

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Farm Program in Danger

HENRY A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture



THE FARMERS of the United States will have to hold fast to the present adjustment machinery until the foreign market is reopened. Whether that will be 2, 5, or 10 years, no one can predict. But unless and until that does happen, it would be disastrous to revert to the old happy-go-lucky way of plowing up the fence corners and shipping the product off to Europe for whatever it would bring.

In urging farmers to hold on to the centralizing powers of the Farm Adjustment Act I am not shutting the door against changes and modifications in that legislation or in the administration of it. The significant thing for farmers to notice, however, is the source and the strength of the opposition to any changes designed to improve the adjustment act. That opposition, coming largely from processors, was effective enough last spring to prevent the passage of certain vital amendments. Doubtless the next big push of the opposition will be to repeal the act itself.

That will not always be admitted in so many words. The attack will be preceded by honeyed words of concern for the farmer; it will be made to appear that some minor operation on the act—the removal of the processing tax, for instance—would remove a depressing influence on the market for farm products. The opposition will call that a minor operation; actually, it will be the death blow.

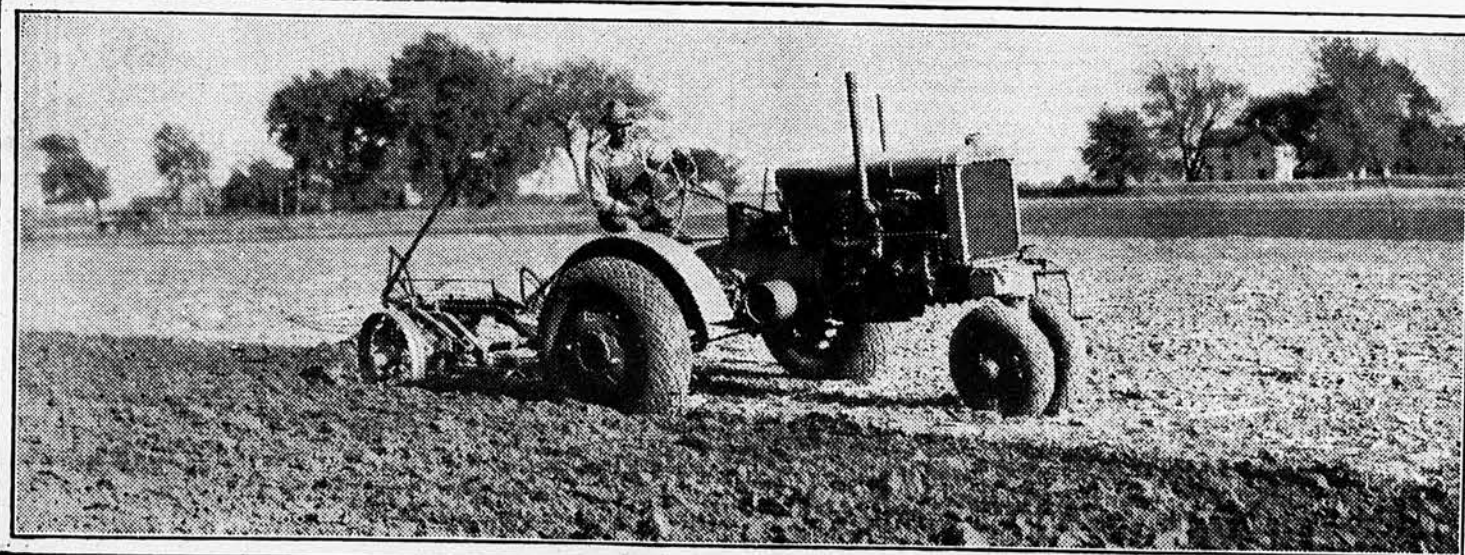
If you permit the processing tax to be destroyed, and no adequate substitute is provided, then the adjustment act is thru, and so is farm relief . . . I can understand why processors don't like the tax—nobody expected they would. It would be a strange spectacle, however, if farmers turned on the processing tax. Strange, but thoroly possible. It is true that farmers are the beneficiaries of the tax, and that, if there is no tax, there will be no bene-

fit payments. I cannot believe any great number of farmers want to do away with benefit payments; or do I believe they want to discard the processing tax, which is the means of providing benefit payments.

The great difficulty, just now, is that many critics do not understand that connection between the tax and the benefit payment. I have been amazed at the fact that many otherwise well-informed persons in Washington and elsewhere do not understand that connection. They forget, for example, that the farmer who co-operates in an adjustment program receives not only the market price for his crop, but a benefit payment on top of that for part of his production. When we say the farm price of wheat is 90 cents, we ought to remember that to the co-operating farmer the price is 90 cents plus about 29 cents a bushel on 54 per cent of his production. And when we scowl at hog prices, we forget that the co-operating producer gets close to \$2.25 a hundred—the amount of the processing tax—in addition.

You have heard or read complaints from farmers that the hog tax is being passed back to them . . . If the consumer pays the tax, the packer and the farmer do not. If the farmer pays it, the packer and the consumer do not. Most of the time, as a matter of fact, our studies show that the consumer pays most of the tax. There have been periods, I fully appreciate, that some of the hog tax was undoubtedly paid by the farmer . . .

Let us do all we can to get a widespread accurate understanding of the vital connection between benefit payments and the processing tax. This is the machinery of adjustment . . . And to every one who would emasculate the processing tax we must say and must keep on asking: "What would you use in its place until our foreign trade is once more the healthy, vigorous thing it used to be?"



November 24, 1934

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Thieves Avoiding Posted Farms

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

AS PUNISHMENT becomes more certain, thefts of farm property in Kansas gradually fall off. This is verified by records in Kansas Farmer's Protective Service department. These show that in the last year convictions have increased 18 per cent, while thefts have declined 34 per cent. A little more than a year ago, there was only 1 conviction and sentence to prison for at least 60 days out of every 15 thefts reported. Now, the proportion has changed until there is 1 arrest, conviction and sentence to prison for at least 60 days in every 8 thefts. The active life of a thief is growing shorter as farmers learn to take right precautions in the protection of their property. This 4-part prescription by the Protective Service is playing an important part in effecting this improvement:

1. Mark all farm property so it can be identified if stolen and found.
2. Post your farms with warning signs.
3. Check up on your property often to see if any is missing.
4. Report all thefts promptly to sheriffs and to the Protective Service.

Club Girl Helps Catch Thief

THEFT of her poultry club project caused Jennie Miller, daughter of Service Member J. W. Miller, Burrton, Kan., to report immediately to Deputy Sheriff Troy E. Osenbaugh. He called produce dealers and in a little while Miss Miller identified her chickens on the market by accredited bands on their legs. Sam Tatum was convicted of the theft and given a year in Reno county jail. The service reward of \$25 was divided among Miss Miller, Deputy Sheriff Osenbaugh, Undersheriff Stuckey and a produce dealer at Burrton.

Sheriff Kept Case in Mind

THERE wasn't much in the way of clues to work on when Service Member Floyd Miller, R. 2, Sterling, Kan., discovered that two sets of work harness had been stolen from his premises. However, Sheriff P. A. Dickerson kept on the lookout, and within a month found the stolen property and arrested Clayton Wait, who now is serving not to exceed 5 years in the Hutchinson Reformatory. The Service reward was divided 50-50 between Mr. Miller and Sheriff Dickerson.

Net Covered Two Counties

NEWS spreads fast among peace officers. Service Member Merle Howell, R. 6, Wichita, Kan., learned that when he reported the theft of an International spring-toothed harrow

to Deputy Sheriff Harve Dewey, Wichita. The publicity Dewey gave the case got results when Steve F. Smith was arrested in Harvey county, after selling the harrow at a sale. Smith now is serving 1 to 5 years in the penitentiary. The \$50 reward was distributed, one-half to Mr. Howell, one-fourth to Deputy Sheriff Harve Dewey and one-fourth to Fred Graham, Peabody.

Stolen Hens in Stolen Car

THE presence of a strange car parked near the farm premises of E. C. Knop, R. 3, Pratt, Kan., led to the calling of Sheriff Carl Grier. In the chase that followed, Elmer Moss was run down and a number of Mr. Knop's chickens were found in his possession. Then it was learned that the car Moss was driving also was stolen. He now is serving a penitentiary sentence in another state. A service reward of \$50 was divided among Service Member Knop, Sheriff Carl Grier, V. R. McNaught and Earl Ray, all of Pratt.

Dream Came True With a Bang

SEVERAL times Lloyd N. Scott, R. 3, Weir, Kan., had dreamed chickens were being stolen from his farm. Every morning, after the dream, he found thieves actually had taken some of his poultry. On the night of September 2, the dream was repeated. Scott got up in the middle of the night and discovered a sack of chickens not far from the henhouse. He secreted himself near the loot and when a man came for the poultry, fired. The visitor, who proved to be Fred Cottingin, was killed instantly. The coroner's jury pronounced the killing justifiable homicide, and the Service reward was paid to Mr. Scott.

Far Short on Rainfall

OCTOBER rainfall in Kansas was generally deficient. So far this calendar year every month except one has been short of rainfall, and of the last 34 months only 9 have had normal rainfall. Meantime in 1934 we had the mildest October since state records began 47 years ago.

Open Season for Quail

THE quail season opened the morning of November 20 and closes the evening of November 30. The bag limit for each hunter is 10 quail daily with a limit of 25 for the season. Hunters will find unusually good shooting.

Huge Wheat Pasture Profit

Drouth Counties Now a Haven for Million Head of Sheep

JOE VAN VRANKEN

NEARLY one million sheep soon will be feeding on over-grown wheat in South Central Kansas. About 100,000 head of cattle and quite a number of horses already are grazing there. This is a sample of how Kansas is coming back after the drouth.

A section which last summer was stricken by drouth and crying for water and vegetation, shows this startling improvement. Today the fields of Pratt, Kiowa, Comanche, Barber, Edwards, Stafford and some neighboring counties are one great expanse of wheat, growing rank and tall. Seemingly it cannot be stopped. Farmers are eager to keep it pastured down.

Trainloads of sheep are being unloaded daily. Comanche and Kiowa counties each have received more than 100,000 head. Sheep owners send their own herders. Farmers receive from 20 to 25 cents a month a sheep for grazing, but in no way are responsible for care of the sheep. Calves bring in about \$1 a month rent, and other livestock \$1.50 to \$1.75 a head a month.

This will bring close to 3 million dollars a month to farmers in the coun-

ties named—in cold cash. In addition they have received about 2 million dollars in wheat allotment checks and ½ million in corn-hog checks. This pasturage comes as an extra harvest and many farmers will reap more of a harvest before snow flies than they have had from their wheat in 3 years.

Walking thru the fields, I find by stretching the wheat plants upward they will reach to the knees. Livestock seems to make little inroad on it and in some fields where thousands of sheep have grazed for days it is difficult to see where they have kept the growth down to any extent. The great Wheat Belt of this section can come back and can do it quickly.

The sweep of sheep herds is traveling east rapidly and soon will be over Reno, Kingman, Harper and Sedgwick counties. They will be pastured as long as good weather continues and then rushed to Eastern markets. Most of them are April lambs, but have been short of feed in the West.

(There are too many people in the church who cannot be religious in cloudy weather.



Diet Makes the Hog

HE WAS CORNFED; and that is why for a hundred years the Midwestern hog has been an aristocrat among swine. His quality was in his food before his food was in his belly.

◆ The meat of the hog aristocrat is hard, firm. Consumers like it because it looks as good as it actually is.

◆ The meat of the soft, oily hog is much less desirable. His hams are flabby, his bacon is difficult to slice, his lard will be soft and runny. Consumers will not pay as much for the meat of the soft hog and packers cannot pay producers as much for this type of meat animal.

◆ It is a matter of keen regret to Swift & Company that six times as many soft hogs came into some Midwestern packing plants this year as came three years ago.

◆ Fortunately, the cause of this lowering of quality, which may be only temporary, is known. Scientists at the college of agriculture and experiment station of the University of Illinois lay the blame, after long study, almost wholly on the feeding of soybeans in their natural state. Their circular No. 369, issued last April, says of the soybean:—"No way has yet been found to use it (natural state) in the rations of fattening swine without producing soft carcasses." Copies of the circular may be secured from College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois.

◆ Scientific men speak positively only when they know. There is no qualification here; the University experts assert that the oil of the soybean will certainly make soft hogs. And soft hogs mean lower prices to entire communities in which feeding of soybeans with the oil unextracted is common.

Swift & Company

This advertisement is reprinted in the interest of the hog producers of the United States. The original was printed in the fall of 1931.

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

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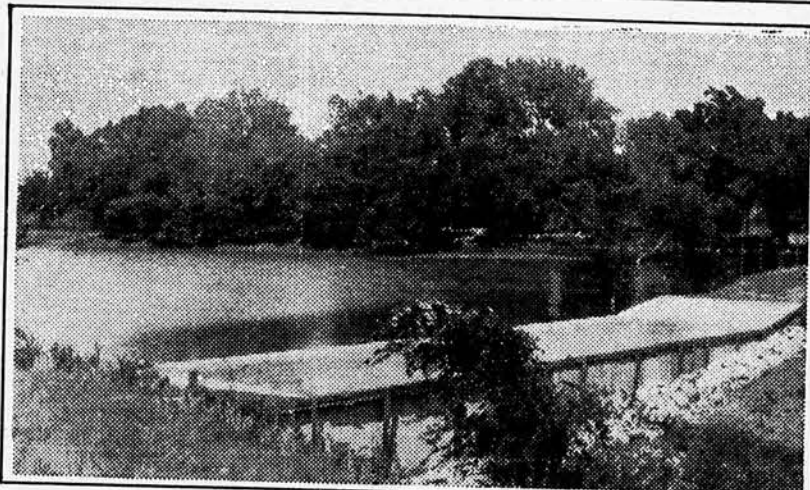
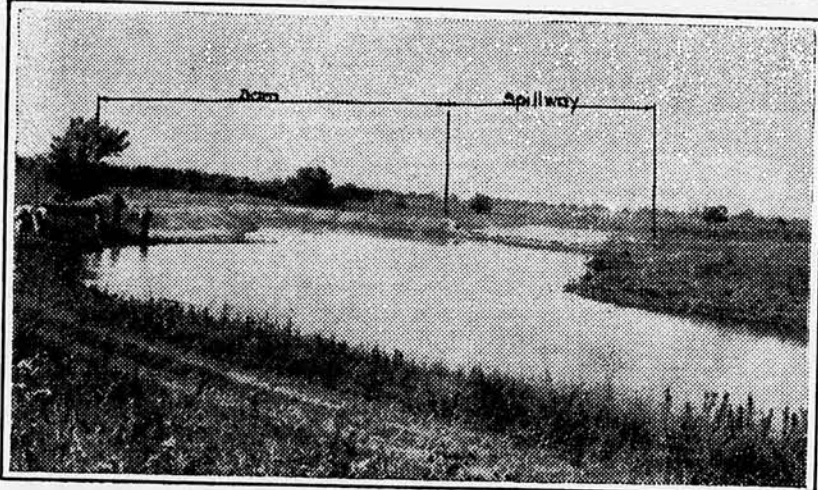
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November 24, 1934

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Putting a dam across a small creek branch or ravine may be the simplest and most satisfactory way to provide a drouth-beating water supply. With a filled-in dam it is important to have a good-sized spillway where flood water can get away without doing damage, such

as shown in the picture at left. A sturdy concrete dam will be the best kind many places. No reason why it shouldn't act as a bridge if that seems advisable. Kansas farmers tell on this page just how they built their ponds, what they cost and how much good they do.

Easy-to-Build Farm Ponds Save Water-Hauling

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

MANY Kansas farms have had ponds for years. Most of them were built at little or no expense with home labor. More farms need them. It is one step toward beating drouth or dry seasons and making farming more stable. Water-hauling this summer was no joke of a job. It wasted time, cost money. Yet numerous farms came thru the worst drouth many of us have experienced with plenty of stock water safely stored in farm ponds.

Due to his farm pond, William Sedivy, Irving, harvested a good crop of quality apples this year. The pond supplied water to irrigate his trees, which were set out 25 years ago. Other fruit in his locality was a failure because of drouth. Last year he got more than 200 bushels of No. 1 apples because the pond was handy to the orchard.

"I built this 1-acre pond in my pasture, some 80 rods from my home, about 30 years ago," he said. "It has served me well all these years. My experience is that it is far easier to build a pond than to keep it in repair thru all kinds of weather. This one was built with a clay-dirt dam some 125 feet long, and laid with rock wall on the water side from bot-

tom to top, to keep waves from cutting thru in windy weather.

"I plowed the land very deep where the dam is built to do away with all openings made by gophers, rats and ground squirrels, so there would be no leaks. The spillway for excess water is at one end of the dam, built of rock in the form of cellar steps, 4 feet wide with stone walls on the sides 3 feet high. A 2-inch pipe thru the dam makes the water convenient to handle for irrigation.

"Keeping stock supplied with water is one of the most important jobs the pond has. Ice is cut and stored in winter for summer use. Pond ice always is thicker than that on creeks or rivers. A pond this size is a great place for ducks and geese in the fall. I have seen 50 to 100 folks skating on it in winter. Two years ago I stocked my pond with 200 fish. This fall I seined out several thousand up to 6 inches long, and moved them into tanks so I could clean out the washed-in soil. I will use this rich dirt on my fields. When I built the pond it was 8 feet deep. I think it has filled up about 2 feet.

"When you build a pond, make the wall or dam 3 feet higher than the ordinary level of the water.

Build it for high-tide, not low-tide. Watch dirt walls in dry weather for cracks and holes made by rodents. A walking plow, fresno and drag scrapers were all the implements we used. As home labor did the work there was no extra cost. But \$150 would pay for the job if everything were charged up."

J. L. Fisher, Mankato, has used ponds as a source of stock water for 10 years. Despite drouth, he has been without water less than a month all told. "We rejected a big draw with the greatest drainage for the pond location," he said. "It is broad and flat and in times of heavy rainfall would hold an immense amount of water. But it would be comparatively shallow, and weeds would grow in the bed when rainfall was scant, thus lowering the quality of water when it covered them. Much surface would be exposed and evaporation would be heavy. The broad valley would take heavier rainfall to run water and refresh the pond. A tank placed north of the dam would be a cold location in winter, and without shade in summer. It also would have been a long trek from the feed lots, and my pond must serve the year around.

(Continued on Page 11)



Ponds of all sizes and shapes add many dollars to the value of Kansas farms. They kept many a farmer from hauling livestock water this summer, also irrigated orchards and gardens. A pond on every quarter section should be our slogan, says Axel Sundell, Riley. They

make a dependable water supply, provide great places for fishing, duck hunting, skating and swimming. Also can be made into beauty spots if fenced from livestock and planted along the banks with shrubs and flowers. Ponds built on state specifications reduce taxes.

This Is Letter-to-Editor Week

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

BEING dissatisfied with present governmental methods, at least so far as they deal with the wheat problem, E. I. Burton, successful farmer and owner of the Pecan Valley Farm, near Coffeyville, also a member of the state board of Agriculture, writes me in part to this effect:

Neither the experienced citizens who have been engaged in the various lines of wheat development, nor the valuable and necessary wheat surplusers, are responsible for the present dangerous business and social disorder. But the New-Deal war authority hell-to-breakfast reckless speed to obtain and maintain a monopoly control of wheat without rule or reason, care or caution, which violated both the laws of nature and of the Constitution on which public safety and national progress depend, is to blame. The deliberately planned and forcibly conducted hand-to-mouth wheat requirements, which Federal-appointed promulgators insist must be complied with, constitute an audacious and very dangerous interference with production and necessary storage of surplus food supplies.

The wheat deal, based on nothing but false assumption, political greed, egoism and the "brain trust" theory should be correctly analyzed and truthfully presented for thoughtful, earnest consideration of every one. No other course can clear away the nation-wide gloom and universal bewilderment and bring about a return of confidence which is the outstanding and most important missing factor in all industrial and business efforts. Call the New Deal "just an experiment" or anything else you choose, the fact still remains that tampering with wheat and juggling with the American dollar, which is the basing unit of all contracts and property values, does not and cannot provide confidence in anything.

The Department of Agriculture, an expensive and one-time helpful aid to wheat growers, is now a powerful wheat-wrecking organization, equipped with unlimited Federal funds, a multitude of appointed and salaried promulgators and a government-owned and brain-trust controlled holding-company chain of incorporated wheat structures with more racket possibilities than the Insull organization ever had. There is monopoly control of wheat, but confidence in wheat and other branches of business has vanished.

Private enterprise, individual initiative, sagacity, common sense and able operators had developed and conducted a complete wheat structure that had no equal in the wide world. The New Deal, the "brain trust" and all the power of war authority are, by attacking this sound wheat structure, continuing and greatly increasing the instability and uncertainty in wheat and in all that better living and industrial conditions require.

It may be said that Mr. Burton has from the first been an earnest and consistent opponent of the wheat control plan of the AAA. Whether he is right or wrong he at least has the courage of his convictions.

Price Fixing Won't Work

IN A PREVIOUS ISSUE I gave it as my opinion that a system of price-fixing on farm products would not work. I might say that the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wallace, takes the same view. My opinion is that a definite price-fixing would not do justice to anybody. The farmer whose production cost was high would be compelled to sell his product at a loss while the farmer whose production cost was low would receive a larger price than was fair, in other words, he would receive too great a profit.

Mr. P. R. Anton of Republic, Kan., takes some exception to this opinion. He says:

Under the headline "Price-Fixing Never Works" an almost hostile sentiment is expressed on farming. The cost of production is not essential; it is whether a farmer can pay out or not. Mr. Capper fittingly quotes the Canadian minister:

"Here lies the corpse." The price-fixing is done by the wrong man. Almost everything has been tried in vain. We farmers have voted old men and new men into office. Same thing—we get the owl, the big man takes (steals) the duck.

What next? If we are really under a new deal let the farmer share it equally.

The writer says it "never works." Does our President work for our country or for a fixed salary? A few years ago our representatives in Washington fixed their own salaries. Did it work? Why does Uncle Sam fix wages for some and not for all?

Why not enter into an agreement with handlers of farm products to stabilize a living price? Why not fluctuate salaries and wages from day to day? Why should an egg bring 1 cent one day and 1/2 cent the next? Overproduction? No. No. We have millions out of work and still the Government hires the highest priced men—no competition there.

What is the processing tax? Answer: Price-fixing. Will our big men in Washington compel our people to try out the still newer deal—mass revolution blinded by hate?

A Truly Remarkable Scheme

IHAVE no defense to make for extravagant salaries. I have always been opposed to them. I am of the opinion that some official salaries are too high and that the salaries in some of the lower brackets are too low. But Mr. Anton, being an intelligent man, must know that the same rule cannot be applied to salaries that applies to merchandise of any kind whether it be the output of the factory or of the farm. If so all wages would be fixed on the same level.

Mr. Anton makes the remarkable statement that cost of production is not essential. I suppose he means that farm prices are not to be fixed on the average cost of production but that each farmer must get a sufficient price to pay out. If his language does not mean that I do not know what it does mean. But that would lead to this utter absurd-

Measure Yourself

ED BLAIR

WHEN you're seemingly fagged, both body and soul,
And your limbs fain would shirk the last spurt
to the goal
And your eyes do not see half the good things
around

And your ears do not catch half the musical
sound
That the air and the earth and the green trees
are giving

And you wonder, while stumbling around,
why you're living—
Stop a wee little bit, lay your cares on the shelf
And take a long breath and measure yourself.

Things aren't so bad. They could be a lot worse.
All things that are good may be yours, and dis-
burse

Bits of wisdom and sweets if you give them a
chance
By op'ning the door of your heart for a dance.

The sun still is shining. There are friends yet
to love—
The dome of the sky still is blue just above—
The birds still are singing and sweet flowers
bloom

And the Old World is bustling with joy, where
there's room.
Do you know the sweet joy of an honest day's
work?

And there's no real joy for the one who would
shirk?
Do you know that a burst of sweet song from
the heart

May echo for ages and other songs start?
Do you know a kind word or a quip or a jest
At times may start others to doing their best?

Get your measuring stick, then, and measure
yourself
And lay all your withering doubts on the shelf.

ity; each farmer would receive a different price for what he produces. If it cost him \$1 a bushel to raise wheat he would have the price of his wheat fixed at \$1 a bushel plus a reasonable profit, say 20 cents a bushel. Another farmer happening to have better luck, we'll say, produces wheat at a cost of 50 cents a bushel and the price for his wheat is fixed at 50 cents a bushel with a reasonable profit added, say 15 cents a bushel. Still another farmer with superior hens and superior care, produces eggs at a cost of 6 cents a dozen and would have his cost fixed at, say 10 cents a dozen. But a brother farmer with hens that loaf more than half the time cannot produce eggs for less than 20 cents a dozen. His price would be fixed at 25 cents a dozen.

Does any sensible person think such a system could be maintained?

The processing tax is price fixing says Mr. Anton. I have no brief for the processing tax, but just the same it is not price fixing. It is intended to add to the basic or market price sufficient to make a profit for the producer. But it does not pretend to establish a market price. The processing tax is added to the market price whatever that may be.

A Point on Spending Money

WRITING from Winkler, Kan., Mrs. L. E. Schwartz says:

I sometimes wonder if as parents we are not doing ourselves an injustice by stressing our lack of funds. I find in working with boys and girls that it is so easy to say, "Dad says he can't afford it," or "We haven't the money."

We all know that we have not the money necessary to do all we would like to do, but if we would eliminate the less desirable things and determine to accomplish the most worthwhile things we might succeed better. I fear rural people to a large extent have gone without until their attitude is a menace to their children. A great deal can be accomplished by planning, more than we imagine is possible. Let us try to help these boys and girls to have, as far as possible, those things in rural life that tend to promote their growth, physically, mentally and spiritually.

The idea suggested by Mrs. Schwartz is fine.

City Power Lines and Farms

HERE is a letter from Mr. L. Chapman of Fredonia:

I read in Passing Comment the theories of S. L. Bishop. These theorists make so many propositions without explaining where they will get the money. We see many

needs around home but are limited to the things we can afford to pay for. We are trying to collect debts contracted during boom times on farms and homes and if it is suggested that the lender should share part of the shrinkage in value, this is called repudiation. If there was a mistake in the valuation of the property at the time the loan was made it was as much the fault of the lender as of the borrower.

You seem to be against Socialism except in the case of cities and towns. This, in my opinion, is the worst form of Socialism. To give cities and towns the privilege of building and operating for their own convenience, and also drawing revenue by supplying factories with electric power in competition with private individuals and private enterprises, is the worst form of discrimination. It adds thousands of dollars of taxes to the farmers and other industries not so favored; also it will prevent the farmers from ever having these conveniences unless the cities are given the privilege of extending their lines into the country and letting the farmers pay the taxes.

The theory of exempting from taxation something operated for your own especial benefit, penalizing those who produce for the good of the whole people, seems to me wrong. If there is any merit in what you advocate for the cities and towns, why cannot they run on the same basis as the individual or any other corporation?

I am not quite able to get Mr. Chapman's viewpoint. I cannot see how the municipal ownership and operation of power and light plants penalizes farmers. These conveniences are paid for by the residents of the cities and towns in one form or another. The only question to be determined is whether it is more economical for the municipalities to own and operate their plants or to hire this service from privately-owned corporations.

In the case of the City of Topeka for several years the city streets were lighted by a municipally owned lighting plant. The city commission decided that better and cheaper service could be obtained from the Kansas Power and Light Company than from the city lighting plant. Whether that was a mistake on the part of the city commission I do not know, but evidently the members of the commission believed that their action was best for the city.

The city owns and operates its own waterworks. While at times the city plant has suffered from inefficient management I am of the opinion that on the whole the city-owned plant has given us better and cheaper service than we would have had if the water had been furnished by a privately-owned water plant. But in either event the citizens of Topeka are paying the bills and those living outside the city have so far as I am able to see, no ground for complaint.

What the Law Says About It

IF A CITY furnishes electricity to dwellers outside of the city I will concede that if it had lines outside of the city limits, they should be taxed like any other power lines or railroads. However, our statute provides that "all cities owning their own heat, light or power plants are authorized and empowered to furnish light, heat or power to districts lying outside the limits of such cities and charge for such service such rates as may be provided by ordinance."

The following section of the same chapter provides that "nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any city in the state to build, construct, maintain or repair any electric line, or place any poles or lay any wires in any such outlying district."

In other words the cities may furnish at the boundary line of the city, power, light, heat or water, but the buyer must supply the lines of transmission.

The law on taxation of such lines makes no exception in favor of these lines supplied with power, heat or water by a city. I cannot see how the farmers are in any way discriminated against. As I have said, whether municipal power, light and heating plants are good or bad things, depends entirely on the efficiency and honesty of the management. If the management happens to be either inefficient or dishonest, the people of the city suffer, the people outside are not affected.

Kansas' Verdict on Liquor

THIS is not a partisan political paper and should not be. We have had a nation-wide election.

Whether the result was to your liking or not, it undoubtedly represented the will of a majority of the people who voted and as loyal citizens we must and should cheerfully submit to this verdict.

Perhaps I may be excused for expressing my satisfaction at the result so far as one particular question which is not a party question, is concerned. The majority of the sovereign voters of Kansas have said by an emphatic majority that they do not want the saloon to return to Kansas.

I emphatically approve of that verdict. I know that no law ever has been entirely satisfactory so far as control of the liquor business is concerned and probably no law ever will be enacted that will be entirely satisfactory. But the vote of November 6 was a plain command of the majority of Kansas voters that they do not propose the liquor business shall have any legal standing in this state and that is a source of satisfaction to me.

Farm Matters as I See Them

Fair Profit for Farmers

A BUSINESS either makes money, or it loses money. A business that is just making expenses is in a losing position, for it has ceased to be a paying business.

Apply that rule to the farming business the 5 years it has struggled for a bare existence, and it is not hard to understand its present condition. However, I am glad to say that condition is improving.

We have that improvement as a result of a farm production that is under control for the time being. That means better prices—not good enough prices—but much better prices for farm stuff than we would get otherwise.

I am not one of those who believe that 6 million farmers should compete with one another and waste the fertility of their land in a cut-throat competition to overload and break down markets. That impoverishes farmers, robs their land and doesn't feed the hungry, for if our 32 million farm population has no money to spend business stands still and the factories are idle.

For this reason I contend that farmers must have cost of production and a fair profit. To obtain this our 2 million corn growers, our 2 million cotton growers, our 1 million wheat growers and our 3 million milk producers, must cease to compete with one another thru unlimited production. I am sure of that.

The farmer and his business cannot be considered a going concern unless that concern can obtain a fair profit. Any other course squanders the nation's soil fertility, which is its greatest asset—for unless a farmer farms profitably he cannot farm well, therefore cannot maintain the fertility of his farm.

What the Farmer's Share Is

SECRETARY WALLACE recently told a New York audience that no matter how much national income increases, one-fourth of the gain must go into farmers' pockets or the higher level cannot be maintained.

In other words, Secretary Wallace said, if farmers get less than 25 per cent of the nation's income for their share, national prosperity cannot be maintained.

"Farmers will have a fair share of the national income," said Secretary Wallace, "when their share is sufficient to maintain a flow of production to balance with the needs of a maximum consumption. Enough to provide for decent human living without impoverishing the soil."

Or, to put it in just five words—cost of production and a fair profit.

To decide just what is a fair profit, where conditions vary so greatly as they do in the farming industry, is not easy. The farmer who

works good land under seasonal rainfall, can produce at lower cost than one whose land is poor, or semi-arid, or marginal. Taxes and cost of land also enter decidedly into the calculation.

Nor can we make any hard and fast rules in arriving at what may be considered a fair profit. In the Winter Wheat Belt much of the world's best wheat is grown on what many would call marginal land. The world needs this superior bread grain, but unless such a wheat-raiser summer fallows his land every other year, his is the greatest crop gamble on earth. Which means that in a measure, he must be correspondingly rewarded for he may get no more than one good crop of wheat every 2 years.

Figuring a Profit Basis

SUCH a crop grower must have modern equipment and to finance his operations must have the lowest possible interest rate. The pending Frazier-Lemke bill with its 3 per cent interest provision, would provide for the last need. I believe it will be enacted at the coming session of Congress. I shall support it and work for it.

About the only way perhaps, to figure a fair-profit base above cost of production, would be to strike an average for each state.

Added to this there should be crop insurance, something like that provided in the wheat-control plan, for the farmer whose environment compels him to undergo so great a gamble with conditions and weather.

So we must provide as a part of our cost-of-production and fair-profit standard, an unfailing system of crop insurance where such conditions as exist in the Winter Wheat Belt, are paralleled. This indicates where any superior product is produced at greater than ordinary risk of loss to the producer, we must have crop insurance.

Where the best interests of a nation-wide industry as important to national well-being as farming are involved, I do not believe it beyond us to arrive at such a basis.

As the maintenance of our food and raw-material producers is vital to the nation, we shall probably and eventually work out such a system with farmers in charge. It might well be under quasi-governmental auspices.

Greater Years Ahead of Us

IN THE NEXT 34 years, the economist Roger Babson predicts, Chicago will become the largest city in the world. Which means it will pass New York and London.

Babson declares Chicago will grow from its 1930 population of 3,376,438 to 5 million within the next 10 years. By 1980 it will have 9 million people he believes, and thereafter its population will rise slowly to 10 million.

The child born today may live to see that, for as a race we are living longer thru learning how to live. But what is of more immediate interest to us as Middle Westerners, is to have it brought home to us that this huge and fast-growing commercial mart is being drawn closer to us every day by speedier means of transit.

With the building and opening of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway, we shall eventually have one of the world's largest seaports next door to us. Before this happens there will be barge-line connection by river with the Gulf. By the time world trade and markets again become normal, we shall have the advantage of waterways for the shipping of our products. Prosperity is by no means done with us yet.

Where Leaders Are Made

KANSAS is said to have more boys and girls in school and college—population considered—than any other state. This is something to be more than proud of, for I believe in future the nation's best leadership is to come from the American Middle West and this is the way to prepare for such grave responsibilities. Our schools already have turned out many famous men and women.

Kansas, in my opinion, has not too many big schools. Many of her young folks even now are educated outside of the home state. And Kansas has just begun to grow.

The student enrollment at our two largest schools totals 8,108; at Kansas State College, Manhattan, 3,257; at Kansas University, Lawrence, 4,851.

As very few students can go to more than one college, all our big schools necessarily are compelled to duplicate the general educational and scientific courses.

The American people pay more for education than for any other part of their government, aside from the cost of wars and preparedness for war. But it is their best investment from every point of view. They get more in return for it.

Take this state's farm school at Manhattan, for example. It has undoubtedly returned to the state far more than two dollars for every dollar we have ever expended on it, aside from providing a fine school at low cost near home in a good environment, for our young people. Its direct benefits to Kansas cannot be set forth in a column of space, nor do I think it is devoting too much attention to Kansas farming interests.

From the foregoing you will note, that I am not in entire agreement with the report on the college which has recently been submitted by a committee to the state legislative council.

Arthur Capper

Wheat Worth 5 Million More

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$8.50	\$8.25	\$5.10
Hogs	6.00	5.60	3.90
Lambs	6.65	6.50	7.00
Hens, Heavy	.12	.12½	.07
Eggs, Firsts	.25	.22½	.20½
Butterfat	.24	.22	.17
Wheat, Hard Winter	1.04½	1.02	.81½
Corn, Yellow	.87	.79½	.42½
Oats	.80½	.58	.44
Barley	.87	.87	.43½
Alfalfa, Baled	24.50	24.50	13.50
Prairie	18.25	16.00	8.50

The 1933 Kansas crop of 57½ million bushels returned a gross income of \$33,145,000, compared to \$29,463,000 for the 1932 crop of 120 million bushels. In addition, contract signers received about 24 million dollars in adjustment payments on the 1933 crop. Wheat growers in Kansas are eligible for nearly 50 million dollars in benefit payments for their part in helping to adjust the 1934 and 1935 wheat crops. Benefit payments have increased the income from Kansas wheat. But the general upward trend in wheat prices since 1932 indicates that adjustment and drought are bringing about a better balance between supply and demand.

Better Corn Crop Next Year

The U. S. corn crop for 1934 now is officially estimated at 1,371,527,000 bushels, compared with 2,343,883,000 bushels in 1933, and 2,516,307,000 bushels for the 1927-31 5-year average. This is a cut of 45 million bushels under the estimate a month ago, U. S. figures.

Corn prices are likely to fluctuate pretty close to present levels until severe cold

weather actually increases demand for it. In the meantime, farmers are using all sorts of feed, regardless of quality, to hold down expenses, no doubt about mid-winter. After that, the price should be stronger to higher. Husking out a shorter crop than was anticipated also will strengthen the price. But the increase will be small, because the price of corn already is high compared to other grains.

What Feed Crop Is Worth

The Kansas corn crop for 1934 is placed at 10,492,000 bushels, U. S. and state board of agriculture figures. This represents the feed value of the crop. This year 5,246,000 acres were planted. Grain sorghums will yield 4,321,000 bushels of grain, compared with 16,070,000 bushels in 1933, and a 5-year average of 17,578,000 bushels. The grain estimate represents mostly the feeding value of sorghums harvested for forage or silage.

Corn Gains 52 Cents, Hogs \$1.40

Farm prices of corn and hogs have shown substantial increases since 1932. The estimated average farm price for the 1934 Kansas corn crop will be 52 cents a bushel above that received for the 1932 crop, says Kansas State College. The estimated average farm price for the 1934 hog crop will be \$1.40 a hundred above 1932. Further increases are expected.

Bonus Payments Counted Extra

These figures do not include benefit payments from the 1934 corn-hog adjustment program which amount to about \$5,814,000 on corn and \$10,460,000 on hogs. Nearly 7 million dollars of this has already been paid. In addition, about 1 million dollars was lent to Kansas farmers on ear corn stored in sealed cribs and bins on farms, and \$3,081,000 was paid to Kansas farmers for pigs and sows in the emergency plan last fall.

Next Year Better for Cattle

At the beginning of 1934, the estimated number of all cattle on farms was about 10½ million head larger than in 1928—and 1928 was our low point in numbers. Yet with the beginning of 1935, most of this large increase, which occurred from 1928 to 1934, will have been eliminated. Slaughter of cattle both by the Government, and increased slaughter of cattle and calves for regular commercial use, made the big reduction. Because most supplies of cattle and other meat animals are likely to be much smaller in 1935, cattle prices probably will average a good deal higher than they have this year. But we need not expect 1928 and 1929 prices even then. Consumer demand for hog products has improved considerably this year, and it is expected to be even better next year.

THE 1934 Kansas wheat crop will bring a gross income of \$37,523,000. That beats the income from our record-breaking, 240-million-bushel crop in 1931, by 5 million dollars. It is more than double the gross income from the 1932 crop.

Winter Feeds That Do in a Pinch

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

EMERGENCY cattle feeding interested 700 cattlemen at last Saturday's special meeting at Kansas State College, Manhattan. A. D. Weber, beef expert, said low-protein roughage plus added protein feed, seems the cheapest and most satisfactory way of feeding this winter. Then explained how to use present supplies of rough feeds, and what extra protein feeds to add.

"Cattlemen must decide whether to feed or sell their cattle," Weber said. "Also how to make feed on hand do the most good. A mild, open winter would help. A blizzard could change the situation in less than 48 hours." Make every effort to hold quality breeding cattle, he advised. Sell inferior animals. Cull old cattle, regardless of quality. It is doubtful whether heavy yearlings and 2-year-old steers will sell for enough next spring to equal their present market value plus cost of wintering them. About feed on hand he said:

Russian Thistles—Cut and cured before spines formed or hardened, give good results fed as hay or silage as the only roughage; much better to add other feed. Wheat straw, thistle hay or silage, and 1 to 3 pounds of ground grain make a good combination. At Hays, thistle hay, wheat straw and Atlas sorgho silage gave excellent results with mature cows. Try 1 pound linseed or cottonseed cake to the head daily, when thistle hay or silage is the only roughage. Thistles are laxative but feeding prairie hay, straw or fodder offset this.

Mature Russian Thistles—As hay, moisten 10 to 12 hours before feeding to soften spines. Use water alone or add $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ blackstrap molasses. Grind thistle hay with roughage or feed mill, will be good job if the dry hay first is run thru separator or combine. Cut or chop the thistles and put in silo when dried and well-cured, add 400 to 500 gallons of water to each ton.

Emergency Rations—In which Russian thistles may be fed to mature stock cows:

1—Good quality, immature Russian thistle hay, 15 pounds; dry fodder, wheat straw, prairie hay, or cottonseed hulls, 5 to 10 pounds; ground grain, 1 to 3 pounds.

2—Good quality immature Russian thistle hay, 18 to 25 pounds; ground grain, 1 to 3 pounds.

3—Medium quality, ground or moistened mature Russian thistle hay, 15 pounds; dry fodder, wheat straw, prairie hay or cottonseed hulls, 5 to 10 pounds; cottonseed or linseed cake, 1 pound; ground grain, 1 to 2 pounds.

4—Medium quality, ground or moistened mature Russian thistle hay, 18 to 25 pounds; cottonseed or linseed cake, 1 pound; ground grain, 1 to 2 pounds.

5—Immature Russian thistle silage, 25 to 40 pounds; dry fodder, wheat straw, prairie hay, or cottonseed hulls, 5 to 10 pounds; ground grain, 1 to 3 pounds.

6—Immature Russian thistle silage, 40 to 50 pounds; ground grain, 1 to 3 pounds.

7—Mature Russian thistle silage, 25 to 40 pounds; dry fodder, wheat straw, prairie hay, or cottonseed hulls, 5 to 10 pounds; cottonseed or linseed cake, 1 pound; ground grain, 1 to 2 pounds.

8—Mature Russian thistle silage, 40 to 50 pounds; cottonseed or linseed cake, 1 pound; ground grain, 1 to 2 pounds.

Grain added to these rations can be ground shelled corn, ground wheat, hominy feed or bran.

Immature Corn or Sorghum—If it has kept well as silage, compares favorably with normal corn silage. Cattle will subsist on poor silage. No harm done feeding partly spoiled silage to stock cattle. Cattle relish sour, sloppy silage mixed with straw more than either feed alone. Condition and spoilage determine value of feed in silage. Better add protein as silage is low in this feed; will aid condition of cow and help size and thrift of calf crop. Calves fed 105 days at Hays, gained 65 pounds more on silage and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of cottonseed cake to the head daily, than calves on silage alone. Silage and a protein are as good as alfalfa hay for wintering cattle. About 3 pounds of silage will take the place of 1 pound of alfalfa hay.

Add protein to whole or ground dry fodder. Measured by gains, 1 pound of fairly dry ground fodder is worth about as much as 2 pounds of silage of similar quality. Advisable to feed $\frac{1}{10}$ pound of finely ground, good-quality limestone or feeding bonemeal to the head daily to cattle of all ages when silage or fodder is the only roughage.

Feed these amounts of silage to the head daily: Mature cows, 40 to 50 pounds; yearlings, 30 pounds; calves, 20 pounds. Feed more if available.

Advisable to grind dry corn fodder to reduce waste. Emergency amounts of ground fodder, or fine-stalk whole cane fodder, to be fed with lime and extra protein feeds:

Mature cows, 25 pounds; yearlings, 15 to 20 pounds; calves, 12 to 15 pounds. More may be fed profitably if available.

Wheat Straw—Good low-protein roughage. Headed straw is better than long straw, the finer and more chaffy the higher its feeding value. Use with Russian thistle hay or silage. Also with corn and sorghum silage, making silage go farther. At Hays, mature cows made a small winter gain on 25 pounds of headed straw and 2 pounds of cake daily. Feed about the same amounts of straw as ground fodder to stock cattle. Sprinkling the straw with molasses diluted with water will reduce the amount wasted. Grinding and mixing straw with small amounts of better-tasting roughage helps. Good quality straw is worth nearly three-fourths as much as good quality sorgho fodder; also worth fully as much to the ton as immature corn.

Prairie Hay—Higher feeding value than wheat straw. In normal seasons is good as choice sorgho fodder; hay cut this year is poor quality, somewhat lower in feeding value than much available sorgho fodder. Crabgrass, wild millet and Sudan hays compare favorably with prairie hay. Add protein and lime to all of them.

Cottonseed Hulls—Low-protein roughage, not a protein addition to other feed. One pound of choice cottonseed meal contains 123 times as much digestible crude protein as 1 pound of cottonseed hulls. Wheat straw contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much. Follow same rules in feeding extra protein with cottonseed hulls as when feeding prairie hay, wheat straw or corn fodder. Also feed same amounts of hulls as hay, straw or ground fodder.

James Todd, Maple Hill, president of the Kansas Livestock Association, presided at the meeting. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of the college, explained how to use grass in fattening young cattle for market. Ralph R. Gfeller, Burns, gave his experiences in fattening cattle on Bluestem grass. Other speakers were:

J. J. Moxley, K. S. C.; V. L. Morrison, Kansas Emergency Relief Committee, Topeka; J. H. Mercer, Topeka, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association; and E. O. Pollock, Kansas City, marketing specialist for the Department of Agriculture.

Seven Tons of Feed, \$1.50

R. H. G.

PUMPING water on drying-up kafir last August, turned out 6 or 7 tons of feed to the acre this fall, instead of a failure, for Emil Kuhn, Hanston. When things looked their worst, Mr. Kuhn put down a 61-foot well and irrigated 20 acres of Dawn kafir. The first water went on pretty late in the season—August 15—but it turned out better than might have been expected.

Pumping about 1,000 gallons of water a minute, Mr. Kuhn figured his cost was \$1.50 an acre for irrigation. The pumping outfit and well cost around \$500. But at \$10 a ton, feed grown on these 20 acres now is worth

May Grow More Corn and Hogs Next Year

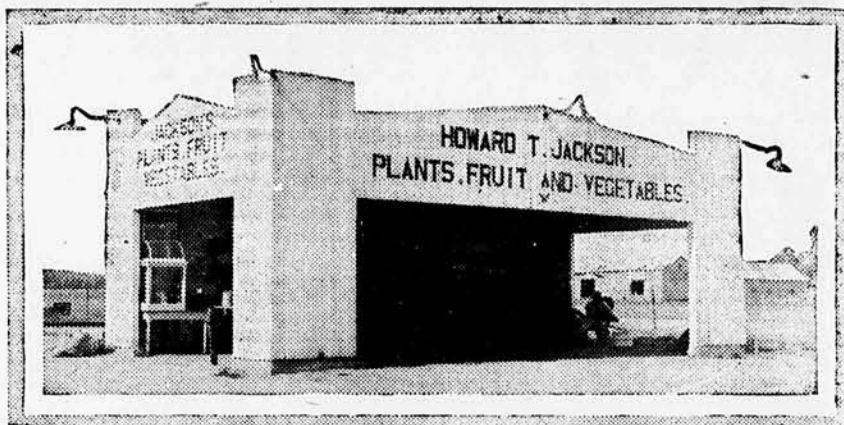
(The New Corn-Hog Program)

CONTRACT signers may increase output of corn and hogs up to 90 per cent of their base. Total benefit payments, between 150 and 165 million dollars.

Corn bonus, 35 cents a bushel—a 5-cent increase—on average yield on land kept out of production. Acreage may be reduced 10 to 30 per cent from the average base acreage, bonus payment due on up to 30 per cent. Land kept out of corn may be planted to any other crop, bonus acreage may be any part of the farm.

Hog bonus, \$15 a head on the number included in the 10 per cent cut. This amounts virtually to the same as this year's \$5 payment on 75 per cent of the output. No limit on number of feeder pigs one contract signer may buy from another signer; non-signers limited to the average bought in 1932-33.

Processing tax is to continue at \$2.25 a hundred on hogs; 5 cents a bushel on corn.



Marketing vegetables, grown under irrigation, from this stand gives Howard Jackson an advantage over ordinary produce prices. It is located a few feet from U. S. highway No. 40, which borders his Shawnee county farm. A good example of using opportunities.

nearly \$1,200, which would more than pay for two wells and pumping outfits similar to those Mr. Kuhn has. With this feed and wheat pasture, there will be enough to carry 43 head of cattle, some calves and horses.

Twenty acres of the wheat ground was irrigated in September. This took a lot of water, because the ground was in condition to soak it up. Mr. Kuhn had 1-wayed it soon after harvest, then used a double-row ridge-buster to make little ditches for the water. After this dried, it was cross-harrowed and seeded. This wheat got off to the finest kind of start.

Rough Ground for Winter

THE rough surface of fall-plowed land is important in preventing wind and water erosion. For that reason, it is best not to cultivate in any way fall-plowed land before the following spring.

How Wheat Beats Alfalfa

NO WONDER wheat makes such high-powered fall pasture. Chemists say these young wheat plants contain as much protein as young alfalfa. In other words, from 20 to 30 per cent. There is little danger from bloat on wheat pasture compared with turning cattle on alfalfa.

How to Measure Silage

TO GET a close estimate of the weight of ensilage your silo contains, use this rule: Radius of the silo squared, times 3.1416, times the height of the silage. The result will be the number of cubic feet of silage. In a silo about 30 feet high the silage will average from 38 to 40 pounds to the cubic foot. Such an estimate cannot be made until the silage is well settled in the silo.

Can Safely Move Silage

I bought some corn silage and would like to know whether I could move it from one trench silo to another? Could more silage be cut up and mixed with it? Should water be added to it, and how soon can it be used?

SILAGE can be moved from one silo to another with good results, if you don't allow the silage to dry out. Also make sure it is thoroly tramped in the second silo. Move the silage as rapidly as possible and give it a light sprinkle of water to help it pack in the second silo. Rather than mix new silage with old, I would put the silage you are going to move into the bottom of the trench, then add the new silage on top. Silage you move can be used immediately. What is fed won't need packing.

Close Grazing Hurts Wheat

H. H. LAUDE

WHEAT that has made an unusually rapid, large growth may be pastured to a limited extent without reducing the yield of grain. Pasturing small wheat is harmful to the grain crop, and close grazing of any wheat will reduce the yield. The main idea in pasturing wheat is to remove only the leaves that are not needed to develop normal plants. The crop should not be pastured when the field is wet, because tramping will injure the plants. Stock should be taken off the field in the spring before the wheat begins to joint.

Moving Johnson Grass Hay

T. A. McNEAL

Is the hauling of Johnson grass hay with seeded heads on the public highway contrary to law in Kansas?—R. C. H.

APPARENTLY not. The weed law requires that when ordered by the county commissioners the owners of land shall destroy the weeds known as cockleburs, Rocky Mountain sandburs, Canada thistles, sunflowers and Johnson grass but there is no penalty for hauling Johnson grass hay along the public highway.

Seed Corn Worth \$1.25

THE price to be paid for seed corn sealed on farms by the Farm Administration, has been increased from \$1 to \$1.25 a bushel. This should be further inducement to save enough seed for next year's crop. The administration will take options on $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 million bushels of corn good enough for seed, in Missouri, Kansas, South Dakota and Minnesota, paying farmers 20 cents a bushel in addition to the 55 cents a bushel loan already allowed. Contracts will require farmers to hold such corn under seal until May 1, 1935. On or soon after that date, the Government will buy the corn at a total of \$1.25 a bushel for seed use, or release it, granting farmers the 20 cents a bushel advance made to them.

Stack Fodder to Save It

F. W. CHAMBERLIN
Carbondale, Kansas

WHY leave those black, twisted corn fodder shocks in the field all season to further deteriorate, when it is only a short job to stack it? We have just finished stacking 40 acres here on Cedar Lawn Seed Farm. The last 18 acres were taken from a field that had been sowed to oats at the rate of 2 bushels an acre, on September 14 and 15. The cows and calves were turned on this in just 6 weeks after seeding.

We prefer the rick or long stack. We start it the same way as small grain, with a long shock in the middle, then keep the middle full and high, and it will shed water like a duck's back. A few loose stalks will not cause it to slip like small grain. It can be built with round or square corners. With square corners it can be built in sections, thus having less surface exposed to rain, should any occur while stacking. When finished, they should be well weighted down so top bundles will stay put.

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

Scores Made at National Husking Contest in Minnesota

Name and State	Prizes	Pounds in Wagon	Ounces Husks per 100 Pounds	Pounds Deducted for Husks	Pounds Corn Left Behind	Pounds Deducted for Gleanings	Total Deductions	Net Weight of Corn, Pounds
Ted Balko, Minnesota	\$100	1825	5.56	10.95	3	9	19.95	1805.05
Richard Anderson, South Dakota	50	1665	7.56	42.624	6	18	60.624	1604.376
Harry Brown, Nebraska	25	1660	7.37	39.342	5½	16½	55.84	1604.16
L. D. Kahle, Illinois	15	1630	7.87	47.27	11½	34½	81.77	1548.23
Lee Stodgell, Iowa	10	1580	7.37	37.92	3½	10½	48.42	1531.58
Simon Oltman, Illinois		1600	8.44	54.4	16	48	102.4	1497.6
Lawrence Pitzer, Indiana		1535	7.5	38.375	3	9	47.375	1487.625
Walter Johannsen, Iowa		1725	12.62	250.12	5	15	265.12	1459.88
Clarence Ivers, Indiana		1480	8.5	51.8	5	1½	53.3	1426.7
Sherman Henriksen, Nebraska		1515	8.81	57.57	12	36	93.57	1421.43
Ray Hanson, Minnesota		1460	7.19	32.12	8	24	56.12	1403.88
Lawrence House, Kansas		1525	10.31	120.475	4½	13½	133.975	1391.025
Emmanuel Dierckman, Ohio		1415	5.75	9.9	7	21	30.9	1384.1
Ellsworth Kapp, Missouri		1375	7.06	28.87	9½	28½	57.37	1317.63
Layton Roberts, Missouri		1370	6	13.7	14	42	55.7	1314.3
Ernest Torkelson, South Dakota		1365	10.25	105.105	17½	52½	157.6	1207.4
Cecil Vining, Kansas		1215	5.31	3.645	10	30	33.645	1181.355
George Miller, Ohio		1260	7.62	32.76	27½	82½	115.26	1144.74

Deductions were made as follows: Three pounds for every pound of corn left behind; 1 per cent of the load for every ounce of husks in excess of 5 ounces, up to and including 9 ounces, and 3 per cent for every ounce in excess of 9 ounces. All deductions are figured on the basis of the total weight of corn in the wagon. Ted Balko is a clean worker.

Another New Husking Champ

Big Farm Sporting Event Goes to Indiana in 1935

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

OUR neighbor on the northeast—Minnesota—is happy. Folks up there put on the National Husking Contest near Fairmont, November 8, and Ted Balko, the home-state champion, won over champion huskers from eight other states. Ted husked a load of 1,825 pounds in 80 minutes, lost only 9 pounds for corn missed in the field and 10.95 pounds as deductions for husks. His net load was 25,786 bushels, nearly 3 bushels ahead of the nearest competitor. Ted is the cleanest, finest kind of young man, a popular winner with all huskers as well as the 50,000 people at the contest.

Richard Anderson of South Dakota, won second, and now that state is getting thoroughly interested in having the national contest. But the present line-up puts it in Indiana in 1935, Missouri 1936, Ohio 1937, South Dakota 1938. Lawrence House, Goodland, and Cecil Vining, Baldwin, represented Kansas in this year's national. They did a good job. Kansas Farmer is proud of them. Kansas can be, too. They are the kind of men Kansas needs to represent her.

That huge crowd at the national this year was a winner itself. Lawrence, Cecil and the writer were impressed with the tremendous number of new cars—driven by farmers—from Minnesota and surrounding states. Everybody was happy, so hungry they soon ate the hot-dog stands out of business, and were off again to see everything on the program. They crowded around the machinery exhibits—even got down to talking prices.

It was the same kind of spirit we have found in Kansas. Farmers are ready to go ahead. Bygones are bygones. Everyone is determined to march on to better times than ever. All the towns we drove thru on the road to Minnesota were busy, many farmsteads were being improved. New paint for homes and barns, new buildings here and there, good fences and clean fence rows, fall plowing well along, pastures green with promise of coming back to normal another year.

Corn the boys husked was a 3-cross hybrid, planted check-row by a canning company and of course, mighty thick for our Kansas boys. Drouth kept the ears small and the ear worm damaged the crop. But those 18 huskers played a nice tune on the bangboards just the same. All new wagons were supplied by:

Deere & Webber Co., Minneapolis; International Harvester Co., Chicago; Minneapolis-Moline Co., Hopkins, Minn.; and Oliver Farm Equipment Sales Co., Chicago. Rubber-tired tractors pulled the wagons. These new tractors were provided by Allis-Chalmers, Milwaukee; J. I. Case Co., Racine; Deere & Webber Co., Minneapolis; International Harvester Co., Chicago; Massey-Harris Co., Racine; Minneapolis-Moline Co., Hopkins; Oliver Farm Equipment Sales Co.

As soon as loads came from the field they were officially weighed on scales

supplied by Fairbanks-Morse Co., Chicago, and unloaded with an elevator and overhead wagon dump supplied by Deere & Webber Co. Bags for the gleaners were supplied by Bemis Bros. Bag Co., St. Louis. So everybody present could hear all announcements, the Standard Oil Co., Chicago, set up a public address system, and the National Broadcasting Co., told the whole U. S. Companies that put on special exhibits for the occasion included:

Allis-Chalmers, Milwaukee, Wis.
American Steel & Wire Co., Chicago, Ill.
Bayer-Semesan Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.
Carey Salt Co., Hutchinson, Kan.
J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.
Chevrolet Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.
Continental Steel Corp., Kokomo, Ind.
Deere & Webber Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
DeLaval Separator Co., New York City.
Delco Appliances, Detroit, Mich.
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron.
Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.
Gillette Rubber Co., Eau Claire, Wis.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron.
International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.
Kerr Glass Mfg. Corp., Sand Springs, Okla.
Keystone Steel & Wire Co., Peoria, Ill.
Massey-Harris Co., Racine, Wis.
Minneapolis-Moline Co., Hopkins, Minn.
National Carbon Co., Inc., New York City.
Oliver Farm Equipment Sales Co., Chicago, Ill.
"Our Own Hardware" Stores.
Philco Radio & Television Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Plymouth Motor Corp., Detroit, Mich.
R. C. A. Victor Co., Inc., Camden, N. J.
Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.
Stott Briquet Co., St. Paul, Minn.
L. Tatro Products Corp., Decorah, Iowa.

Larger Corn Bonus in 1935

THE new corn-hog program will be changed from this year's plan, if Secretary Wallace approves new arrangements suggested to him. The new plan proposes to pay a \$2 bonus to contract signers on 75 per cent of their 1932-33 output, if farmers reduce their hog output 10 per cent under the 1932-33 base. This year's hog bonus is \$5 on 75 per cent of the 1932-33 base, for a 25 per cent cut in hog output.

The bonus on corn would be 35 cents a bushel—a 5-cent increase—for reducing acreage 10 to 30 per cent over the 1932-33 average. Contracts this year called for a 20 to 30 per cent cut, and the benefit payment was 30 cents.

The corn payment would be increased over this year's bonus by more than a half million dollars. The processing tax on corn likely would be doubled—10 cents a bushel instead of 5 cents. It is planned to keep the hog processing tax of \$2.25 a hundred.

If there were less quarreling among the ninety and nine, the shepherd would have more time to find out what sheep was lost.

Mighty Good Friends to your Feet... and your Pocketbook

Goodrich RUBBER FOOTWEAR



1. ANKLEFIT BOOT—Stretchable—Flexible—Light in Weight—Long in Wear. 2. LACE ANKLEFIT BOOT (12" or 16" Height)—New Development in Farm Footwear—Will do the work of Regular Boots, Lace Boots, Leather Tops or Leather Field Boots. 3. MUD RUBBER—Stretchable—Lightweight—Long Wear. 4. 2 BUCKLE MUD RUBBER—Higher Protection than plain Mud Rubber. 5. 4 or 6 BUCKLE ALL RUBBER ARCTICS—Lightweight—Stretchable—Long wearing.

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Wears Like Iron but
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WEIGHT alone doesn't necessarily mean long wearing rubber footwear—not since the introduction of Goodrich Litentufs! This rubber footwear will give you all the wear you want, and at the same time a degree of lightness and comfort that you wouldn't believe possible!

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Watertown, Massachusetts

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THERE ARE MANY OTHER STYLES OF GOODRICH WATERPROOF FOOTWEAR: BOOTS • ARCTICS • ZIPPERS • SHOWER BOOTS • HEAVY AND LIGHT RUBBERS FOR EVERY PURPOSE FOR ALL THE FAMILY

GARDENS AND HORTICULTURE

Starting Next Year's Apples

Naphtha Bands Not as Good Worm Protection as Hoped

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

AS SOON as one crop is off the trees, the apple farmer begins immediately to make preparations for next year's crop. Unlike the grain farmer, he has no long months of vacation, or even slack periods. With the orchard man, it's all work and very little play. Pruning, which is one of the most important orchard operations, is done usually in the coldest months of winter.

We are spending these warm November days removing the naphtha treated bands that were placed around the trees last summer. These are burned immediately to destroy the codlin' moth larvae that have hibernated in them. That will help reduce the worm population next summer. However, the bands have not proved as efficient as was hoped. Too many of the summer worms which pupated in them were not killed by the naphtha. In many cases, the bands simply afforded an ideal place for pupation and the moths emerged and went about their destructive business as did those which pupated under pieces of bark. The highest number of live worms found under any band was 27 which is not as many as we expected, judging from the summer's crop of worms.

This fall many young orchards have been plowed and many old ones have been disked. This is a comparatively new practice here. A few years ago no one ever thought of stirring the soil in an old orchard. The practice has been found beneficial. It aerates the soil, stimulating the bacteria to greater activity in liberating plant food elements. Disking at this time of year also leaves the ground in better condition for receiving moisture during the winter and spring.

One of the annual jobs always done at this season, is the sawing out of dead wood. This is preliminary to the actual pruning and was started this week. Always there are a great many branches and limbs that die of disease during the summer. This year, due to the drouth, there will be a larger amount of dead wood than usual. In removing these dead limbs they are sawed in such a way that no stub is left. This necessitates a longer cut but the resulting wounds heal over more quickly. Some time before the sap rises in the spring, these wounds are painted to keep out disease spores.

Another job that is done before the ground freezes is the pulling out of dead trees. There will be a great deal of that to do in every orchard around here this fall. This is done with tractor and heavy cable which yanks the tree out, roots and all. These dead trees and limbs are later trimmed up, and afford a supplement to the winter's fuel. In the spring, young trees from the nursery are set to take the place of the ones that were taken out. From this practice, which has now been followed for several years, the orchard on this place consists of trees of all ages. The orchard may no longer be said to be an old one. Neither is it an entirely new one.

Neighbor C. E. Mell has just finished shucking out a 14-acre field of corn which averaged 9.8 bushels to the acre. Planted on May 26 to 28, and with special care in cultivating, it came thru the drouth and made ears of fairly decent quality. I doubt if any corn in these parts will beat this yield.

The manager of the poultry department of Echo Glen Farm scored a scoop the other day when she received an order from the Canadian government for a pedigreed cockerel. We have shipped both stock and eggs to Canadian breeders before but this is the only order we have ever received direct from any foreign government. Shipment is to be made to Edmonton, Alberta, where the bird is to be used on the government experimental farms. As a fowl for the improvement

of stock, he is to be entered thru the customs, free of duty and taxes. An interesting statement on one of the many papers that had to be made out, mentioned the use of crown funds, where in this country we would say, Federal funds.

The pruning of 4 acres of grapes is not what one would call a small task. So, to be sure of getting the job done before spring and to make allowance for the many stormy days that are sure to interfere, this work has already been started. Where one has only a small amount of pruning to do it is generally considered best to wait until spring but with us, we could not get it all done if we did not start early. The 4-cane Kniffen system is the pruning method that has been followed on this farm. The few light freezes we have had, have done no little damage to the rank new growth on the ends of the canes.

If You Plant Trees Now

IF YOU want to plant trees in Central or Western Kansas, and plant them now, choose such trees as Chinese elm, cherries and kindred varieties, advises W. M. Zieber, Pawnee Rock tree man. But unless you can irrigate them, he doesn't advise you to plant the trees, and it won't do to have the trees freeze in transit.

Tamarix Can Beat Drouth

THE hardy tamarix is more drouth resistant than any other species, a study of shrubs on Kansas State College campus, Manhattan, shows. The foliage of this shrub is skimpier than usual, but its color has been held, and its shoots have made a good growth.

ORGANIZATIONS

Taber Stands for Crop Control

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

AT THE annual meeting of the National Grange at Hartford, Conn., last week, Louis J. Taber, master of the Grange, praised the Farm Administration for its efforts to develop a long-time farm program.

"There have been complaints of too much delay, too much red tape and too much arbitrary authority from Washington in some of the programs adopted," he said. "But when we think of the task of trying to guide and direct the production of millions of independent farmers, the magnitude of the problem is so appalling we can overlook mistakes made, and hope for the simplification and development of non-restrictive and less burdensome methods during the years that are just ahead."

Speaking broadly of the country as a whole, he said: "It is time to quit looking so much toward Washington and look more toward ourselves. We have forgotten that debt is only another name for the unpleasant word taxation. Unless the nation, like the people, prepares to live within its income, crushing tax burdens or the threat of repudiation hover like vultures just ahead."

The head of the Grange believes farmers can look toward 1935 with more assurance than in any year in a decade. But farm prices must be lifted and the farmer's service cost reduced "by lowering interest rates and by lessening his tax burden" before farm recovery can be assured.

To lift farm prices he recommends adjustment of production, full use of co-operative marketing, opening foreign markets and "keeping out the flood of competitive products that can be efficiently produced at home."

He said the Grange was in favor of work relief and opposed to money payment, except in emergencies.

"The farmer cannot prosper unless he has an available reservoir of credit at reasonable rates. He has no desire

Spinach at \$125 an Acre

SEVEN carloads of spinach recently were shipped from Lenexa, in Johnson county, to Eastern markets. From this crop, local gardeners received about \$125 an acre. A big point is the spinach was planted after the drouth in September. What a profitable catch-crop for Kansas! There may be enough spinach of good quality remaining to load 50 more cars. About 150 gardeners are sharing the harvest. Few had planted more than 5 or 10 acres of spinach, and until the buyer appeared most of them had despaired of selling the crop. Now they are harvesting about 1,000 bushels to the acre at a price of 12½ cents a bushel.

May Be a Tree-Belt Start

NELLE KUSKA

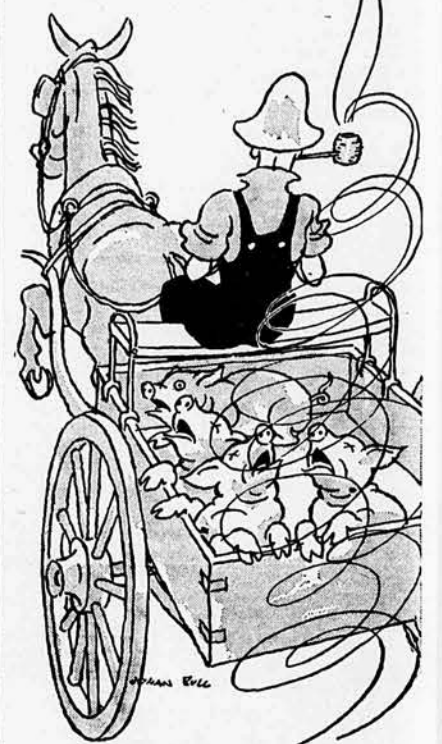
AN ORDER for 1½ tons of Honey Locust seed, at 50 cents a pound, went out from the Colby Experiment Station. The U. S. Forestry Service wanted the seed. Before breakfast, October 13, cars were arriving from far and near with seed in all sizes of bags and packages. The largest amount was 700 pounds from Goodland.

The 3,000-pound order was filled by 11 o'clock and more was coming. The Forestry Service wired Colby to continue buying all day. By night more than 2 tons were on hand. Counting 1,600 seeds to a pound, that means a nice start toward the great shelter-belt tree project planned to extend from Canada to Mexico. Furthermore, the kiddies' interest has been assured, because they have had a hand in it, as well as good pay for their work.

Jersey Sweets Made Good

ON 1½ acres of Kaw Valley land in Pottawatomie county, Chester Miller raised 328 bushels of little stem Yellow Jersey sweet potatoes this year. He got 90 cents a bushel at the farm for 276 bushels of the best and expects to sell the other 52 bushels for seed next spring at \$1.50 a bushel.

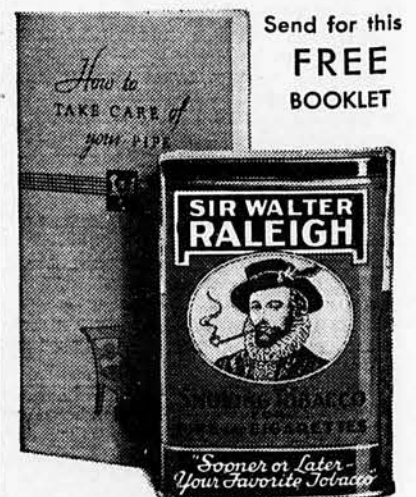
The little pigs cried
"WEE! WEE! WEE!"
ALL THE WAY
HOME



ANY one snout that gets a sniff of that rancid old smudge-pot Neighbor Jones puffs would outhowl two shoats under any gate! A neglected pipe filled with irritable tobacco is a pest. But a well-kept pipe plus mild tobacco is a blessing to two-footed and four-footed friends alike.

Rein in at the next tobacco store, Neighbor Jones. Let some pipe cleaners prime your old briar till she's clean and sweet. Then drop 15¢ on the counter for an orange-and-black tin of Sir Walter Raleigh Smoking Tobacco. It's the mildest crop of Kentucky Burleys that can be gathered. Sir Walter is blended and cut to burn slow, cool, sweet. The heaviest smokers find that its extra mildness keeps their tongues smooth as a lamb's and cucumber-cool. Whoa, there! Here's a tobacco store now...

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation
Louisville, Kentucky. Dept. KF-411



It's 15¢—AND IT'S Milder

Adding More Terraces

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

Nothing we have ever done to save our soil has paid as well as terracing—Eighteen acres of cane filled the new silo—Sub-soil still bone dry.

AFTER a terraced field has been cultivated 3 or 4 years, the terraces begin to flatten down. Cultivation has a tendency to level them, but rainfall and wind helps, too. They need a light re-shaping after having been built for 3 or 4 years. It doesn't take long to do this with a light tractor and small grader, usually one cut and a "shove up" is all that is necessary. So this is another one of our late fall jobs still hanging on the hook—giving the terraces that were first made on the farm a "once over."

In two fields, also, the boys plan on putting in another terrace in each, as in each case the lower terrace still leaves a little too much acreage below, so there is quite a sweep of water before it gets off the field. When too much water accumulates before it runs off the field it means soil washing. Terracing is just like putting eave spouts on your fields, so do not try to catch and carry off more than the spout can carry. Nothing we ever have done to save our soil has paid so well as has terracing. Had terracing been done on every farm 30 years ago, our farmed fields would be worth \$15 an acre more today—we have lost that much which terracing would have saved. It's not too late to save what is left.

Speaking of the election, I wish the next "wave of reform" to come along might be one giving us an election upheaval only once every 4 years. But I would have the custom deeply implanted among the voters that no official except President should expect more than a one 4-year term in office. As it is, with election days but 2 years apart, we no sooner get over the stir-up of one until those who are "out" begin a campaign to get back in when the chance for it arrives a few months hence. Business is always afraid of elections, and with elections only 2 years apart, it seems possible for business to be continually watching the political barometer, and four-fifths of the population suffer. And so again I am glad the election is over. The older I become the less need I see for elections—one every 4 years is ample.

Altho there is no corn to be husked, one cannot pass thru this season of the year without at least thinking about how it used to be done. It so happened that my early husking days were lived not far from the Dakota line, where it was some object to get the corn in the crib as early in the fall as possible. It usually meant frosted toes and fingers and husking some of it out of the snow if one didn't speed up a little. As soon as it would possibly do for the crib, we would begin, and then how we would go at it! Up early to have the chores done and breakfast over by daylight, oftentimes the first hint of the gray dawn would find us rattling away to the field, occasionally finding it necessary to roost on the wagon awhile until there was light enough to find the right row. It is not so with the youth of today, perhaps because there now are fewer bushels to be husked to the man or boy than then. In those days a husky youth from 18 to 20 thought nothing of getting out from 2,000 to 3,000 bushels in from 30 to 50 days, with no time out except Sundays.

If by chance we were lucky enough to get our own corn out before the coming of winter, there was always a chance to do some husking for neighbors who were not yet thru. That meant a little spending money for us boys that we could call all our own, and believe you me we were always eager for a chance to earn some of it. This was another incentive to get our own corn husked early. This earned money was spent by the boys in that old neighborhood for musical instruments, books, subscriptions to papers and for ammunition for the old "zulu." It was the custom for about a dozen boys to meet weekly at "Mack" Martin's, a bachelor. Here musical instruments were played, books and papers were brought and exchanged and a general good time was had, but during all the youthful years spent there not

a drink of intoxicating liquor was taken there by anyone and no one came there drunk. We seemed to be poor in everything but morals. But as the years have flown by, bringing us their complex progress and civilization, I now can realize how rich we were after all by keeping morals above reproach, and by our habits of reading and the strumming of many musical instruments.

The 18 acres of cane filled the new 14 by 40 silo, with enough left over so we kept putting in and taking out for more than a week after the top was first reached. According to the maker's table, a 14 by 40 silo should hold 140 tons of silage. If this be true then our 18 acres averaged 8 tons to the acre, not a bad tonnage for a crop that looked at one time as if it were all but ready to fall over. Showers came within about 15 minutes of being too late, however, and both the Atlas and Sumac came out wonderfully, with a final yield that surprised us. The Sumac outweighed the Atlas just a trifle to the row—we weighed a few loads just for a test—and as to which makes

the best silage, perhaps something about that will be learned after feeding some of both. None but the Sumac has been fed as yet, as that is on top, but an increase in milk flow was noted right away after feeding silage. Silage seems to be a natural milk maker, just like the green grass of June, and those who are keeping cows without it cannot compete as to cheapness or in satisfaction with those having it.

Those who put their late cane and kafir fodder in the shock could not have had better weather conditions than the first half of November gave us. When frost finally did come it kept it up for several nights in succession, taking the sap and greenness out of a crop that certainly was green. But the dry, cool days helped, too, and now there is a wonderful amount of this good feed in the shock and silo that will feed well until midwinter. Wheat pasture, too, is helping a lot, the weather remaining dry so it can be pastured without injury to soil or crop. In reality the dryness for the moment is again becoming just a bit too much for its continued rapid growth. Our subsoil is still bone dry, so dry we found it hard to set a string of posts in a wheat field that has been fenced so it can be pastured. We discovered that if no more moisture falls before that in the top 6 inches is gone, that wheat will have its growth stopped short one of these days. A lot of wheat is now being pastured, and it still is making good pasture, but to expect it to last out the winter expecting too much.

Altho holding off longer than usual, the frost still did not stay away long enough either for cane or kafir to mature a grain crop. Seed of either that will germinate well is going to be scarce. If you have any such better keep it upstairs in the house this winter, and keep the stair door locked. Our Atlas did not mature a single grain of seed, but a few heads of the Sumac did ripen enough so they were saved—five gunny sacks filled with them, which were hung for several days on the windmill tower for drying. I would not be surprised to see high germination seed of both Atlas sorgo and kafir sell for from 8 to 10 cents a pound next spring. If it does it may have a tendency to slow some of us up a little on the amount we have been planting to the acre, which will benefit the crop to follow. Five pounds of good seed to the acre is enough either for Sumac, Atlas or kafir. It is all we planted of both the Sumac and Atlas this year—more would have made the crop less by shortening its height.

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LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

Cow Feed From the Garden

F. B. MORRISON

FARMERS who do not have enough hay, corn silage or grain, may use cabbage and potatoes to feed livestock. For dairy cows, cabbage should be fed immediately after milking. Fed just before, it will flavor the milk. Also, when cabbage is fed to dairy cows in the stable, be careful to clean the waste out of the mangers, and to keep cabbage out of the stable, or it may affect the flavor of milk.

As feed, cabbage is not worth more than one-half as much a ton as good corn silage. Tests show corn silage is worth about 33 to 40 per cent as much a ton as good hay to feed fattening lambs, sheep or beef cattle. With silage at \$5 to \$7.50 a ton, cabbage would be worth about \$2.50 to \$3.75 a ton for feeding.

From 8 to 10 pounds of cabbage equal 1 pound of grain mixture. With a good grain mixture at \$36 a ton, cabbage would be worth about \$4 a ton for dairy cows. If a farmer can get \$4 to \$5 a ton for his cabbage, he had better sell it unless he is unusually short of feed and hay is high priced in his section. Any waste leaves and cull cabbage, however, are useful. Dairy cows can be fed 30 to 40 pounds a day. But about the usual amount of grain or concentrate mixture should be fed, along with at least 8 or 10 pounds of hay or other dry roughage for every 1,000 pounds live-weight. The watery nature of cabbage demands this.

Potatoes sometimes are fed to dairy cows and more often to hogs. They also may be fed to beef cattle, sheep, and horses as a partial substitute for grain. About 400 pounds of potatoes will equal 100 pounds of grain in feeding value. If grain sells for \$30 a ton, potatoes would be worth about \$7.50 a ton, or 23 cents a bushel in feeding value.

Potatoes should be sliced or crushed before they are fed to cattle or sheep, and should be cooked for hogs. Too heavy feeding of raw potatoes may cause scouring.

For dairy cows, 25 to 40 pounds of raw potatoes a day may prove a good substitute for corn silage, but when milk or cream is exposed to air heavy with potato odor, they absorb the odor. For hogs, enough protein and legume hay should be added to make up for their lack in potatoes.

Must Make Up for Lost Feed

C. Y. CANNON

IF DAIRY cows get too thin from lack of feed during winter, it takes much more to bring them back to normal than if they are kept in fair condition.

Rations suggested for extreme drouth counties, where available feeds are largely early-cut corn fodder or corn silage from immature corn are:

Mixture 1—Bran or oats, 200 pounds; cracked soybeans, 600 pounds.

Mixture 2—Corn and cobmeal, 400 pounds; bran or oats, 400 pounds; cracked soybeans, 400 pounds.

Mixture 3—Corn and cobmeal, 400 pounds; distillers' grains, 200 pounds; cracked soybeans, 200 pounds.

About 30 pounds of corn fodder or 50 pounds of silage will be necessary when the first grain mixture is fed. One pound of grain will be enough for every 6 or 7 pounds of milk for cows giving between 25 and 30 pounds of milk daily.

Feeding a small amount of high protein feed with roughage is not new. This is done in European countries where grain usually is high-priced but roughage is available.

Mixtures 2 and 3 are recommended for cows giving 30 pounds of milk or more daily. Because the mixtures are lower in protein, about twice as much will be necessary as when the first mixture is fed.

For semi-drouth counties where available feeds include corn fodder, corn stover or silage, about half enough legume hay and a fair supply of corn and some oats, the grain mixtures suggested are:

1—Corn and cobmeal, 500 pounds; bran or oats, 200 pounds; soybeans, 300 pounds.

2—Corn and cobmeal, 500 pounds; cracked soybeans, 300 pounds.

So that none of the mixtures will be wasted, feed the cows according to the amount of milk they give. One pound

of grain is suggested for each 2½ to 3½ pounds of milk given daily. If the roughage is limited, it may be best to feed 1 pound of grain for each 2 to 2½ pounds of milk daily.

Didn't Harm the Calves

W. G.

Does forced-feeding of dairy cattle, as in making some of the advanced registry records, injure a cow so she will not transmit her good qualities to her offsprings?—W. T. N.

TO SEE whether there was anything to this belief, a careful study was made of the daughter records of 300 Guernsey dams that had made 600 pounds or more of fat at maturity, or its equivalent, during the immature ages, and likewise had dropped three or more tested daughters.

The daughters were divided into two groups, those dropped before the dam had started the 600-pound record, and those dropped after such records were completed.

There were 519 of the daughters from these dams produced before the so-called forced records were started, and 473 produced by the same dams after the records were completed.

The average yearly fat production of the "before" daughters was 632 pounds, while that of the "after" daughters was 626 pounds.

The difference was not large, and we can say with confidence that the system of feeding used on these high-yielding cows did not injure their ability to transmit their milking capacity to their daughters.

Feed Will Not Sour Milk

Will kind of feed or lack of mineral in dairy feed make milk sour? Can we do anything to milk to keep it from souring?—L. T.

FEEDS will flavor milk but have no connection with its souring. The same is true of minerals. If a cow lacks minerals she will have health troubles that will make her a money-loser. Cows that get plenty of hay and wheat bran are not likely to need extra minerals. If they do, use a mixture of equal parts steamed bonemeal, ground limestone and salt. There are preservatives that still keep milk from

souring. But it isn't advisable to use such milk and it is contrary to the food laws. Better use strict sanitation and cooling devices instead.

Sales Pick Up 18 Per Cent

KARL B. MUSSER

GUERNSEYS lead all breeds in number of breeders testing, and are second in the number of cows on test. There are more than 500 Guernsey owners doing official test work. Recordings, including birth reports and registrations, totaled 52,923 last year, compared to 51,410 in 1932, and 53,804 in 1930. Sales of Guernseys increased 1 per cent for the year, but for the first 4 months of 1934, are 18 per cent ahead of 1933.

The average sale price at public auction in 1933, was \$20 better than 1932. The breed average, which is increasing every year, is 10,050.6 pounds of milk and 499.1 pounds of fat. The 1,897 records completed in the year averaged 526.1 pounds of fat, bringing up the average by 17.2 pounds of milk and 1.3 pounds of butter. Sales of Guernsey milk increased by 3 million quarts to 23,368,501 quarts.

Safe After Killing Frost

H. H. L.

We have about a fourth of a stand of sorgo and didn't figure it would pay to cut it. It is about like other fields only about one-fifth matured. Would it be dangerous to let livestock run on the standing stalks?—A. L. J.

YOU can pasture your sorgo field with reasonable safety if the plants have been killed by frost. The animals should be fed some straw or other dry roughage just before turning them into the field. One or two of the least valuable animals might be put in first. The principal danger of prussic acid poisoning disappears within 2 or 3 days after the plants have been completely killed by frost, so you should experience no trouble in pasturing your field after that time.

Makes Butter Come Easier

CREAM given by cows that have been milking for a long time, may become difficult to churn. Try feeding linseed meal, soybeans, gluten feed, grass or roots, and use less cottonseed meal. This will help overcome the trouble. It also may be necessary to ripen the cream longer, churn at a higher temperature—62 degrees Fahrenheit—and churn richer cream, perhaps about 35 per cent butterfat.

Kansas Loses Its Dairy Leader



KANSAS loses Prof. J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy husbandry department, Kansas State College. He leaves about January 1, to become chief of the dairy division, University of Minnesota. He has had a decidedly interesting career to date. It includes:

B. S. degree in Dairying, Purdue University, 1910.

June 1 to October 1, 1910, on certified milk farm, Indianapolis, Ind.

October 1, 1910, assistant in college creamery, Kansas State College.

September 1, 1911, placed in charge of dairy herd, Kansas State College.

June 1 to September 1, 1912, on leave of absence to study dairy farm conditions in Wisconsin.

July 1, 1918, made head of dairy department, Kansas State College.

From 1922-1926, secretary of American Dairy Science Association.

In 1927, President of American Dairy Science Association.

During 1927, attended summer session, University of Wisconsin.

In 1928, was official U. S. delegate to World's Dairy Congress, London, and spent 3 months in dairy countries of Europe.

The same year, 1928, was made a member of permanent committee on cattle classification for the Holstein-Friesian Association.

In 1931, appointed on permanent committee of American Jersey Cattle Club for herd classification.

September 1 to December 31, 1933, regional consultant for dairy section of the Farm Administration.

Kansas needs to hold men like Fitch. One of Kansas Farmer's editors was in Minnesota a few days ago. Up there they are delighted they can get so good a man.

Serious for Milk Cows

MASTITIS or garget, now is one of the most serious diseases of dairy cows. There is no known cure. Dairy-men will be ahead if they dispose of all badly infected cows. As preventive measures, protect fresh cows with large udders from lying on cold ground or floors. And milk the infected cows after all others have been milked.

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Trucks Swarm to Kansas Pastures

Green Wheat and an Open Winter Will Save Herds

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

AT ALL hours of day and night the last 2 weeks, cattle and horses have been going by this farm, in trucks, bound for wheat pastures. Thousands of Western cattle and horses have been brought in to pasture the rank wheat. It is a harvest for this section. Nearly every farmer has some custom stock on hand and more are coming in daily. The truckers have done a lively business bringing them in and much stock will be trucked back in the spring. One trucker said he had not been in a bed for 10 days. . . . Farmers have dug the wire and posts out of the sand-drifted fence rows to make ready for more stock to pasture. Many wells and pumps have been put down to supply water for stock. Improvised windmills have been put up to pump water and save hand pumping. The discovery of a new oil field would hardly create a greater flurry.

If it proves an open winter it will be a life saver to the drouth area and to the farmers with pasture for sale. However, cattlemen are not taking any more chances than necessary. They are buying every available bit of surplus feed of any kind to have it ready in case of a storm. Alfalfa is selling for \$18 to \$22 a ton, silage for \$5 to \$7 a ton. The larger owners of custom cattle have men and trucks ready to haul feed to the cattle should there be a storm. A little feed and some cotton cake will tide cattle over a 10-day period without much loss. Few cattle have any shelter and hundreds of head will have nothing to eat if snow comes and covers the pastures. A severe winter will result in a heavy loss and might force owners to sell on the market quickly and thus take a low price. One cattleman from the Northwest said, "This is our last stand."

A few days ago one herd of 240 cattle passed on their way to pasture in Stafford county. They had been driven about 150 miles and were a tired, hungry lot. Probably more horses have been "roaded in" than cattle. It reminds one of the days when cattle moved across the plains from Texas and the Panhandle. A truck that would move a carload at the rate of 35 miles

an hour then would have scared the cattlemen stiff.

Hundreds of farmers are in the same position we are in. Not a pound of any kind of seed for spring planting. One of the neighbors raised some Atlas cane that matured seed in spots. We made a deal with him to gather heads from the best spots for half and that way managed to get enough seed to plant our next year's supply of cane for the silo. There will be considerable combine milo seed available in this section. But there is no seed corn, oats or barley. One thing sure is that every farmer will use the greatest possible care in planting next spring so that it will not be necessary to replant.

For several years we have kept a few brood sows and produced a few pigs each year, but during the last year or two it has been a losing business due to feed shortage and low prices. Now the question is can we continue to raise pigs with the price of corn at \$1 and maize higher. Shoats that weigh around 75 pounds have been selling as low as 25 cents each at some of the community sales. Fat hogs are bringing a little above the market for local butchering. With the feed and hog shortage so general it is rather certain pork prices will advance before another year. But will they go high enough to permit making a profit is the question?

It is a little difficult to know how one can best utilize his time for the next few months on the farm. There is always plenty of odd jobs that need doing but most of them require some cash to complete them. One job that can be done without much cost is resetting and restretching fence. A neighbor is leveling and filling low spots on a piece of ground on which he plans to sow alfalfa next spring. Some profitable time can be spent repairing machinery for next year's work. With no corn to shuck and no sorghum crop to thresh, and no feeding to do as long as wheat pasture holds out, farmers need to look around them for something to keep busy at.

Easy-to-Build Farm Ponds

(Continued from Page 3)

"We did choose a deep, narrow draw running east. The dam is high and the watershed rather steep. A light rain will run water. The pond is deep, water keeps quite cool in hot weather, and never freezes down to the pipe thru the dam in winter. The steep bank and trees below the dam form protection for livestock. The pond is near the feed lots, and has been worth hundreds of dollars to our job of stock raising.

"Do not choose a location with rock or gravel spots in the bed or rim of the pond. This condition is common in our section. No amount of soaking, covering or stock-stomping will make such a pond water-tight. Above our pond we placed a low mud dam. It has two spillways and considerable sediment settles there, which is slipped out to fields in dry weather. This keeps the pond from filling with mud. The main dam is wide enough on top for a team to cross. The spillway is wagon-wide and 2 feet deep. The fence has gates at both ends of the dam. An outlet pipe, screened with hail screen, is high enough in the pond so it doesn't clog up. A float valve controls water in the tank for stock, but in winter a cut-off valve back safe from frost is needed."

Near Norcatur, Clarence Bishop put in a 200-foot dam a year ago that backs up water a half mile. Water is 5 1/2 feet deep at the dam. By irrigating from this pond last season, he raised cucumbers, beets, tomatoes, lettuce, parsnips, carrots, melons, cabbage, beans and peas. From this the family sold more than \$50 worth of cucumbers and canned 100 quarts. Besides fresh vegetables in season, the garden kept the table supplied with canned food all winter. The same kind of garden success was enjoyed this season. Cucumbers again brought in \$40 cash.

There are 10 in the family and the garden is a big help. The pond has paid for itself many times.

Mrs. E. L. Rudolph, Scott City, says her family irrigated 2 acres this year from their pond. They set out and started 200 young trees this year, besides watering 400 other trees started 3 years ago, also a large garden that included all kinds of vegetables. Last year an irrigated patch of strawberries yielded 2 to 12 quarts of berries daily from May 20 to November 11, and the watered garden turned out 12 bushels of sweet potatoes, 5 bushels of onions and all kinds of vegetables to feed a family of seven.

Hays Bealmear, Dodge City, has a 30 by 50 foot pond that is filled by a 2-inch tubular well. First the water fills a big cement tank, then goes into the pond, and from there is piped to two barns and the hog pens. The cement tank is 14 feet high and holds about 75 barrels of water.

Mr. Bealmear set cherry, peach and cottonwood trees around the pond and they have done well. One peach tree that made a crop this year has been doing business for 30 years. The six cottonwoods are 4 1/3 feet around. A garden irrigated from the pond did well this year despite the drouth.

H. M. Rice, Muscotah, dug out at little expense, a 2 1/2-acre pond in 1902, on level ground with no special preparation for the embankments. The banks are wide enough so he can mow around them. Water stays from 1 to 5 feet deep in the hottest weather, being supplied from an artesian well 40 feet deep, with a discharge of 50 or 60 gallons a minute. It is a mighty good place for fishing and duck shooting. One year it turned out 400 tons of ice at a nice profit.

EXPERT FEEDING Calls for Modern Grinding Equipment

FEED WILL HAVE TO GO FARTHER this winter than in ordinary years—making it necessary for every farmer to pay unusual attention to processing methods. This means that feed grinders and hammer mills have a busy season ahead of them. It will pay you to give thought to what these handy machines can do for you. We suggest that you see the latest machines at the nearby McCormick-Deering dealer's store and ask for his recommendations concerning types and sizes of equipment best suited for your work. He will also show you modern McCormick-Deering Tractors to operate the grinding equipment. Complete information will be mailed to you on request.



McCormick-Deering Feed Grinders are available in three types, designed to grind various combinations of grains. Grinding plate sizes range from 6 to 10 inches.



McCormick-Deering Roughage Mills are built to cut and grind the heaviest roughage and grain crops. They are efficient, big-capacity mills designed for use on larger farms.



McCormick-Deering Hammer Mills grind all grains and various roughages, providing palatable feed at low cost.

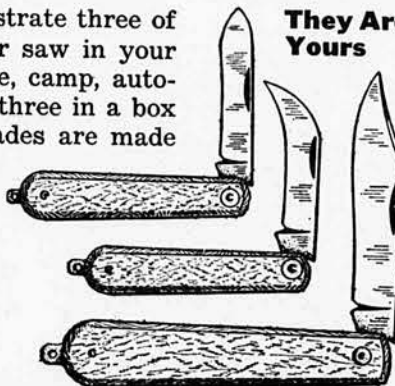
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One Each—Pocket, Utility and Outing Knives

The Pocket and Utility Knives are 5 1/2 inches long when open and the big Outing Knife is 8 1/4 inches. The Utility Knife is particularly adapted to pruning small shrubs or vines, for cutting oilcloth or building papers. The large knife is for hunting, fishing or any outdoor use. Every farmer and truckman should have this set of three knives.

WITHOUT COST TO YOU

For the next fifteen days you can get this set of three knives, postage prepaid, for sending us just two yearly subscriptions to Kansas Farmer at 50 cents each. We cannot give you this set of knives for your own subscription alone but your own subscription will count as one. Remember these are high-grade knives with best quality steel blades ground to a fine finish and cutting edge.

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Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

Don't Soak Clothes Long

MARY TAYLOR

DON'T soak the clothes more than 10 or 15 minutes. Soaking your clothes longer before washing causes the dirt particles to swell in the fibers and become so embedded that they become difficult to wash out.

A better way is to wash the garments in lukewarm water without soap for 2 or 3 minutes, to dissolve and free the garment of much of its surface dirt and soil which would stain if hot water or soap were applied. Soap sets the tannic acids contained in coffee, tea, cocoa, tobacco, and grass stains.

No more than a fourth of a pound of clothes should be put in the washer for each gallon of water used. After 2 or 3 minutes in lukewarm water, the clothes should be washed 5 to 10 minutes in a hot soapsuds.

After clothes have been washed sufficiently, they should have a hot rinse and then enough cold rinses to remove all traces of soap. Some soaps solidify in cold water, therefore a hot rinse is advisable to take out the soap before cold rinses are given. Cold rinses toughen the fiber for hanging.

More soap should be added at intervals during the washing so that a half-inch of suds is maintained. Too little soap leaves some grease unmulsified so that the garments do not come clean. Too much soap will cause a film over the garment, which does not allow the water to be forced thru the meshes to force the dirt out.

Large soft wringer rolls protect buttons and give a more even pressure on the clothes than do small hard wringers.

Then We Both Weakened

MRS. N. B. P.

I SAID goodbye to him one crisp, autumn day. We just couldn't seem to hitch. So it was goodbye . . . for all time. I turned at the mail box to look back, and there he stood—tall, slim and somehow already lonely.

After all my plans I flew back. Back to his arms and all the things we'd quarreled about. It took only those few minutes for me to decide that no matter what the issue, we had better be fighting it out together, than letting it eat our hearts out miles apart.

And now we don't quarrel because there is small Joan, and there can be no question of either of us quitting now.

Ways of Avoiding Colds

PEARL MARTIN
Home Health Specialist

A SNIFFLE and a sneeze and a cold seems to be expected when winter comes.

One can be as healthy in cold weather as in warm if a few simple rules are followed. When cool days are here, it is especially important to continue drinking an abundance of water. Six to 8 glasses of water daily will supply the needs of a normal individual during the winter. It is also necessary to keep resistance built up by eating the right kind and the right amount of food at regular times.

Sudden changes of weather cause many hygienic superstitions about changes of clothing. Custom and habit frequently prohibit some folks from wearing light clothes on hot days in fall and winter. Such prejudices have no scientific warrant.

Look for the Star

EACH week Kansas Farmer offers a new dollar bill for the best contribution for this page. Every prize contribution will be marked with a star when published.—Ruth Goodall.

Form the habit of removing coat or jacket when in a warm building, so that you will not be subject to a great change of temperature when you again go out into the cold air.

What Parents May Do

MRS. T. A.
Montgomery County

IN regard to Mrs. B. A. B.'s article on "What Are Parents For," what are they for if not to make decisions for children of teen age? First, let parents set an example. Second, let them feed and clothe the body, keeping it healthy and fit, also the mind.

Had the ridiculous youngster Mrs. B. speaks of been trained to love beauty, comfort and appropriateness, she may have tried the high-heeled shoes, yes, but learned much.

The boy who has clean work and recreation, chooses of his own accord these things instead of the pool hall and the loafers' gang. Parents are to provide suitable work, but also suitable recreation. Then too, since we are all weak in some ways, parents should stand by ready to help pick the children up when they fall, giving advice, sympathy or comfort, even as we did when they were learning to walk.

The Best Years of My Life

MRS. R. A. L.

HE took the best years of my life. He brought me from my home back East to his cabin in the hills.

He took me from electric lights and porcelain bathtubs and dinner-dances and brought me to coal-oil lamps and tin washpans and his companionship thru long days and nights.

He took me from street-cars and movies and restaurants and brought me over the hills in a wagon, sitting so that I faced the sunset thru green trees. That evening for the first time I fried eggs—in a black, long-handled frying pan.

Now he has left me, a tired middle-aged woman.

But as I come from the little hillside churchyard where he lies, I can smile as I say, "He took the best years of my life . . . thank God."

I Sell Baking Potatoes

FARMER ANN

I TOOK first prize on my cobbler potatoes at our county fair. So many folks who saw them wanted to buy the exhibit potatoes for baking that I took orders for baking potatoes, in bushel lots. I charged the market price for a hundred pounds for a bushel of potatoes selected to bake. They are medium size, smooth, not too deep eyes and uniform, well-matured potatoes that will bake dry. I deliver once a week. It takes time, and only about a third of the potatoes we raised come in that class, but I find it profitable.

How My Plans Worked Out

J. F. W.

WHILE attending school, I could scarcely decide between training myself for a teacher, a nurse, or a business woman. It was easy for me to learn. I believe I was gifted. One teacher informed me I would develop into a great writer. My easy way with children and sick folks, led me to believe I would make a good nurse. I could handle a schoolroom to perfection, and another teacher said I would surely become a great instructor some day. I became interested in domestic science and dressmaking and took a short course in these.

Then along came Charley and romance. I fought love off. I was divinely inspired to become a great personality. Yet, my great career was nipped in the bud. I married Charley and today I am holding down a dozen good-sized jobs, all in one. I am the mother of five fine children, the eldest 9. I am nurse, housewife, cook, seamstress, maid, doctor, bookkeeper, instructor,

helpmate, and all the rest. I plan three meals a day for a half-dozen hungry mouths, and wash and iron; mend and sew; scrub and clean; hoe and can; and even write once in a while to earn a few needed dollars to buy the new baby clothes, or help pay the taxes on a not too productive farm. But I would not trade one of these shining baby faces for the best paying job in the world.

Cookies for Christmas

MRS. C. W. C.
Shawnee County

MY 6-year-old daughter and I are working out a plan for her Christmas gifts. We have chosen two good cooky recipes, one for cocoanut cookies and one for chocolate cookies. She is learning to make these without help. By Christmas time she will be able by herself to make two good kinds of cookies, and she will fill pretty Christmas boxes with them to give to her friends.

Little missie is learning to read in school and is particularly interested in learning the words in the recipes, so that she may read them instead of depending on me for that. This is an easy way to get her interested in cooking, and she will get a bigger thrill from Christmas preparations this year because she will have a bigger share in them.

Bran Nature's Laxative

ONE of nature's best laxatives is bran used as a cereal food, if it is not too coarse. There now is an "all-bran" on the market carefully prepared for this use. But aside from that the diet experts praise it because it supplies vitamin B which most diets lack, as well as the iron that is needed to build good red blood.

My Greaseless Doughnuts

TO make greaseless doughnuts, have a pan of boiling water beside the frying pan. Each time a doughnut is taken out of the grease, dip it quickly into the boiling water and then onto the brown paper to drain. You will find your doughnuts light and free from grease.—Mrs. Blanche Pease.

Safe Now to Plant Bulbs

AS SOON as the ground is thoroughly cooled, it is safe to plant such bulbs as tulips and narcissus. It also is time to transplant perennials to new locations or to transplant those that are crowded. Break up the rock garden plants which are becoming too large.

Before Meat Is Canned

IT is quite important that all animal heat has left the carcass before starting to can meat. A beef carcass should be at least 24 hours old, and a chicken about 6 hours old, before it is canned.

A Dish for the Week

HOME FAVORITES

Swedish Honey—This is delicious served with hot cakes, waffles or any hot bread. Grown-ups will enjoy it as much as children. Boil until thick 1 cup sirup, 1 cup brown sugar and 1 cup thick sweet cream. Remove from the fire and add 1 teaspoon vanilla.—Mamie Osborne, Montgomery Co.

Cornmeal Rolls—There are more ways to use cornmeal than in the regulation breads, muffins and cornmeal mush. These rolls are a pleasant variation in breads. Use ½ cup cornmeal, ¾ cup white flour, ½ tablespoon sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon baking powder, 1 tablespoon butter or corn oil, ½ cup milk. Sift the dry ingredients together; work in the fat with knives or fingers; add the milk, and shape like Parker House rolls and bake for about 15 minutes in a hot oven. Brush over with butter or salted corn oil after baking.—Ida M. Shilling.

Spiced Apple Rings—Select tart apples. Quarter and core them. To each quart of apples add 1½ cups water and cook until they are soft. Rub thru a fine strainer. To this cooked pulp, add 2 cups sugar and ½ cup bright red cinnamon candies. Cook, stirring to prevent burning, until it is so thick that it will pull away from the sides of the pan. Cool and spread on waxed paper or a greased platter. Pat out until ¼-inch thick. Cut with doughnut cutter. Take up each ring carefully and drop in granulated sugar.—Mrs. A. Bryant, Dickinson Co.

Now Junior Shaves Clean

MRS. B. F.
Sumner County

WASHING troubles are over with our junior son. An older son who is away from home, brought back a discarded shaving mug with soap and brush and it was given to Junior. Now when it is washing time for hands, face or feet, the mug is in full use. A good lather is worked up on hands, face or feet and lo and behold! the magic is wrought in a jiffy. No complaining, even the mess is cleaned up in a hurry. Try the importance of a shaving mug on your young men.

An Apron Is a Dandy Gift

SO IS A FROCK



605—How the school girl will appreciate this smart sailor dress in dark blue woolen. The vivid red collar is finished with two rows of blue braid. The bone buttons are vivid red. Another charming way to carry it out is in brown and beige checked woolen with the collar of plain brown. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material with ½ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

909—Chic coat frock. Make it of soft hairy tweed, metal threaded criss-cross plaid, metal threaded stripes, or monotone diagonal weave, in brown, green, raspberry or bright blue. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

703—For the woman who likes flattering aprons as well as practical ones, this pattern brings something new, lovely and original. Notice the scalloped neck that makes it a bit more feminine and the quaint way a flounce adds fullness to the lower part, joined with scallops. A sash tied in pert bow at the back holds the apron snugly to the figure. Sizes small, medium, and large. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material.

Patterns 15c. Our Fashion Magazine 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Address Pattern Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

POULTRY

Before the Hatching Season

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH



Mrs. Farnsworth

PERHAPS it is unseasonable to talk of getting ready for the hatching season. To the breeder of poultry who intends to make progress from year to year it is always the hatching season that is uppermost in his thoughts. It is what he lives for the whole year thru. Hatching the right kind of chicks that live and will grow satisfactorily is the goal for which he strives, every year trying out those new ideas that may mean advancement over previously tried methods. It is with these things in mind that Mr. Progressive Poultryman uses the trapnest during the fall and winter months, even tho it is impractical for him to trapnest during the entire year.

Trapnest Tells—

The trapnest is the only true gauge we have in determining many facts about a hen's production and the kind of egg that she lays, size, shape and color. A few weeks trapnesting prior to the hatching season, is a great aid in building up a flock. Poultry specialists on government farms have carried out many experiments in regard to the shape of the hen's body and her head measurements in relation to her production. Tho many hens were measured, and the actual body and head measurements were taken from hens that were actually being trapped, they found no relationship between the actual records made and her measurements. They found that it was the inherited ability to lay heavily that was the determining factor rather than any external so-called egg type.

Mark the Layers—

Using traps this time of the year, enables one to mark those hens that still are laying, those that molt a feather at a time and lay right thru the molt. These almost invariably are our heaviest producers. Then one can check up on the kind of egg the hen lays—whether or not it is of a satisfactory weight, correct shape and color. Those hens that meet with the poultryman's approval may be banded and placed later in a special pen for hatching.

Then Mate Them—

If then one will mate these hens with a cockerel from a high-producing hen of known record the mating will go a long way toward improving the flock another year. . . . In the case of pullets just starting to lay one can check up pretty closely on the best ones. Weighing the first eggs, noticing their shape and color, and the persistency of laying will tell the story of which pullets are the best.

Build Up the Flock—

Those that lay small misshapen eggs may be culled. The trapnest is almost necessary if one really is to know the flock. Since this work may be done prior to the hatching season it eliminates a lot of work in the spring. A few years of following this practice will build up a high-producing flock of real quality.

Sidestep Trouble—

Now also is the time for general culling, for worming and for vaccinating the flock if it is susceptible to colds or diseases of the air passages. After worming by individual dosing one can keep away from any serious worm infestation by using a good tonic and worm powder as a flock treatment, or thru feeding a fermented mash once each day.

Hen Feed You Can Afford

What grains may be used instead of corn in laying rations for poultry?—B. L. G.

BARLEY can be used as a substitute. It has not as much digestible material as corn and the hens do not

relish it as well. If barley is used, change the birds to it gradually, giving them an opportunity to develop an appetite for it. Their scarcity puts oats out of the question this year.

Wheat does mighty well and may be used as part of the grain ration. But as long as corn is selling for less than wheat, use of wheat may cost too much. However, if you have wheat and would have to buy corn, it may be well to use wheat.

Very good grain mixtures under present conditions would be equal parts of corn, wheat and barley; corn, wheat and kafir; wheat and kafir; corn and kafir; corn and wheat. Whole yellow corn, wheat, or kafir can be used alone as the grain feed. If yellow corn is not used in the grain mixture, add 10 per cent of alfalfa leaf meal to the mash, or 1 per cent of cod liver oil.

Skimmilk may be used in place of part or all of the meat scraps. Three to 4 gallons of liquid milk will supply the protein needed by 100 hens.

Feeding for More Eggs

S. M. WALFORD

ADDING the right protein feed may double or even triple the egg output of a flock that has been fed grain alone. It will increase costs slightly compared with the gain in eggs. One of the simplest additions to grain is skimmilk. Three to 4 gallons to 100 birds daily usually will bring as many eggs as much more elaborate rations. The secret is to confine the flock without water until the required amount of milk is consumed. The addition of clean, green legume hay and oyster shell—with a whole grain mixture available at all times—completes this feeding system.

Another simple addition to grains, for flocks not having skimmilk, is a mash of 2 parts by weight of wheat bran, 2 parts wheat middlings, and 1 part meat scraps. This mash is kept in open hoppers at all times, by many successful poultrymen. And from 10 to 12 pounds of shelled yellow corn to 100 birds is handfed or hopper-fed late every afternoon. Keep oyster shell and fresh water before the birds constantly, and clean, green legume hay in racks, if the range is bare.

Must Have Green Feed

R. H. G.

MANY folks in drouth states are reporting unthrifty poultry. The trouble may be lack of green feed. The missing food is vitamin A, usually obtained from grasses, legumes, some vegetables and yellow corn, in large enough amounts to carry most flocks thru winter.

Poultry has gone thru summer with vegetation burned brown and corn and green feeds at a premium. Lack of green feed or other sources of vitamin A, put hens in more danger of disease, and also cuts down on egg output and hatchability of eggs.

To supply this lack use leaves of alfalfa or other well-cured legumes in the mash. Carrots and cabbages, in addition to yellow corn, supply vitamin A. Milk takes the place of green feeds and adds proteins to the ration. Cod-liver oil can be mixed with feeds where no natural source of vitamin is available. Poultry flocks can get their own green feed from fall-sown grains.

Old Hens Have Good Points

YEARLING or older hens ought to be depended on more in coming years as the most reliable source of hatching eggs. Records show a big part of the death loss occurs among pullets rather than older hens. This invites a change of the poultryman's opinion about the comparative value of pullets and hens, not only as producers of hatching eggs, but also as producers of market eggs.

It may cost the poultryman more to produce mature pullets than to carry hens thru the molting period, altho a good pullet may lay more eggs than a good hen. Certainly a good hen is more profitable than a poor pullet, especially in improving the chick crop.

Dress That Cost 22 Cents



FROM feed sacks, Hazel Glenn, of Big Springs 4-H club, made this costume at a cost of 22 cents, including a hat to go with it. She is Kansas's champion mender too, with blue ribbons from county and State Fair for perfect patching. The dress won a blue ribbon at Kansas Free Fair.

Pound a Month for Capons

ORVILLE SCHNEIDER

CAPON raising can be the most profitable part of the poultry business. It requires about the same amount of feed to raise a capon as it does for a hen. It usually is safe to figure capons will sell for twice the price of an average hen to the pound. Information before me shows when live roosters were selling at 6½ cents, capons were bringing 19 cents. Don't overlook the capon's value as a mother to "baby chicks." The job of caponizing is simple, and every poultryman should learn this important part of his work. Under proper care and feed, which should be corn and grazing, a capon should gain a pound a month.

When Your Cough Hangs On, Mix This at Home

Saves Good Money! No Cooking!

If you want the best cough remedy that money can buy, mix it at home. It costs very little, yet it's the most reliable, quick-acting medicine you ever used. The way it takes hold of stubborn coughs, giving immediate relief, is astonishing.

Any druggist can supply you with 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add granulated sugar syrup to make a full pint. To make syrup, use 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. It's no trouble at all, and gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money—a real family supply. Keeps perfectly and tastes fine.

It is surprising how quickly this loosens the germ-laden phlegm, soothes and heals the inflamed membranes, clears the air passages, and thus ends a severe cough in a hurry.

Pinex is a compound of Norway Pine, in concentrated form, the most reliable healing agent for severe coughs. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

A COMPLETE CLEAN UP OF LICE and Feather Mites

Lice Killers that destroy only the adult body lice are expensive because they necessitate so many repeated applications. . . . Only a thorough job pays. Under normal conditions, "Black Leaf 40" gives a complete clean up.

Young lice usually hatch in a week to ten days. "Black Leaf 40" kills the adult body lice and feather mites. It has plenty of nicotine in stable form and there will be enough on the roots to kill young lice for days, as they hatch out. A drop on the back of the birds' necks kills head lice.

Insist on genuine "Black Leaf 40" in factory-sealed packages for full strength. Sold by dealers everywhere. Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation, Incorporated, Louisville, Ky.



3 Doses of Foley's Loosens Cough

HONEY TAR
Soothes Throat — Loosens the
Tickle Phlegm
Proof!
Foley's is worth its weight in gold in case of coughs from colds. Will not be without it. Mrs. N. Deaver.
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for better CONTROL OF COLDS follow Vicks Plan



To Help PREVENT Colds ... VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

At that first warning sneeze, snuffle or nasal irritation, quick!...Vicks Va-tro-nol—just a few drops up each nostril. Va-tro-nol is especially designed to aid and gently stimulate the functions which Nature has provided—in the nose—to prevent colds and to throw off colds in their early stages.



To Help END a Cold ... VICKS VAPORUB

If a cold has already developed, use Vicks VapoRub, the modern method of treating colds. Just rub on at bedtime. Its combined poultice-vapor action loosens phlegm—soothes irritated membranes—eases difficult breathing—helps break congestion. Often, by morning, the worst of the cold is over.

TO BUILD RESISTANCE TO COLDS

Follow the simple health rules that are also part of Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds. The Plan has been clinically tested by physicians—and proved in everyday use in millions of homes.

(Full details of this unique Plan in each Vicks package)

VICKS PLAN FOR BETTER CONTROL OF COLDS

Our Busy Neighbors

WHEN Bob Heinen of Beloit, bought a pair of mules from John T. Mihm, of Minneapolis, for \$345, a good buyer and some No. 1 mules met.

For Just One Mule Colt

GOOD mules are money bringers even if you sell them, if you get what we mean. N. G. Schumaker sold a 7-months old Jenny mule the other day for \$120.

Sickness Among Livestock

IN REPUBLIC county, veterinarians have been losing much sleep lately. It wasn't due to the election, but to sickness among livestock, caused by use of immature feed.

Big Thanksgiving Order

ABOUT 5,500 turkeys were fattened for Thanksgiving at the Robbins ranch near Belvidere. At the same time 100 turkey hens were sitting on 1,500 eggs for an early spring crop of poult.

Sunday School 50 Years

A MAN to tie to is Emery Larkin. More than 50 years ago he began attending the Liberty Center rural Sunday school near Belleville. After half a century he still attends it every Sunday.

Shipped In 20 Cars Sheep

ONE of Pawnee county's sheepmen, T. B. Price, has shipped in 20 carloads of sheep from Colorado to feed and graze near Garfield and near Lewis and Belpre in Edwards county. Can't let all that good grazing go to waste.

Indicates Better Times

IF PROSPERITY is measured by new cars, Decatur county is coming back. Last year licenses were issued for only 30 new cars. At the end of October this year, licenses for new cars reached 62 and new trucks increased 250 per cent.

Building a 5-Acre Pond

LEAVENWORTH county is one of the rainiest counties in the state, but Jacob and Andrew Wagoner are taking no chances of further dry seasons or periods. They are building a 5-acre pond with a 550-foot dam that is 103 feet wide at the bottom and 9 feet across the top.

Now the Wheat Is Marked

WHEAT thieves visited the farm of W. L. Carr, north of Attica, a recent night and stole 100 bushels of good grain, leaving no clue or trace. The wheat wasn't marked. Mr. Carr has since adopted the Kansas Farmer marking system and would like to have these robbers try it again.

Thronging Wheat Pastures

IN 10 days more than 100,000 sheep arrived in Comanche county to be pastured on the heavily growing wheat. At that, there is pasture to spare. Thousands of head of cattle, sheep and horses are pouring into western McPherson county for the same reason. Also sheep are being shipped into Sedgwick county for winter feeding, from Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado.

Maybe Another Warm Winter

IF the present warm cycle which has kept the average temperatures high for 25 years continues, most of the U. S. will have an abnormally warm winter. This is the Weather Bureau's guess. It is better than a goosebone guess. The one exception is likely to be the northeast part of the country, the weather men believe, as was the case last winter. They have not yet learned to forecast the weather for an entire winter, so unless the warm cycle

comes to an abrupt end, an open winter is not unlikely.

He's Shipping Eggs In

ONE McPherson poultry distributor says he has not shipped a truckload of eggs out of McPherson in a month. Instead, he has been trucking in eggs from places east of McPherson. That is what the drouth did to the egg crop. If the hens are laying treat 'em right.

Soviet Silage Hot Stuff

RUSSIAN thistle silage has been causing De Witt Worden of Woodston, some trouble. His catches fire from spontaneous combustion and burns off the wooden doors of his concrete silo. How much sunshine and dry weather does it take to cure this Soviet silage?

Crow Likes Home Folks

THEY have a crow for a family pet at the home of H. M. Reiger near Fairview. Frequently it eats with the family at table, but seems as well satisfied when chased outside to dine with the cat. Mr. Crow sleeps in a tree near the house and shows no disposition to join the wild black fellows of that locality.

Farm Wages Little Higher

FARM wages being paid in Kansas at this time are slightly higher than a year ago, the state board and the Federal department of agriculture report. Average wages at the present time, as listed by the report, are \$19 a month with board and \$28 without board. Also \$1.03 daily with meals furnished or \$1.43 without board.

True Thanksgiving Story

DORIS SCHENCK

WHAT is there to give thanks for this year? Probably every one has something to be thankful for. But I have in mind a despairing father who wrote this letter a year ago, from a far Southwestern state:

I have a little girl 6 years old who was born crippled in both feet. We had her under treatment nearly 4 years but her feet are almost as bad as before. She walks with both feet turned in and over on the side. I can't get a cent to pay for her treatment. Have not had a steady job for a year and having a large family of nine children it is hard to get along but I realize that if I let her go much longer it will be harder to do anything with her feet and thought maybe you could tell me what to do. If you can do anything for her we shall be very thankful.—S. H. B.

New Mexico, where this family lives, has no hospitals or institutions for the care of crippled children. But in a neighboring state, Texas, is a fine surgeon who could help this little girl if she could get to him. It was not easy to arrange this trip, but finally everything was settled and Naomi's opportunity came. A year later we have this second letter:

Dear Mr. Capper—We have our little girl, Naomi, home from the hospital, with her made-to-order shoes on. She is now able to run and play, to go to Sunday School and enjoy life. It is truly wonderful, the work that the doctor did in so short a time. And we are thankful to him, and to you and all the good people who made it possible for us to get her to him at El Paso.—Mr. and Mrs. B.

This letter makes us realize that in spite of depression, drouth and crop failures, there still is much to be thankful for. There are other children needing such help. If you wish to help us help them, send some of your pennies, dimes or dollars to the Capper Fund for Crippled Children, 20 Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. That should make your Thanksgiving happier.

The Wolf Showed Fight

AT 4 o'clock a recent morning, Loren Simpson near Tribune, found a prairie wolf killing a lamb. The wolf wouldn't scare, but snarled at Simpson as it stood over its victim. When he flourished an auto crank, it ran. Simpson chased the wolf 5 miles in his car until it became tired and crawled into a badger hole, where Simpson hauled it out and killed it.

Packages leaving New York at 8:30 a. m. are now delivered in Topeka the second day at 9:30 a. m., by the 49-hour air express service, which also works both ways.

RURAL HEALTH

A Mother Warns Mothers-To-Be

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

A YOUNG MOTHER writes of a terrible personal experience which cost a life. She asks me to use her case as a warning and possibly a safeguard to our women readers. Such a request is a command.

This reader, a woman in her 30s, seemed to be making fine progress toward the motherhood of a living child. She had engaged her doctor and had seen him on several occasions. She went about her household work and felt very well. An increase in size with swelling of hands and feet did not give her any great alarm because it caused no pain. It was annoying but she supposed that she must put up with some annoyances and not make a fuss about them. The grandmas of the neighborhood told her such things were every woman's lot.

Dr. Lerrigo

When finally disturbing symptoms drove her to call her physician he promptly sent her to the hospital. But it was too late. One convulsion followed another. The baby was delivered but was born dead. She herself slipped very near the portals and feels that she was saved only by the unceasing ministrations of a physician who would not give her up. She is taking up life's duties again now and trying to be reconciled to the death of the baby who never had a chance. "But it was so needless!" she cries. "I want all mothers and prospective mothers to be warned."

Doctors give the name puerperal eclampsia to the condition suffered by this woman. It comes when the mother becomes poisoned because she cannot excrete both her own waste products

and those of the child she is carrying. The fault usually lies in lack of elimination by the kidneys. Sometimes it makes a woman absolutely wretched with headaches, dizziness, vomiting, spots before the eyes, and swelling of face, hands and legs. When symptoms are prominent the doctor may be called early and so have a chance to save mother and babe.

It is well for every pregnant woman to bear in mind that she must dispose of waste material for baby and self. This waste is cast off thru bowels, lungs, skin and kidneys. All of these organs must function in good order. Regular bowel action, free breathing moisture of skin, and passage of normal urine all are highly important. That is why we urge all pregnant women to engage their doctor early and keep him informed. After the sixth month she should visit her doctor every 2 weeks, seeing him personally so that he may check her blood pressure and pulse as well as examine the urine. No pregnant woman should ever disregard real signs of dropsy, even though no great distress is experienced. That, in itself, is always a warning of great importance. Your doctor will expect immediate notification and will thank you for it.

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.

Pyorrhoea Not Easily Cured

Please give me a sure cure for pyorrhoea.—R. D. N.

PYORRHOEA is a destructive, purulent process that attacks not so much the teeth themselves as the bony processes in which they are held. It is not a disease that can be cured at home. It requires careful dental work in draining pus pockets and scaling and polishing the teeth, and also requires medical treatment by a physician to build up the system.

Is Flax Hard on Soil?

Here is the true answer given in Agricultural Experiment Bulletin No. 173.

"Flax is not any harder on the land than any other small grain crop. In fact, the average flax crop removes from the soil less phosphorus and potash and only slightly more nitrogen than the average crop of wheat or oats."

"This prejudice against flax probably gained its popularity before the cause of flaxwilt was discovered." Popular strains of flaxseed that are immune have since been developed and are now available.

"Flax competes with oats and wheat for a place in crop rotation . . . same labor distribution . . . same machinery and field operations." Practice crop rotation and decide now to plant flax in some particular field this year.

Besides being highly protected by a 65c import tax (the only crop you can grow and thus be assured of good prices) for growing flax, you will be raising a crop that is especially adapted to your farm.

Early seed bed preparation, more income from the poorer soils of your farm, higher returns guaranteed by the 65c import duty . . . crop that fits in well with recommended crop rotation are all points in favor of your deciding now to raise flax this year. Flax is not now harmful to the soil, but instead leaves the soil in a very loose, mellow condition.

PLAN NOW TO PLANT FLAX

A local market for your flax, a company willing to answer any questions you have about flax.

FREDONIA LINSEED OIL WORKS CO.
Fredonia, Kansas



Bernard Peterson

Bernard Peterson is the baritone who is heard every afternoon except Saturday and Sunday at 3 o'clock. His program, "Your Favorite Church Songs," is known by thousands of listeners.

No doubt you know a hymn that you would like to hear sung by Mr. Peterson over WIBW. Send him a letter or a postcard telling of your request and you will hear it at an early date.

In addition to his programs on WIBW, Bernard Peterson is the music director at the Lowman Memorial Methodist Church in Topeka.

"Timely Topics"

Senator Arthur Capper is heard from WIBW every Tuesday evening at 7:30 with his "Timely Topics."

Senator Capper always has a strong message and speaks with authority.

Chevrolet Program



Isham Jones

Isham Jones, one of the best and most favorably known orchestra leaders in country, is a feature of WIBW's programs every Tuesday evening at 8:30. Isham Jones and his Orchestra, with outstanding guest stars, broadcast a wonderful program of good music and high-class entertainment. Every week, Jones introduces a new guest star. To miss this program, is to lose out on one of the high-spots of the week. Isham Jones and his Orchestra are presented for your entertainment by the Chevrolet Motor Co.

UNITED STORES on the Air

Every week-day morning and afternoon, The United Food Stores all over Kansas are broadcasting special programs for their friends over WIBW.

At 8:45 every morning listeners hear "Today's United Food Bargains." The period will be devoted to suggestions on food buying with today's bargains. This program will be interspersed with popular musical numbers.

At 2:45 every afternoon, interesting food, menu and recipe suggestions are given, on a program called "The United Cook Book." The suggestions given on this program will co-ordinate the season's food possibilities for the best and most economical results.

Get the United Shopping Habit.
8:45 a. m. 2:45 p. m.
(Except Sundays)

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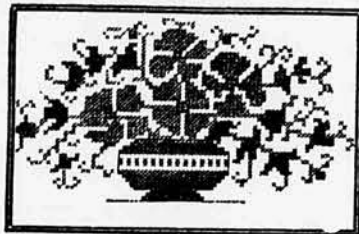
WIBW
RADIO STATION
The Capper Publications
TOPEKA
KANSAS

Two Cross-Stitched Gifts

RUTH GOODALL

WITH Christmas hiding just around the Thanksgiving corner, you'll be making your gifts right now, if you're numbered among the smart persons who use their hands and save their purses. Here are two gift suggestions done in simple cross-stitch—gifts you may be sure will please the most fastidious friend.

Poppies and larkspur translated in all their brilliancy of color into a cross-



stitch picture! What a gay decoration for living-room, dining-room or bedroom. The crosses—the popular six to the inch size—are quickly done. All the colors are indicated by marks on the pattern. This bowl of flowers is equally effective as a picture or a pillow top, and the transfer pattern for it in 8 by 14-inch size comes in package No. 5153 for only 10 cents.

This set of Mammy towels—one for every day in the week—will make any kitchen gay and festive. The motifs,

done entirely in cross-stitch and running stitch, permit the use of a variety of colors. They can, of course, be made all in one color, if preferred. Surprise some girl by giving her these clever tea towels for her hope chest this Christmas time—she'll be delighted. Transfer pattern No. 845 of the seven motifs 5½ by 7½ inches in size, also gives illustrations of all stitches used, material requirements and color suggestions—and it's only 10 cents.

Both patterns may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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 1-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 Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.—Adv.

All-Farm Thanksgiving Dinner

RUTH GOODALL

IF father or one of the boys is a "hunter" and his luck holds a day or two before Thanksgiving, you can have wild birds as did the Pilgrims on that first Thanksgiving day so long ago. If the shooting isn't good, there is the old barnyard standby, Mrs. Hen—stuffed and baked—to be relied on. Or if you go in for poultry in a big way, there may be a fancy capon or a young turkey, a duck or a goose to be spared from your flock.

The cranberry relish is suggested as a treat, just because it's Thanksgiving day, and is so good.

The cheese you may have to buy, too many farm women make their own.

The rest of the dinner is farm produced—even the nuts, black walnut or hickory, gathered from the nearest woods. We suggest you crack and pick them at the table. It's such a pleasant, homey way to wind up a special dinner.

Now for the cooking. For certain reasons we'll start off with the dessert:

While we would not think of serving a Thanksgiving dinner without pumpkin pie, to many especially rural families this great American dessert is not the treat it would have been earlier due to the fact that we have been serving pumpkin pie quite regularly for the last 6 weeks. The two following pies have the virtues of being both delicious and different, and yet are so unmistakably "pumpkin" as to be suitable for the Thanksgiving feast.

Date Pumpkin Pie—To 1 quart of boiled pumpkin pulp add 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup chopped dates, 2 cups rich, creamy milk, 3 eggs with whites and yolks beaten separately, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon allspice, ¼ teaspoon ginger and a scant ½ teaspoon nutmeg. Bake in undercrusts in a moderate oven.

Cocoanut Pumpkin Pie—Mix together 1 quart cooked pumpkin pulp, 1 quart rich milk, 4 eggs, 1 cup grated cocoanut, 1 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 2 teaspoons vanilla extract, ½ teaspoon each of salt and mace, and 1 scant teaspoon ginger. Bake in undercrusts in a moderate oven. Either recipe may be used for small individual patties.—N. P. D.

Wild Duck—Before roasting them, parboil each duck with a small peeled carrot placed within. The carrots will absorb any odor or wild taste. Roast as you would tame duck or put into the duck or ducks a small whole onion peeled and plenty of salt and pepper. Bake in a hot oven 20 minutes. For a sauce to serve with them, mix together a tablespoon each of mustard, catsup and chili sauce, a little red pepper and the juice of half a lemon. Mix well, make it hot, then remove the mixture from

Here's the Menu

Wild Duck With Hot Sauce
Mashed Potatoes Hot Biscuits
Baked Corn Buttered Onions
Prune and Cabbage Salad
Cranberry Relish
Pumpkin Pie
Cheese Nuts Coffee

the fire and stir in a teaspoon of horse radish. For serving pour it into a hot gravy boat. If left over, put in a pint jar and seal until wanted again for meat and game. Keep in a cool place.—C. D. W.

Prune and Cabbage Salad—Two cups shredded cabbage, ½ cup pimiento, salt, 1 cup prunes, ½ cup chopped walnuts, French dressing. Wash prunes, cover with cold water, simmer 10 minutes, drain, cool, remove pits and cut in thin slices. Cut pimiento in narrow strips. Combine cabbage, nuts and prunes, season to taste, mix by tossing lightly with two forks, arrange on crisp lettuce, garnish with strips of pimiento.—Mrs. L. G. I.

Cranberry Relish—A delicious, healthful relish. Please note that it is not cooked, but will keep indefinitely. Use ½ pound cranberries, 3 apples, 1 whole orange, 1 cup sugar. Put all fruit thru food chopper without peeling. Add sugar and mix. Fine with meat.—Mrs. Jess Frederick, Eads, Colo.

Moist Storage for Carrots

CARROTS need plenty of moisture to keep in good condition when stored. For winter storage in the cellar, they can be kept in moist sand, or be put into boxes and covered with gunny-sacks which are kept moist. Carrots will stay crisp and fresh for several days if the tops are cut off and they are put into a pan with a small amount of water.—L. M. K., Barton Co.

"Yellow" Pumpkin Pie

ADD all other ingredients before adding milk when making pumpkin pie, and the result will be yellow pumpkin pie instead of dark in color.—Mrs. M. I. S.

To keep macaroni from sticking after it has been drained and blanched by throwing it into cold water, mix a little butter with it.—E. M. H., Marion Co.

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BRING Perfected Reception TO YOUR HOME



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No "B" and "C" Batteries

This sensational Radio is the ideal for farm homes without electricity—it has wonderful tone—volume—gets the stations you want to hear. Costs less than 1¢ a day to operate—uses only 6-volt storage battery, eliminating "B" and "C" Batteries. **FREE**—Complete plans for making wind power battery charger at small cost. Anyone can build it. Let the wind charge your battery and operate L'Tatro 6-Volt without cost. Send this ad with name and address for FREE plans. No obligations.

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Finest 32-Volt Radio ever developed. New 1935 features—lower prices—greatest operating economy. Preferred by farm light plant owners everywhere.

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The Reckoning

THE silence that followed Allison's disappearance into the bunk house continued for several minutes. Eleanor had turned so that she faced the wall of the house; she was leaning against it, sobbing, her shoulders moving convulsively. Mrs. Norton stood where she had been when Allison had started to walk away; her lips were tightly compressed, and her eyes glowed with pity as she watched Eleanor.

Hazel was watching the open door of the bunk house, her eyes large with remorse, her lips quivering suspiciously. Mrs. Norton was the first to move. At a sharp sound that greeted her ears, she turned, westward, to see two horsemen coming toward the ranch house. They were not more than two or three hundred yards distant and were moving rapidly.

Mrs. Norton quickly walked to the porch, crossed it, and placed two comforting arms around Eleanor. "There, there, Eleanor," she said. "It looks bad, for a fact, but he may not be guilty, after all. There was something in his eyes which seemed to say that he thought we were all crazy to think he would do such a thing. Dry your tears; there are two men coming!"

Eleanor wheeled swiftly, hopefully. She was conscious of a wild wish that whoever was coming would be magically possessed of evidence which would prove Allison innocent.

But when she saw that the men were Bolton and Lally she shrank back against the wall near the door and placed both hands over her breast in dismay and dread. The appearance of Bolton and his deputy at such a time indicated that they had knowledge of what had happened. And they were not friendly to Allison.

She saw Bolton's little, ferret-like eyes roving around as he rode toward them—taking in the corral, the piebald ponies, and Devil, who was standing near a corner of the ranch house, where Allison had left him, the bridle-rein trailing the ground in front of him.

WHEN Bolton and Lally pulled their horses to a halt near the edge of the porch, Eleanor was conscious of a venomous, triumphant glow in the sheriff's eyes. She saw his gaze go to Creighton's body, saw him smile with hideous mirth, his lips repulsive with a grim satisfaction. He looked from Creighton's body to Eleanor, and it seemed to her that his eyes gleamed with satisfaction.

"I see you know what's happened," he said, his voice loud, seeming to leap from his lips.

"Waal, this man Creighton was murdered not more than 2 hours ago. Me an' Lally was headin' for hyar. Whar's Allison?"

"Did you witness the—murder, Mr. Bolton?" asked Eleanor haltingly.

"I reckon we witnessed it!" boomed Bolton. "Me an' Lally was comin' hyar. When we got to a timber grove about 7 or 8 miles north of hyar we heard shootin'. We was aimin' to find out what it was all about an' who was doin' it. An' we did! Whar's Allison? Hyar's his hoss!"

"Did Allison—" Eleanor paused. She could not ask the question in that manner—directly—even tho she knew, from Bolton's persistence in inquiring about Allison, that Allison was involved in the murder. The savage truculence in Bolton's voice proved that.

"Yes!" he bawled at her brutally. "Allison!" He fixed his little eyes on her—they seemed to glance with ghoulish glee as he spat out his next words: "Allison done the shootin'. We didn't rush him because we wanted to see what the coyote was goin' to do with the body. We followed him hyar!"

"Are you sure he did it, Bolton?"

"Didn't I tell you once?" he sneered.

He leaned forward and peered at her, the burning, insulting intensity of his gaze causing a deep color to surge into her face.

Our Father

VIOLET ALEYN STOREY

THOU art the starred blue hush outside our windows;

Thou art the summer warmth that fills this room;

Thou art the breeze that stirs our ruffled curtains,

And wafts the honeysuckle's frail perfume.

Thou art the lilac dusk that here enfolds us,

And softens all of day's realities;

Thou art one firefly's spangled, lacy entrance.

Thou art wall-silvering shadows of old trees.

Thou art the love that draws us close together;

Thou art the answer to our evening prayer;

Thou art night's sleep and promise of day's morning—

"Our Father Who art in Heaven"—and everywhere.

"Haw, haw!" he laughed. "I reckon I see it now! It ain't Creighton—eh? It's Allison! You ain't carin' a heap for Creighton; it's what's goin' to happen to Allison that's botherin' you now! Whar's Allison? We're aimin' to rope him an' take him back to Loma for trial!"

Tho she now had no doubt of Allison's guilt, and tho her resentment for what he had done was so deep that it had suddenly destroyed every other emotion or passion she had felt for him, she did not intend to tell Bolton where he might be found.

But at that instant she saw Bolton's eyes widen, saw him stiffen, heard him exclaim sharply.

FOLLOWING his gaze, she saw a dozen riders swinging around a corner of the stable and come toward the ranch house, their horses in a slow lope. She knew the riders as Two Bar men.

Her gaze left the riders quickly, however, and went to the bunk house.

Allison, seeming to crouch a little, had stepped out of the bunk house door and was walking toward the ranch house.

Allison had gone to the bunk house for his neckerchief, which, in the stress preceding his departure that morning, he had forgotten.

Standing there, somberly reviewing the events of the day, he heard Bolton's voice, sonorous, blatant, inquiring for him. And in that instant, for him at least, the mystery of Creighton's death was explained.

He went to a window, peered thru the muslin curtains, and saw Bolton and Lally at the edge of the porch. As they had not passed the bunk house on their way to the ranch house, he knew they must have reached the Two Bar from the Loma trail; and there was little doubt in his mind that their horses had made the hoof prints he had noted near the dry arroyo just before he had started for the Two Bar with Creighton's body.

When he had examined the wound in Creighton's back, he had known that the man had been shot only a short time before he himself had reached the spot; and he was now certain Bolton and Lally had killed him. If that were the case, the two men must have been close to him when he had been scanning the surrounding country for signs of the murderers; and his eyes gleamed with comprehension when he remembered the timber grove close to the spot where Creighton had been killed.

While watching Lally and Bolton from behind the curtain of the window, noting Bolton's belligerent manner, his sweeping gestures, listening to his voice truculently repeating, "Whar's Allison?" it became plain to him that Bolton was charging him with the murder.

ALLISON thought he knew what was in Bolton's mind. Bolton intended to take him into custody, but not to Loma. If he were fool enough to surrender to the man, it would be very easy for Bolton and Lally to murder him, later to explain that he had resisted and that they had been forced to kill him.

There would be little else for them to explain, for they were officers of the law, and Allison's mere word, unsupported, would mean little opposed to theirs.

Any word that he might utter in the presence of Eleanor and the others would be futile. He was convinced that while he had been examining Creighton near where he was shot, Bolton and Lally had been watching him from some covert in the vicinity. If they were not guilty they must have seen the man who fired the shot, and knew it was not he.

But he could not convince Eleanor of that. Nor did he intend to surrender to Bolton and Lally.

Circumstances, aided by Bolton's cunning, were leaving him no choice. He took out his pistol, inspected it carefully, dropped it back into the holster, made certain that it came smoothly upward at his slightest pull, tightened the rawhide thong at the bottom of the holster, and stepped out of the door of the bunk house.

He heard behind him the rapid beating of hoofs, and knew the outfit was coming in. But he did not turn, for he was not more than a hundred feet from where Bolton and Lally were standing. He noted that at his appearance Lally had slid from the saddle, and was now standing near Bolton, watching him.

Bolton had ceased talking. As Allison continued to walk toward the ranch house, Bolton began to edge away from Lally. Allison could see how he moved his left hand, hanging at his side, toward the deputy, as tho signalling him to increase the distance that stretched between them.

The men of the outfit had halted. Allison could hear their voices behind him and at his left, toward the corral. Some of the men were running.

"A rukus!" said one, his voice high-pitched with excitement.

"Lordy!" breathed another, awe in his voice. "I wouldn't have missed this. Dave Bolton an' Lally! An' the boss seein' red!"

Still another voice behind Allison whispered to him hoarsely:

"I'm achin' to butt in on this, boss. Say the word!"

Allison turned the palm of his left hand backward, as a signal for the volunteer not to interfere. And at

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 a hero worshipper, enters the bunk house. Allison diplomatically escorts her outside. Eleanor sees Hazel leaving. She discharges Allison, as he believes, for his trouble with Creighton. Bolton and his deputy Lally quarrel with Creighton and Lally shoots him down. Allison finds the wounded man where they left him and starts for the ranch with him. Creighton dies on the way. Eleanor believes Allison killed him.

that sign the other's voice came again, sharply, warningly:

"Get out of the way, you damned fools! You're in line!"

And suddenly the sound behind Allison ceased, and he was alone, walking toward Bolton and Lally.

The women, seemingly aware that tragedy impended, had vanished. Save for the horses belonging to the two men, the piebalds at a distance near the corral gate, and Devil, calmly standing near a corner of the ranch house, Bolton and Lally had the big space between the house and the corral fence to themselves.

And they were using the space. Bolton had moved slowly away from Lally until there was now at least 20 or 30 feet of distance between them—and both men were increasing it every instant, Lally edging toward the house, Bolton moving toward the corral.

Allison's eyes gleamed with derision at the old and time-worn trick. The mere fact that the men were moving apart in that manner indicated they anticipated violence, that they had discussed the possibility, and had made plans to kill him at the first aggressive movement.

WHEN Allison, moving slowly forward, reached a point not more than 10 feet from the men—and a little nearer Lally than Bolton—the sheriff's voice boomed into the premonitory silence that had fallen:

"Allison, you halt right whar you are! We're aimin' to have a talk with you!"

"Get goin'," retorted Allison.

There was a trace of contempt in this voice, in his eyes. His gaze was not on Bolton, nor was it on Lally. He seemed to be staring at a point directly between them—as one stares between the eyes of another—an all-seeing, unblinking, steady, and concentrated gaze that gave wide radius to his vision. He could see both Bolton and Lally without appearing to look at either of them.

"I'm intendin' to!" declared Bolton loudly. "We don't want no gun-play. We represent the law, an' our intentions is peaceable!"

"Now listen hyar! Thar's been trouble between you an' me; but I don't want no man hyar to think I'm doing this because of that trouble. I'm representin' the law; an' I'm hyar to arrest you for the murder of that man Creighton. I'm expectin' you to come peaceable, but I'm warnin' you that you've got to come—dead or alive!"

If he expected his blustering, threatening manner would intimidate Allison, he was mistaken.

Allison had not moved. He was still staring between the two men, his head lowered a trifle, so that he could watch their hands, while both his own were hanging in seeming carelessness at his sides.

"Bolton," he said, his voice vibrant with contempt, "you sound hollow, like an empty barrel that's bein' pounded with a club. You ain't foolin' me none. You're a liar! Flash your gun!"

Lally's hand moved first, swift as a streak of light. And yet, before the hand could grip the holster it sought, fire leaped from Allison's side.

Lally grunted, stood erect as Bolton's gun roared. Bolton's bullet went into the ground at his feet, while Bolton stood, huge astonishment in his eyes, gazing downward at the gun that was falling from his loosening fingers. Allison's second shot, following the first so closely that the reports seemed to blend, had struck the sheriff in the chest before his own weapon could be snapped to a level.

Fell a flat, dead silence.

Lally plunged forward, going down gently on his side, like a man ready for sleep and seeking a comfortable place to lie. Bolton stood for an instant, one hand pressed tightly to his chest, his eyes gleaming with a strange mixture of amazement, incredulity, and foolish embarrassment. Then he pitched forward, face down in the sand. One hand moved slightly, the fingers straightening. Lally did not move at all.

(To Be Continued)

CROPS AND OUTLOOK

Kansas Soil Needs Moisture

Wheat Still Unsprouted in a Few Western Counties

LUXURIANT growth of wheat and late feed crops, has done much to ease the feeding situation in Kansas. The whole state needs more rain or snow. Several western counties report some soil blowing, in a few the wheat has not sprouted. In Sumner county, where moisture is plentiful, farmers still are sowing wheat. Generally a larger acreage has been seeded.

Government cattle buying has taken most of the old common stock out of the country and bettered the market for cream. Weanling pigs sell two for a quarter at community sales. Many farmers are building dams and farm ponds. An outbreak of hog cholera is reported from Wyandotte county.

Anderson—Riding over the county, I find a larger acreage wheat seeded than usual and all looking fine. Considerable growth of rye and fall barley are appearing out the feed question. A great number of cattle are being pastured and look fine. Milk cows sell fairly well at sales, stock hogs and pigs are almost given away. Butterfat, 24c; eggs, 18c to 26c; hens, 9c; springs, 10c; potatoes, \$1.25 a sack.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barber—Rain is needed for wheat which has made rank growth, livestock doing fine on it and bringing good prices at community sales. Not much matured seed in county. Some farmers selling whole milk to Winfield creamery. Apples bring good prices at orchards. Butterfat, 25c; wheat, 90c; eggs, 21c.—Albert Pelton.

Barber—Plenty of moisture, much stock still on pasture, wheat, rye and oats pasture good, fall sown alfalfa getting good start. Instead of shucking corn, farmers are doing hedge trimming, wood cutting and fall plowing. Some row crops to be cut yet, very little made mature seed, some corn fodder being threshed. Quite a panther excitement in the northeast part of county maybe we will be seeing Africa instead of Kansas pretty soon. Lots of turkeys, but a low market.—J. A. Strohm.

Cherokee—Crops pretty well frosted and cured, wheat looks good, some being used for pasture. Many persons are getting feed from relief fund, many would starve if it weren't for relief. All schools kept going so far. Cream, 24c; shorts, \$1.80.—J. H. Van Horn.

Crawford—Having fine weather, kafir in shock, didn't fill well, lots of plowing being done, many men on CWA work. Wheat, 87c; corn, 90c; oats, 55c; hogs, \$5.60; eggs, 22c; cream, 25c.—J. H. Crawford.

Douglas—Trees and bittersweet beautiful and greatly admired since recent frost. Late garden stuff greatly appreciated, housewives making pickles, largely mixed, as cucumbers were scarce this year. Much cabbage, which is good and cheap, being used, pears being substituted for apples, flower bulbs being dug and stored, turnips good and cheap.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Wheat looking fine, many cattle from other counties being pastured. Frost came after one of the longest growing seasons in years. Farmers most all idle, having disposed of much of their livestock. Wheat, 91c; corn, 97c; eggs, 26c.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Franklin—Weather fine and binders still running in kafir fields. Squirrels plentiful and hunters improving their time. A few farmers plowing. Have had between 13 and 14 inches of rain since September 1, I measured a blade of Kentucky bluegrass that was fully 3 feet long on this farm. Some hedges being taken out with stump pullers. The A. J. Brady farm near Ottawa has more than 900 turkeys, every year about 200 hens are kept for the next year's flock. At the city feed yard sale November 10, 9 big, fat Shorthorn cows sold for \$53 a head; a roan 3-year-old Shorthorn bull, \$30; a Hereford bull calf, \$18; a pair of yearling mules, \$175; a weanling colt, \$59; Forest Park sale same day sold 600 hogs, 350 cattle, 50 sheep, 15 horses and 800 bales of straw and hay. Prairie hay sold for 50 to 57 cents a bale, some cattle being trucked to market and a few buyers beginning to show up. Folks beginning to feed some of the dark corn fodder, eggs rather scarce, farm sales few, wheat making a good growth, many growers pasturing it. Butterfat, 22c to 25c; eggs, 23c to 27c; pears, 35c to 40c a bushel.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Greenwood—Rain needed badly, farmers still hauling water. Wheat pastures good, some kafir has not been cut but most of it in shock. Cattle checks being received from the Government. Corn, 95c; oats, 70c; bran, \$1.25; shorts, \$1.50; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 25c.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—County voted against repeal. Still dry, no rain. Early wheat in good enough condition but the later sowed needs moisture to sprout it and make some growth before winter sets in. Sugar beets yielded about 8 tons an acre, farmers irrigating in the valley, especially alfalfa and wheat. A lot of hogs have been butchered for home use. The trees retained their leaves longer this fall than usual. Stacked Russian thistles proving good feed. Hens and dairy cows just about on a strike, markets about as last time.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harper—Wheat making good growth. Feed crops put up and there appears to be enough to carry stock thru winter. There is a deficiency of moisture. Some fall plowing done, but most farmers prefer to plow in the spring because of soil blowing. Less than usual amount of butterfat going to market. Wheat, 90c; butterfat, 23c; eggs, 25c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Jefferson—Volunteer potatoes making good growth, turnips made a wonderful crop, some being fed. Some farmers cutting corn fodder with ensilage cutter and storing in barn. Cutting improves the quality of very poor grade of feed, when mixed with kafir or sorgo it is very good. No corn to husk, many taking advantage of the opportunity to make farm betterments, fix fence, dam draws, etc. Stock going into winter in good condition.—J. B. Schenck.

Johnson—Mild and sunny since heavy frosts. Wheat and rye in fine condition and furnishing pasture, late sorghums made good growth, also late gardens, cabbage, sweet corn, new potatoes, string and lima beans, lettuce, Swiss chard and radishes. Pears plentiful. Sales numerous and prices fair to good, a mare weanling colt sold for \$80 at 5 months of age. Stock healthy, flies troublesome, newly sown alfalfa making marvelous growth. Stock water not yet sufficient for winter needs. Unusual interest taken in late election. Potatoes, \$1.39 cwt.; apples, 50c to \$1.50; eggs, 28c; hens, 8c to 11c; corn, 94c; bran, \$1.55; alfalfa hay, \$17.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kiowa—We are thankful Kansas voted dry. Wheat has made rank growth, thousands of head of sheep and cattle being shipped in from Wyoming to graze on it. The community sales at Pratt still going strong. Wheat, 87c; hens, 7c to 9c; springs, 7c to 9c; ducks and geese, 4c; turkeys, 8c to 13c; eggs, 24c; cream, 23c; corn, 93c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Lane—Fine fall weather, little moisture, some wheat unsprouted, some undrilled, some dying for lack of moisture and some producing good pasture. Cattle movement continues, many will keep none at all.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Barley sown on good soil is making lots of pasture. Country beautiful with many green fields and autumn colored woods. Eggs scarce. So few crops to gather made fall moving an easy job, which will be a help in spring. Farmers obliged to buy grain for what little stock they are trying to keep, but much stock sold.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—We are having nice fall weather, plenty of stock water, pastures good, wheat, oats and barley making good pasture now. Farms most all rented for another year. Lots of road work being done, Linn is chatting 36 miles of road this fall. Corn, 93c; eggs, 25c; cream, 25c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—Still dry, some early-sown wheat has died. Livestock doing well, a few died from eating thistles only. Many building dams for farm ponds. Wheat, 95c; corn, \$1; eggs, 25c; cream, 26c.—J. R. Jones.

Lyon—Wheat makes fine pasture for cows. Ground did not wet down deep, farmers should get ground ready for spring crops. More fruit trees should be planted, also forest trees for windbreaks, and less time put on roads and ponds. Cars should not be permitted to run in cities and towns more than 40 miles an hour, children under 12 years old should not be allowed to drive.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Lots of public sales, all property selling well, Marysville station paying 34 cents for cream, milk cows selling sky high. Government buying of cattle the best deal yet, it got all old common stock out of the county and gives the milk cows and cream a good market. Last rain made good fall wheat pasture. Corn, 90c; wheat, 88c; cream, 31c; eggs, 20c to 25c; hay, \$20; alfalfa, \$25; millet seed, \$3; potatoes, \$1.30.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—Fine weather, kafir and sorgo all in the shock but not much seed. Much plowing being done. Wheat pasture furnishing good grazing for livestock. A large offering of cattle, horses sheep and hogs at weekly market sale at Paola bring good prices. Much fruit and vegetables being trucked in and sold.—W. T. Case.

Neosho—Wheat furnishing any amount of pasture which is important because of damage to corn fodder, virtually all roughage in shock or in silos. Many had to sell poultry owing to high price of feed, eggs 27 cents. Farmers getting winter's supply of coal and wood. Most of the Government beef canneries close, one at Chanute is to run 2 weeks yet. Everyone seemingly satisfied with election.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Ideal fall, a little frosty in the mornings but warms up during day with lots of sunshine. Wheat looks fair in the north of county but we need lots of rain, there is no subsoil moisture. Some farmers have not yet received allotment checks. Roads good. The Ness county community sale is handling many head of stock at fair prices.—James McHill.

Norton—This county has had no moisture for some time, all small grain about dead, some fields blowing out. Feed scarce and high, lots of idle men, hogs cheap, corn too high for price of hogs. Wheat, 87c; corn, 90c; eggs, 23c; hens, heavy, 10c.—Marion Glenn.

Osage—Everybody pasturing wheat, a good deal of barley has made a better growth than wheat. Need rain badly again. Every silo filled beyond capacity, every stalk large or tall enough to cut, was put in the shock. Every corn crib and cellar empty. Farmers getting up wood and some hauling water. Cattle looking good, milk cows in demand, at a sale one brought \$35, another \$27. Fifty-pound pigs brought 50c each at our community sale, weanlings sold two for 25c. Corn, 94c in truck; butterfat, 25c; eggs, 30c.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—Big dam project approved, means work for several hundred men. Work will start soon, lake will cover 60 acres. Better housing program has a good start. Few farmers could pay taxes were it not for allotment checks. Rain badly needed, many horses and a few cattle being taken to southern Kansas to be wintered and more

Market Barometer

Cattle—Expect steady to slightly stronger prices in first half of December. Greatly reduced marketings of cattle and calves in 1935, with prices considerably higher than in 1934.

Hogs—Slightly better for choice quality in immediate future only, hog prices in general lower thru late November and early December. Increase in marketings of spring pigs, selling more breeding stock and need of tax money may weaken prices. Better prices in 1935 if hog raising isn't overdone.

Lambs—Steady to stronger with smaller receipts. Expect strongest points in late December and early January. Higher prices in 1935 than this year.

Wheat—Unsteady for present, later on market should make definite turn upward, probably in December or January, generally higher next 12 to 18 months.

Corn—Will fluctuate around present level until cold weather increases demand. Actual yields lower and of poorer quality than anticipated. Look for higher price about mid-winter, but only a small increase.

Hay—Higher for top quality, lower grades about steady for present, but likely a little stronger when winter comes in earnest and shows up general feed shortage.

Butterfat—Price will be stronger, yet low compared to feed prices.

Poultry—Supplies of eggs and poultry will be short thru winter, with favorable outlook for farmers and poultrymen who have feed. Expect higher egg prices, about steady poultry prices.

looking for places to take stock. Every farm is a small experiment station in the feed line this year, many farmers grinding dry thistles in hammer mills and mixing with shorts for cattle feed. Wheat, 89c; corn, 95c; hogs, \$5; cream, 26c.—Niles C. Endsley.

Books—Dry weather holding wheat back, farmers trucking cattle and horses out of county to wheat pasture. Relief workers only getting about 4 days a month. Community sales bringing fair prices for farm products. Hogs, \$1.90 to \$4.50; eggs, 25c; cream, 23c; corn, 88c; wheat, 88c; bran, \$1.30 cwt.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Most wheat being pastured, crop has made splendid growth last 2 weeks but needs rain again, none of the subsoil moisture has yet been restored in soil. Harvesting of forage crops completed, that of grain sorghums soon to end. Fine fall weather.—William Crotinger.

Smith—Nice weather but need more moisture, wheat looking fairly well. More cattle must be moved, quite a number of cattle and horses going to eastern part of state for wheat pasture. Wood cutting in full swing, good prices at farm sales. Wheat, 93c; corn, 90c; cream, 30c; eggs, 24c.—Harry Saunders.

Stevens—A bad dust storm November 2. Need moisture for wheat, some wheat pasture but it isn't growing much. Most row crops gathered, had our first freeze October 28. Several farmers getting sheep to put on their wheat. Most every day looks as if winter were just around the corner. Wheat, 90c; butterfat, 25c; eggs, 28c.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

Sumner—Some farmers still sowing wheat, plenty of moisture. Silos being filled, most roughage cut, several heavy frosts. Horses and mules have done exceedingly well on alfalfa which has made good growth since last cutting. Wheat and barley pasture expected to carry the livestock over, with the supply of straw and ensilage on most farms. Late gardens did well, plenty of fruits and green vegetables in markets. Many flocks of fine turkeys, fewer chickens. Received 1935 wheat checks with last payment of 1934. Eggs, 24c; cream, 24c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Trego—Continued dry weather taking toll of 1935 wheat crop. Many cattle being moved 30 miles east to abundant wheat pasture at \$1.50 to \$2 a head a month, all feed and grain high. Shortage of both cream and eggs. Bran, \$1.30 cwt.; cottoncake, \$2.50; corn, 95c; butterfat, 25c; eggs, 22c.—Ella M. Whisler.

Wyandotte—Another good rain would be acceptable, subsoil dry. Volunteer wheat and oats providing bulk of feed now. Many farmers entirely out of grain, have obtained feed loans from the Government. Hog cholera on many farms, some farmers very careless in disposing of dead bodies, dogs carrying them everywhere. Much plowing and wood cutting being done. Late cutting of alfalfa light, alfalfa is selling for \$24 a ton baled. Machinery sells cheap at sales. Oats bring 63c; straw, \$14 a ton.—Warren Scott.

Closes Out Wheat Company

RIGHT of receivers appointed by the Kansas supreme court to close out the affairs of the Wheat Farming Company, a Kansas corporation, has been upheld in effect by the supreme court. It refused to review the decision of the tenth circuit court of appeals affirming the authority.

Cattle Will Shrink Less

USING silage in the ration for fattening steers, it often is said, will cause them to shrink more when shipped to market. Part of this loss in weight can be avoided by substituting hay or other dry fodder for the silage during the last 2 or 3 days before the cattle are loaded.—F. W. Bell.

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



Meet Cecelia Butterfinger

Every week-day evening at 6:30 o'clock, the nimble fingers of Cecelia Butterfinger on the studio piano, introduce another program from radio station IOU-ABCD.

IOU-ABCD, the new combination of call letters stands for—"America's Beautiful City of Dogholler." This mythical station is operated by Judge Hiram Higsby, down in Dogholler, Douglas County, Kansas.

"Crossroads Sociable"

A new feature on WIBW is the "Crossroads Sociable" at 8:30 every Saturday evening.

WIBW's "Farm Hand" (who votes as Adam Reinemund), has complete charge of the "Sociable."

Among those heard at the "Crossroads Sociable" are Colonel Combs, the famous old-time fiddler from Missouri; Minor Clites, the blind musician and singer; the Harmonica Quartette; Hippo and Pottamus, blackface comedy team; Aunt Ada, the world's greatest woman old-time fiddler; Gus Sindt and his Home-Grown Hawaiians; Eddie Vaughn and his saxophone; the Crossroads Quartette; Andrew Martin, the king of the old-time fiddlers; Jim Mogg, the Scotch tenor; Bill Smith with his Jubilee Singers; and many others. With this line-up of talent, WIBW broadcasts 90 minutes of great entertainment.

Plan now to join the fun every Saturday evening at 8:30.

The Puratone Health Program

With the peppy music of "When You're Smiling" serving as a theme song, the Puratone Entertainers broadcast from WIBW every afternoon except Saturday and Sunday at 3:45.

For a half hour this group of versatile musicians sing, play and wisecrack in a fast-moving manner with never a let-up. "Doc" Thomas acts as master-of-ceremonies and he has a lot of valuable advice for WIBW's listeners.

Greater Service

WIBW's new 5000-watt equipment is about ready to take to the air. Many workmen have been busy the past few weeks setting up the new transmitter.

A 256-foot steel tower has been erected; thousands of feet of copper wire have been buried around the base of the tower forming a spider-web ground system; highly skilled electrical and radio engineers are completing the final adjustments and making tests; within a few days WIBW will be broadcasting with increased power and improved quality of reception.

Keep tuned in on WIBW—there are many pleasant surprises in store for you.

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13	1.40	3.12	21	1.68	5.04
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CHICKS, KANSAS APPROVED, AGGLUTINATION blood tested. Ready now. All breeds. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.
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PURE BRONZE, HEAVY BONE TURKEYS. Hens \$5.00; Toms \$8.00. Ervin Schulz, Route 2, Salina, Kan.
FANCY WHITE HOLLANDS FOR BREEDING stock. Elmer Melia, Bucklin, Kan.

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LEGHORN BROILERS, EGGS, POULTRY wanted. Coops loaned free. "The Copes," Topeka.

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BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS PREVENTED, cured. Pint. \$1.75. Williams Turkey Tonic, Monticello, Illinois.

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FARMERS: PLANT A FIELD OF EXTRA early corn this coming spring. Get feed 30 to 40 days ahead of regular corn. Send your order today before corn is all sold. Extra Early Yellow \$3.00 bushel, germination 95% or better. Standard varieties: Reid's Yellow Dent, Cattle Corn Yellow, Silver Queen, St. Charles, Red Cob White, \$2.50 bushel. Bags free. Frederick Seed Co., Murray, Neb.

DOGS

WORLD'S LARGEST HOUND KENNELS OFFER: Quality hunting dogs, sold cheap, trial allowed; literature free. Dixie Kennels, Inc. B20, Herrick, Illinois.

50% REDUCTION ON CHOICE COON, SKUNK and Opossum hounds. Fur Anders. 30 days trial. William Rodgers, Willard, Mo.

COON, SKUNK, OPOSSUM, FOX, WOLF Hounds. We buy live skunks. Bryan Kennels, Willow Springs, Mo.

TRAINED COON, SKUNK, OPOSSUM hounds. Trial. Puppies. Arthur Sampey, Springfield, Mo.

WANTED: ALL BREEDS OF GOOD HEALTHY puppies. Pleasant View Kennel, Onaga, Kan.

TRAINED ENGLISH SHEPHERD DOGS AND puppies. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

NATURAL BOB TAIL ENGLISH SHEPHERD puppies. Ricketts Farm, Lyndon, Kan.

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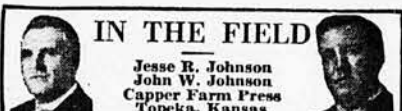
CANARIES WANTED—MALE OR FEMALES. American Bird Company, Station C, Chicago.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

GENERATORS, MOTORS, AT BARGAIN prices. 1/2 horse repulsion induction alternating motors \$12.90, 1/4 horse new General Electric motors \$5.90. Electrical Surplus Company, Dept. 12, 1885 Milwaukee, Ave., Chicago.

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LUMBER AND SHINGLES ARE CHEAP in carload lots when you buy from us, shipment direct from mill. Send us your bill for estimate. McKee-Fleming Lbr. Co., Emporia, Kan.



IN THE FIELD

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

Goernandt Bros., of Ames, Kan., report the recent sale of 28 Polled Hereford bulls to a new customer—F. E. Vanderhoof, Woodlake, Calif. These bulls go into a commercial herd of 800 cows.

Ira Rusk and his sons continue to breed registered Percherons on their farms near Wellington, Kan. They have about 30 head in their herds. The great champion stallion Damascus was bred by the Rusk family.

Harry Reeves, Pretty Prairie, Kan., in sending in change of copy for his Milking Shorthorn advertisement, says: "Inquiries are still coming in and satisfactory sales are being made. Improved crop conditions have helped."

W. L. Schultz & Son, Durham, Kan., offer a yearling Guernsey bull that is excellently bred and at a bargain price. If interested go and see him. They have sisters in the herd and C. T. A. records and can convince you of the merit of this bull as a future herd sire.

F. M. Funk, Marion, Kan., offer some choice young registered Shorthorn bulls sired by Watchman, a bull bred by Tomson Bros. herds. The dams of bulls are largely by Scottish Sultan, a bull bred by and used as a service bull in their herds. The Funk herd has been established for nearly twenty years.

The Love Brothers of Partridge, Kan., have bred registered Polled Shorthorn cattle now for nearly 20 years. They report excellent sales on all kinds of cattle. Better prices are returning and the demand for females is the best it has been for some time. They have three different herds and have customers now using their fifth bull.

Monday, December 10 is the date of the Fred M. King dispersion sale of registered Holsteins. The sale is to be held on the farm near Trimble, Mo., on Highway 169, 28 miles north of Kansas City and 29 miles south of St. Joseph. This is to be an absolute dispersion and will contain many ARO cows and their offspring. Included will be 18 daughters of King Flebe Johanna Segis Ormsby, a good record son of King Flebe 21st, whose six nearest dams have yearly average records of 1202.54 pounds of butter and 24,163.20 milk. The dam of Mr. King's bull is a daughter

of King Pietertje Ormsby Flebe, from a cow with a record of 1399.45 butter and 30,230.20 milk. This sale will afford a great opportunity for breeders desiring to strengthen their herds or for beginners wanting real foundation animals. Seventy head will be sold and on the day following nearly three thousand ship and some draft and saddle horses. For descriptive circular of the sale write Fred M. King, Kansas City, Mo.

Doxrue Farms, Halstead, Kan., headquarters for registered Duroc Hogs and Holstein cattle. This week in founding the Holstein herd the best and highest producing herds in Kansas were visited and no expense was spared in buying strictly top breeding animals. It is doubtful if any Kansas herd has been established with seed stock from so many leading herds.

Schellcrest farms located at Liberty, Mo., famous as the home of high production Holsteins have added registered Percherons and saddle horses. At Longview dispersion sale recently held here purchased the 5 months old stallion Sun Shadow, a son of Reveler, a full brother to the famous stallion Chief of Longview. The colts full sister, Queen of Eastor, topped the sale at \$1750, going to a member of the Dodge family at Detroit.

M. C. Vansell, veteran Shorthorn breeder of Muscotah, Kan., has an advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Feed is so scarce that he must sell half or more of his fine Scotch Shorthorns. This herd was established over 50 years ago and 35 years ago the original herd was dispersed and a Scotch foundation laid with imported females at an average cost of over \$600. Every one of the 75 head now on the farm were bred by Mr. Vansell. Here is the place to buy good Shorthorns worth the money.

For more than 20 years J. P. Todd has bred registered Jersey cattle on his farm near Topeka, Kan. He used three bulls direct and in succession from Hood Farms. Later on he used Gambo's Knight and St. Mau bulls. He has culled closely and built one of the good herds of the state. Now he has about 75 head on hand and must reduce the size of herd. Rather than go to the expense of a public sale he offers 40 head at private treaty. They are a good useful offering and it is a real opportunity for beginners to buy.

One of the most attractive advertisements that has appeared lately in Kansas Farmer is the one in which A. F. Miller, the well known Holstein breeder of Haven, Reno county, Kansas, offers for sale a great three-year-old son of Sir Inka Superior Segis. He is a splendid individual and should stay on the farm until his daughters are all tested but Mr. Miller has a

KODAK FINISHING

25 BEAUTIFUL EMBOSSED CHRISTMAS Cards with envelopes to match from your kodak negatives \$1. Films developed, 2 prints of each negative and 2 enlargement coupons 25c. 20 reprints 25c. Summers' Studio, Unionville, Missouri.

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, Co., Janesville, Wis.

ROLL DEVELOPED, TWO PROFESSIONAL double weight enlargements, 8 guaranteed prints, 25c coin. Nationwide Photo Service, Box 3333, St. Paul, Minn.

ROLL DEVELOPED, BEAUTIFUL HAND colored enlargement, 8 never fade border prints, 25c coin. Sun Photo Service, Drawer T, St. Paul, Minn.

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

FILMS DEVELOPED ANY SIZE 25c COIN, including two enlargements. Century Photo Service, Box 829, La Crosse, Wis.

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.

FARMERS: GET A GOOD STEADY JOB start \$105-\$200 month. Age 18-53. Are you eligible for examination? Get our free questionaire, find out. No obligations whatever. Write for it today. Instruction Bureau, 187, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED: NAMES OF MEN DESIRING TO qualify for outdoor jobs: \$1700-\$2400 year. Patrol parks; protect game. Write Modern Institute, M11, Denver, Colo.

SILOS

BIBSTONE CONCRETE STAVE SILO, THE modern silo. Permanent, convenient and beautiful. Write for circular. The Hutchinson Concrete Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

TANK HEATERS

OIL-BURNING TANK HEATERS; HOG Waterers: Oil, wood or coal tank heaters. Factory prices. Empire Co., Washington, Iowa.

FOR THE TABLE

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

SORGHUM MOLASSES, 30-GALLON BARREL, \$12.00 prepaid; sample 10c. W. C. Miller, Magnet, Ind.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

MAKE MONEY COPYING NAMES, AD- dresses for mail order firms. Spare time experience unnecessary. No canvassing. Write, United Advertising, 1114 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CASH FOR IDLE HOURS, NO SELLING OR canvassing. Stamp brings details. Spare Time Industries, Box 54, Nauvoo, Ohio.

FISH

PURE SALTED HERRING, 100 LBS., \$5.25; 50 lbs. \$2.90. J. Knarvik's Fisheries, Two Harbors, Minn.

lot of his heifers now ready to breed and says it is impossible to keep two herd bulls. The dam of the above bull, Mattador Segis Walker, had 19 daughters with 1,000 pounds of milk. Mr. Miller also has young bulls for sale by this bull.

Frank L. Young of Cheney, Kan., turned a small bunch of his home bred registered Jerseys into nearly \$1,800 at his sale held on the farm near Cheney, Kan., Oct. 30. The cattle were all bred on the farm and represented the natural accumulation of the herd. The herd bull, Stockwell's Imprius, went to W. P. Hamilton, a good breeder at Belle Plaine, for the low price of \$85. This bull and others including baby bull calves, averaged \$45. The cows sold well and brought a general average of about \$70 per head with only one reaching the \$100 mark. No. 11, a daughter of Stockwell's Imprius, brought \$100, and was purchased by Mrs. E. R. Wellington of Pratt, Kan. The buyers came from many parts of the state and taken as a whole were unusually appreciative of the kind of cattle offered and sold by the Young family.

Scarcity of feed and other conditions has made it necessary for C. W. Stratton of Holton, to disperse his herd of registered cattle. In order to have a more comfortable place which to sell and for other reasons he will hold the sale in the Randall sale pavilion in Hiawatha, Kan. The date is Tuesday, December 4. In this sale he is featuring the blood of the noted Imported bull Alligator, in fact about everything in the sale will be sired by or bred to a son of this great bull. The cattle have a foundation of blood lines well and favorably known wherever Jersey cattle are grown. In looking through the pedigrees one sees the name of famous Xenia Sultan, Financial Countess, etc. Conditions were such that Mr. Stratton did not have time to get out a catalog so parties interested should plan to attend the sale without waiting to hear from Mr. Stratton. The females that are not bred to the Alligator will be bred to a young bull from the Charley Gilliland herd. This bull will also go in the sale.

Fred Cottrells annual Hereford sale was held on the ranch near Irving, Kan., Wednesday, November 14. The attendance was the best it has been for several years and reflected the high regard of Mr. Cottrell as a breeder and the favor with which his breeders and farmers view his cattle. The Cottrell herd was founded nearly 40 years ago. This was about his twentieth annual sale. The cattle were sold without any fitting and were bought largely upon the reputation of former purchasers and the reputation of the owner and founder of the herd. The females sold for a total of \$1072.50. Twenty head of cows, a few with calves at foot, open and small heifers averaged \$50 lacking just a trifle, with only one animal sell-

OLD GOLD WANTED

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. I pay more because I refine into dental gold. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned. Licensed by United States Government. Dr. Weisberg's Gold Refining Co., 1568 Kennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

TANNING

HIDES TANNED FOR HARNESS LEATHER, mount animals, make fur chokers \$5.00. Alma Tannery, Alma, Neb.

TRACTOR REPAIRS

USED PARTS FOR TRACTORS; NEW BEAR- ings at big savings. Reno Implement Company, Hutchinson, Kan.

CEMETERY MONUMENTS

\$9.90 DELIVERED VICTORIA MARKERS; 20x9x6; polished panels; lettered; balances etched. Install yourself. Granite Arts, Omaha, Neb.

MISCELLANEOUS

ABORTION: LASTING IMMUNITY ONE VAC- cination. Government licensed. Money back guarantee. 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.

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

AQUARIUM CEMENT, 50c ONE LB. CAN. Myron Alber, Beatrice, Neb.

LAND—KANSAS

IMPROVED 85 ACRES, EQUIPMENT AND possession if desired. Terms or trade. Chas. Gorham, Rt. 1, Princeton, Kan.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

BUY A FARM NOW

Write for our Mo. and Kan. Bargain list. **SUITE-JUSTUS FARM CO., INC.,** 1016 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo. **INDEPENDENCE, SECURITY ASSURED.** North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Washington. Oregon farms bargain prices, easy terms. Descriptive literature. Impartial advice. Mention desired J. W. Haw. 81 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

RENTS AND PRICES ARE LOW IN MINNE- sota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Farms large or small near lakes, streams, forests. Low Rates. Free Book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 802, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE, ON GOOD terms. L. A. Huston, West Plains, Mo.

ing as high as \$70. That price was paid for a cow with calf at foot by W. E. Beightel of Holton, Kan. Charley Blackney, son of Col. Art Blackney, bought a choice yearling heifer at \$50. The bulls averaged \$47.50. The Domino bred herd bull went to a breeder at Abene, Kan., at \$94. Jas. T. McCulloch and Art Blackney were the auctioneers.

In the H. B. Walter & Son's annual Poland China boar and gilt sale at Bendena, Kan., Oct. 23, 41 boars and gilts sold for a total of \$912. H. S. Duncan, who has made the Walter sales for years called it one of the very best sales of the season because practically every animal cataloged sold. Boars and gilts went to Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Oklahoma and Arkansas. It was the best lot of boars and gilts the Walters ever sold, but there have been some wonderful offerings go thru the sale ring on the Walter farm in past years. Anyway, 41 splendid boars and gilts were scattered over five or six states and it was a satisfactory sale to all concerned.

Public Sale of Livestock

Jersey Cattle
Dec. 4—C. W. Stratton, Holton, Kansas. Sale at Hiawatha.

Shorthorn Cattle
March 19—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
Dec. 10—Fred M. King, Kansas City, Mo. Sale at Trimble, Mo.

Poland China Hogs
Feb. 7—G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan.
April 24—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
Feb. 25—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.
Feb. 20—W. A. Gladfield, Emporia, Kan.
April 24—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Percheron Horses
Feb. 4—J. C. Robinson, Whitewater Fall Stock Farm, Towanda, Kan.

"I always turn first to the page Kansas Farm Homes," in Kansas Farmer each time it comes. And surely Ruth Goodall who selects the helpful letters for that page is a dear friend.—Mrs. Oscar Harris, Blue Rapids, Kan.

DUROO HOGS

Dark Red Heavy Boned

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, NORCATUR, KAN.

AMERICA'S OLDEST HERD

Original shorter legged, easier feeding type registered Durocs. 40 boars' dams same type for over 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.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

For Big Black Polands

C. R. 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. R. 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.

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.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

25—HAMPSHIRE BOARS—20
Extra select Spring Boars. A few older for heavy service. Write for prices.
Quincy Hampshire Farm, Williamstown, Kan.
E. C. Quigley, Prop., St. Marys, Kan.

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.

35 REG. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
at private sale. Cows with calves at foot, bred and open heifers and heifer calves. We have 75 head and must sell half of them. More Whitehall Sultan blood than any herd in state. Herd general accredited.

M. C. VANSELI, MUSCOTAH, KANSAS

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.

Scottish Sentinel Shorthorn Bulls
out of dams sired by the above bull. Good individuality; reds and roans.

F. N. FUNK, MARION, KANSAS

VALLEYVIEW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
The best combination of beef and milk. 90 in herd. Maxwell 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 Browdale Menarch. Also young bulls. Earl J. Matthews, Wichita, Kan., R. F. D. 7, or Maize, 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)

LOVE FARMS POLLED SHORTHORNS
Collynie Broadheads in service. Choice bulls and females for sale. Cattle on 3 farms.

LOVE BROS., PARTIDGE, 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 features a son of Grand Champion Hill Creek Milkman as our leading herd sire. Otis Chieftain, Lord Baltimore and other Clay foundations comprise our cow herds. Young bulls for sale. Visit our herds.

A. N. JOHNSON, M. H. PETERSON, Bridgeport, Kan.

Four registered bulls: entire high record grade herd; nine cows, four yearling heifers, three heifers, and five bull calves.

HELD AT REASONABLE POPULAR PRICES

HEREFORD CATTLE
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

McComb's Reg. Herefords
Correct type, Dominos and Repeaters. A few choice young bulls for sale at reasonable prices. See them.

GLENN MCComb, ZENITH (Stafford Co.), KANSAS

No Guess-Work With Meat

WITH the chill of approaching winter at hand, it is likely the butchering season is not far off. While a lot of meat will be consumed fresh, doubtless hams and shoulders will be cured. Everyone knows the importance of having meat at the right temperature before salt is applied. Experts tell us the best curing results are obtained when the meat is chilled to about 34 degrees.

To take the guess-work out of this temperature business, the Morton Salt Company has perfected a meat-curing thermometer, a business-like instrument that can be inserted without trouble to the center of ham or shoulder, and you can tell the temperature within a few seconds.

This thermometer can be obtained only by enclosing 55 cents, together with a part of the label from a 10-pound can of Morton's smoke salt. It is suggested that you send your order with the label, direct to Kansas Farmer and let us get the thermometer for you.

Spray Molasses on Feed

B. O. WILLIAMS

GRINDING cornstalks and spraying this feed with molasses is saving money for Louis Luehring, Hanover. He had a feed and forage grinder. Now he has rigged up a molasses spraying device, which sprays the forage as it is ground.

On two planks over a frame near a drive pulley, he mounted an old motorcycle motor as an air compressor. Equipped with a compression valve of his own design, the compressor runs when the machine is operated, forcing air into a large steel drum, originally an oil barrel. As pressure accumulates in this tank of molasses the spray is turned on. A hose with a spraying device on the end is placed in the machine at the point where the ground forage enters the hopper and is carried away. The molasses flow can be controlled at the spray.

The treated feed, a finely ground mixture, is readily eaten by livestock, says Luehring, who declares it saves livestock feed costs, especially with cattle. A ton of cornstalks can be ground and sprayed with molasses in a short time. "My cattle are thriving on it, too," Luehring said.

Worth More as Seed Corn

L. E. WILLOUGHBY

SOME Kansas hogs will go without corn if enough seed for next year's crop is saved. The 1934 corn crop is mighty skimpy. Cribbs of old corn good enough for seed are spotted. Certain counties have enough for their use, but the seed is of varieties which should not be moved to counties where seed is scarce. There is serious shortage of Hays golden, Freed's white and Cassell's white, and a threatened shortage of all varieties adapted to Western Kansas.

Southeastern Kansas raised a little corn this year, but never has too much corn for feed. Unless we look ahead, we are likely to feed or sell seed that cannot be replaced next spring.

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

6 Reg. Ayrshire Bulls
calves to breeding age. Out of C. T. A. record cows. Also choice lot of heifers, bred and open, same breeding.

BARWOOD FARM, FARMINGTON, KAN.

You Could Do No Finer Thing!

The Capper Fund for Crippled Children is maintained by purely voluntary contributions. Not one cent of the money goes for salaries. It is used exclusively and judiciously for the purpose you intend, the helping of crippled children anywhere who cannot help themselves. Address

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

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

Look at His Daughters!!

The first: *Eagle's Annabelle of Oz* was purchased by a 4-H boy, Dale Bowyer of Manchester, Kansas, and not only won him a first prize at Abilene, but also a trip to the American Royal.

The second: *Eagle's Betsy of Oz*, second prize at Colorado, also in first prize Junior Get of Sire, Calf Herd and Junior Herd.

The third: *Eagle's Cordelia of Oz*. Fred Idtse, American Jersey Cattle Club field man, says I made a mistake in not showing her.

The fourth: *Eagle's Diane of Oz* would look good in any man's herd.

The fifth: *Eagle's Ernestine of Oz*. Junior Champion of the Colorado Fair. First prize heifer calf in a class of twelve at Hutchinson. In first prize Junior Get of Sire both at Colorado and at Hutchinson.

The sixth: *Eagle's Firefly of Oz* was second in a class of twelve at Hutchinson and in the prize Junior Get of Sire, also.

These are all his daughters dropped in 1933. This year so far we have *Eagle's Glory of Oz*, *Eagle's Hildegard of Oz*, *Eagle's Ione of Oz*, *Eagle's Jubilee of Oz*, *Eagle's Kansas Girl of Oz* and the next one will be *Eagle's Lenore of Oz*, probably before long now. The following one will be *Eagle's Maxine of Oz*.

Rotherwood Jerseys A. LEWIS OSWALD Hutchinson, Kansas

Reg. Jersey Cattle Dispersion Sale

In Randall's Sale Pavilion

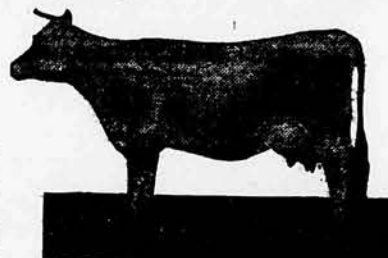
Hiawatha, Kan.

Tuesday, Dec. 4th

25 HEAD comprising 15 cows now in milk—most of them rebred. 4 bred heifers, 4 open heifers and one herd bull (Glililand Breeding). Practically everything in the sale will be sired by or bred to ZANZIBARTA'S ALLIGATOR, a great son of the Imp. Alligator, a noted prize winner on the Island and the sire of 19 register of merit daughters including the Gold and Silver Medal cow, Alligator's Scotia. The dam of Zanzibarta's Alligator was imported by Meridale Farms and was the second highest testing daughter of Dairylike's Majesty. (895 lbs. butter and 14,978 milk at 4 years old.) The offering on dams' sides are rich in the blood of XENIA SULTAN, FINANCIAL COUNTESS and other great animals. Much of the foundation stock came from the Weir herds. No catalog is being issued owing to the short time at hand with which to complete arrangements.

C. W. STRATTON, Owner, HOLTON, KANSAS

Col. Art Blackney, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer



King's Holstein Dispersion Sale

TRIMBLE, MO.

28 miles north of Kansas City on highway 169; and 29 miles south of St. Joe on Highway 169

Monday, December 10

Sale Starts at 10 a. m.

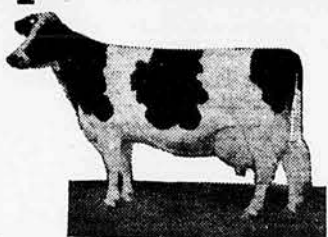
70 HEAD comprising 16 cows in age from 3 to 10 years. All fresh or near freshening sale day.

24 HEIFERS, yearlings to 2-year-olds. All of breeding age are bred and will start calving by December 1st.

10 HEIFER CALVES and 2 bull calves and the herd bull—SIR PANSY QUEEN PIERCE, a son of King Tirone Pansy and out of the cow NEOLA PANSY PIERCE with a 3-year-old record of 1,203 lbs. butter and 24,553 milk in one year. All of the cows are bred to this bull and the heifer calves sired by him. The offering includes 18 daughters of King Piebe Johanna Segis Ormsby, 14 daughters of King Piebe 21st. Government tested for T. B. and Abortion, and guaranteed. All cattle registered and papers and transfers will be furnished to purchasers. For descriptive circular, write

FRED M. KING, 1626 McGEE ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Col. J. J. Wills, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman
NOTE: On the day following, we will sell at auction on same farm, 2,750 sheep, including 31 registered Hampshire rams; 2 teams of heavy mules; 1 team of big draft mares; 1 team geldings and several gaited saddle horses.



HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Carnation Bred Herd Bull

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

A. F. MILLER, HAVEN, KAN.

Doxrua Farm

A few good registered cows for sale; some fresh, some springers. All T. B. and Blood tested. Milk production record on each one.

Arthur Schowalter, Mgr., Halstead, Kansas

Shungavally Holsteins

A few nice young bulls left, old enough for service, from wonderful sire and dam.

IRA ROMIG & SONS

2501 W. 21st St. Topeka, 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.

AUCTIONEERS

Col. A. A. Feil, Auctioneer
Livestock and general farm sales conducted anywhere. Address, HILLSBORO, KANSAS

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

JERSEY CATTLE

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 Vexil of France breeding. Also one choice herd bull. Must reduce herd and can 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.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

FRENCH CREEK GUERNSEY FARM
Home of heavy production Guernseys. Royal King of Jamar in service; his dam, King's Best of Upland Farm. Females equally well bred. Bulls from calves to serviceable age for sale. Geo. S. Jost, Hillsboro, 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, Kas.

Kansas Farm Betterments

New Well—T. R. Douglas, Penaloza.
New Garage—M. Jantz, R. 3, Galva.
New Garage—R. B. Waters, Penaloza.

New House—Charles E. Meng, Murdock.

New Car—Cy Lewis, Bavaria, Auburn.

New Car—George Kirn, Bavaria, Ford.

Painting—D. V. Cunningham, Piper House.

New Barn—Pete Johnson, R. 1, Concordia.

New Radio—Walter Heim, R. 2, Canton.

New Barn—William F. Younger, Spivey.

New House—Jack Larson, R. 2, Scandia.

New Car—C. M. Boulanger, Elgin, Ford V-8.

New Car—Art Serrault, R. 1, Salina, Plymouth.

Painting—Ralph Ross, Rfd., Mound City, Barn.

New Radio—Guy Cole, Smith Center, Philco.

New Tandem Disk—P. H. Hiss, R. 2, Great Bend.

Painting—A. H. Walje, near Mound City, House.

New Truck—John Bliss, Smith Center, Ford V-8.

New Car—Harold Pipkin, R. 1, Cheney, Ford.

New Chicken House—Edward J. Taylor, Ogden.

New Car—Joe E. Schmitz, Willowdale, Ford V-8.

New Ice House—C. B. McMillan, R. 1, Burr Oak.

New Car—J. Decker, R. 2, Burr Oak, Ford V-8 coach.

New Roofing—Antone Matzek, R. 2, Ellinwood, Barn.

New Farm Home—O. M. Decker, R. 2, McPherson.

New Truck—Kelley Miller, Smith Center, Chevrolet.

New Power Washer—C. L. Hartley, Penaloza, Maytag.

New Power Washer—E. A. Geist, Penaloza, Maytag.

Painting—Claude Demott, near Mound City, Barn.

New Power Washer—J. Frink, R. 1, Mankato, Maytag.

New Roofing—Edwin Isaacson, R. 3, Scandia, On house.

New Light Plant—William Schoen, R. 1, Downs, Delco.

Painting—John McWilliams, Rfd., Mound City, House.

New Radio—John Radloff, R. 2, Athol, Delco electric.

New Car—Guy Hannan, Kensington, Ford V-8 tudor.

New Power Washer—H. C. Kenyon, R. 1, Rydal, Maytag.

Redecorating Kitchen—Alva Weathers, R. 2, Great Bend.

New Grain Drill—John Fischer, R. 1, Ellinwood, Van Brunt.

New Car—H. Whitman, R. 3, Great Bend, Plymouth coach.

New Tractor—Charles J. Brummer, Nashville, John Deere.

New Power Washer—Bert Headley, Smith Center, Maytag.

Painting—Albert McCartney, Penaloza, Barn and garage.

New Car—Emil Neander, R. 4, Concordia, Chevrolet coupe.

New Car—"Butch" Hagadorn, Smith Center, Ford V-8 sedan.

New Power Washer—Will Stevens, R. 2, Mankato, Maytag.

New Power Washer—Galen Garber, R. 1, Burr Oak, Maytag.

New Power Washer—Cloy W. Brazle, Dexter, Gasoline washer.

New Car—J. D. Forren, R. 1, Neosho Rapids, Plymouth coach.

New Trucks—Roy Bolton, Smith Center, Two Oldsmobile.

Used Car—Richard Martin, R. 1, Gaylord, Ford V-8 coupe.

Improvements—Wallace Fleming, Piper, Reshingling house.

New Car—Chester Murray, R. 2, Conway, Chevrolet coach.

New Grain Drill—John De Werff, R. 3, Ellinwood, Van Brunt.

New Power Washer—Ben Hake, R. 1, Cawker City, Maytag.

House Improvements—Lewis Clark, R. 1, Roxbury, Reshingling.

New Corn Binder—R. F. Marchard, R. 3, Ellinwood, John Deere.

New Car—Kenneth Halbower, southwest of Anthony, Plymouth.

New Car—Bert Stevens, Smith Center, Essex Terraplane sedan.

New Car—John Dolleff, R. 2, Smith Center, Model A Ford sedan.

New Car—William Wachs, R. 1, Kensington, Chevrolet sedan.

New Water System and Basement—Delbert Coomes, R. 1, Norcatur.

New Power Washer—Mrs. Roy Breakey, R. 2, Lebanon, Dexter.

New Car—Ernest Matti, R. 1, Cottonwood Falls, Chevrolet coach.

New Car—"Bob" Richardson, Smith Center, Essex Terraplane sedan.

New Home—"Six" Tipton Fleming, Modern, including electric lights.

New Power Washer—Mrs. C. M. Flagg, Star R. 1, Bazaar, Maytag.

Painting—G. P. Kimpler, R. 2, Ellinwood, House and other buildings.

New Tractor—Louie Hickel, R. 2, Ellinwood, McCormick-Deering 15-30.

Improvements—J. H. Moreland, Piper, Painting and reshingling house.

House Improvements—John Sodey, R. 1, Galva, Reshingled and remodeled house.

New Mower—C. J. Postlewait, R. 1, Neosho Rapids, McCormick-Deering, 6-foot.

New Windmill and Mower—Joseph Birzer, R. 2, Ellinwood, John Deere mower.

New Implements—W. E. Dillon, Peru, Wagon, harrow, mowing machine, rake.

Improvements—John Hammeke, Ellinwood, Painting and papering interior of home.

House Improvements—Thomas E. McDonald, R. 3, Great Bend, Redecorating interior.

New Car and Mowing Machine—E. J. Hartman, R. 2, Great Bend, Plymouth Deluxe sedan.

New Tractor and New Car—Dave Galliard, R. 1, Ellinwood, John Deere Model D tractor; Ford V-8.

House Improvements—J. O. Colglazier, R. 1, Neosho Rapids, Porch 8 by 20; yard fence around house.

New Water System—Don Rhudy, near Lincoln, A cistern supplies the water, an electric pump the power.

Painting and New Fence—C. W. Nelson, R. 1, Allen, Painted barn 40 by 44; corral fence around barn yard, 40 rods.

New Combine and Other Machinery—Carl Engelheart, R. 1, Ellinwood, McCormick-Deering combine and grain drill; John Deere spring tooth.

New Tractor and Other Machinery—E. P. Jackson, R. 2, Great Bend, John Deere tractor and corn equipment—sleds and cultivators, Moline grain drill.

New Garage, New Car, etc.—Fred Kindsvater, R. 1, Ellinwood, Garage 28 by 12; Studebaker coupe; Maytag washer; bathroom and built-in kitchen cupboards in house.

Bought Farm—A. F. Black, southeast of Attica, Remodeling and re-roofing barn, granary, chicken house, garage. Built washhouse and milkhouse combined, installed shower bath. Will paint all buildings.



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