

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE



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Number 46

Security in Irrigation

The Arkansas Valley Finds Pumping Equipment a Sound Investment in Growing Alfalfa, Beets and Milo

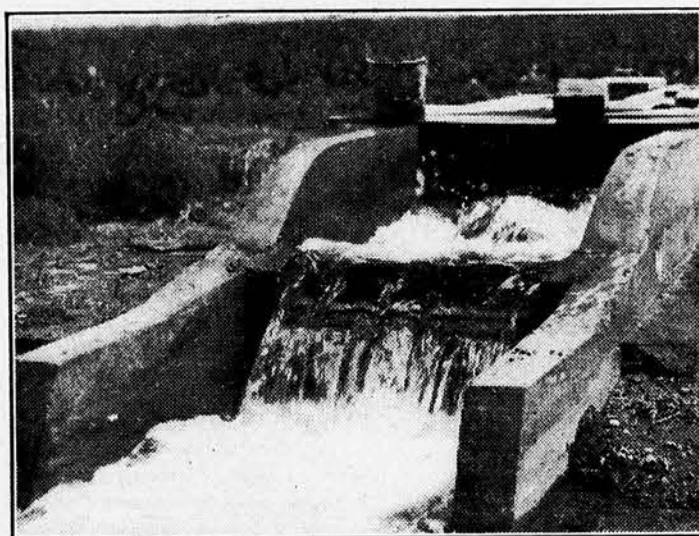
IRRIGATION has continued to make big crops in the Arkansas valley of Southwestern Kansas. From Hamilton county, down the river to Garden City, the valley is several miles wide and irrigation has gradually expanded. Rainfall is usually low, and very seasonal, in this section, therefore, a financial investment can safely be made in irrigation equipment for production of crops such as alfalfa, sugar beets and milo.

This wide valley is a beautiful sight, particularly during the late summer season. South of the river near Deerfield is a farm of nearly 900 acres handled by Lewis Roderick. The largest pumping outfit on the farm throws 4,500 gallons a minute. There are 6 wells hooked to one big pump. These wells are 40 feet deep, but water stands at about 25 feet much of the time. Mr. Roderick also has 2 smaller wells located at convenient points on the farm.

Last fall at wheat seeding time the soil was not moist

Below, at right: Water gushes out of the underground pump house at the rate of 4,500 gallons a minute on this irrigation plant belonging to Lewis Roderick, Deerfield, Kearny county. The men are, Mr. Roderick, at left, and Kermit Engle, Kearny county agent.

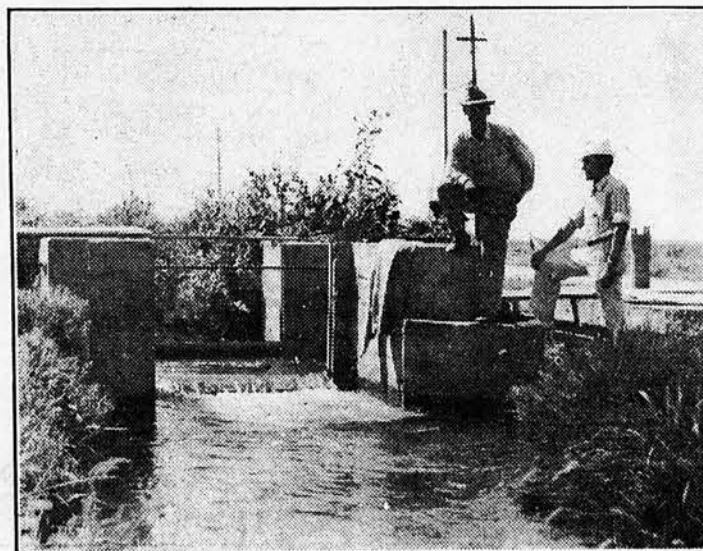
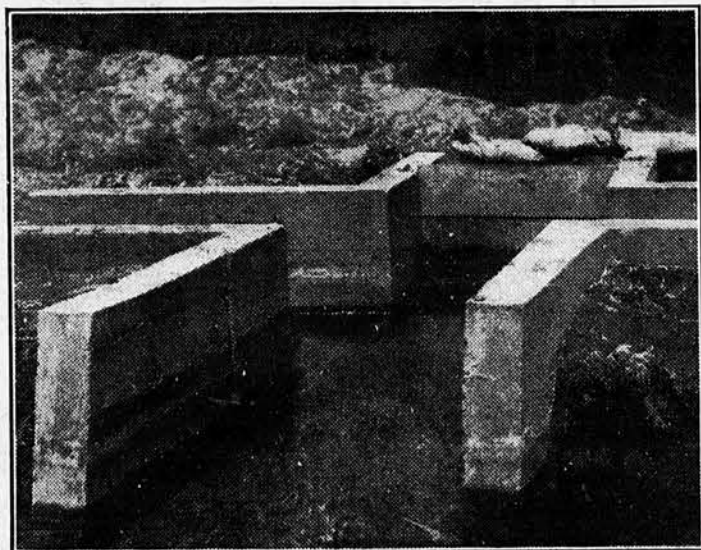
Below: Water quiets down as it makes its journey along the ditches and takes a turn at this 4-way concrete gate on the L. F. Bardwell farm, Kearny county.



A new well and underground pump lifts 1,200 gallons a minute into the concrete spillway which leads to "80-bushel milo." Ralph DeWitt and "Bill" Herr farm this land.

enough to satisfy Mr. Roderick so he watered a field for wheat. Last spring just as the wheat was ready to head, another acreage was watered "to beat the drouth." This made a total of 180 acres which was irrigated for wheat and the yields were favorable, the best making 33 bushels to the acre. However, Mr. Roderick said he had to carry water in the ditches as far as 2½ miles to irrigate part of this land, and he considers that distance uneconomical under many conditions. But this year it saved a wheat crop and paid well.

Other irrigated crops on the Roderick land are 180 acres of alfalfa, and 145 acres of "maize"—mostly dwarf yellow milo. The alfalfa has been a good money-making crop for many farmers in the Arkansas valley. In Finney county, for instance, there are 12,000 to 14,000 acres of alfalfa, and it is one of the best cash crops because the yields of hay are high and the quality very choice. Kearny county has in the neighborhood [Continued on Page 17]





News Bulletin

NEW GASOLINE

STANDARD OIL INTRODUCES
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2. GREATER POWER
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WIBW Program Schedule

(Daily Except Sunday)

2 Weeks Beginning September 25

- 4:55 a. m.—Sons of Pioneers
- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 5:45 a. m.—Daily Capital News
- 6:00 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
- 6:15 a. m.—Roy Faulkner
- 6:30 a. m.—Col. Combs and Ramblers
- 6:45 a. m.—Henry and Jerome
- 7:00 a. m.—National Bellas Hess News and Music
- 7:30 a. m.—The Range Riders
- 7:30 a. m.—Service Life Program (Begins Oct. 4)
- 7:45 a. m.—The Gospel Singers
- 8:15 a. m.—Unity School
- 8:30 a. m.—Daily Capital News
- 8:45 a. m.—Neighbor Jim (M-W-F)
- 8:45 a. m.—Mantle Lamp (T-Th-Sat)
- 9:00 a. m.—IGA Program
- 9:15 a. m.—Ma Perkins
- 9:30 a. m.—Housewives Program, KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Protective Service & Anti Crime Assn.
- 10:40 a. m.—Weather Bureau
- 10:45 a. m.—Harris Goar's Street Reporter
- 11:00 a. m.—Monticello Party Line
- 11:15 a. m.—Dinner Hour
- 12:00 Noon—H. D. Lee News
- 12:15 p. m.—KANSAS FARMER MARKETS AND FARM NEWS
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program, KSAC
- 2:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News
- 2:15 p. m.—Jane Baker the Kansas Home-maker
- 2:30 p. m.—Organ and Piano Moods
- 2:45 p. m.—Kansas Roundup
- 3:45 p. m.—Organalities
- 4:00 p. m.—Derby Show
- 4:15 p. m.—Edmund Denny
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee, KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Musical Program
- 5:30 p. m.—Chesterfield Program (Th-Sat)
- 5:45 p. m.—Daily Capital News
- 6:00 p. m.—Derby Show
- 6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch
- 6:45 p. m.—Kitty Keene, Inc.
- 10:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News—Joe Nickell
- 10:00 p. m.—Sunflower News (M-W-F)

Highlights of the Next 2 Weeks

Sunday, September 26 and October 3

- 8:00 a. m.—Sunday Morning at Aunt Susan's
- 8:30 a. m.—Reading the Capital Funnies
- 8:55 a. m.—Daily Capital News
- 9:00 a. m.—Church of the Air
- 10:00 a. m.—Oklahoma Outlaws
- 10:30 a. m.—Major Bowes' Capitol Family
- 11:00 a. m.—First Methodist Church
- 12:00 Noon—Organalities
- 12:30 p. m.—This Rhythmic Age
- 12:45 p. m.—Tom Kelly's Sport Review
- 1:00 p. m.—Barnsdall Program
- 1:30 p. m.—The Sunday Players
- 2:00 p. m.—Everybody's Music
- 3:00 p. m.—Spelling Bee
- 3:30 p. m.—The People Speak (Sept. 26)
- 3:30 p. m.—Governor W. A. Huxman (Oct. 3)
- 3:45 p. m.—Harmony Hall
- 4:15 p. m.—Daily Capital News
- 4:30 p. m.—The Coleman Family
- 5:00 p. m.—Christian Science
- 5:15 p. m.—Pacific Paradise
- 5:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Musical Moments
- 6:45 p. m.—SENATOR CAFFER
- 8:00 p. m.—Ford Sunday Evening Hour
- 9:00 p. m.—Columbia Workshop
- 9:30 p. m.—David Ross' Birthday Party (Sept. 26)
- 9:30 p. m.—Musical Program (Oct. 3)
- 9:45 p. m.—Emahizer's Melodies
- 10:00 p. m.—Daily Capital News
- 10:15 p. m.—American Legion

Monday, September 27 and October 4

- 6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch
- 6:30 p. m.—Page's Songfest
- 6:45 p. m.—Kitty Keene Inc.
- 9:00 p. m.—Wayne King's Orchestra
- 10:30-12 p. m.—Dance Program

Tuesday, September 28 and October 5

- 6:30 p. m.—Victor Arden and Guest Stars
- 8:00 p. m.—Watch the Fun Go By
- 8:30 p. m.—Jack Oakie's College
- 9:30 p. m.—Phillips Poly Follies

Wednesday, September 29 and October 6

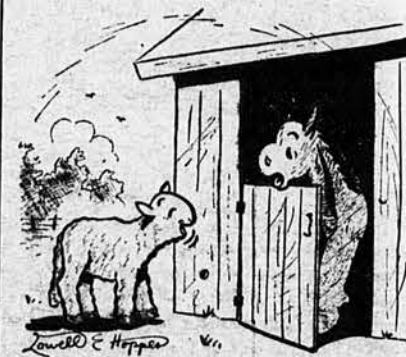
- 6:15 p. m.—Bar Nothing Ranch
- 6:30 p. m.—Page's Songfest
- 7:30 p. m.—Texaco Town
- 8:00 p. m.—Chesterfield Program
- 8:30 p. m.—Palmolive Beauty Box Theatre

Thursday, September 30 and October 7

- 5:30 p. m.—Chesterfield Program
- 6:30 p. m.—Victor Arden's Guest Stars
- 7:00 p. m.—Kate Smith
- 8:00 p. m.—Major Bowes' Amateurs

Friday, October 1 and 8

- 6:30 p. m.—Page's Songfest
- 7:00 p. m.—Kolynos Program
- 7:30 p. m.—Hal Kemp's Orchestra and Alice Faye
- 8:00 p. m.—Hollywood Hotel
- 9:00 p. m.—Kitty Carlisle—Coca-Cola Program
- 10:15-12 p. m.—Dance Music

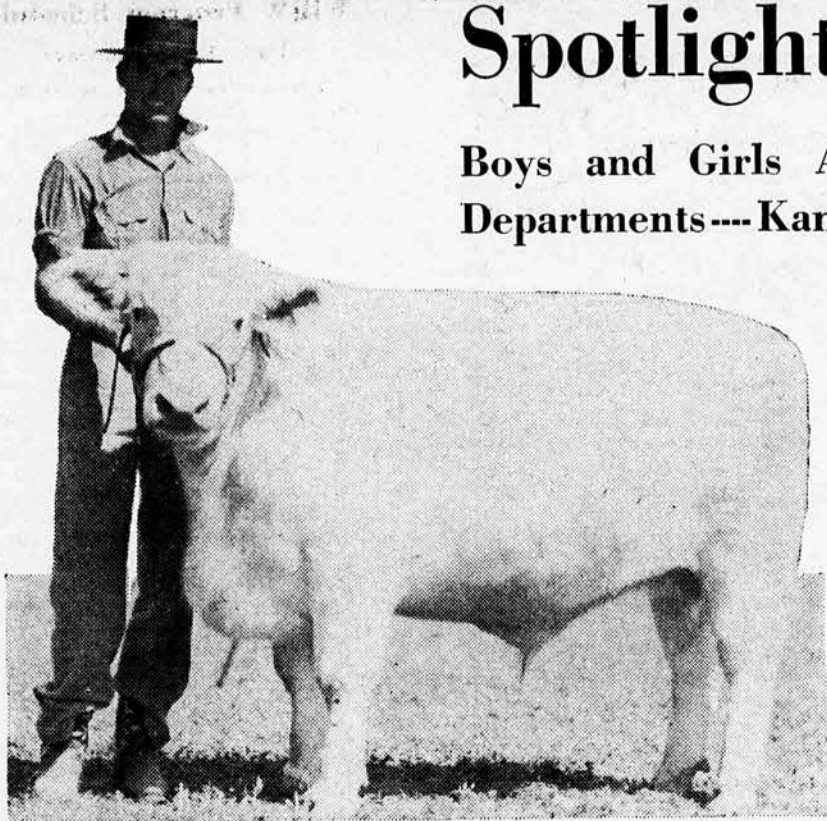


"I followed Mary today and guess where I ended up? At a schoolhouse!"

Spotlight on the Youngsters

Boys and Girls Assume Important Role in All Livestock Departments---Kansas Farmer's Dairy Judging Contest Grows

By TUDOR CHARLES



The grand champion club steer at both Kansas state fairs was this fine animal bred and fed by Frank Harshman, Clements, holding the lead strap. The steer weighed 1,140 pounds after being self-fed all summer on a ration of 2-5 ground corn, 2-5 ground barley, and 1-5 whole oats, plus 1½ pounds daily of a commercial steer fattener. Altho the steer had never worn a halter until a week before the show, he was well mannered, having been curried and petted daily.

THE Kansas Free Fair opened in Topeka with farm folks giving the 4-H livestock show careful attention. Early Monday morning the Hereford junior yearling steer, shown by Hobart Hull, Butler county 4-H boy, was made champion of its breed by Prof. W. L. Blizard, of Oklahoma A. and M. College. Then Roger Coffman, Osage county, won the Angus championship on his 910-pound Angus, and the white Shorthorn calf belonging to Frank Harshman, Clements, won its breed class.

In the inter-breed class for grand championship, the Shorthorn steer, weighing 1,140 pounds was quickly placed at the top because of its uniform depth and width, and thick fleshing. It was easily the best developed calf for its age. The Angus calf of Roger Coffman's was reserve champion of the show.

LaVern Johnson, Saline county, showed the champion Shorthorn heifer, Barbara Condell, Butler county, brought the best Hereford breeding animal in the open class, a heifer calf. The champion Angus heifer was shown by Jean Young, Osage county. This class of breeding heifers is particularly worthwhile in that it develops future breeders of purebred stock. Billy Brant, Hereford breeder of Chase county, Elmer Riffel, Hereford breeder of Dickinson county, Susanna and Andrew Schuler, jr., of the Geary county Angus family, Barbara Condell, whose father has long been identified with Butler county Herefords, and Frank Harshman who helps maintain his father's Chase county Shorthorn herd, are examples of future supporters of the purebred industry now in the making.

J. J. Moxley, superintendent of the baby beef show, said the most outstanding feature was the uniform quality of all classes. This indicated, he said, that high prices of feed had weeded out only the less experienced feeders, but those who do the best job stayed in the game. Spectators on the sidelines agreed with Mr. Moxley that there was not the usual spread between the "tops and bottoms" in the show. Every entry was a good one.

In the fat or market pig class, Ruth Angle, Courtland, took first and third, and Maynard Abrahams, Wayne, second, Everett Sweet, Republic county, won first on his Spotted Poland gilt, Maynard Abrahams on his Chester White, Ruth Angle on Durocs, and Orville Diggs, Atchison, on Poland Chinas.

The best lightweight market lamb was shown by Richard Endacott, Clay county, and heavyweight lamb by Dean Weckman, Holton. Clarence Lacey, Jefferson county, won the Shropshire ewe lamb class, and Dean Weckman the Hampshire breed class.

The dairy show was the largest of all 4-H livestock departments. Dale and Ted Romig, Shawnee county, and Clarence Torkelson, Brown county, were first prize winners on their Holsteins. Herman and Clarence Torkelson and Ted Romig won the 3 classes for showing and fitting of Holsteins.

In the Ayrshires, Oscar Norby, Pratt, and William Hardy, jr., Arkansas City, won firsts on their animals, and also swept the fitting and showing classes, Oscar Norby taking 2 out of 3 of these honors.

Loren and Maurice Gililland, Jackson county, di-

vided honors on their Jersey calves and fitting and showing the animals. Lloyd C. Carr, jr., Franklin county, won two firsts on animals and 2 firsts in fitting and showing.

Dale Schmidt, Brown county, Bill Hall, jr., Montgomery county, and Bernice Wiggins, Douglas county, split honors with their Guernsey animals. The fitting and showing was won by Emmett Schuetz, Brown county, Bernice Wiggins, and Bill Hall, jr.

The ringside of the open class dairy shows at both fairs was proof of growing interest in the production and showing of good dairy cattle. The district herd plan and the statewide dairy judging

contest largely have been responsible. Liberal premiums for district herds by both fair boards, and \$300 in premiums given by Kansas Farmer for the judging contest, make it possible for the extension division of the college, working with the breeders, to stage these two fine dairy shows.

In the judging contest at the Free Fair the winners were:

Milking Shorthorn—Mrs. Sam Beadlston, Eudora, \$25, Alma Baker, Eudora, \$15, L. H. Strickler, Hutchinson, \$10, and the Central Kansas judging team, \$10.

Holstein—Paul Rottinghaus, Seneca, \$25, Chan- cey Hostetler, Harper, \$15, Paul Fickel, Chanute, \$10, Northeast Holstein judging team, \$10.

Guernsey—Harry Givens, Manhattan, \$25, W. L. Schultz, Durham, \$15, Mrs. Alred Shuetz, Horton, \$10, Northeast Guernsey judging team, \$10.

Ayrshire—George Sis, Munden, \$25, I. J. Dannen- berg, Hiawatha, \$15, J. B. Wiggins, Lawrence, \$10, and Central Ayrshire judging team, \$10.

Jersey—Fred B. Smith, Highland, \$25, B. R. Thompson, Randolph, \$15, Charles Copeland, Water- ville, \$10, and Northeast Jersey judging team, \$10.

The Jersey and Holstein shows were the largest,

with the Guernsey classes showing great improve- ment over other years, and the Milking Shorthorn the greatest growth. Some outstanding herds were represented, but Kansas animals, from various farms took their share and more, of the first place ribbons in competition with more experienced showmen and highly-touted cattle from other states.

More young showmen than before were noticed around both the dairy and the beef cattle stalls. This is true because of the county and district herds which include cattle from many farms and attract their owners and owner's sons to the show circuit. This development is going to make a big difference in the showmanship and knowledge of good cattle of the coming generation of purebred breeders. De- spite the superiority of old, established show herds over the general run of county herds, the boys with the combination herds are learning rapidly, and their department of the beef and dairy shows is the strongest factor in the show ring today.

The Shawnee Farm Bureau booth featuring Brome grass won the prize at Topeka, with Wyandotte's spray-program display in second place. George Pfile, Clay county, won county honors on his beautiful ar- rangement of Clay county products in which many people had a part. Mr. Pfile has brought a display so many years, that his friends save many quality crops to help with the exhibit.

The largest Kansas State Fair 4-H club encamp- ment opened Sunday evening, September 19, with 754 boys and girls registered. Wayne Timbrook, Em- poria, was elected mayor of the youthful city and his governing body for the week, chosen by vote, in- cluded Cleo Fear, Leonardville; Earlene Dennett, Rose Hill; Georgiana Strange, Shaw; Marla Pender- graft, Emporia; Lowell Wallace, Linn; Robert Swartz, Everest, and Brutus Jacobs, Harper.

Opening of the big, new 4-H livestock arena at the State Fair was an inspiring sight. The large, well- lighted arena, with loud-speaking apparatus in- stalled, gave ample room for beef, dairy, swine and sheep judging to proceed at one time.

The tense moment came when Tom Paterson of Rothschild Ranch, Norton, chose the grand cham- pion steer from the best of the 3 breeds. The white Shorthorn calf of Frank Harshman, Clements, was named champion of his breed early in the show. The steer had been grand champion at the Kansas Free Fair a week earlier. Then a beautiful Hereford steer fed by Richard Petford, Saffordville, was made champion of his breed. The junior yearling class of the Angus caused Mr. Paterson a great deal of study, but he finally

(Continued on Page 17)



At left: In the first Milking Short- horn judging contest to be held at the Free fair, farm women showed their superiority. Mrs. Sam Beadl- ston, Eudora, at left was state cham- pion, and won \$25 awarded by Kan- sas Farmer. Alma Baker, Eudora, center, was second and received \$15. Mrs. L. H. Strickler, Hutchinson, at right, Mr. L. H. Strickler, left rear row, and Elmer Nagely, Abilene, at right, were the members of the win- ning team from Central Kansas.

At right: Altho none of the team landed in the individual prize money, the Central Kan- sas Ayrshire judging team was consistent enough to win team honors. Left to right are Mrs. Fred Williams, Hutchinson, who was state champion Ayr- shire judge in 1936; Mrs. R. H. Rexroad, Hutchinson; H. L. Rinehart, and Mrs. H. L. Rine- hart, Greensburg. Kansas Farmer awarded \$60 for prizes in the Ayrshire contest.



Our Dependence on Good Government

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

ONE HUNDRED and fifty years ago last Friday the framers of the Constitution of the United States submitted to the original 13 states the Constitution which had been finally agreed upon by the 39 delegates to the Constitutional Convention, presided over by George Washington.

For months these delegates had been debating the propositions submitted to them, and these proposals were greatly varied in purpose. Part of the delegates wanted one house of Congress; others wanted the President elected for life, others for a short term. They were not unanimous about what kind of Supreme Court ought to be provided for; some did not want any Supreme Court, others thought Congress ought to have the power to override its decisions when such decisions declared a law unconstitutional.

When the Constitution finally was submitted to the states it was necessary to submit the first 10 amendments, commonly called the Bill of Rights. The Constitution without these could not have been ratified by the necessary 9 states; indeed it was rather doubtful whether it could be ratified by that number even with the proposed amendments. The anxiety of the people was shown in an editorial published in the leading paper in Philadelphia just before the Constitutional Convention finished its labors.

"Every enterprise public as well as private," said the editor, "seems suspended till it is known what kind of Government we are to receive from our National Convention. The states neglect their roads and canals, till they see whether those necessary improvements will not become the objects of a National Government. Trading and manufacturing companies suspend their voyages and manufacturers, till they see how far their commerce will be protected.

"The lawful usurer locks up or buries his specie, till he sees whether the new Frame of Government will deliver him from the curse or fear of paper money and the tender laws. The wealthy farmer views a plantation with a desire for one of his sons, but declines to empty his chest of his hard dollars for it, till he is sure it will not in a few years be taken from him by the enormous weight of state government and taxes.

"The public creditor, who, from the deranged state of finances in every state, and their total inability to support their partial funding systems, has reason to fear that his certificates will perish in his hands, now places all hope of justice in an enlightened and

More or Less Modern Fables

THERE were four country dogs that decided to form a neighborhood quartet for their own entertainment and with the erroneous belief that their vocal efforts would be appreciated by the human hearers. At 9 o'clock in the evening the leader of the quartet would tune up with a mixed howl and bark. The second member of the quartet that lived half a mile west, would then take up the refrain with a different kind of bark and howl. Then the third member of the quartet that lived half a mile south of the second would tune in with a prolonged yip, yip, yip, running the scale up and down for 2 or 3 minutes. Then the fourth took up the refrain in a mournful series of howls. And then the first member of the quartet commenced all over again. The second dog followed, then the third and then the fourth.

About that time 4 weary farmer-men who were honing to sleep, arose clothed in the scant apparel in which they were accustomed to slumber and almost simultaneously 4 members of the quartet felt the weight of 4 different clubs and simultaneously there sounded on the night air 4 howls of pain in 4 different keys. The next day the leader of the canine quartet called his fellow dogs together and commiserated with them saying, "Our music is of a high order but it is not appreciated by these rubes who own us."

A wasp which had built her nest among the rafters of a Kansas church, observed that while the preacher was expounding the gospel, 2 of the deacons and several other of the leading members of the congregation were peacefully sleeping. Just by way of experiment and because of her naturally mean disposition, the wasp flew down and socked her stinger into the bald dome of a slumbering deacon who awoke with a wild snort like unto the snort of a startled horse, and in less than 2 minutes there wasn't a man, woman or child in that congregation who wasn't wide awake. Then the wasp, fully satisfied with the result of her experiment, flew back to the bosom of her family and said, "If that preacher would either take me into partnership or put more point into his remarks this church wouldn't look so much like a night lodging-house."

The "Never Say Die and the Clouds"

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Oh withering drouths that chill the ardent zeal,
And blight the hopes of him who will not die;
Into his heart you enter and would steal
All that is left, of cheer that bids him try—
Yes, try once more, dispirited, morose,
Blear-eyed and listless; yet, still onward goes!

The "rainless clouds" that taunt, while floating near

The fields so thirsty, pleading for a shower,
Just slowly rise, pass on and disappear,
Forgetting grain and tree and dying flower.
And, in despair for rain, hopes dashed again,
Once more to restless sleep he goes, and

Then

There is a distant rumbling like the days
When armies clashed amid the cannon's roar,
Crazed men and horses plunging in a maze,
With none to tell the future then in store!
But this was not the cannons that destroy,
But rumblings of the rain clouds! Atta Boy!

(Copyright, 1937)

stable National Government. The embarrassed farmer and oppressed tenant, who wish to become free and independent by emigrating to a frontier county, wait to see whether they shall be protected by a national force from the Indians and by a national system of taxation from the terrible pest of state and county tax gatherers.

"In short, the pulse of industry, ingenuity and enterprise in every occupation of man now stands still in the United States, and every look and wish and hope is only to and every prayer to Heaven that has for its object the safety of your country is only for the present august National Convention."

Mighty Proud Horseflesh

THE Percheron Horse Association of America sends me the information that the "gathering of the Percheron Clan" will be held at Columbus, Ohio, from October 9 to 15 inclusive. This is interesting to me for at least two reasons. First, because it is meeting in my old and still loved native state, and second because it brings back the recollection of the time I first saw a Percheron horse.

The county of Marion, Ohio, in which I was born, lies mostly in the Sciota Valley, as rich farming land as there is anywhere in the American Union. The Civil War took heavy toll of farm horses and brought undreamed of prices. As a very little boy I recall when the war was at its height that horse buyers came to my father's place and bought a beautiful gelding which was called Sam, for cavalry service. Even as a child I wept when they led Sam away, having paid I think the theretofore unheard of price of \$200 for him. No doubt within a few months the bones of poor Sam were bleaching on some southern battle field.

The war brought prosperity to the farmers in the Sciota Valley and after the war many of them commenced to take an interest in breeding better work horses. It was the beginning of the era of improved farm machinery and with better plows, larger harrows and grain drills there was need of heavier draft horses. One of the first horse breeders' associations in Ohio was formed in Marion county, and a committee was sent to Belgium and France to buy a herd of stallions. In the first load brought over there were 16 of these noble animals. As a small boy attending the county fair I was thrilled as I had never been before when those huge stallions were led onto the race track in front of the grandstand. Old "Prince" as he was known afterward all over that part of the county was led in by Jacob Houser, a member of the Breeders Association.

"Prince" deserved his title. Standing full 18 hands high and weighing as I recall full 2,000 pounds, he was a beautiful dappled gray. He carried his head with royal grace high in the air, and had a neck that curved in majestic beauty. The most striking

thing about Prince as it seemed to me was his snow-white mane which actually swept the ground. As he stood 6 feet high at the shoulder and as his neck curved up well above his shoulder his mane was full 7 feet long. I have since seen many beautiful horses but the only picture that hangs in memory's hall of a horse is the picture of Prince.

The effect of this importation of great stallions on the horses of Marion county within the next few years was little less than marvelous. Their get was scattered about on nearly every farm in that county and in the counties adjoining. Prices also advanced so that within 3 or 4 years \$200 was not considered a fancy price for a crossbred 2-year-old gelding. I have no doubt there will be a good show at Columbus, but I am willing to wager something that there will not be a Percheron there which will be quite as handsome as "Old Prince."

Topeka Minister Is Right

THE Topeka minister is right," writes Frank Gray of Alamosa, Colo. "I have just received Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze and read your comment on: 'The celebrated quarrel between the two Adam boys, Cain and Abel, and I must side with the minister in his contention that we are our brother's keeper, according to Holy Writ.

"Of course, when taken literally, Genesis gives a vivid picture of a God at once almighty and impotent. But the legend of Adam and Eve clearly is an allegory, and when we consider it as an allegory, we find that before they ate the forbidden fruit, Adam and Eve were living in a condition of primeval irresponsibility—they didn't even know that they were naked; hence, they felt no need for regimen.

"The legend of Adam and Eve clearly shows that human civilization is an artificial, rather than a natural condition, and that with civilization came social responsibility. When Cain, the first man born of a civilized woman, was confronted with social responsibility he slew his brother, Abel; and when he was charged with his crime, he asked that petulant question: 'Am I my brother's keeper?' Cain's unwillingness to assume social responsibility without question made a system of orderly government absolutely essential to the maintenance of human civilization.

"Hence, it becomes clear that man's artificial civilization has made every human habitation more or less interdependent, and to that extent, civilized man obviously is his brother's keeper. Otherwise, civilized man must revert to the condition of Adam and Eve before they ate the forbidden fruit."

Of course, I had no intention of giving the impression that we are under no obligation to help our fellowmen. We are under great and increasing obligation to do that. What I intended to correct was the apparently general impression that the Lord told Cain that he was his brother's keeper.

The fact is that He said nothing of the kind. He was punishing Cain for the crime of murder which was made worse by the fact that he had murdered his own brother. I also draw a distinction between helping our collective brother and continually meddling with his business.

THE KANSAS FARMER

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Farm Matters as I See Them

What Is the Answer?

DO KANSAS farmers want Federal control of crop production? If so, do they want the Secretary of Agriculture to decide when compulsory control goes into operation, or do they want producers themselves to decide when it is necessary to attempt control of production in order to control surpluses and prevent destructive price drops?

I tell you those questions are live questions today for Kansas wheat growers, corn growers, and livestock producers.

When Congress meets again, whether next November in special session, or next January in regular session, the first thing to be considered is permanent farm legislation.

And the nubbin of that question is whether it shall include compulsory control of production—either directly thru acreage control or less directly thru controlling the marketing of wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and rice.

Farmers of Kansas will have a chance next month to tell a Senate sub-committee how they feel on this question, and what they want the Federal government to do.

This committee, consisting of Senators Pope, McGill and Frazier, will hold public hearings in Topeka, October 22 and 23, and in Dodge City October 25 and 26. The sub-committee is to be ready to report to the Senate committee on agriculture not later than November 15, on what kind of a permanent program shall be

provided in the proposed farm bill on which action has been promised.

Uncle Sam is subsidizing agriculture today to the amount of one-half billion dollars a year, most of it thru payments under the soil conservation and domestic allotment act. Uncle Sam is lending money on cotton this fall, for the purpose of preventing a disastrous drop in cotton prices. If and when the United States and Canada both produce good wheat crops the same year, unless there is a world shortage in wheat, Uncle Sam will be asked to make a similar commodity loan on wheat.

It is an unfortunate fact that in good years this country will produce more wheat, more corn, more cotton than can be marketed at home or abroad or both. Then the law of supply and demand will drive down farm prices.

Secretary Wallace, and the administrators of the AAA, maintain that simply making these commodity loans will wind up with another Farm Board fiasco. They insist, and President Roosevelt backs them up, that unless Uncle Sam has some means of controlling production when these surpluses come, it is economic suicide to make loans to hold up prices and thereby encourage production of still more surpluses.

But I don't like, and you don't like, the idea of government attempting to tell farmers how much they can plant or market. And there is the conflict, in a nutshell, as I see it.

There is legislation pending in Congress, backed by the Administration, backed by the

American Farm Bureau, which proposes to include compulsory crop control of these surplus commodities, when surpluses threaten to cause destructive prices. The measure provides for commodity loans, for benefit payments to producers of these surplus commodities, but on condition that government exercise production control thru reductions in acreage and thru withholding a percentage of each producer's crop from market, while the surpluses exist.

It was felt by the members of the Senate committee on agriculture that unless farmers want such a program, it cannot be made effective. So the committee directed these regional hearings to find out what farmers want done.

I am not advising any Kansas farmer what position he should take on this question. But I am suggesting that every one interested arrange to attend one of these hearings, or arrange that his views be presented at one of these hearings. All of us will admit, I believe, that the AAA served a most useful purpose during the depths of the depression.

But that does not answer the question:

Do farmers want crop control included in the permanent farm legislation which Congress is expected and is expecting to enact in its next session?

Arthur Capper

Capper Club Members and Parents Visit Senator Capper



More than 350 boys and girls gathered at the Capper Pavilion at the Kansas Free Fair, to meet their sponsor, Senator Arthur Capper.

A representative group of the more than 350 Capper Club members, their parents and friends, who were guests of Senator Arthur Capper the first part of the week while in Topeka for

the annual Capper Club rally at the Kansas Free Fair.

The picture was made at the Capper Publications Building on the fairgrounds just before Senator Capper as

host took the happy youngsters for an afternoon's entertainment at the grandstand.

In the front row left to right, seated, C. C. Nicholson who acted as reception

committee to greet the visiting boys and girls, Senator Capper, founder of the club, Mrs. Naida Rehkopf, club secretary, and J. M. Parks, club manager, a real friend to boys and girls.

'Hoppers Still Threaten Our Crops

By L. L. LONGSDORF

GRASSHOPPERS still threaten to destroy Kansas crops. Now they are turning to the newly-seeded alfalfa and wheat. "There are more live grasshoppers than there were at this time last year," reports E. G. Kelly, extension insect control specialist.

Where ground has been plowed, the 'hoppers have been driven to the corn fields, weeds, woodlands and meadows and are only biding their time until the tender wheat and alfalfa seedlings appear above the ground.

Right now everything favors the grasshoppers—new alfalfa coming on; new fall-sown wheat coming on; and if there should be an early frost to kill the grasses, weeds, green corn and other vegetation, with the exception of alfalfa and wheat, then the way will be open for more damage to alfalfa and wheat. One man while applying poison bran mash to protect his alfalfa field this summer, made this statement: "If grasshoppers eat us up, it's our own fault." This statement truthfully tells what can be done in destroying the pests. They can be controlled. Scientific workers have seen to that. But it takes 100 per cent co-operation of local farmers to shake loose the strong defenses that are being put up by the 'hoppers.

Fall Cultivation Effective

September and October are two important months in which to fight the 'hopper. It is during these fall months that millions of eggs and 'hoppers can be destroyed by cultivation. The disk and the plow will do the work. Most effective destruction of eggs will be in the fence rows, turn rows and corn and kafir stubble, and in the wheat, oats and barley stubble before seeding to fall wheat. Also in cultivation of old alfalfa fields with spring tooth harrows or alfalfa renovators, immediately following the cutting of the last crop of alfalfa this fall to prevent 'hoppers from laying their eggs.

Thousands of tons of poison bran mash have been applied in this state this season in an effort to control the 'hoppers. But the fight still looms gigantic if the 1938 crops are to be protected. But fall application of the poison is just as important as summer application. Especially is this true when the new alfalfa and wheat seedings are subject to destruction.

The Kansas poison bran mash formula, as used in co-operation with the local county agricultural agents, includes these ingredients: Bran, 20 pounds; white arsenic or Paris green, 1 pound; blackstrap or cheap molasses, 2 quarts; oranges, lemons, or onions, 3; water, 3 gallons. These are the proportions to be used, this amount being sufficient to treat 4 to 5 acres. This amount of bait will be enough material for 4 applications to treat a strip 1 rod wide along the edge of a 160-acre wheat field.

Early Bird Gets 'Hoppers

But if the mash is to do an effective job of 'hopper poisoning, it must be applied by an early-riser. It must be sown broadcast in the infested areas or fields early in the morning, or about the time the 'hoppers start moving about and begin to breakfast. That means at sun-up. The 'hopper breakfast food should be scattered thinly and evenly in such a manner as to cover from 4 to 5 acres of ground with the amount of bait made by using 20 pounds of bran. Since very little of the

bran mash is eaten after it becomes dry, scattering it broadcast in the morning puts it where the largest number of 'hoppers will find it in the shortest time.

Regardless of the number of 'hoppers, specialists of Kansas State College say to seed alfalfa and wheat. Then follow the best cultural practices for grasshopper control. Here are the ABC's for control in alfalfa and wheat fields:

Apply poison mash at edges of field before planting date, and repeat if necessary.

If 'hoppers are present at edges of fields at seeding time, scatter more mash. Do not wait until the young plants show up before protecting them.

Mow weeds and grass at edges of fields, in fence rows and along roadsides. Grasshoppers roost in the weeds at night and enter the fields to feed during the early morning. Follow with application of poison mash.

Watch fields for swarms of 'hoppers alighting. If they alight, put out poison mash over the entire infested area.

—KF—

2,000 Tons of Lime

By W. J. DALY

Soil improvement is on the way up in Linn county. To date this year local farmers have spread more than 2,000 tons of agricultural limestone. This will correct soil acidity on around 1,000 acres making the land ready for alfalfa and Sweet clover.

Records at the Farm Bureau office show that 1,226 tons of local lime rock has been pulverized this season. There is no record of the amount trucked in but it exceeds 800 tons. This is the largest amount of agricultural lime used since 1929 when the tonnage reached 3,000. It looks as if the 1937 total may exceed this figure.

Along with lime most farmers are using phosphate fertilizer. Sweet clover and alfalfa make a much more vigorous growth when the fertilizer is used in addition to lime. Experience has proved that one heavy application of lime corrects soil acidity for at least 10 years. Fields limed in 1927 still grow good alfalfa and Sweet clover. This is permanent soil improvement and it always means more farm profit in the years to come.

Feeding Tests Seen at Swine Day

THE swine feeding experiments conducted by the animal husbandry department of Kansas State College will be one of the features of the tenth annual Swine Feeder's Day at Manhattan, October 2.

The experiments cover two general phases of swine production, the fattening of pigs in the dry lot and the fattening of pigs on alfalfa pasture. Two experiments comprise the first group. These are: Feeding tankage compared to feeding peanut meal; and using Blackstrap molasses to fatten pigs.

The experiment involving the fattening of pigs on alfalfa pasture has to do with the comparative value of soybean oil meal and tankage.

The program includes a discussion by Dr. C. W. McCampbell on yeast feeds for swine. Much interest has been shown in these feeds the past year.

In the morning there will be no set program of speeches, but at the swine barn there will be an opportunity to inspect the college swine herd. There will also be a showing of the fat barrows that will be shown at the American Royal Livestock Show.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon there will be a speaking program by nationally known livestock men covering the hog outlook for 1937-38 and other important phases of swine production. The program follows:

Welcome—L. E. Call, Kansas State College, dean of agriculture and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Swine Production in the West—Harry H. Smith, professor of animal husbandry, Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.

The Hog Outlook for 1937-38—Homer J. Henney, professor of agricul-



National Leaders at Rural Forum

By RALPH LASHBROOK

THE People and The Land," will be the theme of a national rural forum under auspices of the American Country Life Association to be held on the Kansas State College campus, October 14 to 16.

Speakers for the national conference will include persons nationally known as agricultural leaders. The list includes Senator Arthur Capper; W. M. Jardine, former secretary of agriculture; Carl C. Taylor, of the U. S. D. A.; and C. W. Warburton, director of extension work, U. S. D. A.

Kansas State College will have a prominent part in the program and in arrangements for the meeting which is expected to attract 1,500 persons from many states. Kansas State people on the tentative program include President F. D. Farrell, W. E. Grimes, and Vernal Roth, a student. Staff members of many state universities and colleges will participate.

F. W. Beckman, editor of "The Farmer's Wife," and Phillip S. Rose, editor of "The Country Gentleman," are among magazine editors and staff writers scheduled to participate in panel discussions.

Mr. Jardine will speak on the "Future of the Great Plains." Other subjects selected include "Rural Life and

American Art," by John Steuart Curry, Kansas artist, now artist in residence at the University of Wisconsin; "The Importance of Tenure to the People on the Land," by F. D. Farrell; "Greetings From the Associated Country Women of the World," by Mrs. Robert M. Mosely, London, England; "How Will the People Learn to Conserve Both the People and the Land," by Ben East, conservation editor of the Booth Newspapers in Michigan. Senator Capper's subject has not yet been announced.

Organized in 1919

The American Country Life Association was organized in Baltimore, Maryland, in January, 1919. Present at the meeting were 175 persons from 30 states. The founder of the Association was Kenyon L. Butterfield, then president of the Massachusetts State College. Dr. Butterfield had been a member of the Commission on Country Life appointed by Theodore Roosevelt in 1908. The men and women who gathered in Baltimore were largely among professional men and women interested in improving the social, educational and religious organizations and institutions serving the farmers and the rural dwellers in the United States. The Association was formed to be a medium of expression for those who had a high interest in the social and the human aspects of rural life.

The Association has worked in a very informal fashion. It brings together many people who want to be brought together, or those whom some groups or interests want brought together. If it has stood for anything, it has been for efforts to bring about fruitful contacts among the numerous leaders of the various interests working for rural improvement. But it has no direct program and favors no one method of rural improvement. Composed of individuals who have more or less common objectives, but use diverse methods, it has never passed a resolution committing its members to any course of action, or to the details of any program.

One of the major aims, as stated in the constitution, is to stimulate discussion of the objectives of a worthy rural life, and of the means of attaining those objectives. Another aim is to strengthen and uphold the hands of the persons and individuals who are at work with programs of their own. Again, there is maintained a clearing house of information for those who need data, or who want to learn about people or organizations. A program of so informal and so "indirect" a nature is very hard to appraise, so far as results are concerned. In fact, it is almost impossible to make a measurement of results. The Association must try to play the role of stimulator and guide. The work is as strong as the individuals who compose the group. And in such an enterprise as this, it is best not to go around claiming credit, when it is so difficult to discern what the contribution may be.

There now have been 19 annual sessions of the American Country Life Association. Since 1927, all meetings except one have been held at agricultural colleges and that one was held at the nation's capital.



"Run for your lives . . . those 'hoppers are getting bigger every day!"

Picking for the Bloom of Nature

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

COLOR picking of Jonathans and Delicious has become the general practice here in Northeast Kansas in the last 3 or 4 years. Due to the excessive heat of late summer these 2 varieties take on color slowly and unevenly. The stems lack turgidity on account of inadequate moisture and the apples fall to the ground before they are fully ripe. Picking crews now are put in the orchards with instructions to pick only those apples that show good color. This slows down the picking operation but it is money in the grower's pocket because tree-picked apples bring more than these same apples would when later salvaged from the ground.

Pickers are paid by the hour while color picking. They are paid by the bushel for harvesting later varieties. Less damage is done to the trees where men work by the hour. When paid on the bushel basis there is a mad scramble to get as many bushels picked as possible, so ladders are slammed carelessly against the trees, often breaking valuable limbs. The arms and hands of fast pickers dart out and back with the speed of a machine. Apples are plucked by both hands and they plunk rhythmically into the picking sack.

The picker does not stop to see that whole twigs or spurs are not jerked off with the apples. He is not concerned about any damage he may be doing. His only thought is to get his sack full quickly, get it emptied and get started again. Too often the buds of next year's fruit are sacrificed in garnering this year's crop. It would pay every orchardist to have all his apples picked by day labor instead of by the bushel.

Pickers Invade Apple District

The highways and byways leading into Troy are crowded with campers who have come here from everywhere to pick apples. There are hundreds of bushels of apples to be picked here this fall and there are also scores of pickers on hand to do the job. Already, almost every orchard has at least one camping outfit in it. Whole families come and the women and girls often are able to get jobs. I only wish that I could have hired all the readers of this page who wrote me about getting work. All I could do was to answer their cards and say that to attempt to find jobs for them was impossible. My experience with these inquiries convinces me of the need of an employment agency here at apple time; a place where pickers could register for jobs and the orchardist could get the help he needs as and when he needs it.

Selling Drives for Apples

At the recent conference of apple men with representatives of the nation's grocers in Chicago it was pointed out that apples are our largest fruit crop in tonnage, in number of acres

and states in which grown and in number of people directly or indirectly dependent upon them for support. After hearing the facts concerning this year's large apple crop the grocers' organizations agreed to put on 5 nationwide apple-selling drives.

The first of these ended September 23 and especially pushed such varieties as Jonathan, Grimes Golden, Golden Delicious and Delicious. The next is scheduled for October 29 to November 5, which is National Apple Week. The third drive will be December 9-15, the "pre-holiday sale," at which time an effort will be made to put apples in every home for Christmas. There will be another sale from February 3-10, and the last will be March 3-10 to clean up unsold stocks.

The annual convention of the American Pomological Society will be held this year at Springfield, Missouri, December 8, 9, and 10, with the Missouri State Horticultural Society as host. The program and fruit show will feature especially the health benefit to be derived from eating fruits. A special effort is being made to bring together many kinds of fruits, especially new varieties. The Kansas State Horticultural Society expects to hold its annual business meeting in Pittsburg, Kansas, on December 8, adjourning to take part in the convention at Springfield.

Two Operations Timely Now

There are two vitally important operations usually done in the spring that well could be done in the fall. One of these is the application of commercial fertilizer; the other, the dormant spraying of peach trees for leaf curl. After 15 years of experimentation, Dr. A. E. Murneek, of the Missouri Experiment Station, comes out with the statement that fall fertilization of fruit trees is better than spring applications. According to this specialist, fertilizers may be spread any time between late September and early November.

To spray peach trees late in the fall after the leaves have dropped is a better practice than to wait until spring because it so often happens that bad weather in the spring prevents the work being done at the proper time. Soft ground may delay the application of this dormant spray until after the buds have burst. This is generally too late to be most effective. To control this disease a 4-4-50 Bordeaux or a strong lime sulfur solution is used.

—KF—

Honor Threshing Crew

Patrons of Joseph C. Doege, thresherman near Tonganoxie, and their families recently gathered to celebrate the end of the community's threshings for 1937. Mr. Doege has threshed in this neighborhood since 1900 when he began as one of the Doege brothers, Joe, John and Albert.



This is Felix Adler, famous clown of Ringling Bros.-Barnum and Bailey Circus.

YES, SIR, we always said you can do things with pigs if you just take a little time to study the brutes. Course we never tried to make up a clown act with them—our studies have been more of a scientific matter to find ways to make them show an extra farm profit. And we've got something we think will interest you.

We found (and we've verified this with several years' tests) that a pig doesn't need as much supplement if Dr. Hess Hog Special is added to his ration. Hog Special steps up his metabolism (his

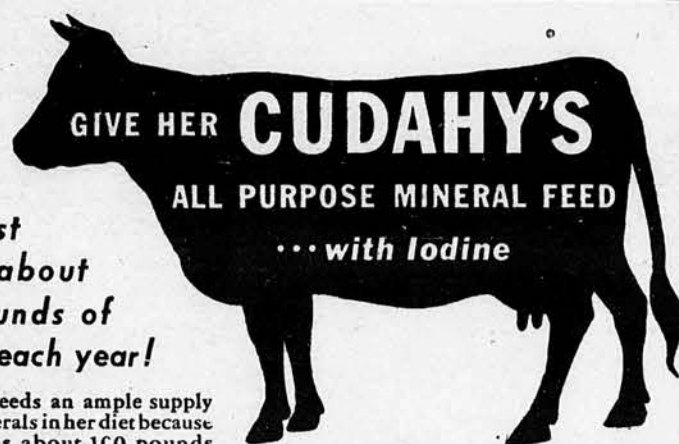
machinery that turns feed into fat) so that he can make better use of home-grown grain and doesn't eat so much supplement. In our Research Farm tests the Hog Special pigs consumed an average of $\frac{1}{3}$ less supplement.

The Hog Special shoats reached market weight on an average of two weeks earlier. That's why they also required 10% less corn for each 100 pounds gain. The saving of corn alone more than pays for the Hog Special. Get Hog Special from your Dr. Hess dealer. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess Hog Special Research Farm Tested

AND NOW ABOUT DIP

We want to tell you, in all sincerity, that it doesn't pay to buy a cheap dip. *Quality* is what is important in a product you are going to use to kill lice and ticks and to combat disease germs. *Quality* is what you get in Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant—because it is always the same strength, always standardized, always makes a clean, milky-white emulsion.



GIVE HER **CUDAHY'S**
ALL PURPOSE MINERAL FEED
...with Iodine

She must supply about 100 pounds of mineral each year!

Your cow needs an ample supply of good minerals in her diet because she supplies about 100 pounds of minerals per year in her calf and her milk. For healthy breeding and maximum milk production, use Cudahy's All

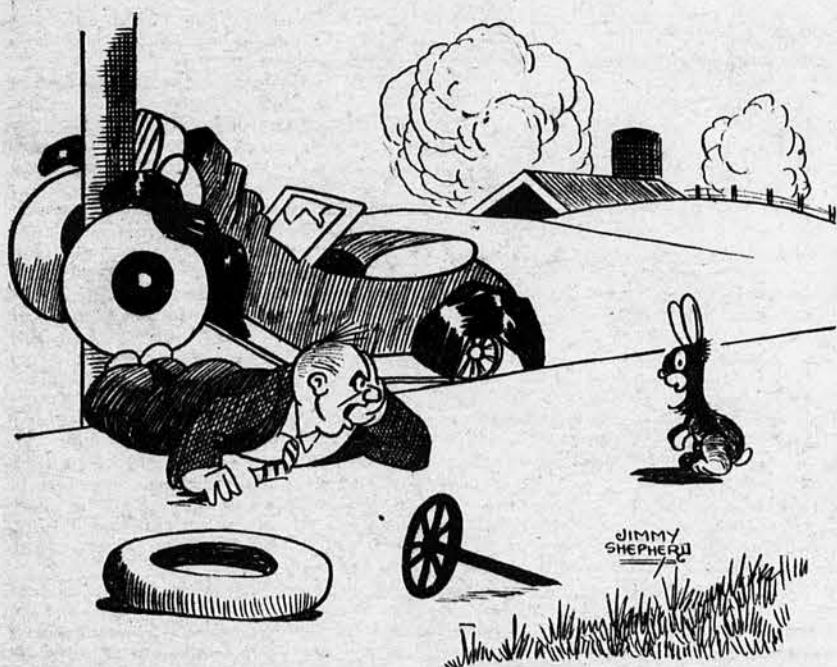
Purpose Mineral Feed. It's palatable and digestible; high in quality and low in price. Ask your feed dealer or write to us:

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO., Dept. KF6, Kansas City, Kansas
Makers of BLUE RIBBON Digester Tankage, BLUE RIBBON Meat and Bone Scraps

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The products and appliances that they offer for sale are as represented. The things they say about farm profit and farm improvements are sound and truthful.

We wish to recommend to you the advertisements in Kansas Farmer as an additional source of farm information and help.



"Why in thunder don't you look where you're goin'?"

CLEANEST CROP IN YEARS

NO MORE SMUT DOCKAGE FOR
ME! TREATING MY
SEED WITH "MOUNTAIN"
KILLS SMUT, GIVING
ME EXTRA PROFIT
AT THE ELEVATOR!



AVOID SMUT DOCKAGE!

Don't let smut dockage rob you! Get that extra profit and full top price on your wheat crop by treating selected, cleaned seed with Mountain Copper Carbonate. U. S. Department of Agriculture and Experimental Authorities highly recommend the Copper Carbonate treatment. Mountain is the superior brand—costs only 3c per bushel to treat—does not injure germination. Get "Mountain" today at your local dealer—there is no finer seed treatment!

Available in TWO
grades—52% and
80% metallic copper



MOUNTAIN COPPER CARBONATE

SAY—

"I saw your advertisement
in the Kansas Farmer."

Rains Signal for Early Seeding

By HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Larned, Kansas

FALL seeding of the 1938 wheat crop is on the "home stretch." A fine rain has put the seed bed in good condition for seeding. Before the rain it was interesting to note how many farmers were ready to start drilling as soon as it rained. They had their ground all ready and their tractors and drills were lined up in the field all set to go. As soon as the top soil dried off the race was on. A big part of the crop will be in the ground at least 2 weeks earlier than usual. The early seeding should insure considerable wheat pasture. We are a bit old-fashioned and probably will not begin our seeding until later.

In most years the later seeded wheat makes the best yield. During the last of April and the first half of May is the time that the wheat suffers most from the lack of moisture.

There is plenty of top soil moisture in the soil at present but in many localities there is a shortage of subsoil moisture at depths of 2 to 5 feet. With favorable crop conditions Kansas should produce a big wheat crop next year. Indications are that a large acreage will be seeded in this section. The slowness of the new crop program has discouraged many farmers and rather than wait on the plan they are seeding all their land. However, they probably will have an opportunity to pasture off excess acres next spring if they choose to take advantage of the allotment proposition.

The many black beetles that can be seen crawling around over the fields

have attracted considerable attention and many farmers have been inquiring what they are and what they will do to the crops. According to the county agent, most of the beetles belong to the false wire worm tribe. During July and August they laid their eggs and now they have hatched and the tiny worms are in the soil feeding on seeds. They love seed wheat as long as it is dry. They refuse to eat sprouted grain. When frost comes the worms go deep into the soil and remain until next spring. In early summer the worms change to beetles again near the top of the ground and the county agent says that then is the time to kill a lot of the beetles. If many of the present infestation of beetles are females and each one lays a few hundred eggs there should be plenty of beetles next fall. We are wondering if the number of beetles will have any influence on the reseeded of grasses due to the fact that the worms might destroy the seed when it falls to the ground.

Big Demand for Drills

The new farm machinery is going to be quite a problem in the future. This fall there has been a heavy demand for drills. Many farmers have been unable to get some makes of drills due to the heavy demand. A local dealer says his company is not able to contract for the better grades of steel for delivery quicker than 40 or 50 weeks. No doubt the war conditions thruout the world is having its influence on the steel trade. If there is a good harvest next season and the price is fair there will be one of the heaviest runs on combines there has ever been. However, the farmer may find he is in competition with the war business for steel to build the machinery that he has to have to harvest and plant his crops. This is the first year there has been a noticeable shortage of any one tool.

The best type of drill to use is still a matter of opinion. A local dealer states he has sold about 60 per cent surface drills of 8 inch spacing and about 40 per cent semi-deep furrow types. A large number of 10 inch drills have been purchased this season. The objection to the deep furrow type of drill is that the wheat plants are so far below the top of the ground that there is greater danger of soil blowing. If the wheat is to be pastured the deep furrowed field does not work so well. The semi-deep furrow types still have a number of advantages. A very large per cent of the new drills have gone out with press wheels instead of chains. We note some farmers have been using both chains and press wheels. In partially dry soil the use of press wheels gets the wheat up sooner.

Imported Fruit Is Welcome

A good fruit year in many sections is welcome news to western dry area farmers that have to depend largely



"You should have seen the piece that got away!"

on someone else to raise the fruit we eat. The stores have been filled with all kinds of fruit and vegetables this summer and fall. All have come in by truck. Grapes have been selling for as low as 13 cents a basket. Peaches from Illinois and Colorado sell as low as \$1.59 a bushel. Now the stores are beginning to get in their apples and they have some of the finest apples we have seen in many years. Prices so far have been higher than they will be later but have been as low as \$1.79 a basket. To the farmer that produces the fruit and vegetables these prices sound pretty high, but to us they sound pretty cheap. Most farmers in this section say they can raise a few acres of wheat much easier than the fruit and vegetables.

—KF—

Contours Stop Soil Losses

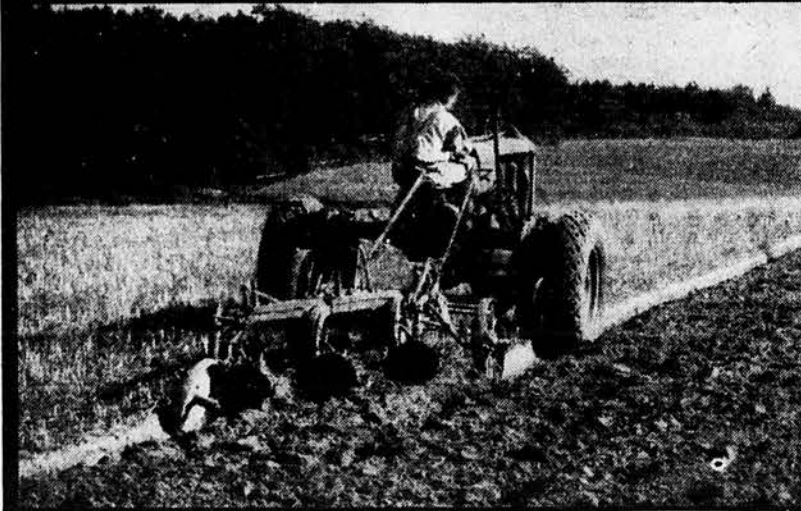
Thirty years ago, two Jefferson county boys were playing on the front porch of a farmhouse. One-half mile away, across a cultivated field, a train was passing. The boys could see the smoke, and desiring to see the train, they ran upstairs and looked out the window. In 1934, service was abandoned on the road, but the grade where the trains once ran remains; and today, without leaving the front porch of that same farmhouse, the grade can be seen. It is estimated that 3 feet or more of top-soil has left the higher parts of the field in 30 years.

Homer J. Sloop, one of the boys who ran upstairs to see the train, is now owner of the 188-acre farm on which the field is located that obstructed the view 30 years ago. Co-operating with the Valley Falls Soil Conservation Service CCC camp, he is instituting on his farm soil and moisture conservation practices designed to prevent further waste of soil.

"During 1936, contour farming held all moisture that fell on my fields and allowed no soil to leave," Sloop says. "And since I'm farming to make a living, I am going to use the methods that pay best and take care of the land."

Sloop believes Sweet clover is one of the best crops for improving fertility on his land. He uses alfalfa to take care of uneven areas in his contour tilled fields, thus avoiding point rows. Erosion has been prevented on his pastures by rotation grazing. Temporary pastures are used to supplement permanent pastures.

Turn Clean, Even Furrows with McCORMICK-DEERING Plows



McCormick-Deering 3-Bottom Little Genius Plow working behind a McCormick-Deering Farmall 30 Tractor.

TURN your stubble and cover crops with McCormick-Deering Plows and you'll be rewarded with a deep, mellow seedbed, with trash and green manure well covered. You'll put the soil in good condition to get the full benefit of fall and winter weathering.

The reputation of McCormick-Deering Plows is based on the features that don't show up on the surface just as much as those you can see. Years of plow ex-

perience, precision manufacture, skilled workmanship, and careful selection and treatment of materials make up the "hidden quality" you get in McCormick-Deering Plows.

In addition to moldboard and disk tractor plows, there are horse-drawn plows in walking, sulky, gang, and two-way types, with bottoms for every soil.

Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to show you the plow you need.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

Harvester Building

Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING PLOWS

Paint Sprayer From Old Auto Engine



Forty Mitchell county farmers attended this painting demonstration on H. M. Deschner's farm, near Beloit. E. D. Warner, Manhattan, is showing a spray gun made from an old automobile motor with 2 cylinders used as compressors. There is much interest in spray-painting, with plenty of defenders for the arm and brush method, also.

Ideas That Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

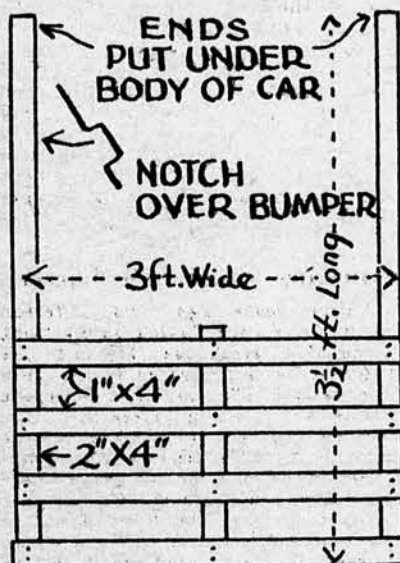
Fill Pipes With Sand

When bending pipes it usually is very difficult to keep them from collapsing at the bend. This difficulty can be eliminated by filling the pipe full of fine clean sand and putting stoppers in the ends before bending.—B. E. M.

Dropper for Gasoline

I keep a bottle with a screw top and medicine dropper combined such as nose drops come in, filled with gasoline. If paint, glue or other stain get on the fingers a few drops from this bottle remove it. It is also handy to put a few drops on rusty bolts. Many uses can be found for such a bottle.—L. F. Gilbreath.

Keeps Car Clean



This feed carrier will hold several sacks of feed and your car will be clean instead of trashy. The carrier can be easily removed and put on.—A. L. H.

Keeps Tools in Condition

It often seems difficult to keep tools bright and free from rust. When they are new, they may be kept in fair condition by keeping them dry and by rubbing oil over them, but when the "new" gets worn off, they are a problem. I find that a paste which is easily made is sure to keep them in good condition.

The paste is made from 1 part camphor gum to 4 parts each of graphite and tallow. Any animal fat or oil will answer for the tallow. If the tool already has spots of rust on it, rub them off, then apply a coating of the paste and let it stay on 24 hours or longer. When the tool is wiped dry, it will remain bright for a long time, even if it is exposed to dampness. The tools should be treated this way every 2 or 3 months, then no rust will appear, and they will last much longer than if uncared for.—E. D. Taylor.

Walk Thru This Gate

Use 2 2 by 4's each 3 feet long, and drill a hole in the center of both. Saw 1 inch deep in both of them, 2 inches from the center on both sides of the hole. Chisel both out, fit together and nail. You now have a cross. Have the

gate opening 3 1/4 feet wide, set a post in the middle of the opening. Set the top of the post 3 1/2 feet from the ground. Drill a hole 6 inches in the middle of the post. Use a 6-inch pin the size of the hole in the cross-piece and post, and put the cross-piece on the post and insert the pin. The result is a gate which you can walk thru but cattle and horses cannot. It works on the same principle as a revolving door.—C. W. A.

No Brackets Necessary

The beauty or decorative appearance of a shelf may be spoiled by the unsightly brackets used to hold it in place. Here is a simple method by which this drawback may be eliminated. Fasten L-shaped hooks in the wall. Drill holes in the shelf at proper distances to correspond with the spacing of the hooks. Then slip the shelf on the hooks. It will rest firmly and securely in place, seemingly supported in space.—Mrs. B. Nielsen.

Storing Garden Tools

Before putting garden tools away for the winter, treat them to a coat of tallow and white lead mixed to the consistency of paint. This coating prevents rust and wears off quickly when tools are used again.—Mrs. Cleve Butler.

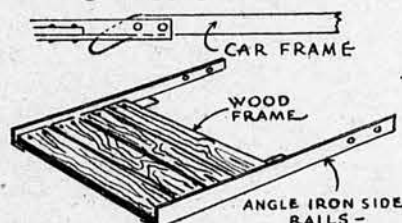
Sack Needle From Wire Key

The keys attached to coffee or other cans for opening, are not discarded at our house, but are straightened out and a point filed on one end, leaving the eye. This makes a good sack needle.—Mrs. W. T. Fairchild.

Tips Save the Floor

Putting leather or rubber tips on the chair legs will prevent them from scratching or marking the linoleum and painted floors. Small, round tips, cut from discarded inner tubes, serve the purpose nicely. Tire cement makes an excellent adhesive.—Mrs. Benj. Nielsen.

Strong Luggage Carrier



A good strong luggage carrier is a very handy thing to have on a car, especially one that can be put on and taken off in a few minutes. There are many occasions when the car is used as a truck and much damage will result to the interior of the car when used in this way.

The luggage carrier is a big saving to the car and is much handier to use than loading the luggage into the back seat. It is strong enough to carry a small hog in a crate, a coop of chickens, two or three sacks of feed and numerous other things that are hauled about the farm. This carrier bolts directly onto the frame of the car. On most cars, the extending part of the

frame is already drilled for bumpers. The side rails are made of heavy angle iron about 30 inches long. One side of the angle is cut out so as to fit onto the frame of the car. Holes are drilled in the vertical part of the angle to correspond with the holes in the frame. The holes should be 1/2-inch in diameter. The rails are then bolted in place and pieces of boards fitted in. The boards are held in place by small carriage bolts. A piece 12 inches wide and one 6 inches wide, are used, making a platform 18 inches wide.—L. A. P.

Goat or Sheep Muzzle

Bend a piece of hardware cloth around a mule shoe to make round at the end, then get a piece of wire and bend to fit. Straps fasten to circles to fit over head, under chin, and go over horns.—Floyd Crawford, Jr.

To Lighten Dark Corners

If you have a dark corner or stairway in your home where a little light is needed, hang a mirror in this place and you will find it reflects quite a bit of light.—Mrs. E. C.

A Handy Polisher

Tack inner-tubing on a block of wood about 6 by 8 inches, then tack a little strap on the block with which to hold it. Then you have an excellent polisher for brass and nickel.—Mrs. A. B.

Nail Keg Nests

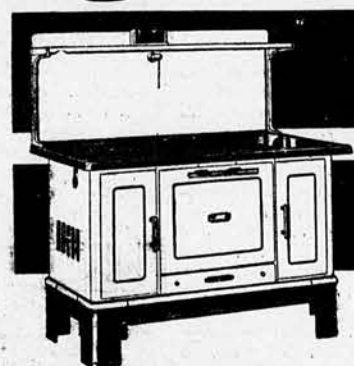
I needed new nests in my henhouse, and wished to do the job as quickly and economically as possible. I found I could buy empty nail kegs at the lumber yard at very small cost, so I built a frame in which they could be placed on the sides with one end open without nailing them. This gives the advantage of easy cleaning. The frame should be high enough to hold two tiers or more of kegs.—Raymond Y. Holder.

Dependable

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COAL and WOOD RANGES



Modern and up-to-the-minute!

A range that will last you a lifetime available in a wide selection of full colorful porcelain enamel finishes—Sheltons Peach, Gray, Emerald or White.

Among the many superior construction features is the roomy, quick, dependable oven of Armo steel, porcelain enameled inside and out—large smooth blued cooking top—convenient high shelf or high closet—strong duplex grates for coal or wood.

Royal and Arrow models (illustrated) are supplied with or without copper reservoir.

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Why Spend Good Money for Roof Coating that Flies Away?



Insist on RUTLAND—because more material stays on

There's not much sense in using roof coating—that blows right away. Yet actual tests show that one-third of the weight of some roof coatings evaporates within a few hours. Your hard-earned dollars are blown away!

Rutland No-Tar-In Roof Coating wears longer because it isn't "loaded" with solvent. More material per gallon stays on—forming a heavy, tough film of asphalt bound together with asbestos fibres. There's no tar in Rutland. Does not crawl, crack or peel.

Rutland may cost a trifle more per gallon but far less per year. You can Rutlandize your

roof for only 1 1/4¢ to 2¢ a sq. ft. Ideal for all roofs except shingles. Mail coupon if your local dealer does not stock Rutland. Rutland Fire Clay Co., Rutland, Vt. Also makers of Rutland Patching Plaster, Furnace Cement, Stove Lining, etc.

P. S. For badly worn holes, around flashings, etc.—use Rutland No. 4 Plastic Cement.



Rutland Fire Clay Co., (KF10) Rutland, Vt.
Please tell me how I can obtain Rutland Roof Coating.

Name _____ R.F.D. _____
Town _____ State _____
No. of sq. ft. to be covered _____
Name of local dealer _____



"Good gosh! Don't tell me that you're my mammo?"



10 YEARS of Farm Property Protection

Every American farmer has had some experience with thieves. Poultry, livestock, grain, and tools can very often be stolen without much danger of detection. Such stolen property can be easily and quickly converted into cash. For this reason farm thievery is steadily increasing. The farm losses due to theft now total more than \$50,000,000.00 annually.

Ten years ago Arthur Capper created a Protective Service for the benefit of farmers. This service provided for the payment of cash rewards, warning signs, and a secret marking system. A recent addition to the Service is the Radio Patrol with daily broadcasts of thefts, warnings and descriptions over nine Mid-western stations.

The proof of the success of this Association is that today it is the largest privately operated Protective Service in the world. It is the only service of its kind that has paid rewards uninterruptedly throughout this period. Rather than discontinue or reduce rewards, as others have done, Capper's Protective Service has increased the size and the number of individual reward payments.

Thieves avoid the farms protected by the metal warning signs. They know that the standing cash reward increases their chances of being caught. If property is stolen the Capper marking system makes it possible, in many cases, to positively identify and quickly recover the stolen goods.

Thousands of new members are being added every month. The service is available to every farmer in Kansas.

\$85,000.00
Paid for 3,450
Convictions

This Association has paid \$85,000.00 in cash to members and peace officers for the arrest and conviction of 3,450 criminals.

Law enforcement officials throughout America are co-operating with Capper's National Protective Service in this nationwide fight against farm thievery.

Your Capper man will gladly explain this Service fully. Ask him. It places you under no obligation.

Capper's Protective Service Offers You

Cash reward payments for the capture and conviction of thieves stealing from member's property.

★

Metal warning signs to be posted on buildings and fences announcing reward payments for the capture of thieves.

★

Daily broadcasts over nine Mid-western stations giving theft reports, descriptions and warnings.

★

An individual marking system for poultry, livestock, grain, meat, tools, harness, implements and other farm property.

SEE THE CAPPER MAN IN
YOUR TERRITORY

(Kansas Farmer Division)

**Capper's National
Protective Service Association**
General Headquarters: Topeka, Kansas

Until Dinner Is Ready—

BY THE EDITORS

Usurped Honor: George Osborn, of Siloam Springs, Ark., took his stalk of corn, 18 feet 9½ inches high, up to National Tall Corn Sweepstakes at Iowa and sneaked the honors away from the traditional tall corn state.

Even Battle: The old battle between the horse and the auto rages on in Fairmount. Headlines from the local newspaper read: "Garage Mechanic Kicked By Horse" and "Blacksmith Struck By Car." So far it appears that the battle is on even terms.

Salesman Slickered: The housewife had her revenge. A New York house-to-house brush salesman knocked on a Brooklyn housewife's door, opened his sales campaign but before he could make his sale the housewife had talked him out of \$9 in return for a job at a hospital. The hospital, the salesman later found out, had never heard of the housewife, and didn't even want to buy a brush.

Excess Education: Boys and girls in a class at the little white schoolhouse at Groton, Conn., got a double dose of education when the first day of school rolled around. Two teachers appeared to do the same job and both attempted to teach the class. Both teachers claimed they had been hired for the job.

Beauty Abdicates: Blonde Betty Cooper, New Jersey beauty who was crowned "Miss America" at the annual beauty pageant at Atlantic City, went into immediate retirement. She turned down all offers made her after winning the crown and went home for her health.

Tainted Money: A theater chain official has filed a complaint in Topeka that many of his cashiers have con-

tracted zinc poisoning from handling Kansas tax tokens.

Woman's Wiles: It took a personal plea by Harold Dahl's pretty young wife to save his life when the 28-year-old American flier from Urbana, Ill., who has been fighting for the Spanish Loyalists, was captured by insurgents. The American, who had been married only 6 months, was to face the firing squad but now will be exchanged for other prisoners.

Hold the Phone: A prisoner in the city jail at Hays crawled thru a 6 by 13½ inch hole in the iron jail door to use the phone in the sheriff's office.

"Pigs Is Pigs": The man who wrote "Pigs Is Pigs," Ellis Parker Butler, died at the age of 67 at his home in Massachusetts. He wrote his famous story about pigs in 1916 and the world has been laughing ever since.

Long Float: Ralph Draper of Galena sealed a note in a bottle and threw it in the Spring River, April 3, 1936. Seventeen months later it was picked up at Galveston, Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico. The bottle floated down Spring River into the Neosho River, then into the Arkansas River, then again into the great Mississippi thence to the gulf, where it floated westward, to be washed up on the Galveston beach by the tides.

Empty Saddle: A buckskin horse, its saddle empty, led the parade of Indians, rodeo riders, army officers and friends up to the plaza of the Will Rogers "Shrine of the Sun" on Cheyenne Mountain near Colorado Springs, Colorado. A sodium vapor light atop the 100-foot tower will burn every hour of the day and night for 1,000 or more years.

Safety Congress Includes Farming

THE 26th National Safety Congress will be held in Kansas City, from October 11 to 15. The Agricultural Safety Section of the program will be on Friday morning, October 15, on the fifth floor of the Municipal Auditorium, room 501. Its program is the first important step in an organized effort to eliminate the dangers that have made farming the most hazardous of occupations, insofar as accidents are concerned. The Congress also will present an extensive program on highway safety, a subject that directly concerns everybody.

The program is as follows: Chairman, Dr. David J. Price, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

What Are the Outstanding Causes of Agricultural Accidents?—J. C. Mohler, Secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Farm Machinery Accidents and Their Prevention—A. P. Yerkes, Interna-

tional Harvester Company executive. Farm Fires and Their Prevention—W. D. James, President, James Manufacturing Company.

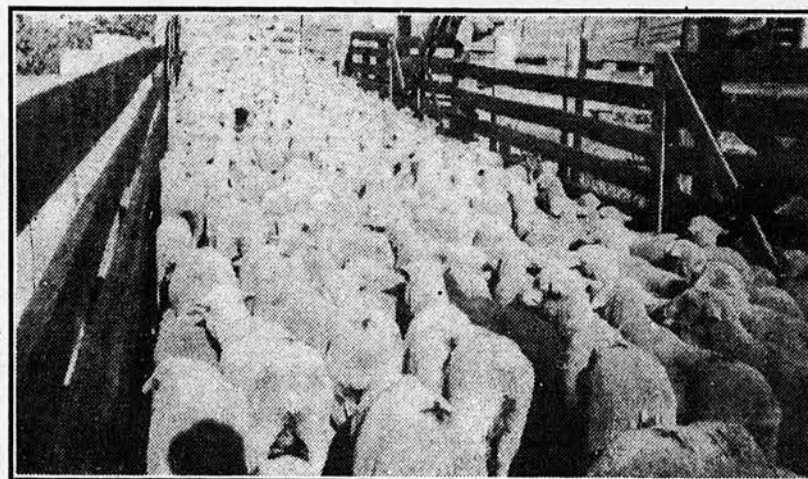
A Program for Farm Safety—C. M. Seagraves, Director, Department of Safety, Illinois Agricultural Association.

—KF—

Jackson Fair a Success

Business men of Holton contributed \$500 to the support of the Jackson County 4-H Club Fair this year, and the county commissioners provided \$400. This enabled the management to put on a good 4-H Club exhibit show with plenty of entertainment. There was a crowd of 3 to 4 thousand people at each day's program. In the livestock exhibition there were 20 swine, 9 horses and mules, 23 sheep and 24 cattle.

Western Ewes Go to 22 Farms



This shipment of 415 western ewes received in Beloit recently, went to 22 farms in Mitchell county. Sheep growing is a new enterprise on 4 of these farms. Fifteen of the farmers secured ewes from similar shipments 2 years ago. Many boys and girls got a start with sheep in 1935 by signing notes. Several of the same group paid for ewes this time by checks with their own names signed to them.

WIBW

The Voice of Kansas

580 Kc.

5000 W

There is one Major Program you can't afford to miss

'The Party Line'

11:00 a. m.

Mondays through Fridays

Here Is

Lorie Ellis



—who is now Mrs. Paul Parker, but, as the telephone operator she continues to be the center of all the happenings on "The Monticello Party Line." Hear her over WIBW every week-day morning.

And

Some Important NEW Programs You're Sure to Enjoy

The Fun Bug-Barnsdall
1:00 p. m. Sundays

Radio Songshop-Coca Cola
9:00 p. m. Fridays

Broadway Variety-Kolynos
7:00 p. m. Fridays

Kate Smith-Gen. Foods
7:00 p. m. Thursdays

Jack Oakie-Camel
8:30 p. m. Tuesdays

Eddie Cantor-Texaco
7:30 p. m. Wednesdays

Eddie Dooley-Chesterfield
5:30 p. m. Thur.-Sat.

Jeanette MacDonald-Vicks
6:00 p. m. Sundays

Also

The Coleman Family
4:30 p. m. Sundays

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By HOMER J. HENNEY

(Carrying costs and probable changes in feed costs considered.)

We have some dry cows, old wet cows and young cows. We want to keep the young cows if they will be good property by late 1938. When would you sell the old cows?—F. H., St. Joseph, Mo.

About 9 chances out of 10 that it will pay to cull out pretty close anything in the cow line you want to sell before the winter of 1938-39. This may apply to fat young cows if you have too many on hand now and want to get rid of a few more than the old or dry cows. Most good cows should be cheaper in the fall of 1938 than this fall. As to old, thin cows, one should get an idea of their value before they are sold. If they are too thin to bring 4 cents on a terminal market and one has plenty of roughage it might be just as well to head them for the spring market.

I have a lot of old grass and wheat pasture coming on. Don't you think it is safe to buy some of these wet cows for a December sale and then buy some cheap cattle in March to put on grass?—G. I., Gage, Okla.

About 7 chances out of 10 that it would be better to forget about the grass now and buy some cheap cattle in November or December that can be sold in the spring. Cheap cattle in the spring may lose money by the fall of 1938 unless the situation changes materially from the way it looks now.

Suggest you postpone buying now and inquire about November 1 as to what to do.

I have 75-pound shoats. When should I have these ready for the packer market?—J. G., Winfield, Kan.

About 7 chances out of 10 you will net more by having these hogs weigh 180 pounds about March 1 than you would to sell now or to full feed normally and have fat before then. In this type of year with an August market the highest for the year and a large corn crop in sight, there is evidence of a winter low in November or before, rather than after January. Use a deferred ration on these pigs until November 1. At that time write in and see where it looks like the best place would be to head for with them. If it is not March 15 at that time, we will have 90 days to shift the time of marketing.

Do you think the early October market will rally enough to pay to hold 170-pound hogs that long?—E. W., Whitewater, Kan.

About 5 chances out of 10 it will pay to crowd light shoats on a full grain ration up to October 15 or 20. Even the prices may decline seasonally from the mid-September rally, your cheap gains ought to offset price declines for a few weeks yet. By late October the price declines probably will decrease the value a head faster than you can put on the gain, feed costs considered.

Sorghums Ready for Our Livestock

Market Barometer

Cattle—Trade feels choice finished cattle may not decline for some time. Only medium classes of slaughter cattle look weak.

Hogs—Recent gains are not expected to be fully held.

Lambs—Slaughter lambs will probably be held strong by increasing demand for choice feeding kinds.

Wheat—Underlying strength is said by market economists to be predominant.

Corn—Weakness is bound to develop in cash grain prices in a short while unless some international developments intercede.

Butterfat—Prices steady or higher for dairymen.

Eggs and poultry—Not much change indicated by available information, the price factors develop rapidly at times.

SORGHUMS will provide a major portion of the livestock feed in Kansas this winter. The September 1 estimate of nearly 14 million bushels of grain sorghum, including kafir and milo, likely will not shrink any. But the rich forage provided by sorghums will go much farther than the grain. It will fill silos, go into the shock, and be ground for wintering and fattening cattle and sheep. The marked superiority of sorghums over corn in withstanding drought and grasshoppers is going to be a big factor in making Kansas a major sorghum producing state, for the next few years at least.

In the entire Eastern half of Kansas there is evidence that many farmers turned to kafirs this year as their feed-grain crop. These will provide grain for poultry, dairy cattle, hogs, beef cattle and sheep. There is a preponderance of Blackhall kafir in the southeastern quarter of the state. In the central and north central area more kafir and forage sorghums are in evidence than ever before and it appears that a majority of the fields will make a fair to good grain yield.

With corn relatively scarce and high in price, it appears that grain sorghum, low grade wheat, oats and barley, will make up the major grain feed on a big majority of Kansas farms, while consumption of Kansas' 35-million bushel corn crop will be confined to farms which produced it, lying in the Eastern third of the state.

This picture of the Kansas feed crop indicates that poultry and dairying will be the supporting consumers of feed on a majority of smaller farms,

Trend of the Markets

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

| | Week Ago | Month Ago | Year Ago |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Steers, Fed | \$16.50 | \$17.00 | \$10.00 |
| Hogs | 12.25 | 11.60 | 10.00 |
| Lambs | 11.75 | 10.00 | 9.30 |
| Hens, Heavy | .20½ | .19 | .16 |
| Eggs, First | .21 | .20½ | .23½ |
| Butterfat | .33 | .30 | .31 |
| Wheat, Hard Winter | 1.09 | 1.08½ | 1.26½ |
| Corn, Yellow | 1.07 | 1.06½ | 1.13½ |
| Oats | .32½ | .31 | .48 |
| Barley | .58 | .67 | .88 |
| Alfalfa, Baled | 22.00 | 18.50 | 20.50 |
| Prairie | 11.00 | 10.50 | 10.00 |

while sheep and cattle are going to be used in an attempt to convert more extensive supplies of feed into profit. Since prospects of return from dairying and poultry appear favorable this fall and winter, grain and forage from the sorghums are assuming an importance in the living of more Kansas farmers than ever before by boosting fall and winter incomes.

—KF—

Cottonseed Meal Cheapest

Cottonseed meal at \$1.50 a hundred is equivalent to 90 cents a bushel for corn. When No. 2 corn is selling at \$1.16 a bushel, cottonseed is a cheaper feed and may be substituted freely in cattle rations. According to Henry & Morrison nationally known authorities on animal nutrition, as much as 17 pounds of cottonseed meal may be fed a head a day for periods of several months to dairy or beef cattle without harm, provided the ration contains sufficient lime and vitamin "A." Since heavy feeding of cottonseed meal or cake usually is done when alfalfa hay is scarce it has been determined that the shortage of calcium and vitamin A that would be supplied by alfalfa hay is the cause of the so-called cottonseed meal poisoning. Calves under 3 to 4 months of age may not be fed cottonseed meal so liberally.

Cattle receiving large quantities of cottonseed meal without alfalfa hay or green pasture should receive one-tenth of a pound of feeding limestone a head a day and 1 per cent of the weight of the grain ration in codliver oil. That is, one pint of codliver oil added to every 100 pounds of concentrates whether a grain mixture or all cottonseed meal.

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a rubber-tired
wheel tractor



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Cletrac agricultural models are made in five widths to fit any row crop—potatoes, beets, beans, corn—or can be used with bedded crops. And of course, Cletrac is a year-round tractor—doing all the odd jobs such as trenching, grading, silo filling, wood-cutting and corn chopping.

Valuable information FREE

You will want to know everything about the all-purpose Cletrac Crawler before you buy your next tractor. Mail the coupon. We will gladly send you extremely interesting literature describing the use of Cletracs on farms like yours.

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Please send complete information on Cletrac Agricultural models.

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IRRIGATION PUMPS



Western Centrifugal and Turbine Pumps for deep well, shallow well or river pumping. Write for catalog and complete information.

Western Land Roller Co., Box 16 Hastings, Neb

TERRACE-DITCH



The 1937 Crop of Blue Ribbons

By RUTH GOODALL

KANSAS grows—or should I say develops—the best cooks in the world. "Proof of the pudding," according to Topeka Free Fair officials lies in the fact that there were more entries in the "good things to eat" department than any other of the entire fair.

If you saw the several thousand entries in the various and sundry divisions of the Culinary department you will know this is no mere bragging. You may know, or you may be one of the women who won a blue, red or white ribbon with the accompanying \$1, \$2, \$3, or even more, cash prize.

Just a Common Cake—But

The purple sweepstakes ribbon in the cake division was awarded Mrs. Fern Kent, R. 4, Topeka, on a burnt sugar cake that looked more than good to eat. Mrs. Kent was as surprised as anyone and naturally pleased with the \$2 prize on her cake, the \$5 sweepstakes prize, and an electric Mixmaster and a 98-pound sack of flour which were additional commercial prizes.

A mince pie, made as a farm woman would make it with homemade mincemeat, and pronounced by the judges as near perfect as a pie could be, won the sweepstakes award in its class for Mrs. Mae Wilson, R. 7, Topeka.

Sweepstakes Cake

This burnt sugar cake won the sweepstakes prize at the Topeka Fair for Mrs. Fern Kent, who laughingly says it is just the commonest cake imaginable and the first one she learned to make as a little girl. However, she does admit acquiring a few tricks in the handling of flour thru the years. This is her recipe: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening, with an additional 2 tablespoons if bread flour is used instead of cake flour; $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar; 1 cup liquid, either milk or water; $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, or slightly less if bread flour is used, in which case it should be sifted twice; 2 eggs; 2 tablespoons burnt sugar, burned quite dark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoon salt according to shortening used, less being required for butter; 1 teaspoon vanilla. The ingredients are put together as are those in any butter cake.

Mrs. Kent frosted her prize-winning cake with a burnt sugar icing and she confesses to making three batches before she got a "perfect do." This is the way she does it: Cook $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup cream, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup milk and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon burnt sugar to 232 degrees, using a candy thermometer. Cool to 100 degrees, add 1 tablespoon butter and 1 teaspoon flavoring and beat until creamy and ready to spread on the cake.

Mrs. Edgar Ice of Lecompton, considered the best cook in her county if not in the state, won 6 straight blue ribbons out of a possible 7 on her pies. Her seventh pie looked rather lonely flying its red ribbon.

Women Are Canning Conscious

The display of canned goods was especially fine, the quality much improved and there were about twice as many single jars of canned goods and more Farm Bureau club exhibits than ever before. This is due possibly to a better crop year, but more likely, according to Mrs. Paul Edgar, superintendent of the Culinary department, to the fact that women are becoming more canning conscious. First prize in the special division for Farm Bureau clubs went to Atchison county's Busy Bee Unit. Second prize was won by the Grove Unit of Silver Lake, Shawnee county; and third prize was awarded the Prairie Center Unit of Johnson county. Clubs competing in this division must enter a collection of 6 quarts of fruit, 6 quarts of vegetables, 3 quarts of meat, 2 pints of preserves, 1 pint pickles and 1 pint relish. However, the first prize is worth it—\$10 in cash and a 19-quart pressure cooker.

An exquisitely embroidered cut work dinner cloth, full 3 yards long by 2 wide with a dozen matching dinner napkins won sweepstakes in the household linen division of the Textile department. The cloth and napkins were made by a young crippled girl, Faye Rice, 1824 Van Buren street, Topeka, and represent more than a year's work. The set is owned by a wealthy Kansas City woman who carries \$300 insurance on the 13 pieces, which were kept under lock and key while on exhibition at the fair.

Quilt sweepstakes—and this was the largest division of the Textile department with 130 entries—went to Mrs. W. H. Brown, Topeka woman, who entered an intricately quilted applique quilt done in rose and green.

A fancy bedspread, done in the Spanish manner to turn back over a linen top sheet, combined satin stitch and drawn work and handmade hobnob lace. It won a blue ribbon for its maker, Elsie Settle Hartel, Manhattan, Kan., as also did a darned filet curtain made on fish net.

Second largest division of the Textile department was that of rugs with some 90 entries. The sweepstakes rug, an original design hooked of raveled burlap in natural with dark red Navajo motif was made by Mrs. Harry Hummer, R. 3, Topeka.

Perhaps the most ambitious entry in this class was a room size rug, 9 by 12 feet. It was hand hooked of raveled burlap, and made by Mrs. A. B. Mills, R. 4, Osage City. It was done in two shades of brown in a modernistic design, and Mrs. Mills adapted her quilting frames to rug hooking purposes.

A Victorian afghan copied from one used by the famous actress, Katherine Cornell, in her play, "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" won a blue ribbon for Miss Goldie McClellans, R. 1, Topeka.

All Made of Sacks

Mrs. P. C. Lindquist, superintendent of the textiles, encourages entries representing the utilitarian side of home needlework and the use of materials that is too often discarded. Every entry in the Economy of Thrift division must be made of sacks, either sugar, flour or feed. A dress made of sacks, dyed a pretty shade of rust and trimmed with brown stitching "walked

off" with the blue ribbon in this section. It was the entry of Mrs. J. A. Ahlstrom, R. 3, Topeka. Second prize winner in the adult sack dress class went to Mrs. Roy G. Winner, Springhill, Kan., who also won another red ribbon on a rug hooked from raveled burlap. Mrs. R. S. Shorthill, Topeka, won first prize on a complete sack outfit, consisting of a girl's dress, slip and underwear. The dress, dyed red and trimmed with white rick-rack was a charming number any growing daughter might be proud to wear. First prize for the best smock made of sacks went to Mrs. Fred Draper of Cummings, Kan.; and first for the child's best "sack" dress was awarded Mrs. Lillian Breithaupt, 1531 W. 16th, Topeka.

An extra large class of "knits" filled a glass case, for women don't like knit garments hung, you know, on account of "bagging and sagging" reasons. Mrs. Rheintetta Dreisbach of Highland Park won first prize on a lovely wine red two-piece model; a speckled tweed knit dress won second prize for Harriet Gault of Richmond, Kan. Miss Mildred Miller, 170 Evelyn Street, North Topeka, took first prize on a light blue knit suit and second prize went to Mrs. William Cumming, 1188 Van Buren, Topeka.

A typical boy's bedroom "even to the apple core" won a blue ribbon and the \$25 first prize for Alice Andrews in the Better Homes contest. Miss Andrews furnished the room at a cost of \$14.60, the salvaging of a few family relics from the attic, and the ingenious manufacture of several pieces of furniture out of old wooden crates.

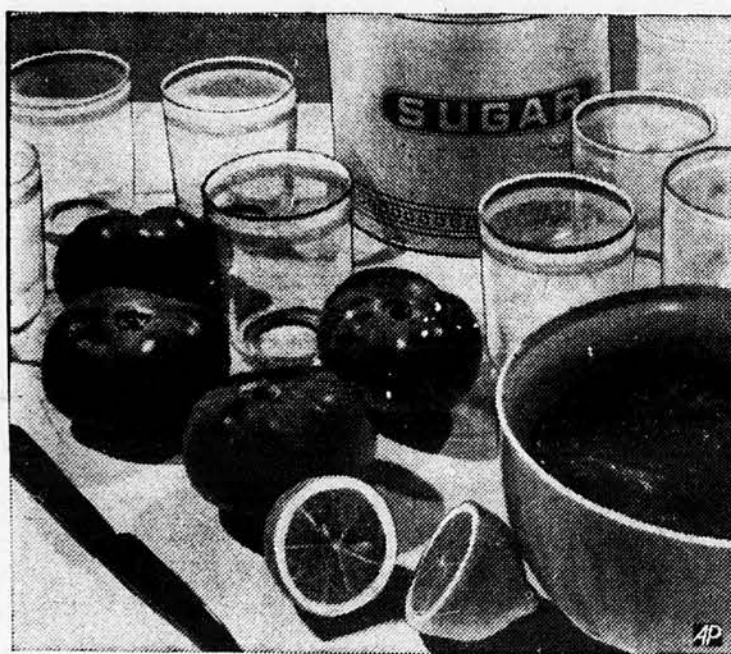
Farm Bureau Exhibits

Greenwood county Farm Bureau women won first prize on the "Fly Control" booth they entered in the five-way competition of the home economics division. Shawnee county placed second, using rural electrification as its subject matter. Neosho county was third with its demonstration of sick room conveniences and methods. Allen county upheld the foods and nutrition end of Farm Bureau project work, giving quick methods for making butter cakes. Atchison county Farm Bureau women chose for their entry the topic "Smiling Windows" and showed curtain treatment for kitchen, bedroom and living room windows.

I wish it were possible to print all the prize winners in this fine, large fair, but there were so many there just isn't room. I do congratulate you all and wish you joy and much fun as you spend the prize money.

Tomatoes, Sweet and Spicy

By BERNICE CHRISMAN



Once called "love apples" and considered poisonous, tomatoes have "come up" in the world. Add to them sugar and lemons and spice and you've a preserve that's extra special.

LIKE tomatoes? Serve them every which way, even for breakfast if they happen to be used as an "eye opener" in the form of juice or as marmalade to sweeten one's bread? Yet less than a hundred years ago they were considered poisonous. In 1853 reports are that a Netherlands herbalist

ventured to assert that tomatoes could be eaten. Today they have become our most-canned vegetable. I, for one, am grateful to the brave soul, whoever he be, who dared to eat "love apples," as tomatoes were called in those days. He not only found them exceedingly good, but was able to convince his fellow-

men they were beneficial to adults and children alike long before vitamins were heard of. Since the discovery of vitamins, tomatoes rate higher than ever, for they are one of the inexpensive foods rich in vitamin C.

Among every family's cherished recipes are some for tomato preserves. This is my favorite way of preserving those little yellow tomatoes.

Yellow Tomato Preserves

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 8 cups sliced tomatoes | 6 cups granulated sugar |
| 4 cups diced pineapple | 2 lemons, thinly sliced |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups water | |

Cook pineapple and sugar 10 minutes. Add rest of the ingredients and cook slowly, stirring frequently, until thick and jelly-like—about 40 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars and seal when cold.

Yellow tomatoes do not need to be peeled. The blossom end should be removed and the tomatoes cut in very thin slices, crossway. If the tomatoes are small they may merely be cut in halves or crushed with a wooden spoon.

Tomato Marmalade

Measure 4 whole quarts of tomatoes, 3 oranges, 2 lemons, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of cinnamon stick and $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of whole cloves. Blanch the tomatoes with boiling water and pare them. Slice into a large, shallow kettle. Slice the oranges and lemons very thin and quarter the slices. Pour off one-half the juice from the tomatoes. Do not discard the juice, as it is a delicious and healthful drink for the family. Weigh the sliced tomatoes and add an equal amount of granulated sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved. Then add oranges, lemons, cinnamon stick and whole cloves. No more than 4 quarts of tomatoes, dry measure, should be cooked at one time. In order to preserve the beautiful color, a large shallow kettle should be used over high temperature, so that the marmalade will rapidly reach the boiling point. Stir often and reduce the heat somewhat after the marmalade has begun to boil. Test by cooling a teaspoonful in a saucer. When the mixture shows the crinkling signs of jellying, it is ready for the jars.

Green Tomato Preserves

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 10 pounds green tomatoes | 1 teaspoon cloves |
| 5 lemons, sliced | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup candied ginger |
| 1 teaspoon salt | (optional) |
| 16 cups granulated sugar | 2 teaspoons cinnamon |
| 1 cup water | |

Wash but do not peel the tomatoes. Discard blossom end. Cut tomatoes crosswise into thin slices. Add water to tomatoes and lemons and let simmer for 30 minutes. Let boil for 10 minutes and add rest of the ingredients. Cook slowly and stir frequently until the mixture thickens—about one hour. Pour into jars and seal.

Ripe Tomato Conserve

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 4 quarts ripe tomatoes | $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt |
| 6 lemons, thinly sliced | 2 cups raisins |
| | 8 cups granulated sugar |

Wash and peel tomatoes. Cut into thin slices. Add lemons and salt. Let simmer for 50 minutes or until much of the liquid has cooked out. Add rest of the ingredients and let simmer for one hour or until conserve is very thick. Pour into sterilized glasses.

Let's Not Fool Ourselves

By MRS. S. H. HAYDEN

Mattie is growing old trying to stay young. She's keeping her lipstick bright, but letting her mind grow dull. She's dyed her hair—but darkened locks and kittenish manners fool nobody but herself.

I actually long sometimes to wash the heavy make-up off Mattie's face and replace it with a dusting of powder and just a touch of rose lipstick and rouge well rubbed in. I want to scrape the dye off her hair and wave that attractive gray streak softly back from her forehead. I want to tell her to remember that she would be no more ridiculous playing with dolls than with an affected baby lisp.

I think Robert Louis Stevenson must have had someone like Mattie in mind when he wrote: "Childhood must pass away and then youth, as surely as age approaches. The true wisdom is to be always seasonable and to change with good grace with changing circumstances."

Keep Young Folks at Home

COUNTRY MOTHER

I often think the reason so many young folks "run wild" is that they are not encouraged to seek their recreation at home. Of course, it is well for the children to go somewhere occasionally, but the home should be their center of activity.

I have taught my children to love their home, and I try to make it so attractive to them that they are not continually wanting to go elsewhere for entertainment. Of course, each child has his duties, which he is taught to perform promptly and without complaint. As ours is a farm home, there is plenty of wholesome work for all.

But when work is over, there is also recreation to be found for all. We have a big, shady yard, with a sandpile and swing for the younger children. The older ones are encouraged to invite their friends for outdoor parties, and many a moonlit evening they spend frolicking at home, instead of away from home with, perhaps, less wholesome entertainment.

Good magazines, books and inexpensive games furnish indoor fun for stormy days, and I am saving to buy a piano. Music has a powerful attraction for young people, as I know from my own youth. I also encourage each of my children to find a constructive hobby to occupy his spare moments.

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In these ways I keep my young folks at home, and they really enjoy it! They learn more and "gallivant" less—which will certainly help to make them better citizens as they grow up, besides teaching them to rely on themselves for some of their entertainment.

What Would You Have Done

By MRS. J. M. M.

This morning I left the kitchen while my freshly baked devil's food was cooling. When I came back, 9-year-old Junior had—no, not eaten the cake—but stuck it full of holes with a fork.

I know now what the story writers mean by "mixed emotions." My beautiful cake, that had risen so perfectly! My beautiful son, that I had believed had at least a measure of intelligence!

"I thought," he explained quickly while my hand was still upraised, "the cake would be better if the frosting ran in those holes."

Oh, I guess the boy is smart enough—but heaven pity his wife if she should be as habit-bound as I am.

Kitchen Flower Holder

MRS. R. E. L.

Summer or winter it adds a gay note to my kitchen. It is made from an ordinary 10-cent tin funnel one side of which is straightened to fit flat against the wall. It hangs by the little ring with which it comes equipped. Painted with black enamel, it sports a gay design on its curving outer side. In the winter time perky artificial flowers add a note of gaiety when snows fly. In summer, a cork is inserted flush with the bottom of the tube and a bit of melted paraffin poured in to harden and make it leak proof. Then it is ready to receive a bit of fragrant beauty from the flower garden.

Something New in Tapioca

MRS. L. E. HOLDEN

Last fall I bought ten pounds of tapioca at a bargain. After it had adorned the shelves of my pantry for a month or so with only a few weekly subtractions for tapioca pudding I set to work to find out other things it was good for. One of the first things I found was that as a thickening for gravies it gives a delicate texture wholly lacking in any other thickening. I heated a pint of milk, added two tablespoonfuls of tapioca and one pint of canned beef and my family quit complaining of "the same old stuff every time." Another time I substituted tomato juice for milk and added chile powder to taste.

Again I added one-fourth cup tapioca to a pint of tomato juice, seasoned it to taste, and cooked it for 15 minutes. Just before taking from the fire I added a cup of grated cheese and served at once on toast.

Sleeve Boards Out-of-Date

MARY LOU WILLIAMS

Narrow sleeve boards used to be just the thing for pressing the small parts of a garment. Now some housekeeper has discovered that a pad and roll are more convenient and do a better job of sprucing up the clothes from baby's jackets to dad's shiny trousers. Marie Stephens of Iowa College, gives this method of making a pad and roll:

Take a thick magazine about 15 inches long. Roll it up tightly and cover it with two thicknesses of cotton flannel or padding. Cover this with smooth unbleached muslin, tailor's drill or sheeting.

You will find this roll very handy for pressing sleeve seams. It prevents the iron from pressing a crease at the edges of the seams. Also it may be used for pressing shoulder seams and other parts of garments hard to handle with an ordinary ironing board.

A pressing pad may be made with ticking, stuffed with sawdust or cotton. An oval pad made like a pin cushion about 10 inches long by 6 inches wide, is usually most convenient. It may be made to taper to a smaller curve at one end than at the other. But make it thick enough to stand up a few inches from the table. The pad should be smooth and firm so that the iron will not sink in. Cotton flannel for padding and an outside covering such as is used for the roll, will do to complete the pad.

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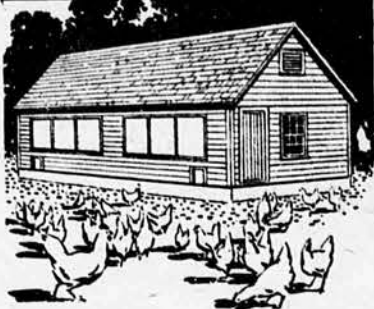
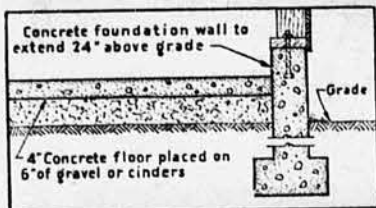
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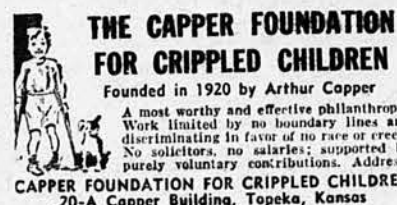
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Hens Need Material for Feathers

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

THE LAST 3 months of the year are the natural resting time for hens. As the cooler weather starts the hens will begin losing their old plumage. It is not a time for the flock owner to cease taking good care of his old flock. A hen that has to grow around 8,000 new feathers must have good food to get them

grown in the quickest possible time. Protein is one requirement in growing new feathers quickly. It is necessary to keep a good mash before the hens. Grain should be fed in sufficient quantities to keep the hens in good flesh. Exercise is important. Burying the grain in deep litter helps keep the hens active. It normally takes 60 days for a hen to grow and mature her new coat. Some hens that are well fed and skillfully managed will continue to produce some eggs altho they are molting. This depends much on her inherited ability along these lines.

While the hen flock is slackening production, the early hatched pullets should be coming into production. They face the shortened days with less daylight for food consumption, and many owners wonder why their pullets are so slow in getting started to lay. They may be the picture of health, but they just don't seem to start laying. There are a few little things that every poultry keeper can do to help get the pullets started. For instance, see that they have full water fountains and full mash hoppers when they come off their roosts in the morning. Fill hoppers and fountains the night previous if you don't want to get up so early. Feed them a big feed of grain consisting of one-half corn as late at night as they can see to eat. Give them a wet mash during the afternoon, all they will eat in 12 to 15 minutes. If lights are available they should be started now so that the pullets will become accustomed to them and will have a longer working day.

Too Much Light Against Nature

There are several different methods of lighting that give good results. Some very successful poultrymen use lights only in the mornings, turning them on at about 4 o'clock. Others use them both mornings and evenings. Still others use the all-night lights, having them dimmed but bright enough that the fowls may go at any time for food and water. This last method works better in the hen flock in hastening the growth of new plumage, and bringing them more quickly thru the molt. It is against the natural law of nature, however. Most poultrymen who use lights agree that 13 to 14 hours of daylight is enough for the pullets. A good night's rest is still as essential to the working hens as to laboring humans, and while some few hours lighting are beneficial, too long a day can be harmful.



Mrs. Farnsworth

There were many late hatched chicks this season. These pullets are better off if they can be left on range until they reach maturity. Start giving them laying mash while still on range if their combs are developing and reddening. Avoid crowding when moving them into winter houses. Allow 4 square feet for the heavy breeds and 3½ square feet for the light breeds. The question as to whether to confine the pullets to their houses all winter is one problem that confronts every poultry raiser. It is necessary when pullets are first moved to keep them confined for the first 2 weeks until they become accustomed to their new home. I like to give pullets an outdoor run every day all year for 3 or 4 hours in the afternoon if the weather is not too cold or disagreeable. It keeps them hardened and in better physical trim. They have the opportunity of roaming around and getting their sunshine vitamins and fresh air and fresh greens.

In the spring pullets are in much better condition for producing hatching eggs than if they had been housed up all winter. Mind, I am not saying that you can't house pullets and get good hatchability. You can, but you'll supply a lot of things to them that the fellow that lets his flock range won't have to bother with. Young pullets are much like young children, and while we know it is possible to raise and keep them in a house, we much prefer to let them get their own fresh air and sunshine outside to carrying it to them. It makes them more resistant to disease.

Breed Out Brassiness

In white varieties of poultry one may find much brassiness and creaminess of plumage at this time of the year. At one state fair I noticed a White Cochon cock bird that was very brassy appearing. In white varieties look the young birds over for this trouble and discard them if the feathers are off color, which will be noticeable especially on the wings and back. This is not creaminess, for when creaminess is the cause of the sappy looking feathers it usually is because the plumage is not matured. The bird that is eating yellow corn and running on succulent green pasture at this time of the year will show sappy feathering. This will disappear, however, as the feathers mature. Brassiness is off coloring and will not disappear. It is an inherited fault and such birds should not be used in the flock which produces hatching eggs.

Right now while moving the pullets is a good time to band the best ones with colored celluloid leg bands, so they will be kept in the flock. Other pullets that may make good layers, and yet have objectionable faults, can be kept over in the laying flock, but should not be used in the hatching flock.

A national turkey plan which is modeled along the lines of the National Poultry Improvement Plan is now offered for adoption to the different states. The United States Department of Agriculture will be glad to mail copies of the plan to those turkey folks who are interested.



"Egbert, I just can't answer your proposal until daylight—I must hear you crow first."

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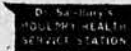
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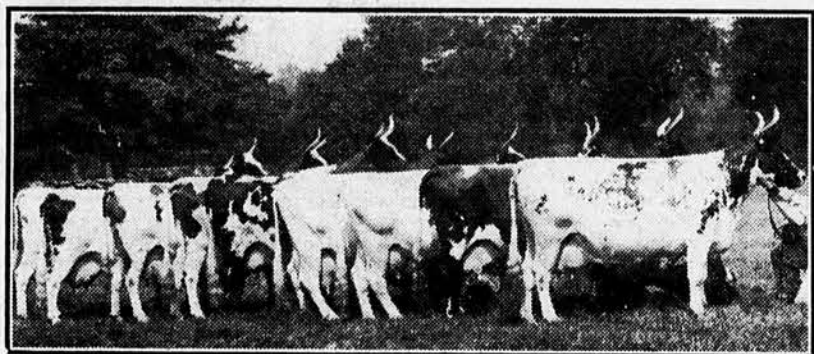
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A feature at the state fairs was this million-pound herd of Ayrshires. The nine cows have produced more than a million pounds of milk in their lifetime, and all still are sound and productive. Many people expressed interest in this herd of grand old cows.

River valley it has narrow pointed leaves all the way up the stem. When in bloom, the flower resembles an onion blossom only not so heavy. It does paralyze the tongue and jaws so stock can't eat and they starve to death. In some cases, they go blind. Some cases have been cured here by putting hay and feed in small bites in the mouth several times a day, and if they can't drink, we drench them with water. If calves can drink, we give them whole milk 2 or 3 times a day. The bowels are kept open with salts or oil. Farmers here hoe and remove the weeds as they are as bad dry as green. They come up all the time for the roots are like those of green-vine or bindweed.

If this is the kind of weed it is, I hope this letter will help someone identify it and save some stock. Lack of grass causes stock to eat it in most cases.—L. V. McBride, Rocky Ford, Colo.

—KF—

"Dust Bowl" Propaganda

Editor: I enclose cartoons published in a magazine of national circulation. (The cartoons depict scenes of desolation with farmers plowing in dust, a man battling a huge grasshopper in a corn field and families leaving their homes to the mercy of drifting dust.) It seems to me these cartoons should be resented, as it is at least the second attack recently. I can see no reason for it except that it is propaganda intended to depress values of wheat land previous to purchase by eastern financiers. Is this satisfactory to the powers that be in Kansas?—Mrs. Arthur Balentine, Atchison.

—KF—

Books You Will Enjoy

By JANET McNEISH

And So—Victoria—By Vaughan Wilkins. Macmillan, \$2.50. A fascinating and delightful new historical novel by a new writer in the fiction field. The period is the time of the Georges, before the accession of Victoria to the throne of England. The novel fashions itself around one called Christopher. The novel has a slow beginning and then gets off to a good start to become very interesting reading.

Night Between the Rivers—By R. L. Duffus. Macmillan, \$2.50. The place is New York City, the time one night. Myvanwy is having a cocktail party when a general strike is called. How the strike affects her guests and servants in her apartment, how one guest, Louis Flood, pays with his life are told in the interesting new novel.

A Son of John Brown—By Charles H. Lerrigo. Nelson, \$1.75. This is a story of our own Kansas a decade before the Civil War when the question was shall Kansas come into the Union a free or slave state. John Brown, the fanatic, soldier, reformer and patriot. Colonel Bentson, his son Jud Bentson, his adopted son John Brown Bentson. The Quaker maid, Dorothy Cole—the stolen rubies—the mystery of John's birth, all go to make an interestingly, well told story of those troubled days. A story all boys and girls will love and read with interest.

Sulfur ointment is curative if the pimples are caused by the itch-mite but not otherwise. Your need is to improve your habits of eating, drinking and personal hygiene. You must eat fresh fruit and green vegetables daily. You must drink an abundance of fresh water. You must regulate the bowels to a good evacuation every day. You will find that your skin will get most direct help by the daily practice of a cool bath all over the body followed by a brisk towel rub. Once daily the face should be carefully washed in hot water using a good toilet soap.

"Cures" Are Not Reliable

Is catarrh of the Eustachian tubes the same as catarrh of the middle ear? I have been told I have catarrh of these tubes and I have distressing head noises. Is there any remedy for this? Do climate and altitude affect catarrh? Can the progress of this catarrh be checked if not cured?—Clara.

Catarrh of the Eustachian tubes and middle ear catarrh apply to the same thing. There are numberless advertised cures but none are reliable. Much relief may be obtained from toning up the skin and therefore making healthier mucous membranes. A cool sponge bath or brisk rub every morning is the best measure of hygiene, combined with sensible dressing to avoid "colds." The head noises are not curable, but you can train yourself to ignore them.

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.

—KF—

Identifies Disease

As a subscriber and reader of Kansas Farmer, I have read on page 8 of your July 31 issue, an item called "New Disease Puzzles," in Rawlins county. As nearly as it is described, it sounds like what we call "poison milkweed." When the stem is broken there is milk and here in the Arkansas

Less Terror Now in Mad Dog Scares

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

AN ESTEEMED newspaper friend of mine emphatically denied the very existence of any such disease as hydrophobia or rabies. He had lived a long and active life without seeing a case, therefore it did not exist. I wish that his premises were correct. I'm glad that rabies is comparatively rare in our part of the country. The September issue of the Journal of Public Health gives a report from Alabama showing that 5,398 persons were treated in that state for rabies in 1934 and 5,001 in 1935. Over a period of 15 years the Alabama State Board of Health treated 34,864 bitten persons, 21 of whom died of rabies—about 2 deaths out of every 3,000 persons treated. Since a "mad dog scare" is a terribly exciting thing no matter where or when it takes place, we are free to conclude that almost all bitten cases do get treatment, yet 21 other deaths from rabies occurred in the same period among persons who did not get treatment.

In my own boyhood "mad dog scares" were common as compared to the present day. We didn't have the safeguards that exist now. A rabid animal is a menace at any time, yet I think need no longer terrorize a community. A few helpful matters of importance should be in your minds.

Do not shoot a suspected dog which can be captured and tied up. Confine him securely and let a veterinary doctor look after him. If the dog gets well in a few days he did not have rabies. It is a much wiser plan than killing the dog at once and sending the head for examination. Remember that only the head is needed for examination needs. The laboratory decides by the presence or absence of negri bodies in the brain tissue.

Dogs do not "go mad" because of hot weather or shortage of water. The trouble is a disease. It is not wholly confined to dogs, perhaps nine-tenths of it, but there may be rabid cats, skunks, horses and other animals. In an epidemic of rabies be sure to keep your dogs from running at large. If a person is bitten, there is just one treatment—anti-rabies vaccine. You need not leave home. Your doctor can wire for the vaccine and begin the 14 successive days of inoculation at once. The vaccine now has been condensed to such an extent that its administration is not painful. In case of doubt begin treatment at once. If found unnecessary, it may stop at any time.

Treatment for Pimples

I am an 18 year old girl and am troubled with kind of pimples on my arms, legs and face. Will you please print a prescription of a remedy for the treatment for these pimples, a kind of a lotion to spread on the pimples that will in no way harm the face. I am taking a blood medicine now that seems to help some. I have heard of making a kind of paste of sulfur and other ingredients but I do not know how to mix these. I certainly would appreciate your help.—S. R. J.

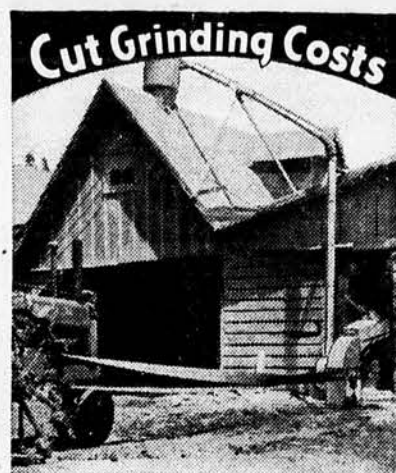


Dr. Lerrigo

Winners in Ayrshire Judging Contest



The high ranking Ayrshire judges in the dairy judging contest sponsored by the Kansas Farmer. Left to right, J. D. Wiggam of Lawrence, who ranked third; George Sis, of Munden, who ranked first, and I. J. Dannenburg of Hiawatha, who ranked second.



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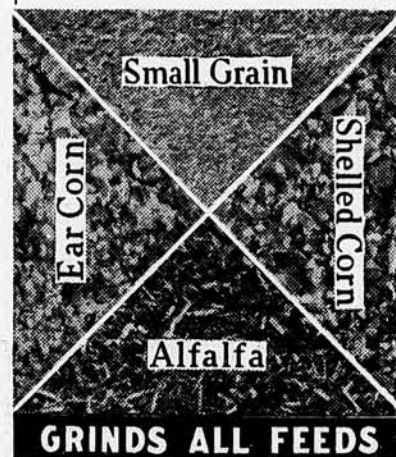
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Our Busy Neighbors

ALL OVER KANSAS

One dollar paid for each of the two best contributions for this Neighbor page. Address: Farm Neighbor Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. We reserve privilege to publish all communications sent. No manuscripts can be returned.

Stick to Calves and Forage

A group of Butler county cattlemen recently were asked to name the methods of beef-making which have proved most successful in their county, and which enabled cattlemen to continue operating, while others failed. They agreed that creep-feeding of calves and selling fat when less than a year old is the best paying plan. The next best paying system has been buying good beef calves in the fall, wintering well, grazing until about August 1, and then feeding for 90 days. They stressed raising of hay and feed crops, rather than feed grain, for they said, "We aren't far enough west to raise feeder calves, and we aren't far enough east to compete with the Corn Belt in raising a large acreage of grain and carrying a straight fattening program."

Potato Show Is Enlarged

Methods of controlling potato diseases and increasing yields, as well as displays of prize tubers, will headline the 1937 Kansas Potato Show to be held in Lawrence, November 4 and 5. John O. Miller, extension specialist in plant diseases, is supervising the annual event.

An extra division has been added to the potato food show this year, so that girls under 18 will not compete with older and more experienced cooks. Other features of the show of special interest to young people include a division in which any 4-H Club member carrying a potato project may compete for prizes, and a junior potato judging contest, open to any 4-H club or vocational agriculture team in Kansas. Cash prizes of \$10, \$7.50 and \$5 will be awarded.

Graded Lambs Sell at Top

Recently there were two good examples of the value of grading market lambs and shipping them co-operatively. In Linn county, 249 graded lambs sold at \$11.90 a hundred pounds, the extreme top of the lamb market for the last week of May. The grading program in Linn county will continue thru June and any farmer in the county is entitled to its advantages. The grading plan is simply to select those lambs which are large and fat enough to sell well, while those which need further feeding are held back. The selected lambs, no matter how few in number,

Seed Pays for Land

The seed crop now ripening on a 10-acre field of brome grass on the George Flentie farm near Centralia, will more than pay for the land. A harvest of 400 pounds of seed to the acre, worth \$60, is in prospect.

The field on which the grass is growing would produce only about 10 bushels of wheat to the acre, farmers here have estimated. The cost of harvesting the grass seed will be a little more than the cost of harvesting a good wheat crop, but the land will not require plowing after harvest and it will produce good pasture as soon as rains start. In addition, little ditches and gullies are being filled with soil that has been caught by brome grass and its root system.

L. E. Willoughby, extension crops specialist, has cited the Flentie field as proof of his repeated assertion that brome grass is the best tame grass for pasture, seed and soil conservation that can be grown in Eastern Kansas. "Brome grass may pay the entire value of the land with pasture and seed every year," he said, "and the soil always is a little better than it was the year before."

are weighed and marked separately, and then sent to "town" with neighbors' lambs.

In Mitchell county, 457 lambs were grouped, and topped the Kansas City market on May 25. Three hundred of this shipment went to an Eastern order buyer who paid 15 cents above the practical market top. Thus co-operative grading and shipping enabled several farmers to get more money for their lambs. The shipment was loaded on a double-deck car from Glen Elder, Beloit and Scottsville. Everett Williams and Rex Hodler, Beloit; Frank Stouffer and W. R. Carpenter, Glen Elder; and Fred Richard, Scottsville, were the farmers taking the most active part in arranging the grading.

Good Bulls—Choice Feeders

After a visit to some 120 Kansas cattlemen last month, J. J. Moxley, extension livestock specialist, lists four fundamental practices that are being followed by these cattlemen in producing choice feeder calves.

First, breeding is fundamental, and obtained only by the use of a good purebred bull and good cows.

Second, uniformly early calves contribute to heavy weights and similarity in appearance.

Third, adequate winter feed for the cows is necessary for a continuously early calf crop.

Fourth, a little grain in the creep feeder balances the milk shortage of some calves and makes the calf crop more uniform.

The cattlemen visited by Mr. Moxley had herds that varied in size from 12 calves to as many as several thousand. He reports that the most significant thing about the methods of the men who were producing the big, uniform-quality feeder calves was that they were following the same practices and without exception, they were using good bulls.

Range Ewes Wanted

It will take at least a thousand western ewes to supply the demand for breeding ewes in Mitchell county this fall, reports R. W. McBurney, county agent. Prospective buyers already have reported intentions of getting 700 head if they can buy what they want in price and quality.

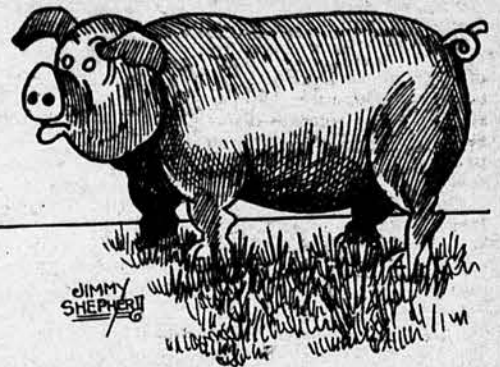
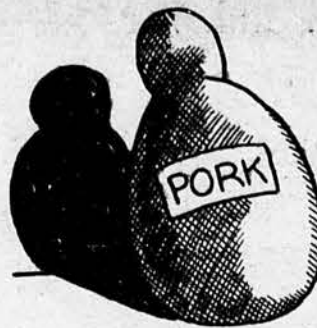
Sheep men, at a meeting July 29, showed preference for ewes from the northwest range territory. Some prefer young ewes while others want aged ewes with solid teeth. It was decided to take steps to obtain ewes to be sorted on the range and shipped direct by a co-operative commission firm.

Some ewes may be bought from the larger flocks within the county. These will produce a good lamb crop for the man who wants only a few and has plenty of feed and wheat pasture. There is more demand for good rams than can be supplied locally.

Time for Husking Contest Nears

OCTOBER 28 is set as the date for the big Kansas Corn Husking Contest. Suitable fields have been located in several Kansas counties and announcement of the details of this big event will be made in the next issue of Kansas Farmer.

The national contest will be in Missouri this year, in Saline county, close



"Well—it's his own darned fault. I told him not to get too fat!"

Orders for Western Ewes Pooled

By LAURENCE R. DANIELS
Rooks County Agent

ROUGHAGE is the most certain crop produced in Rooks county. Sheep can exist entirely on roughage. In fact, a ewe can produce a crop of wool and a fat lamb on 100 pounds of grain a year. It takes about 1,000 pounds of grain to produce a 250-pound hog.

Sheep have made a profit the last few years despite the feed shortage. Wool is one of the very few farm products that is produced in too small quantities to supply domestic needs.

Western ewes are available at prices ranging from \$6.25 to \$8.25 a head laid down in Rooks county. A band of 40 to 50 ewes could be made a permanent part of the livestock program on nearly any Rooks county farm. Such ewes should be purchased immediately, run on good pasture or in the fields and bred to a good purebred mutton type ram in September. Sound sheep management will result in a crop of wool to sell by May and a crop of lambs by June 15.

A meeting of sheep producers from Smith, Phillips, Osborne, Ellis, Russell and Rooks counties was held at Stockton recently for the purpose of pooling orders for breeding ewes. Orders were placed for more than 1,000 ewes.

—KF—

Vote for AAA Program

Shawnee county potato growers recently voted 11 to 7 in favor of taking part in the proposed potato goal program fostered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. According to the plan, the potato acreage will be allocated by the AAA and payment rates established.

—KF—

Give Cows Needed Rest

Do you get the most out of your cows? In looking over lifetime records in various herds, Abram Thut, supervisor of the South Central Kansas Dairy Herd Improvement Association, finds a difference of almost 100 pounds of butterfat to the cow year in lactation.

tions, with and without dry periods. If a cow will produce almost 100 pounds more butterfat with a 60-day rest, why milk her 365 days and give neither her nor yourself any rest?

About half of this benefit is lost if the cow does not receive grain during the dry period. It often is a temptation to dairymen who are short of milk to milk a cow on thru, but if they could only plan a little ahead, and give cows proper dry periods, they would not be short.

—KF—

Terraces Get Results

By WALTER J. DALY
Cowley County Agent

Seven years ago W. H. Hardy, Arkansas City, built his first terraces. Now he has 100 acres terraced. To make them more effective and to simplify the job of keeping them up, Mr. Hardy is doing nearly all his farming along the terraces.

The Hardy farm is fertile and productive but inclined to be very rolling with steep slopes. Before terracing, there were deep ditches in several fields along with severe sheet erosion. Now with terraces together with contour farming and a good crop rotation, Mr. Hardy has stopped nearly all this soil washing.

This fall the field that was terraced 7 years ago will be seeded to brome grass. This not only will keep the soil in place, but will provide grazing for Mr. Hardy's fine herd of purebred Ayrshire cattle.

—KF—

Wheat Worth More as Feed

By LEONARD NEFF

Farmers who binned wheat when the market was \$1.15 and now feel sorry because the market is less than \$1 can take this wheat out of the bin and substitute it for corn in rations to any livestock or poultry, and realize a price of \$1.29 a bushel when based on corn prices and the relative feeding value of corn and wheat. Fundamental strength in the wheat price situation and potential weakness in corn prices may eventually change this situation.

Shorts, wheat and cottonseed meal are the most economical concentrates at present prices. Shorts at \$1.10 a hundred provides total digestible nutrients at \$1.40 a hundred; wheat at 96 cents a bushel provides nutrients at \$1.91 a hundred; cottonseed meal at \$1.50 a hundred means \$1.99 a hundred for the actual food contained while corn at \$1.16 a bushel means a cost of \$2.57 a hundred pounds of digestible nutrients. Molasses has been an economical feed compared to corn in recent months, but this advantage at present is not so pronounced. One hundred pounds of digestible nutrients in molasses costs \$2.20 when molasses is selling at \$1.25 a hundred pounds.

—KF—

Too Many Mothers

At the Artie Talbot farm, south of Greenleaf, in Washington county, a setting hen ran a mother cat away from her litter of kittens. The hen assumed the job of mothering the kittens herself and did a good job of it, except at feeding time. It was necessary to return the kittens to their original mother to prevent their starvation.

Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer,
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir: I would like to represent my county in the Kansas Husking Contest this year. I will enter a contest in this county to determine the husker who will go to the state meet.

Name

Town..... County..... RFD.....

My age is..... I have husked..... bushels of corn in one hour.

Best fields of corn in this section will average..... bushels to the acre.

Security in Irrigation

(Continued from Cover Page)

of 7,000 acres of alfalfa, and Hamilton county 3,000 acres. Much alfalfa has sold at \$20 a ton the last 4 years, and seed has been a good sideline of hay production. The dry climate makes seed growth profitable under irrigation.

On another tract, directly south of Deerfield, farmed by Ralph DeWitt and Will Herr, there are 2 excellent pumping plants. Each lifts about 1,200 gallons of water a minute. One of the outfits is new and has the latest type of equipment, including an alternating-current motor and the latest style of V-belt drive. Nearly all of the permanent pumping plans in this section are set up in concrete pumping houses, the floors of which are about 10 feet below ground. This makes the "lift" much less, provides a permanent type of construction, and one which is always weather-proof.

Mr. DeWitt and Mr. Herr have been successful in producing milo grain under irrigation. They have several fields which gave every indication of producing 60 to 80 bushels an acre. Part of this was certified Wheatland milo which will be sold at a premium for seed purposes.

Farmers in the irrigated sections have been selling their milo grain, as prices have been high, but great deal of livestock is handled on the cheaper roughages and forage sorghums, which are made into silage or ground from the fodder. Mr. Roderick was buying steers in August to graze in his harvested fields and feed cheaper rough-

age. Later there will be wheat pasture to put on better flesh before the short finishing feed which may be necessary. The sand hill pastures which lie south of the Arkansas valley in the Lakin and Garden City locality provide convenient grazing for cattle which are owned in the valley. Mr. Roderick used his section of pasture only a short time in late summer.

The sugar beet acreage is one of the important cash crops of Southwestern Kansas. About 6,000 acres are grown annually in Finney county, 2,000 acres in Kearny, and the additional 2,000 acres of the state's 10,000 are produced largely in Gray, Ford, Hamilton and Pawnee counties. There is only one sugar beet processing plant in Kansas, the Garden City company, and it is the center of a million-dollar business, in which Southwestern Kansas farmers produce the raw product.

There are chances of great expansion in the irrigated acreage of the Arkansas valley. At present the low rainfall of recent years has caused a shortage of river water in the valley acreage of Kansas, so that the ditch water which is taken out of the river has been very limited. Possibilities of reservoir storage in the valley give promise of great development in the irrigated land of the Arkansas valley. But at present this development depends largely on an increase in the number and capacity of shallow-well pumps of the type used on the farms described.

Import Sheep to Build Up Flocks

THE farm flock program for sheep, sponsored by the Farm Bureau in Marion county, has been most profitable. However, the number of breeding ewes in the county has been showing a slight decrease. This was due to the fact that the farmers were selling all of their lambs and not keeping a sufficient amount of replacement stock.

In order to rebuild these flocks F. A. Hagans, Marion county agent, accompanied by H. H. Johnsmeyer, A. F. Riesen, and Will Amick, made a trip to Texas where they inspected a large number of breeding ewes and later purchased 600 head of purebred Rambouillet yearlings and shipped them into the county for distribution to farmers. When the sheep arrived in the county they were taken to the H. H. Johnsmeyer farm where they were held over for one day and all the sheep men of this county were invited in to see these ewes. Mr. Johnsmeyer maintains a flock of 130 breeding ewes. Seventy-five of the Rambouillet ewes from Texas remained on his farm.

Following distribution of these ewes

a number of purebred rams were purchased and went to farmers who wanted good rams. Records will be kept by the various co-operators on their flocks for the coming year, and all lambs will be marketed on a graded basis co-operatively thru the Marion county sheep growers' association.

—KF—

Shorts Cheapest for Hogs

Wheat shorts as a complete substitute for corn in fattening hogs is worth about 85 per cent as much as corn in feeding value but at present prices represents the cheapest hog feed available. Shorts at \$1.10 a hundred is equivalent to 70 cents a bushel for corn in the ration of fattening hogs when used as a complete substitute for corn. Satisfactory results have been obtained by using shorts as the sole grain ration. However, shorts are low in lime and vitamin "A" and these necessary food elements must be substituted if the exclusive feeding of shorts is to be long continued.



At the Jackson County 4-H Club Fair, September 2 and 3, Raymond Gardiner, of Denison, won first prize on his Hampshire ewe and lamb.

Spotlight on Youngsters

(Continued from Page 3)

placed the calf of Roger Coffman, Overbrook, at the top, a place he had won a week before at the Topeka fair.

Then, in the grand championship show-off, the judge finally decided the Topeka champion, the white steer of Frank Harshman's, was the choicest of the lot. And in reserve position he placed Roger Coffman's calf. All 3 were fine calves, outstanding in their breeds and well-mannered in the ring.

Two Kansas boys who did well at the Kansas Free Fair in the dairy show, also won exceptional honors at Hutchinson. These were Oscar Norby, Jr., Pratt, and William Hardy, Jr., Arkansas City. Each boy won with his Ayrshire heifer in the age classification, and Oscar and William were first and second respectively, in the fitting and showing contest for Ayrshires.

The 4-H Brown Swiss show was outstanding, both from point of numbers and quality. Harry Newsom, a winner of 5 years standing from Runnymede, led out the champion female, a mature cow, and Bobby Latta, Runnymede, showed the reserve champion, a yearling heifer. Harry was fitting and showing champion of his breed.



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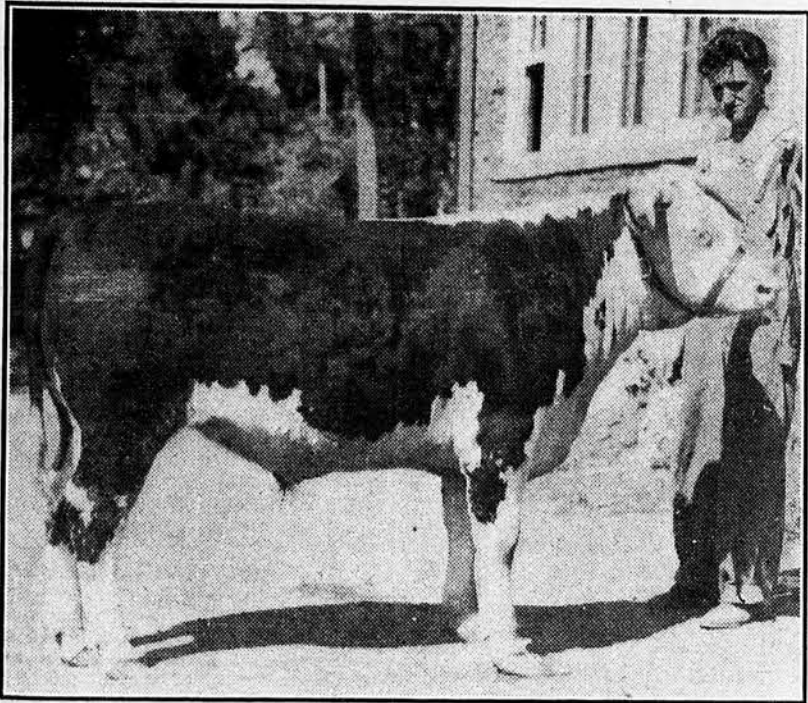
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Champion Baby Beef at Jackson County



The first prize baby beef at the Jackson county fair was shown by Ivan Salts, Mayetta, 4-H club boy. Here is Ivan with his winning steer.

Milk boosts community income

In thousands of communities milk is the biggest single source of income for farmers. Trade operates in these communities largely on milk money. The total milk money going to dairy farmers daily is \$3,500,000.

Milk needs many outlets. Selling milk in bottles provides a market for only 1/3 of the milk produced. Ice cream, butter, cheese, dry and evaporated milk and many by-products must be manufactured and sold daily so that milk money may flow back to the dairy communities week after week without interruption.

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Fourteenth Installment

By HAROLD TITUS

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In Preceding Installments

Burke Rickman, trader for the Astor Company, is bested by Rodney Shaw, last of the independent fur traders, in competition for the rich Pillager trade. Rickman plans revenge by sending for the marshal to arrest Shaw on a false murder charge of killing Leslie, Shaw's partner. But beautiful Annette Leclerc, loved by both Shaw and Rickman, learns of Rickman's plans and gets evidence clearing Shaw and when she is unable to have soldiers deliver an order which would leave Shaw to his trade, she delivers the order herself, arriving just in time to prevent Shaw's arrest. In a drunken frenzy Mongazid, a young Indian, kills a rival during a big celebration and flees to Rickman for protection. Rickman plans to use the young brave in striking back at Shaw who has defeated him in every attempt.

MONGAZID sees with a clear eye," Rickman said to Mongazid. "He can never escape the fury of Flat Mouth alone. He was wise to come to the house of the great Company. The trader's heart is large and welcomes his brothers when pursued by trouble.

"In the trade," he said, "it is skin for skin. In your trouble it is a life for a life. Open your ears," he said and stepped closer and looked about and spoke softly.

Mongazid listened, betraying no emotion. When Rickman had finished he grunted.

"My life for the little trader's life, it is. But the hunters are his friends. The old men are his brothers. Mongazid would not live to come for the three packs of beaver you promise."

Refusal, that. And yet it was something. It was much. No friendship for Shaw stood in the way of acceptance. No dismay of thought of taking life that he himself might live came to the young Pillager. The obstacle was the matter of his own safety.

And, because of this, relief warmed Burke Rickman. Hindered himself by the presence of Capes, here was a willing tool for him to use. All that was needed was ingenuity, and he rubbed his chin and stared across the water and frowned.

The young man could not invade Fort Shaw and slay the master. He could not stalk him where others were about. The problem, then, was to entice Shaw away, to give Mongazid's trade gun a chance beyond observation. And, at the same time, to arrange circumstances so that he, Rickman, would be above suspicion. . . .

His mind raced, no longer in the fantastic byways of madness but coldly and clearly. He rejected this, selected that. Fragment fitted to fragment, making a whole.

"The little trader sits with Flat Mouth?" he asked sharply.

"He came from his lodge when the wailing began. He was sad. He sits with Flat Mouth speaking words of friendship."

Rickman nodded as if that led him to a conclusion.

"Wait here," he said grimly. "Let no eye see you. Lie in these bushes and I will come. The Company trader will not stand by and see his brother's breast bared for Flat Mouth's knife. Flaming Hair will make the way smooth for Mongazid to earn his packs of beaver!"

Conrad Rich rolled from his blankets at Rickman's barked word.

Afraid to follow, more fearful to refuse, Conrad dressed with trembling hands while Burke dragged brawny Philippe from the men's quarters, shook him awake and, revealing no hint of the occasion, bade him dress. . . .

And so three men, one fearful, one bewildered, one silent and intent, went hastily along the shore toward Fort Shaw which was silhouetted against the glow of the fire on the flat beyond.

The wailing had settled to a melancholy cadence, now, as men and women, mud plastered in their hair, sat and rocked back and forth and lifted their voices in lament for the dead son of a chief.

"Wait here!" Rickman said, finally,

when all but under the hostile stockade. "I'll scout ahead."

He left the two in shadow, struck back up the slope, circled Shaw's establishment, and came out on the flat beyond it, well screened by timber. Several of Shaw's men were gathered in a group on the far side. Basile and two more stood near them. Shaw himself squatted before the doorway of the medicine lodge, within which, it was likely, Flat Mouth sat in sorrow.

Again Rickman counted the whites watching the scene and retreated into the timber, breaking into a trot when safe from any chance of observation.

Rich and the *engagé* shivered together as he rejoined them.

"The guard is alone," he whispered. "He stands there with the gate wide. The place is empty; the others are watching the mourning. Come!"

He led them, crouched over, to the stockade and along its southern exposure toward the entrance. The man on guard stood just outside, looking down upon the flat. His rifle leaned against the pickets.

Once he moved and left off his steady gazing toward the ceremony of mourning and Burke dropped with a whispered word to the others. They lay concealed in long grasses until the man again turned his eyes in the other direction.

"Now!" Rickman choked and rose and ran.

The guard made no outcry that would reach his fellows. He gasped in surprise as he whirled to the sound of softly thudding feet. He strangled a curse as he lurched for his rifle. But Rickman was upon him, bearing him down, clapping a hand over his mouth, hammering the man's skull with his other fist.

"His feet, first!" he hissed and Conrad and the other drew the man's heels together and bound the ankles tightly with a thong.

HIS shirt was drawn over his head and tied there, gagging and half suffocating him, and then his arms were trussed behind his back and tied so tightly that the rawhide cut into the tough flesh of his wrists.

"Now!" cried Rickman. "Rich, follow me. Philippe, watch the guard!"

And he ran within the gate, making for the glow of embers where fire died in the open space between buildings.

Fuel was there. He threw a handful of light stuff on the coals, kneeling to blow them to flame. By the light he selected a pine knot and another and another.

Rich moaned in apprehension but Rickman only cursed, with never a look toward the gate. The pitch ignited and, handing Conrad two of the blazing knots, bearing two himself, he ran for the storehouse.

"Quick! Fuel, now!" Rickman cried. "Heap it against the logs! . . . More. . . . That light stuff! . . . It's the blaze we want!"

Crackling flames leaped into the bundles of twigs, dancing up against the logs of the structure, lighting the place, feeling for hold in the wall.

"Good!" he cried. "Come, now! As fast as ever you ran!"

And he led the way toward the gate, making great speed with his long legs, Conrad pressing hard behind.

The guard rolled and threshed as Rickman called

to Philippe to follow. He sat up and kicked and fell back, straining at his bonds.

Before they were well out of sight he had his hands free and was tearing at the buckskin shirt over his head and, attracted by the glare within the stockade, crawled hastily to a point where he could see.

He opened his lips, then, in a mighty shout for aid and, not trusting to voice alone, floundered to his rifle, cocked and fired it and, on the shot, Shaw's men turned. They stampeded up the slope, entered the gate and with buckets fell upon the flames which, in the dampness and chill of the night, were even then dying down. . . .

FROM a safe distance, Rickman and his companions saw the glare on Shaw's buildings fade.

"There was no chance," muttered Conrad Rich. "The air is heavy. Flame could not take hold."

The trader looked at him with a sneer.

"Did you dream I hoped for destruction by fire? You've stayed too long at headquarters, Rich. And you listened too casually to tales from the interior. All is not simple here. Into bed, now, both of you. And I am not there," he said impressively. "Remember, you do not know where I have gone!"

And when they had passed the gate and it was swung shut again, Rickman walked to the bushes where Mongazid crouched, and whispered in the native's tongue. The hunter launched his canoe and Rickman followed in another. They paddled silently into the lake, the native turning westward and the trader shoving his frail craft into the overhanging branches of a small island; not, however, the one on which Capes and Annette had camped.

The fire had done no more than lightly scorch the thick walls of the storehouse. It was out. No damage was done. But Rodney Shaw moved among his excited men with an ominous silence and deliberation.

The attempt on his establishment, finding him in such a state, stirred untapped reservoirs of feeling. It crystallized a determination which had been growing in his heart with the weeks, made him adamant and desperate.

Still, he wanted to be sure; to make no move until certain that he would live to regret nothing . . . except further putting off the time that, in the nature of things, was ordained to come.

Again he confronted the guard. The man was certain, was he, that the Company trader himself had been there?

"Yes, master. With two." He rubbed gently a wrist, wrenched by thongs. "With the clerk and a boatman. I saw them all before the shirt was bound over my head. And the trader himself entered the enclosure. I know not which one remained with me."

Rodney turned from the chattering group, walking stiffly toward his quarters. He blew up the fire on the hearth and rose to confront Basile who had followed. The man's eyes questioned him, begging mutely to know what was in mind.

"We've enough of skulking and ambush and assault under cover of darkness," he said. "The time has come, Basile, for a settlement. And openly, as whites fight."

Shaw's long Kentucky rifle rested on deer antlers above his bed. He took it down, turned it over critically, opened the pan cover, tossed out the priming and poured fresh from his powder horn. He leaned the gun against the table as Basile moved from the doorway where he had watched and cleared his throat.

On his knees before a chest Shaw rummaged and brought out a heavy leathern box. He opened it and the firelight was caught on the dull steel, the silver mountings of a brace of twelve-inch horse pistols.

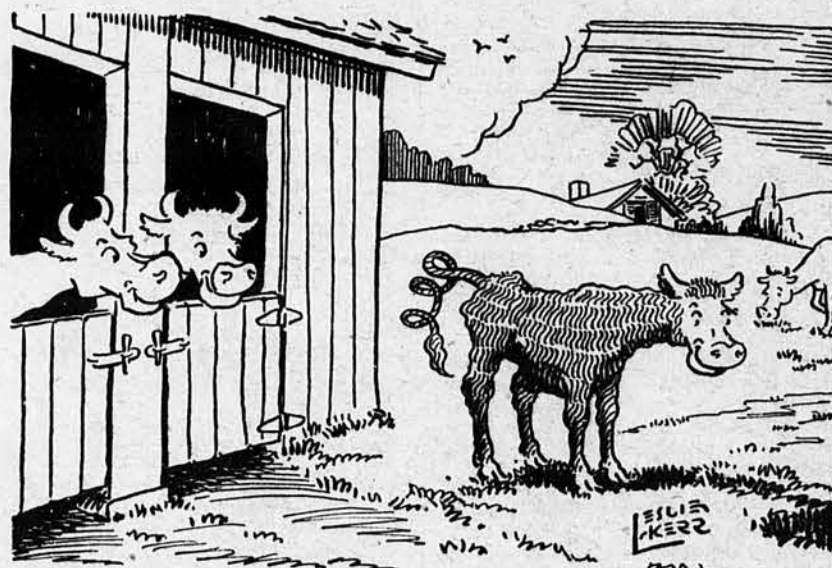
Half ounce balls and powder went into the pistols; he primed them, inspected their flints. Then powder and shot for all three weapons went into the pouch and horn which would swing from his girdle.

Basile spoke, after these many minutes.

"Not . . . not alone?"

Shaw looked up with a dry laugh. "Your doubts are unworthy of your kidney, Basile! All I ask is fair odds; not even; just fair and—"

"But master! Consider! Attend! Do not run your head into a snare! You go to his fort tonight, alone?"



"Yes—They say his mother spent too much time in beauty parlors."

"You flutter like a maiden! What's safer than going alone, and at night? Will he be looking for that? Not he! Will he be on the watch for a single comer? Not he! He will expect nothing less than a company of men, this Rickman! He's given to skulking, we know, now, so's he a craven at heart. He'll give no adversary credit for fearing only timidity. . . . I'm safe, on that score. . . . Besides, there are things that won't let a man wait, Basile, and tasks in which one cannot ask another shoulder!"

"When I return," he said, "the days to follow will be happier."

He was gone, smiling tightly, and Basile crossed himself as he watched the departure.

Rodney followed a trail into the dark gloom of the forest. He carried his rifle in one hand and, bent forward, walked swiftly over the familiar ground. He did not pause until he stood on the clearing's edge. There he waited a long interval staring at the white stockade, straining his ears for sounds.

Then silently, careful to snap no twig, to let no briar rasp harshly on his leggings, he made his way to the rear of the fort. His progress was slow, his head held high and he carried his weapon ready.

Invading the Enemy Fort

A pine tree threw its dark shadow over the stockade. He made for this, his only protection from the lately risen moon. He slung the rifle across his back by its thong, drew away, ran forward, touched the upright logs with one foot, grasped for the top, caught, and swung upward, a hand whipping to a pistol butt as he careened to good balance.

No sound. The fort lay peacefully in the moonlight. Below was the one structure facing south, closed end of the three-sided square of buildings. In there were trader's quarters, he knew.

Rifle in his hands again, he dropped to the ground. He did not hesitate but went on quickly around the corner of the building, running for the entrance.

It was closed, but a latchstring dangled against the whitewashed plank and he jerked, throwing his weight on the door and lunging inside, rifle butt at his hips, muzzle swinging to cover the interior as he side-stepped and crouched against the log wall so he would not be in silhouette against the moonlight.

"Rickman!" he rasped. "Out of your blankets, Rickman!"

A movement. A strangled cry: "He is not here! He's not here, Shaw!"

It was Conrad Rich, terrified and quaking in his bed.

Rodney straightened slowly, still holding his rifle ready to fire at a hostile sign.

"Where is he, then?" "God help me, I don't know!" the man moaned. "I don't know, Shaw! The last I saw 'im was outside the gate, an hour or more ago."

The protestation carried the ring of truth. Barked for the moment, Shaw stood considering and the old clerk burst out:

"Oh, a devil's nightmare, this! Shaw, if you value your life and your safety, go back to your fort! The man's gone mad, I tell you, hatchin' crazy schemes and ordering hellish maneuverings! I'm not one of your company. I belong to your opposition, but I'm beggin' you, Shaw, to dodge the thing that dogs you tonight!"

A Value on Life and Death

"Dodge? Dodge, Rich?" He laughed bitterly. "I've dodged enough. I've been prey to skulkings too long! Value life and safety? It's high value I place on them and that is why I'm abroad now: to insure them against the one who would take both!"

The clerk was out of his bunk, then, advancing in the moonlight, one hand extended in pleading.

"Be reasonable, Shaw! Think of the danger!"

"Reason? Where's there reason for any of this brawl? And danger? I've been bedfellows with danger long enough! I've reached the place where I want to sleep easy!"

"Stay where you are, Rich. Your words are friendly but I've no patience now to sift words for meaning. I—"

His eyes, sweeping the recesses of the room as Conrad halted, had fallen on a garment lying across a bench in the moonlight. It was a cloak, a woman's cloak; a long cloak, of heavy, maroon stuff. And, at sight of it, his heart seemed to stand still in his breast.



"Hey wait, Pop! That ain't grass, that's my tail!"

He had seen that cloak before. He had held the figure, wrapped within its folds, in his arms. He had grappled with the twisting, turning, vibrant, laughing body to hold it still closer!

His gaze went to Rich incredulously but the old clerk did not detect the change of expression. He blurted on with his warnings while Rodney stood there, going strangely cold. . . .

Annette Leclerc's cloak. . . . Here? She must be here, then. And an odd compound of emotions ran him: rage and jealousy and regret. Regret! That was odd, for a trader out to kill. Odd, indeed! So odd that it unsteadied him, almost frightened him. The regret was that the cloak lay here, instead of in his quarters!

So she had come all this way to the lover who would not remain with her, despite her public kisses and embraces! A definite sickness ran thru him. He grimaced disgustedly and dropped the muzzle of his weapon and swung outside, dragging the door closed behind him and shutting Conrad Rich inside with his fears and distraught pleas.

He growled an oath and shook his head to clear it. He had a task in hand, he told himself aloud. He had his life to make safe, now. And a woman present, a vixen present, could make no alteration in that purpose; and slowly, alert to any movement which might be menacing, he crossed to the men's house.

"Out!" he cried sharply. "Out on the floor, every man of you! A false move and I fire!"

They rolled out, muttering and extrapolating.

No Rickman to Be Seen

Where was Rickman? he demanded. None knew. Where had he been last seen, then? A dozen answers popped from cowed lips.

Gone, then? Expecting a revengeful sally such as this? Hiding? Fearful of retribution? Or was he chuckling in some marriage bed, boasting of his intrepid harrying. . . . Shaw's belly crawled at the thought. . . .

He retreated to the upper end of the enclosure, where the stockade threw its heavy shadow and stood there, rifle across his arm.

He would stay. He would stay there on hostile ground until the Company trader showed himself. Then he need never again give opposition so much as a second thought. . . . But a queer despair weighted his determination. . . . Annette here? . . . Annette here!

And while he waited, Burke Rickman eased his canoe up the lake until he was abreast the medicine lodge, its fire, its mourning natives.

He rested there at length. The wailing dwindled now and again. There were moments, even, of quiet. And in those moments he whistled as a plover.

Continually his eyes traveled the moonlit surface of the lake, on the watch for any other craft which might approach, ready to go swiftly to another hiding place should an unidentified traveler come his way.

But when a canoe did put out, Burke Rickman did not dip his paddle and take to flight. The canoe came from the shore by the flat and after Rickman had whistled as a plover a score of times.

It came somewhat cautiously but when he whistled again the approach was faster and shortly it came close and the Weasel, his hair caked with mourning mud, looked inquiringly into the white man's face.

He listened closely to what Rickman said. He greedily snatched the tobacco offered him.

"It will be done," he promised and turned and paddled shoreward again. (To Be Continued)

Stealers Put Behind Prison Bars

By J. M. PARKS, Manager
Kansas Farmer Protective Service

THE NUMBER of cattle rustlers, who may blame their loss of freedom to the Protective Service, was increased by two recently when James Goodman and Orville Page started serving reformatory sentences for stealing a steer from the posted farm of R. J. Lockhart, R. 1, Eskridge. At the time Mr. Lockhart acknowledged receipt of a \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer, he said that he intended to pass all of it, and perhaps \$10 of his own money, on to P. A. Larkin, Eskridge, Sheriff William A. Mossman, Wabaunsee county and the sheriff of Morris county. Mr. Lockhart said he appreciated very much the fine work being done by law enforcement officers co-operating with the farmers and the Protective Service. In closing his letter he said, "This cattle stealing is getting bad in this county. I know of two attempts made by truckers lately, but they were not successful in getting anything."

Out-door Sleeper Surprise

The thief who stole a Ford car from the posted farm of Bert Brown, R. 1, Byers, didn't check up closely enough on the surroundings before he attempted to commit the crime. It appears he overlooked the fact that members of the Brown family were sleeping out-of-doors that night and one of them was awakened just in time to see the family car pass out of the driveway. A quick report made to the sheriff brought about the arrest and conviction of Stewart Bowker, who is now serving an indefinite sentence in the state reformatory. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, for his conviction, was distributed among Service Member Brown, Sheriff Walter Rosenbaum, Pratt, and Sheriff Glenn Carleton, Stafford county.

Hens Knew Old Haunt

All near-by poultry dealers had been notified recently that chickens were stolen from Gourley Haywood, Miltonvale. Following this publicity, Haywood got word that some White Leghorn chickens, about the number stolen from him, had been put on the market. Since he had not given his chickens any special identification mark, there was some trouble in proving ownership. However, the problem finally was solved by taking the chickens near the Haywood home and turning them loose. They showed evidence then that they were familiar with the surroundings. Then, Austin Covey, who sold the chickens, was arrested, proven guilty and given an indefinite sentence in the state penitentiary. The \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer was divided between Service Member Haywood and Alcid Demars, Miltonvale, who furnished an important clue.

Checked Daily for Thieves

Because thefts of farm property were being reported daily near Council Grove, Hugo Hauke of that address made it a practice to examine buildings on his premises every morn-

ing to see if everything was in order. This precaution netted good results, for it enabled Mr. Hauke to discover 12 bushels of wheat had been stolen from him on the night of August 8. He called the sheriff immediately. Car tracks around the farm were examined closely. Sufficient clues were found to convict Chester Carson of the crime. He was given a 6-month jail sentence. All of the \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was sent to Mr. Hauke, who expressed the intention of dividing with several persons who took a part in the investigation.

Smell of Smoke Lingered

Upon entering her home, after a short absence, Mrs. W. F. Riggs, R. 1, Conway Springs, noted that someone, who smoked cigarettes, had been there. Since members of the family didn't smoke, it was thought that a prowler must have been about. This suspicion caused her to check on household property carefully and she found several articles of clothing missing. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs then reported to I. A. Haskins, city marshal, Conway Springs, and a neighbor, Ed Wolfe, both of whom assisted in the capture and conviction of William J. Owens, who had hitch-hiked his way to the next town. He will serve an indefinite sentence in the state penitentiary. Mr. Riggs shared his Kansas Farmer reward with Wolfe and Haskins.

Used Stolen Car at Night

About 8 months after a car, belonging to L. A. Waggoner, R. 4, Chanute, had disappeared, a family row in the community brought out the fact that Sam Clawson, who lived near Waggoner, had one car which he used only for night driving. This mysterious car was examined and found to be the one which was stolen from Waggoner months earlier. Clawson confessed to having stolen the car, when he was questioned by the sheriff. His punishment was a 15-year sentence in the state penitentiary. A \$50 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, all went to Service Member Waggoner, as he was chiefly responsible for the arrest and conviction.

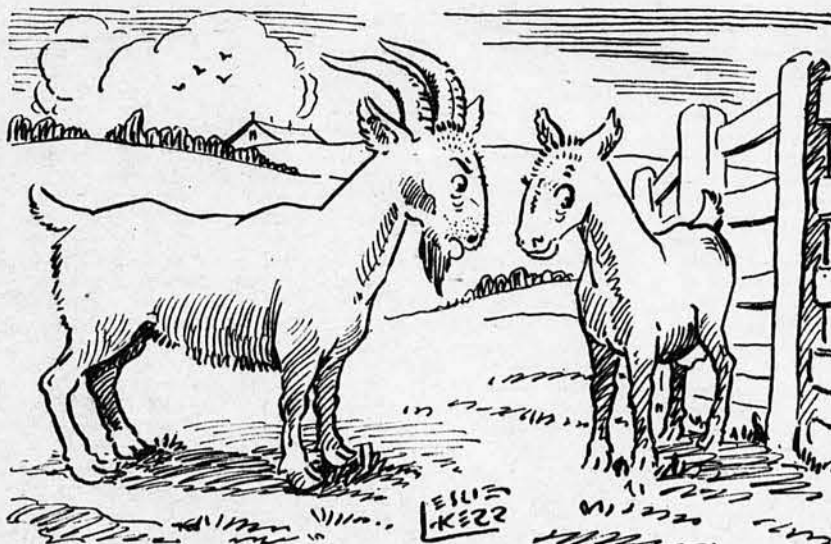
To date, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$25,975 in rewards for the conviction of 1,035 thieves, who have stolen from posted premises.

—KF—

Nails That Stick Out

"Blessings on thee, little man, Barefoot boy with cheeks of tan, With your turned-up pantaloons, And your sweetly whistled tunes."

But suppose that father thoughtlessly leaves boards around the lots with nail points sticking out of them and those little bare feet step on them causing lockjaw and death. Happiness is turned into grief and the joyous whistling into a funeral dirge. Fathers, it is better to think now and you won't have to think bitter thoughts later.—A. L. Potter, Sumner Co.



"Run for your life, Bill,—Mrs. Jones just said she's going to take the 'B-u-t-t-e-r' to town."

| TABLE OF RATES | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|------------|-------|----------|------------|
| Words | One time | Four times | Words | One time | Four times |
| 10 | 80 | \$2.40 | 15 | \$1.14 | \$4.32 |
| 11 | 88 | 2.64 | 16 | 1.22 | 4.56 |
| 12 | 96 | 2.88 | 17 | 1.30 | 4.80 |
| 13 | 1.04 | 3.12 | 18 | 1.38 | 5.04 |
| 14 | 1.12 | 3.36 | 19 | 1.46 | 5.28 |
| 15 | 1.20 | 3.60 | 20 | 1.54 | 5.52 |
| 16 | 1.28 | 3.84 | 21 | 1.62 | 5.76 |
| 17 | 1.36 | 4.08 | 22 | 1.70 | 6.00 |

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REDS, ROCKS, \$6.50 HUNDRED. LEGHORNS. Anconas, \$5.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

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Steady Work---Good Pay

Reliable man wanted to call on farmers. No experience or capital required. Pleasant work. Home every night. Make up to \$12 a day. Wonderful new proposition. Particulars free. Write McNESS CO., Dept. 31, Freeport, Illinois

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If you would like to make \$40 to \$75 a week on our new successful subscription sales plan, write me immediately. Car not necessary.

R. L. Harrington, Dept. B, The Household Magazine, Topeka, Kansas

MAN WANTED TO SUPPLY RAWLEIGH'S Household products to consumers. We train and help you. Good profits for hustlers. No experience necessary. Pleasant, profitable, dignified work. Write today. Rawleigh Co., Dept. 1-53-KFM, Freeport, Ill.

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240 ACRE STOCK FARM IN ALLEN COUNTY, 4 1/2 miles Colony. 125 pasture, balance tillable land, meadow, timber, inexhaustible creek and spring water. Good improvements. Price \$25.00 acre. Address Owner, 315 So. Washington, Iola, Kan.

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FEDERAL LAND BANK FARMS FOR SALE. We have farms and ranches in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Priced on actual value. Sold on convenient terms. Favorable interest rate. No trades. Tell what locality you are interested in and we will mail you farm description. Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITIES! WASHING- ton, Minnesota, Idaho, Oregon, North Dakota and Montana. Farm income advancing but land prices still low. Literature. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

When the Old Cow Won't Let Down

By C. W. TURNER

ONE of the most unpleasant of experiences occurs when the cow won't "let down" her milk. There are two types of this aggravation. One is when the cow doesn't let down her milk at the start, and the other is when she lets down and then holds up before the milking is completed. In the latter case, the cow may hold up her milk for a while or possibly not let it down until the next milking.

This condition usually is caused by something unusual about the barn to which the cow is subjected. Sometimes after the removal of the calf the cow is nervous and uneasy, and holds up her milk. The barking of dogs, excessive noise or shouting at milking time disturbs the nervous animals. Sores, or injuries to the udder or teats, which are painful at milking time may cause

trouble. Kicking or hitting the cow is almost sure to cause her to hold up her milk. When cows ordinarily are fed at milking time, withholding the feed usually causes irregularity of milk removal. The dairy cow is a creature of habit and whenever there is any upset in the normal routine of barn management the more nervous cows become upset.

Cows do not willfully hold up their milk, but rather there is required their active aid thru the nervous system to force down the milk. This is done thru contraction of the smooth or involuntary muscles of the udder in response to nervous stimuli provided by manipulation of the teats. If the cow becomes excited for any reason the contraction of the muscles does not occur and pressure within the udder does not in-

crease. When this occurs there is little use in continuing milking until the cow calms down and will respond to the stimulus of milking or feeding.

—KF—

Anthrax Outbreak Warning

A serious outbreak of anthrax in southeastern South Dakota has prompted timely suggestions from officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for dealing with this disease. The infection appears to be in virulent form and has been spreading rapidly. In some districts cases have been reported on almost every farm, and already a large number of cattle and horses have died of the disease. The livestock sales agencies have had to cease operations in some counties during the emergency, and where the disease is at its worst the state officials have stopped all traffic in livestock.

Symptoms of the disease in cattle, horses and mules are high temperatures, labored breathing, and doughy

swellings beneath the skin. Frequently there are bloody exudates from the natural openings. Animals that die suddenly should be looked on with suspicion and the livestock sanitary officials notified immediately.

Anthrax is dangerous to man also, hence stock owners should not attempt to make post-mortem examinations or otherwise handle infected tissues. Such examinations should be made only by veterinarians who have been trained to take the necessary precautions.

—KF—

Fallowing for Pasture

Summer fallowing for wheat and rye to be used as dairy pasture is still used by Orval Evans of Rice county, who has followed the practice for several years. Small grain seeded on summer fallow grows rapidly and provides a lot of extra growth.

—KF—

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

What Other States Are Doing

BY THE EDITORS

Best Wood for Troughs

ALABAMA: Cypress, redwood, chestnut and white oak are some of the best woods to use in making feed troughs. Southern yellow pine also will stand rough treatment where the tendency to rot or decay is not too great. No. 1 and No. 2 boards are ordinarily recommended in the soft woods for large troughs but a soft wood grade as low as No. 4 can sometimes be used to advantage in troughs where the lumber is cut in short lengths. When hard woods are used, the No. 2 common grade is most popular for longer troughs, but if the material is being cut to short lengths, the No. 3 hard wood grade can sometimes be used satisfactorily.

Clean Threshing Machines

NEBRASKA: A section of the new bindweed law makes it compulsory to clean threshing machines and combines. Necessity for controlling the spread of bindweed by this method is seen in the fact that one bushel of wheat from an infested field contained 26,000 bindweed seeds in a test. This is enough to infest hundreds of acres of other land if carried from farm to farm. Under the new law wheat harvested from a bindweed infested area cannot be sold except to those who process the wheat and destroy the noxious weed seed. When wheat is sold at the elevator the responsibility lies with the elevator or persons to whom the wheat is sold by the farmer.

Pigs Push Own Pen

ARKANSAS: Walter Stouffer, near Fort Smith, has made a pig pen for use on pasture not fenced for hogs and the pigs push their own pen from place to place. Old automobile wheels were attached to every corner of the pen and when the hogs have eaten all the grass in their pen they naturally begin trying to reach nearby grass. The force of their noses on the side of the pen rolls it along to the next patch of grass, provided they all wish to go the same way at the same time. The big problem at present is to keep water in the pen for the tourist pigs.

More Sprinkler Irrigation

WASHINGTON: A big increase in successful sprinkler irrigation in Northwest Washington, one of the highest rainfall districts of the state, is reported. It has been found that sprinkler irrigation gives more uniform coverage than furrow irrigation, involves less labor and takes less pumping. Installation costs vary from \$20 to \$30 an acre and the cost of sprinkling is less than \$1 an acre for the application of 2½ inches of water every 3 weeks.

Melon Brought From India

CALIFORNIA: When the cantaloupe industry of California was threatened by attacks of powdery mildew which ruined the melons, the growers called in the plant doctors. The scientists gathered cantaloupe varieties from all parts of the world in search of one resistant to the disease. None were resistant but a new variety obtained by crossing a melon from India with one ordinarily grown in California produced the disease-free sort wanted by the growers.

Fight on T. B. Gains

MARYLAND: This is the 44th state to become accredited for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. The campaign against this disease probably is one of the greatest achievements of veterinarians and benefits from the campaign have silenced most of the criticism which greeted the beginning of this work.

New Building Material

NEBRASKA: A new type poultry house made of "rammed earth" is being constructed by the college of agriculture. The house is being built according to ordinary specifications except that the walls are made of a mixture of clay to which is added about 20

per cent sand and 5 per cent cement. The mixture of clay, sand and cement is put in an ordinary mortar box which holds between 3 and 4 wheelbarrow loads. To this is added 2 quarts of water, just enough to make the mixture sticky. The mixture then is placed in forms about an inch deep and is solidly tamped, making a solid, durable brick.

'Hoppers Not Good Feed

OKLAHOMA: When dried grasshoppers were added to the feed of young turkey poults, at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, there was a noticeable effect of listlessness among the poults, followed by reduced gains and increased death loss. While live 'hoppers, picked up in the fields by poults may be considered a good feed by many turkey owners, it seems quite certain that prospects of using the dried hopper carcasses in mixed feed are not favorable.

Roving Horse Traders

MINNESOTA: As reported by the Protective Service of a farm paper, horse traders of the roving professional type are on the job again. If you looked a horse over and got no guarantee, warns the paper, then you simply have to take your medicine if the horse isn't up to what you thought.

Skimmilk Improves Ration

OHIO: Recent feeding trials showed that dried skimmilk slightly improves a ration of corn, trio mixture, and minerals for pigs in a dry lot. The amount the ration is improved depends upon the amount of dried skimmilk used. However, it is pointed out that dried skimmilk is an expensive feed when used in large quantities, and it is recommended that for about 5 per cent of the protein supplement in the ration, or 1 per cent of the total ration, skimmilk be fed.

A Prolific Mare

MICHIGAN: The livestock of this state seems to be bidding for prolific honors, if the record of one horse is an indicator. Twin colts are unusual, but a 6-year-old mare already has had 3 sets of twins in 3 successive years. One of the 1936 twins has one extra foot, now small in comparison with the normal feet and in no way crippling the animal. The other 1936 twin was born with 4 extra feet but the pasterns absorbed them during growth.

Soybeans Increase Milk

NORTH CAROLINA: A soybean crop on a dairy farm increased milk production for a 31-cow herd by 15-16 gallons a day. Thru the summer the crop was worth \$75 to \$100 an acre. The soybean field is divided into 4 plots and the cattle are turned in to graze one plot for 11 or 12 days, then turned to another plot. The cows get their fill of beans in about an hour's grazing. If left in the field longer than that they tend to walk around, trampling down the beans unnecessarily.

Heat Killed the Trees

MINNESOTA: Many young trees, especially conifers, that die during periods of drouth are killed by the heat rather than a lack of moisture. Heat injury is most common on seedlings of one-half inch or less in diameter. Ground temperatures on the surface are exceedingly high. One temperature of 175 degrees Fahrenheit was registered in a test.

He Smothered Bindweed

NEW YORK: We are indebted to L. S. Hagan, St. Marys, Mo., for a clipping in which a New York farmer eliminated bindweed. The Easterner says that he sowed 2 bushels of rye an acre, which came on early and had possession of the land by the time the ground had warmed up enough for the bindweed to start growing. However, he refers to bindweed also as morning glory.

In other states, rye has been used with fair success as a smother crop.

Rowe's Correct Type Poland Auction



C. R. Rowe

On farm, 2 miles west of Highway 75 on all-weather road. 22 miles south of Topeka. Turn when you see our sign.

Wednesday, October 20

**50 Head—the Deep Bodied Easy Feeding Kind
25 Spring Gilts—25 Spring Boars**



Most of them sired by CAVALIER, the 850-lb. Good News bred boar. Others by SILVER MASTER (Grandson of Grand Master). Featuring the blood of THE CHIEF, BLUE DIAMOND, BIG BOB WONDER and other noted sires on their dams' side.

2 sows with litter. 2 near farrowing time sale day. Everything cholera immune. For catalog write

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.

Aucts.: Bert Powell, Jim Wilson

Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson

(Send sealed bids in my care to fieldman or auctioneers.)

Quigley Hampshire Farm's Boar and Open Gilt Sale—Perry, Kan., Tuesday, October 26

Featuring 12 selected tops of yearling sons of HIGH SCORE and 20 wonderful Fall yearling daughters of HIGH SCORE. Some Spring boars and gilts by High Score and our other superior herd sires.

Also some outstanding young sows with litters at side. Write for free catalogue.

**Quigley Hampshire Farm, E. C. Quigley, Owner
Williamstown, Kan.**

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Gammell's Champion Polands

65 head spring boars and gilts, sired by Pathway, our 1936 Kansas Grand Champion. Raven by The Raven 1936 World's Grand Champion, Gold Nugget Jr. by our 2nd prize aged boar and Pathway's Equal, our 2nd prize Jr. pig of Kansas, from our best herd sows, representing the best blood in the breed. Many of like quality and individuality as good as we sold in our Aug. 11 sale. Prices reasonable. Write at once. **GEO. GAMMELL, COUNCIL GROVE, KAN.**

BOARS—BOARS—BOARS—BOARS
Good ones of spring farrow. Sired by a son of GOLD MAGNET and Progress, a son of THE MESSENGER. All immune. Out of big litters.
John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Reg. Chester Whites

Sows and gilts farrowing in Sept. and Oct. Summer pigs either sex. A few serviceable boars. Prices just a little above the market.
Martin Claussen, Russell, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

Durocs with Shorter Legs

and better feeding quality. Boars and gilts of quality, sired by Wave King, also bred sows and gilts. 150 head in herd.
WELDON MILLER, NORCATUR, KAN.

FARMERS TYPE DUROCS

Reg. and immune spring boars and gilts shipped on approval. Broad, deep bodies, short legs, heavy bone and rich deep red colors. The kind that fatten easily.
CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

McIntire Duroc Farms

Fireworks and Streamline breeding. Young boars, bred gilts and weanling pigs of quality for sale.
Andrew O. McIntire, Duquoin (Harper Co.), Kan.

10 GREAT BOARS

In service; 33 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium type Durocs. 300 in herd. Bred gilts, sows and boars, all ages, for sale. Catalog. Ship on approval. Registered. Come or write.
W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

but one crop does not kill bindweed, which has a different growing habit than morning glory. Where rye has been used on badly infested fields, the fields were first fallowed for the spring and summer, and the rye sown in the fall. The rye was harvested for grain the following year, the land then sown to a heavy seeding of millet, and this was followed by rye again, or wheat. The bindweed plants coming up the second year were thin enough to make it possible to kill them economically with poison spray.

Tester Uses Trailer Home

IDAHO: A cow tester in Idaho is quite proud of his trailer home in which he lives during the summer while visiting the 40 members of his association. The trailer contains kitchen, bedroom, bath and office combined.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Boars Sired by High Score

20 spring boars and 25 spring gilts. The tops from 160 head. Few sows and gilts bred for September farrow. Promoter and other great strains. See our hogs at the fairs.
C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

300 Reg. Hampshire

Boars, gilts and bred sows for sale. Foundation stock from the best breeders. Senior herd sire HIGHWAY weighs 800 lbs. Jr. herd boar a son of WILL ROGERS. Come and see.
H. D. BENTON, NORCATUR, KAN.

Top Hampshire Boars and Gilts

Best of Peter Pan and Master Key breeding. Foundation sows out of Promoter dams. Pigs by son of Master Key.
W. P. Batman & Son, Hoxie (Sheridan Co.), Kan.

PARK-KAN HAMPSHIRE FARM

30 spring boars and gilts. Pairs not related. Best of breeding and good individuals. No culs sold for breeders. Priced right for quick sale.
E. R. Trout & Sons, Parsons, Kan.

O. I. C. HOGS

Pedigreed O. I. C. Pigs

BLOCKY TYPE.
PETERSON & SON OSAGE CITY, KAN.

HEREFORD HOGS

REG. BRED SOWS

—and pigs of either sex. Best for sale anywhere. The largest purebred herd of Hereford hogs in Kansas. My foundation came from Nebraska and Iowa leading herds. I can please you, come and see.
O. R. CUNNINGHAM, FORMOSO, KAN.

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Many of our advertisers have prepared valuable illustrated catalogs and educational booklets at considerable expense which are available to our readers without charge. We are listing below the booklets furnished by advertisers in this issue of Missouri Ruralist and to obtain any of these fill in the advertiser's coupon and mail, or write direct to the advertisers. M.R.9-25-37

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Grounds Beautified
W. GILBERT,
Extension Specialist, Landscape Gardening
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Brown, Sylvia, first decided to develop their home grounds in March of 1936. Since that time, they have co-operated as active leaders and demonstrators in the Reno County Farm Bureau landscape architecture program conducted in co-operation with the Kansas State College Extension Service.

They have planned and are developing a more useful and enjoyable place in which to live. Their home improvements include: Painting the house, cleaning the premises by removing several hundred pounds of scrap iron, cutting out dead trees, rebuilding the yard fence, and constructing a new garage.

The yard has been enlarged south of the house, and three large spreading type trees planted in location for maximum shade and background to the house. The kind of trees used here were hackberry and American elm.

Seventy-five interested farm folks attended the planting demonstration at the Brown home this spring which was supervised by the Extension Service. The American elm was transplanted from a grove of trees north of the house. Mr. Brown supplemented the old cottonwood grove north of the house with two rows of evergreen trees. This was advisable because the grove is at old age maturity and, by itself does not give ample protection from the winter winds.

The evergreen species most adapted for north windbreaks are Austrian pine, western yellow pine, and red cedar. Red cedar should not be used in areas where its use is prohibited by State Quarantine No. 3 concerning cedar apple rust.

Next year Mr. and Mrs. Brown intend to develop the dooryard by planting grass, making foundation plantings around the house, and planting shrub masses at the extremities of the yard for privacy and to enclose the well-kept yard from the dust of the driveway.

—KF—

Listers Unjustly Condemned

M. M. TAYLOR

Discussion and debate in Thomas county accused the lister of causing summer-fallow wheat stands to blow. Why? The answer can easily be summed up in one statement, namely: That altho the first fallow operation was completed in April or May while the soil was wet, the ridges had to be leveled down and it was necessary to do this in July or August after the soil was dry.

Stirring the lister ridges while dry in order to level and further prepare the fallow for a fall seedbed, caused the soil to be pulverized or "powdered," which in turn assisted the soil blowing evil. Adjacent fields in which the summer-fallow deep-tillage operation, such as mold-board plowing or even one-way disking, was completed in April or May and only surface worked with rod weeder or spring-tooth cultivators from then on still held in fair condition. The conclusion is that deep tillage must be done in the early part of the fallow period when the soil is wet, and then only worked shallow to control weeds the remainder of the time until seeding is completed.

—KF—

Long Time Records Valuable

One worthwhile trend in judging the productive value of dairy cattle is the life-time record as contrasted to yearly records. This idea was advanced at Farm and Home week this year by C. T. Conklin, secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders Association.

The idea of a long time record is that it gives an accurate picture of the constitution and endurance of a cow, as well as her ability to produce heavily for shorter periods. A quarter-mile horse may be all right on the race track, but is not much good when its owner has to be carried long distances. The same principle applies to the dairy cows which make only 1 or 2 worthwhile records, and the cows which produce most in the neighborhood of 100,000 pounds.

A dairyman can now look at the long time records of the animals and the ancestors of the animals he buys. The long time record is chiefly an index of the ability of an animal to come back year after year with a profitable

milk record. If an animal can do that, for a period of perhaps 10 years, it is a sure sign of good constitution, plus that ability to "hang on." These are characteristics which certainly must be closely inherited and can be safely used in the selection of breeding animals.

—KF—

Farm Large Wheat Unit

Not far from the historical Wacanda Springs, resides a number of extensive wheat farmers. Mrs. Mary Hazeltine and her 3 sons, William, Don and Clifford, farm perhaps the largest single unit in that vicinity. They used 4 20-foot combines pulled by 3 tractors to harvest the 1,700 acres which yielded 47,600 bushels of first quality wheat, averaging about 28 bushels an acre.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Capper Farm Press
Topeka, Kansas



Boyd Newcom will conduct a sale for Mrs. J. A. Kauffman on farm near Hesston, Kansas, on October 29.

Shortage of feed makes it necessary for R. A. Menge of Limon, Colorado, to reduce his herd of dual purpose Shorthorns. Low prices are being made for quick sale.

John D. Henry, LeCompton, Kansas, will hold a sale of registered Poland Chinas Tuesday, October 19. In this sale he will feature the breeding of his herd boars, Gold Mist and Progress.

Gus D. Heidebrecht of Inman, Kansas, has completed a course in the Reppert auction school and is ready to conduct or assist in all classes of auctions.

Miller & Manning, Hereford breeders of Council Grove, Kansas, write us to claim November 4 as the date of their fall sale. The Miller & Manning herd is one of the oldest and strongest herds in the state.

E. G. Bell of Oakley, out in Thomas County, Kansas, has a splendid Duroc boar, a son of Smooth Superba Jr. He has been winning at local fairs in that section of the state. The above boar was bred by Clarence Miller of Alma, Kansas.

E. G. Bell, Oakley, Kansas, has the best registered Duroc boar in the western third of the state. He has won championships at every county fair where he has been shown this fall. This boar was bred by Clarence Miller of Alma, Kansas.

Ewalt Kolterman of Westmoreland, Kansas, announces a public sale of registered and high grade Jerseys to be held on his farm October 21. Mr. Kolterman has been a good buyer at leading Jersey sales for several years. For more about this sale watch future issues of Kansas Farmer.

W. A. Young, Shorthorn breeder of Clearwater, Kansas, writes to know where he can buy some Guernsey heifers suitable for club work. Mr. Young is active in helping the boys and girls in their 4-H work and anyone having heifers of this description will please write to him at once.

The Kinloch Jersey herd will be dispersed at Kirksville, Missouri, Thursday, September 30. This is one of the strongest herds of registered Jersey cattle to be sold this season. B. C. Settles of Palmyra, Missouri, is sales manager. For catalog of this sale write Mr. Settles at his home address.

C. W. Tankersley of Clay Center, Kansas, will sell 50 head of dairy cows at that place on October 1. The sale will be held right in town in the Clay Center sale pavilion. More than half of the offering will be fresh sale day. Mr. Tankersley says this is one of the best offerings he has ever sold in the state.

W. A. Hegle, Shorthorn breeder of Lost Springs, Kansas, writes as follows: "Say! Stop my advertisement! At the rate they are going I soon will be out of cattle. In the past few days we have sold five bulls and four good heifers. G. F. German of Manhattan has just been here and bought a cow and young bull not related."

The big Hereford cattle event of Southeastern Kansas for early October will be the Woodrow Farms reduction sale to be held in the sale pavilion, Independence, Kansas. The date is Saturday, October 2. Fifty head of registered Herefords will be sold, a fine selection of young bulls, cows and heifers. Many of them winners at good fairs.

There is still ample time to plan to attend the big Guernsey sale to be held at Parsons, Kansas. The date is Wednesday, September 29. Probably no better lot of Guernseys were ever assembled in Kansas to be sold at auction. Of the fifteen bulls that sell not one has a dam that has not produced 400 pounds or better of fat in one year.

Elwood Thisler of Junction City, Kansas, has recently purchased from Meadow Lodge Farms, at Oklahoma City, the great young Guernsey bull Meadow Lodge Joseph. This calf has for a dam the excellent A. R. cow, Julia Joanne,

KANSAS FARMER Publication Dates, 1937

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| September | 11-25 |
| October | 9-23 |
| November | 6-20 |
| December | 4-18 |

Advertising

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

Persinger's Jersey Cattle Sale

On Farm Near Town



Monday, October 25



35 head, Tb. and abortion tested. All registered, mostly first and second calf heifers. Sired by or bred to a son of the great bull FAUVIC WIDOWER'S HEIR (formerly heading the K. S. A. C. herd).
18 cows in milk—10 choice bred heifers—7 bulls in age from calves to yearlings. Best of Financial and Blonde Noble breeding. Write for catalog.

E. L. Persinger, Republic, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Bert Powell, Auctioneers. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Ayrshire Dispersal Sale Broken Bow, Nebr.

Friday, October 8, 9:00 a. m.

150 Head—Dairy Cows—Breeding Heifers—Few Bulls
Heavy producing, prize winning stock, of the breed's best bloodlines, including more than 50 granddaughters of the noted imported sire, Lyonston Douglas. Herd Tb. and Bang's Free. Write for catalog to
AYRCREST FARM, ANSLEY, NEBR.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS

for sale. Sired principally by our senior herd sire Thornwood X1764952. Some breeding age. Herd federal accredited. On highway 21, 13 miles south of Norton.
MORGAN & FOOTENIER, LENORA, KAN.

Young Bulls For Sale

Reds and roans. Out of heavy production Wisconsin foundation dams and sired by a grandson of Glenfield Ringmaster. Priced for quick sale. Inspection invited.
CARL V. AND H. S. TRUED, TRIBUNE, KAN.

Hopewell Farm Milking Shorthorns

Choice young bulls for sale sired by DUAL-LYN WATERLOO (grand champion at the big Dodge City spring show) out of heavy production, strictly Dual Purpose type cows. Inspection invited. **JOE VEYERKA, Stockton, Kan.**

Choice Bulls—Reds and Roans

Calves to serviceable ages, good sons of Hill Creek Gulman and FAIR ACRES JUDGE. Heavy milk production with beef. Cattle on two farms. Good individuals with breeding to match.
JOHNSON & PETERSON, ASSARIA, KAN.

Rainbow Ranch Breeding Stock

Bulls of different ages, bred and open heifers. Best of breeding. 16 extra good grade CTA bred cows, now in milk.
JAMES R. PECK, NEODESHA, KAN.

Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Bred for beef and milk, trace to heavy producing ancestors. Must reduce size of herd. \$75 to \$85 per head. Low prices for quick sale. **R. A. MENGE, Limon, Colo.**

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Brown dales

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

8 Serviceable Reg. Bulls

Most of them by G. F. VICTORIOUS. All good ones. Also females of different ages. See our cattle at Kansas fairs.
E. C. LACY & SONS, MILTONVALE, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Brown Swiss Bulls

FOR SALE
G. D. SLUSS, R. 1, EL DORADO, KAN.

with a record of 12,928.8 pounds of milk and 597.1 butterfat in Class C. His sire was Bourne-dale Rex 159247.

Clarence Miller, Duroc specialist of Alma, Kansas, has a great lot of the Miller type spring boars and gilts for sale. They should be seen to be fully appreciated.

W. H. Molyneux & Son, Palmer, Kansas, are making ready for their big reduction Shorthorn sale to be held on the farm Friday, October 22. The farm is located on the Washington-Clay county line, three miles east of highway 15. The big feature of this sale will be the large section of the offering sired by or bred to the great sire, Kansas Ace, a son of Ashbourne Ace.

Johnson & Peterson, Milking Shorthorn breeders of Assaria, Kansas, have some exceptionally choice young bulls for sale. A half dozen or more now are ready for service, sired by the big bull, Hill Creek Gulman (second prize aged bull at the recent Topeka Free Fair, only defeated by a bull from a noted Eastern herd). Younger bulls are by Fair Acres Judge.

W. R. Huston, the big Duroc specialist of Americus, Kansas, sends change of copy and reports much activity in Duroc circles. He raised 165 spring pigs and will have over 100 fall pigs when the sows are thru farrowing. So he is in a position to fill orders promptly with his shorter-legged, more easy feeding kind. His pigs were sired by his low-set boars. Ten of them are from sows developed on his own farm during the past 40 years.

The registered Ayrshire cattle, that go in the state association sale to be held at Hillsboro, Kansas, have been handpicked by a special committee and come from the leading herds of the state. Forty tops selected carefully make up the sale. The committee reports a big demand,

DAIRY CATTLE

Tankersley's Dairy Cow Sale

In Clay Center Sale Pavilion

Friday, October 1

Guernseys, Jerseys, Shorthorns and Ayrshires. Pure bred but unrecorded.
25 fresh—15 close up springers and 10 bred and open heifers. All of good quality, high testing and heavy production. Abortion and Tb. tested.
C. W. Tankersley, Clay Center, Kan.

100 GUERNSEY AND JERSEY COWS
Purebreds, not eligible to registry. Fresh and heavy springers. Bred and open heifers. Young bulls, Tb. and abortion tested.
C. W. Tankersley, Clay Center, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Guernsey Bulls

for sale. Six to 24 months old. Popular breeding. Prices, \$50 to \$150. Tb. and Bang's accredited.
TOM COOPER FARM, ARDMORE, OKLA.

Wallace Guernsey Farm

12 cows in milk and bred again. 12 bred and open heifers and a good selection of young bulls. Registered and high grades. 60 head in herd. Tb. and abortion tested.
CLYDE W. WALLACE, WHITE CITY, KAN.

Guernseys With Records

Herd on test for last 7 years; records up to 350 lbs. never below 310. Cows and heifers for sale. Tb. and abortion tested. **LeRoy Ferris, White City, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 653 lbs. fat.
H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

COL. H. D. WILLIAMS
Livestock and general farm sales auctioneer.
Denton (Doniphan Co.), Kan.

GUS D. HEIDEBRECHT
General auctioneer. Graduate Reppert Auction school. Inman, Kan., R. F. D. 1

Livestock Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to

Kansas Farmer

Livestock Advertising Dept.,

Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farmer is published every other week on Saturday and copy must be mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer office not later than one week in advance of publication date.

Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of our very low livestock advertising rate we do not carry livestock advertising on our Farmers' Market page.

If you have pure bred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale write us immediately for our SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER

Topeka, Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department

In fact every consignor could have had his cattle already sold privately. The date of sale is Saturday, October 30. For further information see next issue of Kansas Farmer.

Ayrcrest Farms, Broken Bow, Nebraska, will sell 150 head of Ayrshire cows, heifers, and a few bulls in their big dispersion sale to be held October 8. The offering will include more than 50 granddaughters of the noted imported bull, Lyonston Douglas. The offering carries much prize winning blood and has descended from the best and highest producing families of the breed. Everything is T. B. and abortion tested. Write at once for catalog.

J. D. Winter, Dresden, and Ed Goddard, of Penokee, Kansas, will hold a dispersion Hereford sale in the pavilion, Hoxie, Kansas, Monday, October 4. Both herds are being dispersed, 140 head in the sale. Our information is that both herds contain a choice lot of very worthy cattle but that they will sell without much fitting. The best of breeding is contained in the pedigrees and individually they will compare favorably with herds farther East if carrying more flesh. But it will be a good place to buy and lay the foundation for future herd building.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Ferris of White City breed registered and unregistered Guernsey cattle. The herd has been on continuous test for seven years and yearly averages have been as high as 380 pounds of fat, and in no year has the average fallen below 310 pounds of fat. The usual number of heifers were in milk, and many years of the seven were unfavorable because of feed scarcity and extreme heat. The herd has had five or six abortion tests and there has never been a reactor. It is federal accredited for T. B. and pure bred high testing, but unrecorded cows and open heifers are now for sale.

The most important Holstein news item of the season in Kansas is the announcement that Omer Perreault of Morganville, Clay county, Kansas, will disperse his great herd of registered Holsteins on October 28. The sale will be held at the fair grounds in Clay Center. Mr. Perreault is leaving the farm to change locations. Breeders wanting the best will have a chance to buy the Grand Champion bull Billy Ormsby De-Kol, much of his get, and choice females bred to him. Eighty-five per cent of the offering will be related to him. More about this interesting event will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas, has changed the date of the Holstein breeders sale to be held at Maplewood to October 28. Mr. Mott states that he has consigned to this sale 65 head of good cattle, including 45 head of cows, 30 registered, the others extra choice grades. Ralph Johnson, Burdick, and Lou Berry are consigning practically their entire herds. Hostetter Brothers of Harper, Kansas, are among the consigners. Most of the cows will be in milk or close up springers. The bull division will include a proven son of Carnation Supreme, a son of Sir Inka May. The cows consigned by Maplewood Farm all have DHIA records.

The Morris county, Kansas, Hereford breeders sale to be held at Council Grove, October 8, will consist of 75 registered Herefords selected from 13 herds of the locality. They sell without fitting, but in good breeding condition. The breeders consigning assure the high quality of the offering both in breeding and good Hereford type. The consignors who make up this sale are established breeders and anxious to maintain the splendid reputation of their association as to the breeding and selling of as good Herefords as can be found in any section of the entire country. The catalog will show breeding worthy the attention of the best producers of Herefords. It is free for the asking. Write Dewey McCormick, Council Grove, Kansas.

The sensation of the Hampshire showing at the National Swine show at Springfield, Ill., was High Score and his winning get. He was again grand champion. A son, Main Line, was reserve grand champion. Another son was junior champion. In the hotly contested junior yearling class, his sons placed one, two, three.

In their sale October 28, Quigley Hampshire Farm, that formerly owned High Score, is offering top yearling sons and daughters of this great boar. Also a few spring boars and gilts by High Score and others by their superior herd boars. Also a few top sows with litters by side. A great opportunity for breeders and farmers to stock up on the best pigs to be had. See their advertisement in this issue and write for catalog.

Southeast Kansas Guernsey breeders are holding their second annual sale of Guernsey cattle at Parsons on Wednesday, Sept. 29. The catalog contains a list of 56 head of registered cattle and about 20 head of good grade cows and springer heifers. The cattle are consigned by more than 20 outstanding breeders in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Most of the cows offered in the sale have butterfat records of merit. The 12 bulls offered were picked by the sales committee for their quality and breeding. The sale will be held in the dairy barn at the Tri-State fair grounds. There has been a growing interest in the sale and Guernsey breeders of three states

HEREFORD CATTLE

Dispersion Hereford Sale

Sale Pavilion

Hoxie, Kansas

Monday, Oct. 4

Two Entire Herds—140 Head Bulls, Cows, Heifers, Etc.

Bright Stanway, Beau Mischief and Prince Domino breeding. Everything T. B. and abortion tested. Selling without fitting but a worthy offering of dependable Herefords.

For catalog address

J. D. Winter, Dresden, Kansas

Col. Bert Powell, Auctioneer

Note: Hoxie is located on U. S. 24 State Highway 23 and Union Pacific Railroad.

are expected to make the sale the greatest gathering of men and women interested in the breed in the Middle West since the beginning of the depression.

No one will attend the C. R. Rowe Poland China sale this year and go away disappointed. The date is Wednesday, October 20, and the offering is one of the most uniform we have ever seen in any Kansas sale. Only one or two other sales will be held in the state this fall and good boars and gilts are sure to be hard to find. Twenty-five of each will be sold at the Rowe sale. Also four sows with litters or close to farrowing. A big per cent of the pigs that sell were sired by Mr. Rowe's boar Cavalier, a grandson of Good News. Sows of quality and with approved blood lines have been finding their way into the herd for years, and it is hardly necessary to state that none are better bred. Some of the pigs are by Silver Master, a grandson of Grand Master. Write early for catalog and plan to attend the sale.

The Martin Sutor Estate Hereford sale will be held at the ranch near Zurich and 30 miles northwest of Hays, Kansas, Monday, October 18. On that date 250 head of purebred Herefords will be sold, 50 head registered cattle and the balance not eligible to record. The offering will comprise three registered Domino bred bulls three to five years old, a great lot of cows and heifers, bred and many of them with calves at foot, 75 high grade steer and heifer calves. This herd was established many years ago and the Sutors have sold hundreds of bulls that have gone out to strengthen the grade herds of this and other western states. This will be a good place to secure foundation stock or breeding stock for replacement. The cattle are of good quality and well bred. For catalog write Earl Sutor, executor, Zurich, Kansas.

The Robert Larmer Estate and Robert M. Evans, owners of two of the largest and strongest herds of Aberdeen Angus cattle in the entire country, have joined forces for a public sale to be held in the pavilion, Maryville, Missouri, Monday, October 25. The offering of 80 head will be a select one. The Larmer herd has been established almost 30 years. Mr. Evans says of the founder, "he has been a very discriminating buyer, buying only the best for his female foundation." A number of the females in the auction, nine to be exact, are daughters of the great imported cow of the Miss Burgess family. Many females will sell with calves at foot. Every prominent family of the breed is represented in the offering. The bull division includes many real herd bull prospects. The catalog tells the story. Write for it to Robert M. Evans, Maryville, Missouri.

The news that Guy Steele and Sons of Barnes, Kansas, are to disperse their great herd of registered Herefords came as something of a surprise. But having engaged in other business that will take more of their time, the family has decided to give the breeders and stockmen of this and other states the benefit of over 50 years of effort by three generations in building better Herefords. So the sale will take place at Steeleaway Ranch on October 7. Over 80 head are being cataloged; it is an absolute dispersion, and without doubt one of the best places possible for the purchase of Domino Herefords. Almost everything in the sale will be bred to or sired by the great Rubel bull Roll Prince Domino 21st. The bull in his four-year-old form should prove a real attraction in this or any other sale where good bulls are appreciated. His sons include herd bull material and his daughters and cows bred to him will prove genuine foundation stock. For catalog write Jesse Howell, Marietta, Kansas.

Public Sales of Livestock

Belgian Horses

Oct. 16—M. P. Heinze, Kahoka, Mo.

Hereford Cattle

Oct. 2—Woodrow Farms, Independence, Kan.
Oct. 4—J. D. Winter & Ed Goddard, Hoxie, Kansas.
Oct. 7—C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kan. (J. A. Howell, Marietta, Kan., Sale Mgr.)
Oct. 8—Morris County Hereford Breeders sale, Council Grove, Kansas.
Oct. 18—Sutor Bros. estate, Earl Sutor, executor, Zurich, Kan.
Oct. 21—P. H. Heibert, Hillsboro, Kan., and G. E. Epp, Lehigh, Kan. Joint sale.
Nov. 4—Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kansas.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Oct. 25—Rol M. Evans and Larmer estate, Maryville, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 19—Phil K. Studer, Atwood, sale at Holton, Kan.
Oct. 22—W. H. Molyneux & Son, Palmer, Kan.
Oct. 27—Ben H. Bird & Sons, Protection, Kansas.
Nov. 2—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Sale, Hans E. Regier, Whitewater, Kansas, Sale Manager.

Milking Shorthorns

Nov. 3—Halleck & Mueller, Manchester, Kansas.
Nov. 11—H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb.

Guernsey Cattle

Sept. 29—Southeast Kansas Breeders Club, Lester Combs, Secretary, Parsons, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle

Oct. 9—Elmer Pearson, dispersal sale, Ansley, Nebr.
Oct. 30—Kansas Ayrshire Club, Hillsboro, Kan. Sales committee: Fred Williams, Hutchinson, Ralph B. Jamison, Wichita and Marion Veithoen, Manhattan.
Nov. 16—Oscar M. Noroy & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

Sept. 30—Dr. Laughlin's Kinlock Farm Herd, Kirksville, Mo.
Oct. 6—R. E. Williams, Platte City, Mo.
Oct. 21—E. L. Persinger, Westmoreland, Kan.
Oct. 25—E. L. Persinger, Republic, Kansas.

Holstein Cattle

Oct. 20—Breeders consignment sale, Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager.
Oct. 26—Breeders consignment sale, Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager.
Oct. 28—Omer Perreault, Morganville, sale at fair grounds, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 29—Mrs. J. A. Kauffman, Hesston, Kansas.

Dairy Cattle

Oct. 1—C. W. Tankersley, Clay Center, Kansas.

Poland China Hogs

Oct. 9—John D. Henry, Leocompton, Kansas.
Oct. 20—Clarence R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.
Oct. 25—H. B. Walter & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 9—I. E. Knox & Son, South Haven, Kan.

Steeleaway Ranch Hereford Dispersion

Sale under cover on the ranch, 6 miles southwest of Waterville, on the junction of 9 and 77. All-weather road to farm. 4 miles south and 2½ miles east of Barnes, Kan.

Thursday, October 7

80 HEAD OF DEEPLY BRED DOMINOS

29 YOUNG COWS with calves at foot or near calving. 5 heifers, with calves at side. 12 open heifers.

The herd bull—**ROLL PRINCE DOMINO 21st** (carrying 27.13% ANXIETY 4th blood and 31.25% Domino blood).

5 coming 2-year-old bulls.

10 younger bulls. Everything T. B. and abortion tested.

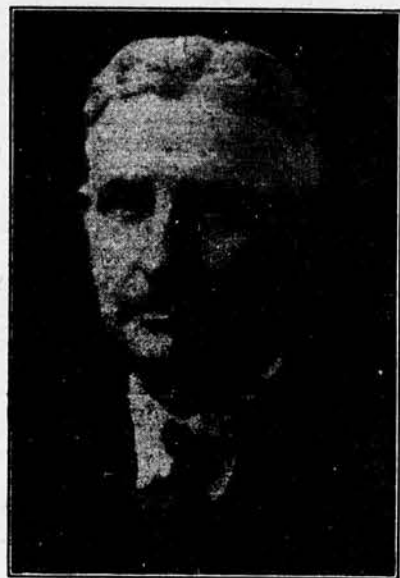
C. G. "Guy" Steele & Sons, Barnes, Kansas

Auct.: Col. C. B. Drake and Assistants

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

For catalog write Jesse Howell, Sale Mgr., Marietta, Kan.

NOTE: With regret I announce the dispersion of this herd. Founded more than 50 years ago by Mr. Steele's father, it has had a prominent place in Hereford improvement, throughout the country. But other business makes the sale necessary. The cattle sell in excellent breeding form. No more useful offering has ever gone in a Kansas sale. Practically everything in the sale will be bred to or sired by Roll Prince Domino 21st.—Jesse R. Johnson.



C. G. "Guy" Steele

Morris County Hereford Breeders

SALE in PAVILION, Fair Grounds,

Friday, October 8th

75 HEAD, selected from 13 good herds of the Association.
20 YEARLING BULLS—45 COWS (with calves or near calving).
10 HEIFER and BULL calves, deeply bred ANXIETYS. Close in breeding to PRINCE DOMINO, Beau Mischief, Bright Stanway and other noted sires.
The cattle sell without grain fitting, but in proper condition to do good in new homes. An unusual opportunity for beginners and farm breeders.
For catalog write

Dewey McCormick, Council Grove, Kansas

Aucts.: Ed. Herriff, C. B. Drake

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Martin Sutor Estate Hereford Sale

To be held at the Sutor Ranch—3 miles south and 4 miles west of Zurich and 30 miles northwest of Hays, Kansas.

Monday, October 18

Sale starts at 10 a. m. Livestock sale starts at 1 p. m. sharp.

250 HEAD—Pure Bred, Quality Herefords

45 head of registered Herefords, comprising 3 choice Domino herd bulls, 24 cows, Blanchard and Stanway breeding. 18 calves, sired by an excellent Domino bull.
120 cows and heifers, bred to Domino bulls. (Pure bred but not eligible to register.) 70 Hereford steer and heifer calves. Milk cows, horses, etc.

For Catalog address **EARL SUTOR, Executor, Zurich, Kan.**
Bert Powell and Dale Olson, Aucts. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

RED POLL CATTLE

90 HEAD TO SELECT FROM
Young bull from calves to breeding ages. 25 choice heifers, more better bred. Heavy milking strains. T. B. and abortion tested. All recorded.
G. W. Locke, DeGraff (Butler Co.), Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

REG. SHROPSHIRE

yearling and spring rams for sale. Good ones, price \$20.00 to \$25.00.
W. T. HAMMOND, PORTIS, KAN.



WHY WAIT TILL JUNE

A DREAM is like a rose . . . pick it TODAY, or else it withers; if you don't believe it, ask Mother, ask Dad . . . THEY KNOW!

★ ★ ★

One of Sears jobs is to make tomorrow's dreams come true . . . TODAY.

What price HAPPINESS? You will find all the answers in your Sears Catalog . . . you'll be surprised, when you sit down with a pencil and paper and figure out for yourselves just how little it really costs to get started . . . *the Sears way*. So, why put it off?

★ ★ ★

This is no time to talk economics. We might spend hours telling you *why* Sears goods are

better and why they cost less money. But you wouldn't hear us . . . all you're interested in, right now, is just one another. So clip this out and come back to it later on:

The things you find listed in your Sears Catalog, represent over fifty years of expert buying experience. We guarantee that every item is laboratory-proved, that it is made of the finest material, that the workmanship is excellent and that the price is well under what you would normally pay.

Sears goods do cost substantially less . . . because the great nation-wide demand for Sears products enables us to manufacture and to distribute in great volume . . . thus reducing costs

without reducing quality or taking a penny out of a single pay envelope anywhere along the line. Furthermore, in the Sears system of distribution, *there is no waste . . . no needless handling . . . no avoidable profits . . . you pay just one reasonable and fair profit to Sears . . . that's all!*

★ ★ ★

May the sun shine warm upon you and, no matter how long the years, may you ever be sweethearts . . . that is Sears wish to you, just as it was to your fathers and your mothers and their fathers and mothers before them . . .

WHY WAIT TILL JUNE?

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

THE LESS
THINGS COST
—THE MORE
YOU HAVE