

# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

## My Load of Hogs

HENRY HATCH

**W**HILE the price of hogs has nearly doubled in the last year, so has the cost of production. Probably no way brings that so clearly to mind as to "figure up" from actual accounts that have been kept. One thing we have done this year is to keep a strict account of all the income and outgo, and it is from such records that we now know where we are "at" in respect to the outcome of our spring pig crop. The last truck load went to market last week.

To go back to the beginning, let me say it was our constant aim to produce these hogs as cheaply as possible, knowing that if we made anything at all the cost would have to be kept down. They were not farrowed very early last spring, so by the time they were large enough to eat there was plenty of pasture ready for them. Twelve of our best milk cows were fresh in early fall, so by the time the drouth had hit the hog pasture hard there was plenty of separated milk to take its place. Very little grain was fed until August.

The account book shows that on August 27 the first load of corn was bought for the hogs, at a cost of 88 cents a bushel. To that date no grain had been fed in connection with the pasture and milk but a light ration of oats. But by the first of September the pigs were beginning to get all the corn they would clean up. From then until the last were sold we bought every bushel of corn fed them, and a tabulation of all shows it cost an average of 91 cents a bushel.

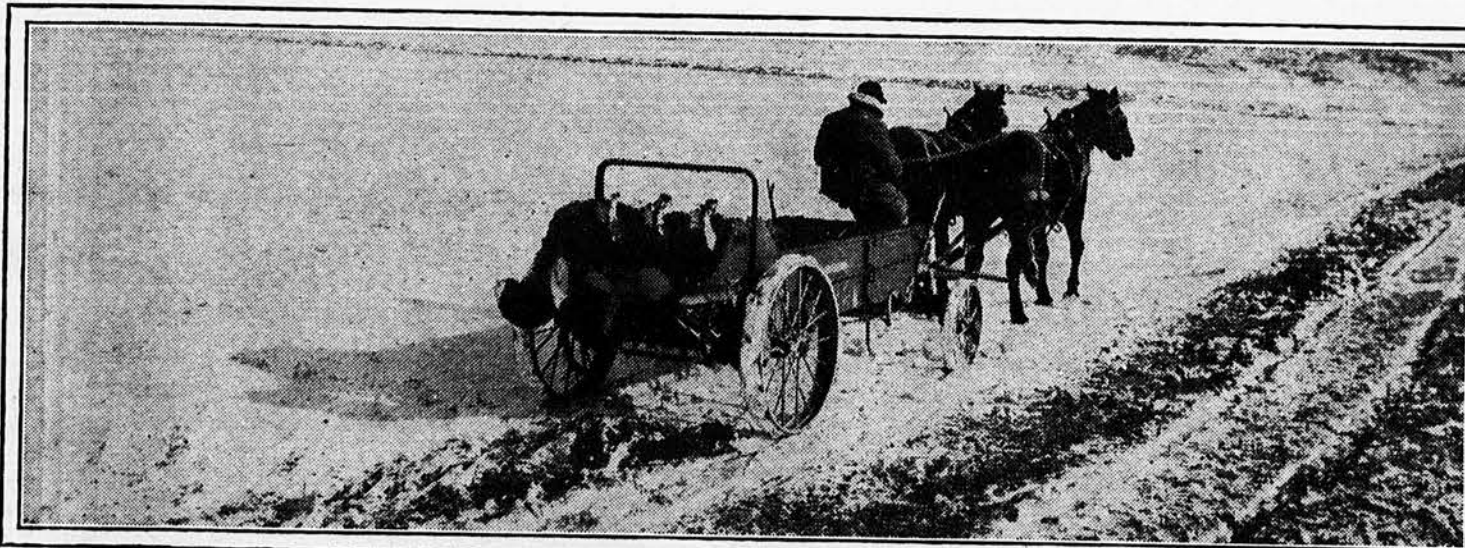
We fed a total of \$8.64 worth of this corn to each hog. When sold the average weight was 208 pounds. They

brought an average of \$5.55 a hundred pounds, or \$11.54 each, just \$2.90 more than the cost of the corn fed them since the 27th day of August.

Probably the oats fed them, which were home grown and not so strictly accounted for as was the corn, would have cost the \$2.90 each. If that is the case, then we got for the use of our pasture, the skimmed milk fed and our work in farrowing and feeding them exactly what "Paddy shot at."

Did it pay us to reduce the 25 per cent asked in our corn-hog contract? I should say it did. The payment for the 25 per cent reduction from the Government is the only real profit we got in the hog business. Had we produced 100 per cent and not signed a corn-hog contract we simply would have had that many more hogs to feed and care for without a profit, and no check from the Government for the reduction.

Perhaps the packers did make us pay the processing tax of \$2.25, and if there had been no processing tax the price of our hogs would have been \$7.80 instead of \$5.55. Also had we produced to the 100 per cent base—in other words, had there been no corn-hog program—we still would have been worse off. For there has been too many hogs all the while for the demand, even with the reduction program taking 25 per cent away from those produced by the contract signers. And anyone with normal reasoning power knows that had this 25 per cent been added to the surplus the price would not have been \$7.80, or a price anywhere near approaching it. Sometimes a little figuring will help us know what's-what in a way that brings it home to us.



Some of the Best Crop and Weather Insurance for Next Year Will Come From the Barnyard or Feed Lot

December 8, 1934



## Going to Keep On With Hogs?

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

ARE WE going to keep on keeping hogs? I know that is the question you would ask if we met in person. Yes, but with a still further reduction. The new corn-hog contract calls for a reduction of but 10 per cent, and \$15 a head will be paid on the 10 per cent reduction. Shall I sign and take it? Certainly, and I should be foolish if I didn't, as we are going to reduce that much anyway, and probably another 10 or 20 per cent on top of that. As to reducing on corn acres from 10 to 30 per cent, leaving the choice to me between these two amounts—I also am glad to do that, since this land may be used for any other production but corn. Glad I shall be to sign for the full 30 per cent reduction in corn, as we shall be using that per cent of our acreage for other crops anyway. I would be very foolish again to throw aside this chance to receive a check from Uncle Sam for farming just as I am going to farm anyway. It looks to me as tho our Uncle Samuel has been more than liberal with us this time—letting us farm just as we intended to, and sending us a neat little check, besides.

The last truck load of hogs was taken to market the second day after our surprise November snowstorm, and on the way with them I could not help but notice the great number of folks who were feeding their cattle out on pasture that forenoon. Good for the cattle, for the pasture was a more pleasant place than the muddy feedlot that day, but doing such is a hard jolt on the pasture. Our pastures have had nothing but jolts since last June, and to give them 6 months more of it may about finish some of it. Perhaps a few of the folks who were scattering fodder along the high points of their pasture that forenoon did not own that land. Maybe they were going to move to another location in a few months and did not care. Anyhow, it seemed to me in coming back over the same route in the evening—when the cattle were tramping over the muddier portions of those same pastures looking for the short bites of green showing in contrast to the patches of snow still left—that the pasture sod was the thing suffering the most grief. Abusing them as we do, it is a wonder our pastures stay with us as well as they do.

This certainly has been a year of extremes. Just a few weeks ago letters were coming to me daily from folks who were hunting feed for their stock or places to have it wintered. When rains made a rapid growth of wheat from well out in Central Kansas to the eastern border, calls for feed ceased. The cattle went to wheat pasture. Mentioning in the early November issue that I was getting many such inquiries, there came a flood of letters from folks having feed for sale or wishing to winter stock by the month, both for share or for cash. Almost all of these letters came from Southeast Kansas, the section of the state that has been "feed favored" this year. Many have large silos completely filled, all for sale, others have a combination of silage, bundle fodder and hay they

Certainly we are, but we may raise fewer than our next allotment will call for—Uncle Sam asks us to farm just as we are going to farm, so I shall sign for the full 30 per cent reduction in corn.

will sell or feed to stock by the month. A few offer to take stock thru the winter for a share. Some want sheep that way, but most prefer cattle. I have carefully compiled a list of those reporting to me as having this surplus feed, and will gladly send a copy to those who are interested and who will send stamp—a Kansas Farmer neighborly service I am glad to render without cost, bringing buyer and seller together.

Will cane "dry up" milk cows? Several ask this question, especially those who are making either bundle-cane fodder, or cane silage, almost the entire ration fed. Cows like it and eat much of it, and as they eat so much with such relish many cow men are at a loss to know why a good flow of milk does not come from it. That is simply because there is a great lack of protein in cane, kafir, or any of the so-called sorghum family of plants. The cow giving milk must have plenty of protein in her ration. If she doesn't get it, the milk is not forthcoming and no hocus-pocus plan of feeding will remedy the lack of protein. Unfortunately none of the sorghum plants are strong in protein, in fact they are just the opposite. And while cane or kafir fodder or silage tastes good and is good, it is sadly deficient in that necessary milk-making element we call protein. Alfalfa does have it in good measure—just about as much more of it as cane has the lack of it. If those who are reaping disappointment instead of milk from the feeding of an almost exclusive cane ration will "balance up" with alfalfa hay, cottoncake, soybeans or any other heavy protein producer, they will get full pails of milk again.

One thing we are missing and missing more than ever since the weather has turned from dry to wet, is plenty of bedding material for the stock. There is none, at least we saw to it last summer that there was none by baling everything and getting it under a roof where it now is feed instead of bedding. And it will be needed as feed before spring, probably even more than we now think some of it is needed for bedding. Even the horses clean their hay up so closely there is nothing left to bed them with, and the cattle—well, it is a case of taking it as it is, which sometimes isn't so very nice. . . . As this is being written rain is falling in torrents. Thankful we are for plenty of silage that is fed in bunks, out of the mud, and likewise for the barn room, altho the floor must go unbedded, where it is possible to feed a light feed of hay each evening to balance the forenoon feed of silage. Continued wet weather is doing the shocked feed no good, and it has made it necessary to keep all stock off wheat pasture or see the ruination of the wheat. We seem now to have entered the period of other extreme, instead of drouth and a shortage of water it is deep mud, too much water and perhaps actual floods that confront us.

## Keep Ewes Out of Rain

A. E. DARLOW

SHEEP poorly cared for are losers. Shelter for sheep in this state need not be expensive. Keep ewes dry during cold winter rains. Sheep are very sensitive to wet, muddy lots. The shelter should have a good roof and be on well-drained soil. A shed open to the south and large enough to allow about 10 square feet of floor space for each ewe will do.

New hands with sheep often are mistaken as to the condition of their ewes and allow them to get too thin. It is possible to have ewes in good flesh and yet have them in poor condition because they have been fed a poor ration.

Ewes, the same as other livestock, need energy-giving feeds, proteins and minerals. Energy foods are home-grown grains. Protein and mineral

both are supplied in most legume hays. But ewes wintered on prairie, cane, Sudan, or similar hay, need extra mineral and protein.

All the necessary protein may be obtained by feeding ewes  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  pound of linseed oil meal or cottonseed meal. Lack of mineral may be made up by feeding ground limestone or bone meal mixed with the salt in equal parts, and kept before the flock.

When ewes are confined to dry lot,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of grain and 3 pounds of hay is enough. If they run on pasture, the amount of roughage can be figured by the amount available in fields. Silage can be used up to one-half of the roughage and should be fed at the rate of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of silage for each pound of hay cut out.

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December 8, 1934

Every Other Saturday—1 Yr., 50c; 3 Yrs., \$1

Have you a pay job, like any of those described on this page, that fits in with—

## Keeping Busy This Winter?

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

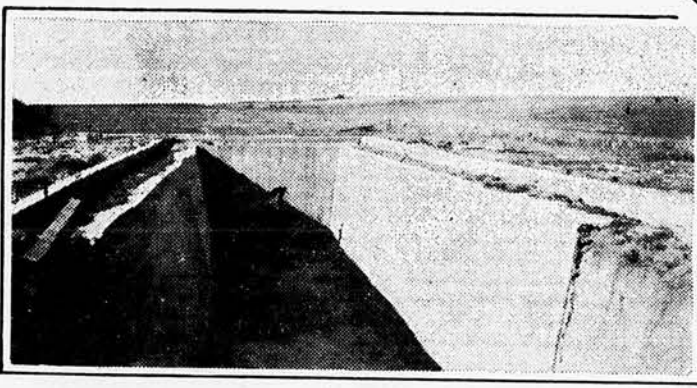
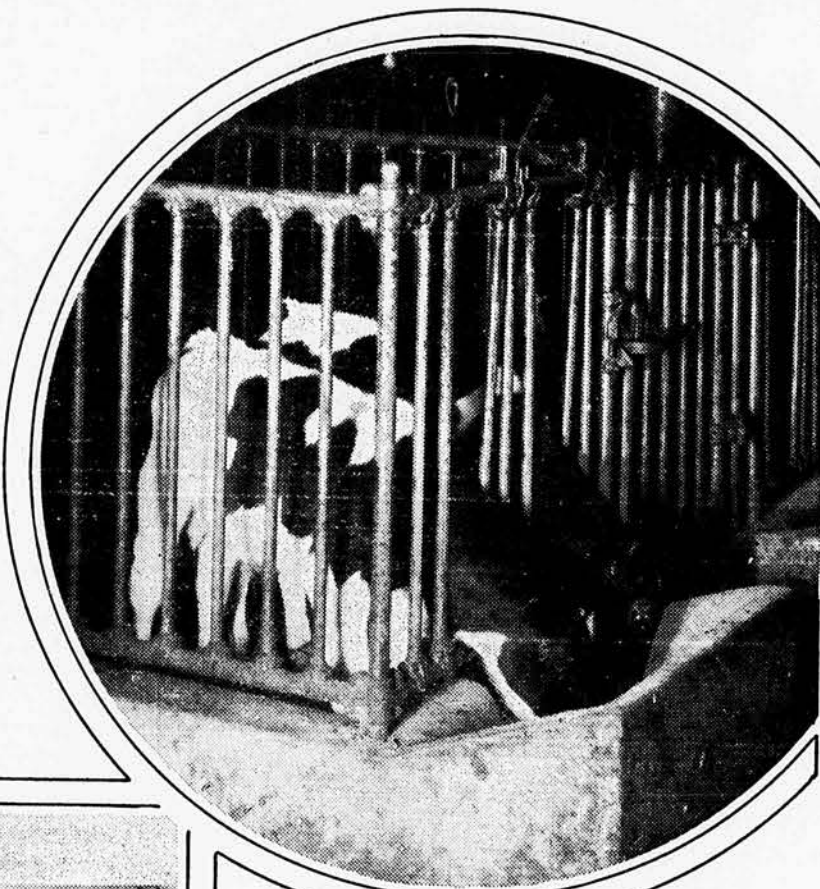
COMMON-SENSE ideas and easy-to-use equipment work hard in winter on Kansas farms. Pointers that have proved so handy on some farms may fit others. The matter of warm water for livestock in winter, finds various kinds of heaters offered on the market as well as homemade equipment on the job. Farmers using them say they are just the ticket for handling a troublesome chore.

More than one man has cut out part of a metal oil barrel head, making a hole the same size in the side of a metal water tank, riveted the barrel and water tank openings together with the barrel inside the tank. Then with the addition of a chimney to this home-made water heater, trouble from thirsty livestock has been forgotten. Uncle Sam's figures say heavy-milking cows very often drink 200 to 300 pounds of water daily—if it isn't too cold. Also that cows having water before them all the time warm enough to drink, will use 33.37 per cent more water and give 12.12 per cent more butterfat than cows that cannot get water when they want it. A frozen-over water tank doesn't help the cream check.

If you would put "brakes" on poultry-house drafts in winter, put in a strawloft, says Mrs. A. E. Gore, Edgingham. The straw also takes up dampness, she finds. "My strawloft hen house is 24 by 72 feet, and I find my hens are more healthy in a strawloft house than any other kind," said Mary Carlot, Auburn. "In winter the house is warmer, free from dampness and foul air. I didn't realize until this summer how cool a strawloft could be. I put my pullets up in early August for best results, and from then on feed them to keep their bodies in laying condition." Mrs. John Stover, Fredonia, knows how much a strawloft helps. "Several years ago," she said, "we built a frame house of the then accepted type. Our pullets always started off well, but about the first of the year, if we happened to have the usual cold snap, they fell off in their laying. Five years ago, we built a strawloft house of hollow-tile. That winter the thermometer stood at 20 below zero, yet the house was comfortable. No solid ice formed on the drinking troughs, and egg-laying didn't drop."

Poultry money isn't to be laughed at, Roy Carson, White City, shows us. "I made my best net profit this season on 60 White Leghorn hens," he said. "I bought them for 32 cents apiece in March. Even at 11 cents a dozen for eggs, the hens soon paid for themselves, and since have paid for their feed and kept

Stanchions of metal or wood, or special pens, are a big help in calf feeding. Many trench silos are being used in Kansas this winter. Walled up with concrete, like the one below, they are permanent.



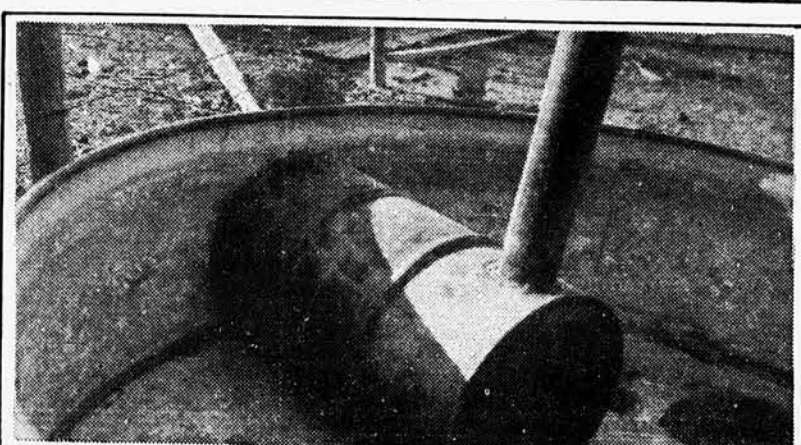
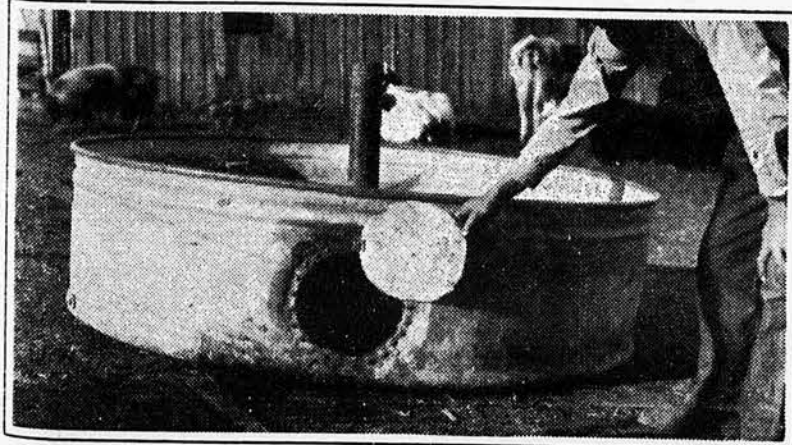
up a great many small expenses. I will improve my chances for greater profit next year by increasing the size of my flock to 500, buying better stock, improving my feeding and building a modern poultry house."

"Our best net profit was from 55 Jersey White Giant chicks, bought for 12 cents apiece when 4 weeks old and sold for 50 cents each at 3 months old," said Mrs. Harry Anderson, Denison. "They were kept penned and fed all they could eat of mash, chop and skimmilk. We lost none. Next year we plan to improve on this profit by enlarging the flock. Our only regret this time was that we did not have more chicks. Our next best profit was from sale of vegetable plants. Here again we failed to have enough. Next time we plan to enlarge our hotbed space in an attempt to supply the demand."

Sometimes things turn out better than we expect. A work horse was needed on the Harry Lacy farm, near Formoso. Trading some heifer calves seemed to be the way to get it—yet giving up the heifer calves didn't suit so well. "After the calves were gone," Mrs. Lacy said, "all our skimmilk was fed to the hens. Egg-laying increased every day. I soon needed 2 pails to gather them in. We sold between 80 and 90 dozen every week, and have concluded it is more profitable to feed separated milk to hens than to anything else on the farm."

Saving or getting the right kind of seed for crops that fit the farm is an important job from now until planting time. Along this line, Floyd Lemmons, Lincoln, said: "One thing that happened on our farm that led to something useful was a roadside visit with our county agent. He suggested that I plant some certified Western Blackhull kafir. He had seen a crop of it at Hays in the fall of 1932. So taking good advice, I planted 48 acres. The certified seed gave me a perfect stand by planting only 2 pounds to

(Continued on Page 17)



Two pictures that tell the story of how to make a water tank heater. Warm water means larger cream checks for dairymen this winter, which will help offset the high cost of feed.



# New Corn-Hog Program Liberal

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

I AM in receipt of the program of the AAA so far as it affects the corn and hog industry for next year. According to this program the maximum acreage of corn that may be planted in 1935 will be 90 per cent of the average for the years 1932 and 1933. This is the same base as was used for the present year. This maximum figure represents an increase of about one-eighth over the 1934 maximum and will provide for the production of about 250 million bushels over the reduced requirements for livestock feeding.

Individual signers may hold out of production anywhere from 10 to 30 per cent of the 2-year average and receive corn benefit payments in proportion.

Under this adjustment range, farmers who successfully established seedings on land contracted to the Secretary of Agriculture in 1934, may continue their corn average this year at the same reduced level and receive a larger new adjustment payment.

## New Hog Provisions

THE hog provisions of the new contract allow the individual contract signer to hold the number of hogs produced for market from 1935 litters, to 90 per cent of the average number produced from 1932 and 1933 litters, instead of 75 per cent as provided in the 1934 contract.

The new contract carries no limitation on purchase of feeder pigs by contract signers from other contract signers. Purchases of feeder pigs from non-signers, however, remains limited to the average number bought during the period of 1932 and 1933.

One-half of the payment, \$7.50 a hog, will be paid upon acceptance of the contract by the Secretary of Agriculture, the other half less the contract-signer's share of the administrative expenses, will be paid on or about January 1, 1936.

## Several Corn Benefits

FOR complying with the corn-control provisions of the contract, the individual signer will derive the following benefit:

1. A corn adjustment payment.
2. Unrestricted use of the land shifted from corn production.
3. Eligibility to participate in any government corn-loan program that may be available in the fall of 1935.

The corn adjustment payment will be made at the rate of 35 cents a bushel of yield, estimated for the number of acres by which the corn land area is kept below the 1932-1933 average. This yield for basing payments will be the average yield determined by the community committee for all crop land in the farm which has been in corn at least once during the last 5 years.

Under the old contract the rate of payment was 30 cents a bushel and the basis was the average yield estimated by the community committee for the particular acres kept out of production and contracted to the Secretary.

## With Corn Worth a Dollar

WITH the price of corn at the dollar mark this contract may not appeal to the corn-raising farmer. He may ask: "Why should I agree to keep this acreage out of cultivation in consideration of receiving 35 cents a bushel for the estimated yield when the price of corn is far above that price?"

There are of course two answers to that objection. First, the present price of corn is abnormal. It cannot be expected to remain at the present price. If it should remain at the present price, hog or cattle feeders could not afford to feed it to their hogs or cattle and as they could not afford to feed it at present prices, the necessary result of a lack of market would depress the price of corn.

Second, in this case the farmer gets a price of 35 cents a bushel for this average crop on the acreage kept out of cultivation without cost of labor in planting, cultivating and harvesting the crop and also, so far as this particular acreage is concerned, he does not have the risk of a crop failure. On the whole, therefore, this seems to me to be a liberal offer. I think nearly every corn raiser would be delighted if he could be assured of a net return of 35 cents a bushel for an average crop; and this is virtually a net return.

Another feature of the new contract which seems to me to be exceedingly liberal, is permission to use the shifted acres. This is what the Adjustment Administration says in this pamphlet:

In view of the serious shortage of feed which will develop in many areas before next summer, and the conse-

## Uncle Josh Follows

### Doc's Prescription

By ED BLAIR

HOW "are ye feelin'?" said Uncle Jim Peake To Uncle Josh Wiggins who lived on the creek;

"I heerd that the Doctor called on ye last night 'N' wondered if ye were a comin' out right?"

"I'm movin' round yit," said Old Uncle Josh

"But not quite so peert as I wur tho, be Gosh!

"Yep, Doc, he come over 'n' thumped me around To see if my liver wur still good 'n' sound

'N' tested my lungs that I've used 80 year;

'Nd spoke soft 'n' low 'n' asked could I hear!

Then felt o' my vertebrae thar in my 'back'

T' see if 't' wur hurt by my fall from the stack!

He found my laigs sound 'n' my ribs all in place

My hearin' o. k. jist one scratch on my face.

I broke my store teeth, but my jaws still are plumb

But the jolt when I lit sorter made me feel numb.

Doc writ a perscription—two dollars to fill

(I'm follerin' it too, with the best o' good will)

He writ at the bottom "Note jist what I say

Don't smoke over three pipes o' long green a day."

I fust thought him wrong but he's all right, by jigger

I bought me a pipe with a bowl three times bigger!

quent desirability of producing an ample supply of early-maturing feed grains, the new contract permits the use of the "shifted" acres for growing any crop, other than corn, for any purpose. It places no limitation on the total area devoted to cultivated crops or the total acreage of any particular crop excepting corn.

This seems to enable the farmer to do what has always heretofore been considered impossible; that is he may eat his cake and keep it too. There is nothing so far as I can find, in this new contract which would prevent the farmer from putting this deducted acreage into sorghum, Milo maize, Sudan grass or feterita, which many times are more profitable than the ordinary corn crop, and still be paid 35 cents a bushel for an average crop of corn which he has not raised and which has cost him nothing in seed, planting, cultivation or harvesting.

If I were actively engaged in farming I think I should say to the administration: "On just which line do you want me to sign this contract?"

## More or Less Modern Fables

A CITY DOG was visiting with a country cousin and let the country dog know that as compared with a city-bred dog he was a very raw specimen indeed.

The country dog, being the host, and good natured besides, stood for this high-hatting on the part of his city cousin. He proceeded to show the city dog around the farm but discovered that the city cousin considered that he knew without being shown.

They came to a rotten stump where a yellow-jacket of tempestuous and unpleasant temper was rearing her brood. The city dog, without making any inquiries began to investigate the stump. The country dog mildly suggested that they had better move on, but the city dog did not heed the suggestion, remarking that when he wanted advice from an ignorant country dog he would call for it, and proceeded with his investigation. Just then several members of the yellow-jacket family got busy with the city dog who let out a howl that could be heard for a mile and hit the grit away from that stump while seventeen yellow-jackets stayed with him and encouraged his burst of speed as they lit on his person and socked their sockers in.

The country dog who stood at one side and watched his city cousin until he disappeared in the distance, remarked as he trotted homeward: "That dog may know all the ropes in the city, but he doesn't know much about farm problems. However, by the way he moves, I take it that he is gathering some information at a high cost."

¶ The best stories of the old days had to do with Pat and Mike. They still come thru the mike, but few are pat.

¶ It may have been worry that killed Methuselah.

There is no limitation in this new contract of the number of livestock, other than hogs, which may be kept or produced by the farmer. The old contract limited the use of the contracted acres to soil-building, erosion-control or similar purposes. It prohibited an increase over 1932 or 1933—whichever was higher—in the acreage of basic commodities, and in the total acreage of feed crops other than corn and hay.

I am not at all certain that the present contract is not too liberal. I am convinced that in the long run it will be to the great advantage of farmers to build up their soil and let the land rest, rather than to keep it continually in cultivation, although it may temporarily decrease their income.

## Fair Bargain All Around

NO DEFINITE conclusion seems to have been reached by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration about crop loans, although some arrangement will no doubt be made. If there shall be a good crop next year and good prices there will be no need for crop loans. In that event it would be good business it seems to me, for the farmer to sell at harvest time, if he is not feeding the grain to hogs or cattle. If on the other hand, there should be an abundant crop and low prices, it would be to the advantage of the farmer to hold his grain for a better market and in that case a crop loan would be a great help. Assuming that crop loans will be available the loan value a bushel will not be announced until harvest time next year.

Finally participation in this corn-hog contract is voluntary. You do not have to go into it unless you want to. I might also say that I have been somewhat prejudiced against the plan, but I must also say that under the new contract it seems to me to be a very fair plan, so far as the farmer is concerned.

## Loans to 74,359 Borrowers

IT LOOKS as if the Government land banks before long will be making nearly all the farm mortgage loans in the United States. The last report of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Kansas shows that on November 1 there were outstanding in the states of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma, land bank and land bank commission loans amounting to a grand total of \$189,126,535.54.

These loans were distributed among 74,359 borrowers. In Colorado 3,981 farmers made loans between May 1, 1933 and November 1, 1934, aggregating \$10,143,300.

In Kansas 16,251 farmers made loans aggregating \$72,664,400.

In New Mexico 1,160 farmers borrowed \$2,592,000.

In Oklahoma 9,820 farmers borrowed \$24,251,200.

## Land Banks Have Helped

IT IS too early to pass judgment on the operation of these land banks. As the loans have been made for rather long periods, it is too early to say whether there will be many defaults. If the banks are managed on business principles there is no reason why there should be any greater number of defaults than there would be if the loans had been made by privately-owned companies. I must be said however, that during the last 3 years the defaults in mortgages held by privately-owned loan companies and insurance companies have been heavy. If business conditions improve as we all hope they will, the defaulted loans will be at least comparatively few in number. If the country does not recover from the depression the defaults will be many.

Personally I am of the opinion that the Federal Land Banks have been of great benefit to the industry, especially to the farmers living west of the middle line of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. Before their establishment the mortgage companies drew an arbitrary line beyond which they refused to lend any money at all. This forced the farmers living west of that arbitrary line to depend on home banks and as a result they could get only short-time loans and had to pay exorbitant rates of interest.

The establishment of the land banks enabled the farmers in Western Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico to borrow money at just as reasonable rates as the farmers living east of the arbitrary line.

For an answer to a legal question, enclose a 3-cent stamped addressed envelope with your question to T. A. McNeal, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Questions answered only for subscribers.

¶ Much-doing is not so important as well-doing.

Please notify us promptly of any change in address. No need to miss a single issue of Kansas Farmer. If you move, just drop a card, giving old and new addresses, to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



# Farm Matters as I See Them

## Dollar Corn a Temptation

CONDITIONS which make corn worth a dollar are not much more welcome to us than the conditions which made corn worth 10 cents only 2 years ago, wheat 30 cents or less, and hogs about \$2 on the farm. But many farmers with left-over old corn, or who had made corn loans, have benefited, some few, handsomely.

In most things, it is the golden medium, half-way between extremes, that is better for us. Booms are unhealthy in business or in prices.

Dollar corn isn't healthy for it can be only temporary. Heretofore the greater part of the crop has been fed. Now there won't be near the number of livestock to feed for a time that there was before the drouth hit us. While the commercial demand for corn is gradually increasing, due to many uses found for it in the industries, an average good crop of corn next year is likely to fully supply the demand and provide for a carryover.

Corn cannot continue to sell out of line with competing feeds as at present, even with better prices for livestock.

It looks as if the new corn-hog program was liberal enough in its crop control provisions.

A market kept well under control is much better for bargaining purposes than any temporary advantage. The grain gamblers would discount that before the new crop could be got to market.

We may well take care of all feed needs with the next corn crop, but shouldn't overdo it with a whopping crop of corn.

## Just Did It Another Way

TWO Eastern chemists have fed two sheep to maturity on artificial foods. The sheep liked the stuff. They got fat on it. Yet they didn't get a spear of grass. The newspapers note this marvel.

Most farm folks will think there must be a "catch" in it somewhere. There is. The chemists fed the sheep on a mixture of casein, which is the solid part of milk; cellulose from chemical mills, a by-product of corn; starch, also a by-product of corn, of potatoes and of other farm products; vitamin concentrates from feeds which stockmen know about; and minerals that feeders often use in balancing rations.

The chemists fed the two sheep on products derived almost entirely from farm commodities, instead of letting the sheep do this in the natural way by making use of their teeth and stomachs and digestive system—the sheep's labora-

tory. That way is, of course, a far cheaper way to fatten sheep or any other farm animal.

However, it is interesting to know that industrial chemists can take farm grains and roughages all apart and can fatten sheep on such extracts and essences instead of using the raw materials.

Yet it is not practical, but is very costly. It is a stunt, an experiment. Still by doing things like this, knowledge often is advanced and great discoveries made that benefit the world.

## Sold Our Beef to England

WHEN the directors of Armour and Company met the other day to choose a new president, to succeed the late T. G. Lee, they selected Robert H. Cabell.

Mr. Cabell's record is that of a super salesman with worldwide experience. I doubt whether a better man could be found to head this great packing company if we are to improve our markets abroad for American meats. And that is equally important to Western livestock farmers.

Armour and Company now supply about one-sixth of the roast beef of Old England, also quantities of canned meats and similar provisions. This is largely because Mr. Cabell has for years been in charge of the company's European headquarters in London.

This foreign sales force of Armour and Company employs between 1,500 and 2,000 persons, and if there ever was a time when we needed highgrade salesmen abroad to sell our superior American farm products, it is now.

Before going to London, Mr. Cabell was for 20 years a packer salesman and sales executive in this country. His connection with Armour dates back 43 years.

The development of our packing industry is one of the marvels of modern times, our producers owe much to its market-creating powers.

The only fault I find with the packers is their method of dealing with the producer. Their direct buying and their private stockyards give them an unfair advantage. The producer doesn't get his share. But I believe this can and will be cured at the coming session of Congress by an extension of the Packers and Stockyards Act.

## Do as the Packers Do

IN KANSAS we need to take lessons in salesmanship from the packers. We should pay more attention to selling and exploiting the superior products of Kansas farms. Kansas baby beef is the world's best. Kansas hard winter wheat makes the world's best bread. It is almost

universally needed as a blend for the soft wheats of other climes because of its gluten and protein content. These make it the world's best hard wheat. Kansas apples, because of their fine flavor, are the finest eating apples grown on the globe.

The world will not always boycott American products as it now is doing in the effort of every country to be self-sustaining and to find work for its unemployed. Gradually this situation will get back to a normal interchange of products. Mutually beneficial trade agreements between countries will hasten this, but it will take much time.

Notwithstanding this, notwithstanding that Russia alone, by using its wheat land could more than supply the world's need of wheat, Kansas has developed a superior product that combined with the wheat of almost every country makes a much better bread. And the modern world appreciates and seeks quality. Under normal conditions there should always be a world market for a certain amount of Kansas wheat.

That is why I say we should pay more attention to selling our superior farm products. Wider markets at home and abroad, I believe, can be found for these products if we went about it with half the persistence and the cleverness the packers show. I am looking into some of these possibilities of a not too far distant future, I hope.

## Big Business' New Leader

IF FARMERS "can agree on crop control, I believe it should be adopted."

I never expected to hear a president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States say anything like that when I went to Kansas City to attend the recent industrial conference.

I happened to sit near the new leader of the nation's business, Henry I. Harriman. He pleased and impressed me with his keen appraisal of conditions and his broad viewpoint.

"Agricultural prosperity and business prosperity go hand in hand," he said. "You can't have 30 million people living on the land on a bare subsistence basis."

Mr. Harriman believes there should be an alliance of the two great groups, that one is just as much of a producer as the other.

I agree with the comment of J. J. Stuckey of Platte county, Missouri: "What a lot of grief we might have been spared had big business seen that in 1920." However, it is something to know that big business will work with us now.

*Arthur Capner*

# Poultry Prospects Promising

### Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Beers, Fed	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.75	\$ 5.60
Eggs	5.95	5.65	3.35
Lambs	7.00	6.50	7.00
Pens, Heavy	.11½	.12½	.07
Eggs, Firsts	.24½	.24½	.18½
Butterfat	.24	.24	.17
Wheat			
Hard Winter	1.03	1.02	.83½
Soft, Yellow	.98½	.84½	.46½
Wheat	.63½	.59	.37
Barley	.92	.85	.43½
Alfalfa, Baled	26.00	17.00	10.50
Butterfat	17.00	15.00	8.50

THE poultry business is going to do better so far as prices go. Egg-laying will be well under average this winter. Prices will advance for this winter supply of eggs. Farm flocks have been cut down so much that even the flush season next spring will find fewer eggs than usual coming to market. The farmer who keeps his flock

in good condition this winter and next spring will come out ahead in the long run. Storage holdings of eggs still are large, yet they are 10 per cent under a year ago. Demand on this stored-up supply will cut it down a good deal in the next 4 months.

Later in winter prices of poultry for meat may show some strength. Selling off hens and pullets because of feed shortage has kept the market fairly well supplied so far. Because farm flocks will be smaller this winter and next spring, also because there are fewer farm flocks, the entire poultry business will show a good deal of activity in late winter and early spring. The hatching business ought to enjoy a boom as farmers and poultry raisers will need so many chicks.

### Beef Cattle Look Better

Top finished cattle have better than a 50-50 chance of picking up as much as 50 cents a hundred by December 15, says V. M. Rucker, Kansas State College. Since 1887, there have been 22 years in which cattle prices advanced much as they have this year. In 21 of those years, prices advanced. In December. In other words, cattle good enough to bring \$8.50 during the fore part of November sold for more than \$8.50 during the fore part of December. In 15 of the

22 years, the best December price also was the year's peak.

This year, the seasonal break since September has taken more than \$2 a hundred from the market price of cattle, so there is little hope that the market will come back to the year's high during December. Nevertheless, past figures indicate two chances out of three that it might happen. Early December prices are strongest for the month, late December usually is weak.

### Dairy Cattle Prices Better

Proof that better prices are in sight for breeders of dairy cattle was seen in a recent sale of Guernseys at Waynesboro, Penn. Due to fire the entire herd at Antietam Farm was sold at auction. Forty-eight head averaged \$521, while 6 bull calves, dropped since September 1, brought the average for 54 head to \$472. There was no chance to fit the cattle for sale and they appeared in their winter coats. Top price was \$2,000. Such sales of good cattle in sections where feed is plentiful indicate that coming of feed in Kansas next year will stimulate demand for cattle fully up to expectations.

### Good Time Coming to Dairymen

Dairymen who watch every corner this winter probably will come out with a profit. One big thing against them is the price of feed—hay and grain. Feed prices now are higher in comparison to the price of butterfat than any fall since the drouth of 1911. When new grass and new grain crops are ready next spring and summer, dairymen will start a return to favorable prices.

### Market Barometer

**Cattle**—Sharp reduction in numbers being felt. Marketing in 1935 will be greatly reduced. This will be most pronounced in summer and fall. Cattle prices to be high compared to feed costs in the next few years.

**Hogs**—Probably steady to lower for immediate future. Substantial increase for late winter. May pick up early in January.

**Lambs**—Stronger. Sharp drop in numbers of sheep. Lamb crop in 1935 will be a good deal smaller with prices decidedly higher.

**Wheat**—Expect some improvement in December and January. With a good U. S. crop another season, prices seem likely to hold fairly close to export level. But all price gains will not be lost.

**Corn**—Demand to continue. New crop only 56 per cent of average. Supplies of all feed grains for this season smallest since 1881.

**Hay**—Will continue strong. Crop harvested this year is smallest in 16 years.

**Butterfat**—Lighter output ahead due to fewer milk cows, feed shortage and low prices of milk and butterfat compared to feed costs.

**Poultry**—Egg-laying will drop off in winter. Price will pick up more. Close figuring will net a profit. Spring looks promising for flock owners and hatchery business.



**A** TERRACING demonstration on the J. V. Abrahms farm, Tecumseh, shows how soil-washing can be stopped. The 35-acre field terraced has a 7 to 8 per cent grade, and has been farmed to row crops up and down the hill. Washing has been heavy. This can plainly be seen where plowed ground and grass sod meet at the top of the hill. Now with six terraces running around the hill, this erosion trouble is about over. The field will be seeded to Sweet clover to give the terraces time to settle, and after that, farming will be done on the contour—around the hill with the direction of the terraces.

A Diesel-50 Caterpillar tractor and a Caterpillar No. 66, road grader did the job, moving all dirt from above in 6 rounds, with one trip along the lower edge of the 30-foot terraces to smooth things up. The terraces were thrown up 18 inches high but will settle to about 12 inches. Extra water will empty into two natural, grass-grown ditches; terraces were laid out from these ditches so they would be sure to come out right. They have a drop of 4 to 5 inches in 100 feet as they go around the hill; fall depends on type of soil, grade of hill and length of terrace.

The demonstration was put on by the Martin Tractor Company, Topeka, the Central Farm Real Estate Association, and county agent Preston Hale. The Martin folks kept track of costs, which included, on the first 17 acres:

Depreciation on tractor.....	\$ 4.50
Depreciation on grader.....	1.60
Fuel oil, 20 gals. at 6c.....	1.20
Motor oil, 3/4 gal.....	.50
Grease, both machines.....	.45
Labor, 16 hours.....	8.00

Total cost, 6,075 feet terraced..... \$16.25

This doesn't include time for laying out terraces, which would add a labor charge for three men working 8 hours on the 35 acres. Any farmer can learn to lay them out in a short time.

### Ten Bushels an Acre Less

L. E. WILLOUGHBY

**I**F KANSAS farmers have to get seed corn from Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri or Illinois, they can expect lower yields by 10 bushels an acre in 1935. Tests in 16 Kansas corn counties, comparing 70 native and 161 brought-in corn varieties, showed an average yield of 40.6 bushels an acre for native corn and 31.9 for the unadapted kinds, a difference of 8.7 bushels to the acre. Get seed corn near home.

The top or extra bushels of the yield are the ones that make corn growing profitable. Unadapted varieties do not give the grower a chance at these top bushels. Out-of-state corn is good feed, but poor seed. It is better to buy feed than it is to buy seed, from a distance.

### Why Alfalfa Freezes Out

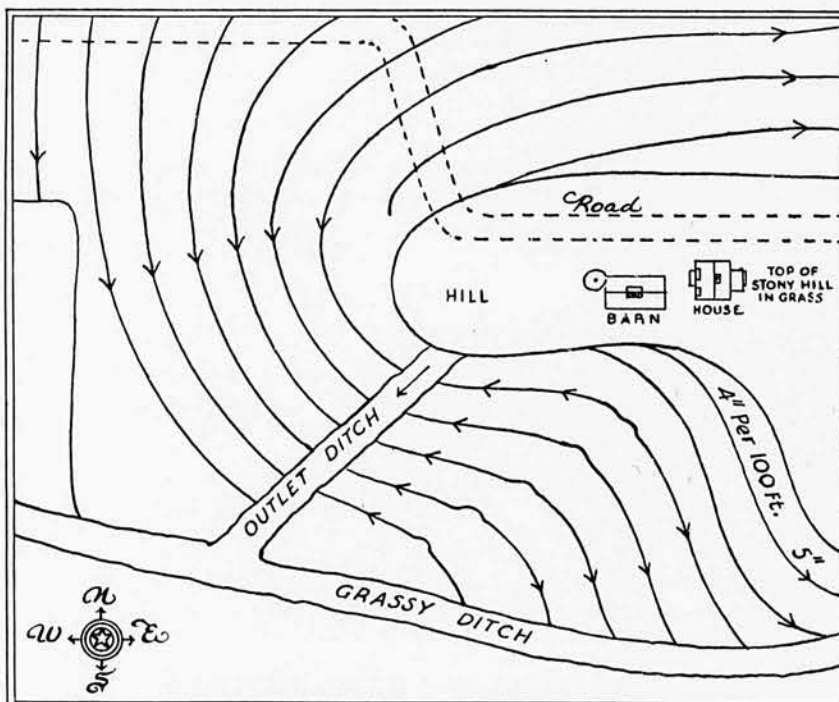
WALTER J. DALY

**C**UTTING alfalfa late, about the time of the first killing frost, is not as hard on the stand as cutting two or three weeks before that time. It is especially hard on alfalfa to have 3 or 4 inches of tender growth frozen off. The reason is that when alfalfa first starts its growth it depends largely on food stored in the roots and uses it up. After some growth is made, food is sent back to the roots. Freezing doesn't help this.

## PRACTICAL FARMING

### Soil Saving at a Dollar an Acre

RAYMOND H. GILKESON



This diagram shows how the terracing job worked out on the J. V. Abrahms farm, Shawnee county. Arrows point in the direction extra water runs. Outlet ditches are grass-grown.

### Silos of Baled Straw for Sorgo

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

**B**UILDING baled-straw silos, taking care of purebred Hampshire hogs, and being umpire for National League baseball games are all in a season's work for E. C. Quigley, St. Marys. Last week we found him on the silo job, putting up Atlas sorgo, first crop of it he ever tried.

"That Atlas must have developed on the Sahara desert," he said. "Anything that stood this year's drouth as it did, could grow most any place. It made half a crop. In a normal year, it would have produced more feed than we could have handled."

But along in midsummer, umpire-farmer Quigley thought the drouth was going to pitch a no-hit game, so far as feed was concerned. Part of the Atlas was planted May 20, the rest of it about June 20. After it came up about a foot it stood still, with heat and drouth battering it hard. In September, rain came in time for an 11th-inning spurt that put the sorgo in the running for a good score. Last week when it was cut it averaged 7 to 9 feet tall. Had frost waited 10 days longer, or if rains had arrived 10 days earlier, the grain would have matured. Seed planted in June did better than the May planting.

The three baled wheat-straw silos are 11 feet across and 18 feet high, inside measurements. There are 110 bales—\$7 a ton for straw—in each one, 11 bales in a ring and 10 bales high. Each ring of bales is bound around the middle with No. 9 galvanized wire.

Mr. Quigley umpires National League baseball from April 10 to

### Getting Things Going

(Prize contest)

**W**HAT have you done in the last 12 months to improve your home, farm buildings, or the farm itself? (Please send pictures if possible.)

Or—

What do you plan to do soon by way of improving your farm home, buildings, or the farm generally?

Kansas Farmer offers \$5 for the best letter, written by a farmer, on either one of these subjects. Please mail your letter to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, before December 20.

October 1, every year, and has held this important job for 22 years. He also slips away frequently to referee football and basketball games. Yet he gets his biggest kick out of umpiring his 126-acre purebred Hampshire farm near Williamstown. He has owned it 11 years and has been raising hogs 8 years. One goal has been reached. This year he won championship on light-weight carlot of Hampshire barrows at the American Royal, Kansas City.

There are 80 head in the breeding herd—65 gilts and 15 sows. They are bred for March 1 to 10, farrowing, and for early September pigs. Three days before the sow is to find her pigs, she

gets a scrubbing in warm lye water, and a sled ride to an individual farrowing house where no pigs have been raised before, or on ground that has been plowed up and seeded to rye or wheat. Pigs are vaccinated at 7 weeks old, weaned at 8 weeks, get their early start on grain before weaning at a creep filled with pig meal, and do most of their growing on alfalfa pasture where they are self-fed corn and tankage. This puts hogs on the market weighing 200 pounds in 6 months.

Boars have been sold in most Western and Southwestern states, sales averaging about 1 every other day in season. Five times as many gilts are sold for breeding stock as boars.

Home-made pole shelters are built for all hogs. They are 16 feet deep, 20 to 30 feet long and 4 feet high. Double pole walls are built 3 feet apart on ends and the north side. The south is left open. Then the open space between the two sets of walls is packed tightly with straw. Poles make the roof, covered with short branches and plenty of straw. Plenty of clean wheat straw also is used for bedding.

Seventy acres have been terraced, 40 acres limed and 50 more will be limed this fall. Oats on land after lime and legumes made 79 bushels. The same field before it was limed made 45 bushels. A 250-tree Gano and Minkler apple orchard made a half crop this year. It is kept pruned and sprayed and seeded down to a grass mixture.

### Spuds as Good as Silage

F. W. CHRISTENSEN

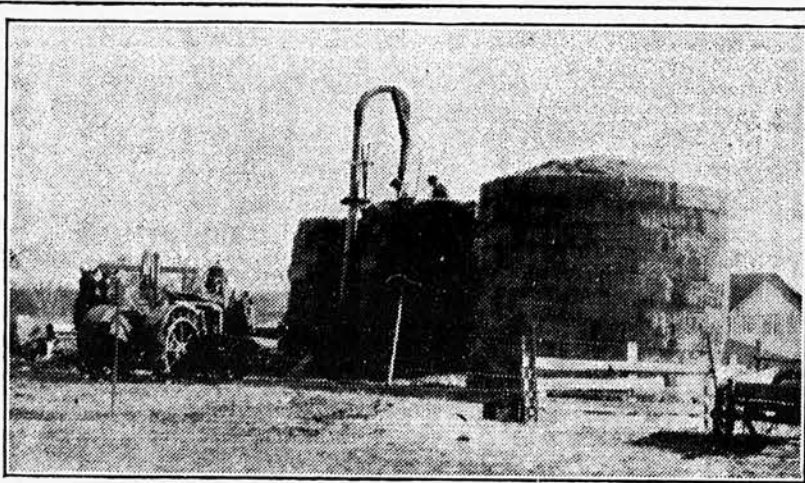
**A**LTHO cattle and sheep prefer good corn silage, mangels or turnips to raw potatoes, they will readily eat spuds that are reasonably sound and free from dirt. One pound of potatoes is about equal to a pound of corn silage. Pigs do not relish raw potatoes but eat them well if cooked or steamed. As a rule, it takes 4 to 5 pounds of potatoes to equal a pound of common grains or grain mixtures.

In feeding the tubers, chop them fine enough to prevent animals from choking on them. Feed small amounts at first and increase gradually. Fattening cattle may be fed up to 50 pounds a head daily. Dry cows and cows giving milk, usually are fed less—25 to 40 pounds. Fed as part of a well-balanced ration, potatoes will not reduce milk flow or taint the milk.

Sheep eat raw potatoes about as well as cattle, and may be fed up to 2½ pounds to 100 pounds of live weight. As much as 4 pounds to 100 pounds live weight may be fed to fattening sheep in balanced rations. Horses are more easily affected by raw potatoes than cattle and sheep, but 3 to 5 pounds a head daily may be fed without trouble.

### Kanota Oats List Ready

**A** LIST of farmers who have Kanota seed oats for sale, now is available at the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan. It contains 350 names of farmers and dealers throughout the growing counties of Kansas, and offers more than 154,000 bushels of seed. This is a small part only of the amount needed to plant the normal Kansas acreage. . . . The station assumes no responsibility for quality of this seed, so it is suggested buyers take it on the sample basis, or on a germination and purity report from the state seed laboratory. It is worth trouble to be sure.



Growing Atlas was something new this year for Mr. Quigley, and storing it in baled-straw silos is getting a try-out. The Atlas lived thru hot weather and made a quick comeback.



Quigley Hampshires do most of their growing on self-fed corn tankage and alfalfa pasture. At 6 months old pigs go to market weighing 200 pounds. Call for breeding stock is picking up.



## LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

## Protein Makes Poor Feed Good

A. D. WEBER

**L**INSEED and cottonseed meal are the protein feeds most cattlemen know about. In fattening rations linseed meal has considerably more value than cottonseed meal. But in wintering rations, these protein feeds are more nearly equal. Unless cottonseed meal can be bought 10 to 15 per cent cheaper a ton than linseed meal, it will pay to use linseed instead of cottonseed meal in emergency rations. Alfalfa hay is rich in protein feed and may be used as a protein supplement—to increase the amount of protein in the ration. One pound of linseed or cottonseed cake is equal to 4 pounds of alfalfa hay as a source of protein. Alfalfa is too high in price to use just for the extra protein. But it may be wise to feed alfalfa to prevent or correct certain diseases.

When a low-protein roughage such as silage, fodder, prairie hay, wheat straw, or cottonseed hulls is used, linseed meal or something as good, should be fed to cattle of all ages, at the rate of 1 pound to the head daily. Or feed 1 pound of cottonseed meal, corn gluten or soybean meal. Tankage, peanut meal, and meat scraps have more protein. About two-thirds of a pound of tankage, and four-fifths of a pound of peanut meal or meat scraps fed to the head daily will do.

On the average, the per cent of crude protein in several well-known feeds rates about as follows:

Feed	Per Cent
Linseed meal or cake	37
Choice cottonseed meal or cake	43
Cold-pressed cottonseed cake	26
Corn gluten meal	43
Corn gluten feed	25
Soybean oil meal	43
Peanut oil meal	45 to 51
Tankage	60
Wheat bran	16

The quality of protein is not the same in all of these feeds. Linseed meal, for example, contains protein of better quality than protein in cottonseed meal. That is why 1 pound of linseed meal is worth more than 1 pound of cottonseed meal. But unless a person has proof that the quality of protein is not the same, buy the feed that provides protein at the lowest cost to the pound.

We have proof that a mixture of two protein feeds may have higher feeding value than either one fed alone. Each one supplies something lacking—amino acids—in the other. Examples of such mixtures are: Linseed meal and cottonseed meal, equal parts by weight; linseed meal and corn gluten meal, equal parts by weight.

On the other hand, nothing is gained by mixing cottonseed meal and corn gluten meal, for these feeds are lacking in the same amino acids.

Mixing two proteins may make them taste better. A mixture of equal parts by weight of linseed meal and tankage probably tastes better to cattle than tankage alone. At present prices such a mixture is one of the best sources of protein. Feed it at the rate of 0.8 pound to the head daily.

## More Cattle Loss Likely

A. W. U.

**L**OSS of cattle pastured on cornstalks may show an increase following a drouth. Fear these losses are caused by poisons in drouth-stunted cornstalks is unfounded. Usually they are due to digestive trouble caused by the change from a succulent feed to a dry one.

There is a shortage of grain or good quality hay to go with the ration of cornstalks. Cattle are forced to eat more cornstalks than otherwise would be necessary. Many of the cornstalks are wet, moldy or spoiled. This type of roughage is likely to cause digestive disorders.

When the ration is solely of cornstalks or similar fibrous roughage, the contents of the rumen—paunch—of the cow tends to become dry. Rumination—chewing—then is slowed down, and more difficult. The cow always feels hungry. This hunger stimulates the animal to eat more of the dry, non-nutritious roughage, overloading the paunch.

Lack of water is one of the common-

est things to cause digestive disorders. Cattle pasturing on cornstalk fields a long distance from water are likely to suffer from bad digestion. Lack of water is a bother during winter when ponds and tanks are frozen over, also when the chill of the water keeps cows from drinking all they want and need.

## Which Feed Shall I Buy?

A. D. WEBER

**W**HAT about prices of feeds? They are continually changing. Plans based on today's prices may not be sound in the light of prices next week. Yet it may help to figure the relation between price and feeding value.

Alfalfa hay at \$20 a ton is too high to use as roughage in stock cattle rations. At this price it would cost about 20 cents a day to feed a mature cow on alfalfa hay alone.

There are several cheaper feeds that will do as well as alfalfa. But when a certain price is reached, other roughages become as expensive as alfalfa hay at \$20 a ton. A few examples are: Corn or cane silage at \$6.50 a ton; fairly dry, choice ground sorgho fodder or choice ground corn fodder, at \$13 a ton; medium-to-good prairie hay, at \$13 a ton; choice wheat straw, at \$10 a ton; cottonseed hulls, at \$12.50 a ton.

These prices do not represent my idea of prices one can afford to pay for these roughages. The point is, when a roughage costs less than the price given, it will be a "better buy" than alfalfa hay at \$20 a ton. But if the price is the same or higher, then alfalfa hay will be the "better buy."

## Butcher 7 Pigs Tax Free

May a farmer who signed the corn-hog contract, butcher hogs and sell pork to consumers without paying a processing tax? I raised 14 pigs and they weigh around 75 pounds each now. I intend to buy corn and feed them to around 125 or 150 pounds, butcher 10 of them and sell the pork, if I may without paying the processing tax.—W. S.

**A** CONTRACT signer is allowed to butcher and sell up to 800 pounds of pork without paying a processing tax. This would mean about seven hogs on the basis of weights you give. Write Dan Nee, Internal Revenue Collector at Kansas City, office in the Federal building, and ask for necessary processing tax-exemption forms before you butcher these hogs so you will have all necessary information.

## Special Loans to Dairymen

**H**OW dairymen can get short-term loans from their production credit associations is told in a circular just issued by the Farm Credit Administration. Loans are made to buy feed, cows, equipment or machinery, or to refinance debts for these purposes. Farmers also may obtain loans from production credit associations to finance production, harvesting or marketing of crops, and for general farm purposes. Present interest rate is 5 per cent a year. Loans to dairymen usually are repaid in monthly installments out of milk or cream checks. Interest is charged only for the time the farmer-borrower has the money, so each payment reduces interest costs on the loan. . . . This pamphlet, "Production Loans to Dairymen," is free from your local production credit associations or from the Farm Credit Administration at Washington.

## Horses Need Their Salt

**H**ORSES should have salt often, or better still, keep it before them all the time. When salt is given regularly, only enough to meet the body requirements will be taken, but with irregular use an abnormal appetite develops for it. This often is followed by their eating too much and digestive troubles follow. An average of about ¼ ounce daily should be allowed under normal conditions.

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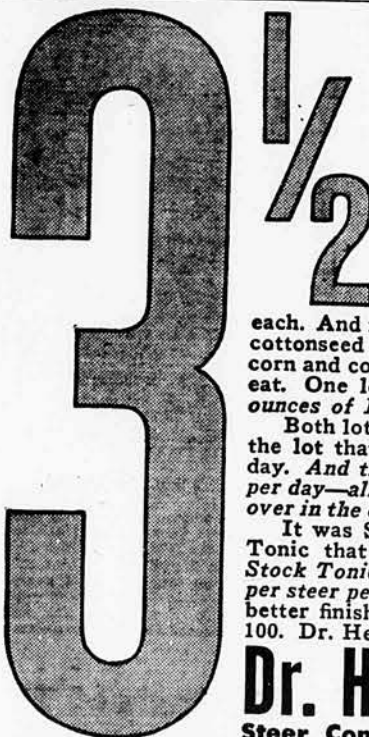
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**OUNCES PER STEER**  
**PER DAY**  
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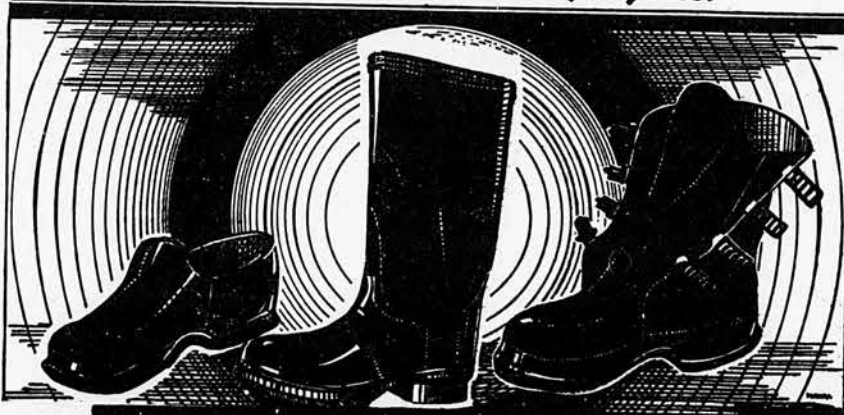
**A CARLOAD** of steers—twenty Herefords. Divided into two lots—ten in each. And fed the same ration—3 lbs. mixed hay, 1 lb. cottonseed meal, 1 lb. soy-bean meal, a full feed of corn and cob meal, and all the corn stover they would eat. One lot was given one thing in addition—3 1/2 ounces of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic per steer per day!

Both lots ate almost the same amount of feed. Yet the lot that received no Tonic gained 2.17 lbs. per day. And the lot that got Tonic gained 2.58 pounds per day—almost a half-pound more per day than those over in the other lot that received no Tonic!

It was Stock Tonic that turned the trick. Stock Tonic that aided their digestion and assimilation. Stock Tonic that got almost a half-pound extra gain per steer per day out of the same feed. On account of better finish the Tonic steers sold for 50c more per 100. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

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# This Dry Year Getting Wetter

But Records Show It Still Has a Long Way to Go

THIS rainfall and snow record shows how much moisture Kansas received by sections in each of the last 5 years, compared to the amount received for the first 10 months of 1934. November added considerable rain and snow. Perhaps December will bring this year's figure up near normal. In the following tables, each division includes one-third of the state:

## Eastern Counties

Year	Total Inches
1929	36.33
1930	31.56
1931	36.88
1932	30.02
1933	29.24
1934	23.17
48-Year Average	35.05

This year's deficiency 11.88 inches, November and December not included.

## Middle Counties

Year	Total Inches
1929	28.66
1930	26.19
1931	25.14
1932	24.28
1933	19.39
1934	17.56
48-Year Average	26.25

This year's deficiency 8.69 inches, November and December not included.

## Western Counties

Year	Total Inches
1929	18.80
1930	22.91
1931	15.66
1932	17.00
1933	17.72
1934	10.33
48-Year Average	19.16

This year's deficiency 8.83 inches, November and December not included.

## For State as Whole

Year	Total Inches
1929	27.96
1930	26.87
1931	25.90
1932	23.76
1933	22.18
1934	17.02
48-Year Average	26.78

This year's deficiency 9.76 inches, November and December not included.

## How Blown-Out Area Looks

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER

WE VISITED Southwestern Kansas a few days ago, including Tyrone, Okla. Most of the time was spent at Liberal. Conditions in the Southwest are in sharp contrast to those in this section. In the last 2 weeks we have had two good showers, giving us enough soil moisture to carry wheat well into winter. The Southwest is—or was—dry from the top down. Most of the wheat is up but is just alive. Moisture must come soon to make a crop next season. The evidence of soil blowing still is visible in many places.

The country west of Liberal gives one a pretty good idea where some of the dust came from that reached this country from the Southwest. It is not unusual to see field after field that has blown off as deeply as it was cultivated. These fields are as smooth and bare as an oil road. It is hard to estimate what value is left in this land. We know all the humus and soil fertility that has accumulated during the last few million years is gone. Nature worked a long time to get grass to grow on those sandy soils. It is doubtful that grass will ever grow again on many eroded fields, without a lot of help.

A few farmers seem to have succeeded in raising some maize and broom corn. Virtually all row crops were in the stack ready to be thrashed. The seed brings a good price but the total amount produced is small. Ordinarily the maize stubble fields would afford a lot of grazing but most farmers seem afraid to pasture it on account of soil-blowing. Many farmers have a small stack or two of feed for the few animals on hand, but the supply looked very limited. There is no question but that the Southwest is in a drouth area.

Many farmers were furious over the damage wild ducks were doing to their scanty crop of maize. The Federal law does not permit farmers to protect their property. The ducks go to the rivers and ponds during the day and go to the grain fields to feed during the night. One farmer who declared the ducks had eaten at least 100 bushels of his maize for him, put in a claim to the Government for pay. The loss probably amounted to \$250. Someone good at figures should figure how much it costs farmers to feed destructive game. It never has seemed right to make a farmer buy a hunting license.

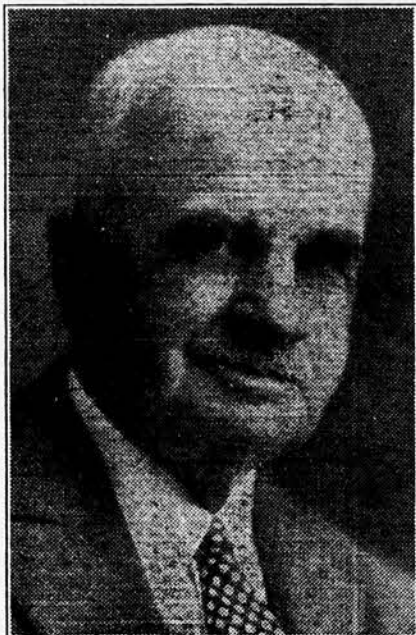
One serious problem facing a greater part of Western Kansas is dead grass. Never since the country was settled probably has so large a per cent of the grass been dead. Cattlemen say they have had many different kinds of hardships but the grass never failed to re-

turn some pasture. In my own pasture fully 60 per cent of all the grass plants are dead. In the Southwest it looks as tho the grass were alive in spots. Under favorable conditions grass does not spread as rapidly as it did in the early days. Usually too many cattle are carried to permit recovery. About the only solution is to let the land lie idle for a long period. Then weeds, and the Russian thistles that roll across the country, may hinder the return of grass. It is a serious problem that is facing the cattle business of the Southwest.

The farm-pond and lake program is a step in the right direction, but it needs some changes for the Western half of the state. In localities where there is an abundance of water only a few feet under the ground, the plan should include ways by which a farmer can put down a 4 to 6-inch irrigating well. This should be a part of the pond program. If a well was properly placed on every farm, trees could be planted as well as grass and flowers around the farmstead. A windmill will pump much water but not provide enough for more than a small garden. Here many farm-

ers with a small irrigation system, could have small lakes and ponds for fishing and swimming, but few could use water needed for irrigation for such ponds. A local farmer has a 4½-acre lake that could be filled in about 90 hours with an irrigation pump, but the lake is a natural depression and has no out-or-in drainage. The Government says a dam must be built and overflow provided for. The Government does not recognize a great many conditions that exist.

Sheep men in this section are much dissatisfied with the dog law of Kansas. The thousands of sheep brought here for wheat pasture have greatly magnified the trouble. The Granges have adopted a resolution requesting the present dog law be rewritten by the next legislature. Now it is difficult for a sheep owner to get any damage in case of loss by dogs. Sheep men ask that all the dog-tax money be turned into the county and the county pay all losses from the tax. The amount of tax to be collected is made dependent on the amount of loss paid by the county. If small losses occur the dog tax would be low. Several states have such laws.



TOM McNEAL

A Kansas editor, lawyer, and political figure for more than 55 years tells of some of the early events in Kansas history that will bring back to you many hours of pleasant reverie. Tom McNeal, at 81 years of age, is still active in the civic and political life of the state in which he has resided for almost three-score years.

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The supply is limited so it will be necessary for you to get your copy immediately. If your book store does not have it, send your order to The Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas, and the book will be sent postage paid.





## Farm Betterments

Owing to lack of space three additional columns of Betterment items had to be held for later issues of Kansas Farmer.

**New Truck**—Bob Metz, R. 1, Mankato. Ford V-8.

**New Light Plant**—Liberty Hall, Hedville. Delco.

**New Car**—W. L. Cauble, R. 1, Mt. Hope. Ford V-8.

**New Car**—Mrs. Ben Sigg, R. 1, Mt. Hope. Ford V-8.

**New Car**—Tom Caffrey, R. 2, Mt. Hope. Chevrolet.

**New Car**—Richard Beckmann, R. 2, Athol. Ford V-8.

**New Car**—Harold Beason, Smith Center. Ford V-8.

**New Tractor**—Ted Ballaman, Colwich. John Deere.

**New Car**—Fred J. Miller, Willowdale. Dodge sedan.

**New Tractor**—Luther Kissick, Mt. Hope. John Deere.

**New Light Plant**—William Zerbe, R. 1, Salina. Delco.

**New Car**—Henry Erdurin, R. 3, Wichita. Chevrolet.

**New Tractor**—Charles Vogan, R. 1, Culver. John Deere.

**New Tractor**—Joe Jacobs, R. 1, Maize. John Deere.

**New Windmill**—B. F. Doty, Cunningham. Sampson.

**New Tractor**—L. K. Wetta, R. 1, Colwich. John Deere.

**New Light Plant**—Clifton Seusy, R. 1, Bavaria. Delco.

**New Radio**—Russell Fireoved, R. 2, Smith Center. Delco.

**New Radio**—"Jud" Wagner, R. 1, Smith Center. Philco.

**New Radio**—Ivan Phetteplace, Smith Center. Philco.

**New Car**—J. E. Riley, R. 2, Mankato. Ford V-8 coach.

**New Truck**—George McMullen, R. 1, Mankato. Ford V-8.

**Improvements**—Bert Stewart, R. 1, Burr Oak. Reshingling.

**New Tractor**—R. D. Kissick, R. 1, Mt. Hope. John Deere.

**New Car**—Harold Dick, R. 1, Mt. Hope. Plymouth sedan.

**New Tractor**—Fred Haupt, R. 2, Brookville. John Deere.

**New Car**—John Potter, R. 1, Smith Center. Ford V-8 sedan.

**Used Car**—Lester Simpson, R. 1, Mankato. Model A Ford.

**Used Car**—Daniel Hartsook, Smith Center. Chevrolet coupe.

**Improvements**—Carl Swenson, Smolan. Screened-in porch.

**New Chicken House**—Roy Lindgren, R. 1, Smolan. Modern.

**New Tractor and Combine**—C. E. Squire, northeast of Attica.

**New Home**—James Rousch, R. 2, Lebanon. Modern bungalow.

**New Light Plant**—Independence Church, R. 1, Lebanon. Delco.

**Used Car**—Clarence Tillberg, R. 1, Salina. 1933 Chevrolet coach.

**New Radio**—Walter Hofer, R. 1, Cedar. Electric Atwater-Kent.

**New Car**—James Davis, R. 2, Kingman. Reo Flying Cloud sedan.

**New Power Washer**—Harvey Lawson, R. 1, Neosho Rapids. Haag.

**New Power Washer**—D. C. Smith, R. 2, Kingman. General Electric.

**New Light Plant and Radio**—Guy Reed, R. 1, Smith Center. Delco.

**Painting**—George Parker, R. 2, Lebanon. Every building on farm.

**New Truck**—"Happy" Bowman, Smith Center. Ford V-8 with radio.

**House Improvements**—A. A. Bollenbacher, R. 2, Great Bend. Reshingling.

**New Poultry House**—John Patterson, Cottonwood Falls. Dimensions 120 by 20 feet, concrete floors, composition roof covered with iron, straw loft. To house 1,000 White Leghorns.

## GARDENS AND HORTICULTURE

## Styles in Pruning Change

No Orchardist Now Uses the Method Once Advised

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON  
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

**S**PEAKING of pruning, I am reminded of a story the late Albert Dickens use to tell on himself when the whole idea of pruning was new. Young Dickens was going about the state spreading this new gospel at every farmers' institute. At one place he was interrupted by an irate farmer, who screeched, "Young man, do you mean to tell me you can make a better tree than God can?" "Hell no," answered Dickens, "but God and I together can make a better tree than either one of us alone."

Orchard pruning is now in full swing and it will take from now until spring to finish the job. Styles in pruning change as do styles in women's dress. No woman these days would be caught wearing a bustle. Neither could any orchard man be found using the "open head" method of pruning, at one time advised. Growers found, to their sorrow, that young trees so started would split at the crotch with their first weight of fruit and sometimes before. Many trees were lost as they were coming into bearing by this ill-advised method, so now all growers start their young trees with what is called the "modified leader system." Older trees are pruned to let in more sunlight and air to the body of the tree, also to help in the control of codling moth, because when a tree is thinned properly of its excess wood growth, more efficient spraying can be done.

Our first taste of winter came November 21 with a 25-mile-an-hour north wind and the mercury took a nose dive that registered as low as 20 degrees. The 2 days of rain and snow, altho making travel on country roads unpleasant, was welcomed because it narrowed the deficiency of moisture that has existed since the beginning of the year. The precipitation in this area was increased 3.6 inches since the first of the month, and the total moisture for the year raised to 30.57 inches. The moisture deficiency for the year is now only 2.22 inches. Precipitation in this area this month has been 1.64 inches above normal.

With the price of eggs low compared to the price of feed, poultry people are finding it more difficult to show a profit. November 28 last year we bought bran at 70 cents a hundred and sold eggs at 23 cents a dozen. Today, bran is \$1.40 and the price of eggs is exactly the same as a year ago. Shelled corn is \$1 a bushel here. At this price eggs would not be out of line if selling at 50 cents a dozen. In November 1925, corn was \$1 a bushel, bran was \$1.50 a hundred and eggs were 52 cents.

These excessively high feed prices may prove a discouragement to the hatching or buying of baby chicks next spring. That would mean a decrease in poultry products, which, in turn, would surely react for better prices. For the more distant future, the poultry outlook does not seem so discouraging.

I trust nothing that has been written in this column has misled any one into believing there is big money in the apple business. I long ago quit kidding myself with this idea. The growing of apples has reached a state of such complexity that by the time the overhead is met little is left. I know of no grower of apples who has become wealthy. Time was when a new home could be built with apple money, new cars could be bought, an occasional trip could be enjoyed. Not so anymore. The apple man today may count himself lucky if he has enough left to patch a leaky roof. New cars are driven by farmers who have received their corn-hog checks, not by apple men.

In times past, apple growers have been known to spend the winter in the South, or even take an ocean voyage in tropical waters. In summer, many sojournd for a time at cool Northern

lakes. But in recent years the orchardist has become a stay-at-home, of necessity. It used to be said, "If you will take care of an orchard when you are young, when you are old it will take care of you." That time will come again, but how soon, no one knows.

A surprisingly large per cent of the orchards in this region are owned by bankers, doctors, dentists, county officers, school teachers, lawyers and others who have incomes besides that derived from the orchard. I often wonder if the wheat land and other farm land in Kansas is so largely owned by the druggists and hardware men of the towns, as is the orchard lands around Troy. If so, it is a condition approaching feudal times, when the man who actually tilled the soil was only a serf and the big profits went to the landlord who already had plenty.

## Then Cut off Dead Limbs

**C**ORRECT pruning of drouth-injured trees is in the same class with pruning of trees which have been winter-injured. In general, trees not entirely killed should be left unpruned until they leaf out in the spring. Soon after that, remove branches and shoots which do not put out any leaves. Injured trees will need all the leaves they can grow next year.

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To make a profit from live stock during this year of short crops and high grain prices, you must feed 3 cattle on what you formerly used for 2. Every pound of home-grown feed should be made to deliver its full fattening value. The best way to do this is to mix and grind grains, roughage and stalks with a Stover Hammer Mill.

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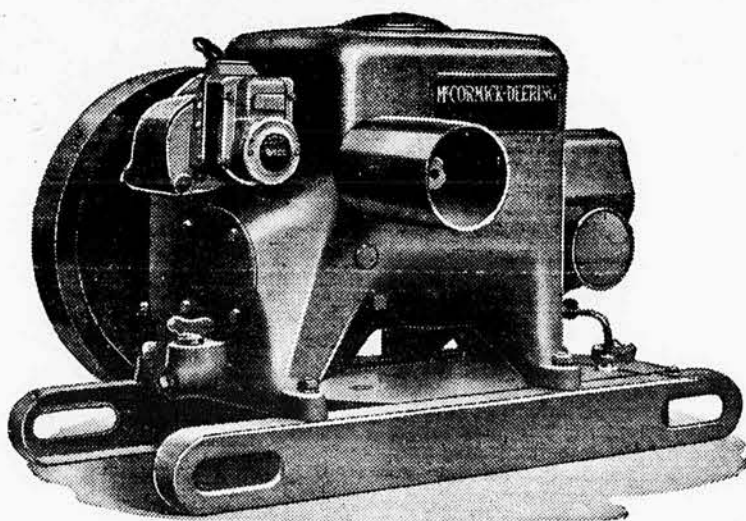
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# Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

## My Way of Canning Pork

MRS. CHARLES CULLUM

I TAKE fresh ham, shoulder or tenderloin, cut in nice-sized chunks, leaving some of the fat on part of the pieces, but no bone. These I place in clean glass jars, putting a level teaspoon of salt in the bottom of each jar, and 1 teaspoon salt on the last piece of meat in the jar.

It is important not to pack the meat in the jar, too tightly. Place rubbers and lids on jars, screwing the lids down tight, then back one-half turn.

Place the grate of the cookstove oven, on the bottom of the oven, set the jars of meat on the grate and close the oven. Gradually heat the oven until the meat begins to cook, then close the stove and keep the meat cooking—but not too hot—for 3 hours after it begins to cook. Remove from the oven and screw lids down tight, turning jars upside down on a table to cool. I use quart jars. Of course, it is best to use new rubbers and jar lids.

The approved rule for canning pork calls for 180 minutes in the hot water bath, 240 minutes for oven canning, and 60 minutes for pressure cooker, 10 to 15 pounds pressure. If packing raw meats, add 1 hour for water bath or oven, or 20 minutes if using pressure cooker.

## Sausage Loaf Canned

MRS. JIM HESS \*

WE like sausage canned in this way better than the usual little-cake method. It is good for school lunches, also sliced and used cold for the table.

Use 4 pounds pork trimmings, 2 teaspoons pepper, 1 teaspoon each of powdered sage, ground cloves and sugar, and 5 teaspoons salt. Sprinkle seasoning on pork trimmings and grind; add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold water and mix or knead like bread until well mixed. It will be a little sticky.

Pack into quart jars, solid within an inch of the neck. Do not make into cakes. Cook in pressure cooker 25 minutes at 10 pounds pressure.

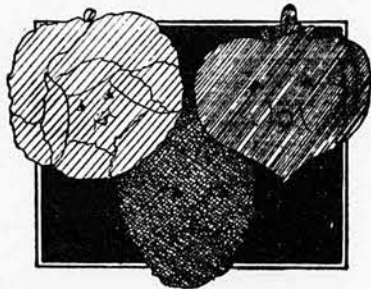
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## Turnip Kraut Is Good

WHY not try making turnip kraut this fall? Our family likes it. Shred turnips rather fine and salt to taste. It is made the same as cabbage kraut. For each gallon of shredded turnip, use 1 tablespoon salt. Weigh down in stone jars or put into fruit jars and loosely seal.—Mrs. R. S., Webster Co.

## Vegetable Pan Holders

HANDY GIFTS



THE potato, the beet and head lettuce have come into the kitchen, and given their word of honor not to wilt. As hot pan holders they'll not only protect your hands from too-hot handles but will add a touch of gayety to any kitchen color scheme. And they do make the grandest gifts. The three holders come in their natural colors, stamped for embroidery in single outline or running stitch. Any housekeeper will consider them a valuable asset in her kitchen, so use them freely as gifts. To enable you to make several sets at a minimum cost we are offering you a new NUMO hot iron transfer, good for several stampings, to make three sets



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of holders. Transfer pattern comes in package No. C88413T and is only 20 cents. If you prefer a smaller transfer, making just one set, ask for No. C8841T, which is only 10 cents. The set of three holders, stamped on fast-color natural materials with floss for working, included in package C8841, is 25 cents. Address orders to Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## No Wonder I Like Her

MRS. B. B. B.

TO this day I don't know how it happened. But the day I was to entertain my husband's folks for the first time, soap got into the coffee.

I don't enjoy mother-in-law jokes. I abhor them. That day my mother-in-law drank that terrible coffee, and the tears came to her eyes, she said never a word. My husband left his untouched after the first sip. My new father-in-law gulped water a little hastily, and began to talk fast. With gratefulness for their good manners, I shall always remember that dreadful day.

Weeks afterward, I managed to broach the subject and we both laughed over it. Now, many years afterward, whenever coffee is mentioned mother and I look at each other and exclaim, "Oh, I've tasted worse!"

## Speeds Up Lard Making

IN cutting up lard fat for rendering, have a container of very hot water handy. Dip your knife into it occasionally and the fat won't stick to the knife.—Mrs. Victor Watler, R. 3, Crofton, Neb.

## Your Holiday Mincemeat

RUTH GOODALL

I DON'T believe you can find a better recipe than this one, and it "cans" wonderfully:

Beef, 2½ pounds	Boiled cider, 1 pint
Suet, ¾ pound	Vinegar, ¾ cup
Good apples, 8 pounds	Sugar, 3 pounds
Citron, ½ pound	Salt, 5 teaspoons
Candied orange peel, ½ pound	Nutmeg, 3 teaspoons
Mace, 1 teaspoon	Cloves, 3 teaspoons
Currants, 1 pound	Cinnamon, 5 teaspoons

Cut the meat into small pieces and cook until tender. If a pressure cooker is used process 30 minutes at 15 pounds pressure. Cool and put thru food chopper with suet, using fine cutter. Run citron and orange peel thru chopper, using fine cutter. Wash raisins and currants and put thru chopper using medium cutter. Wash, peel and core apples and run thru chopper using the coarse cutter. Mix the spices and salt with the sugar. Then mix all the materials thoroughly and add 1 pint of pot liquor from the meat.

Almost constant stirring is necessary to prevent burning. Ten to 20

minutes will give the proper consistency. Fill the hot product into clean, dry pint jars. Partly seal and process in water bath for 30 minutes and your pie material is ready.

## Let 'Em Keep on Honking

MRS. G. G.

HONK! Honk! Honk! I rush to the door and there at our gate a fine big car is parked. I run out to see who it is and what they want. Turns out to be some of husband's relatives. I cordially invite them to come in, but they just sit in their smug comfort, rolling their windows down to talk. Growing chilly in the brisk November air, I insist that they come in, but it's, "Oh, no, we haven't time—just stopped in a minute to say hello."

Then they roll away and leave me shivering in the road! I rush back into the house to find the baby crying, telephone ringing, pie burning and the water running over!

When folks want to visit why can't they come in and visit instead of keeping me standing in the road in all kinds of weather, wondering whether I left my iron turned on, if baby is awake or if the fire has gone out?

## Christmas Cookies

FOUR VARIETIES

**Peanut Butter Cookies**—These are delicious. One cup brown sugar, 1 cup white sugar, 1 cup peanut butter, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 cup shortening, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Mix in the order given. Add flour enough to make a stiff dough. Make in long roll about 2 inches thick and slice in moderately thin slices. Bake in moderate oven.—Grace Farber, Sedgwick Co.

**Butterscotch Cookies**—These cookies will keep a long time if you can prevent the family eating them! One cup butter (lard can be used but butter is preferable) and 2 cups brown sugar creamed together. Add 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, 1 cup nuts or coconut, enough flour to form a roll, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cups. Let stand over night. In the morning slice thin and bake.—L. M.

**Drop Fruit Cookies**—One cup white sugar, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup butter and lard mixed, cream together. Two eggs, 1 cup cold coffee, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon soda,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt, 3 cups flour—add more if needed—1 teaspoon cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon cloves. Beat together and add 1 cup raisins and 1 cup nut meats. Drop on greased cookie sheet leaving room to spread. Bake.—Mrs. O. L. Trexler, Russell Co.

**Baked Fudge**—This recipe will serve 12 and you need only one utensil for mixing. Melt together  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of butter and 3 squares of chocolate or the equivalent of cocoa. Add 2 cups of sugar, 3 eggs, one at a time, 1 cup black walnuts and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour. Spread in buttered pan in  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch layers and bake slowly until firm—about 40 minutes. Cut into small squares or strips.—Mrs. S. R. Johnson, Audubon Co.

To keep cut meat from spoiling, rub cut side with salt, and to poach eggs properly, add a little salt to the water to set the whites.—E. M. H.

## Good Sugar Cure for Meat

AFTER butchering, the meat should be thoroughly cooled, but not allowed to freeze. Mix thoroughly 3 pints of salt, 1 pint of New Orleans (brown) sugar, and 2 tablespoons cayenne pepper. Put this mixture on the meat, wrap well with paper and tie. Then put the meat in cloth sack being sure the joint end is down in the sack. Hang in a cool, dry place. This amount will cure two joints if not very large.—Mrs. Myrtle Kessinger.

## Doll Dress Like Her Own

CHRISTMAS SPECIALS



3490—A kitchen ensemble makes a mighty acceptable gift. This one includes a simple smart home frock of sports lines with a comfortable and pretty short sleeve. The matching one-piece apron gives the appearance of being part of the dress and it's removed in a jiffy. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust and includes pattern for dress and apron. Size 36 requires  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 39-inch material with 8 yards of binding and  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of 35-inch contrasting.

3495—This dress has nice long slenderizing lines, including a new wrapped skirt that gives a look of height and slenderness. The surplice vest is effective and becoming, besides producing a flat long line effect much appreciated by those of fuller figure. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of 35-inch contrasting for vestee and  $\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 27-inch contrasting for bands.

3151—Dolly's dress is exactly like daughter's. It boasts the cute matching panties too. Won't she be thrilled? The cunning sleeves have a slight puffing about the shoulders. And note the pretty effect of the tie sash. French panties made of the same material complete this little rig. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Dress for dolly will fit a 22-inch doll. Size 4 requires  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 39-inch material with  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard of 35-inch contrasting for child's dress and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 35-inch material with  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard of 35-inch contrasting for doll's dress.

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



## RURAL HEALTH

## Why Have the Toothache?

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

SO MUCH of the mystery and so much of the agony has been removed from dental work that little excuse remains for the person who allows his teeth to go unattended until there remains in the oral cavity nothing but a foul row of discolored, malodorous, offensive stumps. Even the excuse of "no time" fails, for in this advanced day the dentist can do much during a single visit to his office.



Dr. Lerrigo

Of course, the important thing is to take such constant good care of your valuable ivory assistants from their very earliest appearance that they will remain sound. The dentist's slogan is "A clean tooth knows no decay." There is much truth in it. But the maintenance of cleanliness in this day and age, when our diet is soft and clinging rather than hard and cleansing, demands constant vigilance. Diet is of highest importance in preventing dental troubles. Not only do we need vitamins and minerals to give sound structure to our teeth, but also we need food that gives teeth and gums due exercise in mastication.

The most valuable information that I ever received about the care of teeth did not come to me until rather late in the day. I found my gums bleeding easily and in addition there was the ugliness of "receding gums." I went to good dentists but the one who did the most for me did it by a simple hint. He said that my gums were not diseased but were tender. In his opinion, brushing the gums and teeth for 5 minutes every day, brushing them with a stiff brush in spite of bleeding, would harden the gums and settle the question of bleeding. I bought a new toothbrush, went vigorously to work with faithful, daily, 5-minutes-by-the-watch brushing, and in a few months my teeth were better than in years; and they have continued so.

The X-ray has become a great ally to dentists. It is a great advantage before beginning dental work to get a good picture of the teeth. This will show the presence of any impacted teeth, will show the condition of the roots, will reveal abscesses, and will give the dentist an idea of the condition of the bony process in which the tooth has its bed.

For you whose teeth are still in good condition the important thing is to visit your dentist for inspection regularly so that he may catch the first signs of dental decay in time to make repair. Meantime, faithfully practice home hygiene by the use of the toothbrush; remembering that perfunctory use is of no value but what is demanded is systematic, thoro service.

For you whose teeth are already in sorry shape much may yet be done. You will need all the help that X-ray examination and thoro dental work can give. But it is highly probable that thoro work with a stiff brush, followed by finger massage, will be definitely helpful.

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, Kan.

## Not Getting Right Food

Our three children, ages 8, 10 and 12, for the last two years have been bothered with something like boils. It comes from a hurt—mosquito bite or a small pimple. They expel nasty looking pus. Is it in the blood?—R. J. C.

WHEN three children in one family are so affected, it is logical to suppose either an infection or some dietary deficiency. I think the latter more likely. Your children seem to lack resistance. If I knew their food I might pick out the thing in which their diet is deficient. I suggest that all children need daily in their diet a good supply of whole milk, fresh or canned vegetables and fruits (the green, leafy vegetables especially) and plenty of fresh water in addition to the bread, meat and cereals usually supplied. Another point is to give

careful watch to the diet to see that they are not getting an over-supply of foods that do not build tissue, such as sweets. The children play out in the sun, of course. They should also sleep in fresh air every night.

## Birthmark May Disappear

My baby is 2 months old and had a birthmark when he was born, on forehead and on nose. There's nothing rough or lumpy. It is nice and smooth as the rest of the body and only a pink red place. Give me a good way to lose it.—T. W.

DO NOT attempt to do anything whatever to a birthmark in a baby of 2 months. As a child develops there is a good chance that the mark will disappear. Later on as the child gets older, if the birthmark persists, there are special lines of treatment that will give help in some cases, but there is no home treatment that you can apply yourself.

## Headaches Most of Time

I have suffered with headache for a good many weeks which I can't understand, as I know of nothing that is the matter with me. I am a young married woman of 32 with a husband and four children.—Mrs. S.

A HEADACHE not otherwise explained should always lead to an examination of the eyes. Eye-strain is the most common cause of headache. Never ignore repeated headaches. Find the cause and have it removed. If not the eyes, it may be due to high blood pressure, to insufficient elimination by kidneys or bowels or to other important defects. Have a thoro examination.

## For Young Mothers to Be

MRS. LUCILE WOLF

THIS year a score of expectant mothers are receiving the series of prenatal bulletins or letters that are mailed one a month, for 9 months, by Kansas Farmer's home service. No profit is derived from this service, the charge of 35 cents for the series and postage, just about covers the expense. They are worthwhile. This letter comes from a young expectant mother who is receiving the series:

You have no idea how much I have enjoyed these helpful letters. I look forward to them, they are such a comfort to me.

The hot, dry summer was very trying, as I was ill all that while, but feel much better now. I am under a physician's care and have been since I found I was to be a mother. This is to be my first baby and I can hardly wait until I can see and hold it, it is a dream come true. I wanted you to know what these letters are doing for me.

## These Home Plans Are Good

AT LEAST one-half of the 6½ million farm houses in the country are good and sound except for minor repairs. About 1 house in 6 probably should be replaced. These are U. S. figures. Good houses can be greatly improved by remodeling and putting in modern equipment. A new bulletin of sketches and floor plans for 40 farm houses has been printed to aid farmers who are planning to build new homes. This is Farmers' Bulletin 1738-F, Farmhouse Plans, just published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Write for a free copy.

## Magazines as a Gift

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

A cloth soaked in lemon juice and bound around a cut, will stop bleeding.—Mrs. M. W. H., Rice Co.

## BEWARE of "flare-ups" from UNCONTROLLED COLDS

QUITE often, colds stir up dormant diseases—re-awaken the activity of hostile germs. Indeed, medical authorities state that the common cold paves the way for one-half of all disabling diseases.

Fortunately, now, it is possible to help reduce the number, duration and dangers of colds. Just follow Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds. Vicks Plan has been clinically tested by physicians—and proved in everyday home use by millions.



## When Colds THREATEN ... VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

At the first sneeze, or nasal irritation, apply Vicks Va-tro-nol—a few drops up each nostril. Its timely use helps to prevent many colds, and to throw off other colds in their early stages.

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

## If a Cold STRIKES ... VICKS VAPORUB

Don't delay—don't experiment. Apply Vicks VapoRub on throat and chest. Its double direct poultice-vapor action has been the dependence of two generations to help end a cold sooner.

## VICKS PLAN FOR BETTER CONTROL OF COLDS

## ASTHMA was Strangling her



Illustration

## Attacks Stopped At Once

If asthma has kept you gasping and miserable, read this letter from Mrs. Will Case, Route No. 2, Hubbard, Nebraska.

April 19, 1931—"I was sick over 15 years with asthma. I couldn't get my breath and what little sleep I got was had while propped up in bed or in a chair. I tried Nacor. By the time I had taken half of my second bottle my asthma was gone and has not returned."—Mrs. Will Case, Route No. 2, Hubbard, Nebraska.

No need to suffer asthma torture when blessed relief can be yours. For years Nacor has helped thousands. Write for letters and booklet of helpful information about relief of asthma and bronchial coughs. Nacor Medicine Co., 420 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

## For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Remedy at Home

No Cooking! No Work! Real Saving!

You'll never know how quickly a stubborn cough can be conquered, until you try this famous recipe. It is used in more homes than any other cough remedy, because it gives more prompt, positive relief. It's no trouble at all to mix and costs but a trifle. Into a pint bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add granulated sugar syrup to make a full pint. Syrup is easily made with 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. This gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money, and it's a purer, better remedy. It never spoils, and tastes fine. Instantly you feel its penetrating effect. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm, clears the air passages, and soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick relief in severe coughs. Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its healing effect on throat membranes. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.



## Will You Not Fail

as the year's end approaches, to make some expression of thankfulness for the blessings that are yours? Please don't say you had none—you know you did. You could do this in no finer way than to help a crippled child, and lift the tragic sorrow in the heart of a mother, who has "no money to pay" by including in your list of Christmas-Holiday time charity giving, in any amount within your means, THE CAPPER FUND FOR

## Crippled Children

It discriminates in favor of no race or creed, is limited by no boundary lines, and no salaries are paid with the money you send. The Capper Fund has behind it 14 years of intensive effort in the salvaging of hundreds of crippled children in 22 states. Many of these were ineligible for aid through any other agency, or under any state law for the handicapped. The Capper Fund for Crippled Children will bear the strictest investigation. Let us forget, mail a contribution, today. It will pay you well. Address

The Capper Fund for Crippled Children  
20-X Capper Bldg.  
Topeka, Kansas



## A BIG BARGAIN!

Make up your own club from the following magazines. You can have Kansas Farmer two years and your choice of any five of these magazines for only

**\$1.50**

## HERE THEY ARE—

- ☐ American Poultry Journal
- ☐ Country Home
- ☐ Everybody's Poultry Magazine
- ☐ Gentlewoman
- ☐ Good Stories
- ☐ Home Circle
- ☐ Home Friend
- ☐ Illustrated Mechanics
- ☐ Leghorn World
- ☐ Mothers' Home Life
- ☐ Needlecraft
- ☐ Poultry Tribune
- ☐ Woman's World

Remember you get Kansas Farmer two years and your choice of five of the above magazines for only \$1.50. If you want other magazines, write us for our low special price—

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas



## Saturday Song Star

This is the latest camera study of Grete Stueckgold, distinguished concert and opera star. Miss Stueckgold is the featured soloist on the Chesterfield program heard from WIBW every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

WIBW broadcasts the Chesterfield program every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings at this same time. Rosa Ponselle is heard on Mondays, and Nino Martini on Wednesdays. The program is under the direction of Andre Kostelanetz. Kostelanetz' 40-piece orchestra and 17 Variety Singers are heard on the same programs. This exceptional series is sponsored by the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, makers of Chesterfield cigarettes.



Grete Stueckgold

## The "Adlerikans"

WIBW is broadcasting a brand new program twice a week that is certain to be a tremendous hit with everyone listening in.

Charlie Kent and the Adlerikans offer a quarter-hour of all-request numbers with an exceptional chorus and orchestra. The entire period is made up of old-time songs sung in the way that everyone enjoys—real music, beautifully broadcast.

This program is heard every Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 and every Sunday afternoon at 4:30. It is sponsored by the makers of Adlerika, a famous thirty-year-old remedy.

## News Reports

WIBW is in a most fortunate position in giving the listeners the News. Through the co-operation of The Topeka Daily Capital, WIBW broadcasts the news several times a day, as follows:

6:15 a. m. 5:55 p. m.  
7:15 a. m. 9:30 p. m.

Whenever there are events of local or national importance, these are broadcast as soon as received.

## WIBW's Advertisers

—make possible the services and entertainment. Remember the following names when making your daily purchases:

ADLERIKA  
ALADDIN MANTLE LAMPS  
ANTI-ITCH  
BI-SO-DOL  
BUNTE TANGO BARS  
CAMEL CIGARETTES  
CAMPBELL'S SOUPS  
CAPITAL BEAUTY SCHOOL  
CASTORIA  
CHESTERFIELD CIGARETTES  
CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY  
COLEMAN LAMPS  
DWARFIES  
FORD MOTOR COMPANY  
GRAPE-NUTS  
HILL'S NOSE DROPS  
INTERNATIONAL LABORATORIES  
IRONIZED YEAST  
LADY ESTHER COSMETICS  
LIFE O' WHEAT  
MORTON SALT  
NACOR  
NUTRENA MILLS  
OLD ENGLISH WAX  
OX-SAL-TONE  
PHILLIPS 66 GASOLINE  
PURATONE  
PYROIL  
SISALKRAFT  
STERLING CASUALTY COMPANY  
TEXAS CRYSTALS  
THORNTON-MINOR CLINIC  
UNCLE SAM BREAKFAST FOOD  
UNITED STORES  
VA-TRO-NOL  
VICK'S VAPO-RUB

COLUMBIA NETWORK STATION  
580 Kilocycles—Near Top of the Dial

**WIBW**  
RADIO STATION  
The Copper Publications  
TOPEKA  
KANSAS

## Now Come Poultry Troubles

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH



Mrs. Farnsworth

As winter approaches one thinks of the poultry diseases that are likely to make their appearance. The most common are simple colds, roup and chicken pox. Most everyone has a bird occasionally that has a slight cold, and the simple remedies that are used in colds for humans may be used effectively for poultry if the trouble is just a little cold. But when there is a general outbreak of disease that is caused by a germ, one wants an effective remedy at once.

### Many Vaccinate—

For the last several years vaccination has played an important part on many farms in combating many diseases. Especially chronic colds, roup and chicken pox have been fought effectively thru vaccination. Some poultry flock owners make it a point to vaccinate every year before the pullets are placed in the laying house as a precaution against disease, not taking any risks whatever from losses from these diseases.

### Not Difficult—

Of course it is the ideal way, to use the remedy before it is needed. It may be used any month and has been used with good results in combating these troubles of the respiratory organs after colds and roup appear. Vaccination is not a difficult task. The right kind of syringe must be used for injecting the vaccine, but with a helper one may quickly treat a good-sized flock. The cost is not any greater than it is to use other remedies for treatment.

### A Protection—

Most of the time it is more effective in keeping the well fowls from contracting the trouble, and in many cases not too far along, it has acted as a cure. Of course one must use the other sanitary precautions in keeping houses and feed troughs and fountains disinfected and clean. One should work for the general upbuilding of the flock in regard to general good health, worm infestation and constitutional weakness.

### Use Right Vaccine—

There are different vaccines. One should use the one suited for the particular trouble. Mixed bacterin as a rule gives best results because it is a protection from several forms of colds and roup. If used as a preventive of trouble, one dose is possibly enough, but where poultry folks have trouble along this line year after year three doses, about 5 days apart will give more complete immunity. Vaccination acts as a fairly reliable remedy if the disease has not progressed too far, as do any of the other remedies more commonly used.

### For Chicken Pox—

For chicken pox there is a special vaccine. One dosing gives immunity for life in most cases especially when it "takes" well. Thru the Middle West and the Northern states we do not experience so much trouble from chicken pox as they do farther South. If one is troubled with an outbreak of this disease every year it will pay always to vaccinate as a preventive.

### Vaccine for Cholera—

For cholera there also is a vaccine that is fine for combating that disease. The future will see fewer losses from poultry troubles as we learn to use the latest remedies that the laboratories are working out each year.

A large number of hens die from ruptured ova. The cause is not known, but many think it is due to rough handling. L. F. Payne, Manhattan, suggests the losses from this trouble can be reduced by making feed hoppers, nests and roosts easier for the birds to use. Don't make layers do much flying.

## Saw Eight Poultry Farms

ABOUT 140 members of the Northeast Kansas Farm Management Association, recently inspected poultry projects on these farms:

W. J. Kratchovil farm, Cleburn—New baled straw poultry house. Cost, 11 cents a bird.

John Pishney, Cleburn—New frame poultry house equipped with electric lights. Flock 600 hens.

George Ungerer, Marysville—Underground heating system one of best in state. Cost \$8 to house 500 chicks.

Harry Hogue, Barnes—Underground brooder heating system.

F. C. McNitt, Linn—Hog house transformed into straw-loft poultry laying house, 500 hens.

A. D. Petten, Linn—Low roosts featured as sanitation method.

C. Anderson, Clay Center—Cemented, baled straw laying house with excellent insulation.

Asa Hill, Clay Center—Large and scientific poultry farm with 1,200 hens, confined from time of hatching. Sanitation and modern methods featured.

Kansas Farmer expects to write-up several of these places in future. There were talks by A. C. Evans, B. W. Wright, and by L. F. Payne, head of the college poultry department. I. N. Chapman presided.

## Just Right for Pullets

H. L. WILCKE

A WET fattening mash is mighty good for keeping up body weight of laying birds, particularly young pullets just coming into laying. If the pullets have not become accustomed to eating the proper amount of scratch grain, they will lose weight and go into a partial or complete molt.

Noon is the best time to feed the wet mash—consisting of a simple mixture such as equal parts ground corn and ground oats with 5 per cent dried milk. Either skim milk or buttermilk may be used. Or dried milk may be left out and the grain mixture moistened with liquid milk.

Give 2 pounds of wet mash to 100 birds. They must not be allowed to cut down on their consumption of dry mash. Remove any wet mash remaining after it has been before the birds 20 to 30 minutes.

## For Better Poultry Meat

THE average capon does not grow twice the size of the average cockerel. The two grow at about the same rate until 6 months old, when the capon takes on fat while the cockerel does not. At maturity, capons will average 15 per cent heavier than cockerels. The big reason for caponizing, is to improve the quality of the flesh.—H. M. Scott.

## First Timers Are Welcome

MAYBE you haven't sent in a Kansas Farmer "Idea-Swapping" letter so far. If not, you are especially invited to try your hand in this contest open to every farmer in the state. Kansas Farmer will pay \$2 for the best letter on each one of these subjects:

Best way to have warm water for cows in winter, and how much it costs.

How we can bring our pastures back to full value.

What I've learned about keeping seed for spring planting, and testing it for sprouting.

What farmers ought to do about raising hogs, regardless of farm allotments.

The best cold weather repair job we ever did—what was it, how much did it save you?

What our best money-maker will be this winter.

How we will keep up the milk flow this winter.

Make your letter brief as possible, please, and mail it to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, before December 15. All entries and prize winners acknowledged by letter.

## CELO-GLASS

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS

Increases  
WINTER EGG  
PRODUCTION

YOU increase winter egg production and get stronger shelled eggs when you use Cel-O-Glass because:

- 1 It keeps laying houses warmer.
- 2 It admits the ultra-violet rays of the sun.
- 3 It keeps layers comfortable and in good condition all winter long.

And more than this, Cel-O-Glass is economical to install. Guaranteed for 5 years, it cannot break like glass or tear like cloth.

Use Cel-O-Glass for cold frames and hothouses too. Send for free sample and installation blueprints.

ACETOL PRODUCTS, Inc.  
Dept. 4C, Wilmington, Del.

ONLY GENUINE  
CELO-GLASS  
BEARS THIS  
MARK

## HOTEL PRESIDENT

Where Living is an  
Inexpensive Luxury

Here are all the comforts of the fine hotel...wonderful food in the Coffee Shop and Walnut Room. Garage opposite entrance.

PERCY TYRRELL

Managing Director

JUST OUT OF THE NOISE ZONE  
BALTIMORE AT 14th STREET  
**KANSAS CITY**  
MISSOURI

## TOWER'S Fish Brand SLICKERS for Wet Weather

Weatherproof, sturdy, and durable, TOWER'S Fish Brand Reflex Slickers are the choice of farm workers everywhere. Moderate in cost. Send for illustrated folder or apply to your dealer.

Look for this Famous Label  
TOWER'S FISH BRAND  
All Good Dealers Carry Fish Brand  
A. J. TOWER CO. • BOSTON, MASS.

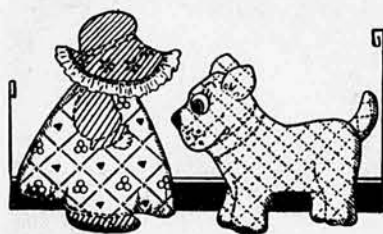
## SHELLMAKER GRIT

For vigorous chicks, productive layers, hard thick egg shells...start ACTS AS A GRINDER AND SUPPLIES CALCIUM at the same time feeding Shell-maker Grit today. Costs less, returns more. At your dealer's.



## Gifts You Can Make for 15 Cents

And They Keep Alive the Spirit of Santa Claus

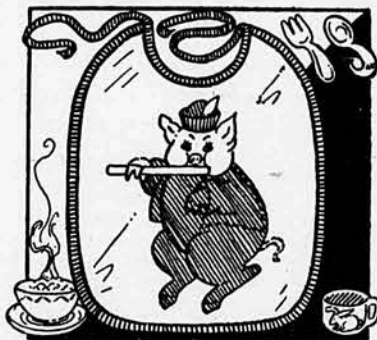


JUST right for the littlest arms to cuddle! A sunbonnet baby rag doll for a wee girl, a perky pup for baby brother, or you may reverse the order of the sexes and the youngsters will love them none the less. Package A-6 contains Sunbonnet Susie, a 10-inch doll, stamped on gay print material, her bonnet, sleeves and shoes of a harmonizing plain material. She's just ready to be cut out, embroidered with a few simple stitches, sewed up and stuffed with rags or cotton.

The stuffed dog, a 9-inch one, comes in package A-12. It's stamped on a nice piece of print material, ready to be cut out, eyes and nose and collar embroidered—then stuffed even unto ears and tail.



two clever sets of hot pan holders. Whether you prefer the teapot-cup-and-saucer set, No. 2991, or the bird-and-flower variety, No. 2993, is simply a matter of choice. The material is the same, a nice grade of linene which may be had in assorted pastel colorings. Both designs make up the same size and include two hand-protecting pads and the holders.



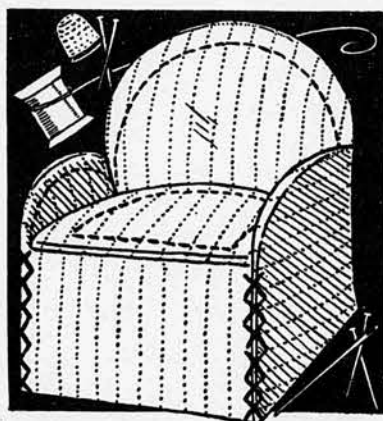
A pig on a bib is much more entertaining to the youngster whose dress it keeps clean than an ordinary pig in a pen—doubly so a musical pig that wears a feather in its hat. This little piggy bib is a sturdy one, made of heavy muslin, stamped ready for applique and a bit of running stitch embroidery. Stamped bib and applique material ready for making included in package A-5.

Dust and powder won't collect on your comb and brush if you've a case to slip them in between usings. And a comb and brush case is almost an indispensable traveling bag accessory. This one, is made of pastel colored linene and comes ready bound with self-color bias binding. All that needs be done to it is outline stitch the lettering. It would be a dandy gift for a little girl to make for her daddy. Order number is A-11.

A dear little gift that looks like a rose and smells every bit as sweet is this sachet bag. It's made of rayon satin in a pretty rose shade and shirred into rose shape. Stamped ready for making it is enclosed in package A-3 along with yellow stamens for flower center. It's easy to make, and filled with perfumed cotton, a sweeter gift for any girl or woman would be hard to find.



A place for pins and needles, thread and thimble, and a pleasant bit of decoration for sewing table besides, is this clever chair work box. Made to look like an overstuffed chair, the seat forms the lid to the hidden work box, which is big enough to take care of the sewing necessities one likes to keep handy. Mother is sure to like it, tho she may have difficulty retaining it for its intended purpose—should Little Sister take a fancy to it and purloin it for a dolly chair. Work box chair comes in package A-2 stamped on pretty small-



figured print material, along with patterns for cutting the cardboard foundation, with directions for making an assembling. Won't take long to do it. Fifteen cents will bring any one of these Christmas gift packages right to your mail box. Besides materials each package includes directions for making the article enclosed. Hope you'll like them and that they'll help you this giving season. Order by number and name of article from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. We'll give you return mail service.



## Christmas Farm Dainties

MAGGIE FULLER

CHRISTMAS gifts and suggestions for wrapping Christmas packages have been interesting the Farm Bureau women of Mitchell county. They suggest canned fruits, jams, jellies, nuts, popcorn, and similar dainties found in most farm homes as gifts that everyone enjoys. They also discover that baby shoes from old felt hats, spool dolls, knitted or crocheted belts and sandals, ties, and shoe bags make useful and welcome gifts.

Gay stickers picturing Santa Claus, also silver stars pasted on different colored wrapping paper, add a festive touch to a Christmas package. Many times a sprig of evergreen or arborvitae to which cranberries have been attached, will make the package complete.

## Christmas Popcorn Balls

WHILE the sirup on the popcorn ball still is warm, sprinkle a few bits of crushed red and green stick candy over the top to give the proper Christmas touch. Wrap the ball in bright colored waxed paper. A few packed in a Christmas box make a good filling for the box and add gayety and variety.—Sarah M. Taylor, Linn Co.

## New Way to Pop Corn

PUT 2 tablespoons of fresh lard or butter in a skillet, add 2 tablespoons brown sugar and 2 or 3 handfuls of popcorn. Be careful about having too much heat, as sugar scorches quickly. You'll like popcorn fixed this way—it's mighty good.—Mrs. J. A. Kime, Westboro, Mo.

**Head COLDS**

Put Mentholatum in the nostrils to relieve irritation and promote clear breathing.

**MENTHOLATUM**  
Gives COMFORT Daily

**Ship Your Furs Now!**

**Taylor**  
BEST FOR SIXTY YEARS

There is an urgent demand for Furs and Taylor needs enormous quantities of all kinds. Big money trapping furs this year if you deal direct with America's Greatest Fur House. Write for Free Price List and Catalog. Ship your furs now!

**F. C. TAYLOR FUR CO.**  
70 Fur Exchange Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Now Turn to—  
**THE CLASSIFIED PAGE**  
It's Full of Bargains!

"Come over and bring your shot gun ready for business!"



THE lights were out and an Illinois farmer sat smoking a few minutes before going to bed. Then he heard a noise out back. Through the window, he could see shadows moving by the chicken house. Obviously his time had come in an epidemic of chicken thieving.

He quietly hurried to the telephone and called his neighbors—asked them to come over with their guns—asked one to get the deputy sheriff. And they rounded up that gang then and there.

In an emergency like this one, your telephone is always ready to bring the aid of a neighbor. In sickness and in accident it summons doctor and veterinarian. In daily business activities it keeps you in touch with the market and shortens the distance to town. And it often brings the welcome voice of relative or friend.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM





## PROTECTIVE SERVICE

## Master Farmer Got His Man

J. M. PARKS  
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

**B**ELIEVING the thieves who stole more than \$300 worth of tools from his tool house would be likely to put them on the market soon, Service Member Fred Laptad, who is a Master Farmer, living near Lawrence, Kan., reported immediately to the sheriff and to the Protective Service. But asked that no publicity be given to the theft for a few weeks. This would give the thieves an opportunity to get rid of their loot. As many of the tools were marked for identification, Mr. Laptad thought it was safe to go slowly.

About 3 weeks later, Kansas Farmer's Protective Service broadcast news of the theft, giving a detailed description of the articles taken. In the meantime, lists had been sent to sheriffs in several states.

The very next day after the broadcast, officers in Leavenworth county located some of the stolen loot and arrested a suspect. Later, another was captured. Now, Edward J. Winters, the ring leader, is serving a life sentence in Lansing prison and his helper, a younger man, is being held by Leavenworth county authorities.

After this conviction, Mr. Laptad wrote the Kansas Farmer Protective Service:

The assistance of your department was the thing that rounded out and completed the first step. It made it possible definitely to stop this persistent wholesale tool theft, and close one more of the schools of crime. Indeed, I thank the Capper Publications for their co-operation in this matter.

The \$50 Protective Service reward was divided equally between Service Member Laptad and Deputy Sheriff Leonard Turner, Tonganoxie.

## Oats in Wheat Got Thief

**T**O SOME persons, all thrashed wheat looks alike, but Service Member C. W. Foltz, Peru, Kan., has a way of distinguishing his wheat from any other. This method came in handy when \$25 worth of grain was stolen from the Foltz farm. The fact that a few oats were scattered thru the wheat enabled Mr. Foltz to establish ownership, and obtain the conviction of Sam McAfee and Floyd Sanders, who now are serving 1 to 5-year sentences at Lansing. The \$50 reward was divided equally between Mr. Foltz and Sheriff Frank Green, Sedan, who made the arrest.

## Neighbor Saw Stolen Hay

**T**HINKING it strange for a truck containing 20 bales of hay to be moving about in the night, a neighbor of Service Member M. T. Spong, R. 2, Earleton, Kan., reported this to Mr. Spong, who discovered the hay had been taken from his premises. Officers were notified and the arrest of Hessel Sweeney followed. He is now serving a 6-month sentence in the Wilson county jail. One-half of the reward was paid to Service Member Spong, the other half was divided among Frank D. Ebert, the neighbor who furnished the clue, Sheriff J. E. Whiteside, Fredonia, and the Chanute Police Department.

## Paint Proved the Ownership

**W**HILE Service Member Henry Betts, Smith Center, Kan., had another object in view, when he painted his tires, the painting was an identification mark, that sent Orby Day and Eugene Roberts to jail for 60 days after they had stolen the tire and other articles from Betts's posted premises. The reward was divided among Service Member Betts, Sheriff J. W. Kinion and Service Member Ed Turner, Smith Center.

## Pet Turkey Told His Story

**I**F THE boys who took two turkeys and a chicken hen from the posted premises of Mrs. Louise May Dehn, Quenemo, Kan., had destroyed all the birds as they did the turkey hen and chicken hen, they might have gone free. Instead, they disposed of the turkey gobbler alive and as this gobbler was a pet, he effectively pled his own case after he was found by the owner. The stealers, Gerald Walburn and Jap. Cade were sent to the Osage county jail and the reward divided between Mrs. Dehn and Paul Durbin, Michigan Valley, who made the arrest.

## Getting Hotter for Crooks

**T**HE Capper Publications' radio station, WIBW, "is of invaluable help to the state highway patrol in chasing down criminals," says Major Wint Smith. The major added "it will 'butt in' on any program to render assistance." And the major hereby apologizes for "butting in" once during the world series games in order to get word to all patrols. Among other things, the patrol has obtained convictions of 209 drivers of trucks who were violating the law, besides rounding up criminals and recovering stolen cars.

## Thieves Came as He Slept

**F**INDING he was losing a few sacks of wheat about every other night from his farm near Anthony, L. A. Tyson stationed himself on the back porch at night with a shotgun across his lap and waited for the thieves. About 1 o'clock he dozed off into a 2-hour nap and the thieves came and carried off several more sacks of wheat. Tyson has lost in all about 75 bushels. Now he has a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign posted and the rest of the wheat marked. The next move is up to the thieves.

## Owner's Name On Apples

**A**T THE time he bought a basket of apples from a local orchard, M. L. Eaton, R. 2, Hoyt, Kan., wrote his name on the basket so he could pick out the correct one for delivery. In a day or so, thieves broke into the Eaton home and took, among other things, the basket of apples. A theft occurred at the same time from a neighbor, John Tann.

Sheriff Albert G. Brown, Jackson county, and Sheriff Dean Rogers, of Shawnee county, were notified. They picked up some suspects that had the Eaton basket of apples with Eaton's name on it, in their possession. There was no question about ownership. Earl Mallory, Eugene Baker and Cecil Corwin now are serving not to exceed 5 years in the penitentiary. The \$50 Protective Service reward was divided among Service Member Eaton, his neighbor, John Tann and the sheriffs' forces of Jackson and Shawnee counties.

## Saved Surface and Saved All

**I**N MORE ways than one, Service Member T. E. Holt, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kan., saved 10 window sashes and a door when he gave them a coat of paint. The paint proved an identification mark which established ownership after this property was stolen by Frank Finley.

The thief got a 6-month sentence in the Reno county jail. The reward was divided equally between Mr. Holt and G. P. Coberly of Hutchinson, Kan., who furnished an important clue.

The Protective Service urges all of its members to help fight thievery along these four lines: First, mark your property for identification. Second, post your premises with warning signs. Third, check up often for missing property. Fourth, report thefts promptly.

See on page 17 rules governing payment of rewards.

## A Roadside Friend Stays

**T**HE state highway commissioner's harvest of signs along Kansas highways, is going on. Well-known acquaintances have disappeared that were on these rights of way. But others continue to greet the passerby, among them the serials of Burma-Shave's poet which long have beguiled the traveler as he sped by. Burma Shave pays annual rental to farmers for the privilege of leasing and occupying those over-the-fence positions, therefore does not come under the sign law. And so another farm sideline is saved by a shave, so to speak.

## Trees as a Cash Crop

**W**HAT can be done by growing timber on eroded farm lands of the South, has been demonstrated on the C. C. Hudson farm, near Roanoke, Ala. Some of the pine trees planted on the farm 28 years ago, now stand 75 feet high and are 14 to 16 inches in diameter. Hudson says 75 per cent of the cost of the farm, has been paid with timber products. He considers his 25 acres of timber a bank account which after 20 years more will be equivalent to a good retirement fund.

## One of the Hottest Stars

**B**ECAUSE of electric lights in town, farm folks are about the only ones these days who still have a chance to see the beauty of the heavens at night. It may interest them to know that the star Rigel, is a great sun about 17 million miles in diameter, equal in brightness to 13,000 suns like ours. It is one of the hottest stars known to astronomers, having a temperature of about 29,000 degrees compared with the temperature of 9,000 degrees for the "cool" star, Betelgeuse. . . . Kansas has a fairly cold climate after all.

## Hole That Can't Be Filled

**T**HERE doesn't seem to be any way to fill the hole on Dave Yoder's farm near Hutchinson which was started by boring for oil. Apparently it is bottomless. Loads of debris dumped into it simply disappear. The hole, approximately 3,600 feet deep, is believed to have tapped an underground river. At times a gurgling sound can be heard. There is fear that dumping trash into the hole will pollute the underflow water on surrounding farms and endanger livestock. There seems to be nothing in particular that Dave can use the hole for.

## ORGANIZATIONS

## Farmers Lose "Going It Alone"

## How Farm Co-operatives Get Top Prices for Wheat

**C**ERTAIN type wheat, in the right condition, can be clipped at a modern terminal elevator and its grade and weight to the bushel increased. The individual producer cannot do that.

Wheat of low quality can be mixed out with better grades and sold at a better price than if sold by itself. The lone grower cannot do that.

Wheat of high quality can be blended in such a way as to command a premium. The farmer who delivers his wheat to others to market cannot get that premium.

Millions of dollars are made in the spread in price between futures. The average grower isn't even familiar with that procedure.

Money can be made in the relative advance of cash wheat over the future, but that, too, is Greek to the layman. There are a thousand ins and outs in grain merchandising, just as there are in other fields of merchandising. The producer can't be a producer and still be an expert at the "tricks of the trade." The best he can do is to join with his fellows, hire the best of technical men to work for him, and then support those men with every bushel of grain he produces. He can do that by purchasing stock in the co-operative elevator nearest him; an elevator that owns stock in a regional co-operative; a regional that owns stock in Farmers National Corporation. Business men cannot go it alone these days and get very far. Neither can a farmer.

## A Sweet Potato Starch

**A**WAY to make high-grade starch from sweet potatoes has been developed by the Department of Agriculture. A good market for this starch may come from the demand of cotton mills for sizing, and by other industries. This is further proof that chemistry will find many new uses for farm crops. . . . The sweet potato is one of the most important vegetable crops grown in the U. S., being second in value only to the white potato. A large part of the crop is cull and second-grade, for which there has been no good market. Starches differ in their uses, and for this reason sweet potato

## "Main Street of America"

**I**N 17 years Kansas has surfaced 7,397 miles of thru highways. They cross the state in all directions. When this huge road building program has been completed, the state will have 8,690 miles of paved highways, for which up to January 1, 1934, it had spent in round numbers 100 million dollars. Due to its location in the heart of the United States, Kansas is the "Main Street of America." More federal highways enter it than enter any other state.

## Thomas Owen a Book Worm

**O**NE of the best customers of Topeka's city library, is Thomas Owen, secretary of the Kansas State Poultry Association. It has been his custom for years to visit the library twice a week and take out from three to six books each time. And if six books wasn't the library's limit, he might take more.

## Hatched 3,000 Lively Quail

**A**BOUT 3,000 quail were hatched this season at the state quail farm established last November near Pittsburg, despite the drouth. The farm is in charge of Dan Ramey, a graduate of the Game Conservation Institute of Clinton, N. J. Some other states obtained less than half a hatch. The quail will be distributed by the 13 district game wardens to places where plenty of feed, water and cover are available. The intention is to produce 10,000 quail annually and thoroly stock the state with these busy insect eaters and farmers' friends. We need many more of these friendly little boarders.

starch is no competitor of domestic corn starch.

## What We Owe to Breeders

FRANK O. LOWDEN  
Sinnissippi Farm, Oregon, Ill.

Editor's Note—Mr. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, past president of the Holstein Friesian Association of America, is the owner and operator of the nationally famous Sinnissippi Farm at Oregon, Ill.

**I**F FARMERS today were obliged to go back to the farm animals of even 200 years ago, famine would threaten the world. All honor to the wise and creative men of all ages who have chosen to give their lives to the great work of livestock breeding.

The world admires and applauds man's accomplishments in the realm of inanimate things, but has not been so ready to pay its tribute to the equally wonderful work that has been done in breeding up and improving, almost to the point of transformation, the animals of the farm.

Civilization began when the horse and the cow and the sheep were made to serve the uses of the human race. From that day until this the evolution of the domestic animal has kept apace with the needs of a progressive civilization. In all ages wise and gifted men with patience and genius have delighted to spend their lives in enhancing the beauty and usefulness of the animals of the farm. Without this beneficent work civilization long ago would have been arrested.

I have in active life come in contact with many classes of men, but for breadth of vision, for warm-hearted sympathy, for all those qualities which go to make up companionable men, I have found no one superior to the livestock breeders of our country.

It is likely that more sin and suffering have been caused by the over-indulgence of parents, than by the hatred of enemies.

A recent report says 27 million children in the U. S. go to the movies twice a week, and thus spend 20 million dollars.



## CROPS AND OUTLOOK

## Wheat Changes for the Better

More Moisture Has Been Received and More Is Needed



Dr. W. Ernest Collins

Dr. Collins is WIBW's radio pastor who is heard every week-day morning with his program, "Radio Altar."

Dr. Collins always has a splendid message that starts the day off right. Many listeners write of the inspiration these daily services give them. Dr. Collins is anxious to be of service and urges his friends to write to him whenever he may be of help.

As minister of the Central Congregational Church of Topeka, Dr. Collins has one of the largest congregations in the city. When in Topeka, visit Dr. Collins' church. It is located at the corner of Buchanan and Huntoon streets.

## On "Varieties"



Elizabeth Lennox

of Bi-So-Dol. Unquestionably, it is one of the week's outstanding entertainments.

Elizabeth Lennox is heard in those song dramas on the "Everett Marshall's Broadway Varieties" program from WIBW every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Miss Lennox hails from a family of musicians and scientists, but chose singing rather than geology as a career. She was one of the first six soloists signed by Columbia when it was formed in 1927, and her popularity has steadily grown on the network ever since.

"Everett Marshall's Broadway Varieties" is sponsored by the makers of Bi-So-Dol. Unquestionably, it is one of the week's outstanding entertainments.

## "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.

## "Troop of the Air"

At 8 o'clock every Saturday morning, a bugle call introduces a weekly feature, "The WIBW Boy Scout Troop of the Air."

This period is by and for Boy Scouts. The Scouts plan and take part in the programs under the direction of A. A. Stocker, the Scout executive of the Jayhawk Council Boy Scouts of America.

Inspirational messages from Scout leaders are made a part of the programs from time to time. Boy Scouts all over WIBW's territory are profiting from these programs as are their fathers and mothers. Those in charge are constantly endeavoring to make these weekly programs of the utmost value to all listeners.

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The Capper Publications  
TOPEKA  
KANSAS

THERE was little change in winter wheat in most parts of Kansas last week. But what there was made prospects brighter. A light snow fell in the western half of the state, rain and snow supplied from 1 to 2 inches of moisture in northcentral and north-eastern counties, and some additional moisture was received in the east-central and southeastern sections. Moisture still is short in most counties of the western third of the state. The amount now in the soil is a little more than enough to supply immediate needs. Several counties report the crop is growing and rooting well.

Rainfall has improved wheat in some northcentral counties and the crop continues in fair to good condition in central and southcentral areas where the outlook has been quite favorable this fall. In northeastern and some eastcentral counties, fields are too wet for pasturing. Wheat continues to provide excellent pasture in southcentral counties and many cattle and lambs are being grazed. Cattle still are being shipped in from drier sections of the country to these wheat pastures. There will be a mighty comeback for livestock in Kansas with another good crop season.

**Anderson**—Received 8 inches of moisture last month, all ponds and streams bank full, water hauling stopped. CCC camp at Garnett completed, has almost full quota of boys, work on lake will begin soon.—G. W. Kiblinger.

**Bourbon**—Good snow, cloudy and wet for almost two weeks, too soft for wheat pasture. Lots of horses being wintered, mules young or old are in demand at good prices. Implements at farm sales selling high. Alfalfa hay in bale around \$18 a ton, almost no sale for hogs or pigs. Corn around \$1; oats, 55c to 60c; eggs, 25c; milk at condensery, \$1.38½.—J. A. Strohm.

**Brown**—Plenty of snow and rain, rural carriers having hard task going their routes. Farmers seem lost without corn to husk, but are cheerful. Several public sales, two community sales weekly attract large crowds. Wheat, 94c; cream, 26c; eggs, 25c; poultry, 9c.—E. E. Taylor.

**Cheyenne**—Scattered showers and a light snow, first of the season, will help wheat some. But we need a good "soaker" to put the soil in good condition for winter. With no corn to husk, farmers have plenty of time for repair jobs. Several farm ponds are being built and a city lake is to be built 2 miles southwest of St. Francis, a fill on U. S. 36 Highway to form the dam. Water will be taken from the Republican river thru a ditch from 3 miles above, work on this project being done by the CWA. Community sale to start at St. Francis, December 8, under new management. Corn, \$1.05; butterfat, 28c; eggs, 25c; turkeys, 12c; hens, 5c to 8c.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Clay**—Wheat pasture good, and moisture to keep it growing, some cattle brought in to pasture wheat. Farmers cutting wood and getting ready for winter. Some ponds under construction. Pulletts beginning to lay, egg prices low considering price of grain. Eggs, 23c; cream, 25c; corn, \$1 in carlots; wheat, 86c; potatoes, \$1.30 to \$1.50; apples, \$1.39 and up.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Cowley**—Fields soaked. Many acres of sorghums not cut, few scattered fields well-seeded. Cowley will have several carloads of seed to spare. A small part of county escaped early frost, got 2 weeks fine weather to ripen seed. I was in this part of county and will have possibly 600 bushels matured Sumac cane, some kafir and Atlas sorgo seed to spare, county agent has inspected it and pronounced it O. K. Many cattle taken to wheat pastures, recent weather hard on stock. A few public sales, all well attended, good prices offered. Many calls from dry parts of state for straw, some hay not yet sold, price asked \$10 to \$15 F. O. B. our local stations. Not bothered with corn husking. More hogs and heaves butchered for home consumption than usual. Wheat and rye made fine growth. Eggs, 25c; cream, 25c; milk, 30c.—Cloy W. Brazile.

**Crawford**—Plenty of moisture, farmers can't get in fields to haul feed. Wheat looks good. Quite a few haven't received wheat money yet. Wheat, 94c; corn, \$1; kafir, \$2 cwt.; oats, 55c; hogs, \$5.50; eggs, 22c; cream, 26c.—J. H. Crawford.

**Dickinson**—Lots of moisture in the last 10 days, soil is pretty well soaked, wheat ought to be in good condition for winter. Stock had to be taken off wet fields, feeding cattle in yards is a messy job and stock not doing well on the wet feed, few cattle or hogs on full feed, just enough hogs on feed for home meat, some wheat being fed in place of corn. Cows not giving much milk, cream fair price, eggs getting scarce. Farmers on the fence in regard to corn-hog contracts. Corn, \$1; wheat, 88c; eggs, 24c.—F. M. Lorson.

**Edwards**—Luxuriant growth of wheat provides pasture for considerable stock from neighboring counties. Wood cutting in full swing. About 50 flocks of chickens have been tested by hatcherymen the last 2 weeks, also culled in preparation for the coming season. Relief rolls are getting smaller.—Myrtle B. Davis.

**Ford**—A trace of rain, ending with a snowstorm, but still short of moisture for wheat. Most stock shipped farther east on wheat pasture as farmers have no feed ex-

cept what is shipped in, and the price is high. Cream, 23c; eggs, 25c; wheat, 90c; corn chop, \$2.05; bran, \$1.35.—John Zurbuchen.

**Franklin**—Lots of rain and a 3-inch snow, had fine weather to get corn out, very little remains in fields. A Princeton friend had 16 spring lambs sheared, several yielded 11 pounds each, average for the 16 was 8 pounds of wool. Many fields of kafir and sorgo not cut. Our report of the A. J. Brady turkey crop should have read "more than 1,900" instead of 900. Biggest market sale in several months held at Forest Park recently: 365 cattle, 700 hogs, 12 horses, and a big lot of miscellaneous stuff were sold. Several 2 to 5-acre ponds are being made, also a 42-acre lake near Richmond. Turnip crop good this year, we raised 4 bushels of winter radishes this fall. A few farm sales, several farms have changed hands, city folks moving to the country. Many roads in county being graveled. Corn has been advancing in price and sells from 95c to \$1; Iowa corn shipped in, \$1.05 in small lots; shorts, \$1.80 cwt.; cabbage, 89c to \$1.10 cwt.; oats, 58c; kafir, \$2 cwt.; butterfat, 21c to 24c; eggs, 25c; geese, 4c; ducks, 4c to 6c; young turkeys, 12c; old toms, 10c; poultry, 5c to 8c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

**Gove and Sheridan**—Very dry, no subsoil moisture. Wheat prospect is about nothing, virtually all wheat sown before November 10, sprouted and is dead, looks as if we would have to re-seed, some wheat being sown. Feed scarce, some Russian thistle feed, straw being shipped in at \$9 to \$14 a ton, hay \$15 to \$25 a ton, cotton cake or meal, \$45 to \$50 a ton. Grass pasture no good, no wheat pasture. Some stock being shipped to wheat, some being sold, prices low. This was the driest and worst crop-failure year since 1890. It seems the worst I have seen in the 49 years I have lived here, ground dried out to well water depth, fields blowing badly, thistle hay selling at \$4 to \$6 a ton. Stock in fair condition, hens on strike. Good progress being made in building Sheridan Lake.—John I. Aldrich.

**Greenwood**—A snow and heavy rain made plenty of water in creeks and ponds. All grain prices advancing. Scarlet fever and diphtheria prevalent in north part of county. Little feed sold, wheat pasture being used.—A. H. Brothers.

**Hamilton**—Western Kansas would be delighted if folks in eastern part would send us some of the rains you are receiving, or tell us how to live better. Much wheat dying for lack of moisture, must have some soon or else it is a gonner. Many cattlemen shipping stock to wheat pasture around Hutchinson and Pratt. Turkey crop just marketed has been a big help to a lot of farm families. Local merchants preparing for Santa Claus. Wheat, 89c; corn, 92c; barley, 80c; eggs, 27c; cream, 25c; turkeys, 14c; hens, 8c.—Earl L. Hinden.

**Harper**—Recent rains have put some moisture in the subsoil. Wheat pasture is especially good, about 6,000 head of cattle and 10,000 head of sheep brought into the county for pasturing. Many farmers disappointed because cows due to freshen this fall will calve in spring and summer. This will reduce output of butterfat this winter. Not much stock changing hands. Wheat, 91c; butterfat, 23c; corn, \$1.10; eggs, 24c; heavy hens, 9c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

**Haskell**—A little snow. Some wheat dead from lack of moisture, and cold weather is sure to damage what is left unless we get rain or a snow covering.—R. A. Melton.

**Jefferson**—Rain or snow almost every day the last 2 weeks, and still at it, almost too much of a good thing. Not much farm work going on except trying to take care of stock we are keeping over. Water running in Buck creek for the first time since last spring. Too muddy to pasture wheat. Wells now producing that have been dry a long time.—J. B. Schenck.

**Kiowa**—We seem to have our share of moisture, 3 good rains in 10 days. Wheat has made rank growth, 1,000 sheep are grazing wheat and more are being shipped in. Farmers getting first harvest now, each farmer pasturing sheep is provided with a herder. People starting to butcher hogs and beef. Quite a bit of flu. Hens on strike but eggs don't vary much in price. Wheat, 88c; corn, \$1.03; poultry, 5c to 8c; eggs, 26c; butterfat, 23c; flour, \$1.65 for 48 lbs.; spuds, \$2.50 cwt.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

**Lane**—Need moisture. Every fine day now will be a big help to feed piles. Much interest in ponds, a number being constructed, many think this one of the most practical ideas the Government has promoted.—A. R. Bentley.

**Leavenworth**—With one snow and several soaking rains, conditions are improved, stock water is plentiful and subsoil is being well soaked. Stock grazing on green pasture very sensitive to cold. Heavy rains have made fields too soft to pasture or plow. Turnip crop good, much cabbage shipped in and sold reasonably. Getting wood is demanding more time just now.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Lincoln**—Many cattle have been moved south to winter where feed is more plentiful. Feed is scarce and the price of grain is too high to feed much of it. The subsoil is dry, but recent rains have greened up the wheat and prospects are brightening. Prices of cream and eggs are pretty good, but the amount going to market is small. Not many fat hogs in the county, lots of poultry going to market. Farmers have plenty of time to cut wood and do chores.—R. W. Greene.

**Linn**—Plenty of moisture, lots of green pasture. Corn fodder poor feed this year, some corn in river bottoms. Pigs like those that sold for \$2 and \$3 before the drop 4 or 5 years ago, now bring from 6 to 50 cents at sales. Mill feed high. Corn, \$1; cream, 24c; eggs, 25c.—W. E. Rigdon.

(Continued on Page 17)

## CAL-CARBO

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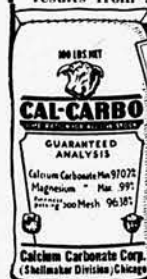
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# The End of the Road

ALLISON turned, faced his audience. Men were draping the corral fence; others were coming slowly around a corner of the ranch house near him; a tall man emerged from behind a post at the corral gate; several others, more timid than their fellows, were walking toward Allison from some of the distant out-buildings. And in the kitchen door of the ranch house were Eleanor, Mrs. Norton, and Hazel. They were standing close together, staring curiously, fearfully out.

Nobody spoke except the tall man, who had been watching the fight from behind the gatepost. He whispered to a man who stood near him, and tho his voice was low it shattered the deep silence with a dull resonance that carried to them all:

"Gawd!" he said, awed. "Fast? I never seen nothin' like it!"

Allison's pistol was still in his hand. A faint, bluish-white smoke drifted thinly up from its muzzle. But the smoke was not thinner than the cold smile on his lips as his gaze went to Eleanor standing in the doorway. He did not look at Mrs. Norton or Hazel; his eyes sought Eleanor's, held them.

He saw them waver, droop; her body shrank, a shiver ran over her.

"I reckon that ends it," he said at last, his voice low and vibrant.

He walked to where Devil stood, drew the reins over the animal's head, swung into the saddle, and rode away, no sound breaking the silence—except the rapid beating of Devil's hoofs.

Accompanied by Jim Allen—who was the reliable man Allison had designated as having the ability to take his place as foreman—Eleanor approached Gordon's ranch.

She was seated beside Allen in the buckboard, and behind her, cleverly and securely strapped to the vehicle with strong ropes, were various packages, suitcases, a traveling bag, a trunk, and a miscellany of other articles, all representing Eleanor's effects.

A month had passed since the double killing at the Two Bar; a month of lonesomeness so profound that Eleanor shuddered at the mere recollection of it.

TWO WEEKS before the buckboard had made another trip, to Laskar, where the railroad stretched its iron rails eastward. Mrs. Norton and Hazel had been the passengers, and Jim Allen had done the driving. Mrs. Norton and Hazel had told Eleanor they could no longer endure the inconveniences of life at the Two Bar, tho, they assured her, they were reluctant to go away and leave her. Still, they had gone.

Eleanor had not made the trip with them. This was the first time she had gone anywhere since Allison had left, for she had lost interest in the country and in the ranch.

Jim Allen was addicted to long silences, and had not made a good companion during the ride from the Two Bar. As for that, Eleanor herself had felt little like talking; tho when they came in sight of the Gordon ranch house she began to take some interest in her surroundings.

It loomed before her, invitingly big and peaceful. Unlike the Two Bar dwelling, it was set near timber, which provided a welcome shade. The river was close, and the fringing green of the brush that followed its course appealed to her. If the Two Bar surroundings were as beautiful as this, life there would have been more endurable.

But she doubted that. The beauties of Nature could not still that strange yearning in her heart—a hunger to see again the big, gentle man—yes, gentle, despite the things he had done—who had ridden into her life like a romantic figure of the imagination, only to ride out of it again, to disappear as mysteriously as he had come.

When the buckboard reached the fence enclosing the big pasture where Gordon kept his favorite stock, she saw a figure on the big gallery of the ranch house, watching. And when the buckboard came to a stop Gordon stepped forward to help her down.

She had always liked Gordon; she trusted him as she might have trusted her own father; and when she was forced to place an arm around his neck to keep from falling, she left it there for an instant, hugging him affectionately. Jim Allen, without asking her consent, was unhitching the horses from the buckboard.

Before she realized it she was sitting in a big easy chair on the gallery, and Gordon was standing beside her, his hands on her shoulders, peering into her face.

"Where's all the baggage going, Eleanor?"

"East," she said.

"Visit?"

"No, Mr. Gordon. I am going to stay in the East."

SHE nibbled at her lips to conceal the agitation that suddenly assailed her at the deep gentleness of Gordon's voice. It reminded her strongly of Allison!

"I have found that I can't stand it at the Two Bar any longer. I must go away. And I came to see you to ask if you will sell the place for me."

## Lonesome Ranch

By Charles Alden Seltzer

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"Got tired of it—eh?" he said. "Well, it must be lonesome over there now."

"Very," she answered, a catch in her voice.

He seated himself in a chair and drew it up so that he faced her.

"H'm!" he said. "It's too bad. I was hoping you'd stay—that you'd like it. What's this I hear about Allison not being guilty of killing Creighton?"

She gulped; her face paled, and she pressed her lips tightly together. "If I had only known!" she said in a low, regretful voice. "Why, Mr. Gordon," she went on, her voice tragically earnest and her eyes eloquent with emotion, "I—I wouldn't speak to Allison when he left. And he looked at me so appealingly, as tho he were asking me to have faith in him! And two hours after he left a man named Amos Carter came. He said Allison was innocent!"

"I heard something of it—not much. What did Carter have to say?"

"Carter likes Allison, Mr. Gordon. It seems that when Allison first came to Loma, Carter recognized him—having heard of him because of something Allison had done in Lazette—something about some cattle thieves. Carter had heard Krell talking about me, and had seen Krell changing the date on a letter you wrote to me."

"And Carter had been in a store in Loma when Allison and Bolton fought over me. Allison whipped Bolton—with his fists. Carter said he knew Bolton would seek to be revenged for the whipping. So he watched Bolton, and, on the day Creighton was killed, Carter followed Bolton and Lally there."

## A Love Story of the Great Gold Rush

TODAY we say a regretful "goodby and good luck" to Eleanor and Allison, two true-blue folks in a mighty good story. In the next Kansas Farmer we welcome young Ed Maitland; Rose, beautiful and brilliant; "Pete," braving the North disguised as a boy, yet altogether adorable in women's clothes. We shall meet them in Aubrey Boyd's "Smoky Pass," a tale of the Klondyke such as Jack London might have written. It is a story of two men, a Westerner they called "bad" and a smug Bostonian; of the women they loved; of weird tales of a Ghost Rider—unbelievable until one night . . . ! It is a fast-moving love and adventure story of the Yukon of 1898 during the great gold rush. You will want to read every word. It begins in your next Kansas Farmer.

"According to Carter, he was hiding in some timber near where Creighton was killed, and saw Bolton and Lally talking with Creighton. Then suddenly, without any apparent cause, Lally shot Creighton."

"Just after they had killed Creighton they saw Allison coming. They hid in the timber until after Allison began to ride toward the Two Bar with Creighton. After an interval, they followed Allison, to meet him at the Two Bar and charge him with murdering Creighton. Carter delayed his appearance at the Two Bar, fearing Bolton and Lally would kill him if they discovered he had witnessed the murder."

AND "you thought Allison had killed Creighton?" Gordon exclaimed.

"Yes. Oh, I know I should have had faith in him—he was so considerate; so manly; and he trusted me so much!"

"H'm! Sort of a queer way to repay him—believing what men like Bolton and Lally said about him. I reckon you can't be grieving such an awful lot about him."

"But I am, Mr. Gordon. I—I love him!" Her lips were visibly trembling.

"That's why you're wanting to sell out and go away?" he asked, with gentle mockery.

"Ah, Mr. Gordon, I have been so lonesome! If I thought there was a chance that he would come back, I believe I wouldn't mind so much. But I didn't look at him when—just before he left, he was standing there looking at me so wistfully. I saw the question in his eyes, asking me if I had faith. And I didn't look at him—I—I couldn't! And I know he will never come back!"

"He didn't tell you where he was going?"

She shook her head; she was staring straight ahead into the southern distance.

Gordon got up. He walked to the end of the big gallery, stood there in silence for a few minutes. There was a gentle, shrewd smile on his face, tho Eleanor did not see it, for she was facing in another direction.

"I reckon you'd better go back to the Two Bar, Eleanor," he said.

"I shall never go back!" she declared positively.

"Next season is going to be a Jim Dandy, Eleanor."

"I—I don't care. I couldn't stand it."

"You could go to raising horses, Eleanor—for a change. There's money in horses."

"I won't raise horses!"

"It would sort of take your mind off of things," he went on quietly. "Now, take my stock—in the pasture there. I'm raising some mighty fine horses. Take that big black, for instance. He's a hummer. No marks on him; he's black all over. Got a black soul—maybe; a devil of a horse!"

At the word "devil" she glanced at the corral. Close to the near fence of the pasture stood a magnificent black horse, head raised, ears erect, seeming to look directly at her.

She got to her feet, trembling, craning her neck forward. Her hands were tightly clenched, and while Gordon watched her she leaped off the gallery and ran to where the black horse was standing.

THE big black whinnied as she came close; and she halted and pressed both hands to her breast, then turned and cried out excitedly to Gordon: "It's Devil! It's Devil!"

And then she gasped; her eyes grew wide with wonder and joy and amazement. For Gordon had vanished. Standing in the open doorway of the ranch house, a glow in his eyes that rivaled hers, was Allison.

From the dark interior Gordon watched the meeting, watched how Allison reached her before she had come half of the distance back to the gallery, and grinned foolishly when he saw something that he had no right to see.

But Gordon heard nothing, for by the time the two had reached the gallery he had slipped out the back door and was grinning his foolish grin as he walked to the stable.

"You heard me!" she charged after a time.

"Gordon would have it," he confessed. "He'd seen you comin'."

"You were here all the time!" she declared, blushing. "And you knew—afterward—that Amos Carter had seen. You knew—I knew. And you wouldn't come."

"I couldn't—not knowin' whether I'd be welcome," he said, smiling gently at the reproach in her eyes. "I was hopin'—an' waitin'. But I'm tellin' you somethin' that even Gordon didn't know. I was goin' to the Two Bar tomorrow."

"Tomorrow would have been too late—if I hadn't decided to stop here on my way to Laskar," she said, shrinking from the possibility that he might have missed her.

"Jim Allen had orders," he laughed, craft in his eyes. "I got word to him, figurin' you might want to light out. Jim had orders that if that happened he was to drive right here."

"That's why he unhitched the horses!" she said remembering.

Then her eyes grew eloquent with self-reproach. "You'll forgive me—won't you, Allison?" she said.

"I reckon there ain't a lot to forgive; but whatever it is, I do," he vowed recklessly.

"There is—much. It's about Hazel. Oh, Allison, I was so disappointed in you!"

SHE dropped her eyes from his and gently patted the back of his hand, which was lying on the arm of his chair. "I—I thought you were being unfaithful to the girl you told me about."

"Which was you," he grinned hugely.

"Are you sure you meant me, Allison—that there is no other girl?"

"Sure!"

She sat looking at him, faint tints of color coming and going in her cheeks; while his eyes, gentler now than they had ever been when they looked into hers, told her something of his hopes and his fears, and reminded her of the triumph that now plainly was his.

And then, because they had so much to say to each other, and because mere words, no matter how cleverly linked together, always fail to express emotions that in such times are so sweetly solemn—they sat very close, watching the peaceful world basking in the white sunlight, dreaming of the new world which they would enter together.

The End

## Uncle Jerry Says

A well is spouting oil in a Texas cemetery, smoothing the way for any residents that might need it.

The Nebraska farmer who ran his truck into the Burlington's streamlined Zephyr will tell you it was no Zephyr at all; it was a cyclone.

The Navy Department has ordered strict secrecy about all new naval developments, so that only the foreign powers may know what we're doing along this line.

New York scientists are in Africa looking for a one-horned rhinoceros, when they might have found one, after a few drinks, in their own city.



Kansas Farmer for December 8, 1934

## Wheat Changes for the Better

(Continued from Page 15)

**Lyon**—A big rain soaked the ground, very good for plowing, also for wheat. Plenty of good turnips that were planted early. Good prices for wheat, oats, kafir and corn. More money paid for cars and good roads than on stock or poultry.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marion**—Plenty of moisture, wheat going into winter in good condition. Scarcity of eggs, flocks not doing so well after extreme heat of summer and because of shortage of proper feed. Eggs, 25c; cream, 27c; wheat, 88c; corn, \$1.05.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

**Miami**—Had 6 inches of rain and 2 inches of snow. This stopped plowing and other field work for a while, creeks and springs all running and plenty of water everywhere. Wheat and volunteer oats made good growth. Too wet to pasture part of the time.—W. T. Case.

**Montgomery**—Wheat has made unusual growth, ground too wet for pasturing, some livestock still grazing bluegrass and doing well. A little corn being husked, may be enough for seed. Hens not laying well. Eggs, 30c a doz.; retail, 35c; butterfat, 25c.—W. A. Knox.

**Neosho**—Wheat continues in good condition, an abundance of moisture, pasturing wheat prohibited on account of wet fields, harvesting sorghum held by soft ground, probably 40 per cent of this crop still in the field. Southeastern Kansas has had its second snow. Many farmers receiving second payment on corn-hog contracts. Paying taxes is rather slow. Quite a number of public sales. At a sale southwest of Thayer, horses—plugs—sold at \$42 to \$53; cows, \$7.50 to \$20; worn-out farm implement at good prices. Work on community ponds held up. Considerable talk of a state lake covering 500 acres west of Thayer. Officers elected to promote the project.—James D. McHenry.

**Ness**—Fall weather gave way to winter in a 1 to 2-inch snow that drifted some, but will do wheat a lot of good as it was getting pretty dry. Snow hard on stock and dirt roads. Eggs scarce.—James McHill.

**Osborne**—We received about 3 inches of wet snow. Wheat was badly in need of moisture, some was dying. Demand for farms is greater than the supply, several farmers must move and no place to go. At a public sale this week, cows sold as high as \$28 and other things sold well considering conditions. One team of yearling mares sold here recently for \$300, demand for horses is good and price high on good stuff. Little

feeding being done. Corn is \$1 with prospects of going higher.—Niles C. Endsley.

**Reno**—A farm sale of Holstein milk cows set a new average of nearly \$50 a head, highest for some years. It has been trying to snow wheat under, and that is one thing this country doesn't need, some wheat just drilled with ground in good condition. Wheat, 88c; corn, \$1.05; cream, 26c.—E. T. Ewing.

**Riley**—Plenty of moisture in recent weeks. Oats, wheat and alfalfa making excellent pasture, and helping farmers solve the feed problem. This county has just finished a T. B. test of all cattle more than 6 months old. Many farmers busy cutting wood for winter.—Heary Bletscher.

**Rush**—Recent rains and snows have put top soil in excellent condition, wheat is going into winter in fine condition, now providing abundant pasture for livestock. Farmers hoping for an open winter due to shortage of roughness. Wheat, 90c; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 26c.—William Crotinger.

**Smith**—North half of county got a good rain and wet snow which will be a great help to wheat. Many horses taken east to wheat pasture. Pigs and shoats going to market due to big jump in corn prices. Cutting wood in full swing. Culling chickens very close on account of feed. Plenty of farm sales, prices good.—Harry Saunders.

**Stevens**—Received a little snow with lots of wind, but it was a wet snow and we need moisture for wheat. At a public sale last week everything sold for good prices. Eggs scarce and high. Wheat, 88c; heavy hens, 9c; light hens, 7c; butterfat, 25c; eggs, 35c.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

**Sumner**—Severe windstorm, with heavy rain, did much property damage, several persons injured, no lives lost, no livestock loss except poultry, some fields washed badly. Wheat growing rapidly, recent moisture has made fields too muddy for pasturing, no plowing for some time. Some improvements being made on farms. Wheat benefit payments to Sumner county contract-signers total \$625,000. Scarlet fever again prevalent, a few schools closed on that account.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

**Trego**—Much needed moisture from snow, melted almost as it fell, some drifts, but mostly laying well on fields and staying warm, everyone hoping we get enough moisture to sprout and bring up wheat. Eggs, 23c; butterfat, 26c.—Ella M. Whisler.

## Keeping Busy This Winter

(Continued from Page 3)

the acre. This crop made a yield of 17 bushels an acre, after going thru a season that was from 8 to 10 inches short in rainfall. It made 16 shocks of forage to the acre after the seed was topped off. I think this was a score for good quality, well-adapted seed."

Feed for fall and winter didn't turn out so plentiful this year. Yet Kansas farmers will get thru. Here is the set-up worked out by W. H. Pierce, Jr., Westphalia. Twenty-two acres of corn for his trench silo. A 5-acre field of alfalfa for milk cows. As rough feed, 18 acres of kafir and sorgo fodder. Wheat and rye for winter pasture; this and milk will help carry 25 head of hogs. Late pasture and fodder to help feed 60 head of cattle, mules and horses, and a small flock of sheep.

Grinding feed for livestock strikes Jacob P. Hiebert, Hillsboro, as a good way to make it go farther. He believes the drouth has led to better wells and farm ponds, and wheat and corn allotments to better farming. His best profit this season is from milk cows, so he has decided to feed them better next year. To save labor he rigged up portable machinery for sawing wood, grinding tools, drilling wood and iron, and drilling wells deeper. Then he turned to the job of building a wind-electric light plant, feeling that electric lights would be especially helpful in winter.

"A device that has been a wonderful help is a row of fixed stanchions for calf feeding," said Mary B. Martin, Havana. "We used 2 two-by-fours attached to upright posts in the calf shed to make a firm frame for stanchions and feed boxes. Any short pieces of boards may be used to separate calves while eating. We used two-by-sixes. A 1-foot board was used for the floor of the boxes, with 6-inch boards for the sides and partitions. These partitioned boxes hold the milk buckets, and when these are removed the grain feed can be ready for the calves. This has made calf feeding a pleasure. For spare-time work this winter we plan to make covered water fountains for growing chicks. Light-weight oil drums will be cut into halves, then holes cut in them large enough for chicks to reach their heads thru to the water which will be in large, flat enameled pans. These pans are easily cleaned and the cover can be lifted off readily. When the chicks

are real small, wire will be put across the openings. As chicks grow, the wire will be removed."

### Fail to Agree on Wheat

THE international wheat conference, being held at Budapest, adjourned December 1, without reaching a general agreement. Early promise of a successful gathering faded as delegates from the smaller countries left for home during the last week in November. "Big Four" representatives—from the U. S., Canada, Argentine and Australia will resume their efforts to set agreeable quotas for exports of wheat, when they meet in London late this month or early in January.

### Kansas Wins at Chicago

PAST records of Kansas State College judging teams were upheld last week by A. A. Thornborough, student in agriculture. Individual honors in livestock judging at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, went to Thornborough who entered the contest with three of his classmates. He scored 915 points out of a possible 1,000. Every year Kansas sends a livestock judging team to the International, where a place among the high scorers is considered a world honor.

### Measure Wheat Acres Soon

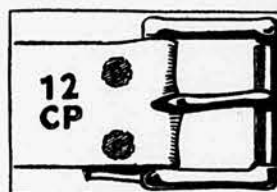
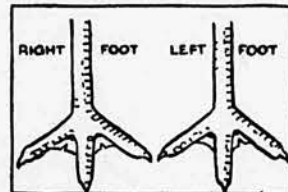
MEASURING land under wheat contracts is likely to be completed before spring, according to George E. Farrell, chief of the wheat section. County wheat production associations will be allowed leeway in choosing the time to begin the job. Measurement is practical from now on since a large per cent of the wheat is up, even in the drier sections which received recent rains and snow. Three items will be checked. These are actual wheat acreage for harvest, excess wheat planted for pasture which must be destroyed in the spring, and the contracted acreage which is not to be planted to wheat. Measurement will be done by local farmer co-operators.

# Protective Service

Kansas Farmer Protective Service is proving to be the most effective agency in existence for the curbing of farm thievery. This is shown by the fact that to date 748 thieves have been sentenced to prison for stealing from Service members. In recognition of the fine co-operation among Service members and peace officers, who have brought this about, Kansas Farmer has paid, in rewards, a total of \$19,875. The battle against thievery is being waged along four lines. Service members are urged to take these precautions: First, mark all farm property for identification. Second, post your farms with warning signs. Third, check up daily for missing property. Fourth, report thefts promptly to peace officers and to the Protective Service.

## Mark Your Property

Formerly, it was a big job to mark various farm property for identification. The Protective Service has made this a lot easier by working out a system by which nearly everything on the farm can be given a permanent mark. With this new method for your guide, you can spend a few hours some rainy day and provide nearly everything on your farm with a mark which will enable officers to identify your goods



if stolen. In marking your poultry, the only instrument necessary is a sharp knife or pair of scissors. Use the individual mark assigned you so there will be no confusing duplications.

The slits in the web of the bird's feet illustrate how mark No. 12 appears after the slits are healed. The number and letters, shown on the leather strap, show how harness can be identified by a mark placed on it by the Bloodhound Thief Catcher. This device makes the marking system complete by providing a way of marking not only harness, but tires, farm implements, clothing, furniture, grain and nearly all other property subject to theft.



## Extra Reward of \$25

In order to encourage the marking of farm property, for identification, the Protective Service now is offering an extra \$25 for the conviction of a thief who has stolen property marked by the Bloodhound Thief Catcher. This is in addition to the standing rewards of \$25 and \$50 and means that where the Thief Catcher assists in capture and conviction, the regular \$25 reward becomes a \$50 reward and the regular \$50 reward becomes a \$75 reward. The special offer is good for one year, October 1, 1934, to October 1, 1935. Because of its wide range, this new marking system is by far the most complete one available. It is for the exclusive use of Protective Service members. See a Capper man for a personal demonstration.

## Conditions Governing Payment of Rewards

Beginning December 1, 1934, and effective till further notice, payment of rewards by Kansas Farmer will be subject to the following conditions:

(1) If a theft by any person or a swindle by an itinerant agent or peddler is committed on the farm premises personally occupied by a Protective Service member living on a rural route.

(a) By "farm premises" is meant a dwelling house on a R. F. D. mail route, as indicated on the mailing list of Kansas Farmer, with the adjacent buildings and the adjoining lands appropriated to the use of the household. The reward offer does not apply to a theft or swindle committed in a store house, filling station, or other buildings open to the public nor to theft of goods kept for resale.

(2) If automobile or truck belonging to a Protective Service member is stolen anywhere, provided said automobile or truck has a legible Protective Service windshield sticker pasted on its windshield at the time the theft occurs.

(3) Conviction and sentence to a state or federal penitentiary for a definite term of more than 2 years for one of the foregoing crimes will merit a reward of \$50.

(4) Conviction and sentence to a state reformatory or to a county jail for a term of at least 90 days or to a state or federal penitentiary for an indefinite term or for a definite term not to exceed 2 years for theft will merit a reward of \$25. In any case sentence must be served.

(5) Payment of any reward may be withheld till 30 days of duly specified sentence has been served.

(6) In considering an application for reward, the specific nature of the charge, crime and sentence will be determined by the official court records.

(7) Theft or swindle must be reported to sheriff or other peace officer by the Protective Service member affected or by some private citizen co-operating with him before thief or swindler is in the custody of officer and to the Protective Service Department within 48 hours after theft or swindle is discovered. We emphasize prompt action because experience has shown that delay makes conviction more difficult. Officers who apprehend suspicious characters before being notified of theft or swindle on premises of Protective Service

member are to be commended, for their alertness in the performance of their duty, but such actions do not qualify for claim to reward under these conditions.

(8) At least one-half of each reward will be paid to the Protective Service member on whose premises theft or swindle takes place. If member has received valuable co-operation from other private citizens or from peace officers in discovering and running down clues or in otherwise bringing about arrests and convictions, said member, being familiar with the aid given by others, will be asked to recommend who in his opinion should share in second half of reward. If member receives no essential aid aside from customary official duties, all of reward is to be paid to him.

(9) Only one reward will be paid even tho two or more thieves are captured and convicted for the same theft or series of thefts. In case two or more Protective Service members apply for a reward, as a result of the same conviction or convictions, reward will be divided according to the merits of the case as determined by information filed with the Protective Service Department.

(10) The person on whose premises a theft or swindle is committed must be a paid-in-advance subscriber to Kansas Farmer and a legible Protective Service sign must be posted in plain view near the main entrance to the farm premises at the time theft or swindle occurs. Much thievery can be prevented by the presence of reward signs.

(11) In order to be sure of protection on all his farm property, any Protective Service member who operates more than one farm must keep at least one legible metal Protective Service sign posted at the entrance to each separate farm premises as defined in the foregoing. Two or more parts of a given farm premises separated by a public road or intervening land, each requires a posted sign for protection.

(12) Protective Service member on whose farm premises a theft or swindle is committed must prepare and have executed in the presence of a notary public an affidavit containing all the information called for on blanks supplied by the Protective Service, such affidavit to be furnished after thief or swindler has begun serving prison sentence.

**Kansas Farmer Protective Service**  
8th and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.



## TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$.80	\$2.40	18	\$1.44	\$4.32
11	1.10	3.30	19	1.52	4.56
12	1.40	4.20	20	1.60	4.80
13	1.70	5.10	21	1.68	5.04
14	2.00	6.00	22	1.76	5.28
15	2.30	6.90	23	1.84	5.52
16	2.60	7.80	24	1.92	5.76
17	2.90	8.70	25	2.00	6.00

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

## FARMERS MARKET

**RATES** 6 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 8 cents a word each in section on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum. 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

## RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

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

## BABY CHICKS

COOMBS LEGHORNS, OFFICIAL EGG CONTEST winners. High hen all breeds, Chicago World's Fair Contest 1933. Matings headed by ROP males. 250-330 Eggs. Big Leghorns bred for vigor, egg size. Discount for early orders. ROP chicks and hatching eggs. Free catalogue. Code 1561. Coombs Poultry Farm, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kan.

CHICKS, KANSAS APPROVED. AGGLUTINATION blood tested. Ready now. All breeds. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

HAWK'S A. P. A. CHICKS ARE MONEY MAKERS. Special low prices for early delivery. Hawk Hatcheries, Box 401, Effingham, Kan.

## TURKEYS

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TOMS. MAY hatched. \$3.50. Lizz Smith, Satanta, Kan.

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

## PIGEONS

FANTAILS, LARGE RUNTS, RED CARNEAUX. Reasonable. Norman Barnica, Big Springs, Nebr.

## POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

CHICAGO'S LARGEST POULTRY HOUSE wants to buy dressed turkeys. Paying highest market prices. Write for Fox Plan, Peter Fox Sons Company, Dept. V, Fulton Market, Chicago.

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

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

FOR SALE: NURSERY STOCK. STRAWBERRY plants, rhubarb, asparagus, peonies, canna, dahlias, etc. Send for catalogue. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

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 Mine White, St. Charles, Red Cob White, \$2.50 bushel. Bags free. Frederick Seed Co., Murray, Nebr.

WANTED: ALL VARIETIES OF SWEET corn, any amount; also pop corn. We pay the highest prices. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED CORN, ALSO Smooth Dent, 1933 crop, acclimated for Kansas, first grade quality, hand rubbed, topped and graded, \$3.50 per bushel. Also snapped ear corn, '34 crop, \$1.25 per hundred pounds. F. O. B. Weston. Personal inspection invited. W. D. Houser, Weston, Mo.

FOR SALE: SEED CORN, STATE TESTED, many varieties. Write for samples, prices and seed catalogue. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

## DOGS

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

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

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. NATURAL heelers. \$3 and \$5. Arthur Young, Clearwater, Kan.

NATURAL HEELING SHEPHERDS. trained; pups. Semy Kennels, Willow Springs, Mo.

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

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

## PET STOCK

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

## BUILDING MATERIAL

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, Kans.

## LIGHT PLANTS

## 110 Volts A. C.

Build your own 110 volt A. C. plant (200 to 750 watts) from old car generator. Use gas engine, water wheel or wind power. For free details: LeJay Mfg., 2878 E77, Chicago.

## TOBACCO

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

GOLDLEAF FOR CHEWING. PIPE OR CIGARETTE. 5 lbs. \$1.00. ten \$1.75. scrap 5 lbs. 75c. Free cigars. Japanese Honey-dew Molasses. 75c gallon. Perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Pay after received. Rieves Farms, Sedalia, Ky.

POSTPAID—GUARANTEED—BEST AVAILABLE long, ripe, mellow Redleaf, 5 pounds chewing or smoking, \$1.00. Valuable recipe, box twists free. Tennessee Farmers, Dresden, Tenn.

30 FULL SIZE QUALITY TWISTS. \$1.00. Mild and sweet or natural. Also 24 sweet plugs, \$1.00. Mild or medium. Satisfaction guaranteed. Economy Tobacco Co., Murray, Ky.

POSTPAID, 10 LB., \$1.40; KENTUCKY GUARANTEED Air Cured mild mellow chewing or extra mild pipe and Cigarette Burley, Farmers Tobacco Co., Milburn, Ky.

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

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

PREPAID ON TRIAL, 20 CHEWING TWISTS or 20 sacks pipe or cigarette smoking, \$1.00. Box cigars free. Ford Tobacco Co., D16, Paducah, Ky.

TWIST TOBACCO, SWEET OR NATURAL. 36 large \$1.25; 72-\$2.40; 108-\$3.50, postpaid. Guaranteed. National Distributors, Bardwell, Ky.

TOBACCO—POSTPAID. LONG, WIDE, CLEAN, fancy Redleaf, Chewing 10 lbs. \$1.50; Smoking \$1.25. Guaranteed. E. E. Travis, Dresden, Tenn.

TOBACCO—5 POUNDS CHEWING \$1.00; 10-\$1.60. Mild Smoking, 10-\$1.20. Guaranteed. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

SPECIAL: 10 POUNDS NO. 1 CHEWING OR Smoking, \$1.50. Box of 15-5c Sweet Twist free. Farmers Tobacco Syndicate, Mayfield, Ky.

HIGH GRADE CHEWING, 5 LBS. 75c; SMOKING, 65c. Flavoring and twist free. Pay postmaster. Red Leaf Farms, New Concord, Ky.

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## PATENTS—INVENTIONS

PATENTS—SMALL IDEAS MAY HAVE large commercial possibilities. Write immediately for information on how to proceed and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Clarence A. O'Brien, 150-T Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

OUR MANUFACTURER-CLIENTS NOW want additional improved inventions, patented or unpatented. What have you? Chartered Institute, 528A Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

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

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WINDMILLS \$17.25. WRITE FOR LITERATURE and special prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. KF, Topeka, Kan.

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WANTED: RUMELY COMBINE, RUMELY 6 (Six) tractor. Must be cheap. Give complete details in first letter. Paul Anderson, Smolan, Kan.

WILL PAY CASH FOR USED TRACTOR. 25 horse drawbar. Geo. Chancel, Rt. 6, Wichita, Kan.

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ORDER YOUR NEW LIGHT PLANT Batteries from Home Light Battery Co., Albers, Ill.

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QUILT PIECES, 100-20c; 200-35c; POSTPAID. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crouch's Remnant Shop, Centralia, Ill.

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

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KANSAS FARMER, Dept. R. R. M., Topeka, Kansas.

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## The Acres Coffee Tasted Strong of Money

—By Leet





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

## MISCELLANEOUS

**WORNOUT ALUMINUM GUNS REBUILT LIKE** new. 75c. 4 wheel trailer, hitches, any chassis. \$2.50. Chisels, punches, handforges steel. 50c. Enderlin Iron Works, Enderlin, N. Dak.

**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.

**WE PURCHASE ALL INDIANHEAD PEN-** nies. Price \$1.50. 100.00. Purchasing catalog 10c. Brownlee Coinage, 218 Henry, New York.

**6 PAIRS LADIES' CHARDONIZE HOSIERY** \$1. Postpaid, guaranteed. Fall bargain circular ready. L. S. Sales Company, Ashboro, N. C.

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**IMPROVED 95 ACRES, EQUIPMENT AND** possession if desired. Terms or trade. Chas. Gorham, Rt. 1, Princeton, Kan.

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**SOUTHEAST TEXAS. CHOICE UNIMPROVED** cut-over land in Hardin, Jasper, Orange, Tyler, Newton, Sabine and San Augustine counties in the diversified farming belt where crop failures are unknown. Join the Back-to-the-Farm movement and live at home. For prices, terms, location, etc., write H. M. Richter, Petroleum Building, Houston, Texas.

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## BUY A FARM NOW

Write for our Mo. and Kan. Bargain list. **SUITER-JUSTUS FARM CO., INC.** 1016 Baltimore Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

**NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR RENTERS AND** owners of high priced lands in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota where land prices and rents are correspondingly low. The Great Northern Railway serves an agricultural empire. Write for free books. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 902, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

**INDEPENDENCE. SECURITY ASSURED.** North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon farms bargain prices, easy terms. Descriptive literature. Impartial advice. Mention state. J. W. Haw. 81 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

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

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## DUROC HOGS

**AMERICA'S OLDEST HERD** Original short-legged, earlier feeding type registered Durocs. 40 sows; 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

**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

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

## JACKS

**40 Jacks Ready for Service** world's largest breeders. **HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, Dighton, Kan.**

## DRAFT HORSES

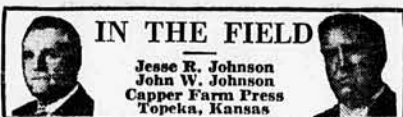
**Percheron and Belgian Stallions** 20 head. Imported and American bred. All of breeding age. Every stallion guaranteed a satisfactory breeder. Inspection invited. Write us your wants. **DYBERT BROTHERS, MANCHESTER, IOWA**

**GOOD PERCHERON STALLION** Billie, four-year-old black Percheron stallion. Guaranteed. He is O. K. and a good one. Write for further description and price. **Ed Simpson, Jewell, Kan.**

## BELGIAN HORSES

**Sorrels and Roans** Registered Belgian stallions. Yearlings, two, three and four year olds. Chestnut Sorrels with Flaxen mane and tail; some extra good Strawberry Roans. **FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IA.** **JERSEY CATTLE**

**The Royal Hotel**  
Excelsior Springs, Mo.  
150 Rooms European  
Rates \$1.50 Up—Weekly Rates  
Lyle Wyble, Mgr.



## IN THE FIELD

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

Ed Simpson, Jewell, Kan., is advertising a nice four-year-old black Percheron stallion in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

In a breeders' consignment sale of Shorthorns at Danville, Ill., November 8, the bulls averaged \$80 and the females averaged \$90. The general average on 35 head was \$85.

During the past year there were 101,947 Hereford registrations, a gain of more than 14,000 over the preceding year. Transfers also show an increase, being 50,152 in 1934.

W. P. Stahl, Plainville, Kan., has bred registered Guernseys at that place for a number of years, but recently sold his entire herd to Lee Hinshaw of Wakeeney, Kan., who has moved them to his farm near there.

Meall Bros., veteran Mitchell county Shorthorn breeders, located near Cawker City, attended the Shallenbarger-Haigler sale at Omaha, Neb., recently where they bought a bull, Double Browndale, for use in their herd.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., who advertises Poland Chinas in Kansas Farmer whenever he has anything for sale, writes us to discontinue his boar advertisement as he is just about sold out. He reports a good boar business this fall.

January 1, 1934, there were 725,255 milk cows in Kansas. Shawnee county lead with 24,436; Washington county 17,198; Sedgwick, 14,230, and Reno 14,985. Of all other cattle there was 2,752,879. Butler county, 64,470; Lyon, 53,000; Pottawatomie, 50,711, etc.

W. F. Fuqua, Easton, Kan., Leavenworth county, writes: "Where can I buy three or four registered Hereford young cows bred to calve in the spring? I don't want show cattle or show prices but good cattle at a fair price. Would prefer to buy from someone near Leavenworth county."

A letter from C. A. Ewing, Conway, Kan., reports the sale of two mature Jersey cows from his splendid herd to Geo. Schurle, Keats, Kan. Mr. Ewing reports excellent wheat pasture and his cattle doing nicely. Mr. Ewing's herd of registered Jerseys is one of the good herds of south-east Kansas.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer Roy Rock, Enterprise, Kan., is starting his Milking Shorthorn advertisement and offers young bulls for sale. They are by his herd bull, Lassie's Lad, whose dam has a splendid record. His cows are the equal of his herd sire in breeding and individual merit. Write him for prices and descriptions.

R. E. Halley, Shorthorn breeder of Wiley, Kan., has recently purchased and placed at the head of his high quality Scotch herd the snow white bull Proud Baron 2nd, a son of Proud Archer and out of cow sired by Roan Acre Sultan. Mr. Halley has an exceptionally choice herd of about 20 breeding females.

F. N. Funk, Marion, Kan., breeds Shorthorns and has good ones for sale and is advertising them in this issue of Kansas Farmer, a nice string of young bulls, red and roans that are out of dams sired by Scottish Sultan. In his advertisement last week we had it Scottish Sentinel, which is wrong. It is Scottish Sultan. They are good individuals and you better investigate.

When Kansas Jersey breeders go down to Tulsa, Okla., next June for the annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club they are going to have a band wagon along for Mr. D. L. Wheelock of Clay Center, Kan., for director of the club from their section. Mr. Wheelock has measured quite big in recent years in Jersey work in the West, and his own herd has an outstanding record.—Jersey Bulletin.

John Regier & Sons, Whitewater, Kan., are the owners of one of the strong herds of Shorthorns in the state. At the American Royal this fall the splendid Alfalfa Leaf Princess sixth, entered in the two-year-old female class, captured all the honors and attracted attention among Shorthorn showmen and judges from everywhere. They have about 75 head in the herd and always have breeding stock for sale.

The Hineman Jack farm, located at Dighton, Kan., continues to be headquarters for all aged jacks of quality. They have 40 head to choose from. The Hinemans are the largest and best known jack breeders in America. Their jacks and mules always win at the largest and best shows. Good jacks are very scarce and early buyers are sure of the best selection and most likely prices with advance with the season. Dighton is in Lane county.

A letter from G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan., says, "I am not going to hold my bred sow sale this winter but I will have a number of nice, select gilts sired by Big Pilot's Achievement and New Cloth 3rd that I will sell at private sale. They are very nice and head of sows. Mr. Wingert breeds Poland Chinas and has started many a new herd as he will again this winter by selling a gilt or two that will prove the foundation for a good herd."

In the A. C. Shallenbarger-Haigler Shorthorn sale held at Omaha, Neb., AK-Sar-Ben week, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri buyers absorbed the offering with a few going to a prominent breeder in Canada. There were 21 bred heifers sold for an average of about \$100. There were 13 bulls, that sold for an average of \$85. The general average of the sale was \$85.50. Meall Bros., Cawker City, Kan., bought the young bull, Double Browndale.

The Quigley Hampshire farms, Williamstown, Kan., are breeding 83 sows and gilts for spring farrow that are daughters and dams of the splendid barrows that won first place in the light carload division at the American Royal this year. Probably 50 or 60 of these bred sows will be sold and if you are going to be in the market for bred sows or gilts you had better be seeing the Quigleys soon. Address, Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown, Kan.

W. A. Young, leading Shorthorn cattle breeder of Southern Kansas, is now getting the first calves from his great young bull Proud Sentinel, a son of Proud Archer. They are the most promising calves that have ever been dropped on the farm. There will be 50 calves arrive before spring. The herd number is over 80 head, most of them have straight Scotch pedigrees. Mr. Young has some choice young red and roan bulls for sale sired by his previous herd bull Scottish Archer. He also offers females bred to Proud Sentinel.

Shungvalley Holsteins, that's Ira Romik & Son's fine herd of registered Holsteins just south of Washburn college, Topeka, is being advertised in Kansas Farmer right now. They have some young bulls of serviceable ages for sale. They are out of splendid dams and sired by a bull that is outstanding as a sire and as an individual. I doubt if there is a better place to select a future herd bull than Ira Romik & Sons are offering and at fair prices. Write them for descriptions and prices but it would be better yet to go and see them.

W. E. Ross & Sons, Smith Center, Kan., are breeders of Red Polled cattle who are advertis-

ing a bull and heifer calves in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This firm of Red Polled breeders are pioneers in the business in Northwestern Kansas and while their herd is not one of the largest it is one of great merit. You are sure to be pleased with any dealings you have with them. Because of a shortage of feed they must sell some cattle and are offering a nice bull and some heifer calves for sale at prices that will be found very reasonable. Write them immediately.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., breeder of registered Duroc hogs for 30 years, writes under date of November 19 that he has had a splendid demand for boars and that he still has some good ones for sale at popular prices. These boars have been carefully grown to insure their future usefulness and the lot of 40 last spring boars reserved for his fall and early winter trade is being pronounced the best lot of boars he ever raised. Write him if you want a boar and get one bred, fed and cared for as only worthwhile herd boars should be from the time they are just pigs until they are mature herd boars.

H. G. Eshelman, successful breeder of registered Percherons, writes from his home at Sedgwick, Kan., that he is starting for Chicago with 15 head of horses, many of them already heavy winners at the big Eastern and Central states fairs and shows. Mr. Eshelman reports recent sale of several stallions, including one to the Nebraska sub station at North Platte. He says the demand for good Percherons continues strong. The annual colt show held at Halstead lately was one of the most successful ever held there. Jerry Moxley from the college was the judge. Mr. Eshelman will consign ten head of good ones to the J. C. Robinson sale to be held at Towanda, Kan., February 4.

This is the last call for the Fred M. King sale at Trimble, Mo. In this sale next Monday and Tuesday, December 10 and 11, Mr. King is selling at his farm near Trimble, Mo., 2850 head of livestock. In the forenoon, Monday, December 10, he will sell a lot of farm machinery of all kinds in good repair that has been used on this modern farm. Monday afternoon he will sell draft horses and mules and mated horses. Everything will be sold on Monday except the 2750 sheep which includes 31 registered Hampshire rams. Included also will be 70 head of Holsteins of the very highest breeding and quality. In the lot will be 16 cows, some of them just fresh and all fresh by sale day. There will be 42 heifers registered as the cows are, and 24 are heifers, 24 two year olds, some three years old and the rest yearlings. The older ones are bred to his herd sire and will commence calving about December 1. There are some young bulls and heifers under six months old. Fourteen are daughters of King Piebe 21st, 18 daughters of King Piebe Johanna Segis Ormsby. Here is an opportunity to buy under very favorable circumstances outstanding Holsteins at auction. Remember the sale is next Monday and Tuesday, December 10 and 11. On December 11 nothing but the sheep will be sold, all the rest of the horses, Holsteins and farm machinery will be sold the first day, December 10. That is this next Monday. The farm is 28 miles north of Kansas City, Mo., highway 169 and 29 miles south of St. Joseph, highway 169.

If you have pure bred livestock of any kind for sale you should be advertising it right now in the Kansas Farmer. We are getting inquiries every day from parties wanting to know where they can buy all kinds of pure bred livestock. Here are two letters that came in yesterday afternoon: "We will be in the market any time after December 12 for 10 or 15 Guernsey or Jersey young cows that will give 3500 pounds of butterfat per year. Also a proven sire. Will you please assist us as to the location of such herds for sale and the average price of such cows? We are starting up a new herd and wish to begin with good stuff but not fancy as it costs too much money. Mary C. Applegate, Newton, Kan., Greenwood county." The other is from H. L. Meyer, Davenport, Neb.: "Dear Mr. Johnson: Enclosed you will find one dollar bill for which send me Kansas Farmer. Could you kindly send us the names of breeders of good dual purpose Polled Shorthorn cattle? We are in search of a bull calf or one that is old enough to use now. We would prefer to find him within driving distance. Thanking you for the value you paid for my copy of the Kansas Farmer, can do us now ('us' brother and I). Yours truly, H. L. Meyer, Davenport, Neb." If you have what you think either of these parties want and it is for sale write them, Kansas Farmer maintains a very low livestock advertising rate. Just half of the regular advertising rate and a half inch card would cost you only \$2.80 per issue. It is published every other Saturday. If you have stock for sale you had better write for further information or send us your copy at once. Address, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., Livestock Department.

## Public Sale of Livestock

**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**  
April 24—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

**Duroc Hogs**  
Feb. 25—Weidon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.  
Feb. 20—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.

**Percheron Horses**  
April 24—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

## 2850 Head of Livestock at Auction

To close our partnership we are holding at our farm a complete dispersal sale of all our livestock and farm implements.

## Farm at Trimble, Mo., on Highway 169

28 miles north of Kansas City, Mo., and 29 miles south of St. Joseph, Mo. (Both Highway 169.)

Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 10 and 11—Sale Starts at 10 a. m.

## Monday, December 10

All farm implements Monday a. m. 70 registered Holsteins, 1 team black geldings, 1 team dapple gray geldings. Several riding and driving gaited horses. 1 team black mare mules, 1 team large mules. 70 outstanding registered Holsteins: 16 mature cows; 42 outstanding heifers, registered; 24 two-year-olds that start calving Dec. 1; 10 calves under six mos. Kansas breeders should attend. In the sale is our young herd sire, Sir Fanny Queen Piebe, three years old in February, 1935, and a son of King Triune Fanny. There will also be 14 daughters of King Piebe 21st, 18 daughters of King Piebe Johanna Segis Ormsby. Also some cows with A. R. O. records. Have just completed government test for Tuberculosis and Abortion.

## Tuesday, December 11

—devoted exclusively to selling 2,750 head of sheep, 1,100 breeding ewes, 850 ewe lambs, 780 Colorado feeding lambs, 31 registered Hampshire rams from one to four years old.

**FRED M. KING, 1626 MCGEE ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.**

(City Business Address)  
Hot lunch served at farm. Col. J. J. Whits, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

## 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 Sultan Shorthorn Bulls

Out of dams sired by the above bull. Good individuals; reds and roans.  
**F. N. FUNK, MARION, KANSAS**

## YOUNG OFFERS SHORTHORN BULLS

Choice ones, reds and roans. Scotch and Scotch Topped. From our best cows and sired by Scottish Author. Also cows and heifers bred to Proud Sentinel.  
**W. A. Young, Clearwater, Kan.**

## SHORTHORN FEMALES FOR SALE

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

## Clay and Bates Breeding

Good milking inheritance. Yearling and baby bull calves for sale.  
**ROY ROCK, ENTERPRISE, 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)**

## RED POLLED CATTLE

## Bulls and Heifers

for sale. Must go immediately on account of feed shortage. Priced reasonable.  
**W. E. ROSS & SON, Smith Center, Kan.**

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## Shungvalley Holsteins

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

**IRA ROMIG & SONS, 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, LEBO, 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.**

## 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.**

## We Pay You Cash

## A "crazy driver"

Ran into Bill Jones, Bill's Capper insurance Paid for the broken bones.

You get CASH from Capper insurance for auto accidents, and for ALL Accidents. It means money in your pocket, right when you need it. Covers men, women, and children. If you read the Capper papers, you are entitled to it.

The next time the "Capper Man" calls to see you, ask him about this wonderful protection. It puts money in your pocket, when you need it.



## Our Busy Neighbors

ON HIS farm near Kinsley, O. E. Smith is sinking five wells, his son Herman Smith, directing the work. They expect to irrigate 104 acres next year.

### These Are Winter Boarders

TEXAS cattle are being wintered as well as summered this year in Chase county. Brant Brothers, Cottonwood Falls, have taken 1,600 Hereford steers to feed thru the season.

### Forage Poison Killed 75

DEATH came suddenly to 75 sheep pastured on the Ted Price farm, near Garfield. They broke out of the wheat field and into a field of second-growth Kafir, becoming victims of forage poison.

### Drilled 80 Acres a Day

OUT at Syracuse, Troy Mull has been drilling 80 acres of wheat a day with one drilling outfit. Not only that but he has put out 760 acres of wheat, which is a fairly good expression of optimism.

### Cleaning Diseased Herds

ADRIE is being made by government veterinarians to clean up all Clay county herds as far as contagious abortion is concerned. Eighty herds already have been inspected. This work also is being pushed in other counties.

### Leaky Tank Made the Crop

THE water supply tank on Frank Hasenyager's farm, leaked last summer, but the leakage wasn't wasted. It was absorbed by a sweet potato patch and made the finest sweet potato crop Hasenyager ever harvested.

### Coal Bin Underground

AN underground coal bin big enough to hold two carloads of coal, is being dug on Arthur Goenner's Kingman county farm near Zenda. The coal will heat his 82,000-egg capacity hatchery. All the factories nowadays are not in cities.

### This War Still Goes On

MAYBE you know that 744 Kansas men and women lost their lives in service during the World War. But you don't know that during 1932 and 1933, 887 Kansans were killed in automobile accidents—143 more than were killed during the World War.

### Turkey Feed \$65 a Day

THE daily feed bill for the 6,000 young turkeys fattened on the Robins ranch at Medicine Lodge this year for the holiday market, came to \$65 a day while they were being finished. This ranch of 50,000 acres also is caring for 5,500 head of cattle and 1,500 sheep. The turkeys are expected to bring about \$3 each on Eastern markets. They were finished on a ground mash of corn, oats, alfalfa, bran and Kansas ozone.

### Means More Kansas Cheese

THE Winfield plant of the Armour Creamery Company, has established a milk depot at Attica. Five trucks collect the whole milk daily from farms in that vicinity for the local station, and everybody is pleased with this way of doing. The company expects to establish a cheese factory in Attica. As soon as the milk supply will justify it, says Frank Bales, jr., local manager, Kansas should be the greatest dairy state in the Union and some day will be.

### Terracing in Gray County

AT A terracing demonstration on Earl Lupton's farm in Gray county, November 19 and 20, both county grader and ordinary farm tractor methods were shown. A crowd of

interested Western Kansas farmers saw how the work was done.

### Good November Potatoes

A PATCH of potatoes planted in June, survived the drouth on Orville Henry's farm in Nemaha county, and has yielded 168 bushels an acre. The tops wilted repeatedly under the burning sun, but the surface ground was kept well stirred to hold what moisture there was. Potato determination did the rest.

### She Wheeled Him Home

A PONY he was riding slipped and fell on Hubert Holliday, near Salem, breaking his right ankle. He managed to walk close enough to home to shout for help and his bride of a few weeks carted him the rest of the way in the wheelbarrow. Good teamwork.

### Sign of a Mild Winter

A SYRACUSE rancher predicts a mild winter because the rattlesnakes still are rambling around on his ranch, pointing in that direction. This will relieve the anxiety of us who heretofore have depended on the thickness of the cornhusks but have been put out of the prophet business because there are no cornhusks this fall.

### East Likes Kansas Turkeys

MORE than a third of a million pounds of turkey will be shipped from Hutchinson poultry houses to Eastern states by Christmas. They are working extra shifts filling orders for dressed birds, most of the orders from Massachusetts and the seaboard states. The dressed turkeys are packed for shipment in 100-pound boxes. Altho the birds are not as plump as last year, due to the drouth, prices are from 2 to 4 cents a pound higher.

### Kansas Health Champions

OUT of nearly 20,000 Kansas 4-H club members, Alice Turnbull, Junction City, and Wayne Payer, Westphalia, are found to be the health champions of Kansas. And they were the pick of a group of five boys and five girls selected during the state round-up at Manhattan in June. They will be guests of the Folger Coffee Company at the National 4-H Club Congress, at Chicago November 30 to December 8, and represent Kansas in the national health contest. Glen Sherwood, Pawnee county, was chosen national health champion in the boys' contest last year.

### Why He Gets a Big Pond

AS IT was easier and cheaper to build an 11-acre pond on the James Jones farm near Brewster, Sherman county, than one of 5 acres, an exception was made in his case to the rule for ponds. The land contour happened to be just right for the larger lake. There is a natural spillway and there will be no surplus dirt. In fact, it would have cost more real money to cut down the spillway and limit the pond to 5 acres. Jones believes the lake seepage will enable him to reclaim about 15 acres of adjoining land for alfalfa that heretofore he could hardly coax to grow Buffalo grass.

### Good Water 1,000 Years Old

IN Central Kansas, folks are drinking water from melted snow or rain that fell 1,000 years ago, geologists tell us. This is the underflow that comes from the eastern slopes of the Rockies where it soaks into the gravel and starts eastward. The seepage, or rate of flow, is found to be 8 feet a day, half a mile a year, or 50 miles in 100 years. Recent tests made with dye at Goodland, show the rate of the underflow has not changed since 1911, when accurate measurements were taken by M. A. Alexander. As Great Bend is 500 miles from the source in the Rockies, this year's water supply must have left Colorado 1,000 years ago and it is sparkling, pure and fresh, in spite of its age.

I have been a reader of Kansas Farmer for years and think it a wonderful paper.—Mrs. Earl Gorman, Yates Center, Kan.

The devil uses lots of whitewash.

# When the Thermometer Drops in Kansas!



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