exclaimed positively. "Did you tell him you were going away?"

"Yes."

"Did you tell him I was giving you the money to go?" he asked.

Dorothy looked at him with the flush rising slowly in her face; she wondered

whether he knew quite how his words sounded.

"No. I was a little ashamed of collecting my bill so soon," she replied with delicate reproof.

"You needn't mention it to him. I'll look after it," he said, apparently without noticing her manner.

She concluded he had not meant what he seemed to say. She bade him good night after she had made him comfortable, and started to her own shack.

Elton remembered Jake's deflection from Ferguson's service and went to Ferguson's shack to see that Dorothy did not herself undertake to sit up with her patient if he needed care.

He went with a new, exhilarating sense of responsibility. A hundred resolves had chased each other thru his brain. He meant to make himself worthy of her.

Ferguson's Trunk Was Open

But he was not so absorbed in his plans that he failed to notice that the lid of Ferguson's trunk was lifted when he crossed the threshold of the shack. Ferguson closed it with assumed carelessness when he saw Elton.

"Hello, Elton; glad you came in. I wanted to speak to you about Dr. Mills. She's going away tomorrow? East somewhere?"

"She told me," Elton said quietly.

"She didn't say anything about needing money?"

"No. Does she?" Elton asked, a bit displeased that Ferguson should know about Dorothy Mills what he did not. "I guess she's hard up," Ferguson observed.

Elton said nothing, but he was thinking of the satisfaction he would derive from relieving her need. In the morning he would beg her to take all she could use or give away. His money gained a value in his eyes it had never before had.

"She suggested that I advance her the money for the trip," Ferguson began, watching Elton narrowly.

"Advance—" Elton started, then stopped suddenly.

"She's tired out; she needs a rest. I told her you owed me a good deal—"

"But I don't," Elton interrupted.

He was deeply angered by his engineer's manner, but he waited to see whether he really meant to convey quite the impression he gave.

"No, you don't. But if you'd just take this and give it to her as if it were out of wages due me—"

"What's the use of all this shying about the bush?" Elton demanded.

"If I had sent her to you and she had found that I had no salary coming, she would have been embarrassed about getting the money."

"What's that in your hand?" Elton

(Continued on Page 19)

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Poland China Hogs
Oct. 5—Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
Aug. 24—Russell Lucas (dispersion sale), Healy, Kan.

Folled Shorthorn Cattle
Oct. 15—J. C. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan. Annual sale.

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

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

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

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

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

Activities of Al Acres—

We Hope Bigger Apples Don't Mean Bigger Worms

—By Leet



Taming Fierce Elton

(Continued from Page 17)

asked, out of humor with the evasions for which he could see neither use nor excuse.

"It's two hundred dollars in gold—pretty bulky for a lady to handle. I want you to give it to her as if it was what you owed me," Ferguson said, trying to speak offhandedly, and realizing that he was not carrying things very high with the man who knew that he had come to the camp without money, and had drawn his full wages ever since his arrival.

"I ain't—I'm not huntin' for a chance to baulk. I'd do anything to help Dr. Mills, but I can't see the use of all this miflam. You owe her the money; you've got it. Give it to her yourself," Elton advised.

"All right, just as you say," Ferguson agreed lightly, as if it were a matter of slight moment after all.

"Feel like spendin' the night alone? Jake's got a taste for donkey-engines all at once," Elton observed, rising to go.

"Any company or none at all is better than his!" Ferguson snapped.

"They ain't—there is no use of lettin' Dr. Mills sit up," Elton said.

"You seem to be putting yourself thru some new conversational paces!" Ferguson sneered.

Elton, the big ruffian, was grooming his speech. He had taken on numerous small differences from his old manner. Dorothy was the inspiration, Ferguson was certain. It was not to be wondered at that Elton should succumb to her charm; but the thought that Dorothy was fascinated by the splendid strength and the magnetism of the mine-owner filled him with jealous rage.

"I'm learnin' to talk English the way it was meant to be," Elton paused to explain.

The very fact that he did explain added fuel to the flame of the engineer's jealousy.

"That comes from having a lady in the camp," he said, watching Elton.

"Maybe. But I am gettin' in form to hold my own with the fellows back East that are takin' hold of some of my schemes. I want to speak their lingo," Elton remarked coolly.

Suddenly Ferguson's eyes flared open; he looked about the room.


"Say, Elton, will you put that lamp on the shelf. It bothers me to have it anywhere else. It always stood there, and I'm used to it," he said, his voice a trifle uncertain.

It was opposite the open window when it had been restored to its old place. The light from it fell on the rocks of the plateau, turning them to dull gold.

"Before you turn in, I wish you would tell the guy that patrols the camp to keep away from here. He comes clumping along just as I am about to fall asleep; he wakes me about ten times a night."


Elton agreed and left the shack. Ferguson settled back against his pillow—to wait.

(To Be Continued)



IN THE FIELD

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



H. J. Rose, Agra, Kan., continues with his good herd of registered Holstein cattle. Good breeding and correct type.

Levi Burton of Bartley, Nebr., has 350 head of registered Hampshire hogs. His show herd is making the Northern State fairs right now.

The Kansas Ayrshire club, W. H. Riddell, Manhattan, have recently decided not to hold their consignment sale October 31, as had been planned.

Wilkins Bros., McDonald, Kan., have one of the largest herds of registered Herefords in Northwestern Kansas. Their cattle look unusually well.

H. F. Miller located near Norcatur, Kan., has a herd of almost 100 head of registered Hereford cattle. Feed is scarce but with fall rains he hopes to carry on.

Perry & Odell, of Cambridge, Nebr., have one of the good registered Holstein herds of the state. At the head of the herd is a bull bred by the Nebraska University.

Dr. C. A. Branch and Orrie Harrison, Marion, Kan., have claimed October 20 for a sale of Holsteins and the sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer in due time.

Recently we printed a letter from C. B. Calloway, Fairbury, Nebr., in which he told us he had sold all his surplus cattle except a bull of serviceable age that is about the best bull he ever raised. Also that he could spare a few females. But we forgot to say in connection with

printing his nice letter than he breeds and has for years, very high class registered Milking Shorthorns.

H. D. Atkinson & Sons of Almena, Kan., are going on with the breeding of registered Scotch Shorthorns. They have around 100 head at this time, headed by a Shallenberger bull.

Albert Wilkins, who lives northwest of McDonald in Rawlins county, Kan., maintains a small but select herd of registered Polled Hereford cattle. His herd bull comes from the Kuhlman herd at North Platte, Nebr.

H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan., requests that we claim Monday, Oct. 21, for their annual Poland China boar and gilt sale. These sales are always held at Bendena, Kan. It is sure to be a good place to find your future herd boar. It always has been.

The A. C. Shallenberger Shorthorn show herd starts with the Iowa state fair this season. Inspection indicates that this year's herd is one of the strongest they have had out in recent years. A reduction sale is planned for next winter or early spring.

Representative animals from the S. B. Amcoats Shorthorn herd will be in the Clay county herd to be exhibited at Belleville and the Kansas state fair. The Amcoats cattle were sired by Sui-A-Bar Red Robin, one of the best sires ever in service in the Amcoats herd.

G. W. Locke, De Graff, Kan., is starting his registered Red Polled cattle advertisement again in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He is offering some young bulls of serviceable ages and some younger, all of the very best of breeding. If you are up on Red Polls you know Mr. Locke and his herd of choice Red Polled cattle.

T. G. Patterson, formerly with the College at Manhattan and well known to hundreds of our readers, is now manager of the Rothschild Farms, located 14 miles northwest of Norton, Kan. This ranch consists of 63,000 acres upon which is being kept about 400 registered Hereford cattle and more than 600 head of hogs.

F. E. Wittum & Son, Caldwell, Kan., are established breeders of the best in Poland Chinas. In this issue they are advertising again and offering 10 selected, top spring boars, March and April farrow, popular breeding, recorded and immunized and very reasonably priced. They are 10 good ones and no mistake. Write at once or go and see them.

J. C. Stephenson of Cawker City, Kan., continues with his good herd of registered Ayrshire cattle. The herd has been on continuous D. H. I. A. test and good records have been made when conditions are at all favorable. Feeds of all kinds are very scarce in this part of the state and Mr. Stephenson must reduce the size of his herd and some choice bred heifers will be sold reasonably.

The purebred hog breeding fraternity in Kansas should all feel highly honored, regardless of breed, that Ernest Quigley's senior yearling boar High Score won senior yearling championship, senior championship and the grand championship at the National Swine Show last week at Springfield, Ill. This great boar heads the registered Hampshire herd at the Quigley Hampshire farms, Williamstown, Kan. Ernest Quigley, National league umpire, is the owner of the Quigley Hampshire Farms. Mr. and Mrs. Quigley own a nice home in St. Mary's, Kan., and the Hampshire hogs and registered, high production Holsteins are their hobbies.

Locustdell Milking Shorthorns have their home on the W. S. Mischler & Son farm in Osborne county, near Bloomington, Kan. The herd was established more than 12 years ago with females from leading eastern herds. Later on General Clay 4th was purchased and in the selection of this great bull Locustdell became the first herd in the state to own a son of the noted bull, General Clay. Probably half of the 60 head in the herd now are close up in breeding to this great bull. This bull was followed by Imp. Pen-coyd Cardinal, a bull of English breeding. Gazells Chief, from the Stewart & Moser herd at Cambridge, Nebr., is now in service.

For over 12 years Carl McCormick of Cedar, in Smith county, has been engaged in breeding better type and higher production registered Holsteins. For the past seven years without a break he has been a member of the D. H. I. A. and his herd has been the high average herd every year but one, and then only two pounds below the high herd. One year the average on the herd of 20 cows was just a trifle under 500 pounds of fat. His present herd bull was bred by the S. B. A. Hospital farm at Topeka. His dam was a state record cow for both fat and milk as a 3-year-old, also as a 4-year-old; and his sire was a son of a world's champion cow both for milk and fat.

Ray Marshall has been supplying the residents of Stockton, Kan., with good rich milk from registered Jersey cows for more than 15 years and during that time has sold many good bulls and females, always, of course, keeping the best females for his use. He started with a few females that carried the blood of the noted cows Jacoba Irene and Financial King. His most recent herd bull and the sire of the heifers he has for sale, was a grandson on his dam's side of Cuning Mouses Masterman and himself, a son of a high record sire from the Kansas Agricultural College. The Marshall herd has always been closely culled, only heavy producing cows could show a profit in the dairy.

Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., reports a sale of Holsteins that he managed for Mrs. Belle Hull, Hope, Kan., recently that was quite a success considering the hot dry weather and outlook for feed. Dr. Mott says the bidding was spirited and quite a large crowd out and not cows enough to supply the buyers who attended. The top cow sold for \$77.50 and many others for around \$65, and the average was \$57.50. "I am ready to recommend to cattle owners that a sale can be held and very fair prices received," said Dr. Mott in his letter of a few days ago. If you are planning a sale write Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., for his terms for managing your sale. He can make you money on your next sale.

With usual courage and ability, Weldon Miller has held steadfastly to his purpose to build a great herd of registered Durocs out in the western part of Kansas. Decatur county is a long way out but breeders and commercial hog producers have journeyed from many states farther east and south to buy seed stock from this better type Duroc breeder. Last season he sold 80 head to a Missouri firm and 10 of his top spring boars went out to as many breeders at an average of \$40 per head. Conditions are not good now where he lives but he is saving out a limited number of strictly top boars

and 30 gilts to breed for spring farrow. If you want the Weldon Miller type Duroc, write to him at once. Address him at Norcatur, Kan.

R. R. Walker & Sons of Osborne, Kan., owners of Elm Lawn Shorthorns, have made good progress during the past several years. Starting with daughters of the grand imported champion Babton Corporal, Collingie Banner Bearer, and other sires of note, they have used outstanding herd bulls and in this way traveled toward the top. A bull used during the past several seasons comes from the A. C. Shallenberger herd. He was called Ashbourne Cornerstone and was a son of the great breeding bull Brownedale Premier. The present herd bull comes from the Ed Markee herd and was one of the best bulls sold in the Wichita combination sale last spring. Raymond, the youngest member of the firm, is fitting a pair of choice steer calves and a heifer for the coming fairs.

Mrs. E. W. Obitts, Herington, owner of one of the good Holstein herds of Kansas, has recently purchased a new herd bull from Maytag Farms in Iowa. He is a son of the 3,000-pound show bull, Man O War 30th. The new bull is a grandson of the noted cow, Man O War Esther, state record Holstein cow of Iowa, with a record at 2½ years of 1,032 pounds of butter, and the first cow of the state to give over 3,000 pounds of milk in one year. The young bull is very promising as an individual and will be used on the senior bull's heifers—a bull that is also a Maytag Farms bull and can now be bought reasonably. Young bulls are also for sale together with females to reduce the surplus in the Obitts herd. The herd is now on D. H. I. A. test and is abortion free by Federal test.

Interest in registered Poland Chinas in Southern Nebraska centers around the good herd belonging to Bauer Bros. of Gladstone in Jefferson county, just a few miles across the state line from Mahaska, Kan., and about 40 miles northeast of Belleville, Kan. Representatives of this great herd will be shown at the Belleville district fair and other good fairs of the territory. They have about 70 spring pigs, including a fine lot of carefully culled spring boars. Most of them sired by Paramount, a mighty good boar bred by Dr. Stewart. He is a son of the grand champion Streamline, and his dam was the 1935 Nebraska grand champion sow. The Bauers have decided not to hold a sale this fall and offer the boars and gilts for sale at private treaty. When inquiring about them please mention Kansas Farmer.

If worn by the long day's heat and flat tires, and Bert Powell's jokes no longer make you laugh, visit John Yelek, Milking Shorthorn breeder at Rexford, Kan. John has seen every side of the picture out in Western Kansas. He can take the blows standing up and go forward to other conquests as he has always done. His herd of 60 registered Milking Shorthorns is still his pride, altho he must feed them this winter out of money from the sale of wheat. Much of the herd comes from his former bull Flintstone Waterloo Gift, one of the best bred bulls ever brought to Kansas. Later he owned and used a Syrus and Clay bred bull from the Chas. Callaway herd at Fairbury, Nebr. Now Mr. Yelek must reduce his herd before winter and offers for sale some very choice heifers, bred and open. Write him at once.

W. F. Rhinehart of Dodge City, Kan., announces a sale of registered Milking Shorthorn cattle to be held at that place October 10. This promises to be the outstanding Milking Shorthorn sale event of the season. No other Kansas breeder has been a better buyer of cattle from the best eastern herds, and in getting together such a herd of quality large sums of money have been expended and hundreds of miles have been traveled in selecting breeding animals. One can hardly mention a prominent herd that does not have breeding animals related to those in Mr. Rhinehart's herd. The sale will afford a most excellent opportunity for new as well as older buyers to secure stock near home. About 60 head will be offered. For further information about the sale write Mr. Rhinehart or Roy A. Cook, the sale manager, at Independence, Iowa.

Ralph R. Randall of Cedar Bluffs, Kan., with the help of his capable wife is maintaining one of the good Polled Shorthorn herds of the state. The farm is located a few miles north of town. The herd was established more than 15 years ago and by a careful breeding program and culling the herd has been developed with a dual purpose in mind, that is, plenty of milk without lessening the beef qualities of the herd. The blood carries some of the famous Fox Glove breeding, noted for heavy milk production. Lavender Sultan and Golden Good were other lines of breeding used in perfecting the type of cattle now on the farm. The present herd bull, Red Archer, is a grandson of Roan Goods. The Randall cattle are very uniform in type, the cows have nice level udders and the eight to 12 cows in milk during the year supplements the farm income immensely as shown by the farm records so carefully and neatly kept.

Bert Powell and the writer traveled 1,500 miles thru Western and Central Kansas, Eastern Colorado and Southwestern Nebraska recently. Our conviction that conditions would not be found as bad as advertised was justified.

In many sections the feed prospects were much better than we had expected they would be. There is more straw than for many years. Reduced numbers of all kinds of livestock has helped the pasture situation. Early spring rains resulted in a better grass growth. It is dry now but cattle are fat every place we visited, which was not true at this season during the past two years.

Stockmen are unusually optimistic, considering conditions. Cattle are not being rushed to market as rapidly as in other years. Late growing feeds are holding well and rains that are sure to come before long assures considerable roughness and wheat pasture.

For more than a dozen years J. A. (Tim) Layell of McDonald, Kan., has been busy perfecting his good herd of registered Jersey cattle. Starting with cows of Noble of Oakland and Financial King breeding, and using mostly Island bred bulls, he has gone far in producing good type, heavy production cattle. Probably half of the animals that go into his October 5 dispersion sale were sired by Imp. Bowlina's Noble Monarch, whose dam, also imported by Cooper, sold for \$1,500, and was a cow of great show character, winning at many big shows. Over half of the offering will be young cows that are fresh. The present herd bull, a son of the imported bull, also sells together with some bull calves, heifer calves and choice heifers, bred and open. The sale will be held on the farm three miles west and eight north of town. For any information concerning the sale write Mr. Layell and watch future issues of Kansas Farmer.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls
From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 658 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LERO, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Young Brown Swiss Bulls
Choice individuals and good breeding. Out of cows with D. H. I. A. records. Inspection invited. G. D. SLUSS, ELDORADO, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Jersey Bull, 18 Months
Good individual calf, Prudence Double Chance. HENRY SPEER, OLATHE, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Pennhurst Bred Ayrshires
Yearly herd test 350 butter fat. For sale cows in milk and bred. Also bred and open heifers. Few young bulls. Tb. and blood tested. Inspection invited. HARRY BAUER, BROUGHTON, KAN.

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

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES FOR SALE
To reduce herd quickly we offer heavy producing bred cows, some in milk and young bulls. Best of breeding. Henderson Dairy King and Pennhurst Tb. and blood tested. W. J. Smith, Emporia, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

POLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Brown dales
Choice bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls. Same show type. Halter broke. J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.

RED POLED CATTLE

CHOICE BULLS, BREEDING AGES
Also younger ones. All of best of breeding. Come and see them or write for descriptions and reasonable prices. G. W. LOCKE, DE GRAFF, KAN.

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions
Two, three and four-year-old sorrels, chestnuts and strawberry roans in good breeding condition and not high in price. 177 miles above Kansas City. FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Quigley Hampshire Gilts
A few choice gilts bred for September farrowing to that sensational boar, High Score. Registered, immunized, guaranteed to please you. QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARM, Williamstown, Kan. AUG 28 1936

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

We Offer Bred Gilts
A nice selection bred for September and October farrowing and good individuals. Priced right for quick sales. VANDIE RICHIE, SPEARVILLE, KAN.

\$10 Each While They Last

Boar and gilt weanlings, choice individuals and none better bred. Get a start now. CLARENCE SHANE, R. 1, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

March and April Boars
10 good ones, well grown. Popular breeding, recorded, immunized, reasonably priced. Come and see them or write. F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.


SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Registered Rams
Extra good yearlings. Correct type, well woolled rams. Price \$20 to \$35 each. Clarence Lacey & Sons, Ph. 5420, Meriden, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

C. W. COLE

AUCTIONEER
I believe the large number of successful sales I have conducted for southern Kansas breeders during past few years is evidence I can do your selling successfully. Write or phone, my expense, for open dates. C. W. Cole, Wellington, Kan.



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

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

KANSAS FARMER	
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September	12-26
October	10-24
November	7-21
December	5-19

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



What if it happened to you?

Suppose a thief visited your farm and stole some valuable tools---or tires---or any of a hundred different articles that may be found on your farm. What would be your chances to recover the property?

Here is a telephone conversation between a Sheriff and one of our members---based on an actual case:

Sheriff (on phone): We've just caught a tire thief! Could you identify those tires stolen from you last night?

Member: Yes!

Sheriff: How?

Member: They were marked with the Capper Protective Service mark 20 CP. All my property is marked the same way---harness, tools, grain, meat---and my chickens are marked with the Capper Poultry Marking System. I could positively identify almost any article stolen from my farm.

Sheriff: That's fine! Your tires are here, and we should have no trouble in getting a prompt confession.

Our files contain many records of cases that have worked out this way. The property is stolen. The thief is caught. The farmer recovers his property promptly because he can positively prove that he is the owner.

When the thief is confronted with such damaging evidence he usually confesses. An expensive trial is avoided. The case is reviewed by the headquarters office of the Capper's National Protective Service Association. After the thief starts serving his sentence the cash reward is paid as specified in the rules of the Association.

It's Worth a Lot to Have Your Property Marked

The next time a Capper man calls on you let him give you the full details of the Capper Service. He will tell you how you can become a member---show you the warning signs, membership certificate, marking system and explain the payment of cash rewards to members.

There are more than 100,000 members in Kansas. Sheriffs everywhere have praised the effectiveness of the service and have extended splendid co-operation.

The Capper National Protective Service Association has more than 500,000 members throughout the Nation. It is the largest privately operated Protective Service in America and is growing rapidly. We urge you to join us in this organized fight against farm thievery. You and your neighbors, by co-operating, can protect yourselves against losses by theft.

Up to Aug. 15, 1936, we have paid \$71,990 in cash rewards to members and local peace officers for the capture and conviction of 2,925 criminals---See your Capper man NOW!

**Kansas Farmer Protective Service
Division of**

**CAPPER'S NATIONAL
PROTECTIVE SERVICE ASSOCIATION**

J. M. Parks, Mgr.,

Topeka, Kansas