

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING  
MAIL & BREEZE

## No—Not Yet!

BY ED BLAIR

SAID Old Uncle Mose as he filled his pipe  
From a twist o' burley good and ripe  
And raked from the embers a burning coal  
And set it on top of his cob pipe bowl,  
"Some fellers may grumble or throw a fit  
But I'm not tired o' Kansas yit."

"We et cornbread when I was a boy  
(Nd eating it yit makes life a joy)  
'Nd gethered the greens for the first spring feast  
Along the fence that runs to the East.  
'Nd bacon 'n greens sure kept us fit!  
No—I'm not tired o' Kansas yit.

I was quite a lad, when the grasshoppers come,  
'Nd the derved chinch bugs, 'nd there wur some  
Faint hearted fellers that moved away  
But later regretted they didn't stay  
Fer the next year's crop sure made a hit  
So I wasn't tired o' Kansas yit.

"Once Hanner 'n I, it seemed, got blue  
'Nd got to ponderin' wot we'd do  
'Nd made a bargain to sell and quit,  
(But the papers hadn't been signed up yit.)  
Next mornin' found me in town at nine  
A tellin' 'em Hanner wouldn't sign!"

November 10, 1934



## New Corn-Hog Deal Easier

CORN acreage reduction for 1935, will be half of the cut made this year, according to reports. Farmers signing contracts will reduce their acreage 10 to 15 per cent under the 1932-33 base, instead of 20 to 30 per cent. The Farm Administration plans to submit next year's contract to farmers within 2 weeks.

Reduction in hog output is expected to be 5 or 10 per cent, compared to this year's 20 to 25 per cent. First attention is paid to corn control. Hog numbers already are low, and officials believe they can be held down pretty well by feed control.

If a big majority of farmers sign 1935 corn contracts, expectations are that acreage will be reduced somewhere between 90 and 94 million acres. With an

average of 25 bushels an acre, the crop would turn out about 2,250 million to 2,350 million bushels, compared to the average of 2,600 million. This would be less than the average annual consumption of 2,493 million bushels. But Washington points out there will be about 15 million fewer hogs and 10 million fewer cattle needing corn. Also production of farmers who do not sign contracts may be increased somewhat.

The proposed cut next year is expected to keep corn supplies in balance with demand. This year's contract signers reduced acreage 2 per cent on the average; the country-wide cut was 12 per cent.

Bonus payments will be made to contract signers on about the same basis as this year. The total will be

around 300 million dollars, it is understood, nearly the same as payments this year.

## Feed Aid for Young Stock

FEED loans will be made, beginning in November, 1934, for this year's heifer calves, ewe lambs and female kids. This is in addition to allowances being made in primary drouth counties for mature stock, says the Farm Credit Administration. Loans will not be made to feed more young and mature stock than the number of mature breeding stock owned by the borrowers on April 1, 1934, or on sheep owned within 6 months prior to that date. Ask your local crop and feed loan committee about this.

Mention Kansas Farmer when writing to advertisers—it identifies you and insures service.

## Who Gets Farm Census Jobs?

MANY letters are coming to Kansas Farmer asking how their writers can get farm census jobs. This farm census will be started about January 1, announces W. L. Austin, census director. But Mr. Austin has not made known his arrangements for doing the work. We have an idea the 25,000 supervisors and enumerators will be hired thru local relief committees. As soon as definite information about this comes out, Kansas Farmer will print it.

Each year I see Kansas Farmer improve. I think the home page very good.—Margaret W. Parsons, Arkansas City, Kan.

...in icy weather

# START Like a flash

### "FAST AS LIGHTNING"

You can tell how far away any lightning flash is. Count the seconds after the flash until you hear the thunder which it causes. For every 5 seconds elapsing, the lightning is 1 mile away.

PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY U. S. WEATHER BUREAU

YOU get a real "kick" out of your motor, when your toe touches the starter... if the tank is filled with Phillips 66, the greater gasoline.

Your engine starts with split-second speed, even on days of freezing cold. It does so because Phillips 66 is honest high test. And high test is what it takes to swing a cold motor into instant action.

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MORE MILEAGE



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for starting  
More gas  
left for  
mileage

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Wastes gas  
in starting  
Less gas  
remains for  
mileage

NOVEMBER GRAVITY (or high-test rating average) 68.3°... ANTI-KNOCK RATING 70 OCTANE

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# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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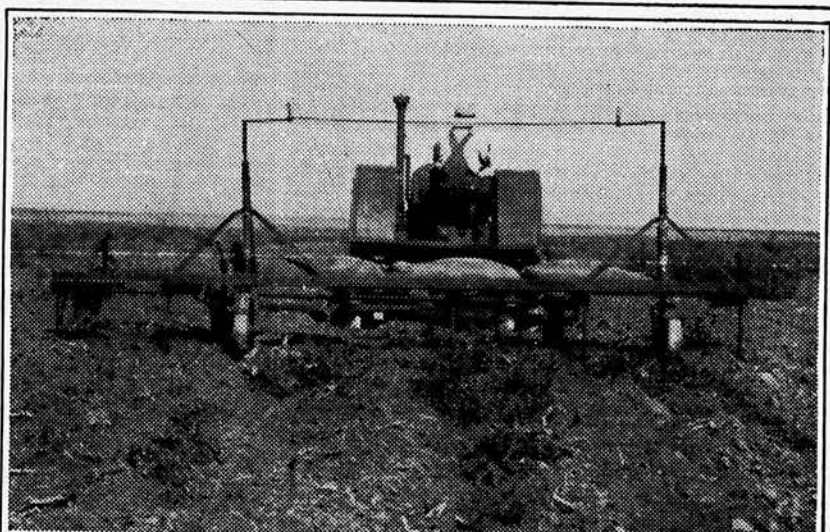
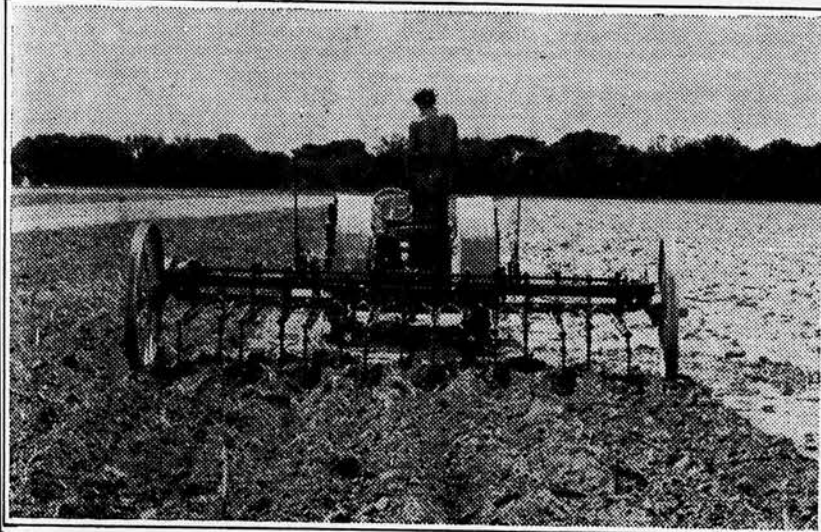
A. L. NICHOLS,  
Managing Editor

T. A. McNEAL,  
Editor

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When farming to prevent soil blowing, keep the field surfaces rough. The picture at left shows a duckfoot weeder, sometimes called a field cultivator, roughing-up fallow land ward off wind damage, also to get a crop of weeds. At right, a revolving-rod weeder.

This machine pulls a 1-inch square rod along 3 to 4 inches underground. As it revolves backward it brings weeds and clods to the surface where they help guard against wind erosion, which does more permanent damage than an old-time prairie fire. Photos by Aicher.

## Stop Soil Blowing

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

DUST storms this season almost change the map in places. Yet they may not be a patchin' to what might come in late winter and early spring of 1935. There is an almost perfect set-up for wind damage. Everything possible in the way of feed has been removed from fields. Pastures have been grazed so closely, it wouldn't be surprising to see them blowing.

Yet farmers don't have to sit by and watch the wind play its costly pranks. There are a few wind-aming tricks they can use. L. C. Aicher, Hays Experiment Station head, says farming land to prevent blowing is the big thing. But if blowing gets started, arm to control it.

Early spring blowing usually is the worst. Especially if we go into winter with dry weather, not much of a wheat stand and get little snow. Then watch out for blowing in February and March. Some fields have lost their top soil as deeply as they have been plowed. Fallow fields that start blowing may ship out a good wheat stand in the next field. The worst thing about blowing is loss of the top soil. It is gone as surely as if water had washed it away. This wind erosion is a menace to most Western Kansas farms—unless soil is handled to protect it. Good sorghum land that is well cultivated is just about right for the wind to blow away. Needs looking after this winter. No doubt as little stubble as possible is left on fields. Eight-inch stubble will hold soil and catch a lot of winter snow. If 14 inches or more are left, so much the better for snow holding. But the more stubble left in the field, the less feed there for winter.

Mr. Aicher believes if a man gets out with his lister when he should to protect his land, it will do more good than leaving longer stubble, and will save feed. "Lister rows will catch the snow and hold the moisture where it is needed," he said. "Blank-listing before it freezes usually stops any trouble where there is a lack of snow."

"Blank-list right after the combine for wheat. This catches all moisture, controls blowing trouble, and grows 2 bushels more wheat to the acre on the average than if the ground is plowed. Bust the ridges fill furrows in the fall or to kill volunteer and weeds. When you list you leave most of the straw in the top soil. When you bust the ridges the straw is there and keeps the surface rough enough to control blowing. If you don't get a stand of wheat the straw still is there from the last crop and helps prevent blowing. When you plow the straw under it's blown too deep to do any good, and if you burn it, it's gone entirely."

If farming to prevent soil blowing, keep the surface rough, Aicher says. Do this by proper use of the implements at the right time. Also use the aiding help of crop left-overs—straw and stubble. If the soil blows badly, so work fields sparingly when the soil is so dry clods no longer form. When the land is cultivated, it is too dry to work. Frequently moisture is found 3 to 5 inches down. The proper implements are used the land can be worked to bring up the moist earth from below to make a cloddy or rough surface.

The disk harrow, the 1-way plow, and the drag row should be used sparingly on land inclined to

blow, Aicher believes, as these implements pulverize the soil, and increase instead of prevent the trouble. Too much use of the 1-way plow aided soil blowing in Southwestern Kansas this year. Burning off wheat stubble made more trouble. The dry fall, linked with the powdery condition left from burning the stubble, and excessive use of the 1-way, provided an ideal blow condition.

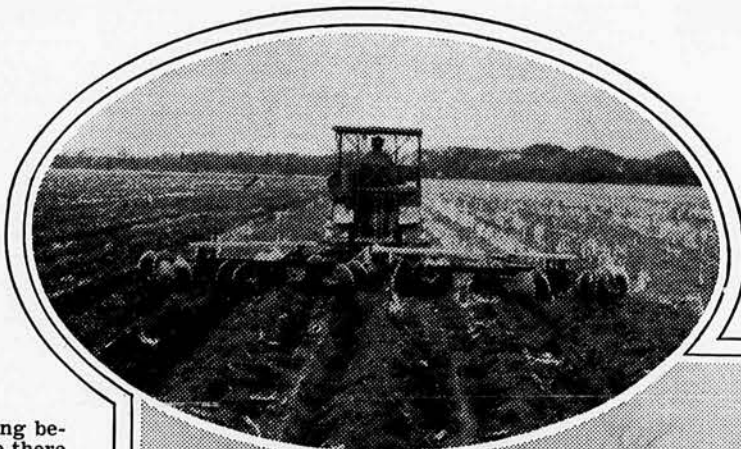
The lister is especially good for lighter soils, because it does not cover up all the straw as the plow does. In leveling listed land with the ridge-buster, much of the straw still is left mixed with the top soil where it helps hold it.

Other good implements for handling blowy soil are the duckfoot weeder, sometimes called the field cultivator; spring-tooth weeder, a spring tooth carrying a duckfoot blade; the revolving-rod weeder and the spring-tooth harrow.

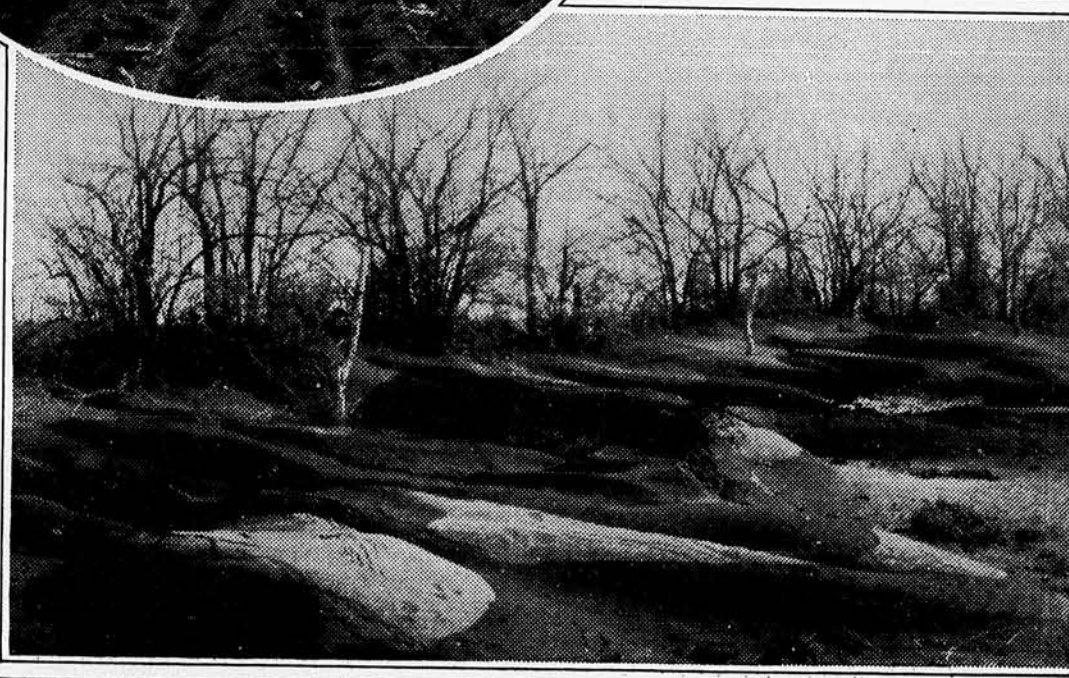
The Hays Station has prevented light soil from blowing by perhaps the best methods for Central Western Kansas. Changes may be necessary in other sections, depending upon conditions.

On land cropped every year, as explained by Mr. Aicher, the stubble land is blank-listed behind the combine, or as soon thereafter as possible. When the first weeds and

(Continued on Page 17)



At left, a 6-row ridge-buster leveling off lister ridges, or throwing-in, as it is called. Much of the straw or stubble still is left on top to bind the soil. Below, drifts of fine soil stripped from the next field by spring winds this year. This can be stopped.





# Everybody Has a Stake in Farming

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

**W**HAT IS IT "the farmers want," asks a critic in the *Pathfinder*. The answer is given:

The farmers want to raise their standard of living; they want more of the comforts of life as well as more of what other classes call necessities. They want better homes, better schools and more of the conveniences enjoyed by their city cousins. They want to enjoy recreation and travel; they want books, autos, good clothes, medical and dental care and a thousand other things.

I have a letter from N. F. Alderman, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., in which he says he was born on an Iowa farm and has resided on and farmed tracts of 40, 80, 120, 160, and 200 acres, some of them in Iowa, some in Arkansas, and some in Missouri. Therefore he thinks he knows something of the ups and downs and ins and outs and about all the exasperating conditions a farmer can experience. His letter concludes: "And when all is said and done I am fully persuaded that the life and present day condition of the average farmer are as favorable and pleasant and prosperous as those of the average city cousin."

## "Better Off Than City Man"

**C**ONSIDERING specifically the wants of the farmer as set forth in the *Pathfinder*, Mr. Alderman asks:

What of the comforts of life or of the necessities do they lack that their city cousins have? Their homes are as good or even better than the homes of the average city cousin or uncle either; or if not it is the fault of the farmer. If their roads are not as good as they ought to be, it is because they refuse to pay for paving the roads.

Then there are the up-to-date consolidated schools, the school buses, the correspondence courses, while a large per cent of the students enrolled in our business colleges and universities are from the farms.

As to home conveniences the farmers have the telephone, radio, electric lights, rural mail, daily papers, in fact all the conveniences their city cousins have. They have their libraries, current magazines; their autos. If anyone enjoys and has recreation and travel, it is the farmer; he takes in every ball game, Fourth of July celebration and World Fair that is going. He does not punch a time clock; he may even be sick a few days or weeks while his crops are growing and increasing in value; but if his city cousin is absent a day or a week or a month, his pay check is docked in proportion to the time lost.

As to better homes, the farmers' homes could be made more attractive at least if they would clean out the weeds from the fence corners, burn up the brush and trash in the groves and orchards, replace the broken hinges on doors and gates, repair the doorsteps and porch floors, repaint their barns and outbuildings and put their tools and farm machinery under shelter instead of allowing them to stand out in the field or barn lot to rust and decay.

## As to the "Average Man"

**T**HERE is a good deal of truth and some fallacy in what Mr. Alderman says. The fallacy seems to me to be this: There is no such thing as an average farmer or an average dweller in the city. There is such a theoretical being but he does not actually exist. Every farmer has some of the qualities which are supposed to make up this average farmer but lacks others. He is either a better farmer than this theoretical average or he is not as good.

There is a good deal of preachment these days that seems to lead to the conclusion that we are merely creatures of circumstance, therefore not responsible for what we are. We hear it frequently said and read it more often that the farmers and the unemployed are in the fix they are "thru no fault of their own." That is not true. All of us are what we are partly thru force of circumstances over which we seem to have no control and partly thru our own fault.

## Kinds of Men and Farmers

**E**VEN thru the present depression some farmers have continued to prosper. They have not made as much money as they did during the flush times but neither have they gone into the "red" as the bookkeeping slang has it. They have more than held their own.

No matter what governmental policies may be adopted, the personal element always is a factor that must be reckoned with. Two farmers may be neighbors to each other. They have the same kind of land. They have to contend with the same conditions of weather; the same sort of insect pests attack their crops. So far as anyone can see, one has just as good a chance as the other, yet one succeeds and the other fails. Why? Because one has better business judgment than the other; is a better manager; has better brains, at least so far as the farming business is concerned. The same thing is true of other lines of business. One business man succeeds while another, under apparently the same conditions, fails.

## Why a Great Many Fail

**I**BELIEVE that this theoretical average farmer, if there is such a being, has as good a chance to succeed as the theoretical average man in the town or city. I also think that a great many fail, not

because they could not do better, but because they lack something that is essential to success in the business in which they are engaged, whatever that may be. I have known men who when working under competent direction did very well, but when left to depend on themselves failed utterly.

There are men who seem to be utterly worthless under any and all circumstances, but I think they are rather rare. Most men will make a fair success if they are doing the kind of work they like. Unfortunately they cannot always select the work they are best fitted to do.

Farmers, taken as a whole, cannot be measured by any fixed standard and neither can the dwellers in cities and towns.

## Farming Concerns Everyone

**T**HIS is a farm paper, primarily interested in the business of farming and the problems of the farmers. However, it is impossible to separate entirely any one class in this country from all other classes. Everybody, whether he realizes it or not, is interested in the problems of the farmer. Agriculture is the basis of our economic structure, without it no other business can prosper or even exist.

There is a great deal of talk and a great deal written and published about the farm problem, some of it written by persons who know very little if anything about farming from practical experience. While education is just as necessary to success in farming as in any other business, it must be practical education coupled up with actual experience. It is easy to say that the farmer is entitled to cost of production plus a reasonable profit, but how is cost of production to be determined?

## When's a Profit a Profit?

**A**FEW years ago when seasons were favorable in Western Kansas wheat was actually produced at a cost of 20 cents a bushel where a large area was farmed with the most improved machinery. This year on the same land if there was any wheat it probably cost considerably more than a dollar a bushel to produce it.

If the farmer in the first case had sold his wheat at 40 cents a bushel he would have received cost of production and a very fair profit. This year he would have to sell his wheat at considerably more than a dollar a bushel to get cost of production and a fair profit.

If in the first case the price had been fixed by government edict at 40 cents a bushel, this Western Kansas big farmer would have done very well but that price would have meant a loss to 90 per cent of the wheat raisers of the United States. As a matter of fact the price of wheat did go down to less than 40 cents a bushel and it meant great loss to farmers who had to sell.

What is true of wheat is equally true of all other farm products. Cost of production depends on weather, character of land, nearness to market, insect pests and management. There is nothing like uniform cost of production in the farming business for the very good reasons that conditions vary as widely as localities are distant from one another and also as widely as the variations in soil and climate, and finally, but not the least important factor, as widely as the efficiency of management varies. In no other business is there such a wide variation in ability of management; in no other does the climate play so large a part.

## What an Economist Said

**I**LISTENED the other night to a noted economist tell us just how we have got into the fix we are in. It was a most interesting lecture. He stated eight basic facts in summing up the general situation. I could not seriously dispute any one of these alleged facts. Some of them I had to take his word for, but granting that they are all true it seems to come to this conclusion: We have vastly more man power in the world than is needed to produce all that the people of the world need to consume.

If this is true then the case seems rather hopeless. Even if the much criticized capitalistic system is supplanted by government ownership, if that ownership is as efficient as private ownership, it will not help the situation so far as unemployment is concerned.

It is said that all should work but only for a very short time each day or week. Unless all previous experience means nothing at all, if people loaf the greater part of the time they become inefficient. In the field of sport this fact is well known and universally recognized. The professional athlete must keep constantly in trim or he begins to grow soft and retrogrades. The prize-fighter puts on fat and slows up; the baseball player, unless he keeps constantly in training loses his necessary quickness of eye, his ability to run swiftly, to hit the ball or catch it. He may not train all the time because he does not ex-

pect to play between seasons, but if he is to continue as a professional player he must every spring go thru weeks of grueling training which he may call play perhaps but which is the hardest kind of work.

My opinion, strengthened by long observation, is that most people lose their efficiency when they loaf. If the period of loafing is short the efficiency is soon regained, if it is long the loafing becomes chronic and the loafer becomes utterly worthless.

## Was It Worth the \$300?

**T**HE lecturer received a fee of \$300 for his lecture. That is not an extraordinarily large fee. Bryan used to receive \$500 and got the money before he began the lecture. Clarence Darrow used to get \$500 for a lecture which seemed to me to be pretty ordinary.

What I am thinking about is this: Is it worth \$300 to tell an audience that they are in a bad shape economically, socially and otherwise—unless the lecturer can also show his hearers some reasonable way to help the situation? After all, the economic situation is to some extent a state of mind. One day there is a feeling of optimism and business is brisk; the next day there is general alarm and lack of confidence and business slumps tremendously. There is as a matter of fact, no more real reason however for being depressed and fearful on the second day than on the first.

## Economists Partly Right

**I**S IT TRUE, as a good many of these new-school economists contend, that private ownership and control of industry has failed and must give way to public ownership? Would it be better if all the business of the country were conducted thru government bureaus at Washington.

Of course that question cannot be answered positively either way. None of us know just what would happen if the Government should undertake to manage everything. However, the very argument of the new-school economist leads to the conclusion that the objection to private ownership is that it has been too efficient. If we could do away with the efficiency of modern business and go back to methods of half a century ago, there would be plenty of work for everybody, for, according to the estimates of the lecturer referred to, it would require 40 men working with the old crude machinery, of half a century ago, to accomplish what one man, tending one of our marvelous machines, can do now. And instead of their being widespread unemployment there would be a demand for more labor than could be supplied.

Of course there would be a good many conveniences which we have now as a result of modern inventions which we would have to do without, but people did do without them then and apparently were better contented than they are now.

But the new-school economist says that we will not go back to the conditions of half a century ago and I agree we will not unless compelled to.

## Still Have Some Opinions

**N**OT one of these new-school economists, so far as I have heard them, or read after them, points to a plain and reasonable way out. After they have told us what a serious condition we are in and uttered some denunciation of private ownership and enterprise, they begin to indulge in vague and to me decidedly uncertain words.

Let me make at least one prominent and distinguished exception to this rule. Upton Sinclair's program would end private enterprise and private capital in California.

I am not an economist. I know that we are confronted with a very difficult and as it seems to me, complex situation. I still have some opinions which may or may not be well founded. I do not pretend to know just the road we must take to get out. I do believe however, that the day of what may be called small business is not entirely past. I hope to believe that there is still room for individual enterprise and I dread bureaucracies. This country seems to me to be too big and too varied in its conditions and resources to be all controlled from Washington.

I think we are coming to small well-kept farms where the owners can raise enough to supply their needs in the way of food, where the owners and their families can enjoy a large degree of comfort and independence.

I do not believe that private ownership and personal independence are things of the past. I do believe that we are coming to a time when everybody will be contented and prosperous; that competition is impossible unless personal initiative, personal opportunity and personal responsibility are entirely destroyed and every child shall be born in an industrial army where personal liberty no more exists than does personal liberty among the ranks of the regular army.



# Farm Matters as I See Them

## The Need of Better Prices

**D**ID YOU KNOW "you had made farmers thousands of dollars by what you said recently about the packers?" asks Ben Glaze, Missouri livestock farmer, writing from Carrollton. "They began shooting prices up and God knows farmers need it."

Certainly Mr. Glaze is correct in saying that stock farmers need those better prices. Livestock farmers have steadily been up against it, especially during these last 4 years when most of their stock has been sold at a loss. Only recently have they had anything like a break.

In the last of these critical years, with the producing end of the livestock industry on the verge of ruin, the packers have been an exception to the general run of business. They have prospered rather conspicuously. One of the big packers cleared 7 million dollars last year, regardless of the absence of foreign markets.

It is quite necessary, even wholesome, for the packing industry to prosper—if it does not prosper at the expense of the producer. The packer provides the only outlet for the producer's meat animals and, usually, for a large share of the Corn Belt's immense corn crop that is marketed on the hoof. But a prosperity built of large profits for the packers and no profits for the producers does not impress me as a healthy prosperity.

## Hold Gateway to Market

**T**HE packers have a natural control of the livestock market. They stand directly between the ocean of demand and the sea of supply. Nothing goes thru this bottle-neck unless they will it. It is credible that within limits they can even set the terms.

The packers, of course, are not to blame for the strategic position they occupy between supply and demand. But they clearly have shown a purpose to deal with the producer to his disadvantage by the system of direct buying they have set up in connection with their packer private stockyards.

The result is nothing less than buyer control of the market, the seller "taking or leaving it." The packer being the only considerable buyer, his direct buying lowers the price in the comparatively neglected public stockyards.

This serious situation can be corrected by putting the packers' private yards under the

same regulation public yards are under. My bill to correct this situation is supported by every national farm organization. It will be pressed for passage at the coming session of Congress.

## For Simpler Farm Program

**B**OTH the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation and the Kansas Farmers' Union are for going ahead with the farm control program, regardless of the state's "No" vote on continuing the corn-hog contract.

The Kansas Farm Bureau would have the Secretary of Agriculture authorized to inspect the books of the processors.

The Kansas Farmers' Union approves of the Farm Program as an emergency measure, but not as a permanent feature of American agriculture. Its resolutions urge the program be simplified, also made more democratic by giving the county associations more authority. I approve the stand taken by these farm organizations.

If the Secretary of Agriculture were given free access to the books of all processors, we might know to what extent the processing tax is passed on to the consumer. Also we might learn if, under certain market conditions, some of the tax is reflected back to the producer in lower prices for his product. We might know too, how much, if any, of the tax is absorbed by the packer or the miller. I have no doubt that the processing tax on hogs is passed back to the producer.

We do know that the processors are strongly if not bitterly opposed to the processing tax. About the only organized fight on the Farm Program comes from them and it is going to get hotter as the midwinter session of Congress draws near.

These objectors will probably say that the processing taxes are injuring business, therefore retarding recovery. That would be their best appeal. But the actual reason might not be that one at all.

The fact that the processors are so strongly opposed to the processing tax, indicates the statement some of them make that the producer pays it, is at least not the whole truth.

## Old Folks Left on Farms

**F**EW of us realize, I think, what old-age pensions would mean to a rural community. So I

am quoting a few lines from a letter written by Edward M. Peabody who makes it plain enough. Writing from Jefferson county, Missouri, he says:

Take my own community. Its population is 189. Forty-six are more than 60 years old. None of the 46 have an income, or any land which can produce a moderately good living. Twenty more, are more than 50 and only two have fairly good farms. Even in case of industrial recovery, very few of these 66 persons over 50 years, which is 35 per cent of our population, can hope to get employment. And as their land cannot produce a marketable surplus, where will prosperity when it comes, benefit them? What other hope have they except in old-age pensions?

It was to give such decent hard-working people as these, some sort of security from want in their old age, that in the last session of Congress I introduced a Federal pension bill in the Senate. A similar pension bill was introduced in the House. The bill provides an income of not less than \$360 a year for dependent American citizens 60 or more years old.

## Better in Their Own Homes

**T**HIS would cost less than our present poor-house system. Dr. William J. Ellis, New Jersey's commissioner of institutions in a recent address declared himself for age pensions. It has been learned, he said, that it costs 50 per cent less to keep old people in their homes than in institutions.

The pension plan does not take old folks away from the home surroundings they have become attached to, nor does it crush and humiliate them as going to the poorhouse does. To take old people from the scenes they have long been accustomed to, is virtually to uproot them. It makes them feel strange, homesick and unhappy the rest of their lives.

Thru a small assessment on able-bodied workers up to 45, this system would maintain itself. And the Government might well add to this pension fund the inheritance taxes it collects from the estates of the wealthy. This would make the assessment nominal. It would be a better use of the money than to use it to lessen the taxes of a class of citizens well able to pay taxes. There would be a poetic justice in distributing congested wealth in this manner. And what good it would do!

*Arthur Capper*

# Two Chances For Wheat Prices

### Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, Fed	\$8.00	\$8.35	\$5.65
Wheat, No. 1	5.60	5.90	4.05
Wheat, No. 2	6.75	6.35	6.85
Wheat, Heavy	.13	.12½	.07
Wheat, Firsts	.24½	.20	.22
Wheat, Afterfat	.24	.21	.17
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.00½	1.06½	.89
Wheat, Yellow	.80½	.79½	.45½
Wheat, No. 3	.58½	.57	.37
Wheat, No. 4	.86½	.88	.46½
Wheat, Baled	25.00	26.00	12.50
Wheat, Prairie	18.50	16.00	8.50

the January price rally. But if dry weather continues, or if only enough rain falls to take care of the growing crop, and does nothing for the subsoil, the odds will be in favor of a later rally in April, May or early June.

### Canada Pegs Wheat Price

At the request of the Dominion government, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has pegged wheat prices at 75 cents a bushel for December futures and 80 cents a bushel for May. John I. McFarland, general manager of the central selling agency of the Canadian Wheat Pools, said immediate government action had been found necessary because of resumption of heavy selling by "interests" outside the Dominion.

### Why Prices Eased Off

U. S. grain markets took on easier tone toward the end of October. Declines in foreign markets weakened our prices. On top of that was slower domestic demand, and continued mild, open weather which favored pastures, green feed and winter seedings. Wheat markets were largely affected by the slack import inquiry and favorable progress of Southern Hemisphere crops.

Corn markets worked downward in sympathy with the easiness in other grains, and decreased feed requirements resulting from extensive use of pasture and green feeds. Price trends for oats were downward despite light offerings. Flax reflects the dull inquiry for linseed oil, favorable progress of the new Argentine crop, and good seeding conditions in India.

### First Car of 1934 Corn

Feed grains have turned weaker with increased offerings of new crop corn and grain sorghums, which have been meeting only moderate market demand. The first

car of new corn was received at Kansas City, October 23, from Iowa, as compared with the first car received last year, also from Iowa, on October 25. It graded No. 4 yellow, tested 53 pounds to the bushel, and contained 17.8 per cent moisture. Receipts at Mid-Western markets continue liberal.

### Just About Enough Alfalfa

The alfalfa seed crop this year is expected to be about 40 million pounds, which is one-fourth smaller than last year, say U. S. Reports. Carryover is smallest in years. Yet carryover plus the 1934 crop will take care of normal demands for 1935 planting, but prices will be high.

### Prices May Go too High

Demand for alfalfa seed may be abnormal, because there is a scarcity of seed from virtually all hay plants, altho demand drops off if prices go too high. Recent U. S. prices to growers average \$15.75 for 100 pounds of clean seed, compared with \$8.85 last year, \$7.10 in 1932, \$9.15 in 1931, \$16.90 in 1930, and \$17 in 1929 on about the same dates.

### Worth \$5 if Seed Is Clean

The average offer in the more important seed districts about September 1, was \$5 for 100 pounds of clean Sweet clover seed as compared with \$3.25 in 1933, \$2 in 1932, \$3.45 in 1931 and \$4.95 in 1930. Growers indicate the quality will be fair but not equal to that of last year.

### New Market Is Opening Up

The demand over the country for soybeans is strengthened by the crop's resistance to drouth and chinch bugs, and because more of a market for seed is opening up in Kansas and Nebraska, where soybeans are increasing in popularity.

### Market Barometer

**Cattle**—Easier tone in good fed steers due to increased supply of short-feds, lower quality about steady for present, feeders steady to slightly higher. Long-time beef outlook is very favorable.

**Hogs**—Strong to a little better for choice quality, other classes weak. May be some general pick-up after early December.

**Lambs**—Steady to somewhat stronger for immediate future; also looks good for late December on into March.

**Wheat**—Unsteady for present, but up-and-down movement likely to hold within narrow margins. General trend steady to higher between now and next harvest—watch for best prices in late December or January.

**Corn**—Will fluctuate around present level until cold weather increases demand. Actual yields in northern half of Corn Belt much lower and of poorer quality than anticipated. Higher price ought to come about mid-winter but don't expect more than a small increase.

**Hay**—Somewhat higher on thru winter for top quality; lower grades about steady for present, but likely a little stronger when winter comes in earnest.

**Poultry**—Eggs steady to higher for shorter supply. Drouth and lack of green feed have had their effect on the layers. Poultry prices not much better.

**Butterfat**—Lower output thru winter, due to feed shortage and decrease in number of milk cows; butterfat price will be stronger, yet low compared to feed prices.



## LIVESTOCK

## A Look at Livestock Demand

What Kansas Breeders Say About the Future

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

**K**ANSAS livestock men are greatly encouraged. Conditions are so much better than they might have been—better than many reports have made them. R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, dean of Kansas Hereford breeders, said demand for breeding cattle is improved, and better prices are coming. "Much of the least desirable stuff is being moved out of the state, and this means considerable improvement for years to come. All livestock men seem to feel better. There is no remarkable business improvement yet, but it is better."

A. J. Schuler, Chapman, top-notch Angus breeder, says demand for stock is better, "and we can ask a little more—prices are looking up." He has 250 head of Angus, including 110 cows. "We will get thru winter with the feed we have," he said, "plus use of pasture." J. B. Hollinger, Chapman, well-known Angus breeder, made his usual good winnings this year on the show circuit. At Springfield, Ill., he sold five head to Henry Marshall, of Lafayette, Ind., who showed them to further championships. Hollinger's get of sire remains undefeated for the season.

James Swartz, Everest, says he has plenty of late feed—Atlas sorgo and Sudan hay. "Wheat pasture is the best in years, and we have been trucking fodder west and will winter cattle from other places in our county." Fred W. Cleland, Vinland, was waiting to complete a cash sale with one buyer at Kansas City, for eight head of Herefords, when another man came up and insisted he wanted the animals. That is a sign of good quality in the Cleland herd, also that buyers are active—and have cash on the barrel head. Mr. Cleland has 20 breeding cows and plenty of Atlas sorgo for feed.

Allen county has lots of rough feed but is short of grain, Sam Knox, Humboldt, tells us. He has 78 purebred Shorthorns, mostly breeding stuff, will keep the cows and heifer calves, and let the bulls and yearlings go. His breeding herd isn't going to be hurt for future use.

"I thought June was the turning point for prices sure," he said. "It would have been except for the drouth. Lots of folks around looking at live-

stock then, and I sold all of my bulls of serviceable age. There still is a good market for breeding bulls at limited prices. I know five men wanting bulls now at money they can pay. Soon as we get another crop, things will pick up in a hurry."

The price of corn and hogs made Mr. Knox shake his head. "Corn at \$1 and hogs at 5 cents, why man, I couldn't make out on it if the pigs were given to me. At first I didn't like the corn-hog plan—didn't think it was far-reaching enough. But the more I study hog raising and farming in general, the more I know we need some kind of control. Ought to divide the country into zones of production for crops that suit them best."

G. D. Hammond, manager of Neelands Ranch, St. John, said, "Atlas sorgo will save the day for us. We have 150 cows in the breeding herd, all Shorthorns, and figure we can keep them well enough. I'm thoroly sold on Atlas for feed," he repeated. "We sowed it in May and late June, 80 acres. It made feed and corn failed. It has made more grain to the acre than corn for us the last 6 years. I figure the fodder will pay for binding and heading. We grind the heads to feed. It was the only grain we had last year for cattle, hogs and horses. This year's crop will mature very little seed, and it isn't the best for silage. But as dry feed with wheat pasture, it will do mighty well. We also have alfalfa and prairie hay. Both did very well this year."

Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa, say there is a limited call for breeding stock, but at that it is much better than they expected. They are sure business will pick up after winter is over. Jenny Wren Company, Lawrence, also reports more inquiry for breeding stock than they figured.

Harlan Deaver, Sabetha, turns out some of the best hogs in Kansas. "Hog control of some kind is needed," he said. "If we don't have some curb, we are sure to go to the same old extreme. There will be high prices for hogs next summer. Ordinarily that would cause a rush into corn and hog growing, and down we would go again."

"The best example is wheat. We might have had a huge acreage go in this fall. Many cornfields could have been seeded at little expense. Then

## This Kansas Club Girl's Steer Brought \$1 a Pound



**T**HIS is the Hereford steer on which Dorothy May Horstick of Richmond, Kan., won the grand championship in the junior show at the American Royal. It weighed 1,050 pounds

and sold in the auction for \$1 a pound. Dorothy is 15 and has been in 4-H club work 6 years. This was her second time at the Royal. The girls, it seems, have put it way over on the boys this year.

with a bumper crop next summer, where would prices go? I believe we could do a much better job of farming if everyone would make it a point to have about a fourth of his land in legumes." Men like Mr. Deaver, and Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, are going to be worth a lot to Kansas crops next year, thru supplying certified seed.

## A Cheaper Way to Feed

**T**ANKAGE has not been used a great deal as protein for cattle and sheep, but tests show these animals take it readily and that tankage really is a good source of protein. Some cows do not like tankage at first but soon get a taste for it. Two-thirds of a pound of tankage goes as far as 1 pound of high-grade cottonseed meal. If tankage and cottonseed

meal are priced at \$2.50 a hundred, tankage provides digestible protein at 4.5 cents a pound compared to 7.5 cents in the cottonseed meal or cake.

## Chicago Show Comes Next

**E**VERYBODY is invited to the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held in its new home at the Chicago Stock Yards, December 1 to 8. Secretary B. H. Heide announces the largest entry of livestock in the history of the exposition from the U. S. and Canada. An elaborate dedication ceremony is planned opening day, for the new buildings erected on the site of the fire last spring. Largest of the new structures is the International Amphitheater, declared to be the finest building in the world devoted to exhibiting livestock, which doubtless means it is

## What Buying Oleo is Costing Us

HENRY HATCH

**C**REAM BUYERS report more and more of their customers bringing to market all the cream they produce, then visiting the grocery before going home to buy oleomargarine to last until the next cream is brought in.

How can anyone expect to maintain a fair price for a product he produces when he consumes a substitute for it in his own home?

The tax on oleomargarine is not yet as high as it should be. The dairy industry—in fact everyone who has cream for sale, be it much or little—suffers a loss of from 3 to 5 cents a pound on every pound of butterfat sold, because the tax on oleomargarine is so low that folks will continue to punish their health and eat it because the price is low. On the point of health alone, the tax should be increased until folks are turned from its use. One of the best health measures possible would be to tax this butter substitute out of use.

On this farm we have two iron-wheel feed wagons that are used around the feedlots. The wheels are anything but clean much of the time, and sometimes it is no pleasant job to grease the spindles of these wagons. But I would not disgrace either of these wagons by using oleomargarine for a grease. Nothing takes me out of a restaurant quicker, not to return again for a meal, than to see on the wall this sign, "We serve oleomargarine here." Such places cannot serve "oleo" and serve me, too.

## Try Ground Kafir on Hogs

**G**ROUND threshed kafir makes a good substitute for corn in hog fattening. It is worth about 90 per cent

as much, pound for pound. Kafir doesn't taste as good as corn, so likely will give best results when used as part of the grain feed. Ground whole kafir heads are similar to corn and cob meal. Both are too bulky for fattening hogs.

## Cash Prizes For Pelts

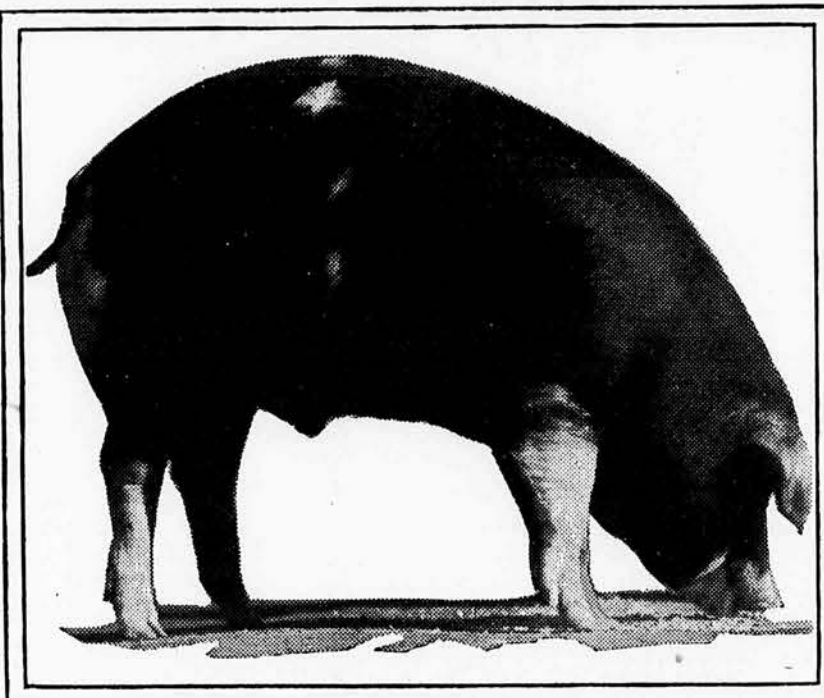
**S**IXTY-FIVE daily cash awards of \$1 apiece are offered at each of the six Sears-Roebuck raw fur receiving stations thruout the U. S., during the 1934-35 season. A total of 390 daily awards. The pelt judged "best handled" will win a special cash award of \$750 early in April, 1935, at the end of the Sixth National Fur Show. There are three other cash awards of \$200, \$100 and \$50, plus two special awards of Plymouth Standard Six Sedans.

This season is the 10th anniversary of the Sears raw fur marketing service. It has become the largest of its kind in the world, marketing more than 14 million pelts, for between 1 million and 20 million dollars in income to shippers. The service started the National Fur Show in 1929, to encourage care and skill in preparing raw furs for market. Well-prepared pelts bring higher prices.

Sears will award a Plymouth car for the best-handled complete shipment of five or more pelts received and marketed between November 19, 1934 and December 31, 1934. Also one car for the best-handled complete shipment received and marketed between January 1, 1935, and February 5, 1935.

A gentleman farmer is one who loses money he has in the bank—no money the bank has in him.

## Kansas Girl's Barrow That Won a Royal Championship



**M**ANY top ribbons were won by girls in the junior section of the American Royal. Among them was Ruth Angle, Courtland, who showed this Spotted Poland China barrow for a 4-H championship. The Business and

Professional Women's Club, Kansas City, bought this pig for 25 cents a pound, to show their interest in the work of rural young America. Ruth is 13 years old, a 4-H club member, and also is making good headway in school.



## Blackleg Takes Its Toll

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

A WEEK before the ending of October, our cattle were brought in off pasture. Altho 3 weeks later than the customary ending of the pasture season, there still remained plenty of new grass growth, rather short, but still everything was getting a very fair living, and could have remained longer but for a sudden outbreak of blackleg among the calves. Three were dead and the fourth down and died within a few hours after the trouble was found. In another pasture a few miles away, 2 head were found dead, altho a visit by the owner the day before found things as usual. It is that way with blackleg among calves, its effect is quick. The unusual mid-October summer weather, with its showers and fresh green growth in the pastures, reminding one of late April rather than October, probably caused the trouble. All were brought in, the calves taken from the cows and vaccinated, which so far has stopped further loss.

Almost every day this farm is visited by Kansas Farmer readers from a distance—usually from a section to the northwest or the northeast of us—who are looking for winter feed for their stock or a chance to get their stock wintered here. Most who come tell of an urgent need for the feed, especially those from the dryer parts of the Wheat Belt where wheat seeded weeks ago has barely been kept alive by the few sprinkles—no chance for winter wheat pasture there now. Virtually all surplus feed here has already been engaged. No doubt a few within our county may find they have sold their own stock short of feed before the coming of 1935 pasture. . . . Those who have combed the state for roughage explain that if they cannot find it there is no use looking elsewhere, for we have been more fortunate than any of our neighbor counties in the growth of feed crops this year, for which we are duly thankful. But our small surplus now is gone, and sorry I am to write it, for those who have no feed in sight now, all that remains to get rid of your stock. It is hard to see a foundation herd, that has been years in the upbuilding, sacrificed in this way.

Believing there is much corn and some kafir and sorghum seed grown in this county this year, all of which will be needed by someone, somewhere, for seed, county agent Terrell is getting ready to start a seed-saving plan. A cash sum somewhat greater than the worth of the grain will be advanced on good seed saved this fall, so those having it may buy other grain to take its place for feeding. Then, next spring, the seed, still in the ownership of those who grew it, will be sold at the prevailing price to farmers in other counties who are unfortunate in having none of the necessary seed. A good idea, and I hope it can be worked out planned, for it can only result in a benefit to all concerned. In a measure we will check an expected tendency to over-boost seed prices by those who may have tried to run a corner on good eliminated seed by buying early all they can find. Farmers who have a small surplus of good seed will be assured a fair next-spring price, and farmers in other counties who need the seed can be assured of having to pay more than this fair neighbor-to-neighbor price.

As fortunate as are we in this section of the state, as appraised by those who visit us from the less-favored sections, the marks of those weeks and weeks of above 100-degree temperature, with no rain, still are with us and will long remain. Never since building the herd by many years of the use of registered sires, have we had a calf look as tough as does the one just named. Tough is the word to use in more than one sense, for in vaccinating for the blackleg, Jim Todd, a neighbor who helped with the work and the syringe, remarked that he never knew calf skins to be so hard to puncture, and one needle was broken "sticking" our 50 head. The long heat of the summer literally toughened

*Vaccine stops a sudden outbreak that took 16 calves—Neighbor-to-neighbor seed-saving plan—Hot summer toughened hides of animals—Drouth left its mark.*

and almost tanned the skin on the animals. Calves everywhere look the same—long and rough-haired, a walking picture of the misery of the summer just past. It will take lots of good feed to grow them out of this setback, but, with most, the good feed must wait until another crop year grows it. So we are not expecting much from this year's calf crop until a good summer pasture season straightens out the kinks.

And believe you me, as Harry Lauder says, we must have first a favorable season for grass in 1935 in order to straighten out the kinks the drouth and its attendant over-eating has put in the pastures. . . . Last spring we decided not to overstock but rather to understock our pastures. The average was almost 5 acres to each grown animal, but the drouth made us end up by overstocking after all. Other pastures stocked nearer to the usual limit or perhaps a little above have been licked clean, like the proverbial platter of Jack Sprat and wife. It will take time

for grass to recover from this, but recover it will if given the chance. Our long-leaf bluestem of this section of the state is tough and hardy; it was here when Coronado came. Lewis & Clark praised it when finding it on their way to the Northwest Coast, as did Pike when on his journey that ended in his finding the peak that ever since has borne his name.

We'll all be trying again next year, and the drouth has made it more of a certainty that we shall "reap an hundred fold" than if there had been no drouth. It has had more of a deep loosening, sterilizing effect on the soil than does a deep freezing. The 130-degree surface-soil temperatures all but wiped out many of our insect pests.

At last came the first frost, coloring white the pastures and meadows on the morning of October 28, and blackening much vegetation as the sun melted it. The last month has done wonders for us, and of course a few weeks more would have brought to nearer maturity much of the cane and kafir that was caught in the "boot" and seed forming stage. But we are thankful for what we have. And now for the most glorious weather of the year—the cool, crisp, sunshiny days of autumn and early winter, and the longer evenings. How comforting to sit by the fire and read after a day of busy preparation for the winter that is to come! Always a constant reader whenever in the house, the longer evenings of this and the winter season of the year have ever been a time of abundant

harvest for me, the most enjoyable 3 or 4 hours of each 24. Thankful I am to have been brought up in a home where good reading matter was considered almost as necessary as food. Back in the homestead days, when money really was scarce, father, somehow, always gathered together enough to keep a good string of papers and magazines coming, which went the rounds of a wide reading-circle of neighbors when we were thru with them. Now, too often, there are many other things to call youth from reading.

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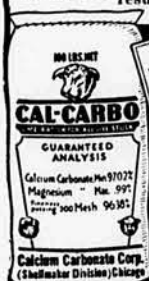
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## GARDENS AND HORTICULTURE

# Unwashed Apples Hurt Sales

Troy Growers Learn Their Apples Are Cheaper Elsewhere

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON  
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

THERE was "a man out in our town selling Troy apples cheaper than you are asking for them right here." We have heard declarations similar to this almost every day this apple season from people out in the state who have come to our place to buy apples. And we have found Troy apples are actually being sold 100 and 200 miles from here at prices no greater than many other growers are asking for them. The low priced apples came from smaller orchards not equipped to wash their apples. The truckers found by driving to these orchards, apples could be bought much more cheaply than the washed apples.

Such growers can take much less for their fruit. If the Government is to insist on apples being washed, then every apple offered for sale in this district should be washed. The Government's chemists watched us like hawks this year, taking frequent samples of our apples for testing and seeing whether our acid solution was up to strength. While we spared no expense to satisfy their demands, they permitted hundreds of bushels to go out of here that were simply taken off the trees. Another example of the inefficiency of governmental meddling.

Of all senseless things that have been foisted upon defenseless farmers this washing of apples is the most senseless. Common sense should indicate that before one could get enough spray poison off an apple to do him injury, he would have to eat so many that the apples themselves would give him a gigantic bellyache. The only thing this ruling of the Pure Food and Drug Administration accomplishes is to give fat jobs to a few big-headed chemists who talk in terms of "seizures," "confiscations," "forfeitures," etc.

A car of apples shipped from this district was confiscated at its destination some place in Nebraska. The Government chemists said the residue was over "the tolerance" and the purchaser was not permitted to unload the car, tho he promised to wash the apples before offering them for sale ... The shipper went to see the "chief" in Kansas City who smilingly informed him the case was now out of his hands. A speedy trip to Omaha followed. There he was told his only chance to recover his apples was in a Federal court. The value of the apples did not justify this. Permission to give them to a famous boys' home in Omaha was denied even after the reverend father, who heads the institution, had given his word he would see the apples were washed. The end of the matter was that the apples rotted in the car.

We finished apple harvest October 29, 1933, the last apple was picked October 31. Altho the picking season was nearly as long, the size of the crop was considerably less than last year. Growers generally were surprised and disappointed. Three hundred and thirty-nine cars were shipped from this station in 1933. Only 68 cars were shipped this year. Truck loadings decreased in the same proportion. Our best grade Jonathans last year sold for \$1.25 a bushel. This year, apples of the same variety and grade brought \$1.40 a bushel. In 1933 a combination, utility pack of Ben Davis brought 65 cents a bushel. This year Bens of the same quality were marketed at \$1.15. Altho prices were somewhat higher the returns this fall will not equal the income from last season's crop.

The buds on the trees give promise of a full bloom next spring. In the glorious fall we have had nature seems trying to atone for some of the misery handed out to us last summer. We had our first killing frost the night of October 27, or 12 days later than the average date for this section.

It is not unfitting we should note the passing of two prominent orchardists of this community whose deaths

occurred within the same week. John P. Zimmerman, 62, died October 18, and Theodore Wagner, 74, October 21. Both were outstanding horticulturists. It seems significant they should be garnered in just at the close of another harvest season.

### Apples Will Keep This Way

W. J. DALY

MORE folks would lay in a supply of apples for winter if they knew how to store them. Buy only firm apples of good size and without blemishes.

Caves, outdoor pits, or basements without a furnace provide ideal storage space. If stored in cellars, apples may be put in barrels, boxes, baskets, crates or bins, but keep them from the light.

Have the temperature cold but not freezing. Open the door or windows of the storage cellar or cave at night, when it is not freezing weather, to cool the fruit.

To store apples in a pit, select a well-drained spot. Make the pit about 6 inches deep, line with straw, hay or leaves, and place the apples on the lining. Cover with this same material, then add 2 or 3 inches of dirt for the final covering. This is enough until severe cold weather when some more protective covering is needed. Best apples to buy for storage until the first of January are Jonathans, Grimes Golden and Delicious.

### Start a Winter Garden

MANY home gardeners use hotbeds and cold frames for growing purposes during late fall and winter, as well as for growing early plants. Lettuce, spinach, kale, radishes, and similar vegetables may be grown this fall and winter for table use.

Hotbeds are useful to the home gardeners. While the weather is good, dig hotbed pits, line them and cover with sashes. Then they will be ready for filling and seeding at the right time without inconvenience because of cold weather.

Instructions for building hotbeds and cold frames may be had from the Agricultural College or from your county agent.

### Dry Freezing Does Harm

L. R. Q.

FALL planted trees and shrubs need a thorough watering before freezing weather. Most winter-injury to woody plants results from the roots freezing dry. As another winter safeguard, protect trunks of young trees against winter sun-scald by wrapping the trunks with burlap or shading them on the southwest with boards.

### Plant Trees Next March

FALL planting of fruit trees is not recommended by R. J. Barnett of the Kansas Station. He says the average Kansas winter is too dry for even November planted trees to make enough root growth to supply their water requirements until spring rains. March is the best month for tree planting in Kansas.

### Highway Signs Come Down

ALL advertising signs must be removed from state highway rights of way by November 15, the final date set by the Kansas highway department. Infringing sign owners are warned their signs will be torn down and moved to a central point, where they may claim them under promise not to set them up again within right-of-way limits. The only signs permitted will be the official traffic signs and the blackboard signs of farmers. The sign nuisance is at last to be abolished. Down comes Burma shave.

Mention Kansas Farmer when writing to advertisers—it identifies you and insures service.

## 7 reasons why CELO-GLASS IS BETTER

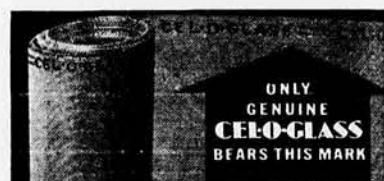
- 1—Keeps laying houses warmer.
- 2—Admits ultra-violet rays of the sun.
- 3—Keeps layers comfortable and in good condition all winter long.
- 4—Increases egg production and gives stronger shelled eggs.
- 5—Does not break like glass or tear like cloth.
- 6—Economical to install. Can be cut to any size. Is flexible.

### 7—GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS

should last years longer

Use Cel-O-Glass for cold frames and hotbeds. Saves labor and breakage expense. Gives earlier and stronger plants. Send for free sample and installation blueprints.

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Dept. 30, Wilmington, Delaware



## The New STOVER-SAMSON

A Lifetime Windmill GUARANTEED BY Stover Mfg. & Engine Co.

Pumps More Water at Less Cost Than Any Other Method

... and NOW You Can Get the Money to Buy It ... Under the NATIONAL HOUSING ACT No Down Payment—No Mortgage No Indorsers—3 Years to Pay

Write for information how to obtain an F.H.A. loan. Get our catalog describing the new Stover-Samson Windmill and telling how your old style mill can be converted to the new type, for a few dollars. All working parts run in bath of oil. Two lengths of stroke. Runs in light breeze. Brake holds wheel steady when pullout is applied. Self-aligning run-in-oil turn table. Twist cable braces keep tower taut. Extra heavy wheelshaft, wrist pin, gears and pinions. See and compare the new Stover-Samson before buying any windmill.

STOVER MFG. & ENGINE CO. FREEPORT, ILLINOIS Dept. 121K

## BLACKLEG VACCINES

PARKE-DAVIS BLACKLEG VACCINE

Reliable Blackleg Vaccine in Pellet Form

PARKE-DAVIS BLACKLEG AGGRESSIN (Germ-Free Blackleg Vaccine)

PARKE-DAVIS BLACKLEG FILTRATE (Germ-Free Blackleg Vaccine)

Drug Stores Sell Parke-Davis Products

Write to Desk "B-29-L" Sent on Request

Animal Industry Department

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Detroit, Mich.

## Lowest Price in Years

It will pay you to look at the famous "WESTERN" line of saddles before buying. Illustrated catalogue free.

THE WESTERN SADDLERY CO. Dept. Z, 1651 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

## Do Not Fail to Include in Your List of Charity Giving The Capper Fund for Crippled Children

There is not a more worthy philanthropy than the Capper Fund for Crippled Children. You could do no finer thing. Fourteen years of unselfish, intensive, unintermittent service is behind this Fund. It is your help—any amount is gratefully received. There are no salaries.

CAPPER FUND FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 20-C Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas



ORGANIZATIONS

# "Go Ahead With Farm Control"

But Farm Bureau Asks Access to Processors' Books

HENRY HATCH

AT ITS annual meeting in Manhattan last week, the Kansas Farm Bureau convention by resolution urged that the Secretary of Agriculture be given access to the records of processors, so he may protect livestock men from excessive middlemen charges. The resolutions for going ahead with production control on a processing tax basis, speak for easier farm credit, the stabilizing of the dollar, the promotion of foreign markets, the continuation of the income tax, and suggest a sales tax on non-essentials only.

The Farm Bureau took a stand for open markets, government control of private stockyards, strict control of community sales, lower freight rates, control of serious weed pests, further development of 4-H club work and for the Child Labor Amendment. One of the most important resolutions urges co-operation among Kansas farm organizations.

## Like a Gathering of Neighbors

When more than 900 farm folks, both men and women leave their work at this season of the year, with frosted forage crops to be harvested and a rush of seasonal work to be done in the home, it means something. It has meant the best annual meeting the Kansas Farm Bureau has ever had.

Seven hundred and fifty delegates and neighbor friends were in attendance, coming from every county in Kansas. In addition, 95 county agents and 40 home demonstration agents came to Manhattan the same week for their annual conference. Manhattan was equal to caring for these guests, but the size of the crowd exceeded first expectations and many private homes were called on to provide rooms.

Dr. Wolf, our president, lost no time in getting the "new house" in order, reminding all present that the Farm Bureau is a "non-partisan, non-secret organization to mold farm thought and pass it on to where it may be heard and do the most good."

## Europe's Two Bright Farm Spots

Solid, substantial and interesting was the talk by Mr. I. H. Hull of the old Hoosier state, who came here to tell us Kansans what he saw and heard and learned in his travels last summer in Europe, studying methods of co-operatives. Hull is full of fire for co-operation, but likewise full of good judgment and sound common sense. Practical in his work, he told of his impressions of Germany, England, Denmark and Sweden, of every fourth man in Germany wearing a uniform to "preserve" peace—one even sitting by his side to watch him eat a meal in a restaurant, perhaps under the impression he was a spy. But in Denmark and Sweden, the exact opposite prevailed,

with hardly the need for an officer to direct even the busiest traffic. He found 66 per cent of the homes in Sweden electrified, while in our good old U. S. A., there are but 17 per cent. Also, he was impressed with the lack of unemployment in Denmark—every one was busy, and out on the farms he found many boys from our states employed at farm labor. Well, Danish girls will make some of them good wives.

Ralph Snyder, our own and only Ralph Snyder, whom thousands in the state know and love for his sound, constructive work for the common farmer, delivered the banquet address, a message full of hope and cheer for the future of farm folks. "It took the Farm Bureau 8 long years," said Ralph, "to convince other industries there was a farm problem." "The farm financing act was designed to give the farmer the same financial institutions other industry has had for many years." And he gave it as his opinion that the corn-hog and wheat-adjustment programs will win in a large way unless the farmers allow themselves to be influenced by the poisoned propaganda against them.

A rich Southern accent, tintured slightly with a pleasing Irish brogue, has Edward O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and he used all of it to the gratification of the 1,200 farm folks who had gathered by Thursday noon to hear him at his best. Laughter was instantaneous when he referred to our near 7-foot Senator Behrens, of the Kansas corn-hog advisory board, as a man of "true bacon type." He won long applause when he said, "you men of Kansas should be ashamed of your vote on the corn-hog program, and now that it is all over, I believe you are ashamed of it."

## The Big Job of Farm Financing

Roy Green told us of the Government financial set-ups at Wichita for the benefit of the farmers of the four states.

Thursday evening seven farm ladies from their respective congressional districts, entertained a crowd that filled the Community House, speaking on the subject, "The Farm Woman and the New Deal." We of the 4th district were happy to hear the judges' decision awarding the expense-free trip to the national contest to our neighbor farm lady friend, Mrs. Ray Harroff, of Lyon county.

Friday was devoted to business, and as evening drew near and it came time to part, all were sorry the three days seemed to speed by so quickly, yet were eager to start homeward. Mrs. Hatch enjoyed the meeting with me and we both hope to go again next year.

Officers elected were, president, Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; vice president, C. G. Steele, of Barnes; home and community chairman, Mrs. Albert Miller.

# Want a Simpler Control Plan

Farmers' Union Approves Program for Emergency Only

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

APPROVAL of the Farm program was voted at the Kansas State Farmers' Union meeting, held last week at Ellis. But delegates wish it understood they approve it only as an emergency measure. They urged that the program be simplified and made more practical. Also that county associations be given more authority.

That fits the main ideas of Farm Adjustment officials in Washington. They agree the whole thing must be simplified, and are making efforts to turn control over more and more to states and counties.

Cal A. Ward, re-elected president of the Kansas State Farmers' Union, said the present program ought to go ahead unless something better is developed. "We must have a planned and regulated agriculture," he said. "The Farm Act did not originate in Wall Street, as many led you to believe, but in farm leadership groups. We met in Washington and agreed that three fundamental principles should be included

in the program, which later became the Farm Act. They were: Parity price or cost of production, a cheaper dollar and lower interest rates." Mr. Ward was chairman of a committee of farm leaders from 14 wheat states, which developed the voluntary domestic allotment plan.

Much of the convention program had to do with reports of state-wide Farmers' Union co-operative enterprises. These included:

The Farmers' Union Livestock Commission Co., Kansas City, Wichita and St. Joseph; The Farmers' Union Jobbing Assn., Kansas City, which handles grain and merchandise for members; The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co., Salina, which has about 70 million dollars of property insurance in force; The Farmers' Union Auditing Assn., Salina; The Kansas Branch of the Farmers' Union Life Insurance Co., which has headquarters at Des Moines; The Farmers' Union Co-operative Creamery Assn., with plants at Colony and Wakeeney; The Farmers' Union Creamery Co., with headquarters in Superior, Neb.; The Farmers' Union Royalty Co., Salina, and The Union Oil Co., North Kansas City.

An outstanding speaker was George

E. Farrell, chief of the wheat section of the Farm Administration. Others were E. H. Evanson, national president of the Farmers' Union; Frank Saf-ranek, president of the Colorado Farmers' Union, and Howard A. Cowden, president of the Union Oil Company, North Kansas City.

A. M. Kinney, Huron, vice-president, and Floyd H. Lynn, secretary, were re-elected. Roosevelt, Alma; Henry Jamison, Quinter, and F. C. Gerstenberger, Blue Mound, were elected directors. John Vesecky, Timken, and Gus Larson, Leonardville, were elected delegates to the National Convention. The 1935 state convention goes to Iola.

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A Wind Power Light Plant will light your house and furnish power free, from the wind. Costs nothing to run. Our plants in use in all parts of U. S. and many foreign countries.

Trouble-free; guaranteed to you by company of international reputation, the leader in its field. Why not enjoy Free light and power on your farm? Free literature if you send plat of your farm buildings, power requirements, and depth of well for water system. Write, Wind-Power Light Co., Box B, Newton, Iowa



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It is a carbohydrate feed which for many years has enjoyed the confidence of thousands of dairymen and stockmen. They continue to use it because of its serviceability and economy.

Whether you are a dairyman, stockman, hog breeder or general farmer, Sugared Schumacher should always be your choice for an effective economical feed—and especially under present conditions, it will fully meet your needs.

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United States Rubber Company



# Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

## Not Going Back to Town

MRS. E. JUDAH

MY husband incurred poor health in the World War. We took our bonus payment and bought a place with no improvements. Then we bought a house and moved it on the place, and for 3 years it has been our home.

The first year we had a fairly good crop, but it could be sold for little. However we made a living with some extra work. Last year in May, hail completely wiped us out. But we replanted and raised enough, in spite of dry spells. This year, the drouth has taken everything but a small amount of roughage for our stock.

However, we are not ready to give up. A few jars at a time are filled for winter with what I can get. My husband finds it easier to get work at his trade. We shall be able to keep our cow and two heifers and we have our hens, ducks and turkeys, also two hogs and a calf to butcher for meat, besides some seed left. With a small amount more, we shall be able to plant our crop next year.

We are not going back to town where our children had only a sidewalk to play on; where we had to buy from the store all we ate; where the air was never entirely free from the fumes of passing cars; where there was no privacy. We will stay on this truck farm, even tho we have less in money, the gain in spiritual and physical health more than tips the balance.

## She Wanted to Be Alone

MRS. R. O. B.

JACK, the man I had planned to marry, suddenly decided another girl would make him happier. That was the reason I sought privacy—until time could work a cure on my heart. And so I went to the country, miles from anyone who knew me.

But I should have gone to a city apartment for privacy. By the end of the second day I believe everyone in the neighborhood knew my name, my wardrobe, my habits, and my personal likes and dislikes in all matters from colors and climates to carnivals and children.

It was 2 months before Jack came to find me. Did I go back with him? Well, by that time I was able to exchange cake recipes with all the members of the Ladies' Aid, to discuss the doings of the latest strangers, and to understand market reports. And then there was Rob, who swore there'd never be another girl like me. So you see I couldn't very well leave.

Privacy? I've never found it—and I've forgotten all about it.

## Wintering Flower Bulbs

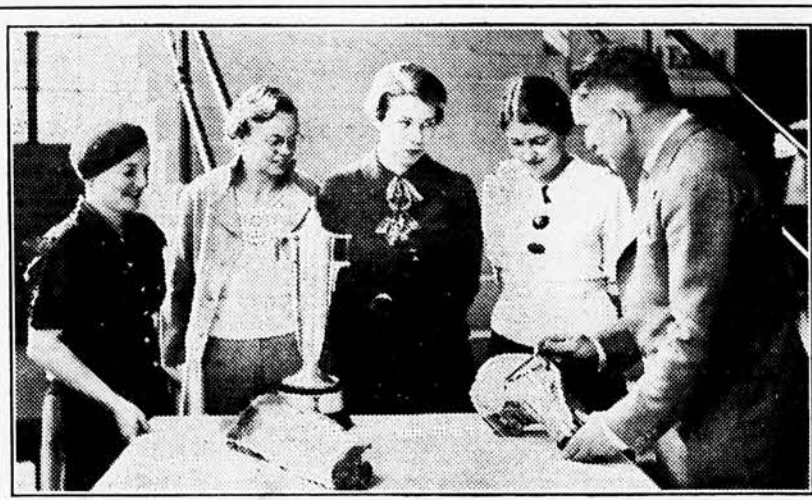
F. J. RUEDEL

WHEN gladiolus foliage begins to turn yellow, it is usually a sign the corms have matured and are ready to be dug. If dug carefully, the cormlets that are attached to the base of the corm are not lost.

Keep the corms in a cool, airy place, and when the tops have dried, they may be broken off. After soil and old roots have been removed, they may be stored in dry sawdust or put loosely into a box. The container may then be placed in a cool cellar where there is some moisture but no water. When the air is too dry, there is danger of the corms shrinking. The cormlets can be kept together and sowed thickly next

## A "Star" and a Dollar

JUST to make it a little more interesting for our contributors, beginning with its next issue, Kansas Farmer will each week offer a new dollar bill for the best contribution sent me for this page. Every prize contribution will be marked with a star when published.—Ruth Goodall.



THESE home economics students from Kansas State College, Manhattan, won the college contest in meat judging at the recent American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City. This is proof that K. S. C. gets down

to brass-tacks in teaching. Left to right, Arlene Marshall, Herington; Elizabeth Pittman, Lewistown, Montana; Georgie Meece, Hutchinson, and Frances Moss, Lincoln. D. L. Mackintosh, at right, their competent coach.

spring (as one would sow sweet peas) and if given proper care, in 2 or 3 years will produce flowering bulbs.

When frost kills the canna tops, they should be cut off about 6 to 8 inches above the ground. If the roots cannot be dug at once, cover the stems with the old tops to keep the frost from the bulbs. Frost would cause them to rot.

Some leave the roots in the ground after the frosted tops have been cut. This insures early flowers next spring, but the first growth is not strong. When canna are left in the ground, they usually need replanting about every third season, as the bulbs reproduce so much that they become crowded.

Another method is to dig the bulbs after the frozen tops have been cut off, taking care not to shake too much soil off the roots. If the roots are left encased in the soil, there is less likelihood of their drying out. They should be stored loosely in boxes.

## A Christmas Doll Buggy

MRS. B. O. WILLIAMS

WITH patience and a little hard work, many toys for Christmas may be made at home. A jumbo grape basket, fastened on wooden axles for wooden wheels, will make a doll baby buggy. Handles may be made from discarded yardsticks, window-shade sticks, or sticks of a similar size, with a piece of broomstick for a hand rest. The carriage may be painted any color, and a pad for the inside may be made by mother, aunt or sister.

## Linen Chair Back Set

AN IDEAL GIFT



SELDOM does anything so beautiful have so utilitarian a purpose as this oyster linen chair back set that is so handsomely embroidered in floral cut-work. It will dress up a dingy old chair, or save the best upholstering from baby's sticky fingers and dad's workaday clothes. It is a 3-piece set—one head rest and two arm protectors—and the price is only 35 cents.

## Turkey—By the Half

MRS. D. A. U.

LAST fall mother had a flock of nice young turkeys that were too small to get A-1 prices here. She didn't want to keep them over so she advertised in the paper to sell dressed turkeys or any portion of a dressed turkey. She had many calls for half a turkey. She charged a little more than regular price for the half turkeys but was able to dispose of all she raised. Already she has had several orders for half a turkey for this year's holiday delivery.

## Two Ways to Look Slim

DOLL DRESS TO MATCH



3327—The wrapped diagonal bodice, so one-sided about its rever, pin-tucked fitted beltless waistline, with bias lines that mark the hips, make this model a particularly happy one for the fuller figure. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36, requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

3237—It's astonishing how simple it is to make these cunning frocks. Dolly's is patterned exactly like the one for wee daughter. The miniature sketch gives an idea of its simplicity. It buttons right down the back like a pinafore. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 35-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting for child's dress; and ½ yard of 35-inch material for doll's dress. Doll is 19 inches high.

499—Pretty home frock. It's the favored wrap-over type so easy to slip into and easy to launder. While extremely attractive for a normal figure, this model is also quite suitable for heavier figures. The surplus bodice and wrapover skirt are slenderizing. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 39-inch contrasting and 1½ yards of binding.

Patterns 15c. Our Fashion Magazine is cents if ordered with a pattern. Address: Pattern Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

(I have found waxed paper (or bread wrappers) an excellent substitute for paraffin in smoothing flat irons, thus making ironing easier.—Inez Wilson Sedgwick Co.

Imagine that for real linen and cut-work! It's not so long until Christmas (forgive me for mentioning it) and a chair back set like this one would make any woman happy. Order it by No. 2986 from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## For Warmer Farm Homes

J. C. W.

What can be done to make our farm house warmer for winter, especially the floors?—M. F. F.

STOP heat from going thru the floor, or hold it under the house. If foundations are open, a coat of cement mortar will not only improve appearances, but will trap the air and prevent its being replaced by cold air. Sheet metal or building paper tacked over the foundation and sealed with earth at the bottom, will save many times its cost in fuel and add much to the comfort of the house this winter. New foundations of rock, tile, brick or cement may be laid at reasonable cost.

Living rooms where children play on the floor can be improved greatly by using an insulating floor covering. Leaky windows and doors cause a greater loss of heat than is suspected. Cracks around windows and doors account for more loss than takes place thru the glass. This loss may be reduced to one-sixth by use of window and door weather strips. These can be bought at any hardware store and put on without expert help. It will save fuel and add comfort, also keep out dust.

## School Lunch Sandwiches

FOR sandwiches, ground raisins combine nicely with peanut butter, nuts of any kind, carrots, lettuce, cabbage, cheese (both cottage and cream).—Mrs. A. B. Hemphill, Clay Co.

## A Dish for the Week

TRY ONE

Chicken and Rice Salad—This is a favorite dish with my family. Use 2 cups cold cooked rice, 1 cup cooked chicken, ¼ teaspoon paprika, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, ¼ cup salad dressing and ½ cup chicken broth. Combine all ingredients and blend thoroughly. Chill and serve in lettuce cups or on shredded lettuce. This recipe serves eight.—Dorothy Carter.

Nut-Rice Loaf—You'll find this recipe an ideal way to fool but satisfy your family. Use 1 cup ground nutmeats, 2 cups ground whole wheat toast, 2 cups cooked rice, 3 piniments, 2 tablespoons ground onion, 2 tablespoons ground green pepper, 1 pint tomatoes, 4 beaten eggs, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon sage (if desired). Mix the ingredients thoroughly. Form into a loaf and bake for 1 hour in a moderate oven—350 degrees. Serve with the following:

Tomato Sauce—One cup tomato juice, 1½ tablespoons shortening, 1 tablespoon ground onion, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon salt. Melt the shortening, add the onion and cook slightly. Add the flour and stir until browned. Add the tomato juice and cook until thick. Add water to thin to the desired consistency. Season to taste with salt and pepper.—Mrs. Reginald Herbert, R. 7, Kansas City.



## End Bad Cough Quickly, at One Fourth the Cost

Home-Mixed! No Cooking! Easy!

Millions of housewives have found that, by mixing their own cough medicine, they get a purer, more effective remedy. They use a recipe which costs only one-fourth as much as ready-made medicine, but which really has no equal for breaking up obstinate coughs.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add granulated sugar syrup to fill up the pint. The syrup is easily made with 2 cups sugar and one cup water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. It's no trouble at all, and makes the most effective remedy that money could buy. Keeps perfectly, and children love its taste.

Its quick action in loosening the phlegm, clearing the air passages, and soothing away the inflammation, has caused it to be used in more homes than any other cough remedy.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its healing effect on throat membranes. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.



**Laugh AT OLD MAN WINTER**

Protect your health with Indera Figurfit (Coldpruf) Knit Slips. Laugh at winter's cold in style and comfort.

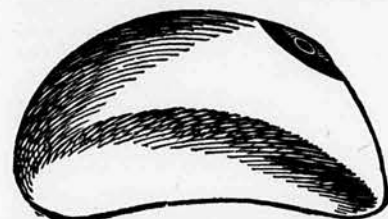
Knit by a special process, these slips lie smooth and close-fitting beneath most dainty frocks without bunching or crawling of skirt. They keep warmth in and cold out.

Beautiful colors, easy to launder, no ironing necessary. Exclusive STA-UP shoulder straps. Insist upon Indera Slips for best prices and highest quality.

Choice of cotton, wool mixtures, rayon and wool, 100% wool worsted, silk and worsted. Sizes for women, misses and children.

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What do you do with your spare time? If you read magazines let Kansas Farmer quote you special rates on magazines. Simply write the names of magazines wanted on a penny postal card and mail it for special rates. Address:

**KANSAS FARMER,**  
Topeka Kansas

## Gas Fumes Are Deadly

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.



Dr. Lerrigo

A BOY entering school in a college town thought himself lucky to get an attic room at low price. When his father, a country doctor, came to visit him, he insisted the boy move unless the unvented gas stove in that attic room was fitted with a pipe to carry off the waste. So the indignant landlady laid the case before me and I lost no time in telling her.

Eleven deaths occurred in a single state last year from inhalation of poisonous fumes escaping from open gas stoves. The poison is carbon monoxide gas, the same that kills so many who are victims of exhaust fumes from gasoline engines. Of our present day poisons carbon monoxide is the most frequent in causing accidental death. Its danger comes not only because of its wide distribution but more because of its insidious attack. It is tasteless, odorless, invisible, non-irritating and only slightly heavier than ordinary air. Its victim is lulled into unconsciousness without realizing he is being poisoned and unless discovered by others has no chance for his life, once the gas begins to affect him.

A few years ago a woman in my town who supplied room and board to several young women teachers called me to come in a hurry. One of the teachers had "fainted" while in the bath.

"I can't make out why a bath always goes so much against them teachers," the woman complained. "They're always at the kids to brush teeth and wash hands but every time one of 'em takes a bath they get headache or faint, or something."

Altho no Sherlock Holmes I promptly inspected the bathroom and found a small gas stove. A vent was provided but its poor connection with the chimney allowed the waste gas to pour into the bathroom. Lucky discovery. But it was hard to convince the landlady. You cannot see carbon monoxide gas, you cannot taste it, few can smell it, and if the room is large and airy it may not kill but merely give chronic headaches or other disturbances. No matter what gas you use, always guard against its waste. Be especially careful about unvented gas stoves and exhaust gases from motor vehicles.

If you find someone overcome by such gases, get him into fresh air at once. Send for a doctor. Get an oxygen tank. As soon as recovery is far enough advanced, give black coffee. But the best treatment is preventive and may save a funeral and life-long sorrow.

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.

## Sleep More—Drink Milk

I am 16, but am very thin. What I eat seems to do me no good. I work in an office and go to school 3 nights a week. Seem to be healthy, but am so thin I only weigh 99 pounds.

WORKING in an office and going to school three nights a week is not good practice for a thin girl of 16. Better get a place where the work is light and does not keep you to a desk. Let the night school go. Health is more important. You should sleep 9 hours every night and eat three good meals every day. Drink a quart of milk, too. You do not need medicine so much as to change your habits of living.

## Our Younger Farmers

TODD, age 3, had been picking daisies all morning. At dinner time, a shower came. He watched it rain awhile. Then he began pushing his mother toward the door, saying, "you shut the rain off, Mother, so I can go out and play."—Mrs. Roy Carson, White City, Kan.

Mention Kansas Farmer when writing to advertisers—it identifies you and insures service.

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who know the high quality and better value to be had in the double-tested—double-action K C Baking Powder.

It produces delicious bakings of fine texture and large volume.

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You can get a copy of this beautifully illustrated book—full of practical, tested recipes that will please you. Mail the certificate from a can of K C Baking Powder with your name and address and your copy will be sent postage paid.

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If irritation has led to stuffiness, Va-tro-nol reduces swollen membranes—clears away clogging mucus—enables you again to breathe freely. Welcome relief for the discomforts of head colds and nasal catarrh.

Vicks Va-tro-nol is real medication—yet is perfectly safe—for children and adults alike. And so easy to use—any time or place. Keep a bottle always handy—at home and at work.

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The remarkable success of Vicks drops—for nose and throat—has brought scores of imitations. The trade-mark "Va-tro-nol" is your protection in getting this exclusive Vicks formula.

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Send quick for Free Melotte Catalog. "Last Chance" prices, 30-day free trial and \$5 per month of fees. This may be your last chance to buy at lowest prices in Melotte history! Use the Melotte 30 days FREE. See how much MORE cream it gets. Write for present LOW PRICES today—before inflation may make it necessary to raise our price.

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at the same time

For vigorous chicks, productive layers, hard thick egg shells... start feeding Shellmaker Grit today. Costs less, returns more. At your dealer's.

## When Pullets Begin Laying

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH



Mrs. Farnsworth

WHEN pullets start their first laying year several of their first eggs may be shaped quite differently from what they normally will be after they have produced awhile. Some strains that lay extra large eggs may begin their laying with a long, somewhat pointed egg. All the first eggs are smaller in size than after they have produced several. One fact that seems a little odd is that the early-hatched pullets, those hatched in February and March that start laying in mid or late summer, produce smaller eggs over a longer period of time under most systems of management, than do pullets of the same age that begin laying in the late autumn. The nearer spring approaches the fewer

small eggs will be laid by the beginner, even tho they are late-hatched ones.

### Egg Shape Inherited—

The shape of eggs is largely hereditary. Size, shape and color may be bred into a flock by using only those eggs that are uniform in these three qualities. The tension of the walls of the oviduct determines, perhaps to a great extent, the shape of the first pullet eggs. Pullets that have been pushed for early laying at the expense of body growth often produce more small misshapen eggs than do those that are well grown and slightly older and more matured.

### Egg Faults—

As the flock gets into heavier production there may be a number of eggs that show blood clots. This may be due to slightly too heavy feeding, particularly in proteins. A reduction in animal protein, either in milk or meat products, will help check the trouble. Sometimes soft-shelled or shell-less eggs are produced. This condition is caused by a lack of lime in the ration. Supplying plenty of calcium, in either crushed limestone or oyster shells, usually is a preventive of soft shells.

### Use Trapnest Now—

If one is equipped to trapnest even for a few weeks, this season of the year affords an excellent time for checking up on the pullets we should like to use for next season's hatching. Selecting only those pullets for the breeding pen that produce standard size eggs of good shape and color and those that lay longest, will give better layers and better eggs another year.

### Put Turks on Finish Feed

O. C. UFFORD

FINISHING feed for turkeys this year will have to be simple, in drouth counties. Corn may be too high-priced or too hard to get. Other grains will do. Let the birds have all they can eat. If possible, give milk to drink, or feed it by soaking grain in it.

First thing in finishing turkeys is to deworm the flocks if the birds show any tendency to colds, unthriftiness or thinness. Because many birds may be in poorer flesh than usual, the finishing work should start now on birds to be sold on the Thanksgiving market.

The outlook for a profitable market for well-finished turkeys is favorable. Conditions indicate at least a 15 per cent smaller crop thruout the U. S. Prices to growers are likely to be higher than a year ago. The one danger is that large numbers of unfinished turkeys will be dumped on the Thanksgiving market. This might have a bad effect on prices. Best money comes from lining up special customers.

### The Best Poultry Floor

DAMP poultry houses often are due to poor floors. The best floor is concrete. First cost is more than paid back because it virtually eliminates trouble from rats, can easily be thoroughly cleaned, and will need less frequent cleaning. It means a big saving in labor, material for litter and sick birds. An objection to the concrete floor is that it is cold. This is overcome by the use of a heavy litter, which ought to be used in winter to encourage exercise.

### Means Sick Chickens Soon

FEEDING chickens on bare ground is about the best way to spread disease among them. Yards and lots used by chickens for 25 to 50 years, as many Kansas lots have been, are literally alive with different forms of poultry parasites and disease germs. Eggs from round worms, and germs, such as cause tuberculosis, cholera, and fowl typhoid, live in the ground for months, sometimes for years. Throwing grain on the ground increases the chances for these germs to get into the chicken's digestive tract.

## Bracelets for Good Hens

H. L. SHRADER

USE 3 colors of leg bands—red, white and blue—for marking 3 good points of hens in the breeding flock. If banding is done on November 11, March 4, and July 4, the dates will be easily remembered.

The first culling date, November 11, check all pullets that have started to lay. These are the early-maturing pullets and are marked with red leg bands. It is easy to pick an early layer. She has a deep-red comb and wattles and a moist vent. If the bird is a yellow-skinned variety she will show distinct bleaching around the vent and on the beak.

The March culling date checks the rate at which the pullets have laid during winter. Those that have laid steadily will have lost, thru the egg yolks, most of the yellow coloring matter obtained in their feed. But birds that have taken a vacation during the winter will have some of this pigment in beaks and shanks. Mark all pullets with bleached beaks and shanks with a white leg band.

The last culling—July—comes after hot weather has arrived. This detects birds that take a vacation before they have finished their laying year. The molt is a good measure of the time these pullets have been out of laying. The bird with ragged, worn feathers may not look like a blue-ribbon winner, compared with her sister that has clean, bright feathers. But she deserves the blue leg band because she is a persistent layer and has kept up her good work into hot weather instead of molting a new crop of feathers. Remove leg bands from birds that go broody.

Make the red-white-and-blue layers next spring to males from flocks with trapnest records that show heavy winter laying of good-sized eggs of the proper color for the breed. This will not take much time, but will do a good deal in improving the flock.

## Easy to Pick Good Layers

G. B. S.

TO IMPROVE laying ability of chickens, mark pullets that mature and start laying early. Pullets hatched early that have not started laying by a decent time in the fall, are likely to be undesirable breeding stock. Light breeds should mature in 6 to 7 months, heavy breeds in 7 to 8 months.

If birds mature and start laying too early, watch the body size. Extremely early maturity frequently means small body size and may result in small eggs.

Hens that lay heaviest during fall and winter may be marked for the breeding pen.

## Use Any Light You Wish

ELECTRIC lights are ideal in the poultry house. Yet kerosene, gasoline, gas or acetylene lights also may be used. Strong light isn't necessary. Many poultrymen use 10 or 15 watt electric lights with good results. Keep mash and grain in open hoppers so birds can easily find the feed, and fresh water. Place lights about 6 feet above the floor and arrange them so feed and water containers are well-lighted. Two lights about 15 feet apart and 10 feet from the front of a 30 by 30-foot poultry house will provide enough light. Use two lights 10 feet apart in 20 by 20 poultry houses. Arrange lights so roosts will be illuminated or the birds may fail to leave them.

## Magazines as a Gift

IN making Christmas gifts these times, a dollar bill just gets nowhere. However, you can give magazines in a club to your friends at greatly reduced rates. Simply write the names of magazines you want to give to your friends on a one-cent postal card and we will quote a rate that will save you a lot of money. The magazines may be sent to different addresses if desired and we will see that a beautifully engraved card goes forward to your friends bearing your name and announcing your gift. Address Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.—Adv.

When you can't see in any other direction, look up.

# Poultry Health

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

## These Poultry Health Measures Will Increase Your Poultry Profits

THE probability of higher egg and poultry prices indicates a profitable season for poultry raisers. Get your share of these increased poultry profits by taking these measures to guard the health of your poultry: (1) Worming, (2) Vaccinating, and (3) Close Supervision.

### Why Worming Is Necessary

Worming is necessary because worms rob the bird of the feed needed for heavy egg production; wormy birds are more likely to contract winter diseases.

For best results, you will want to be sure to use the right kind of caps, however. You will want to base your selection on their reputation and the modern scientific methods of their manufacture. For that reason, you will appreciate that Dr. Salsbury's Line of Caps provides you with the proper treatments for the various kinds of worms... Kamala for tape worms; and Nicotine for round worms.

In addition, Dr. Salsbury's Line of Caps are compounded in the most scientific manner. Our new laboratories provide every facility for accuracy, purity and dependability. And, because of large quantity production, all prices are extremely low.

Be sure to see your local Dr. Salsbury dealer before you do your worming. You will find his advice very helpful. He has the full line of Dr. Salsbury's caps on hand and will be glad to advise you regarding the kind of caps to use, free of charge. If you prefer the flock treatment, use Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tone or Avi-Tabs.

### The Importance of Vaccination

Another essential poultry health measure is vaccination against the winter diseases which interfere so seriously with egg production.



riously with egg production. To prevent outbreaks of colds and roup, vaccinate with Dr. Salsbury's Mixed Bacterin. Vaccination against Fowl Pox may be done at the same handling, with Dr. Salsbury's Fowl Pox Vaccine. This prevents heavy losses caused by the pox, itself, and the cankers and roup that usually result from it. If there is danger of cholera or typhoid in your locality, vaccinate with Dr. Salsbury's Cholera-Typhoid Bacterin.

### Close Supervision Pays

At the first signs of colds—watery eyes, sneezing, and a watery discharge from the nose—start spraying your birds with Dr. Salsbury's Cam-Pho-Sal. Cam-Pho-Sal contains antiseptics and soothing oils and when the birds inhale its vapor it relieves their distressed breathing and heals the air passages and lungs. Be sure to keep Cam-Pho-Sal on hand at all times.

### See Your Local Dr. Salsbury Dealer

He may be your local hatcheryman, druggist, feed or poultry supply dealer. Watch your local newspaper for his announcement. If you do not see it, it will pay you to look him up, for he is well qualified to give you valuable assistance and advice regarding all poultry diseases. I suggest that you see him, at once, in regard to worming, vaccinating or any other poultry health problem. Note the following low prices. *Dr. J. E. Salsbury*

Dr. Salsbury's Chick Size Worm Caps: priced from 60c to 90c per 100; Adult Size: priced from 90c to \$1.35 per 100; larger quantities at lower prices. Avi-Tabs, 200 for \$1.75; Avi-Tone, 5 lbs. for \$1.75. Mixed Bacterin, 60 c. c. for \$1.50. Fowl Pox Vaccine, 100-dose package, \$1.00. Cholera-Typhoid Bacterin, 60-dose bottle, \$1.50. Cam-Pho-Sal, 75 hen size, \$1.00; 150 hen size, \$1.50. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.—Adv. "I."

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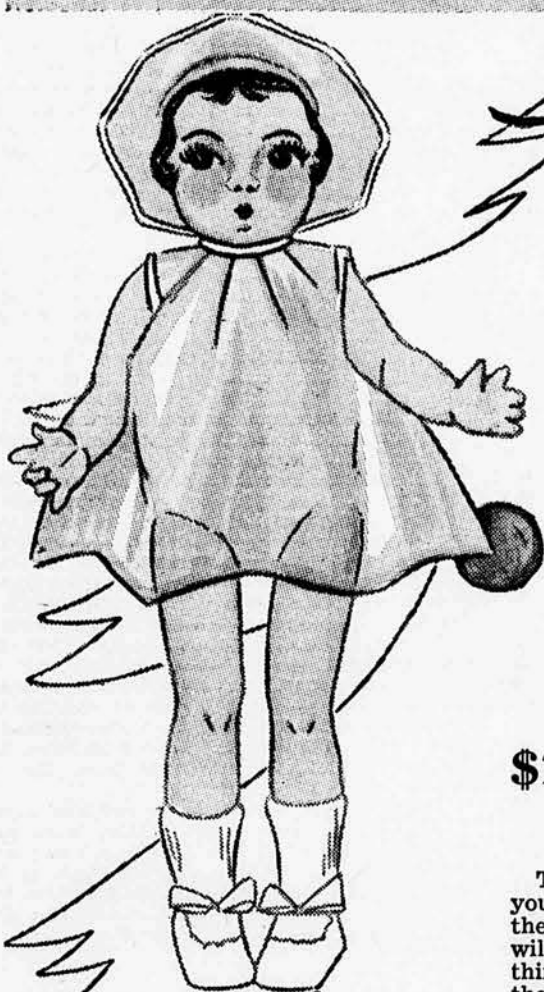
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# YOU HELP SANTA

## Name This Doll!



YOU may win a big cash prize! Each year Santa Claus spends a great deal of time selecting names for his dolls. In order to help him make a selection this year, we are offering \$200.00 in cash prizes for the 44 best names sent us. This is an offer that should appeal to every man, woman and child. It costs nothing to send in a name for this doll and the very name you have in mind right now may be the one to win first prize—who knows? There have been a great many names used, such as Golden Locks, Dolly Dingle, Betty Ann and Tinkle Toys. We would like to get some new names for Santa Claus to use this Christmas.

### \$200 in Cash Prizes! 44 Prizes in All

There will be 44 cash prizes. If the name you send us is selected by the judges and in their opinion is the best name received, you will receive \$50.00. Second prize is \$25.00; third prize \$15.00; fourth prize \$10.00; and there will be 40 additional prizes of \$2.50 each—a total of \$200.00 in cash. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in the event of a tie. All names for the doll must be sent in before December 20, 1934. Each name sent in for the doll will be entered in this prize offer. Only one name will be accepted from an individual. It costs nothing to send in a name for the doll and the name you send may win the \$50.00 prize. Here are three dolls like Santa Claus will use this Christmas. It will be easy to name any one of them—try it.



### Use This Coupon!

When sending in a name for a doll you may use the coupon on this page or you may send the name on a one cent post card. Santa Claus will need a lot of new names this year—see if you can send in the prize-winning name for him. Fill out the coupon and mail it to Santa Claus, 121 West 8th Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

**SANTA CLAUS** 121 W. 8th Ave.,  
Topeka, Kansas

In order to help Santa Claus this year I am sending in one name for the doll:

.....4

My Name Is.....

Box or Street Number.....

Town..... State.....



## Our Busy Neighbors

**SUDAN** grass 14 feet high and cane 16 feet tall, was raised this year in Lincoln county by Ben Donovan. It went into his silo.

### Banner Alfalfa Counties

**WASHINGTON** county is the banner alfalfa county this year, producing 33,443 tons of hay. Republic was second with 29,756 tons. All worth real money.

### Will Graze 5,000 Lambs

**DUE** to irrigation, L. F. Roark, near Scott City, now has a rank growth of wheat for fall pasture. He is shipping in about 5,000 lambs from New Mexico, to keep it down.

### Using the Relief Beef

**DURING** Cowley county's beef stew week, 7,000 cans of Uncle Sam's relief beef was distributed from Arkansas City to those in need. Good way to use the surplus.

### Trying Wheat Varieties

**OUT** at Sublette, Guy Redd, planted Tenmarq and other varieties of wheat in test plots on his farm. A good way of finding out which variety is best suited to your locality.

### First Bonds in 40 Years

**THIS** year for the first time in 40 years, Cheyenne county has issued bonds. And this \$9,000 issue is to care for an unexpected increase needed for its relief fund. That justifies it.

### Nearly All Cash Sales

**RECENTLY** on Route 1, out of Lebanon, Walter Greffe, the Kansas Farmer man, sold 301 subscriptions and more than 95 per cent were cash sales. That also is a prosperity item.

### Got a Late Crop of Corn

**NEAR** Harveyville, E. B. Roush and Son will harvest a crop of corn that was planted too late in ordinary years, to expect a crop. They believe it has developed sufficiently to be used for seed.

### The Team Saved His Life

**A GENTLE** team has saved more than one farmer's life. While listing, near Cimarron, O. P. Evans fell and his head was caught between two disks. As he was falling, Evans had the presence of mind to shout "whoa" to the team. The horses stood stock still at the word. It took Evans some time to pull himself loose, altho a move at any moment on the part of the horses would have meant his death. He got off with a fractured rib, severe bruises and a great spirit of thankfulness.

### Always a Waiting List

**TWO** little girls from Shawnee county and one from Jefferson county, who were threatened with blindness, have had their eyesight much improved thru operations and glasses provided by the Capper Fund for Crippled Children. The fund also is financing operations for two little Missouri boys with club feet, in a Kansas City hospital. But there always is a waiting list. Topeka folks who make a hobby of horseback riding, recently had a horse show and collected \$68 which they turned in to the Capper Fund for Crippled Children.

### George C. Wheeler Dead

**DEATH** has taken George C. Wheeler, editor of Western Farm Life, Denver, since 1920. He was well known to Kansas farmers of 15 and 20 years ago. After graduating from Kansas State College he became one of its popular workers in the extension division. For 2 years he was editor of Kansas Farmer. As editor of Western Farm Life, he added to his usefulness by answering farm questions over the radio from a Denver broadcasting station, a service that met with statewide appreciation. A wife and four children survive him.

### Best Prosperity Item

**AFTER** renting a farm near Attica, Harper county, for 5 or 6 years, A. F. Black has bought it. Now he is remodeling all the buildings, barn, granary, chicken house and garage, and has built a new wash house and milk house combined equipped with a shower bath. Next, the buildings are to be painted. We offer this as the week's best prosperity item. Who knows another?

### Threshed His Locust Seed

**USING** a combination sheller and silage cutter, George Kinkel, Colby, tried the machine on a big crop of honey locust seed. He got 15 pounds of seed which he hopes to sell to Uncle Sam for his tree-planting project.

### Found No Water Below

**THE** grain pit on his farm elevator always was running with water, so H. D. Allen believed that was a fine place for a well. The drillers went down 145 feet, 50 feet thru rock, without striking water. Things are not always what they seem.

### Good After 43 Years' Use

**OAK** posts cut on the farm of S. H. Baker, 43 years ago in Chase county, still are in good condition. They are getting hard usage too, for they are around the pen where the cattle are branded and dipped. An oak tree is a little slow in starting, but once established is very hardy.

### Just Filed His Patent

**BACK** in the time when Benjamin Harrison was President, a government patent on 160 acres of Edwards county land was made out to Lewis W. Thomas. A few days ago the patent was registered for the first time at the Kinsley court house. The owner seems to have been in no hurry about it.

### Colt Killed on Highway

**SOME** speeding car driver whizzing by at night near Kipp, Kan., hit a colt of George Roseman's with such force that the colt's head was severed and thrown 50 feet. There were indications the car was badly damaged, but the wreckage had been cleared before morning when Roseman found what had happened.

### Broomcorn Made 20 Tons

**TAKING** a chance this season, A. Christopher, near Hugoton, planted his broomcorn July 28, much later than usual. It got some rain after the drouth broke. Frost held off giving the late crop a chance to mature. He has harvested 100 acres or more and broomcorn brush is worth from \$195 to \$225 a ton this year, as the supply is short. Christopher's crop produced about 20 tons.

### Win Capper Scholarships

**CAPPER** scholarships for outstanding work in 4-H club leadership have been awarded Florence Phillips, Lyon county, and Arthur Bell, Bourbon county, for their work in 1934. The scholarships, presented annually by Senator Capper, are worth \$150 at Kansas State College to each winner. Miss Phillips will use her scholarship this year. Bell expects to enter Kansas State next year. Each winner has been a club member 7 years.

### Best Horseshoe Pitcher

**WITH** a horseshoe pitching score of 399, a Middle-Westerner, Frank E. Jackson of Blue Mound, Kan., led the field in Los Angeles in qualifying for the national horseshoe pitching championship. Jackson is now 64 years old, but has been the national title holder for 13 years. This time he tossed 125 ringers out of 150 throws and came within 51 points of making a perfect score, 450. James Lecky of Phoenix, Ariz., was 3 points behind him, and Arthur Thomas, 17-year-old "wonder" from Salt Lake City, was 6 below. However, the present champion, Ted Allen,

California, defeated Jackson in the finals, Lecky finished second and Jackson tied for third. Allen won 50 to 49 from Jackson. The winners divide \$1,600 prize money.

### How Weeds Came to Kansas

E. E. KELLEY

**CERTAIN** wild plants follow in the footsteps of civilization. When I came to Southeastern Kansas nearly half a century ago there were no bluegrass lawns. Sowing bluegrass seed was regarded as folly. Now bluegrass is taking the wild pastures.

When an old cabin or barn falls into decay, burdock springs up around it. Pasture a hillslope about so long, and mullein stalks stand here and there like pickets on duty. Sooner or later cockleburrs invade corn lands. When the bluegrass lawn is established the dandelion moves in and homesheads.

So now Kansas has about all the weeds that once annoyed our forefathers on the farms back East. The moral of which is, if you do not raise flowers of your own choice, nature finally will furnish them.

### The Way It Looked to Him

**ONE** of Kansas' best story tellers, is I. D. Graham of the state board of agriculture. He tells of a man who lived at a Topeka boarding house where the fare was not always up to standard. One day when the coffee looked rather more feeble than common, the landlady, wanting to show her interest in her boarder, said: "Mr. Jones it looks like rain, doesn't it?" "Yes," said Jones, "it does look like rain, but it smells a little like coffee."

## Several Ways to Meet Farm Debts

### The Frazier-Lemke Law Offers Farmers Another

**DEBT-DISTRESSED** farmers and their creditors continue to ask questions about the Frazier-Lemke amendment to the Bankruptcy Act and the work of county farm-debt adjustment committees. Here are answers to questions oftenest asked:

*Could a farmer go thru bankruptcy and still keep his property under the Frazier-Lemke amendment?*

He could retain possession under the control of the bankruptcy court for as long as either 5 or 6 years, during which time he would have an opportunity to buy his farm back, provided he makes certain payments and meets the other requirements of the amendment.

*As nobody wants to go thru bankruptcy if it can be avoided, is there not some other way thru which a hard-pressed farmer can get help?*

Yes. Forty-two states have farm-debt adjustment committees formed for the purpose of helping farmers readjust their debts.

*Would you recommend bringing a case before the debt-adjustment committee before considering bankruptcy?*

By all means. If debts can be voluntarily adjusted on a satisfactory basis, the farmer retains his credit standing and all are satisfied that they have been treated fairly.

*If voluntary adjustment fails, what can the farmer do?*

He may file a formal petition with the conciliation commissioner for his county or with the clerk of the United States District Court for his district, in which he states that he is insolvent or is unable to meet his debts as they mature and that it is desirable to work out a composition of his debts or an extension of time in which to pay them. The county agricultural agent probably knows the name and address of the county conciliation commissioner.

*If the case cannot be worked out by agreement with the assistance of the conciliation commissioner, what can the farmer do?*

He can then amend the petition which he previously filed with the district court and ask that he be adjudged a bankrupt and that he be permitted to repurchase his property under the terms of the Frazier-Lemke amendment to the Bankruptcy Act. He cannot do this unless he has been unable to procure consent of a majority of his creditors to his previous proposal, or unless he "feels aggrieved" by the proposed terms of settlement.

### Duck Hunter's Time Limit

Month	A. M.	P. M.
November 10	7:01	5:13
November 15	7:06	5:09
November 16	7:07	5:08
November 17	7:09	5:08
November 22	7:14	5:05
November 23	7:15	5:04
November 24	7:16	5:04
November 29	7:21	5:02
November 30	7:22	5:02
December 1	7:23	5:01
December 6	7:28	5:01
December 7	7:29	5:01
December 8	7:30	5:01
December 13	7:34	5:01
December 14	7:35	5:01
December 15	7:35	5:02

This table gives time of sunrise and sunset at Topeka. Add 4 minutes for each 50 miles west of Topeka, and deduct 4 minutes for each 50 miles east of Topeka.

### To Kansas 50 Years Ago

**A PRAIRIE** schooner reached Jewell county 50 years ago in October, from Minnesota. "Kansas or bust" read a sign on the outside. The schooner contained the Fogo family that came overland 700 miles in 1884 in two covered wagons drawn by horses. Another wagon loaded with farm equipment had an ox team. Two colts, a saddle horse and 45 cattle made up the caravan, which settled on a farm near Burr Oak, bought by the father, David Fogo. The Fogos still are in Kansas and are not "busted." The nine children recently met for a big family reunion attended by 162 relatives to celebrate the golden anniversary of the Fogo family's arrival in Kansas.

¶ The easiest way for a man to pack a trunk, is to get his wife to do it.

### Fairview's Merry Maids

MRS. ROY E. LONG  
Wilson County

**THE** second largest farm woman's club in Montgomery county, is the Fairview Merry Maids Farm Bureau club. We have 23 members. Average attendance is 97 per cent, altho some of us live 20 miles apart. In the 4½ years since the club was organized, not a woman has changed her membership to another club, altho some have been compelled to drop out.

The Merry Maids have two members on the county advisory board. I doubt whether another club in the state has that distinction.

A free trip each year to the mother's vacation camp, is offered by the Independence Daily Reporter to the club reporter who sends in the best notebook from January 1 to July 1. For two consecutive years, our club has won first in this contest, myself winning second this year. Mrs. Karl Gibson, who has won the trip for 2 years in succession, is the successful manager of the Farm Bureau market at Independence. We usually have something interesting to report, such as our county chorus, our get-together meeting with the town women at the recreation rooms provided by the Chamber of Commerce, and a fine organization named the Sons and Daughters of the Soil, organized and sponsored by Vernetta Fairbairn, county home demonstration agent.

¶ Washington, D. C., has a clinic for cross-eyed children in connection with the Children's Hospital. Physicians estimate that approximately 2 out of every 100 children in Washington have crossed eyes.

Careful estimates indicate that 37 cents worth of grasshopper poison saved \$37 worth of crops in several Western Kansas counties this season.



## CROPS AND OUTLOOK

## Cattle Pasturing Miles of Wheat

## A Boom in Sales of Fencing Material Results

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER  
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

SIX weeks ago this country looked like a desert. Farmers were selling cattle. Nearly 25 per cent of the cattle in the county was sold. Now farmers are wondering if the wheat is going to grow too rank. The fields are more beautiful than they have been in years. The crop has made remarkable growth since the rains. It is sending up an unusually large number of shoots. The ground is completely covered and the color is better than for several years. And there's a reason for all this. The rains put considerable top soil moisture in the ground. A large part of the land has been cultivated one or two years and no crop produced. Also a large per cent of the crop was sown from 2 to 4 weeks earlier than usual. The absence of volunteer wheat or rye adds greatly the evenness of the fields.

Hundreds of cattle are moving into the big wheat pastures. The fence post and wire business has hit a boom. It is pleasing scenery to see the cattle peacefully chewing their cud in the wheat fields. A stranger might think it had always been so, but scarcely a month ago these same fields were bare as a road. Many farmers will derive considerable income from custom pasturing at from \$1 to \$2 a head a month. If the weather stays open little dry feed or silage will be needed. A few

straw stacks would be of great help in case of a snow storm. There probably will be some death loss among the cattle from wheat poisoning. If they get only a small amount of dry feed the poisoning can be avoided.

The first killing frost came October 27. The extra long growing period permitted most of the feed crops to develop some seed. Many farmers will be able to get enough seed for next year's feed crop by hand-picking heads from low-ground spots. A large per cent of the alfalfa will have to be cut again. Most farmers feel it does not hurt the stand to cut the last crop after there has been enough frost to stop the growth. This late open fall is one of the wonders of the year 1934.

Last spring Pawnee county started a subsistence garden. A well was put down, ground leveled and ditches made for irrigation. The garden did well despite unfavorable weather. The 2 acres of sweet potatoes, just dug, yielded 400 bushels an acre. The greater part was stored on the third floor of the court house. Rolls of snow fencing were put on over 2-inch plank on the floor and the potatoes were carefully piled on the fencing. They will be distributed to the needy this winter. Part of the tomato crop has been sold and part of it canned at the county farm.

## Farm Conditions by Counties

## Frost Ends Growing Season Just Before November

**Allen**—Heavy frost put an end to growth of kafir, very little grain but a good crop of roughage, more wheat seeded than usual, even more than last year, it has made rapid growth and is affording considerable pasture, farmers have sold off their hens closely, eggs bring 22c which is as high as any time last winter, probably will go considerably higher, butterfat at 24c is above last winter's top.—Guy M. Tredway.

**Brown**—Had yellow and red roses blooming November 1, wheat making excellent growth, pastures fair, there is call for pork, some are butchering, community sales well attended, all stock selling well, milk cow prices high, elevators retailing corn for 88c; cream, 26c; eggs, 20c; hens, 10c.—E. E. Taylor.

**Brown**—Killing frost held off long enough for some late-planted beans and peas to provide a few messes, most sorgo must be picked over for seed that will grow, it should be picked now and stored, wheat surely has made a growth, even that planted the first 10 days in October, many pasturing it, also rye, oats planted for pasture and volunteer oats in alfalfa was heading but frost will stop that, western cattle being wintered here at \$2 a head, some taking milk cows for the milk, they seem to be in demand to buy or to be wintered, good fresh cows sell from \$40 to \$65, common stuff at about your own price. Corn to farmers, 85c; cream, 25c; eggs, 18c.—L. H. Shannon.

**Clay**—Since early fall rains, we have had a beautiful fall in southern part of county, northern part has had little rain, killing frost October 28, wheat made good growth for pasture but needs rain, baled oats and wheat straw being hauled in as most wheat here was combined, some get light cutting of alfalfa, cane and kafir that lived thru summer is making light crop of feed but no seed, recently received second wheat checks, little interest in hogs, more in sheep, some Government ponds under construction, egg and cream market a little better.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Cowley**—Heavy frosts put corn binders into kafir fields, scarcely any seed matured, plenty of moisture, wheat looks fine, big growth for pasture, most all straw baled by Government and shipped, community sales large and well attended, getting up wood for winter is big job now.—K. D. Olin.

**Dickinson**—Weather dry, first hard frost October 28, all tender weeds, grasses and gardens frozen, wheat looks good but needs moisture, it is making a lot of pasture, corn crop a complete failure, some late alfalfa cut but crop light on upland, stock still picking in pastures, 50 per cent of farmers will have enough rough feed, eggs and cream a good price, corn 90c; wheat, 86c.—F. M. Lorson.

**Douglas**—First killing frost October 27, much cane being cut and shocked, early-planted wheat being pastured, walnuts small and of poor quality, farmers cutting and sawing wood, preparing winter quarters for livestock and poultry, making homes as snug as possible, pear and apple butter being made.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Edwards**—Wheat looks fine, many are pasturing it, few farmers working on relief, all stock feed scarce and high, frost killed tomatoes and sweet potatoes. Wheat, 90c; eggs, 22c; corn, 97c.—Myrtle B. Wheat.

**Ford**—First killing frost October 28, late-sown wheat not coming up to a good stand,

weather still dry, parts of county where they had rains will have some wheat pasture, little feed in county, seed of all kinds will be in big demand next spring. Cream, 23c; eggs, 21c; wheat, 87c; corn, \$1.80 cwt.; corn chop, \$1.90 cwt.; alfalfa hay, 95c bale.—John Zurbuchen.

**Franklin**—Freezing nights put finishing touches on kafir, folks busy with binders, kafir made very little grain, only a few heads ripened, meat and lard high, but hogs do not bring a very big price compared to price of feed, corn sold for \$1.20 and oats for 65c at one farm sale, a weanling mule brought \$48, one cow \$40, a 2-year-old Shorthorn bull \$22.50, a yearling, \$18, wheat looks fine, eggs scarce and bring 25c; wheat, 90c; old roosters, 4c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Greenwood**—Frosts killed growing crops, farmers filling silos and cutting kafir, enough feed for home consumption, wheat pasture saving feed. Corn, 92c; oats, 70c; kafir, \$1.—A. H. Brothers.

**Hamilton**—Most wheat seedling completed, still need a good rain, row-crop harvest finished, broomcorn all pulled and most of it baled, average price \$165 a ton, sugar beet harvest is on with fair yields, state lake project soon will be under way north of Syracuse, on land donated by Ed M. Scott, several farmers building ponds and reservoirs around windmills for a greater water supply and to irrigate gardens. Wheat, 88c; corn, 84c; barley, 73c; eggs, 22c; cream, 21c; turkeys, 14c.—Earl L. Hinden.

**Harper**—Wheat making rapid growth and providing fine pasture, government bought 4,087 head of cattle and calves, last crop of alfalfa used for pasture, will be of help to every farmer to get a free sample copy of the farm census blank to study before census starts January 1, write to Census Bureau, Washington, D. C., for one; fewer chickens on farms than usual, late feed crops being harvested.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

**Harvey**—First white frost October 28, mercury registered below freezing, October was ideal for oats, barley, kafir, rye and wheat, all made wonderful growth, as well as turnips and beets. Wheat, 86c; corn, 85c; kafir, 85c; cream, 22c; eggs, 15c to 23c; heavy hens, 9c; springs, 9c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—Severe freeze put a stop to all growth of kafir and the crop is about all harvested, much of it going into silos, little seed matured, some prairie hay made, molasses-making under way, quality poor on account of damaged cane, notable absence of insect pests, most young alfalfa doing well, some lespedeza made a little seed. Eggs, 22c; corn, 90c.—J. B. Schenck.

**Jewell**—Little wheat pasture, the crop is hurting from lack of moisture, farmers beginning to worry about feed shortage, little feed being bought, Government bought 11,000 head of cattle, soil erosion service advising farmers to blank-list to prevent wind erosion, they say it will be severe this winter if moisture doesn't fall, wheat allotment checks have arrived, stock pigs sell cheaply, demand for horses increasing. Corn, 90c; eggs, 23c; cream, 28c; wheat, 87c; prairie hay, \$16; alfalfa, \$24.—Lester Broyles.

**Lincoln**—Drouth never has been broken here, we are starting into third year of it, situation confronting farmers is more than serious, a very poor wheat crop last two years, little feed grains this year, most of that has been fed, pasture never afforded much grazing, quite a lot of straw and other

roughage shipped into county; heat and drouth killed many trees, damaged stands of alfalfa, killed considerable grass in meadows and pastures; unless it rains soon all wheat will perish.—R. W. Greene.

**Lane**—Lots of wind, not much feed, cattle changing hands every day, some good wheat pasture, but large portion of county still dry, killing frost and freeze October 27.—A. R. Bentley.

**Leavenworth**—Killing frost October 27, late gardens supplied some badly-needed vitamins for winter, barley, rye and wheat look nice, butchering time has come with cooler weather.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Lyon**—Plenty of wheat pasture, the freeze came and farmers cut their cane and kafir, dry weather checked kafir seed from ripening in most fields, little corn to husk, good prices for poultry and eggs, no potatoes, few apples, pears fairly good.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marion**—Frost October 27, made feed cutting the all-important farm job, wheat looking good, many farmers pasturing it, scarcity of eggs raised the price to 22c; cream, 24c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

**Marshall**—First killing frost October 27, feed scarce and high. Trucked-in pears, 75c; (Continued on Page 17)

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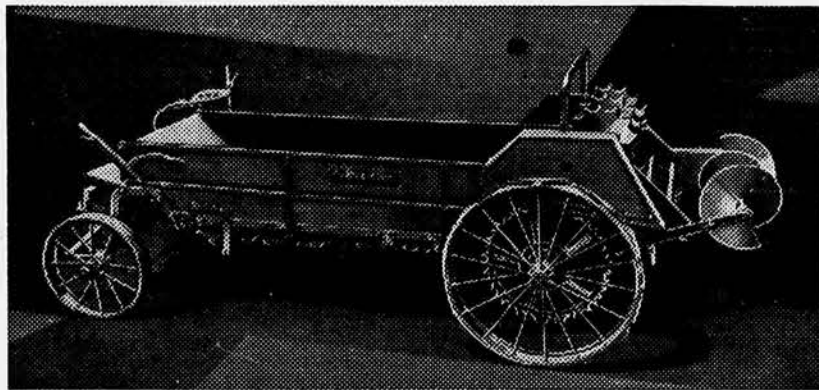
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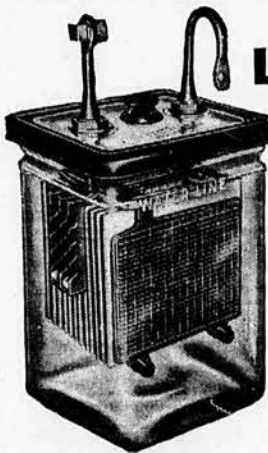


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# A Man Under Suspicion

ELEANOR'S face persisted in remaining before Allison. And he fell again into his former deep ruminations; so that after a while Devil loped the trail without direction. It was only when Devil halted and refused to go on, despite a gentle kick in the ribs, delivered involuntarily, that Allison came out of his meditation. He slipped out of the saddle and went forward. A dozen feet ahead of him lay the body of a man.

He knew the motionless figure to be Creighton, even before he dismounted. He was lying where he had fallen when Lally had shot him—face down, his arms flung wide.

A pistol—Eleanor's—lay near him.

Before Allison stopped at the man's side he gazed swiftly about. There was no sound, no movement, no sign of life. Allison's examination was rapid. At its conclusion his lips were straight and grim. There was an abrasion on the top of Creighton's head—probably caused by a fall. The shot had been fired from behind.

The deed had been committed within the last half-hour—Allison was sure of that. For Creighton's body was still warm, and the wound in his back had not started to congeal. He was still alive.

Allison's rapid examination had told him that, for he had felt the faint beating of the man's heart. Allison stood erect. The story of the tragedy was written in the hoofprints that met his gaze. He saw that two riders had come from the north, that they had fled southward.

The broken leg of Creighton's horse and the gopher-hole with the earth pawed up around it were mute evidences of the accident. He saw where Creighton had run just before the bullet struck him; he saw where Creighton's assailant had stood when he had done the shooting.

However, tho he yearned to punish the perpetrators of the crime, he knew that if he expected to keep Creighton alive he would have to get him to the Two Bar at once, leaving the apprehending of the would-be murderers to the future. There was little he could do for Creighton. The Two Bar, he estimated, was not more than 7 or 8 miles distant, and if he could get Creighton there in time Eleanor might be able to save him. Loma was too far away.

He worked fast. He drew Devil close, lifted Creighton gently in his arms, placed him face down over Devil's shoulders, climbed into the saddle, drew the inert body toward him so that the man's shoulders rested on his arms—and then sent Devil forward at a rapid lope.

IT WAS not until Allison had covered half the distance between the ranch house and the spot where he had found Creighton that he understood his efforts would not save the man. The color had been slowly leaving Creighton's face, until now it was a dull, ghastly white.

Creighton would die before they could reach their destination. Convinced of that, Allison yielded to a grim pity that swept over him, halted Devil, and for an instant considered leaving Creighton here and riding on alone to tell Eleanor what had happened, to save her the shock she would be sure to suffer should he come in with the man's dead body.

However, he rode on again, for there might be still a slender chance for the man, and he did not want to deny it to him. He would do his best to save Creighton for Eleanor.

When he reached the ranch house he rode up to the rear porch, dismounted, lifted Creighton gently down, and stood erect. His own face was nearly as white as Creighton's, for he dreaded Eleanor's grief when she should see his pitiful burden. He was rather astonished at the silence that greeted him, for he had expected somebody would be out before this to inquire his errand.

Certainly Eleanor must have told them of his departure, and since the windows of the ranch house offered an unobstructed view of the plains—especially in the direction from which he had come—someone must have seen him.

But no one appeared in the doorway—which was open. There came to his ears no sound which would tell him that any living being was within. He swung around and looked into the corral, to see that the three horses were missing. His lips were set with disappointment as he decided that Mrs. Norton, Hazel, and Eleanor must have gone riding.

He stooped to take Creighton up and carry him into the house—intending to do what he could for him—when he saw that it was ended.

Creighton was dead.

"I'm sort of glad she ain't here," was his thought as he leaned over and closed the fixed, staring eyes. "I won't have to do any explainin', an' I won't have her eyes to remember—like they will be."

THAT thought, however, was merely the expression of an impulse which had moved him. He knew he would have to stay—that it was his duty to stay, in order that he might do the explaining he shrank from. So he seated himself on the edge of the porch to wait.

A little later, while he was staring eastward, dejectedly watching the featureless skyline, he saw two ponies—the piebalds—swing around a corner of the stable and come toward him.

The ponies bore Hazel and Mrs. Norton. His eyes glowed with emotion when he saw them. Curiously, the ponies had trotted into his vision from the spot where, before, he had received his dismissal.

## Lonesome Ranch

By Charles Alden Seltzer

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### Beginning of the Story

Eleanor Lane is summoned to take charge of her dead father's ranch by his friend Dave Gordon. Krell, one of the ranchmen, by changing the date in the letter, caused Eleanor to arrive when only he was there. He wished to compromise Eleanor, marry her and obtain her property. Allison, one of Gordon's men, arriving at night, finds Krell trying to effect an entrance into Eleanor's room by stealth. He takes Krell outside, and when Krell reaches for his gun, kills him. Eleanor seeks safety in flight. In the desert an unknown rescuer frees her from three horsemen, killing one and being wounded himself. Her deliverer is Allison. Sheriff Bolton threatens to arrest Allison for murder. Eleanor recognizes the sheriff as one of the horsemen. Her Eastern friends come for a visit. Mrs. Norton, her daughter Hazel, and Creighton, Eleanor's fiancée. In a jealous rage Creighton attacks Allison in the bunk house and is thrown out. Hazel, who is at the romantic age, enters the bunk house at night. Allison diplomatically escorts her outside. Eleanor sees Hazel leaving. Next day she discharges Allison, as he believes, for his trouble with Creighton. On his way to Loma, Creighton is thrown from his horse. Bolton and his deputy Lally ride by. They taunt him, there is a quarrel and Lally shoots him down. They flee, leaving the dying man.

He got up, feeling rather relieved to know that he would not have to tell Eleanor his tragic tidings. Mrs. Norton, matured and experienced, and not—as she had told him—liking Creighton, would bear the shock of his death with less emotion. She could break the news to Eleanor later.

As he stood erect, facing away from the porch, he heard a slight sound behind him, and he wheeled swiftly, to see Eleanor standing in the kitchen door, looking at him.

Startled, amazed, his face flushed with an inward embarrassment over the scare she had given him, he stood silent. She had evidently not seen Creighton's body, which was lying in an angle of the porch, close to the wall of the house; for he saw

## The Great Parade

ESTER LOLITA HOLCOMB

UP THE mountains toward the sunpath—  
Crested line on line!  
Thudding drums and trumpets sounding,  
March the spruce and fir and pine.

Down the mountains toward the valleys—  
Ladies coming out of church,  
Veils of gold green laces stirring—  
Move the maples and the birch.

Half between the sun and valley,  
Swirling skirts of misty white,  
To harpsichords and flutes of fairies  
Dance the dogwoods day and night.

nothing but surprise in her eyes as they met his.

"You?" she said breathlessly. "You?"

"I reckon it's me, ma'am," he answered grimly.

"Why," she said, her voice leaping with emotion—an exultation which puzzled him—"I thought—" "Thought I wasn't comin' back," he said, supplying what he imagined were the words she had been about to speak. "I thought I wasn't comin' back either." He paused, his face paled; he could not meet her eyes, to see in them the horror that would dawn when he told her about Creighton.

"But you see, ma'am," he blurted out, "I found Creighton."

"Found Creighton! Why, what do you mean?"

She took one step toward him. He saw her gaze go to the rigid bulk on the porch floor; heard her catch her breath, saw her face blanch and her eyes close. She swayed, held tightly to the door jams.

"Dead?" she cried with a curious mixture of dread inquiry and astonishment.

ALLISON expected that she would go to Creighton, and he was prepared for the wild passion which would seize her upon the realization of her bereavement. And he was amazed when she shrank back against one of the door jams and covered her face with her hands, making no sound.

Allison watched her in grim curiosity until he became aware that Mrs. Norton and Hazel had dismounted at the corral gates and were coming toward them. Hazel came first; behind her was Mrs. Norton, her eyes alight with startled inquiry.

"What has happened to Creighton, Allison?" she said.

"He's dead, ma'am—killed. I found him on the trail about 7 miles out toward Loma. His horse had thrown him. I reckon Creighton's got a lump on his head, where he landed; an' the horse has a broken leg. Some one had shot the horse. It wasn't

Creighton, because his gun ain't been fired. It's Miss Lane's gun, I reckon."

He laid the pistol on the edge of the porch, and watched while Mrs. Norton went over hesitatingly and gazed down at Creighton. He was silent until she again looked at him steadily, inquiringly.

"Creighton was shot in the back," he went on. "Looks like there'd been two men. They met him—after he'd took his fall. Likely they shot his horse. There's hoof prints all around, showin' just how it happened. I didn't have time to follow them, bein' in a hurry to get Creighton where someone could help to save him."

He glanced curiously at Eleanor, who still stood motionless, her hands over her eyes. He considered she was withholding her grief until he should be gone. For the first time since her arrival he glanced at Hazel.

She was standing near the edge of the porch, watching him steadily, a passionate hostility in her eyes.

Mrs. Norton, too, was watching him keenly; she seemed to study his eyes, seemed to be probing them.

"Creighton fell, you say?" said Mrs. Norton. "The fall didn't kill him."

"I reckon not, ma'am. I'm figurin' he'd got over the fall when he was shot. It was the bullet that killed him."

"Did you see him killed, Allison?"

"No. But I reckon I'd have heard the shootin' if I'd been payin' attention to my business. I was sort of ridin' along, dreamin'. I didn't hear anything. But when I got to where Creighton was layin' I saw he hadn't been down long."

HAZEL had been violently, tho secretly signaling to her mother, and now Mrs. Norton went to her. Both withdrew to a point some distance from Allison, and whispered, while Allison steadily watched Eleanor.

She had not moved, tho he saw that her hands were clenched tightly over her eyes as tho she were trying to repress some terrible passion that had seized her. Over Allison, as he watched her, stole a strange conviction—a conviction that all of them believed he had killed Creighton.

He spoke to Eleanor. But his voice did not betray his disappointment; it was low, gentle, regretful.

"If you're thinkin' that I had anything to do with Creighton gettin' shot, ma'am, you're a heap mistaken. I ain't denyin' that I didn't like Creighton. But any shootin' that I've done in my life ain't been done from behind."

Eleanor removed her hands from before her eyes and looked at him. It seemed her gaze was searching his for signs that he was telling the truth. But he saw doubt in it, a light that told him she was wondering if he could be guilty. Bitter derision for his hopes and expectations was in the faint smile that curved his lips.

He heard Hazel's voice close to him.

"You quarreled with him last night, Allison," she said. "You don't deny that?"

It was plain that her convictions of his guilt were deeply and firmly settled. The change in her was startling.

"I reckon I ain't denyin' it, Miss Norton."

"You can't—of course—because I was there when it happened. And I heard you threaten him!"

ALLISON looked at Eleanor, saw that her eyes were flashing with scornful accusation and contempt, walked to the edge of the porch and gazed gravely at her, tho with an eager wistfulness that affected her strangely indeed.

"Ma'am," he said softly, "it sure does look pretty bad for me. Me an' Creighton had words last night, an' I spoke sort of strong to him. Hazel Norton was there. I'm wonderin'—you knowin' how much I knew of what was between you an' Creighton—if you think I shot him?"

She did not answer, but stood there silent, amazed, for she had not known of the quarrel; tho with Hazel's revelation had come the stealthy thought that if Allison were guilty the quarrel might have provided a motive for the deed.

She didn't want to believe him guilty. Ever since she had been standing there her heart had protested against accepting the thought; for it had seemed to her that if he had killed Creighton he would not have brought the body back for her to see. Her faith in him was strong—even now that there seemed to be a motive, even tho the meager evidence against him pointed to his guilt—and there was in his eyes as he stood there a steady directness, a serene glow of innocence lurking back of the eager wistfulness.

And yet, when she remembered how she had seen Hazel leaving the bunk house—the light extinguished lest she be discovered—she felt she could no longer trust him. He had lied to her about his relations with Hazel.

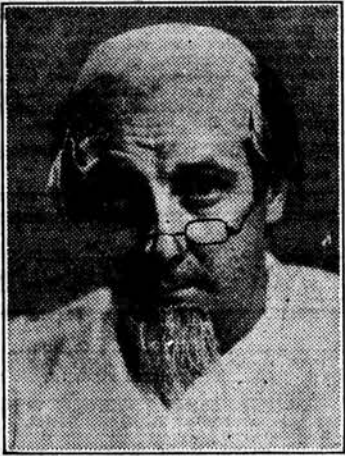
"Do you think I shot him, ma'am?" he asked again.

"I—I don't know, Allison," she answered hesitatingly. "Oh, I don't know what I think!"

He bowed to her, smiled stiffly at Mrs. Norton and Hazel, said he would ride to the outfit to have them "look out" for Creighton, and walked toward the bunk house, the metallic clinking of his spurs the only sound that marked his progress.

(To Be Continued)





JUDGE HIGSBY

HERE is Judge Hiram Higsby, the operator of that famous 5-watt radio station, 10U, down in Dog-holler, Douglas county, Kansas. Higsby is also Justice of the Peace and one of the most popular and highly respected citizens of the community. Judge Higsby is heard from WIBW every week-day evening at 6:30, broad-casting from Dogholler. With him you will hear his loyal secretary and piano-player, Cecilia Butterfinger. Make it a point to listen to this enter-taining program every evening. You're sure to enjoy the Judge's homely philosophy and there's a laugh in every one of his fifteen-minute pro-grams.



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## Farm Conditions by Counties

(Continued from Page 15)

apples, 50c to \$1.50; wheat, 88c; corn, 80c; cream, 24c; eggs, 22c; oats, 68c; seed corn, \$1.10; alfalfa hay, \$25; prairie, \$20; millet, \$3.—J. D. Stoss.

**Miami**—First frost October 28, froze a little ice, early wheat and volunteer oats making good pasture, wheat never looked better, kafir and sorgho will make a lot of fodder but not much seed, think this county will have plenty of roughage to carry livestock thru winter, lots of livestock sold each week at Paola market sale, prices fairly good in comparison to Kansas City market.—W. T. Case.

**Neosho**—Most early-sown wheat provid-ing good pasture, last cutting of alfalfa was best this season, it is selling at \$17 to \$22, seems as if everyone has plenty of pears for canning, homegrown apples scarce, those trucked in selling at \$1 to \$1.75 a bushel, late garden truck greatly appreciated, tur-nip crop excellent, livestock and poultry in good condition and free from disease, freez-ing weather arrived first of the month, farm-ers busy harvesting sorghum crops, late fall permitted one-third of grain crop to mature, also an abundance of roughage, at a public sale near Urbana horses brought \$22 to \$97; cows, \$17 to \$29; 2-year-old white-face bull, \$38; spring calves, \$12; veal calves, \$10.75. Oats, 58c; corn fodder, 34c shock.—James D. McHenry.

**Ness**—Not enough moisture in subsoil, most wheat sown, another good rain would make some wheat pasture, community sale is a big affair at Ness City, cattle selling well, horses high, best teams have brought \$300.—James McMill.

**Osborne**—First killing frost October 27, due to its late arrival there will be some seed of—Atlas sorgho, kafir, Sudan, Wheat-land milo and cane; all will be needed lo-cally and then some, early-sown wheat shows lack of moisture, late-sown wheat needs rain to bring it up, alfalfa trucked in at \$25 a ton, some farmers hauling water, considerable relief work being done, checks for another installment on wheat allotment arrived.—Niles C. Endsley.

**Pottawatomie**—Little rain during the last two weeks, wells low, some still hauling water to livestock, farmers busy caring for sorgho since the freeze, others trucking feed from other parts of state, wheat and rye making good growth, which is a help for stock pasture, a big percentage of wild grass is killed out.—Mrs. G. McGranahan.

**Reno**—Frost finally came after one of the longest growing seasons for some time, still some silo filling, nearly all feed has been cut. Apples, \$1 a bushel; wheat, 85c; corn, 95c; butterfat, 24c.—E. T. Ewing.

**Rawlins**—Still very dry, crops need rain, had lots of wind and wheat has no roots, most cattle and sheep that were brought in to pasture have been shipped out again,

wheat pasture all gone, cattle and hog prices not very good, everything we have to buy on the farm is high, that is what the NRA has done for us. Wheat, 84c; cream, 22c; corn, 75c.—J. A. Kelley.

**Rice**—Several heavy frosts have been of benefit to wheat but hard on late gardens, wheat making plenty of pasture, late feed crops came out wonderfully after late rains, fewer hogs than usual, good horses in de-mand. Wheat, 83c; hens, 9c; eggs, 20c; cream, 23c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Roos**—Farmers not doing much as most all have disposed of cattle and hogs, a good number will not be able to pay taxes this fall, farmers organizing with the Farmers' Union, can't pay taxes to support labor at 60 cents an hour. Wheat, 82c; corn, 85c; hogs, \$4.30; bacon, 25c lb.; lard, 18c; eggs 20c; cream, 22c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Fine rain night of November 2, put winter wheat in excellent condition, mois-ture was badly needed, wheat had made a little pasture the last of October, but with seasonal weather now, pasture will be abun-dant. Roughage scarce, due to drouth it didn't make expected growth, altho the first killing frost came quite late, October 28. Wheat, 86c; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 23c.—Wm. Crotinger.

**Sherman**—Large acreage of wheat seeded, most all up to a good stand, but continued dry weather has affected it badly and it seems to be dying, light freezes to date, farmers have cut and shocked most of corn fodder which was good, some corn on it, great amount of this fodder being shredded, milk cows selling as high as \$47, several farm sales with extra good prices for these times.—Col. Harry Andrews.

**Sumner**—All feed crops made remarkable growth after rains came, frost enough to turn foliage on sorghums and hasten cut-ting, most kinds of silos being used, Atlas sorgho made the best growth of any feed crop, very little sorghum seed matured, wheat and barley making most pasture in years, fall gardens did well, alfalfa made a crop, wild hay a failure, no corn to husk, plenty water for stock, most livestock thin, blackleg has caused some loss among calves, most everything sold at community sales, few farm sales.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

**Trego**—Hard freeze October 27, wheat al-lotment checks arrived, wheat not making much growth, too dry, some stock being moved to Eastern Kansas to graze wheat pasture, too late for wheat to make pasture here, some being re-drilled, many fields haven't been planted due to lack of mois-ture. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 22c.—Ella M. Whisler.

**Wyandotte**—Farmers hurrying to get kafir, sorgho and cane in shock or silo, little grain matured, but heavy foliage will pro-vide a good ration for stock.—Warren Scott.

## Ways to Stop Soil Blowing

(Continued from Page 5)

volunteer wheat appear the listed ridges are leveled off with the ridge-buster. This leaves considerable straw at or near the surface. If rains come to start more weeds and volunteer growth, the 1-way plow with a sub-surface packer—not a cultipacker or roller—tied behind and weighted, is used to destroy the weeds and firm the soil. With this last operation, much of the straw still is left in the surface soil, and the packer has left the surface rough. The land usually is ready for planting after this. Sometimes wet sea-sons cause more weeds to grow, mak-ing it necessary to kill another crop. Then the 1-way is used, since there is plenty of moisture to bring up the wheat crop soon to be planted, and a blow condition isn't likely.

On fallow land, Aicher says, the first operation is blank-listing. If it is felt the land will hold over winter without blowing, land to be fallowed is not listed until about the middle of May; otherwise it is fall-listed. When the first weed crop comes up, the listed land is leveled off with a ridge-buster. Following weed crops are destroyed by a duckfoot weeder, revolving-rod weeder, or the spring-tooth harrow. Care always is taken to cultivate when a rough surface can be left. The only time the 1-way plow is used on fallow is in seasons of excessive weed growth brought about by plenty of moisture. In that event the weeds are destroyed as soon as the ground is dry enough to cultivate. Moist soil is brought up quite generally at that time and the surface usually is left rough, but not as rough as a rod weeder would leave it. Soil blowing is not a problem in wet sea-sons. With plenty of moisture, winter wheat can germinate readily and make enough growth to hold the soil against winter and early spring winds.

The duckfoot weeder, the spring-tooth weeder, and the revolving-rod weeder can be used well in killing weeds on fallow land without danger of fining the soil too much. They are especially recommended for use on light soils.

The duckfoot or field cultivator is coming into use as a good implement to prepare wheat stubble land for fall seeding. The knives are run about 3

inches below the surface and work well except when the ground is wet. Then the straw sometimes clogs the ma-chine. This implement is especially de-sirable, Aicher says, on sandy fields where tillage with other implements would leave the soil ready to blow.

Most soil blowing takes place after the fall wheat has been planted and be-fore the wheat has made enough growth to protect the soil. Saving moisture by early destruction of weeds and use of the sub-surface packer aids plants in making enough growth to prevent the soil from blowing.

Once the soil has started to blow, that is something else. If blowing takes place over a wide territory, controlling it becomes a community or occasion-ally a county-wide job. The lister, shovel cultivator, and modifications of these implements will help.

Start the lister—or other implement—thru the field at right angles to the direction of the damaging wind, and on the side of the field nearest the wind. If soil is just beginning to pick up lightly, furrows 8 rods apart could be tried. If blowing isn't stopped, run other furrows between those already made. That makes them 4 rods apart, and they should be just twice as effec-tive as the first set were. If these fail to control the blowing, run more furrows.

To save loss in the wheat crop from furrow making, use the least number of furrows necessary to hold the soil, Aicher says. Loss in yield in fields hav-ing furrows 4 rods apart is small, as the wheat plants left use all the extra moisture and produce more grain. Close the furrows in wheat fields as soon as the wheat is high enough to protect the soil.

It is much harder to stop soil from blowing after the entire field has started to blow. If fields all around a farm are blowing, or if the roadways are moving, it is difficult to control blowing on land thus surrounded. In-telligent community action is needed to prevent soil blowing. Unless all the land in the affected area receives pro-protective attention just as soon as the soil begins to move, tremendous effort later on may prove futile. The sandier the soil the more difficult it is to hold.

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All of us, at some time or other, feel the effects of fatigue—and are not able to continue with our daily tasks satisfactorily. This is due, in a large measure, to the lack of reserve energy. Those who are called upon to do much outdoor physical labor, especially farm workers, realize this fact.

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

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CHICKS, KANSAS APPROVED, AGGLUTINATING blood tested. Ready now. All breeds. Tishhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

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FANCY WHITE HOLLANDS FOR BREEDING stock. Elmer Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

## POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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100 BIG FAST COLOR PRINTS 20c; 200-35c. Quilting frames, regular size \$1.00 postpaid. Remnant Mart, Centralia, Ill.  
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## TOBACCO

DISSATISFIED? ORDER FROM RELIABLE company. Finest obtainable long, red leaf chewing or mellow easy burning smoking, 5 pounds either only \$1.00, postpaid. Ordinary grades, 10 pounds \$1.00. Prompt shipments. Our guarantee holds 100%. Perfect satisfaction or money back. Standard Tobacco Company, Mayfield, Kentucky.

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

30 FULL SIZE QUALITY TWISTS \$1.00. Strong and straight or mild and sweet. Also 24 sweet plugs \$1.00, mild or strong. Economy Tobacco Co., Murray, Ky.  
PREPAID ON TRIAL: 20 CHEWING TWISTS \$1.00. 20 sacks pipe or cigarette smoking \$1.00. Box cigars free. Ford Tobacco Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

"GOLDEN HEART" TENNESSEE'S FINEST mellow natural leaf, 5 pounds smoking or chewing, \$1.00 box of twists free. Farmers Sales Co., Paris, Tenn.

SPECIAL: MAY WE SEND YOU 3 DOZ. PLUGS chewing or 3 doz. sacks smoking for \$1.00 on 10 days trial. Carlton Tobacco Company, Paducah, Kentucky.

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## EDUCATIONAL

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

MEN-WOMEN, 18-50. DO YOU WANT JOBS? Steady, \$105 to \$175 month. Many Fall examinations expected. Common education sufficient. Full particulars free. Write today sure. Franklin Institute, Dept. J33, Rochester, N. Y.

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PATENTS—SMALL IDEAS MAY HAVE large commercial possibilities. Write immediately for information on how to proceed and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Write today sure. 150-S Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

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

## HELP WANTED—MALE

MAN WITH CAR TO TAKE OVER PAYING Watkins Route. Established customers. Must be under 50 and satisfied with earnings of \$30.00 a week at start. Write for information about vacancy nearest you, giving age, type of car and farm experience. The J. R. Watkins Company, Rural Dept., 20 Liberty Street, Winona, Minnesota.

## FOR THE TABLE

LADIES: 25c (COIN) BRINGS "SALMON Sandwich Spread" recipe, and free chance on beautiful lamp mat given November 30th. Address: Edgar Kirsch, 1410 N. 4th St., Vincennes, Indiana.

WHOLESALE PECANS. SPECIAL OFFER, 10 lbs. fancy paper shell pecans \$2.00. Prompt shipment. W. J. Davis Pecan Co., Valdosta, Ga.

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COLOR ENLARGEMENT WITH EACH film developed, a professional enlargement printed in oils and eight Gloss-tone prints, Deluxe finish, guaranteed not to fade, 25c. Super quality, speedy service, satisfaction or money refunded. LaCrosse Film Company, LaCrosse, Wis.

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ROLLS DEVELOPED. TWO BEAUTIFUL double weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone prints, 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.  
ROLL DEVELOPED, 8 PRINTS, OIL PAINTED enlargement, 25c. Prompt service. Work guaranteed. Individual attention to each picture. Janesville Film Service, C63, Janesville, Wis.

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CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, JEWELRY. Watches, 100% full gold value paid day shipment received. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed or articles cheerfully returned. Licensed by United States Government. Information free. Chicago Gold Smelting & Refining Co., 346 Champlain Bldg., Chicago.

SEND US YOUR OLD GOLD TEETH, CROWNS, bridges, jewelry, 1 pay more because I refine into dental gold. Satisfaction guaranteed or shipment returned. Licensed by United States Government. Dr. Weisberg's Gold Refining Co., 1566 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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

SPARROW TRAP. MY HOMEMADE TRAP caught 151 sparrows in 9 days. It's cheap and easy to make. Plans 10c. K. F. Sparrowman, 1715 West St., Topeka, Kan.

CARROTS SHOULD MAKE FROM \$100 TO \$400 per acre. Send 50c for complete information. Stewart, 2256 6th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas.

WE PURCHASE ALL INDIANHEAD PENNIES. Price range 5c-\$25.00. Purchasing lists 10c. Brownlee Coinage, 218 Henry, New York.

WIND CHARGING PROPELLERS FOR AUTO and 32-volt generators. Details 10c, refunded on order. Propeller Man, Kindred, N. Dak.

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Many of our advertisers have prepared valuable educational booklets at considerable expense which are available to our readers without charge. In order to save you expense in writing for such booklets, we are listing below a number of the important ones. If you will check the ones you want and send us the list, we will see that the booklets are sent to you.

- ☐ Bear Cat Grinders
- ☐ New Way to More Livestock Profits
- ☐ Tips to Trappers
- ☐ Blackleg Bulletin No. 351
- ☐ Worms in Poultry

- ☐ Storage Battery Catalog
- ☐ Cel-O-Glass Sample & Blueprints
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- ☐ Indera Mills Style Catalog
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KANSAS FARMER, Dept. R. R. M., Topeka, Kansas.

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## HEREFORD CATTLE

# Blue Valley Breeding Farm's Annual Hereford Sale

at the Ranch Near Irving and Blue Rapids

**Wednesday, Nov. 14**

There will be 60 or 65 head in the sale as follows: Eight cows bred, some of them with calves and bred again, four yearling bulls, 10 head of heifer calves, about five yearling heifers open and a few good cows bred to the Domino bull. Included in the sale is Marvin, my intensely bred Domino bred bull. Plenty of evidence sale day of his great value as a sire.

A further attraction in the sale will be three of his daughters bred to my new Harlett bred bull. This is our regular annual fall sale and everybody is invited. Come and spend the day with us. For further information about the Herefords, address

**FRED R. COTTRELL, Owner**  
Irving, Kan.

Eight steers will also be sold.

Jas. T. McCulloch and A. E. Blackney, auctioneers; John W. Johnson, fieldman, Kansas Farmer

## 28 BULLS Priced to Sell

Now on feed, low down, blocky fellows and many of them real herd bull material. One or a car load. Ready for service. Farms near town just off Highway 36. Fashionable breeding.

H. F. MILLER and FOREST CARTER  
NORCATOR, KAN.

## McComb's Reg. Herefords

Correct type, Dominos and Repeaters. A few choice young bulls for sale at reasonable prices. See them. GLENN MCComb, ZENITH (Starford Co.), KANSAS

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

## BAER'S SHORTHORN HERD BULLS

12 ready for service, good enough to head any herd in America. Best of Scotch breeding, low down, blocky, type and mellow. Careful inspection invited. Also bull calves and females.

W. F. BAER, RANSOM, KAN.

## Cedar Lawn Farm Shorthorns

Low set, blocky Scotch Shorthorn bulls in age from 6 to 13 months. Open heifers from calves to breeding age. Few heifers and young cows in calf to Sni-A-Bar Red Robin.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

## ALFAFALEAF FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd established 40 years. Best of Scotch breeding. Stock for sale. JOHN REGIER & SONS, WHITEWATER, KAN.

## Three 7 Months Old Bulls

Pure bred Shorthorns. Priced reasonable. Write and plan to see them. MARY E. REES, NEWTON, KAN.

## VALLEYVIEW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The best combination of beef and milk 90 in herd. Maxwellton Lord (grandson of Rodney) in service. Young bulls, heifers and cows for sale. Visit us. ALVIN T. WARRINGTON, LEOTI (Wichita Co.), KANSAS.

## SHORTHORN FEMALES FOR SALE

Choice heifers, bred and open, good Scotch breeding. Some bred to a son of Broadland Monarch. Also young bulls. Earl J. Matthews, Wichita, Kan., R. F. D. 7, or Malze, Kan.

## POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Reg. and Delivered 100 Miles Free

Special: Red bull and two white heifers, \$130. 20 bulls. Sale cattle at Plevna. Prices \$35 and up. BANBURY & SONS, 2807 PLEVNA, KS. (and Pratt)

## Young Bulls For Sale

We offer choice young pure bred and high grade young bulls, priced low. Farm 3 miles east of town. V. B. CHRISTOPHER, HAZELTON, KAN.

## LOVE FARMS POLLED SHORTHORNS

Collynie Broadheads in service. Choice bulls and females for sale. Cattle on 3 farms. LOVE BROS., PARTRIDGE, KAN.

## MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Retnuh Farms Milking Shorthorns

We do not care to sell any more females but will have bulls for sale most of the time.

WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

## Milking Shorthorn Private Sale

30 females, cows near freshening, heifers bred and open, heifer calves, bulls from calves to serviceable age. Clay, Oxford King, and Flintstone breeding. Attractive prices for quick sale. C. B. CALLAWAY, FAIRBURY, NEB.

## OUR MILKING SHORTHORN HERDS

Now featured a son of Imported Hill Creek Milkman as our leading herd sire. Ois Chieftain, Lord Baltimore and other Clay foundations comprise our cow herds. Young bulls for sale. Visit our herds. J. M. Johnson, M. H. Peterson, Bridgeport, Kan.

Thru prosperity, depression and recovery; breeding and selection for most milk and meat from home feeds, enable us to offer HIGHEST, REGULAR PROFIT PRODUCERS. HARRY H. REEVES, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KAN.

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Livestock and general farm sales conducted anywhere. HILLSBORO, KANSAS

COL. KENNETH VEON, LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER, 332 So. 29th, Lincoln, Nebr.

Springfield, Mo. Junior champion, Wexford Noble Flash, Durnell.

Senior and grand champion cow, Laverder Lady, Durnell. Junior champion, Queen Gloria Poppy, Dr. Fred A. Glass, Tulsa, Okla.

Milking Shorthorns—Senior and grand champion bull, Northwood Gift 13th, Borg Farms, Delavan, Wis. Junior champion, Borg's Baden Duke, Borg Farms.

Senior and grand champion cow, Brookside Satin 11th, Bruington Bros., Cameron, Ill. Junior champion, Brookside Satin 23rd, Bruington Bros.

Guernseys—Senior and grand champion bull, Radium S. W., Tom Cooper, Ardmore, Okla. Junior champion, Cooper Radium, Cooper.

Senior and grand champion cow, Ruth Mary Rose of Miles Center, Cooper. Junior champion, Cooper's Royal Maiden, Cooper.

Fat Cattle—Champion carlot of Shorthorns, Symms Bros., Atchison, Kan. Champion Herefords, A. H. Schmidt, Kansas City.

Champion Angus, Schmidt.

Grand champion load, Schmidt on Angus.

Feeder Cattle—Champion carlot Herefords, District 1, Fred C. DeBerard, Kremmling, Colo.

Champion Herefords, District 2, Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, Kan.

Champion Shorthorns, District 1, J. Paul Jones, Elbert, Colo.

Champion Shorthorns, District 2, G. D. Hammond, St. John, Kan.

Champion Angus, District 1, Fred P. Fassler, Akron, Colo.

Champion Angus, District 2, Johnson Workman, Paradise, Kan.

Grand champion feeders, DeBerard on Herefords.

Percherons—Senior and grand champion stallion, Damascus, J. C. Robinson, Towanda. Junior champion, Prince Diplomat, Corwin E. Redman, Altoona, Ia.

Senior and grand champion mare, Merilee, Robinson. Junior champion, Laet's Lady Lou, H. G. Esheleman, Sedgwick, Kan.

Belgians—Senior and grand champion stallion, Rowdy De Or, H. C. Horneman, Danville, Ill. Junior champion, Kenfleur's Stamp, Horneman.

Senior and grand champion mare, Rochdale Hazel, Horneman. Junior champion, Civette 2d, C. G. Good & Sons, Ogden, Ia.

Mules—Champion mule, Jessie, Frazier & Argenbright, Drexel, Adrian, Mo. Champion pair of mules, Frazier & Argenbright.

Chester Whites—Champion barrow, Moore Bros., Wolcott, Ind. Champion pen of barrows, Moore Bros.

Berkshires—Champion barrow, Oklahoma A. and M. college, Stillwater, Okla. Champion pen of barrows, Kansas State college, Manhattan, Kan.

Poland Chinas—Champion barrow, Columbian Stock Farm, Grandview, Mo. Champion pen of barrows, Columbian Stock Farm.

Duroc Jerseys—Champion barrow, Sand Springs Home Farm, Sand Springs, Okla. Champion pen of barrows, Kansas State college.

Hampshires—Champion barrow, Moore Bros., Wolcott, Ind. Champion pen of barrows, Moore Bros.

Spotted Polands—Champion barrow, Kansas State college. Champion pen of barrows, Kansas State college.

Grand champion barrow, Sand Springs Home Farm on Duroc Jersey.

Grand champion pen, Moore Bros., on Hampshires.

Grand champion load of fat hogs, W. R. Dorton, Orrick, Mo., on Durocs.

Fat Sheep—Grand champion lamb of show, Oklahoma A. and M. college.

Grand champion pen of three wether lambs, Kansas State college.

Vocational Agriculture Show—Champion Hereford steer, Billy Bertz, Lexington, Mo. Champion Angus, Henry Zimmerman, Maryville, Mo.

Champion Shorthorn steer, Hale Thompson, Hatfield, Mo.

Grand champion, Zimmerman on Angus. Reserve champion, Billy Bertz on Hereford.

Champion barrow, Arlond Moore, Wolcott, Ind., on Spotted Poland.

Champion lamb, Frances Kanan, Cameron, Mo.

4-H Club Show—Champion Hereford, Dorothy Mae Horstick, Richmond, Kan.

Champion Shorthorn, Curtis Stallings, Kearney, Mo.

Champion Angus, Max Hollinger, Chapman, Kan.

Grand champion, Dorothy Mae Horstick on Hereford.

Grand champion steer of 4-H-Vocational show, Dorothy Mae Horstick on Hereford.

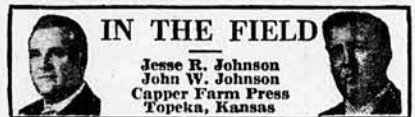
Reserve grand champion, Henry S. Zimmerman on Angus.

Champion barrow, Ruth Angle, Courtland, Kan., on Spotted Poland China.

Grand champion barrow in 4-H-Vocational show, Ruth Angle on Spotted Poland.

Champion lamb, Reatha Winchester, Waukomis, Okla.

Grand champion lamb of 4-H-Vocational show, Reatha Winchester, Waukomis, Okla.



IN THE FIELD

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

Mary E. Rees, Newton, Kan., is advertising seven pure bred 7-month-old Shorthorn bulls in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Write for breeding, descriptions and prices.

J. Lee Dunn, Page City, Kan. (Logan county), has a nice herd of registered Holsteins that he must sell immediately because he has no feed for them. The herd consists of cows, heifers, calves, etc. If you want to buy write to him right now.

M. H. Peterson and J. M. Johnson are neighbor breeders of Milking Shorthorns at Bridgeport, Kan., and both are enabled to maintain stronger herds and at less expense with this arrangement than they would otherwise. They advertise together and own herd bulls together and have built up two strong herds. A letter just

received from Mr. Peterson requests that we start their advertisement again as they have some nice young bulls for sale. They have three nice young bulls, old enough for service, and some nice ones that are younger. They are pricing them low to sell them this fall and early winter and now would be the time to buy.

Dr. W. H. Mott reports very good inquiry for Holstein bulls and females. Forty cows are now being milked on the Mott's Maplewood dairy farm at Herington and 1,000 pounds of milk sold daily to the families of that town. Dr. Mott has both males and females for sale and will give terms to responsible parties.

The demand continues strong for the kind of registered Shorthorns that are coming to be known as the Amcoats type. Mr. Amcoats has sold seven bulls and nine females during the past few weeks to old and new customers. A couple of new herds have been started by the purchase of females from this herd. It is desired to reduce the herd still more without the expense of a public sale and some real values are now being offered. Write Mr. Amcoats at Clay Center.

It is a pleasure to call attention to the advertisement of Earl J. Matthews which appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Starting with a pair of good cows way back in 1917 Mr. Matthews has continued right along and has probably sold close to 100 bulls from this start and a few head bought later on. During this time he has never sold but two females for breeding purposes and now the herd numbers about 80 head. The herd is of Scotch blood lines. Much of the herd was sired by the Bellows bull, Collynie Supreme, and Sni-A-Bar Miller. His leading sire, now just ready for service, is Brownvale Sultan, a grandson of Brownvale Count.

Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan., has never bred Poland Chinas in large numbers but every year he produces a nice lot of March and April boars that he grows out carefully that always please the breeders and farmers of North Central Kansas. This fall he has some nice ones for sale, priced reasonably, that will improve any herd. They are a little shorter legged and a little more on the good feeding type than in former years when every one was breeding them too far off the ground. You can get no better than write or see Homer if you need a Poland China boar. He is starting his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Fred Cottrell's annual Hereford sale is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and the date is Nov. 14. The sale will be held at the Blue Valley Breeding farm just east of Irving, Kan. This sale is important because of the variety of animals that go in it. There will be about 65 head in all and there will be cows with calves and bred back, a string of nice open heifers, most of them open, heifer calves and four or five yearling bulls. Because he can't use him longer in his herd he is selling in this sale, Marvin, a great sire, intensely bred, and he has been used successfully on the herd. He is an attraction in the sale and three of his daughters are further attractions in the sale, bred as they are to his present herd sire, a Hazlett bred bull that Mr. Cottrell bought in the American Royal sale one year ago. This bull was a brother to the bull that was champion at the Royal and the International last year. In the sale will be some nice steers in addition to the pure breeds. Any cattle you buy in this sale will prove money makers for you by next fall. It is the time to buy good cattle right now. Remember the sale is next Wednesday, Nov. 14.

## DUROC HOGS

## DarkRedHeavyBoned

Spring boars. They are the thicker, better hammed and are the kind that are popular today. They are by Top Superba, whose get enabled me to hold one of the top bred sow sales of last spring. A better bunch of spring boars is not to be found this year. I guarantee satisfaction.

WELDEN MILLER, NORCATOR, KAN.

## DOXRUA FARMS

Reg. Holstein cattle and Duroc Hogs. A Son of Superba Leader and other great boars in service. 50 spring boars and 60 gilts for sale: tops from 500 head inspection invited.

Arthur Schewalter, Mgr., Halstead, Kansas

## AMERICA'S OLDEST HERD

Original shorter legged, earlier feeding type registered Durocs. 40 boars' same type 40 years. Make big money in 1935 by using our fancy boars: the best buy on the world market. Literature, photos. Immune. Shipped on approval. Come or write me.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

## SUPERBA BRED DUCOC BOARS

20 Spring Boars (tops from 60 head) the easy feeding, heavy boned kind. Not too tall and not chubby. Come and see them.

W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

20—HAMPSHIRE BOARS—20 Extra select Spring Boars. A few older for heavy service. Write for prices.

Quigley Hampshire Farm, Williamsburg, Kan.

E. C. Quigley, Prop., St. Marys, Kan.

## POLAND CHINA HOGS

For Big Black Polands C. B. Rowe is your man. Two great litters by The Chief, 1933 grand champion. Also some good ones by our herd boar. New Star 2nd. Farm 21 miles south of Topeka. Post office and phone, Scranton, Kan.

C. B. ROWE, SCRANTON, KAN.

## 15 SELECTED SPRING BOARS

The deep body, mellow sort. The blood of Broadcloth. Playmate and Corn Belt King close up. Inspection invited.

G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kansas

NEW AND OLD CUSTOMERS will like my 1934 spring boars. The shorter legged, better feeding kind. A few nice ones to sell at reasonable prices.

Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.

## ANGUS CATTLE

## 12 Reg. Angus Bulls

Correct type. Blackbird and Erica breeding. Reasonable prices. 6 to 16 months old.

E. A. LATZKE & SON, Junction City, Ka.

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Last Call—Easy Feeding Boars

Write or come and see these boars right away. A few good ones left.

COOPER BROS., PEABODY, KAN.

## BELGIAN HORSES

## Sorrels and Roans

Registered Belgian stallions. Yearlings, two, three and four year olds. Chestnut Sorrels with Flaxen mane and tail; some extra good Strawberry Roans.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IA.

## JERSEY CATTLE

## "Eagle" Scores!!

My Senior Sire made Jersey history at the Colorado and Kansas State Fairs.

His Junior Get won first at both fairs:

\*Prime Eagle of Oz

Prince John of Oz

Eagle's Betsy of Oz

\*\*Eagle's Ernestine of Oz

\*Now owned by Harold Beam of McPherson, Kansas.

\*\*Junior Champion at Pueblo and first in a class of twelve at Hutchinson.

Eagle's Firefly of Oz was substituted for Eagle's Betsy of Oz in Junior Get at Hutchinson.

"Eagle" is too young a gentleman to have a Senior Get of Sire, or even a daughter in milk.

"Eagle's" daughters are to be bred to our junior sire, Longview's Repeater, Junior Champion at Colorado this year, and Junior and Grand Champion Bull at Hutchinson, 1934.

A. LEWIS OSWALD

Rotherwood Jerseys

Hutchinson - - - Kansas

## Attention Jersey Breeders

## Semi-Annual Meeting

## Kansas Jersey Cattle Club

Chanute, Kan., Nov. 12 and 13

Sponsored by Southern Kansas Jersey Cattle Breeders. Excellent program arranged. Tour of 11 outstanding Jersey herds.

Business meeting, 9 a. m. Tuesday, Memorial building, Chanute.

All Jersey breeders invited. It will be worth your while.

Kansas Jersey Cattle Club

D. L. Wheelock, Secretary

## 40 REG. JERSEYS PRIVATE SALE

30 bred cows and heifers, half of them now heavy springers, 10 open heifers, some heifer calves. Hood Farm, Gamboge's Knight, St. Mau and Veil of France breeding. Also one choice herd bull. Must reduce herd and save buyers' sale expense.

J. P. TODD, CASTLETON (Reno Co.), KAN.

## The Yeoman Jersey Farm

Intensified Hood Farm breeding. 75 in herd, must reduce. Special prices on young bulls, cows and heifers.

W. J. YEOMAN, LA CROSSE, KANSAS

## BOSTER'S HEAVY PRODUCTION JERSEYS

Eminent Berties Raleigh in service. C. T. A. herd average 360 fat one year. Young bulls of quality for sale.

Inspection invited.

D. W. Boster, Larned, Kan.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## Very Choice Young Cows

Now fresh or near freshening. Springing heifers, young bulls out of 400 to 600 pound dams.

D. H. I. A. records.

H. J. MEIERKORD, LINN, KAN.

Washington County Holsteins Excel.

## Shungavally Holsteins

We are offering 30 head of registered Holsteins from calves up. Bulls old enough for service. All with records and from our two high record and show sires. Herd accredited and blood tested.

IRA ROMIG & SONS, TOPEKA, KAN.

## Carnation Bred Herd Bull

For sale, 3 years old, sired by Sir Inka Superior Segis. His dam has two year old record of 639 butter, test 3.6. Her sire was Matador Segis Walker. We have his heifers reason for selling. Also bull calves.

A. F. MILLER, HAVEN, KAN.

## Dressler's Record Bulls

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

## Reg. Holstein Bulls

from record cows. A few choice females, will give terms to responsible parties. Prices very reasonable. W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

## GUERNSEY CATTLE

## Reg. Guernseys

Yearling bull for sale out of our royal bred champion cow. Sire, Wisconsin bred. Price \$60. Have sisters in the herd. C. T. A. records.

W. L. SCHULTZ & SON, DURHAM, KAN.

## FRENCH CREEK GUERNSEY FARM

Home of heavy production Guernseys. Royal King of Jersey in service: his dam, King's Best of Grand Farm. Females equally well bred. Bulls from calves to serviceable age for sale. Geo. S. Jost, Hillsboro, Kan.

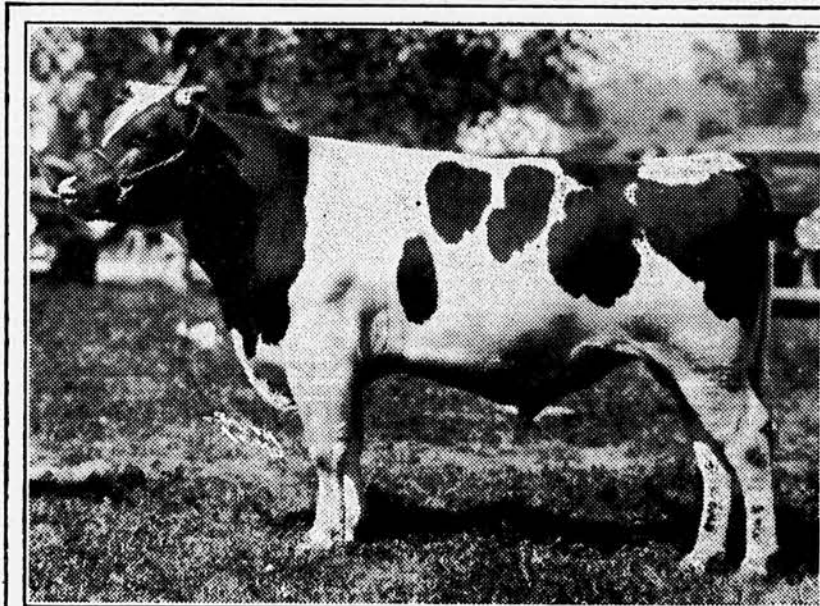
## AYRSHIRE CATTLE

## Ayrshire Dairy Cattle



## Kansas Dairy Cattle to Front

*This Fellow Won Six Championships This Season*



A SENIOR yearling Holstein bull was the most consistent winner of top placings on the show circuit this year for Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka. He is Shungavalle Alcarta Colantha, and is shown here. He won six championships and seven blue ribbons, losing only one show where he was given second place. This bull has a maternal sister that showed with him in a produce up to and including Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, where she was bought by Howard Carey, Hutchinson, for a foundation cow. She has a semi-official record of 530 pounds of butterfat in 305 days as a 2-year-old, and has been making between 500 and 600 pounds of butterfat every year since.

Romig's produce of cow did well all the way, not winning every place, but taking three blues, three seconds and one third. This produce was the aged bull and an aged cow. They showed well in their individual classes, also in senior get of sire class which took four blue ribbons this fall. A senior bull calf and two yearling heifers from the Romig herd, each won junior championships.

### Free Test for Cow Herds

TESTING of beef and dairy cattle for Bangs disease—abortion—started in Kansas in October. Any herd owner may get a free test by signing an agreement to follow the clean-up plan outlined by the U. S. Government. This is available thru

your county agent. See him about it.

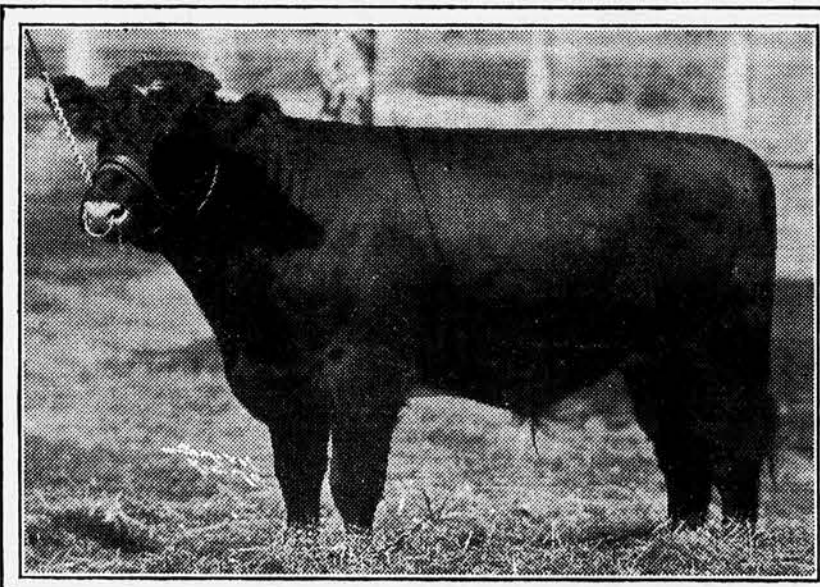
Animals having the disease may be sold on the market for slaughter, after being appraised by state officials. If an animal brings more than the appraised value on the market, it all goes to the owner. If the market price falls short of the appraisal, the Government will make up the difference to the farmer says Dr. J. W. Lumb, Kansas State College. There has been some misunderstanding about this. Earlier reports coming out were in error in saying the farmer would get the market price plus the appraised price. Instead, if the appraised price is \$20 and the market pays only \$10 for an animal, the Government pays the extra \$10. If the animal brings the full \$20 or more, the farmer keeps that, but has no additional payment coming from the Government.

Dr. Lumb says this will cull out 10 per cent of the animals in Kansas breeding herds. That will cut down further on the cattle supply, and increase the quality of the herds.

### Better to Strip the Cows

STRIPPING after use of a milking machine, is recommended for safety. Recent test at the Iowa Station show no change in fat per cent and no serious cases of mastitis among unstripped cows. But tests did show that massaging the udder, or pulling down on the teat cups during the last few minutes or two of milking, decreased the strippings as much as 55 per cent.

### Likely to Become the All-American Bull Calf



THIS fine Milking Shorthorn bull is owned by Duallyn Farm, Eudora. He won first at Springfield, Ill., this season, largest Milking Shorthorn show in the U. S. He also was first at seven other state fairs. If he wins at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago,

he will be an All-American bull calf, according to A. W. Kohley, Duallyn manager. There are 130 head of purebreds in this Eudora herd. The show string was one of largest winners of the breed in the U. S. this year—ribbons and money—Mr. Kohley reports.

Tested in Coldest Canada!  
NEW WINTER GRADES  
at all Conoco Stations



# Found!

A Sure Way to Prevent  
Winter Trouble for Farmers  
of Kansas

*Special Winter Grades of Germ Processed Oil Give Positive Starting, Improved Gasoline Mileage and Utmost Motor Protection!*

Change now to the proper grade of New and Improved Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil. You'll get:

1. *Positive Starting!* These new lighter grades permit your motor to reach higher "Cranking speed." You save your battery. You choke less—waste no gasoline.
2. *Definitely More Miles Per Gallon of Gasoline!* These lighter grade oils flow freely and minimize friction.
3. *Utmost Motor Protection!* Other Oils drain away, leaving parts unprotected when you start. Only Conoco Germ Processed Oil penetrates and combines with metal surfaces, forming "The Hidden Quart that never drains away." Every part is fully oiled from the first turn of the motor. It cuts down starting wear—saves repair bills.

Conoco Agents and Stations have the new Winter grades, namely 10W and 20W—heavier grades, too. Refinery-sealed 1 and 5-quart cans, 5-gallon pour pails and full and half drums. Ask for low wholesale prices. Fill with the proper grade—and stop worrying!

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY  
ESTABLISHED 1875

*New and Improved*  
**CONOCO**  
**GERM PROCESSED**  
(PARAFFIN BASE)  
**MOTOR OIL**

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY PRESENTS Harry Richman . . . Jack Denny and His Music . . . and John B. Kennedy, EVERY WEDNESDAY NIGHT OVER N. B. C., including KOA, 8:30 M. S. T.—WREN, 9:30 C. S. T.

