

If You Can't Go, Listen-In on the Husking Contest Nov. 9

# KANSAS FARMER

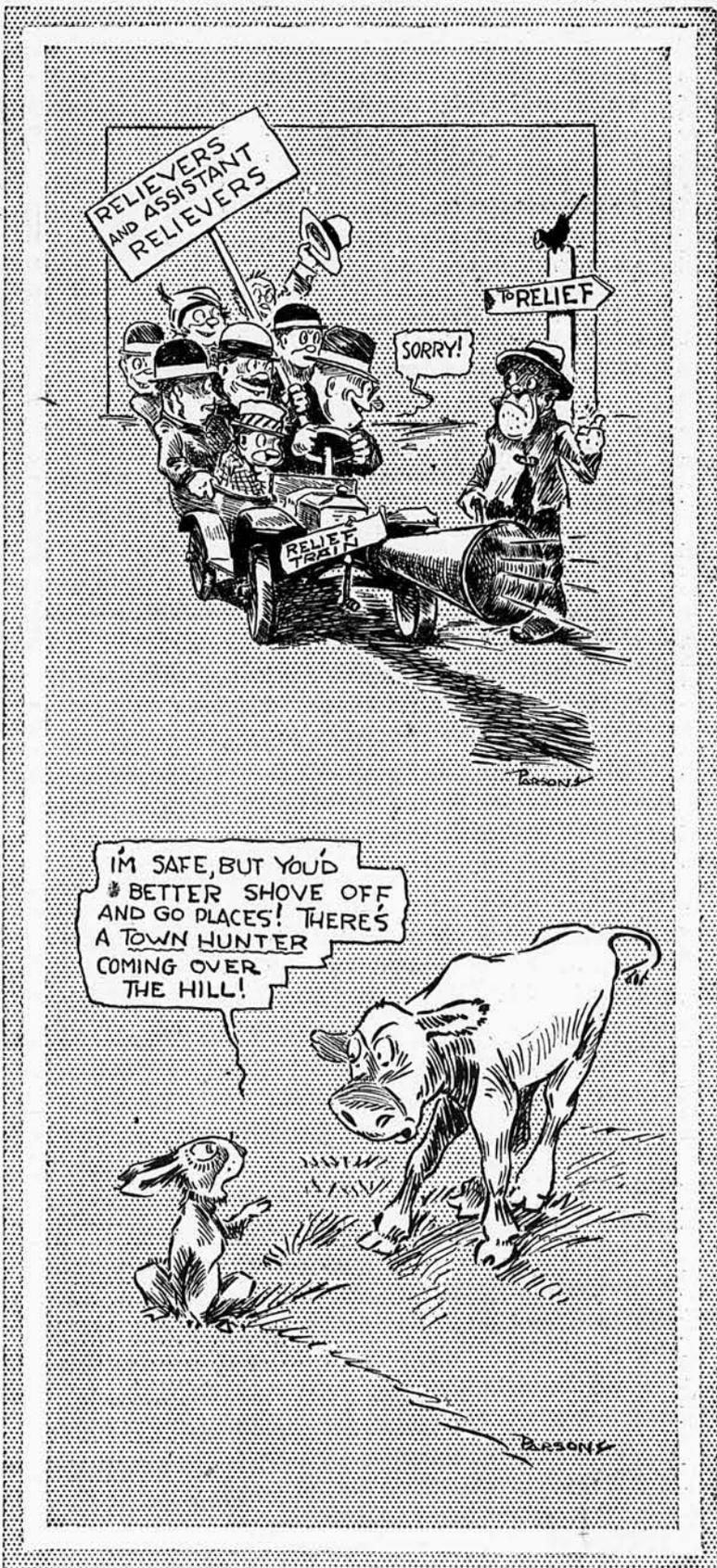
CONTINUING  
MAIL & BREEZE

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Kansas Farmer's  
71st Year

November 5, 1933

Published on the  
5th and 20th



## Do It, We Will

FROM THE PRESIDENT

I HAVE BEEN AMAZED by the extraordinary degree of co-operation given to the Government by the cotton farmers in the South, the wheat farmers of the West, the tobacco farmers of the Southeast, and I am confident that the corn-hog farmers of the Middle West will come thru in the same magnificent fashion. The problem we seek to solve had been steadily getting worse for 20 years, but in the last 6 months we have made more rapid progress than any nation has ever made in a like period of time. It is true that in July farm commodity prices had been pushed up higher than they are today, but that push came in part from pure speculation by people who could not tell you the difference between wheat and rye.

I do not hesitate to say in the simplest, clearest language of which I am capable that altho the prices of many products of the farm have gone up, and altho many farm families are better off than they were last year, I am not satisfied either with the amount or the extent of the rise, and that it is definitely a part of our policy to increase the rise and to extend it to those products which have as yet felt no benefit. If we cannot do this one way we will do it another. Do it, we will.

Obviously, and because hundreds of different kinds of crops and industrial occupations in the huge territory that makes up this nation are involved, we cannot reach the goal in only a few months. We may take 1 year or 2 years or 3 years.

No one who considers the plain facts of our situation believes that commodity prices, especially agricultural prices, are high enough yet.

It is the government's policy to restore the price level first. When we have restored the price level, we shall seek to establish and maintain a dollar which will not change its purchasing and debt-paying power during the succeeding generation.

As a further effective means to this end, I am going to establish a government market for gold in the United States. This is a policy and not an expedient. It is not to be used merely to offset a temporary fall in prices. We are thus continuing to move toward a managed currency.

New machinery had to be set up for farm credit and for home credit in every one of the 3,100 counties of the United States and every day that passes is saving homes and farms to hundreds of families. I have publicly asked that foreclosures on farms and chattels and on homes be delayed until every mortgagor in the country shall have had full opportunity to take advantage of Federal credit.

I make the further request . . . that if there is any family in the United States about to lose its home or about to lose its chattels, that family should telegraph at once either to the Farm Credit Administration or the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in Washington requesting help.

I thank you for your patience and your faith. Our troubles will not be over tomorrow, but we are on our way and we are headed in the right direction.

*Franklin D. Roosevelt*

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Took a Farmer "For a Ride"

J. M. PARKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

PROFESSIONAL thieves have the reputation of being pretty smart. Despite their cleverness, however, Service members are proving more than their match. Here are some examples:

Trying to escape from the scene of many crimes, Russell Patton and Fred Webb forced Protective Service Member Fred Mueller, R. 4, Winfield, Kan., to take them in his car and drive them toward safety. Under these conditions, Mueller did not prove a satisfactory chauffeur and his customers ordered him to stop till they could transfer themselves to another car, one belonging to C. B. Robinson. During the change, Mueller ran for help. Then followed a gun fight during which both Patton and Webb were captured. They now are serving long terms in the penitentiary. The \$50 reward was paid, one-half to Protective Service Member Mueller and the other half to C. B. Robinson and Weston Ayres, who assisted in the capture.

Watched for Them 3 Weeks

THE two young sons of Earl K. Rogers, R. 4, Marion, Kan., discovered a car parked suspiciously near their barn one night. The father checked up on the license number, then began a 3-weeks' watch which ended in a second night call at his farm and the conviction of Keith Bower, Dwight Bower and Ralph Matthews on a charge of stealing wheat. The \$25 Service reward was

divided, \$20 to Protective Service Member Earl Rogers and \$5 to Sheriff L. P. Richter, Marion county.

To Pen After 3-Year Chase

CAPTURING a thief is not always an easy matter as Service Member Charles Redd, who lives on a rural route near Pittsburg, Kan., has learned. Recently, Redd ended a chase which lasted 3 years and extended over several states, before he succeeded in sending John Brake and Joe Brake to the penitentiary for stealing cattle from his protected premises in June, 1930. The Service reward was divided equally between Mr. Redd and Sheriff Jim Bassett, Barton county, Mo. Good work all around.

Arm of Reward Grabs Him

AFTER stealing a Ford pick-up from the posted premises of Clay Weldon, Garden City, Kan., Earl Green took refuge in Oklahoma. Mr. Weldon let it be known far and wide that a Protective Service reward was offered for the thief's capture. Sometime later a man having knowledge of Green's whereabouts, made inquiry to be sure the reward still was available. When told it was, he reported to officers and the arrest followed. Green is now serving 5 to 15 years in the penitentiary. All of the \$50 reward has been paid to Protective Service Member Weldon, who already had rewarded the Oklahoma informer.

Across Kansas

Trucks from Oklahoma are hauling flour and feed to that state from Kinsley's mill.

A great many bundle and trench silos are being filled in Ottawa and Saline counties.

A Topeka optimist is looking for a site for a boat factory to turn out boats for Kiro lake.

Kinsley's schools haven't had a case of truancy in a year, but this wasn't a good year to fish.

A new duck dog acquired by Clyde Kingdom at Randolph, "ducks" for home when he shoots.

Retesting more than 1,000 Brown cattle for TB. revealed only three reactors. Fine showing.

Phillips county's needy may help themselves to the turnip crop grown in the court house square.

Strong City will vote on a \$40,000 light and power plant, November 13—if the taxpayers feel that way.

About 135 miles of Brown county roads, are being re-surfaced with native gravel by men glad to get work.

Good Old Uncle Sam has added \$2,100,000 more to Kansas' road fund, making our total allotment \$12,100,000.

A Macksville man who drives a \$2,000 car, applied for a job as waiter in a restaurant, hoping to support both.

With 7 big boys on the place, Glendale is wondering how Charley Hines expects to make his new Chevrolet go around.

The \$7,000 postage stamp found by the Wathena lady, was slightly exaggerated. It is worth about \$3 to stamp collectors.

How Kansans Travel. The new warden of Oahu prison in Hawaii, C. R. Welsh, formerly was county engineer of Clay county.

Three Butler county boys won prizes for baking at a 4-H show, but the girls took all the awards in the sheep and cattle classes.

Creep-fed calves from the Gerland Hammond ranch, St. John, topped the Kansas City market at \$6.35, amid plenty of competition.

Eighty-eight per cent of Johnson county's taxes were paid in June and the delinquent list has been much reduced since. Better yet.

Just as soon as Henry Allen and William Allen White got home from Russia, the President got ready to recognize that country.

News of the death of two brothers, was received the same week by Mrs. James Hardesty, of Pratt. One was killed in a motor accident.

Lightning struck the tractor with which he was cutting kafir, and killed M. R. Young, Eldorado farm hand. Rubber tires will stop that.

At Enterprise, Mrs. C. H. Myers stopped a lot of crowing when she canned 68 Buff Orpington cockerels, weighing from 3 to 5 pounds.

Using her spare moments, Mrs. Mary Fields, 85, of Macksville, has finished a 4,960-piece quilt, besides giving it a two-colored border.

Every Haskell county wheat-allotter will receive \$280 a quarter, less county administrating expense. The total is \$488,328.12 and welcome.

Thieves siphoned 2,200 gallons of gas from Lindeblade Brothers's tank at Barnes and had the gall to use some of it to truck the rest away.

Two dogs killed 6 sheep and injured 3 on the McCandless farm, St. John. When there are sheep around dogs act like Chicago gangsters.

Ninety-thousand Kansans are too poor to pay taxes on automobiles, airplanes, ambulances, hearses or ponies. So says the tax commission's records.

The State of Kansas bought 20,000 bushels of potatoes, or 33 carloads, for the state institutions, at 80 cents including freight from Idaho and Colorado.

Nero was some fiddler, but Mound City believes its old-time fiddler, Charles A. Hale, who won the World's Fair contest, could show him a few curliques.

Forty-one Kansas school districts have no schooling this year, and 800 out of 8,600 districts, are sending the children to neighboring districts and paying tuition. That's consolidation of a kind.

Air Cell Radio

THE NEW WONDER OF THE AIR

No electric house wiring needed. No recharging nuisance. Air Cell Radio gives you all the volume, clarity, distance, selectivity and beautiful tone of the finest "all-electric" sets—with less interference. A boon to homes without electricity.

EVER since the early development of radio, people living in homes without electricity have had to buy either one of two types of radio sets: (1) A set operated by dry cells, which required frequent renewal and almost constant adjustment to keep the power at the proper voltage. Or (2) a set operated by a "wet" storage battery, which had to be recharged frequently, with all the bother and nuisance that this entailed.

Now Science brings you a great new invention—the Eveready Air Cell—which makes both the above-mentioned types completely obsolete. It offers an entirely new source of electricity and provides one thousand hours of full, steady "A" power without renewal. It revolutionizes radio reception for homes having no electric wiring!

INSTANT WIDESPREAD POPULARITY. That Air Cell Radio is amazingly efficient is evident from the fact that the country's leading radio manufacturers have already adopted the Air Cell. Around it they are building wonderful sets—handsome, powerful, entirely self-contained. Thousands of their dealers have these sets and are ready and anxious to demonstrate what they can do.

NO MORE BATTERY RECHARGING. No insufficient power from run-down storage batteries! No recharging nuisance. The Eveready Air Cell energizes itself by "breathing" oxygen

from the air—which makes it last for 1000 hours of playing. It lives and lives! Its mate, the Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery, is equally efficient. Both are mighty units that require replacement only after an incredibly long period and make the cost of operation less than half that of the old-style battery-operated set. GREATER VOLUME AND TONE. Air Cell Radio produces the purest tones you have ever heard in a radio set (no electric light wires to pick up interference). Tuning is sharp, distinct—one station at a time.

EASY TO OPERATE. Air Cell Radio sets snap "on" and "off" like an "electric" set. Simple dials—no complicated adjustments to make. A child can operate these wonderful new sets.

SEE, HEAR AN AIR CELL RADIO. Tune in today's wide variety of radio programs from near and far... splendid music, well-rendered plays, hilarious comedy, instructive talks, ringing speeches, price, crop and weather reports, quick news about sports, world events and particularly about the progress of the great National Recovery.

FREE DEMONSTRATION. Any dealer handling any of the many makes of Air Cell sets will gladly give you a demonstration—in his store or right in your own home. Get in touch with your dealer and learn for yourself what Air Cell Radio can do.

THESE MANUFACTURERS MAKE AIR CELL RADIO SETS

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Crosley Radio Corporation Cincinnati, Ohio
Fada Radio and Electric Corporation Long Island City, N. Y.
General Electric Company Bridgeport, Conn.
General Household Utilities Company (Grunow) Chicago, Ill.
Grigsby-Grunow (Majestic) Chicago, Ill.
Gulbransen Company Chicago, Ill.
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Pierce-Airo, Inc. New York, N. Y.
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Rudolph Wurlitzer Manufacturing Company North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Sentinel Radio Corporation Chicago, Ill.
Sparks-Withington Company (Sparton) Jackson, Mich.
Transformer Corporation of America (Clarion) Chicago, Ill.
United American Bosch Corporation Springfield, Mass.



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# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

## MAIL & BREEZE

ARTHUR CAPPER, Published

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## Farm Work Shops on Full Time

Other Jobs and Enterprises That Are Keeping Our Folks Busy

SINCE adding a work shop to our farm we have saved considerable time and expense. Last spring we put in a forge and were able to keep our cultivator shovels in first-class condition. We also keep plowshares sharp which saves tractor fuel. At haying time one of the boys broke the tongue from the mower. In 2 hours we had turned out a new tongue from a bridge plank and had the mower going again at no expense except labor. When we pulled our corn binder out we found one of the board platforms that carry the chains rotted past repair. We replaced it with a new one made in our shop and had the binder ready to work in half a day. We over-loaded our wagon while hauling baled hay from the field, the result was a broken bolster. We removed the iron parts and used them on a new bolster we shaped from a piece of 4 by 4. The wagon now is in good condition at no extra expense.

Three springs were broken on our car. We bought one new spring and took the three broken ones and made two good ones. Had that job been done at a garage the cost would have bought quite a lot of equipment for a repair shop. We are able to make many minor repairs on machinery which otherwise would mean a trip to town and sometimes a delay of a day or two waiting on repairs. We have three boys learning to repair things. I consider our shop one of the best-paying investments on the farm.

Oliver New.  
Leavenworth Co.

### Good Place on Winter Days

WHAT it costs to build a farm repair shop looks like a big item. But if a farmer will keep books for a while on what it saves, he soon will see that it has paid for itself. Most every farmer tries to repair his machinery even if he doesn't have an up-to-date shop. Probably the average man has only an anvil and a few small tools stuck away in the corner.

An ideal work shop should be close to the machinery sheds, should be made of brick or tile because of fire danger, and the rafters should be of heavy material so they will stand heavy pulley work. An anvil, forge, vise and plenty of hand tools will not cost too much. Winter is the big repair time and a farmer will work in a good shop when he wouldn't and couldn't do so much in a cold, crowded corner. It will pay its way in home repairs, also as a storage place for small machinery. Some farmers become so handy that neighbors bring them work and pay them for it.

Allen Co.  
Kenneth Ingels.

### One Way to Save on Corn

HEAVY oats can be used during the early part of calf-feeding this winter, but corn is a much better fattening feed for the finish. Whole oats and shelled corn were compared for fattening calves, November 1, 1932, to May 20, 1933, at Manhattan. The calves also had corn silage, cottonseed meal and alfalfa hay. The oats tested 35 pounds to the bushel, and No. 2 corn, mostly white, was fed. Both grains were hand-fed the first 56 days and self-fed after that. Calves were eating 8.8 pounds of grain a head daily when self-feeding was started. It looked as if calves fed oats would take increases in grain more rapidly than those fed corn.

For the first 84 days the calves fed oats made as large gains and appeared to fatten as well as the corn-fed calves. During the rest of the trial, gains of the two lots were virtually the same, but the calves fed oats grew more than those fed corn. So when the test closed the corn-fed calves were considerably fatter than those fed oats.

The appraised prices on these calves May 19, 1933, show the difference in finish. The value to the hundred pounds at home—appraised price Kansas City basis, less 75 cents a hundred to cover shrinkage, shipping, and selling ex-

### The Same Offer Goes

TRY YOUR hand in this new idea-swapping contest. Winners' letters always appear in Kansas Farmer. The same offer goes—\$2 apiece for the best letter on each one of these subjects:

Is It More Profitable to Have a Beef Herd or to Buy Steers to Feed Out?

How I'll Handle My Allotment Acres.

How I'll Keep Chick Loss Low in 1934.

How We Save Labor.

The Way We Manage Debts.

More Money by Doubling up on Crops.

Our Best Winter Income.

Here's How Fertilizers Helped.

Does It Pay to Store Machinery Out of the Weather?

The "Old Saying" That Fits Best Today.

Make your letter short, please, and send it to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by November 20.

penses—was \$6 for the corn-fed lot and \$5.25 for the oats-fed lot. This difference in selling price plus slightly more expensive gains of the oats-fed lot made a big difference in profit. The return over cost of steer, feed, and marketing costs was \$10.61 to the steer in the corn-fed lot, and only \$1.89 in the oats-fed lot.

A. D. W.

### Small Profits Count Up

TO HELP our income, I took a sample of cottage cheese to the manager of the meat department in one of our best grocery stores. He placed an order for 10 pounds twice a week at 10 cents a pound. I still sell to him at that price. But when I started selling to cafes and hotels I charged 15 cents a pound or 12½ cents in large quantities. I now sell more than 40 pounds a week and make \$4.50 which means a nice profit. It is nice to earn extra money these times.

Barton Co.  
C. L. H.

### Let Hogs Husk the Corn

HOGGING-DOWN corn is cheap—also very good. Most farmers agree on that. But many forget that protein and minerals should be added "on the field" as well as in drylot or on pasture. Here are four ways of helping this corn ration: Growing soybeans with the corn; seeding some green feed such as rape with the corn, or using an adjoining field of succulent pasture such as alfalfa; a high protein such as tankage may be fed—tankage usually makes the best gains on pigs

### This Is the Big Thing in Farming

RUNNING land to corn, kafir, wheat and oats or sowed feed takes more real value from it than the decline in prices has taken. Farm prices will come back, but fertility, if wasted to a certain point, can only be brought back by years and years of hard work. Legumes make my land worth more by giving it a rest and increasing the fertility. Increased fertility makes my land grow more grain to the acre, and the more grain to the acre, the lower the cost to the bushel and the more profit to the acre.

Some legumes gather and store nitrogen. Some have big roots that go down deep and break up the hard subsoil, permitting good drainage. They bring up plant food from depths that other crops do not reach and leave it where other plants can get at it. When plowed under, legumes decay quickly, roots and tops soon become part of the soil. Heavy soils drain better and are easier to work while sandy soils have their water-holding capacity increased. Legumes planted in poor times make my land worth more by building up fertility so bigger crops may be raised when prices are better.—W. A. Parsons, Coffey Co.

that are hogging-down corn; or alfalfa hay may be fed to the hogs. This is not so successful as the use of tankage, but is better than corn alone. Don't forget the mineral when hogging-down corn. When soybeans or other high-protein feeds are grown in the corn, the need for a mineral mixture is increased.

Pigs from 80 to 150 pounds make the best showing on standing corn. Small pigs are not so good unless larger pigs are included to knock down the corn. Growing gilts for the breeding herd should not be put in the hogging-down lot for any length of time as they may get too fat. Nothing is gained by keeping pigs in the field long after the corn is fairly well gone. Better send them to market and turn in the breeding gilts or the sow herd to clean up what is left.

A. L. A.

### A Cash Income on the Side

TO SAY the repair shop on our farm has saved expenses is scarcely a start to the story. The building we use is about 10 by 14 feet, equipped with a forge, anvil and 6-foot work bench. Here we not only do our repairing but some for neighbors. We have made clevises, sharpened plows and listers and have done considerable general repair work the last year. The shop has saved several trips to town and a repair bill when a rough job of welding would do. We would not be without it for the money it saves us and the nice little cash income on the side.

Mrs. E. E. Tiers.  
Cloud Co.

### Good Head Work Helps, Too

NINETY-EIGHT farmers in the Northern Kansas Farm Management Association last year made net farm incomes averaging \$133. This represents the pay they received for their labor, management and investment. One-fourth of the farmers, who did the best, averaged net farm incomes of \$1,000. The one-fourth with the lowest incomes lacked \$768 of paying expenses. The differences between these two groups were due chiefly to lower fixed expenses in interest and taxes and to more and better livestock.

### Six Farms to Sweet Clover

SINCE 1931, six farms owned by W. H. Martin, Ottawa, have come under the influence of Sweet clover. That year he seeded 500 acres. In 1932, 250 more were added. And this spring a tractor pulling a combination lime drill and seeder converted 500 additional acres into new Sweet clover fields.

After seeding 500 acres in the spring of 1931 and getting a good stand, he had to do something with the crop. His first move was to buy 200 head of Herefords in the winter of 1931-32. He fed silage until the Sweet clover pasture was ready in the spring. Then he grazed the entire herd on the second year's growth, but the Herefords were unable to keep the clover down. Seed matured, and from these pastures, 1,500 bushels were harvested. Mr. Martin built a scarifier, recleaned the seed and sold it.

To test Sweet clover as a soil builder, he plowed under a field of growing clover in 1932, seeding it to Atlas sorgo for his silage crop. It returned an average of 15 tons to the acre. From another field he harvested a corn crop of 65 bushels an acre. The year previous he harvested wheat that averaged 50 bushels. Last winter, Mr. Martin had the underbrush cleared from a rundown farm for seeding this spring. Early in March he drilled in Sweet clover, applying lime at the same time. Formerly he broadcast the lime before seeding at the rate of 2 tons to the acre. Now he uses about 500 pounds of lime to the acre, applying it thru the clover seeder and performs both operations in one.

# One of Man's Earliest Jobs

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

**A** FEW DAYS AGO I visited the State College farm at Manhattan. It interested me greatly, perhaps because I was born and raised on a farm and the most profound impressions of my life have to do with the farm.

I may say that next to hunting, the most natural occupation of mankind is farming. Hunting was of course the most important business of primitive man because that was his way, just like every other animal, to obtain food. He hunted and fished for the purpose of satisfying his hunger and not, like his civilized descendants, for the sake of killing. Modern hunting is largely a perverted taste with which I have little if any sympathy.

## Our Earliest Occupation

**T**HE first evidences of real advancement of the human animal, was the invention of rude tools with which he began to cultivate the ground and grow food.

That meant a long step when you come to think it over. It marked the beginning of economic independence and permanency. When man began to cultivate his little field it meant that he had to establish some sort of habitation and that meant a crude beginning of an established residence.

Of course for many generations there was little advancement in the way of improved implements. The farmer of a hundred years ago had only a few tools that were any more effective than the tools used by his remote ancestors. He still plowed with a wooden moldboard plow. It was, however, an improvement on the primitive crooked stick with which his ancestors stirred the earth, and which is still used by some very backward people.

## An Unknown Great Inventor

**T**HEN some inventive mind figured it out that a curved board would turn the earth much more effectively than the straight stick. And that was a decided advance. But it was a long time before iron, and then steel, was substituted for wood.

It might be said in passing that the word "moldboard" indicates its wooden origin. The substitution of the steel for the wooden, and later for the iron, moldboard, was really a great advance in agriculture.

The other advance was the invention of the cradle, with its "fingers" added to the scythe which enabled the reaper not only to cut a great deal more grain in a given time than with the old hand reaping hook or sickle, but made it easier to gather the grain.

## Farmers Weren't Appreciated

**H**OWEVER, farming still continued to be a most laborious occupation and further it suffered from what might be called an inferiority complex. The farmers of old England, altho the most useful of her citizens, were treated with contempt by the idle nobility who spent their time in hunting and fighting; hunting the Holy Grail and engaging in tournaments. The farmers were their vassals, little better than slaves in fact.



Even here in the United States until a generation ago, while there was considerable Fourth of July oratory about the "embattled farmers" at Lexington and other guff, the farmers themselves regarded farming as merely a way of making a living. Most of them did not think that any education was really necessary to make a successful farmer. The bright son of the family was educated with the idea of making a professional man out of him. If the parents were religious, their ambition was to make a preacher out of this educated son. If not quite so religious, their ambition might be to make a doctor or lawyer out of him.

## Farming Became a Science

**A**MONG farmers themselves there was generally a contempt for the "book farmer" as they called the educated farmer. Even yet that feeling prevails to a greater extent than might be supposed. Kansas has as advanced an agricultural college as any state in the Union, but one does not have to have a long memory to recall the time when a considerable per cent of the farmers of Kansas looked on legislative appropriations for the Agricultural College as so much money wasted.

Perhaps the college was a good deal to blame for this, for the instructors had not quite got the idea that the college must go out to the people it was intended to serve and not wait for them to come to it. Furthermore it is safe to say that 40 years ago a majority of the young men who went to Manhattan to enter the Agricultural College went there with the idea that they might prepare themselves to do something beside farming.

## Then Came the Farm Agent

**W**HEN the system was instituted of sending out agricultural agents, it is safe to say that half the farmers looked on the plan with disfavor. They resented the idea that some young fellow from the Agricultural College could show them how to farm. They figured that the salary of the farm agent was just that much added to their taxes.

Some of the farm agents were of little account, not necessarily because they did not have the knowledge but because they simply did not know how to get along with farmers. And no doubt some of them forgot that their business was to work with the farmers and help them with their difficulties instead of telling them what they ought to do, like so many schoolmasters. However, a great many of these young men did make themselves solid with the farmers in the counties where they were located. That kind of agent was worth many times his salary.

One potato raiser in Shawnee county told me that the farm agent had been worth to him alone not less than \$5,000 that year. Another told me of an orchard that had been of no value which was put in a healthy condition with the advice and aid of the county agent, so that in a single season, instead of being a worthless eyesore, it yielded him in good clean cash more than all the rest of his farm. More and more the Agricultural College is going out to the people. More and more it is co-operating with the high schools all over the state, and more and more the farmers are turning to the college for advice and are getting it.

## Still Leads Civilization

**P**ERHAPS we have hardly even yet come to understand that farming is or ought to be a learned profession which requires not only good brains but scientific knowledge. New problems are constantly arising; new enemies to plant life are constantly appearing. Each kind of soil requires a different treatment from any other kind, and never before did the farmer so need knowledge and good business judgment as now. He has been ground, so to speak, between the upper and the nether millstone of low prices and high taxes. He has to battle as never before with insect pests, with plant diseases and unfavorable atmospheric conditions.

And if he is wise he must realize, notwithstanding all his discouragements, that he must lead in the battle to save civilization and bring about general peace and prosperity. If the farmer fails, then everything fails; for from the soil must come the food that is necessary to life and human happiness.

## Things the College Does

**T**HE Agricultural College is doing good work. I will not say that is doing all that it can do.

Probably its teachers and experts would freely acknowledge they are not satisfied with what they have accomplished. If they are completely satisfied then they should be fired at once. The attitude of the college ought to be and I think is, to do as well as it knows how with the information at hand, but at the same time knowing that there is a world of information yet to be acquired.

However, the college has already demonstrated several exceedingly important things. One is that a run down, exhausted soil can be restored to its former fertility and made a better farm than it ever was in the past. The college has learned that average production can be increased at least 100 per cent and probably more by proper cultivation and inexpensive enrichment.

The college has learned that soil washing can be prevented and that moisture can be conserved so that the soil will withstand the periods of drouth.

It has learned that balanced rations are as necessary to the growth and health of animals as of men, and that the farmer who succeeds must know how to get the utmost possible results from what



he feeds, if he hopes to win in the great battle he is fighting.

The experience of the college demonstrates that the average cow in Kansas is not producing half as much milk and butterfat as it ought to produce and might be made to produce.

The experience of the college also shows that the average Kansas hen is not producing half as many eggs as it ought to produce.

### Farm Better and Farm Less

**M**AYBE someone will say that farmers are producing too much now and cannot get fair prices for what they produce. That is true in the aggregate, but if they can produce as much butter, butterfat and milk from half as many cows as they have now, then the thing to do is to get rid of half their cows and bring up the production. Or if the present production is too great, then reduce the total to fit the demand but have good cows, good hens and good crops on what land is cultivated. It is not good sense to keep poor stock or half cultivate your land. If you can raise as much on 5 acres as you now raise on 10 why waste your time and taxes on 10?

### Satisfaction in Good Work

**F**INALLY there is a satisfaction in doing things well and none in doing them badly. The really good farmer always has a satisfaction in his work aside from the profit it may yield. Of course he should have a decent profit from his labor.

I deeply regret the fact that farming just now is not profitable. I hope and believe that general conditions will be better for the farmer in the not distant future. But in the meantime he cannot very well change his occupation. He may feel that he is bad off but his condition would be worse if he were to abandon the farm and try his luck in town. If he has more land than he can farm well, better sell part of it if he can. If he cannot sell it, better let it lie fallow and farm well what he does farm.

### He Needn't Build a Fence

If a man rents land in the middle of a cattle range and farms it, can the man who farms be made to furnish one-half of the fence to keep off the cattleman's stock?—F. M. B.

The renter could not be compelled to build a fence. If this land is in a herd-law county any landowner has a right under an amendment to the old herd law, to fence one-half of his land and compel the adjacent landowners to build their share

THE QUESTION IS, "WHERE CAN WE PUT ANOTHER PATCH?"



of the partition fence. However, if the renter takes this land without any fence around it, he would have to look out for the protection of his cattle. Unless the landowner himself and his adjacent landowners build a fence, they cannot compel the other landowners to build fences.

### Right to a Private Road

1. I have a piece of land to reach which I must cross A's farm. I have paid a yearly rent for a roadway for years. A has sold his farm to B. I have decided to buy a roadway to my farm. Do the county commissioners set the price on the condemned land? 2. I have no use for a fence around my land but when A pastures his stock they are free to run over mine. Would I have to put in half of the fence or would he have to build all of it?—J. C. W.

1. You may buy a right of way thru your neighbor's land without consulting the county commissioners. You also have a right to a private road thru your neighbor's land if it is necessary to get from your place to a public road. In that case the law provides you may either purchase the right of way and have it declared a private road by the county commissioners or, if they authorize it, you have a right to have it condemned, you to pay the cost of the land, the cost of making the road and maintaining it.

2. If you want to turn your land out to com-

mons, you are not required to build your share of the partition fence. If your neighbor wishes to use his land, he would have to build the fence. But if you use your own land for private purposes and do not turn it out to commons, he can compel you to build your half of this partition fence.

### Mother Within Her Rights

Can my mother give a horse to her daughter when the rest of the children object? My father died and two of the children are under age. There has been no settlement.—X. Y. Z.

Your mother has a right to dispose of her property just as she pleases. She can give one horse to her daughter or any number if they are her horses. The other children cannot prevent her doing so.

### Not Eligible to Office

May a man who is not an American citizen hold the office of treasurer on the township board?—Subscriber.

A man who is not a citizen is not an elector, therefore such a man is not legally qualified to hold the office of township treasurer. To hold the office he must be either a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States.

### Without Land or a Home

We have rented a poor mortgaged farm for 9 years. Only in one instance has our landlord reduced the rent on account of poor crops and low prices. By stinting ourselves to the utmost we have managed to meet his demands but to do so this year we must sacrifice a lot of our young stock. In addition, we are compelled to join the army of renters without farms, all because a mail carrier with the ready cash buys a farm and rents all the available land about it thereby leaving several renters without land and homes. What shall we renters do?—Discouraged Farmer.

I do not know what answer to make to that question. It would seem to be rather useless to hang on and continue to lose money. The prospect for next year is, I think, much better. Instead of trying to get all he can out of this man in the way of rent, the owner should enter into a partnership arrangement with him calculated to restore the fertility of the soil and eventually make money for both. A man by simply standing on his legal rights frequently does himself harm as well as his tenant. This farmer however, cannot be compelled to enter into such a partnership as I have suggested.

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

# United Orderly Effort Will Win

**A**GRICULTURE must have organized support. Farmers must speak with one voice to compel the action that is so vital to the well-being of their industry. The welfare of all of us depends on just that—on obtaining the square deal, or the new deal, to which agriculture is entitled.

It is in recognition of this fact that we have the Agricultural Adjustment Act, in which the Government and the farmers are working together to restore pre-war prices for what farmers buy and farmers sell. It is a momentous step toward a permanently prosperous farming industry. It demands wide co-operation. It should be carried thru to completion.

I urge every farmer to be a militant member of a farm organization. The Farm Bureau, the Farmers' Union, the Grange—these three nationally, other organizations regionally and locally—are fighting your battles for justice. That way victory lies.

The farm strike movement is being fomented in several of the agricultural states. It is an impractical way to go about remedying the wrongs of agriculture. Orderly organized effort beats disorderly spasmodic effort. With the one we have the nation on the farmer's side. With the other farmers would soon lose the public's goodwill and support. He has this now and it is a great asset to his cause.

I hear of no demand in Kansas for co-operation with the strike movement. Kansas farmers are keeping their heads. They believe, and I believe, that the sensible plan now is to follow the leadership of Washington in its efforts to solve the problem in a sound economic way, and certainly the quicker, surer way.

I am not discouraged. The farmers of Kansas and the Middle West have shown a remarkable spirit, in the face of most discouraging conditions. I believe we have started on the upgrade. But one thing I do urge of all farmers: They must organize. Get into a farm association. Co-operate with your farm neighbors. Stick to it. The Agricultural West does not get its fair share of benefits nationally because of the lack of effective organization to present its needs and demands.

Two things must be done before present conditions are alleviated. The farmer must receive a fair price for his products, and the 10 million or more unemployed must be given jobs. These purposes are interdependent. When we solve them the depression will be over. The responsibility of the farmers is to co-operate with the city folks in a

great unified national effort to bring the country up out of present conditions just as quickly as possible, giving Washington a chance to point the way.

Equality of economic opportunity for the farmer simply means a square deal. You have not been getting that any time these last 12 years. Prices of farm products have not been in line with the prices of things the farmer has had to buy, during virtually all of that 12-year period. Prices started to come into line last spring, but the downward drop in July threw them back almost into the dark ages of a year ago.

The October 1 statement of the Department of Agriculture shows:

- Industrial wages (rate) 176 per cent of pre-war.
- Farm wages, 78 per cent of pre-war.
- Farm prices, 70 per cent of pre-war.

We are still a long way from our goal of pre-war parity. Farm prices are still below the average because deflation of farm prices has been carried to an extreme.

Decent prices for farm products would cure our depression almost overnight. The farmers' buying power would be restored and this would make it possible for the millions of unemployed to return to work. This is as true today as it was a year ago. It is a vital emergency. It needs action now, not tomorrow. This is not a time to quarrel, or wrangle over the method to be pursued. We have too much at stake for that.

I was favorably impressed by President Roosevelt's recent radio appeal. I think we should give him more time to work out his program. He is entitled to a chance. This is no time for petty politics. We need as never before a united country. We go up or we go down together. No plan can be put into effect without a fight. Farm relief will not be brought to agriculture on a platter. We had to fight hard in Congress last winter. And we gained some strength. We won some big battles. We will win more.

I have voted and worked for every bill that would help the farmer, whether introduced by Democrat or Republican. I want constructive legislation that will really help the farmer of the West, and I am not concerned very much about the politics involved in getting it.

The farm's burden of debt is heavy under average conditions. But its weight has been enormously increased thru the deflation in the prices of all farm products. In terms of bushels of wheat, or

pounds of cotton, or number of hogs, the debt has been doubled, even trebled. Much of this debt was incurred when dollars were cheap and when land values were relatively high. Now when it takes one and one-half to twice as much farm produce to obtain a dollar, creditors are demanding that those debts be paid. I am glad to see the Farm Credit Administration is speeding up its work, but farmers all over the United States are still losing their homes, their life savings, and their opportunity to make a living for their loved ones.

I should like to see the farm debt of the United States refinanced on a lower interest basis. I look for serious consideration of a proposal for 3 per cent farm mortgage money thru government financing in the next session of Congress. Agriculture cannot pay its way out at present mortgage interest rates.

The economic situation is on the mend, in spite of the recent setback. There will be other recessions, but the movement upward will continue to be the general trend, in my judgment. We still have a long, hard road of readjustment and reconstruction ahead of us. I have every confidence that we will travel that road to the end, and the end will be a better and stronger agriculture, a better and stronger prosperity, than this nation or any other nation has ever seen.

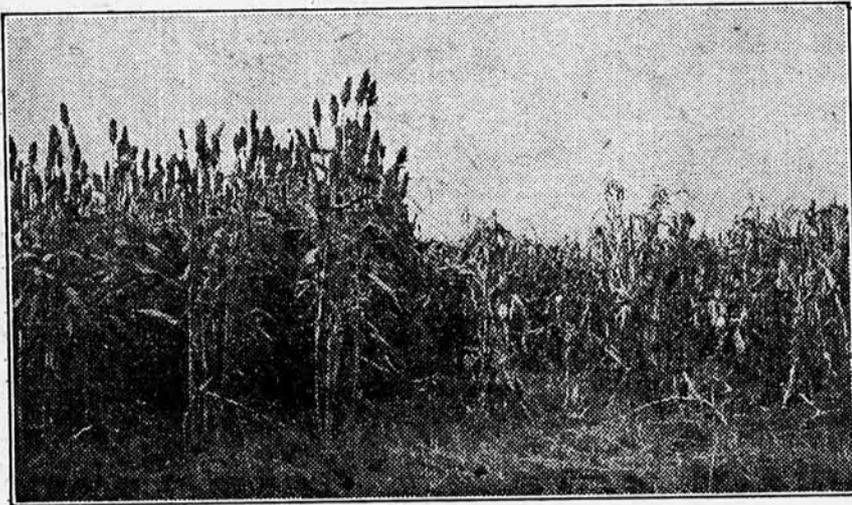
But there is no way out of the depression for the United States until the agricultural industry is put on its feet. The farmer constitutes the greatest market we have for the products of our factories, and farmers must get a square deal in prices if they are to absorb this merchandise.

The need is for speed. Once accomplished, this relation should be maintained with an honest dollar.

But all of us will have to co-operate to retain this result. The right of labor, the rights of agriculture, the rights and interest of the ordinary citizen will have to be recognized and made the permanent plank in the program of reconstruction.

My best efforts, my best thought, and all my energies will be used to co-operate with you in bringing about a balanced economic system in which all of us can share the benefits. I believe it can be done, and will be done.

*Arthur Capper*



Atlas Sorgho and corn on the W. E. Colwell farm near Emporia, Kansas. This Sorgho will make three or four times as much feed to the acre as the corn. Note contrast

## Fodder Can Go Half Again As Far

L. H. FAIRCHILD

**F**ORTUNATELY fodder is worth more from crops that make little or no grain, than fodder with a big grain yield. It will pay to cut and bind even poor growths of corn. The best use of it can be made by cutting it up and putting it in silos or putting the shock feed thru roughage mills. Kafir, Atlas and other sorghums will make 25 to 50 per cent more gain on cattle, if put in the silo or ground in the bundle for feeding. It may be too late to ensile some of these crops, but if they are cut with a binder or by hand and well-shocked up, all the feed in them can be saved by putting them thru a roughage mill.

Rough feed will be at a premium before winter is over, as fodder crops in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and other Western and Southwestern states are short. Drouth ruined much corn and cut the yield of what is left. But sorghum crops show up well. In many cornfields there is little or no grain and very light roughage, while adjoining sorghum fields have come out with late rains and will make rea-

sonably good yields of grain and roughage.

High prices of feed grains will greatly increase the value of home-grown roughage this year. Last year farmers who were feeding and wintering cattle, paid no particular attention to saving feed—especially roughage, because of the low market price of feed grains. This year the rise in price of grains and the shortage of rough feeds reverse this.

Considerable alfalfa and other hays have been sold from the field and sent where the summer drouth was more serious. This will shorten the supply in many places and is sure to cause a rise in price for winter and late spring feeding. Feeders are predicting \$20 a ton for alfalfa before spring.

Cattle prices have failed to rise in proportion to the prices of grains and other feeds. This is further reason why fall and winter feeding will take careful saving of grain and roughage—especially roughage. It must be done, if cattle are to be marketed at a profit next spring, summer or fall.

## National Husking Contest Nov. 9

If You Can't Drive to West Point, Neb., Listen-In

**T**HE Kansas champion corn husker, who won the big state contest sponsored by Kansas Farmer, November 3, in Brown county, will go to West Point, Cuming county, Nebraska, as the guest of Kansas Farmer, where he will enter the national husking contest November 9. The second high man in the Kansas contest also enters the national. There our two huskers will fight it out for the national championship for 1933, with the best huskers from eight other Corn Belt states.



Hal Totten, NBC sports announcer, will tell you what is going on at the National Husking Contest, Nov. 9

Drive to West Point for the big show if you can. But failing that, tune in on some NBC radio station at 11:30 to 12:30 noon, November 9, and you will hear an ear-by-ear account of the national.

The International Harvester Company is providing 18 new Farmall tractors to pull shining new wagons for shuckers in the national meet. Hal Totten, NBC sports announcer, will tell you all about this, where the Kansas men are working and how big their loads are.

Among other highlights, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and originator of corn-husking contests, will speak from Washington to everybody at the national contest and to those who listen-in at home. Mark your calendar so you'll tune in on

Farm and Home Hour, NBC, 11:30 to 12:30 noon, November 9, and root for Kansas.

### Farm Betterments

**New Home**—F. M. McElfresh, R. 1, Smith Center, is building a 5-room modern bungalow. It will be finished before winter sets in.

**Farm Pond**—Jess Smith, R. 3, Smith Center, has just completed a big pond 18 feet deep to catch surplus water this fall and winter.

**New Barn**—Sam McBrien, near Reamsville, is finishing a new 36 by 30 barn, replacing the one destroyed by lightning.

**New Home**—Fred Hahn and family, R. 1, New Cambria, are occupying a new farm home.

**New Home**—Lloyd Everhart, R. 2, Gypsum, has moved into his new modern home.

**New Tractor**—George and Lee Beckey, R. 1, Salina, have bought a new caterpillar-type tractor.

**New Home**—George Goff, R. 1, Tecumseh, is building a modern bungalow.

**Dairy Barn**—J. G. McComb, R. 7, Topeka, has built a new 24 by 70 dairy barn.

**New Buildings**—E. S. McGrew, R. 8, Topeka, is building a modern bungalow, new barn, garage and chicken house.

"This pen leaks," said a Lansing convict, as rain came in thru the roof.—G. A. Seufert, Leavenworth Co.

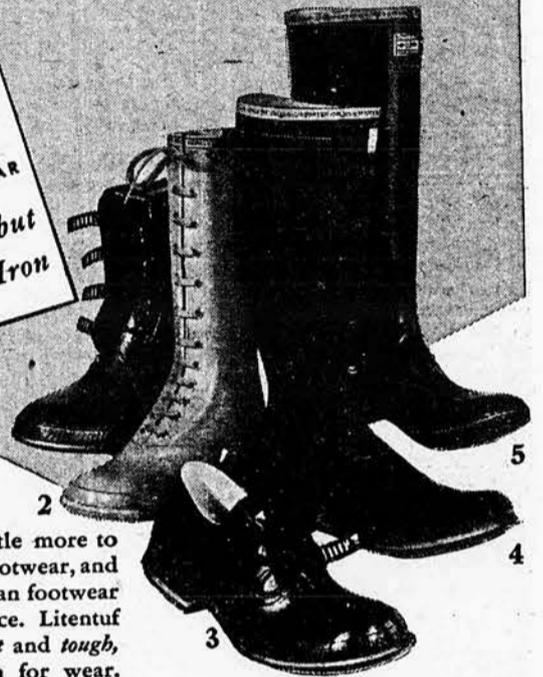
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# Raising Hogs the Automatic Way

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

THERE are many unexpected things that can and do happen to a farmer, some of them pleasing and some quite the contrary. When one of the pleasing things happens, especially during this period of time we call depression, otherwise known to our fathers as "hard times," it is unusual enough to be called news. So I have some news to relate. It's about the outcome of our this summer's hog raising venture. First of all, let me say the growing of this crop of hogs was attempted in a little different way from any other hog crop that I have grown. It is what I now call the automatic way of growing hogs—perhaps swine should be the proper word to use, but it's hogs I always have grown, and to me hogs it always will be.

Here's the story about as briefly as it can be told. Thirty pigs were farrowed the last week in March and the first week in April. On the 7th of May they were turned with their mothers on Sweet clover and lespedeza pasture. The lespedeza was scarcely showing then but the Sweet clover was 6 inches high and provided plenty of green forage for both sows and pigs. Thirty-five feet of pipe was dug-in at the end of our water line at the tile cattle barn, which brought the water inside the hog pasture fence, where a small tank, with drinking fount and float automatically provided the water. The self-feeder made for us a few days before by Walter Ward, of the Extension Service of the College, in connection with the Farm Bureau of this county, was pulled into the pasture, and all that was needed with this was to see that it contained shelled corn thru the summer. Water, grain and pasture was in this way made as nearly automatic as possible.

Let me digress at this point long enough to say that it seems to me Sweet clover and lespedeza make an ideal pasture combination for hogs, for this part of the state. Just when the Sweet clover begins to naturally ripen the lespedeza is beginning to come into its prime, which is about the beginning of July, and both crops will reseed themselves from year to year, unless pastured too closely. So the pasture is likewise almost an automatic proposition. I find hogs like lespedeza much better than do cattle; in fact I do not think much of lespedeza for cattle, but it is all right for hogs. Every hog raiser who has a hog pasture—and it is expensive business growing hogs without pasture—should start lespedeza for the good green feed it provides thru August and September, a time when most other pasture crops are at a low ebb.

Every bushel of corn put in the self-feeder was measured before being put in. As the pigs were but an average of a month old when turned into the pasture, their five mothers necessarily ran with them and ate with them at the self-feeder until weaning time. Really, they were allowed to run together longer than is usual, as both ate together at the self-feeder for two months after going to the pasture, but this two months of grain the sows ate with their pigs I have charged to the pigs as an offset to what the pigs may have eaten while in the farrowing house with the sows. Exactly 296 bushels of corn was put in the self-feeder from the day the pigs were turned in until the last were loaded on the truck and hauled to market.

The week the 12 largest were 6 months old they were taken to the Morrell Packing Company, at Topeka, where they weighed an average of 205 pounds and sold for \$4.65, bringing \$114.39. Two weeks later 14 head were taken, leaving 4 at home. These 14 weighed an average of 183, sold for \$4.55, netting \$116.57 for the load. Morrell's paid me \$230.96 for the 26 hogs, and counting the 4 left at home as an average of those last sold, or \$33.28 for the 4, I would have a total of \$264.24 for the 30 head. This makes a shade over 89 cents a bushel for the corn they ate, counting nothing for the pasture, the small amount of

labor feeding them and the skimmed milk which they had twice each day.

But let us figure the pasture should be worth \$3 an acre, so \$9 should be charged for the 3 acres. They were given an average of 15 gallons of skimmed milk each day. Counting this at 2 cents a gallon, \$54 should be charged for the skimmed milk for 180 days leaving, after these two items have been deducted, exactly 70 cents a bushel for the corn, but still nothing for labor or profit. The market value of the corn now is and has been for most of the feeding period 40 cents a bushel, so there could be counted a profit of 30 cents a bushel on all the corn fed to these hogs if nothing was charged for the pigs the morning they were turned into the pasture when about a month of age.

Just what a pig is worth when a month old varies greatly. I have heard it said by many that every pig costs \$3 at weaning age. Suppose I counted these pigs as worth \$2 each when a month old, cutting \$60 from my profit pile. In that case I should have \$28.80 left for my labor or profit, whichever I choose to call it. This is less than a dollar a head but it is better than having a loss of about that much, so we are rejoicing there is one thing that is "paying out" on the farm this year, even tho the money must shortly be poured into the tax hopper down at the county treasurer's office.

And now that Uncle Sam has cracked his whip in the hog pen what is there in store for the hog raiser? No doubt in the long pull the birth-control idea will help hog prices, and the processing tax may do likewise, altho to me any processing tax looks just a bit too much like the old feat of lifting one's self with his bootstraps. One thing is certain, the packers cannot absorb the processing tax, so whether they will hitch it on to the producer or consumer remains to be seen. Probably it will end in both bearing a share.

As this is being written the tendency of all hog prices has been lower, as has been cattle prices, altho God knows cattle were selling too low when a dollar higher than they are today. It seems that we are experiencing the usual first cool weather touch of lower prices for farm products, a down-drift that so often comes when the public knows the farmer must cash in to meet his tax bill and buy a little thicker overalls for the winter ahead.

At the public sale, however, there has not been such a hint of lowering values. Here of late the beef cow and her son and daughter have not sold so well, but everything else has been going at top prices. Second-hand machinery, usually a slow seller at this season of the year, has been selling better than for years, with horses receiving the biggest bid of all. As is so often the case when any product sells high, everyone seems to want more horses, in some instances regardless of whether or not they have a real need for more. It is human nature to want most that which is hardest to obtain, so the buying public is now out after horses and more horses.

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EVERY day I receive letters from readers of Kansas Farmer who have a few hundred dollars saved for a rainy day asking, "How can I invest the money which I have saved and be guaranteed a fair rate of interest; and when the time comes that I need money withdraw all or any part of the amount invested?" If you have such a problem, I shall be glad to pass on to you the same suggestions I have made to hundreds of other readers. Simply write me, "I have a few hundred dollars that I should like to invest where I will be assured of complete safety." This information will then be sent to you without any obligation whatever. Address your letter to—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

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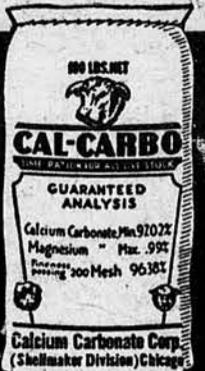
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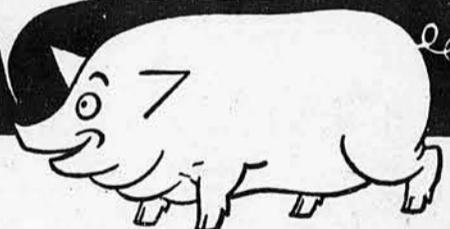
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HEALTHY

WATCH This COLUMN

by DR. J. E. SALSBURY Veterinarian and SPECIALIST in POULTRY DISEASES

If YOU WANT TO KEEP YOUR POULTRY

**NOVEMBER:** Watch out for Worms, Chronic Coccidiosis, Roup and Colds when birds go into winter quarters.

To get rid of worms in chickens and turkeys you can depend on Kamala-Nicotine Caps. They contain Kamala and Nicotine, the recognized, most effective drugs for the removal of tape, round and pin worms, balanced with medicines that make them easy on the birds. Easily dissolved, they distribute the medicine throughout the intestinal tract without forcing upon the bird the burdensome job of grinding. Poultry infested with TAPE worms only, will respond more readily to Dr. Salsbury's KAMALA CAPS. Flocks with ROUND worms should be treated with Dr. Salsbury's NICOTINE CAPS.

**NEW LOW PRICES.** While other prices have gone skyward, our prices on Worm Caps are much lower than ever. For instance, 200 Nicotine Caps in adult size are \$1.75, chick size, \$1.10. Kamala Caps or Kamala-Nicotine Combination Caps in adult size, 500 for \$5.00; chick size, \$3.50. If you prefer the flock treatment, use Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TABS. 400 Avi-Tabs are sufficient to give a five day flock treatment for worms to a flock of 400 birds. Price: 400 Avi-Tabs, \$3.00.

It will also pay you to vaccinate your birds against ROUP AND COLDS with Dr. Salsbury's MIXED BACTERIN and to spray them frequently with CAM-PHO-SAL. For typhoid and cholera, vaccinate with CHOLERA-TYPHOID BACTERIN.

Ask for these preparations by name at your hatchery, drug or poultry supply store. If your dealer can't supply you, order direct.

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 Creo-Compound Co., Desk 20, Joplin, Mo.

## Radio When You Want It

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THE newest thing in farm radio is the "Air Cell" receiver. It means farm folks who don't have electricity can get programs every day in the year clearer than ever. Market reports won't give you the fidgets by fading out. Programs that interest you especially won't be cut off just at the wrong time. Most Air Cell sets have dynamic speakers, all have superheterodyne circuits. They don't have to take a back seat for anybody's town radio in looks, either.

Easy to operate, too. All you do is turn on the switch, no rheostat or other dinguses to adjust. First cost of the set isn't going to be so much. Twenty-eight manufacturers, including the big ones, are in the game making these new sets for farm folks. They had such good luck last fall they are preparing to put better and less expensive sets on the market this fall.

Upkeep won't cost nearly so much as in the past. Instead of buying a storage battery and having it recharged every 3 months or oftener, you use the new Air Cell battery for a year or more until it wears out, then replace it for less than the old way. To put the battery into operation simply fill it with water. It supplies the "A" current, power is steady and tube blowouts, costly in the past, are out of the picture. It is interesting to know the battery takes oxygen from the air to use, but no other gas. The makers say it will last 1,000 hours straight running.

### Spud Show at Lawrence

THERE will be plenty of good potatoes, good exhibits, good speaking programs, and time to visit with other potato growers at the annual Kansas Potato Show at Lawrence, November 2 and 3. Plan to attend.

### Store This Many Apples

FOR enough apples this winter get 1 to 2 bushels for every member of the family. If you have good storage space buy the whole supply this fall. Jonathan, Grimes, Stayman, Winesap—pick your favorite. Northeast Kansas and the Arkansas Valley have dandy crops this year. Try them.

### A Royal Welcome to All

FARM boys and girls will have their day at the 35th annual American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, November 18-25. Final plans are about ready for the 11th annual conference of 4-H Club boys and girls, the 8th annual National Congress of Vocational Agricultural High School Students, the 6th annual convention of the Future Farmers of America, the finals in the 4th annual National Public Speaking Contest of vocational students and the first Interstate Meeting of Future Homemakers—girl students of vocational high schools. Last year more than 3,500 members of these organizations from almost every state registered at the American Royal, and more are expected this year. Many of them will show fat cattle, pigs and lambs for the cash prizes, trophies and ribbons. Their livestock will be sold at auction on

Friday of show week, November 24. There also will be three interstate livestock judging contests.

### Kansas Judges Did Well

WITH 18 teams from Canada and the U. S., Kansas State Agricultural College dairy judges placed seventh in the annual intercollegiate contest in Waterloo, Ia. Iowa placed first as a team, followed by Ontario, Michigan, Wisconsin and Texas. Members of the Kansas team were J. W. Taylor, Lawrence; J. W. Mather, Grinnell; W. M. Lewis, Larned; F. B. Burson, Monument, and H. W. Cave, coach. Lewis was second high man in judging Ayrshires, Taylor was eighth on Jerseys, and the team was fifth on Jerseys, eighth on Brown Swiss, and tenth on Holsteins.

### Kansas Wins Third Time

FOR the third time since 1929, Kansas State College students won first place in the 14th annual intercollegiate poultry judging contest in Chicago, October 14. They are now entitled to keep the trophy of the Institute of American Poultry Industries. Members of the team, coached by Prof. H. M. Scott, were:

T. B. Avery, Coldwater; C. L. Gish, Abilene; J. O. Miller, Meriden; N. B. Nelson, Belle Plaine; and M. L. Wilson, East St. Louis, Ill.

Avery was high man in the entire contest and also high in the production department. Nelson was fourth in the entire contest and first in the exhibition department.

### Uncle Jerry Says

Gus Winkler was shipped home to St. Louis in a box. St. Louis gangsters will keep out of Chicago if they know what is good for them.

The Government could take a lot of acreage out of production by turning farms into golf links. And just think of the fun the farmers would have.

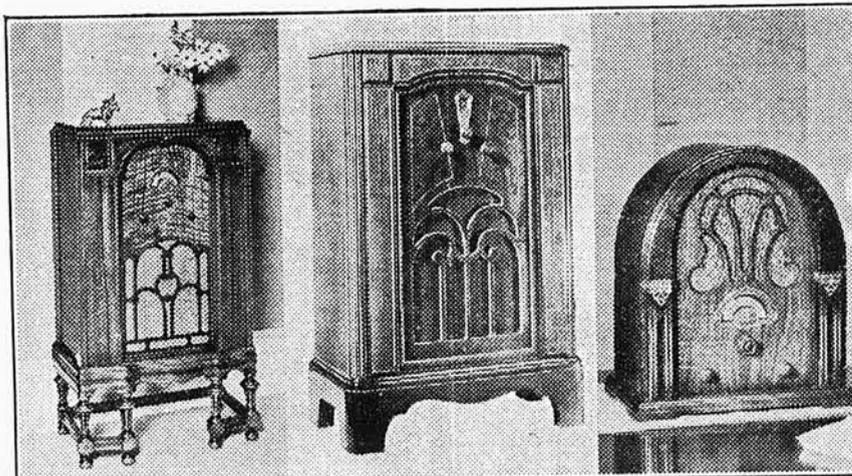
If there is another European war this country can keep out, even let neutrality rights go, if desirable. England is not so free. It is tied to Europe like a tin can to a mad dog's tail.

### Remember When—

THE thresherman encouraged the boys to kick around his tin half-bushel measures, so they would hold less grain when in the tallybox?—H. H.

The time when you were going to the Fourth of July celebration, and Grandpa's chair broke thru the bottom of the wagon box, causing him to break his favorite clay pipe?—H. W. H.

If you recall some interesting fact of bygone days on the farm that can be put in a line or a paragraph, mail it to Memory Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, where it will be welcome.



Smart-looking Air Cell radio receiving sets, newest thing for farm homes that don't have electricity. First cost is low, no battery recharging, turns on with a single switch

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NEW Long Range Shot Shells

"They sure do put getting into shooting"

AFTER years of gunning, it is fine to get a new interest in hunting—new shooting thrills and satisfaction—through simply changing to new shells. But your interest in the new Winchester Super Speed long range shells goes deeper still. When conditions are dead against you—when ordinarily you would go home with plenty of good excuses but little else—Winchester Super Speeds can make it a good day.

Buy them for ALL late-season long-range shooting—at the big cold-weather ducks—Canada geese, snow geese, laughers—pheasants—turkeys—white hares—foxes—deer (buckshot or single ball).



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KANSAS CITY NOV. 18-25, 1933

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ORGANIZATIONS

# Next Year's Corn-Hog Bonus

Corn Benefits of 30 Cents a Bushel—Hogs \$5

CORN-HOG farmers will be paid 350 million dollars for cutting corn acreage about 20 per cent, and number of pigs farrowed at least 25 per cent in 1934. This is the promised follow-up on the Government's pig-sow slaughter, and the biggest thing the Farm Adjustment Administration has tackled by way of controlling production and boosting prices to farmers. It will be financed by the processing tax on corn and hogs effective November 5. The tax rate for corn is 28 cents a bushel. The sign-up by farmers will be handled much the same as for wheat and cotton, but contracts will not be ready for several weeks. Between 1½ and 2 million farmers will benefit, most of them living in 10 Mid-West states—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

### Corn Bonus of 30c a Bushel

Farmers who agree to grow less corn will be paid a rental of 30 cents a bushel for corn they would have grown on acres taken out of production in 1934. A 3-year average will settle the number of bushels any man can claim to the acre—similar to the wheat-acreage agreement. But a grower may contract to take out more than 20 per cent of his average acreage. Growers will receive 20 cents of their corn money soon after contracts are accepted, and 10 cents after August 1, 1934, less small overhead costs.

### Hog Benefits of \$5 a Head

Adjustment payments of \$5 a head—\$2 on acceptance of contract, \$1 about September 1, 1934, and \$2 about February 1, 1935—will be made on the number of hogs equal to three-quarters of the average number farrowed on the farm, during the 2 years. A grower to benefit also must agree not to buy and feed out more hogs than he did during the 2-year base period.

These benefits will be paid by a processing tax on corn and hogs. November 5, a tax of 50 cents a hundred of live animal goes on hogs. This will gradually increase until it is \$2 a hundred by February 1, 1934, and will continue at that thru the 1934-35 hog marketing year.

### Protect Corn-Hog Market

The corn processing tax will be announced by Secretary Wallace, perhaps in late October or early November. If necessary the corn-hog market will be protected in this country by compensating taxes on imports and domestic supplies of products competing with corn and hogs.

If the sign-up by corn-hog growers is general, American farmers will produce around 55 million hogs next season instead of 65 to 70 million, which now crowd the domestic market and lower hog prices. They will grow about 80 million acres of corn and get more for it than if they raised the usual 100 million acres. It's a great opportunity for the Corn Belt.

### Much Relief Pork Spoiled

A THIRD of Barton county's allotment of 2,400 pounds of government relief pork, has been found unfit for use. Perhaps the packer didn't fully do his work. Uncle Sam's Barton county customers are wondering whether he will make the spoiled meat good and hoping he will.

### Why We Need a Wheat Cut

KANSAS people eat about 5 per cent of the state's average annual crop of wheat as flour. We grow better than 169 million bushels annually. Kansas millers grind more than 69 million bushels into 15 million barrels of flour. The 1,800,000 people of Kansas eat an average of 4 pounds of flour a week or 1,910,000 barrels annually. This is more than 12 per cent of the annual flour output of Kansas mills. It is easy to see that Kansas wheat growers need an outside mar-

ket. If exports to Europe, which dropped from 180 million bushels in 1924 to 20 millions in 1933, continue at such a low ebb, the Kansas farmer cannot continue to grow so much more wheat than is needed. It is to remedy just such troubles that the Farm Adjustment Administration called for a 15 per cent acreage cut under the allotment plan.

### Kansas Sticks to Sanity

THE Kansas Farmers' Union took a stand against farm strikes in its annual convention at Lawrence, last week. The resolutions commended the administration of the Farm Adjustment Act and the delegates re-elected Cal A. Ward, Salina, president, knowing he has backed the administration. The convention refused to go on record favoring immediate legislation on the "cost of production" principle advocated by national president, John A. Simpson, and tabled a resolution instructing state Union representatives to vote for Simpson should he seek re-election at the national convention in Omaha. They did compromise on the cost of production idea by "accepting parity of price until it is possible to obtain cost of production plus" . . . Members of the Union are not satisfied with prices and conditions. That was shown by their resolutions calling for Government refinancing of farm debts at 3 per cent; favoring remonetization of silver, non-interest bearing currency to pay national debts, higher income and inheritance taxes, and more speed with farm mortgage relief. But they declined to be stampeded into useless strikes.

### Must Catch Up With NRA

THE Kansas State Farm Bureau showed willingness in its annual meeting at Atchison, last week, to back the President and Secretary Wallace in their recovery programs. Almost the only complaint was the resolution accusing the NRA of hurting agriculture "by raising prices of manufactured goods before there had been a similar increase in the farmer's buying power." And a demand that the Government issue non-interest bearing treasury notes, full legal tender, paid into circulation without the intervention of banks, in amounts needed to restore and maintain the commodity price level of 1926 . . . The delegates also favored a dollar based on commodity values, the prosecution of state officials "who have betrayed their trust," the disposal of island possessions to free American farms and factories from competition with low-priced labor and free importation of products, the control of "speculative excesses in real estate," and the development of foreign markets. They opposed the state bank bill in which "it is proposed to turn the entire control and regulation of state banks over to the bankers themselves," and condemned the reported pledge of more than 400 state banks to resist compliance with Government requirements for insurance on deposits. Ralph Snyder, Manhattan, was elected president for the 16th time, which will be generally approved.

### Freeze the Chinch Bugs

BEST time to control chinch bugs is in fall and winter when they have moved from fields to large bunches of grass along fence rows and turn rows. Fields plowed in the fall leave nothing for chinch bugs to eat thru the winter. All fence rows, creek banks, roadsides, and bunch grass should be burned. This does not necessarily kill the bugs but takes away their winter protection. If burning is put off until spring the bugs will not be exposed to cold rains and freezes and many will survive.

¶ We all know men and women who have conquered the ordinary disabilities of age. They are superior at 60 to what they were at 30.

### This Is Risky Business

A FARMER may have flour ground free for his own use or for use of his family, under the Farm Adjustment Act. But for infringing on this privilege, a fine up to \$10,000 and a maximum imprisonment of 5 years may be imposed. Washington learns that persons are buying wheat from elevators, taking it to the mill to be ground and signing affidavits that they are producers. Also that some farmers are selling flour ground for their own use. This is perilous business. Guy T. Helvering, the new commissioner of internal revenue, warns that the law will be enforced and such wheat bootleggers will be prosecuted.

### Morgenthau Stopped Sale

THE foreclosure sale of a farm that Job Moyce, an Iowa farmer, had lived on nearly 50 years, was stopped by Henry Morgenthau, jr., head of the Farm Credit Administration. Morgenthau acted following a telegram of appeal sent to him by Moyce's neighbors. The mortgage holder, the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, has withdrawn its execution on Morgenthau's advice. A farm owner with such a record ought to be a safe loan risk.

### Mortgage Committee Named

EVEN more action on Kansas distressed farm mortgages is coming. By request of Henry Morgenthau, governor of the Farm Credit Administration at Washington, Governor Landon has named a committee of well-known Kansans to assist Governor Morgenthau in speeding up these loans. Sam R. Edwards of Blue Rapids, is chairman. Other members of the committee are:

Cal Ward of Salina, C. C. Cogswell of Kingman, Joe H. Mercer of Topeka, O. O. Wolf of Ottawa, J. C. Mohler of Topeka, H. Umberger of Manhattan, William Long of Fowler, John Coolidge of Greensburg, Arnold Burns of Peabody, E. L. Barrier of Eureka, Lew Galloway of Wakeeney, Tom McNeal of Topeka and Frank Milligan of Ft. Scott.

### An Earlier Red Kafir

A NEW variety of red kafir, developed a few years ago in Western Kansas, is showing up well in Linn county. Tom Arrand, Clarence Green and Lovilo Murray, Mound City, have fields that promise good yields. In Linn county and other parts of Eastern Kansas this kafir made the highest average yield. It is at least a week earlier than blackhull. This is an advantage, especially on thin land. Its stalk tastes better to livestock than most kafir. The grain makes as good feed as white kafir. Other crops tested by Linn county farmers, that turned out well, are Atlas sorgo, Laredo soybeans, A. K. soybeans, Linota flax, Bison flax and Midland Yellow Dent corn. Within a few years they have become the most important varieties grown in the county.

### Good Sorghum From Atlas

ATLAS sorgo makes pretty good molasses, says Marion Agard, Mound City. The sirup is sweeter, lighter color, milder flavored, and does not get as thick as that from common sorghum. While there is a difference of opinion among those who have sampled Atlas molasses, those who like a mild, sweet sirup, prefer Atlas. Altho Atlas was not developed for sirup-making, it looks as if it might be useful for a special kind of molasses.

### Good Way With Sorghum

SEED of grain and sweet sorghums for planting in 1934 should be selected before the crops are threshed. And the seed will be of better quality if the heads are placed in a dry, well-ventilated place until spring, then threshed.

¶ By being honest we disarm our enemies.

¶ Work is dull only to those who take no pride in it.



## Extra Finish Alone

Brought \$496<sup>00</sup> More

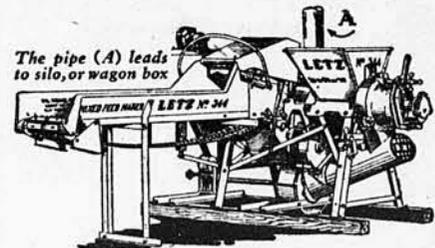
Feeding sorghum fodder—chopped and ground through a Letz Mill brought Brant Brothers of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, many dollars more in extra profits.

Four lots were fed four different ways:

- Lot No. 1—100 steers fed bundle fodder showed a loss of \$48.
- Lot No. 2—100 steers fed chopped fodder—produced \$826 profit.
- Lot No. 3—100 steers fed silage made \$435 profit.
- Lot No. 4—100 steers fed half chopped fodder and half silage—made \$657 profit.

Steers fed bundle fodder lost \$48, while the same number of steers in lot No. 2 fed chopped and ground fodder produced \$826 profits.

In extra finish alone, lot No. 2 produced \$496.50 extra profits, a spread of 75c per 100 pounds. Lot No. 2 made more beef per acre, and the best daily gains.



The new Letz Mill is many machines in one. Chops roughage, fills silo, separates grain, grinds grain and roughage, mixes molasses.

Write and Let Us Send You the Complete Report of This Test

Ask for the Letz bulletin—'Feeding Grain Sorghum Crops to Beef Cattle.' Also, 'The Letz System of Home Crop Feeding.'



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The extra profits Letz owners are making from increased beef and milk production are very interesting. Write your name in the coupon, mail it today and get your reports from Letz owners.



LETZ MANUFACTURING CO. 1116 West Road, Crown Point, Ind. Please send me your Reports of Letz Owners and circulars on the new Letz Mills.

My name is .....

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City.....State.....

I feed.....Dairy Cows.....Steers.....Hogs.....

.....Sheet.....My Engine H.P. is.....

# How to Measure Cow Feed

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

**T**HE amount of grain a dairy cow should have depends a great deal on the butterfat test of her milk. Where hay and silage are fed liberally, and when cows are not on good pasture, try the following rates of grain feeding:

With all hays, except those of high quality, feed daily 1 pound of grain for every 3½ pounds of milk testing under 4 per cent in butterfat; 1 pound of grain for every 3 pounds of milk testing from 4 to 5 per cent; and 1 pound of grain to 2½ pounds of milk testing 5 per cent and over.

If high quality clover or alfalfa is being fed, less grain may be needed. In that case use 1 pound of grain to 4 pounds of milk testing below 4 per cent; 1 pound of grain to 3½ pounds of milk testing 4 to 5 per cent; and 1 pound of grain to 3 pounds of milk testing 5 per cent or more.

## Why Milk Turns Ropy

What turns milk ropy after we run it thru the separator?—R. H. D.

**A** BACTERIAL organism usually found in impure water, dust or dung, is the cause. In extreme cases the milk develops a ropy consistency, permitting it to be strung out in threads several feet long, worthless for making butter. Such milk should not be confused with gargety milk which is stringy when drawn from the cow. Boil all utensils that come in contact with the milk and then prevent particles of dust or dung from getting into the milk. Wipe the cows' flanks and udders with a damp cloth before milking. The milker's hands should be clean.—B. A. T.

## How "Spot" a Boarder Cow

How am I to know for sure just which are my unprofitable cows?—W. H. E.

**C**OMPLETE records are the answer. Two sets are needed to tell the whole story; feed records, also production records showing cost of feeds and selling price of milk or cream. With these two records you can easily pick the good cows. Production records also tell how much feed to give each animal. Cows should be fed according to how much they milk. Too many farmers feed all their cows the same. Feeding a low-producer as much as the high-producer, costs too much.—R. H. G.

## It Won't Hurt the Pigs

Is it true that buttermilk fed in galvanized troughs will hurt farm animals?—T. E. F.

**B**UTTERMILK is slightly acid and this acid does attack the metal of galvanized containers. But tests show the amount of material dissolved is so small that buttermilk containing it does not produce harmful results of any kind when fed to pigs. When trouble shows up in feeding either buttermilk or skimmilk, the cause may be dirty utensils.—A. H. K.

## A Sure Way With Cows

**D**AIRY herd improvement work has paid me every year," Frank Trumbo, Washington county, tells us. "It has helped me get greater production from the same amount of feed than we otherwise would get." He feeds each cow just the way the record books show she should be fed. Also he has been able to build up the herd by using heifers from higher-producing dams. He believes most herd owners are unable to pick out their higher-producing cows and to tell which cows are profitable.

## Safety With the Bull

**A** BULL will not be a nuisance if you have a good bullyard and shelter from bad weather. The fence should be made with good posts, 9 feet long, set in the ground 3 feet and extending above ground 6 feet. Rough planks, poles or other strong, cheap material may be used for the fence, spiked to the posts on the inside, the side next to the bull. A breeding rack in a good breeding stall is a need. A bull will take more exercise if given something to play with, says an

authority. A keg, a log, or a steel drum, will encourage the bull to move about. Or place a strong post 6 feet tall in the middle of the yard and to the top of this fasten a chain about 2 feet long. To the lower end of the chain fasten a keg or old milk can. The bull will play with this by the hour.

## Size of the Cow Counts

**W**HEN a dairy calf reaches a year old get her to eat as much roughage as possible, pasture in season and plenty of legume hay and silage in winter. Some grain also should be fed. Avoid a sudden change in feed. A heifer never should get so thin that it isn't healthy and thrifty. It should look sleek and carry plenty of flesh so it will make a large cow. One hundred pounds of additional size and live weight to the cow ordinarily means \$5 to \$7 more profit from milk and butterfat. It may be only \$2 to \$4 a year under present prices, yet worth having.

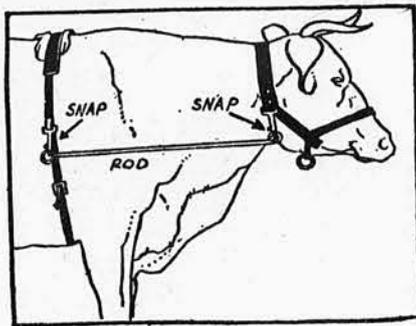
## A Good Holstein Mark

**B**Y breaking the butterfat record for her age and class, the senior 4-year-old registered Holstein cow, Fishkill Steuben Aaggie Sir May, bred and owned by Henry Morgenthau, jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y., has won national honors. In 10 months she made 722.8 pounds of fat and 18,032.8 pounds of milk with an average test of 4 per cent. The former world's record cow in this division gave 660.3 pounds of fat and 14,801 pounds of milk. Mr. Morgenthau is the new Farm Board head. May was fed a daily average of 21½ pounds of grain. During 196 days of the time on test she was fed 10 pounds of mixed hay and 40 pounds of silage. The rest of the time she was on pasture.

## Wash the Milk Stool

**M**LK stools, unless well cleaned, become a serious source of contamination to the milker's hands. A metal stool which is cleaned regularly along with the other milk things should be used.

## Effective But Not Cruel



**T**HIS anti-sucking device was made of an old end-gate rod which snaps to the cow's halter at one end and to a band extending around the heart-girth at the other. This arrangement will permit the cow to move her head up and down at will and also from side to side to some extent but not enough to let her to reach her udder.

## Kansas Farm Scene Wins

**A** PICTURE of a Kansas tornado won the \$1,000 second prize at the Carnegie Institute's international exhibition of paintings in Pittsburgh. The artist is John Steuart Curry, formerly of Dunavant, Kan. His picture was a scene showing a farm family with all its pets, seeking shelter in the "cyclone" cellar, and the funnel-shaped cloud coming in the distance. It doesn't matter to art critics that several states have more tornadoes than Kansas. Another Kansas artist won third place in this world exhibit and \$500. He is Henry Varnum Poor, whose parents live at Bonner Springs. Just two years ago still another Kansas farm boy discovered a new planet in the solar system. Prohibition hasn't injured the quality of Kansas' brains.

## A Long Drink of Milk

**I**T WOULD take 23 years for a man drinking a quart a day, to consume the milk that "Lady," a Holstein cow belonging to Fred Fouth, Hiawatha, gave in a year. The cow topped the list in the Brown-Doniphan county dairy herd association, giving 8,453 quarts of milk in the year. The bottles to hold it, placed end to end, would reach 1¼ miles with 92 feet left over. Her butterfat record of 564.8 pounds, however, was bettered by a Jersey cow, "Persistence," owned by Chester Denton, of Denton. She gave 685.5 pounds of fat and earned \$109.97 above feed costs for the year. The fat average for the whole association was 310 pounds, according to Arden Booth, tester.

## For Better Use of Kansas Land

### The Land Use Conference Adopts a 12-Point Program

**T**HE land use conference at Kansas State College, October 20-21, adopted a 12-point program that delegates believe is necessary in making the best use of Kansas land. They include:

1. Complete an adequate inventory of land resources at an early date.
2. Secure wider use of farming practices that will conserve soil fertility and avoid soil erosion.
3. Adopt credit policies and practices, both private and governmental, which will promote effective use of the land.
4. Establish taxation systems and practices which will encourage the conservation of land resources.
5. Secure general use of farm leases that will make possible effective land use.
6. Promote types of farming that will result in the most effective use of land.
7. Definitely relate land use to the demand for Kansas products in domestic and foreign markets.
8. Develop and support transportation systems that will facilitate efficient use of land.
9. Develop farm woodlots and shelter belts and, where practicable, re-establish grass.
10. Conserve the fish and game of the state.
11. Utilize land for recreational purposes that are in keeping with the needs and financial resources of the people.
12. Direct all land use policies and practices toward the development of a satisfying life for those who use Kansas land and toward safeguarding the general welfare of Kansas people.

Each point was discussed during the 2-day session and all were approved by the 300 delegates. To carry them out, 64 prominent Kansans were appointed on three special committees—one on relation of taxes to land use, one on taking an inventory of

## The Chinch Bug Menace

**T**HE worst chinch bug threat in 50 years menaces the Corn Belt. Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana sent delegates to a meeting at Hamilton, Ill., to plan how to fight them.

It was agreed that winter burning of bug shelters, planting resistant crops, use of trap crops and barriers, and use of insecticides, are best defenses. Winter burning and careful use of barriers lead the list, but the threat is so serious that all may have to be used.

Of small grains barley is preferred by chinch bugs. But they can be handled in winter wheat easier than in other small grains. Giving up small grains will not stamp them out as some believe.

A heavy stand of some crop with plenty of shade on fertile soil always retards chinch bug damage. Soybeans seeded with corn help to increase shade and reduce injury. Some varieties of corn are more bug-resistant than others and may be grown to advantage.

Winter burning will help in heavily infested fields. Meadows, pastures and woodlands should not be burned, unless the bugs are unusually abundant in them. Burning gets about 25 to 50 per cent of the bugs.

In the crop growing season the best barriers are lines of coal tar or crude creosote, altho the log-furrow dust barrier is good in dry weather. Get ready for a fight.

Kansas land resources, and a third on general land use policies. These are headed by H. S. Buzick, jr., Sylvan Grove; H. W. Behrens, Lyndon, and C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado. The complete membership includes:

Committee on taxation—H. S. Buzick, jr., Sylvan Grove, chairman; Harold Howe, Manhattan, secretary; C. C. Cogswell, Topeka; Walter A. Doerschlag, Ransom; Jens P. Jensen, Lawrence; C. E. Rarick, Hays; Camden Strain, Topeka; C. R. Thompson, Manhattan; Clarence Smith, Topeka; H. A. Bryant, Parsons; A. E. Jones, Abilene; Hal E. Harlan, Manhattan; B. F. Hegler, Wichita; Harold T. Chase, Topeka; I. V. Iles, Manhattan.

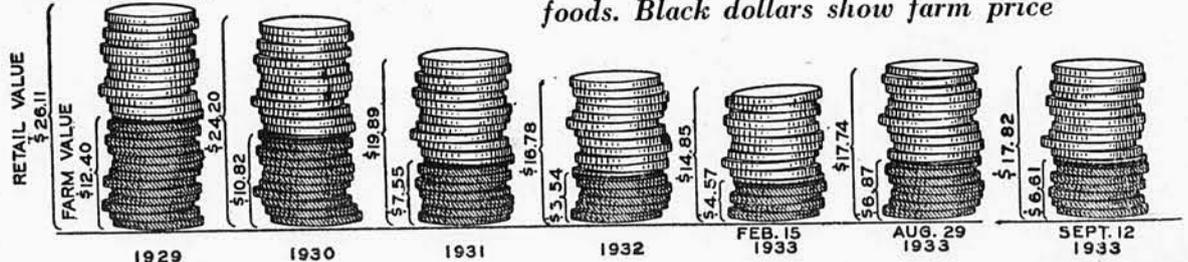
Committee on inventory—C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, chairman; R. I. Throckmorton, Manhattan, secretary; J. E. Merriam, Fred B. Knorr, L. J. McGilchry, George Knapp, Topeka; R. C. Moore, Lawrence; E. R. McCartney, Hays; R. J. Barnett, F. C. Fenton, R. M. Green, Manhattan; George Hedrick, Lawrence; F. L. Duley, Manhattan.

Committee on land utilization policies—H. W. Behrens, Lyndon, chairman; W. E. Grimes, Manhattan, secretary; Roy D. Bailey, Salina; Ralph Snyder, Manhattan; C. A. Ward, Salina; E. H. Hodgson, Little River; Henry Rogler, Matfield Green; J. C. Mohler, Topeka; L. C. Aicher, Hays; Samuel Wilson, Topeka; F. W. Atkinson, Burdick; W. D. Ferguson, Colby; T. W. Butcher, Emporia; W. A. Cochel, Kansas City, Mo.; C. R. Phipps, Emporia; Raymond H. Gilkeson, J. F. Jarrell, Topeka; John Fields, Wichita; George B. Weeks, Pittsburg; L. B. Pollom, Topeka; Jess C. Denious, Dodge City; George W. Kincaid, Troy; Charles D. Kelly, Hutchinson; L. O. Ripley, Wichita; E. E. Frizell, Larned; Marco Morrow, Topeka; W. G. Strong, Pratt; Herman A. Praeger, Claffin; Frank T. Stockton, Lawrence; E. H. Rees, Emporia; Sam Heller, Abilene; J. R. Geis, Salina; F. D. Farrell, L. E. Call, H. Umberger, L. C. Williams, Manhattan.

☐ We read Kansas Farmer from cover to cover and receive much enjoyment and helpful information from it.—Ralph Hilton, St. Marys.

## Note the Farmer's Share in This 4-Year Contrast of Farm and Retail Prices

Showing changes in retail and farm prices of a family's month's supply of certain foods. Black dollars show farm price



**Yes Indeed**

- ☐ What the voice of the people needs is a little more even tenor.
- ☐ You can't form a third party. There aren't enough people mad about the same thing.
- ☐ Millions of farm boys were born too soon, including us. Horses now are cleaned by vacuum.
- ☐ School teaching: A way to kill time during the interval between graduation and matrimony.
- ☐ The average golfer is a great puzzle to his wife. She can't decide whether golf makes him crazy or being crazy makes him golf.

**Took the Cull Potatoes**

**T**HIEVES who invaded E. J. Roark's potato cellar at Scott City, didn't know their farming. They loaded a truck, also stolen, with Roark's spuds, but took the culls instead of the first-grade potatoes.

**Iowa Tax Sales Held Up**

**I**OWA'S Governor Herring, has postponed all county sales of property for delinquent taxes until the first Monday in January instead of December 4. Not a long postponement, but any easement helps.

**A Prairie Chicken Hunt**

**T**HIS is the time of year farm folks get a little recreation. C. W. Cottle of South Haven, and several of his neighbors, have just made their annual trip to Western Kansas for a prairie chicken hunt.

**Large Shipper of Apples**

**K**ANSAS' orchardists are the second largest shippers of apples in carlots in the U. S. Only the apple raisers of the state of Washington

**A**MERICAN FARMERS today are facing their most severe test. New and far-reaching governmental policies, designed to improve agricultural incomes and living conditions, daily challenge the ability of farmers to maintain a solid front. Those who oppose agricultural organization, legislative and co-operative, already are deriding the farmer and are asserting that he is too shortsighted and too greedy to co-operate with his neighbor in the building of a better and a happier agriculture. Some economists are insisting that the future of agriculture is that of peasantry, because the farmer will refuse to take advantage of the opportunities offered him, thru organized effort, to build the machinery that will give his industry an even break with other industry and an equal voice in the adjustments that are being made.

The same forces that in the past have been exerted to defeat farmer organization, both general and co-operative, now are being exerted to defeat the crop reduction program being pushed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. They are the same forces that for years have persistently proclaimed that American farmers would not give their support to programs developed by their own leadership.

**Will Defeat Their Program**

The Chicago Tribune declares that farmers themselves will defeat their own program.

"It is significant," says the Tribune, "that farmers have been swamping the markets with their young pigs, but the receipts of sows have been disappointing. That can only mean that the farmers propose to take advantage of the Government's offer by raising more pigs than ever. . . ."

"We are on the way to learning that it is futile to attempt to raise prices by giving bounties for reduced production. There is no certainty that the production will actually diminish and every reason to expect the farmers to exert their brains to defeat the scheme."

The Chicago Journal of Commerce indicates its belief that farmers are too stupid to see the need of crop reduction, are too selfish to work with other farmers in carrying out the plan, and are crooked enough to deal dishonestly with the Government.

**Our Busy Neighbors**

surpass them, says James E. Hunt, secretary of the Missouri River Apple Growers Association. Washington's apples are nearly all shipped by rail, while many tons of Kansas apples are shipped by truck as well as by rail. No better fruit grows anywhere.

**An Egg Delivered Daily**

**E**VERY day when she hears a gentle tapping on the door of her home, near Reamsville, Mrs. Ernest Minkler opens it and in walks the family's pet Buff Orpington hen. Then she goes to the woodbox behind the stove, hops in it, and lays a strictly fresh egg.

**Caught an Eel in a Tree**

**T**HE last fish story this season comes from Lyndon where Frank Turvey climbed a tree and shook a 30-inch eel from its branches. It hadn't climbed the tree but got there when Turvey gave his pole too hard a jerk when his bobbin went under.

**Why Mothers Get Gray**

**L**OSING her wedding ring, Mrs. W. H. Lowe, Clyde, advertised for its return, after searching for it unavailingly. Then she opened a can of sorghum bought from her grocer. The ring was in the sorghum. She thinks the children had something to do with it.

**Hikers To Be Cared For**

**K**ANSAS' part of the \$257,000 set aside for 14 states, for taking indigent wandering victims of the depression off the highways and trains and putting them in concentration camps is \$15,000. The emergency relief administrator at Washington,

Harry L. Hopkins, reports 3,360,000 families were on the relief rolls in August compared with 3,480,000 the previous month. The transients will either be kept in camps or assisted to return to their homes.

**Happened Just Like That**

**S**HAWNEE county's health officer received this snappy report of an accident from Beryl Guffey, 14. Filling the blank "Describe Accident" after chopping off his thumb with a corn knife, he wrote: "I was chopping up corn and had about half a bushel, and off it went."

**Many Bidders at Land Sale**

**A** SALE of 160 acres of Clay county land at auction, within the month, brought \$35.50 an acre, or \$5,680. There were some improvements. An improved 80-acre tract at the same sale brought \$25 an acre or \$2,000. While these prices are not high, the bidding was lively, showing a reviving interest in real estate.

**Their First Tobacco Crop**

**H**IAWATHA'S "Kentucky Colonels" who are growing tobacco experimentally, are breathing easier now. Six men have finished cutting the tobacco on 9 acres and the crop will be safely in the drying barn before bad weather. Floral Hall of the Brown County fair grounds, will be used for a tobacco barn.

**All Set For Business**

**A** HORSE THIEF was hanged at the close of the annual 2-day celebration of the Anti-Thief Association of Oxford. Up to the point of cutting

the rope, the performance was carried out as in pioneer times. Altho the present-day "thief" was merely acting the part, the spectators were given quite a thrill. Oxford's Anti-Thief Association has been in existence 50 years and would like to try its skill on a bandit or kidnaper.

**Kansas Meat For Byrd**

**F**IVE THOUSAND pounds of Kansas beef, 3,000 pounds of Kansas lamb, also 25 cases of our pork sausage, will be this state's part of the provisions for the Byrd expedition to the South Pole. The order came to the Topeka packing plant of the John Morrell Company, after Byrd's men had made rigid tests of packers' supplies. The meat must meet the test of high temperatures in crossing the equator. Part of the Morrell order is on the "Ruppert" now headed south. Another shipment is on the way to Dunedin.

**Thanks to a Skunk Hide**

**F**OR 3 years John Hatke of Hanover, had seen signs advertising the World's Fair on nearly every silo, barn and fence in his county. He wanted to see it, but there was the mortgage. Then Hatke caught a chicken-stealing skunk. He skinned it, processed the hide and entered it in the annual fur show of a big mail-order house. It won first prize of \$750, enough to pay off the mortgage. Hatke saw the fair. At Sears-Roebuck's fifth national fur show at Chicago, additional awards of two Plymouth motor cars will be added to the 390 cash awards. These include a daily check for \$5 from each of the company's six fur receiving stations for the best pelt received from November 20, 1933, to February 5, 1934, inclusive, Sundays and holidays excepted. Hatke won his prize in last year's show.

**Farmer's Solidarity Being Tested**

W. L. STAHL

"Those corn belt growers of pork, both on the hoof and the husk," says the Journal of Commerce, "who were so precious an object of Secretary Wallace's sympathy—are not as scrupulous as they might be. . . . When he read Mr. Wallace's noble offer to buy 4 million pigs, producing a shortage and raising the price generally, Mr. Farmer got a gleam of shrewdness in his eye. He went out to his pig pen, poked around with a clinical thermometer and a blood pressure tester. Those pigs which he found below par, with a slim chance of claiming much mazuma on the open market, were selected and shipped to the Government for a price about the market."

"Actually," says the current issue of Wallaces' Farmer, "runts were thrown out by Federal inspectors. The misstatement of facts is not so important, however, as the frank statement of the belief that the farmer will always conspire to evade a plan drawn up by his own representatives for his own benefit."

"It is evident that the opposition is attempting to destroy farm solidarity by trying to make every farmer believe that his neighbors are a set of half-witted scoundrels who will use every change to cut their own throats—and his own—by wrecking any plan brought forward. This is a libel."

The farmer's answer to his critics lies in organization.

**More Land Would Be Saved**

**I**T has been discovered that more farm land is put out of use below the proposed big Kiro dam by floods

in the Kaw River, than would be submerged by the 40-mile Kiro lake. Dikes at Kansas City might help the flood situation there somewhat, but would not help the flood region at any point between Manhattan, Topeka, Lawrence and Kansas City. Nor would the dikes help navigation nor flood control on the Missouri and Mississippi. Kansas City business interests realize this. That is why they prefer the Kiro dam to dikes.

**A Long Way From Home**

**O**NE pupil at Boswell Junior high school, Topeka, came all the way from Maracaibo, Venezuela, to attend school in Topeka. He is Harold Adams, age 12, born at Tampico, Mex., who has lived in Venezuela 11 years and speaks Spanish as well as English. In Venezuela he went to a "Lago" school supported by the oil company of which his father is a member. This school used the New York course of study, so Harold was ready to begin this term with other seventh graders. One of his two younger brothers entered a Topeka grade school, the other a Topeka kindergarten.

**Annual Bath for Big Sign**

**T**HE huge letters "K S" on the slope of Mount Prospect at Manhattan, which stands for Kansas State College, got their 12th annual cleaning recently. Students of the college took an afternoon off to repair the letters and give them their annual bath. They

can be seen many miles from the highway.

**Tractor Ran Over Him**

**W**HILE visiting his uncle's farm, southwest of Eureka, Jack Webber lay down in an inviting furrow to take a sunbath and went to sleep. His uncle, Charles Watchous, came along with the tractor and not seeing the boy, ran over him. Despite a fractured skull, he is expected to live. Plowed ground has saved many lives and some corn.

**Daily from Station WIBW**

**H**ERE are the programs we urge you to hear over WIBW, the radio station of the Capper Publications, Topeka.

**Daily Except Sunday**

- 6:00 a. m.—Kansas Farmer Alarm Clock Club with the Hired Hand.
- 7:00 a. m.—Around the Radio Altar, conducted by Dr. W. Ernest Collins.
- 7:15 a. m.—News from Topeka Daily Capital.
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Market Reports.
- 11:00 a. m.—Women Editors' program.
- 11:30 a. m.—Dinner Hour with the Farm Hand, market reports.
- 3:00 p. m.—Your favorite church songs.
- 3:15 p. m.—Georgie Porgie program.
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Comfy Time.
- 6:00 p. m.—Sunset Melodies.
- 6:15 p. m.—The Texas Rangers.
- 7:30 p. m.—Senator Arthur Capper—Timely Topics (Tuesday).
- 7:45 p. m.—Farmers Union program (Thursday).
- 9:30 p. m.—Tomorrow's News from Topeka Capital.
- 10 to 12 p. m.—Leading dance bands.

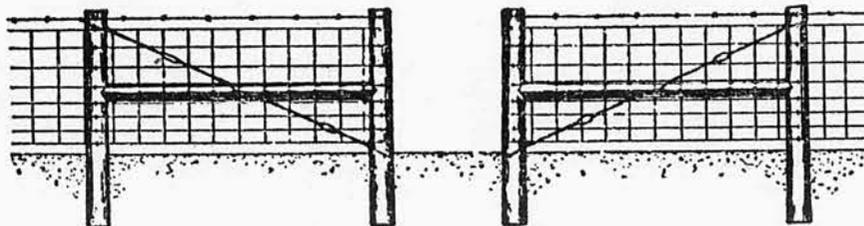
**Sunday Specials, Nov. 5-12**

- 8:00 a. m.—The Junior Bugle—children's program.
- 9:00 a. m.—Church of the Air.
- 10:30 a. m.—Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir and Organ.
- 1:30 p. m.—Pipe Dreams of a Kansas Poet—Basil Willis.
- 2:00 p. m.—New York Philharmonic Symphony orchestra.
- 8:30 p. m.—WIBW String Ensemble with Charles Korff, tenor.
- 9:15 p. m.—The Jayhawkers.
- 9:30 p. m.—Tomorrow's News from Topeka Capital.

**Top-Notch CBS Features**

- 7:15 p. m.—The Village Choir (Monday).
- 8:00 p. m.—California Melodies (Tuesday).
- 8:30 p. m.—Nino Martini, Italian opera star (Tuesday), Columbia Dramatic Guild (Thursday).
- 9:00 p. m.—The American Legend (Tuesday), Columbia Public Affairs Institute (Saturday).

**This Makes Good Strong Bracing for Any Gate Posts**



# Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

## The Sally or Elsie Way

MRS. B. E. B.

SALLY, blond and petite, married her farmer sweetheart and went to live in the country. Everything was rosy at first, but soon came the busy harvest season. Henry worked early and late. Sally longed to go places and do things. She loathed to cook. Scrubbing ruined her nails. And as for working in a garden or tending baby chicks—ugh! she simply couldn't. She took to spending most of her time, curled up in the big chair, reading of gay parties and the bright lights of far-away cities. Her curly hair was often tousled and her negligees none too fresh. Why bother to dress? No one to see her but Henry.

Henry made his own coffee; fried the potatoes; took his meals from the corner of a cluttered kitchen table. His shoulders drooped and his eyes held a beaten look.

Then, one day, Sally went away. A few years later Henry married Elsie. Sweet, dependable Elsie with her clear gray eyes and smooth brown hair. To her it is a joy to keep their little home fresh and immaculate. There are good wholesome meals for Henry, with flowers on the table and gay china. The backyard boasts a vegetable garden; a sandpile for the Small One. Henry, with head held high, whistles cheerily at his work.

Sally goes dancing in the city far away. Her hair is waved to an icy perfection. Her lips painted a too cherry-red. But her eyes, in unguarded moments, are the eyes of a tired old woman. A woman who has lived too long and seen too much.

## Fresh Winter Vegetables

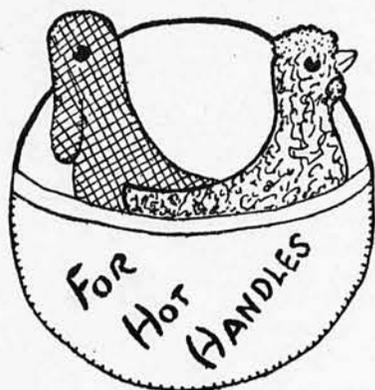
BEETS, carrots and cabbage have kept perfectly all winter in my cellar by being packed in a big stone jar, well covered. I just cut off the tops of carrots and beets and the roots from cabbage and pack them in a jar. Cover the jar with an old rug or something to keep the air out.—Mrs. Raymond Watson.

## Squash Is Best Steamed

TRY splitting squash in halves; turn upside down in a shallow pan with a little hot water and steam it in the oven until tender. This produces a moist pulp that can easily be scooped out for creaming without the dry outside layer you get by baking.—Elizabeth Morrison.

## Poultry in the Kitchen

AS HOT PAN HOLDERS



MRS. Plymouth Rock, in gray print dress, and Mr. Duck, a plain yellow-coated fellow, may not be such a handsome pair, but they do add a touch of color to the most monotonous day and the drabbiest kitchen. Besides being "quiet" company you'll find them mighty useful. Slip them in the holder of unbleached muslin, which may be fastened conveniently near the stove, and they'll always be handy for grabbing hot pans. Set. No. C8829 includes the hen, duck and holder, stamped for embroidery, floss included and directions for making, for only 25 cents. Hot iron transfer No. C8829T includes directions and stampings for

three sets for 20 cents. Address orders: Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Lucky Slip of the Tongue

MRS. F. A. H.

WHEN I was a younger and (I hope) sillier girl, I got a job in town and determined that my new friends should not know I came from the country.

One evening I went riding with a man I'd known for some time. Car trouble made it necessary to walk half a mile across country to a farm house. As my slippers sank into soft earth, I exclaimed, "Why, I believe this field's been disked."

Frank stopped short. "Ada, were you raised in the country?"

I couldn't deny it after that break about disked.

"Honey," he said, "I've been wanting to ask you to marry me. But I want to go back to the farm where I was born. I couldn't ask that of you—before—but now—will you?"

Would I? I'd been waiting for that question for weeks. And I've never been sorry that I knew what a disked field looked like.

## Hot-Packing of Meat

MRS. JOSEPHINE WARD

WHEN we prepare pork for curing, we take out what we want to grind for sausage, and can the rest by the hot-pack method with good success.

First, I cut the meat into pieces that will pack nicely, tenderloin and scraps. I saw the ribs and backbones so there will be no bone splinters, then salt and pepper all, as if for the table.

Fill large roasters or bread pans with the meat, with plenty of hot water, and set it in a hot oven to brown, but do not cook done. As soon as the meat is well browned, begin packing in hot sterilized jars, not too close—never crowd it.

I put rib pieces in the center of the jars, the heat penetrates better, then fill to within an inch of the top with the broth and seal and put at once into the boiler of hot water. Have the water reach to the lids, and boil hard for 3½ hours, then remove jars at once. Invert the jars to see if sealed tight. If any "sing," tighten at once. Turn jars back before cold, or the lard will be at the bottom of the jar.

I find the meat keeps as well without browning, but that it lacks the flavor of baked meat. Head scraps, part of the shanks, and several jars of thin, lean-streaked bacon, are seasoned and canned without browning, for use in beans and vegetables. Also if there is broth left, can as you do the meat. It makes fine soup.

## Good Way to Make Hominy

RUTH GOODALL

WITH the first hard freeze, it will be hominy time. A good wholesome food it is. It can be served in many ways.

A good way to make hominy is to put 2 tablespoons of lye into an iron kettle and add 1 pint of cold water. When the lye is dissolved, add 1 gallon boiling water and stir thoroly. Stir in 2 quarts of shelled corn (yellow or white) and bring to the boiling point in 15 or 20 minutes. Boil 20 minutes, stirring constantly. If the mixture cooks down so that the corn sticks in the kettle, add more boiling water. This will make from 6 to 8 quarts of hominy.

When the parts of the grains that have been attached to the ear fall out when touched, the corn is ready to wash. Remove from the stove and fill the kettle with cold water, stirring thoroly while bringing to a boil. Drain off the water and repeat four or five times. A churn dasher or a stick of some kind may be used to stir the hominy, as the lye will burn the

hands. Continue washing until all the lower parts of the kernels have been washed out.

After the last washing, cover the corn with cold water, bring to the boiling point and boil for 3 or 4 hours. As the corn swells add more water.

## Doris Hated Dishwashing

MRS. W. C. A.

WE have all heard some fond mother declare, "I did so detest dish-washing when I was a child. I never ask my girls to wash the dishes."

To be sure, she truly believes she is being kind—but is she?

Doris and I were playmates. She, an only child, and I, the eldest of a family of nine. Frankly, I was often a bit jealous of Doris and her freedom; even while I accepted dish-washing as one of the necessary, altho slightly unpleasant, things of life. Later, I admired her lovely hands and beautifully kept nails. Now, I pity her.

We married boys with their own way to make in the world. The budgets do not allow for hiring a maid. Dishes for two—mere child's play for me, but an unending drudge for Doris. "Mother" is not near to put the kitchen to rights, so now that Doris has her baby, she piles the dishes in the sink until hubby comes home in the evening. Needless to say, they are not a happy couple. It is an actual fact that dirty dishes threaten their happiness.

Here is just one example of the lack of early training. You may be sure my little daughter will be taught early how to scrub pots and pans.

## Her Home As She Left It

IT has been 14 years since Mrs. Lee Bowman died at Smith Center. The farm home she ruled as mistress has not been tenanted since. It remains just as she left it, not an article of furniture, even the dishes in her cupboard and the canned fruit in the cellar, have been moved. Following her funeral, her husband, who still survives at 85 years, insisted that the furnishings of the home be not disturbed as long as he lived. He makes his home with a daughter close by and regularly visits the old home to see that things are in order.

## School Lunch Variations

RUTH GOODALL

SCHOOL lunches try every mother's ingenuity. If the lunch box doesn't have a thermos bottle for hot cocoa or hot soup, the lunch menu will have to depend pretty much on sandwiches.

If it must be a cold-box lunch, here are some suggested sandwich variations; they ought always to be accompanied by milk in some form:

Sliced hard-cooked egg and salad dressing. Thin slices of crisp broiled bacon may be added.

Chopped cooked beef, chopped pickle, salad dressing.

Broiled diced bacon, chopped raw mild onion, salad dressing.

Sliced boiled tongue, a very little horse-radish.

Flaked salmon, chopped cabbage, a little pickle, salad dressing.

Cottage cheese on one slice, jam, jelly, honey, marmalade, or conserve on the other.

Cottage cheese on one slice, mixture of chopped raw vegetables, and salad dressing on the other.

Shredded cabbage or other salad greens, chopped nuts, and salad dressing.

Baked beans or cooked lima beans, mixed with chili sauce or tomato catsup.

The kind of lunch a child eats, determines to some extent, his behavior and his ability to learn. I think all mothers understand this.

So many, many cheerful and encouraging thoughts come to us each week thru your Kansas farm home page.—Mrs. Della Raines Kiou, R. 2, Parsons, Kan.

## Some Stormy Day Fun

HAVE you and the children ever made little men and women figures from peas and toothpicks? It is lots of fun. Let the dried peas soak until they are big and fat, then, with toothpicks for arms and legs, make them into dolls busy at all kinds of activities. They can be making garden with a toothpick bent to look like a spade, or fishing or rowing a peanut-shell boat. There are many other things you can have them do.—Mrs. Nora Adkins.

## Coat and Frock Harmony

UNDIES THAT FIT



603—Youthful ensemble. The dress has the pointed bib neckline and button trim from neck to hem that is so entirely new. The squared-off military shoulders of the coat that is so youthful. Rust woolen fashioned this snappy ensemble. Brown suede woolen introduced at the neckline and matching brown bone buttons contrast effectively with the rust shade. Make this jaunty outfit at just the cost of the material and a few hours of your time. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 39-inch contrasting for dress; with 2½ yards of 54-inch material with 2½ yards of 39-inch lining.

636—Young daughter will like this frock of dark blue wool jersey. The high neck is so smart and becoming finished with a wee bow and lacing. Sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

801—Note the new cut of the panties at the front. It has a flat hip yoke with the lower part in one piece so as not to cause any bulkiness. The brassiere is fitted with darts and is cut with the low back. It is utterly simple to fashion it and requires the minimum of material. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material with 2¼ yards of lace.

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

RURAL HEALTH

# Sound Food for Sound Teeth

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

**SIMPLE RULE** for remembering the total number of human teeth is one for each week of the year. Do not have the whole 52 at once. Twenty of them are in the temporary set and 32 are permanent. The temporary teeth, commonly spoken of as "milk teeth" or "baby teeth," usually make their first appearance thru the gum, at 6 to 8 months of age, with the eruption of one or two "front teeth" (incisors). A child should have the whole 20 before



Dr. Lerrigo

the end of the third year. The first permanent teeth to come are the "6-year molars," which erupt about that age. These are important teeth as they have much to do with governing the shape of the jaw. Dentists speak of them as the "keystones to the dental arch." They develop in the lengthening jaw back of the temporary teeth, so they do not have any "milk teeth" to push them out of the way. For this reason they often take their place without their presence being noticed and may be thought merely a part of the temporary set.

### Children With Decaying Teeth

Aside altogether from the charm of appearance supplied by a good set of teeth and the distressing aches and pains that come from teeth that decay, one must remember that bad teeth surely mean bad health. We believe in the hygiene of the toothbrush and sometimes we find the best brushed children with decaying teeth. We used to insist that eating sugar was the cause of decay. Now we think more likely that the trouble is not much due to what the child does eat as to what he does not. In other words, his teeth are poor because his body is not supplied with the proper material to build sound ones.

### Sound Teeth Depend on Food

The farmer who knows the importance of supplying his land with the necessary elements to make fertility will be quick to appreciate recent discoveries about the health of the teeth. It seems that the salts of lime and phosphorus are essential for the production of sound teeth, especially in children whose permanent teeth have not yet erupted. The lime used in the human body appears in many combinations of calcium. For the building of sound bones and teeth, calcium is absolutely essential. Dental experts, puzzled by the quick decay of the teeth of certain young children, have been supplying the calcium, phosphorus and vitamins in special diet.

### This Diet Is Recommended

These investigators recommend that each child's daily food include 1 quart of milk, 1 egg, 1 ounce of butter, 1 orange, and two or more servings of green vegetables or fruits. To this they add a teaspoonful of cod liver oil. Results have been most gratifying. Even children with excellent teeth might profit by this nourishing diet. Certainly the farmer should be willing to use his own

### Road to Better Prices

**CONTROL** of the gold value of the dollar as an important aid in restoring and maintaining the price level, is the object of the new government-managed money program. The Government proposes to establish a price level above the present one, and then to re-value the dollar permanently. This is intended to create a greater cash return for the producer and will also make it easier for the farmer to pay his debts.

products toward the building up of his children. And the avoidance of dental bills will help, too.

*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.*

### Apples for Winter Eating

**FOLKS** sometimes throw a lot of "deadfall" apples into a bin and wonder why they have rotten fruit a few weeks later. The first thing in storing fruit is to hand-pick it. Don't put it near a fire. One of the best places in which to keep apples is an old-fashioned storage cave. During fall months the door may be left open at night, so the cold air can circulate, but close it during the day. Sort the apples before storing. If all grades are put together, the poor fruit will cause decay among the better grades. If possible, wrap each apple in oiled paper—not newspapers, for they give fruit an odor. Jonathans, delicious and the softer apples will not keep so long as winesaps, or black twigs.

### Need Water All Winter

**WINTER** injury to small fruits is reported every season in Central, Southern and Western Kansas. Grapes, raspberries, blackberries and similar plants are the trouble-makers. While no doubt these plants do suffer true winter injury, it is cer-

tain in many cases the injury is caused, not by severe temperatures, but by extreme dryness. The roots and woody parts keep up some activity during the fall and much of the winter, and lack of soil moisture coupled with dry winds will cause severe damage. In the fall and early winter, it is an excellent plan to thoroughly irrigate the grapes, raspberries, blackberries, other small fruits, and even the perennial vegetables in late fall so the serious effects of winter drouths may be avoided.

### Mulch After Hard Freeze

**SOON** it will be time to mulch the perennials, both vegetables and flowers. Delay mulching until the ground is frozen down about 3 inches. The purpose of a mulch is to keep the ground frozen and not to keep it from freezing.

### Better Use More Pits

**IT** IS an unpleasant job in bad weather to open and close the pit where several vegetables like turnips, carrots and beets are stored together. Try putting each vegetable in a smaller, separate pit. They will keep better this way.

### A Winter Berry Blanket

**USUALLY** it pays to mulch strawberries. It is best to use straw free from seeds of all sorts. Leaves make a mulch that is too compact. This job may be put off until after the ground is frozen. It aids in saving soil moisture and holds back growth of blossoms, reducing the chances of injury by spring frosts.

POULTRY

## Eggs When Eggs Are Eggs

**TO KEEP** up egg production during fall and winter, one expert poultryman gives pullets about 10 to 12 pounds of grain a day for each 100 hens of the heavy breeds. For lighter breeds, such as Leghorns, he feeds about 8 to 10 pounds daily for the same number of hens as soon as they begin to lay. These amounts may gradually be increased as the weather turns colder. Feed one-third of the grain in the morning and two-thirds for the evening feed in a straw litter at least one hour before dusk.

Keep a good laying mash before the hens all the time in non-wasting hoppers. If you feed a wet mash, make it quite crumbly and only give what the hens will clean up in about a half hour of feeding. Feed the wet mash about the middle of the day.

Be regular in daily feeding and care of the flock.

Green feed is important. It may be alfalfa, carrots, beets, cabbage and lawn clippings that have been saved and dried during summer months. Beets, and sometimes cabbage, are low in vitamins. Alfalfa is best if it can be had.

Two-thirds of an egg is water and the same proportion goes for the chicken's body. There must be plenty of water always available. There are a number of good waterers on the market with heater attachments so the flock may always have warm water during cold weather.

Keep a bed of fine gravel in the laying house for grit in winter time. Lime may be provided in the form of oyster shell.

### Light Helps the Hens

**LEGHORN** hens often prove more profitable than pullets during their second production year when artificial lights are used. Morning lights turned on at 4 o'clock will give good results when the birds are properly housed, fed and watered.

### Clean Air for the Hens

**DON'T** worry about an expensive fresh air system for your hen-house this winter. Your birds will be more comfortable if there are no cold drafts. Board up the cracks and holes. That is half the job. The other half is getting excess moisture, dust and odors out of the pen. Best thing is a straw-loft no matter which way the

wind blows or how cold the weather gets. Lay second-hand wire mesh over the rafters. Cover with several inches of clean straw. Cut holes in ends of the poultry house above the straw. This makes the air seep in and out of the house. Put screen or wire mesh over the openings to keep sparrows out.

### Vaccinate These Pullets

**A PULLET** best fitted for winter laying will be of good size, well-fleshed, free from external and internal parasites, and be protected against the common fowl pox and infectious laryngotracheitis, or bronchitis. On farms where one of these troubles appeared last year, the pullets should be vaccinated. A big order but worth the effort.

### Treat 'Em on the Roost

**POULTRY** should be deloused before cold weather. Painting "Black-leaf-40" on top of roosting poles 15 or 20 minutes before the layers go to roost will do the trick. Make sure every chicken on the place is in the house and on a roost the night the treatment is used.

### Get Those Pin Feathers

**I FIND** nothing better than dry corn-meal rubbed thoroly over a dampened fowl to remove pin feathers and short, fuzzy down.—Mrs. William Hoehne.

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



**HOW I GET RID OF BARN ODORS!**

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At the end of the day I used to go to the table—and even go to bed with the smell from milking the cows—doing the feeding—going to the poultry house—all buried deep in my skin by perspiration. How different now!

The rich, pine tar lather of Grandpa's Tar Soap goes deep into the pores, cleans out dirt, perspiration and odors. Leaves the skin invigorated and fresh. Makes you feel good all over. Get Grandpa's Tar at the store and get rid of body odors.



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Instantly you feel its penetrating effect. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm, clears the air passages, and soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick relief in severe coughs.

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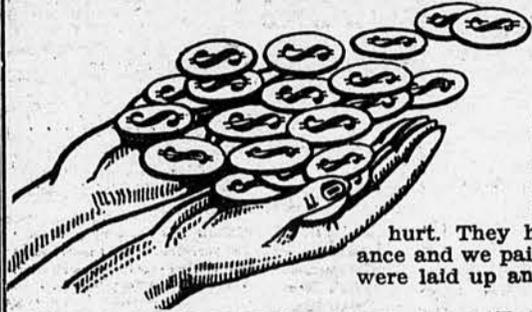


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# WE PUT DOLLARS



## In Their Hands When They Got Hurt

Cold hard cash, right in their hands, is what these fourteen Kansas Farmer subscribers got when they recently were hurt. They had our Accident Insurance and we paid them for the time they were laid up and unable to work.

### Read What These Kansas Policyholders Say About the Money We Sent Them

#### MARVIN W. DREESE, Halstead—

"Please accept my thanks for the check. I am truly thankful for it." As Mr. Dreese got off one train, he was struck by another. His check represented one month's hospital benefits and two months' total disability.

#### ALBERT M. BAILEY, Wichita—

"I wish to acknowledge receipt of draft in full settlement of my claim for injuries. I wish to thank you very much for your promptness in making settlement. I can highly recommend the Capper Publications, and the National Casualty Company, for fairness and honesty in doing all that your policy calls for and will tell all my friends and relatives about your insurance that pays on all accidents. Again thanking you."

Mr. Bailey fractured two ribs and two bones in left hand when he was in an auto accident. He was totally disabled for two months and was paid for every day he was laid up.

#### SHEPARD H. NOGGLE, Canton—

"I wish to acknowledge receipt of check, and thank you very much for it. I think the All-Coverage Accident Insurance is a good thing, and would hate to be without it."

While Mr. Noggle was cleaning a hog trough, a hog ran between his legs and threw him, injuring his chest. He was paid for one month's total disability.

#### MARQUIS ROGERS, Topeka—

"I received your check and am thanking you very kindly. I already have renewed my policy, which will go right on because it has been some time ago that I sent in my renewal. Please see that it gets started following the lapse of my old policy as I do not want to be without this protection. Thanking you again."

Mr. Rogers fell from a tree and broke his arm. He received pay for two months' total disability and two days' hospital fee.

#### EFFIE L. FORBES, Marienthal—

"I am pleased to write you this letter, acknowledging receipt of the check, and to say I am thankful to all who cooperated in making an insurance company to help people in a time of need."

"I remember the agent, through whom we made application, telling about how so many people were injured in accidents, and then had to go without medical aid, because they were not able to pay a doctor's bill. That is just what I would have had to do, had I not taken out your All-Coverage Accident Insurance. But, thanks to the Capper Publications, I can feel I have been looked after and soon will be all right. I certainly will speak a good word for you whenever I can. You have been honest with me, and I feel you will be with others."

As Mrs. Forbes was helping with the morning milking, the cow kicked her, injuring back and spraining right knee. She was paid for 15 days' total disability.

#### OTTO J. SHULER, Halstead—

"I received the check from the Insurance Company this morning and I want to thank you for everything, as the claim was settled very satisfactorily. If ever I can speak a good word for The Capper Publications, and The National Casualty Company, I surely will do it. Again thanking you."

This policyholder stepped on a piece of tin while in swimming and cut the bottom of his foot, and infection set in. He was totally disabled for 11 days, and received accident indemnity for that period of time.

#### ROY E. SECHLER, Anthony—

"I am writing to tell you I received my check for accident and surely do thank you for same. I am well satisfied with the settlement."

The wheel of a cultivator dropped in a hole throwing Mr. Sechler off and pinning him to the ground while it dragged over him. He received a check for 39 days' total disability.

#### RAYMOND BAKER, Iola—

"I wish to acknowledge receipt of check in payment of claim for fractured rib. I was much pleased with the action on the matter, and will heartily endorse the Company to prospective customers. Thanking you again, I remain."

While playing ball, Mr. Baker fell and ran a pencil through chest and into a rib.

#### DONALD G. FRASER, Rydal—

"I received the National Casualty Company's draft in settlement of my claim, and wish to say that I am very much pleased and will advertise your company to my friends."

Mr. Fraser was thrown from a hay rack when the team ran away. He was paid for one month's total disability.

#### MARION EWAN, Newton—

"This is to gratefully acknowledge receipt of the draft in settlement of injuries received in an accident. We appreciate your fairness in this matter and will be glad to speak a good word for you whenever possible."

Mr. Ewan stumbled, striking his knee on a concrete abutment and was laid up for two months. He was paid for the two months' total disability and four weeks' hospital fee.

#### LIZZIE BELL LARKIN, Summerfield—

"I want to thank you and the Insurance Company for being so prompt in settling the claim. I think this is a good company—the insurance costs only \$3.50 a year—not quite a penny a day—and when accidents occur, they are very prompt in settling. Many thanks for the draft which is a great help."

This policyholder fell while carrying firewood and sprained her ankle and bruised hip. She was paid for three weeks' total disability.

#### BARNEY W. UNRUH, Newton—

"I received the check you sent me in settlement of my accident and wish to thank you for prompt settlement. It came at a time when it was most needed. I will speak to my friends about your insurance."

Mr. Unruh was chopping wood and the axe slipped, cutting all tendons of fingers. He was paid for two months' total disability.

#### LESTER WAGNER, Newton—

"I received your check and was well pleased."

Mr. Wagner was riding horseback when the pony slipped and fell on his foot, spraining his ankle. He was paid for 22 days' total disability.

#### GUY E. CUNNINGHAM, Canton—

"Received check and I sincerely wish to thank you for the prompt and satisfactory way in which you handled my claim. I will be glad to refer your accident insurance to my friends."

Mr. Cunningham was thrown off stalk-cutter when team ran away, spraining his back, and totally disabling him for one month, for which he was paid.

## We Have Money for You, Too

People are getting hurt every day—you may be the next to meet with an accident. Remember—you, too, are entitled to this All-Coverage Accident Insurance if you are a reader of Kansas Farmer. The next time the "Capper Man" calls on you, be sure to ask him about this protection. It will put money in your hands in a time of need.

**Kansas Farmer, Dept. RWW, Topeka, Kan.**

## Higher Prices Due for Steers

Looks Much Like a Hog Shortage in February

Please remember that prices here given are tops for best quality offered.

	Last Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$ 6.75	\$ 5.85	\$ 6.25
Hogs .....	4.90	4.95	3.15
Lambs .....	7.00	6.00	5.35
Hens, Heavy.....	.08	.08½	.10
Eggs, Firsts.....	.17	.16	.22½
Butterfat .....	.16	.16	.14
Wheat,			
Hard Winter....	.86	.87	.47½
Corn, Yellow.....	.43½	.41½	.24½
Oats .....	.34½	.35	.17½
Barley .....	.48	.46	.23½
Alfalfa, Baled....	14.00	13.50	11.00
Prairie .....	8.75	8.50	7.50

THE market for good stockers and feeders probably is as low as it will go. The feeder planning to market his cattle in early November to early December must "stay-it-out" with the old-crop cattle that were headed for the July to September market; they haven't been sold because of low prices. In years of small corn crops, like this one, the top light-fed steers usually are at least 5 to 10 per cent higher in November than in August, with early November showing most of the pick-up. Unless the advance in November is large and rather quickly made, it is likely to be even better in early December, and good in January.—Vance M. Rucker.

Killing 6 million pigs under 100 pounds, by the Farm Adjustment Administration, suggests staying out of the November and December markets, and meeting the market shortage after the first of the year. A shortage has been predicted for about that time, because most of the bonus pigs would have hit the market between February and April.

### Heavyweights Will Lose Out

It will be unwise to carry hogs to heavyweights, because the Federal program is likely to discriminate against them, and domestic demand is for a lean hog without much lard. Export demand for lard has been so sharply cut that we must produce largely for home use. This means reducing total production and growing a leaner type hog.

### Finish the Shoats Accordingly

Limited feeding until midwinter may be wise for shoats that would normally be self-fed and finished late in November and December. Spare feeding of corn—2 or 3 pounds to 100 pounds live weight—will give a gain of about 1 pound a day and may finish the pigs at a better market than 2-pound-a-day feeding. When hogs reach the desired market weight, they should be topped out, but feed for light droves may be cut so the hogs will go on later markets.—A. L. Anderson.

### We Now Are Importing Rye

The short rye crop in the U. S. and stronger demand have put prices high enough to attract imports, despite an import tariff of 15 cents a bushel on rye and 45 cents a hundred on rye flour. Present U. S. supply is estimated at less than 35 million bushels—domestic demand will exceed that. Imports are expected to total 5 or 10 million bushels unless the tariff is raised sharply or other restrictions are put on. Probably this can and will be done.

## Kansas Needs Another Long Rain

All Kinds of Silos Have Been Filled This Fall

Allen—Fine fall for ripening corn and kafir, will be large acreage and yield of kafir, fair crop of corn. Large acreage of wheat seeded. Eggs scarce. Corn, .30c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 18c; heavy hens, 7c; springs, 6c.—Guy M. Tredway.

Anderson—Silos all filled, cane and kafir being cut and put in shock, good deal of sorghum being made into molasses. Plenty of moisture to keep wheat and bluegrass growing, not much dry feed being fed yet, very little corn cribbed.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barber—Farmers busy gathering what little corn they have, putting up feed, and sawing wood for winter. One farmer gathered 18 bushels of corn from 36 acres. Cattle very cheap. Wheat, 67c; corn, 40c; cream, 16c; eggs, 16c; flour, \$1.70; hens, 5c to 7c.—Albert Felton.

Barton—Moisture is needed. Farmers have been putting up feed. Butterfat, 16c; wheat, 62c; eggs, 15c to 16c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Farmers husking corn, wheat looking fine, pastures good, stock going into winter in good condition. Apple picking finished, best grades sold from 75c to \$1.50; wheat, 70c; corn, 33c; eggs, 17c; cream, 18c; hens, 7c; springs, 6c.—E. E. Taylor.

Crawford—Lots of cane hay, kafir and other roughness, wheat looks fine. Wheat, 66c; corn, 40c; oats, 27c; hay, \$5; hogs, \$3.75; eggs, 16c; hens, 7c; flour, \$1.65; potatoes, \$1.10.—J. H. Crawford.

Douglas—More inexpensive silos, including bundle and slat silos, than usual set up and filled this fall. Good demand for straw, either loose or baled, for feed, bedding or sheds. Pumpkins and squashes scarce but sweet potatoes, which make a good substitute, are plentiful and cheap.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Wheat seeding mostly finished, many fields up. Everything selling fairly well at farm sales. Relief fund giving employment to many.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Ellsworth—Need a long rain before cold weather. Not much wheat pasture, too dry, cattle must be fed, without wheat pasture there will be a feed shortage. Farmers still waiting for wheat allotment money. Wheat, 67c; corn, 45c; eggs, 16c; cream, 17c.—Don Helm.

Franklin—Had a little rain, pastures not doing much, too cold for grass, most of kafir in the shock, potatoes getting a little cheaper, last cutting alfalfa pretty good. Horse buyers getting busy. Quite a lot of sorghum being made, some orchardists priced apples on the trees and let buyer pick them, sweet potatoes plentiful and rather cheap. Wheat sowing about completed. Hens laying pretty well. Some butchering has been done. Late sweet corn brought a good price. Several farm sales. Many new buildings going up. Tenants looking for farms. Wheat, 75c; corn, 33c to 35c; oats, 23c; kafir, 65c cwt.; eggs, 14c to 20c; butterfat, 15c to 17c; potatoes, \$1.39 to \$1.50 cwt.; turnips, 25c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Greenwood—Harvesting completed, cattle being put in feed lot. Have had killing frost. Farmers discouraged over prices of farm products. No public sales, quite a few fat hogs ready for market, no new corn has been sold. Eggs, 18c; cream, 20c; bran, 30c; shorts, \$1.05.—A. H. Brothers.

Gray—Grasshoppers damaging young wheat, some of crop up and doing nicely,

much drilling being done, need moisture to sprout new seedlings. Wheat contracts sent to Washington 2 weeks ago. Cattle and hogs bring ruinously low prices at community sales. Farmers paying .85c for seed wheat and 60c for corn. Wheat, 72c; corn, 40c; eggs, 18c; cream, 15c.—Mrs. G. E. Johnson.

Hamilton—Wheat seeding mostly completed, need rain to insure crop going into winter in good condition, grasshoppers did some damage. Sorghums will make considerable roughage and some grain, corn crop was about nil, broom corn yielding well and price around \$100 a ton. This county now harvesting its largest crop of sugar beets. Wheat allotment contracts are about completed.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—Rain has helped wheat and alfalfa, livestock doing well, not much wheat going to market. Wheat, 56c; corn, 48c; cream, 17c; eggs, 15c to 18c; potatoes, \$1.20; apples, 65c to \$1.20; cabbage, 2c.—H. W. Frouty.

Jewell—Fonds dry and many wells failing, dry weather probably has reduced wheat acreage more than the allotment; wheat sown in corn stalks ruined by lack of moisture and grasshoppers. Corn husking started, pay 2½c to 3c. A few public sales, prices good. New corn, 25c; eggs, 16c; cream, 17c.—Lester Broyles.

Lane—Top soil very dry, need rain for wheat, considerable feed yet to be cut, some sorghums being combined, yields light in most cases, frost damaged a large per cent. Cattle and horse disease thought to be under control.—A. R. Bentley.

Lincoln—Wheat going into winter in poor condition, feed all up, plentiful in some sections, scarce in others, some cattle being shipped out, others being fed, some by the grain, some by the month and some on a share basis. One case where farmer takes one-third of herd May 1, as pay for feed.—R. W. Greene.

Lyon—Most wheat up to good stand, corn husking shows fair yield, good crops of kafir and cane, turnips and sweet potatoes. Plenty of moisture. Farmers who have no mortgages are independent and should be happy.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Lots of cattle going to market, corn will make 10 to 20 bushels an acre. Cream, 18c; springs, 4c; hens, 7c; eggs, 5c to 16c; wheat, 64c; corn, 23c; hay, \$8; alfalfa, \$12.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—Getting dry again, wheat about all seeded, feed being cut, will be plenty to go thru the winter. The horse sickness has killed several over the county.—James McMill.

Osage—Need rain for pasture and wells, sowed sorghums all in shock, not much corn cut, dairy cows failing, everybody is feeding. Grange is very active. A few public sales. Pullets are slow in starting to lay. Eggs, 16c; butterfat, 17c; apples, 35c to \$1 a bushel at orchards; tomatoes, 50c.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—Wheat dying for want of moisture, most farmers believe trench silo and Atlas sorgo will do more for the country than politics, water proposition on upland farms getting serious. The NRA seems to be working, hope it will soon bring up price on products we have to sell, as it has on the things we have to buy.—Niles C. Endsley.

Pawnee—Very dry, wheat suffering, cool weather expected to curb dread horse dis-

case. Farmers anxiously awaiting wheat bonus checks, some already spent. Many farmers taking advantage of Federal farm loans, a few being rejected. Government salt pork will help many needy families. —Paul Haney.

**Reno**—Late-sown wheat needs rain, lots of feed yet to be cut, apples plentiful but poor quality. Cattle very cheap, but some have to be sold. Wheat, 73c; corn, 55c; flour, \$1.80; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 16c; beefsteak, 20c.—E. T. Ewing.

**Riley**—Early-sown wheat looking good but needs rain, will not be much fall pasture unless we get rain soon, silo filling completed, cane and kafir in shock, large acreage of alfalfa sown this fall due to the abundance of seed, farmers husking corn, making 15 to 20 bushels an acre.—Henry Bletscher.

**Books**—Farmers busy cutting wood and getting ready for winter. Hope allotment will get out of the red tape soon, many farmers have cut wheat acreage more than 15 per cent. Wheat, 43c; corn, 43c; eggs, 14c; cream, 17c; hens, 4c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Sowing wheat nearing completion, some up to fine stand but cannot grow much on account of the drouth, some has come up very spotted, but most of it does not show above ground yet. Some forage still to be put up, frost caught grain sorghums when about 20 per cent matured. Wheat, 74c; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 17c.—Wm. Crottinger.

**Russell**—Seeding wheat about done, most of feed and row crops put up. Horses again on the front line, many young colts in pastures. Farmers disappointed over the wheat market compared to what they pay for flour. No much corn raised, very little kafir or other row crop seed matured before frost. Several new wells to be drilled in Gorham oil field. Eggs, 15c; cream, 16c; potatoes, \$1.75; cabbage, \$1.65 cwt.; wheat, 68c; flour, \$1.60 for 48 lb. sack; corn, 60c.—Mary Bushell.

**Sumner**—Rain needed, farmers busy cutting kafir and other feed crops; wheat spotted, prospects for wheat pasture not very promising. Livestock doing well, some feeding. Silo filling and baling hay keeping farmers busy. Not as much poultry moving this fall as usual. Some loss to turkey raisers. Eggs, 17c; cream, 16c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

**Trego**—Wheat sowing completed, plenty of forage feed for winterings stock, very little corn, some kafir and grain sorghums.

Scarcely any spuds raised here, those trucked in selling at \$1.60 cwt. Common cattle scarcely pay freight. All the NRA is doing here is raising prices on what farmers have to buy. Need a good rain. Eggs, 16c; butterfat, 16c; wheat, 58c; corn, 50c; hogs, \$3.50.—Fred Zahn.

**Wilson**—Wheat up and looks nice, kafir headed well, will be enough winter feed for stock, plenty of moisture in ground, a good apple crop this year. Cream, 17c; eggs, 16c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

### Horses Selling Higher

A GROWING scarcity of work horses and mules is advancing prices. In a sale of 100 head at Smith Center prices were higher by 25 per cent than a month ago. A span of matched mares, weight 3,200, sold for \$315.

### To Hold First 4-H Show

AN important feature of the first annual 4-H Club Fat Stock Show, to be held at Wichita, November 12-16, will be the sale. All exhibits must be sold there. The show takes the place of the Kansas National Livestock Show and has possibilities of growing into a great Mid-West or nation-wide event.

Every exhibitor will receive some premium money. The lowest pay for showing baby beef is \$4; hogs, \$3; sheep, \$2, and poultry \$1. That will help with expenses.

An attractive 4-H encampment will be free to club exhibitors. There will be special prizes for the most members attending, miles traveled and quality of exhibits. M. H. Coe, state club leader, is in charge.

### Ward on Wheat Council

APPOINTMENT of Cal A. Ward, Salina, as a member of the National Wheat Advisory Council, is announced from Washington. He also will serve as one of the 12 members of the county acceptance committee which will assist in checking wheat-allotment contracts as they are received by the Farm Adjustment Administration. All checks for one county will go to the treasurer of the local control association for distribution.

### Lend 50 Cents on Corn

A CORN loan policy, expected to make between 100 and 200 million dollars quickly available to Corn Belt farmers, has been announced by Secretary Wallace. It is aimed at putting a bottom under the present cash corn market. Loans will be made at the rate of 50 cents a bushel, based on No. 2 December corn at Chicago, on farm-warehoused corn in states having a farm-warehouse act. Five states are eligible—Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and South Dakota. The loans will be made to farmers who sign agreements to join in the corn-hog production control program. Interest rate will be 4 per cent.

### An Extra Wheat Bonus?

FARMERS who signed agreements to reduce plantings of wheat for harvest next year by 15 per cent, may be asked to make this a little larger in return for additional cash bonus. The Farm Adjustment Administration finds the acreage cut promised "somewhat less than the reduction we are pledged to make under the International Wheat Agreement." It would mean only 2 or 3 more acres to the farm. The Kansas bonus payment on wheat, expected in November, will amount to 24 million dollars. Growers who signed get 20 cents a bushel in the first payment and 8 cents next spring. Kansas signed up 95 per cent. All states averaged 80 per cent.

### Hanson First at Chicago

FIRST entry from Kansas for the 1933 International Grain and Hay Show, December 2 to 9, at Chicago, in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition, was made by Howard E. Hanson, Topeka. He will exhibit kafir, milo, Red clover, Sweet clover and alfalfa seed. Entries also were made by Alfred and Ruth Hanson in the Junior Corn Show. More

### Bound to Help Markets

CHANGES in supplies of staple farm products are made slowly. Several months to a year must elapse after reducing acreage before the full effect is felt in the markets. The full effect of the Farm Adjustment program to reduce production of wheat, hogs, cotton and other products will not be evident in prices until several months to a year after the program is started.—W. E. Grimes.

than 5,000 crop samples are expected this year, entries close November 10. Three out of every four samples exhibited will receive a cash prize, says E. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the exposition. He also expects nearly 12,000 head of the finest farm animals at the exposition. All railroads offer greatly reduced round-trip fares to Chicago.

### Truck Empty in 5 Minutes

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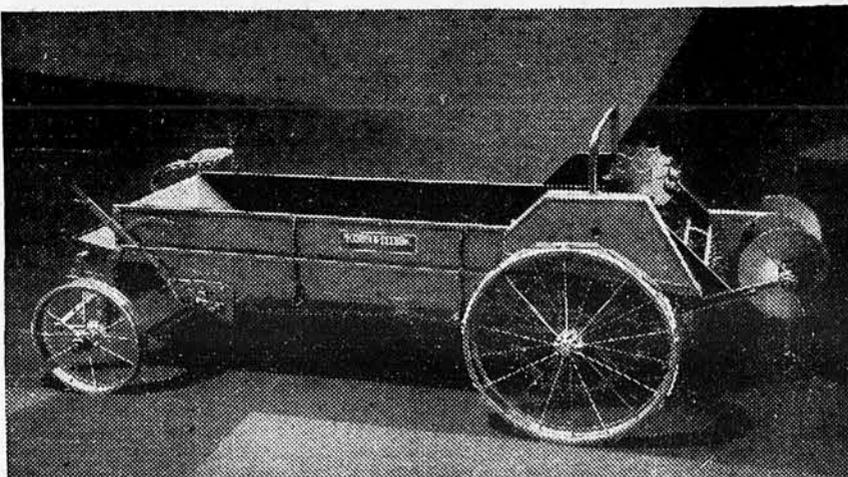
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## McCORMICK-DEERING

# Alone in the Wilderness

## The Danger Trail

By James Oliver Curwood

FOR a few moments they stood in silence. Then Croisset added, "You will remain here, M'seur, until I return."

He went out, closing and barring the door from the other side, and Howland seated himself again in the chair beside the table. Fifteen minutes later the halfbreed returned, bearing with him a good-sized pack and a two-gallon jug.

"There is wood back of the stove, M'seur. Here is food and water for a week, and furs for your bed. Now I will cut those thongs about your wrists."

"Do you mean to say you're going to leave me here alone—in this wretched prison?" cried Howland.

"*Mon Dieu*, is it not better than a grave, M'seur? I will be back at the end of a week."

The door was partly open and for the last time there came to Howland's ears the mourning howl of the old dog on the mountain top. Almost threateningly he gripped Croisset's arm.

"Jean—if you don't come back—what will happen?"

He heard the halfbreed chuckling.

"You will die, M'seur, pleasantly and taking your own time at it, which is much better than dying over a case of dynamite. But I will come back, M'seur. Goodby!"

Again the door was closed and bolted and the sound of Croisset's footsteps quickly died away beyond the log walls. Many minutes passed before Howland thought of his pipe, or a fire. Then, shivering, he went to seek the fuel which Jean had told him was behind the stove. The old bay stove was soon roaring with the fire which he built, and as the soothing fumes of his pipe impregnated the damp air of the room he experienced a sensation of comfort which was in strange contrast to the exciting happenings of the last few days.

AT LAST he was alone, with nothing to do for a week but eat, sleep and smoke. He had plenty of tobacco and an inspection of the pack showed that Croisset had left him well stocked with food. Tilted back in a chair, with his feet on the table, he absorbed the cheerful heat from the stove, sent up clouds of smoke, and wondered if the halfbreed had already started back into the South. What would MacDonald say when Jackpine came in with the report that he had slipped to his death in the waterfall? Probably his first move would be to send the most powerful team on the Wekusko in pursuit of Gregson and Thorne. The departing engineers would be compelled to return, and then—

He laughed aloud and began pacing back and forth across the rotted floor of his prison as he pictured the consternation of the two seniors. And then a flush burned in his face and his eyes glowed as he thought of Meleese. In spite of himself she had saved him from his enemies, and he blessed Croisset for having told him the meaning of this flight into the North. Once again she had betrayed him, but this time it was to save his life, and his heart leaped in joyous faith at this proof of her love for him. He believed that he understood the whole scheme now. Even his enemies would think him dead. They would leave the Wekusko and after a time, when it was safe for him to return, he would be given his freedom.

With the passing of the hours gloomier thoughts shadowed these anticipations. In some mysterious way Meleese was closely associated with those who sought his life, and if they disappeared she would disappear with them. He was convinced of that. And then—could he find her again? Would she go into the South—to civilization—or deeper into the untraveled wilderness of the North? In answer to his question there flashed thru his mind the words of Jean Croisset: "M'seur, I know of a hundred men between Athabasca and the bay who would kill you for what you have said." Yes, she would go into the North. Somewhere in that vast desolation of which Jean had spoken he would find her, even tho he spent half of his life in the search!

IT WAS past midnight when he spread out the furs and undressed for bed. He opened the stove door and from the bunk watched the faint flickerings of the dying firelight on the log walls. As slumber closed his eyes he was conscious of a sound—the faint, hungerful, wailing cry to which he had listened that first night near Prince Albert. It was a wolf, and drowsily he wondered how he could hear the cry thru the thick log walls of his prison. The answer came to him the moment he opened his eyes, hours later. A bit of pale sunlight was falling into the room and he saw that it entered thru a narrow aperture close up to the ceiling. After he had prepared his breakfast he dragged the table under this aperture and by standing on its was enabled to peer thru. A hundred yards away was the black edge of the spruce and balsam forest. Between him and the forest, half smothered in the deep snow, was a cabin, and he shuddered as he saw floating over it the little red signal of death of which Croisset had told him the night before.

With the breaking of this day the hours seemed of interminable length. For a time he amused himself by searching every corner and crevice of his

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### Opening of the Story

Jack Howland, sent North to build a railroad thru wild country wonders why a pretty woman is looking at him so intently. He offers her his protection. She leads him toward a lonely camp where he is suddenly attacked. The intervention of Jean Croisset, a halfbreed, saves his life. During the struggle he hears the woman pleading for him. Howland receives mysterious warnings to cease work on the line. His first night in camp who should come to his door but Meleese, the woman of his dreams. She pleads with him to advance no farther. Within a few hours Howland is pinioned from behind, tossed into a tunnel filled with dynamite, the fuse is lighted and he is left for dead. Escaping, the young engineer again falls in the hands of his enemies. They send him to a deserted detention camp for small-pox victims where for a week he is a prisoner.

prison room, but he found nothing of interest beyond what he had already discovered. He examined the door which Croisset had barred on him, and gave up all hope of escape in that direction. He could barely thrust his arm thru the aperture that opened out on the plague-stricken cabin. For the first time since the stirring beginning of his adventures at Prince Albert a sickening sense of his own impotency began to weigh on Howland. He was a prisoner—penned up in a desolate room in the heart of a wilderness. And he, Jack Howland, a man who had always taken pride in his physical prowess, had allowed one man to place him there.

His blood began to boil as he thought of it. Now, as he had time and silence in which to look back on what had happened, he was enraged at the pictures that flashed one after another before him. He had allowed himself to be used as nothing more than a pawn in a strange and mysterious game.

IT WAS not thru his efforts alone that he had been saved in the fight on the Saskatchewan trail. Blindly he had walked into the trap at the coyote tunnel. Still more blindly he had allowed himself to be led into the ambush at the Wekusko camp. And more like a child than a man he had submitted himself to Jean Croisset!

He stamped back and forth across the room, smoking viciously, and his face grew red with the thoughts that were stirring venom within him. He

### An Apple Song

By NANCY BYRD TURNER

SING a song of apples,  
Red and green and yellow,  
Juicy, tart, and toothsome,  
Mealy, soft, and mellow;

Baldwins, pippins, winesaps,  
Made for thirsty throats;  
Sweetings full of sugar,  
Fat old rusty coats.

More than hands can carry,  
And a hat will hold;  
Heap them into baskets,  
Crimson, brown and gold.

If we leave a dishful,  
Then, tomorrow—why,  
Sing a song of apples  
Baked into a pie!

placed no weight on circumstances; in these moments he found no excuse for himself. In no situation had he displayed the white feather, at no time had he felt a thrill of fear. His courage and recklessness had terrified Meleese, had astonished Croisset. And yet—what had he done? From the beginning—from the moment he first placed his foot in the cafe—his enemies had held the whip-hand. He had been compelled to play a passive part. Up to the point of the ambush on the Wekusko trail he might have found some vindication for himself. But this experience with Jean Croisset—it was enough to madden him, now that he was alone, to think about it. Why had he not taken advantage of Jean, as Jackpine and the Frenchman had taken advantage of him?

He saw now what he might have done. Somewhere, not very far back, the sledge carrying Meleese and Jackpine had turned into the unknown. They two were alone. Why had he not made Croisset a prisoner, instead of allowing himself to be caged up like a weakling? He swore

aloud as there dawned on him more and more a realization of the opportunity he had lost. At the point of a gun he could have forced Croisset to overtake the other sledge. He could have surprised Jackpine, as they had surprised him on the trail. And then? He smiled, but there was no humor in the smile. He at least would have held the whip-hand. And what would Meleese have done?

HE ASKED himself question after question, answering them quickly and decisively in the same breath. Meleese loved him. He would have staked his life on that. His blood leaped as he felt again the thrill of her kisses when she had come to him as he lay bound and gagged beside the trail. She had taken his head in her arms, and thru the grief of her face he had seen shining the light of a great love that had glorified it for all time for him. She loved him! And he had let her slip away from him, had weakly surrendered himself at a moment when everything that he had dreamed of might have been within his grasp. With Jackpine and Croisset in his power—

He went no further. Was it too late to do these things now? Croisset would return. With a sort of satisfaction it occurred to him that his actions had disarmed the Frenchman of suspicion. He believed that it would be easy to overcome Croisset, to force him to follow in the trail of Meleese and Jackpine. And that trail? It would probably lead to the very stronghold of his enemies. But what of that? He loaded his pipe again, puffing out clouds of smoke until the room was thick with it. That trail would take him to Meleese—wherever she was. Heretofore his enemies had come to him; now he would go to them. With Croisset in his power, and with none of his enemies aware of his presence, everything would be in his favor. He laughed aloud as a sudden thrilling thought flashed into his mind. As a last resort he would use Jean as a decoy.

He foresaw how easy it would be to bring Meleese to him—to see Croisset. His own presence would be like the dropping of a bomb at her feet. In that moment, when she saw what he was risking for her, that he was determined to possess her, would she not surrender to the pleading of his love? If not he would do the other thing—that which had brought the joyous laugh to his lips. All was fair in war and love, and theirs was a game of love. Because of her love for him Meleese had kidnaped him from his post of duty, had sent him a prisoner to this death-house in the wilderness. Love had exculpated her. That same love would exculpate him. He would make her a prisoner, and Jean should drive them back to the Wekusko.

MELEESE herself had set the pace and he would follow it. And what woman, if she loved a man, would not surrender after this? In their sledge trip he would have her to himself, for not only an hour or two, but for days. Surely in that time he could win. There would be pursuit, perhaps; he might have to fight—but he was willing, and a trifle anxious, to fight.

He went to bed that night, and dreamed of things that were to happen. A second day, a third night, and a third day came. With each hour grew his anxiety for Jean's return. At times he was almost feverish to have the affair over with. He was confident of the outcome, and yet he did not fail to take the Frenchman's true measurement. He knew that Jean was like live wire and steel, as agile as a cat, more than a match with himself in open fight despite his own superior weight and size. He devised a dozen schemes for Jean's undoing. One was to leap on him while he was eating; another to spring on him and choke him into partial insensibility as he knelt beside his pack or fed the fire; a third to strike a blow from behind that would render him powerless. But there was something in this last that was repugnant to him. He remembered that Jean had saved his life, that in no instance had he given him physical pain. He would watch for an opportunity, take advantage of the Frenchman, as Croisset had taken advantage of him, but he would not hurt him seriously. It should be as fair a struggle as Jean had offered him, and with the handicap in his favor the best man would win.

On the morning of the fourth day Howland was awakened by a sound that came thru the aperture in the wall. It was the sharp yelping bark of a dog, followed an instant later by the sharper crack of a whip, and a familiar voice.

Jean Croisset had returned! With a single leap he was out of his bunk. Half dressed he darted to the door, and crouched there, the muscles of his arms tightening, his body tense with the gathering forces within him.

The spur of the moment had driven him to quick decision. His opportunity would come when Jean Croisset passed thru that door!

In a few moments Howland knew he would be engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with a man whose sinews were as steel, as fit as the best trained prize-fighter ever was. The halfbreed neared the door. Howland braced himself.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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PROSPECT PARK FARMS Registered Shorthorns

Herd Established 49 years. We offer selections from 200 head in our herd. 30 yearling heifers to be bred in December. Five heifers, bred or with calves at foot. 18 bulls, calves to mature bulls. Reds and roans. State accredited herd. J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Ks.

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Sultan Revelation in service. Choice red and roan bulls for sale. 6 to 14 months old. From Scotch cows. Also a few females. L. C. WAITS & SON, Cassoday, Kansas

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A Bellows bred Maxwellton Mina, a grandson of Rodney. We are mating daughters of Lord Scott Jr., our senior herd sire to him. Bulls for sale. W. V. HARSHMAN, ELDERADO, KAN.

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Horned and Polled. Just returned from the fairs. Got our share of the ribbons. Getting ready for our annual sale March 20. Shorthorns and Durors. W. G. Buffington & Son, R.R. 2, Gauda Springs, Kan.

2 Osborne County Herds

We offer young bulls, cows and heifers. Both farms near Osborne. Come and see us, or write either of us. S. B. Young, Osborne, Kan. H. A. Johnson, Osborne, Kan.

Tried Sire For Sale

Browndale Goods, a four-year-old grandson of Browndale Count. A low down, deep bodied, heavy set bull that breeds well. Wm. P. & S. W. Schneider, Logan, Kan.

AMCOATS BRED SHORTHORN BULLS The best assortment we have ever offered at private sale. 8 to 18 months old. Reds and roans. Sired by ARISTOCRAT, son of Edellyn Premier. Out of Big Scotch dams that combine lots of milk with beef qualities. Also females. S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kansas.

25 REGISTERED SHORTHORN FEMALES sired by or bred to SULTAN JOFFRE, few bred to G. F. VICTOROUS. Also choice open heifers and young bulls. 125 head to choose from. Excellent pedigrees and best of Shorthorn type. All culls sold for beef. Inspection invited. E. C. Lacy & Sons, Miltonvale, Kansas.

ROSE HILL SHORTHORN FARM Offers some young bulls with nice Scotch pedigrees. Roans and reds, 6 to 13 months old. Buy the best now at reasonable prices, from an old established herd. W. H. Molyneux & Son, Palmer, Kan.

SIRE BY DUCHESS MAXWALTON We offer some very choice young bulls and heifers out of choice cows deep in Avondale blood lines. Better see these young Shorthorns before you buy. Chas. F. Hangen, Wellington, Kan.

BULLS 6 TO 18 MONTHS OLD Sired by a son of King of the Fairies and Red Mandolin. Out of cows that combine beef and milk production. Also a nice string of young heifers. 100 head in the herd. Otto Streiff, Ensign, Kansas

WETTA'S REG. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Headed by the great breeding bull PREMIER son of Edellyn Premier by Browndale Count. We offer nice roan bulls at reasonable prices. A few heifers. John B. Wetta, Andale, Kansas

HOMESTEAD ACRES SHORTHORNS (14 miles north of Almema, Kan.) Choice young bulls of correct type and rare quality sired by Joffre's Double, sire of 4-H champ, steer, Denver, 1932. Floyd T. Brown, Stamford, Nebr.

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Two Choice Polled Bulls

One red, one white. Yearlings and sired by my Hultine bull. They are good individuals and priced worth the money. Robt. H. Hanson, Jamestown, Kansas

Polled Shorthorns \$30 to \$70 10 bulls, also females for sale. Three delivered 100 miles free. Royal Clipper and Grassland Promoter heads our herd. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

THE LOVE POLLED SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Collynie Broadhooks 3rd., a grandson of an international grand champion of Hultine breeding. Bulls for sale. LOVE BROS., Partridge, Kan.

DUAL PURPOSE POLLED SHORTHORNS Polled bulls sired by Royal Monarch (register of merit breeding) and out of heavy milk production Scotch cows. Also females to choose from. E. G. Hartner, Clay Center, Kansas.

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OUR MILKING SHORTHORN HERDS

Now features a son of International Grand Champion, Hill Creek Milkman as our leading herd sire. Otis Chieftain, Lord Baltimore and other Clay foundations comprise our cow herds. Young Bulls for sale. Visit our herds. A. N. Johnson—M. H. Peterson, Bridgeport, Kan.

DOSSER'S INTENSE CLAY BREEDING Featuring more Clay breeding than any other herd in the Middle West. Herd headed by Glenside Clay Duke. Choice cows, young bulls and heifers for sale. Type with heavy production. 100 head to pick from. J. B. DOSSER, JETMORE, KAN.

Meadowvue Milking Shorthorns Herd established 1917. We have 80 head in the herd at present and offer some very choice young bulls of serviceable ages and some females for sale. C. B. Calloway, Fairbury, Nebr. Phone 850 W.

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Otis Chieftain Bred Bulls Cows bred for both beef and milk. Carry the blood of Roan Duchess and Bell Boy. Reasonable prices. M. F. Stoskopf, Redwing, Kansas

Otis Chieftain Bred Bulls choice individuals, heavy milk producing strains without destroying the beef. Real dual purpose type. Also females. Otto B. Williams, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Glendale Blood Our Foundation

Real Dual Purpose Milking Shorthorns. Grothy red bull calves for sale. Our herd bull bred by Warren Hunter. JOHN S. ROFFMAN, Ensign, Kan.

COWS, HEIFERS AND CALVES mostly sired by Lassie's Lad, dam Bonnie Brook Lassie. Record 11225-456. Present herd sires: Rockmaster by Glenside Ring Master and Brookside Clay 17th by Brookside 5th out of Brookside Lettie 3rd. International grand champion. Record 10,000-400. Henry Abt, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

MILKING STRAIN SHORTHORNS Bull calves, three to 20 months old. Priced \$30.00 to \$75.00. Best of Clay and English breeding, well grown. Write or call. ROY ROCK, Enterprise, Kan.

A FLINTSTONE BRED BULL, Clay Duke heads our herd. We offer six young bulls, reds and roans, sired by him, for sale. Some are Polled and out of high producing cows. Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kan.

OUR HERD SIRE, JOSEPH CLAY 10th, Son of Joseph Clay, mated with our Bates bred females is proving highly satisfactory. A cross of Cyrus Clay in foundation. Young bulls and females for sale. Geo. E. Loveless, Ness City, Kansas

OUR POLLED MILKING SHORTHORNS Are strong in the blood lines of Emily C. (15,925 lbs. milk, 525 lbs. fat) W. C. Wood breeding. We feature scale, type and heavy production. Visitors welcome any time. H. E. Weller, Montezuma, Kansas

GLENDALE MILKING SHORTHORN HERD Young bulls sired by a great bull and out of cows with C. T. A. records up to 650 lbs. of fat. You are invited to visit our herd. Stewart & Mosely, Cambridge, Nebr.

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Ely's Modern Type Herefords

160 head in herd. Hazlett Tone 21st and Romley 3rd in service. Quality with breeding to match. Bulls and females for sale. R. D. ELY, ATTICA, KANSAS

DOMINO BRED HEREFORD CATTLE For sale 6 choice young bulls, sired by Bright Blanchford, 25 spring heifers and bulls for sale later. Some Double Dominos. Russell Lucas, Healy, (Lane Co.) Ks.

YOUNG BULLS, SERVICEABLE AGE Also some nice yearling heifers. Herd headed by Hasford Lad 43rd. Farm near Sylvan Grove. See us at Belleville fair. LEWIS A. WILLIAMS, Hunter, Kan.

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Worthmore Polled Herefords

Write us for your needs in either bulls or females. 350 head in the herd. "Everything but the Horns." GOERNANDT BROS., Aurora (or) Ames, Kan.

Shields Polled Herefords Herd established 1890. 135 head in herd. Anxiety breeding. Bulls for sale 6 months to 2 years old. Also 20 cows and heifers. J. B. Shields, Lost Springs, Kan.

Are You Going to Buy a Polled Hereford bull this fall? If you are sure to see us. Also some females for sale. Write to JESS RIFFEL, Enterprise, Kan.

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The Barwood Farm Ayrshires

A fine string of young bulls from 6 to 12 months old out of cows with nice C. T. A. records. Herd Federal accredited and blood tested free from abortion. JOHN C. KEAS, Farmington, Kan.

Seven Cows Averaging 788 B. F. Our herd sire traces twice to these seven cows. Buy a bull and some cows and improve your herd. J. F. Walz & Sons, Hays, Kan.

This Herd Established 1912 C.T.A. records continuously. Average production 1912 about 200 lbs. Average 1932-33, 325 lbs. Bull calves up to yearlings for sale. Homer H. Hoffman, Abilene, Kan.

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Profitable reg. Ayrshires. C. T. A. records, Ayrshires of all ages, a few extra choice young bulls of serviceable ages. J. B. HIGGINS, Beatrice, Nebraska

Raise Your Own Herd Sire

Baby bulls at bargain prices. Penhurst blood lines—Federal accredited herd—Production records. Write for sale list. Stephenson Ayrshire Dairy, Dowas, Kansas

MILBURN FARM AYRESHIRE Member Mid-West D. H. I. A. High herd from Nov. 1932 to May 1933. Fine bull calf for sale out of a 400 pound two year old heifer. W. C. Ainsworth, Elmo, Kansas

PLAINAYRE REGISTERED AYRESHIRE For sale choice cows and heifers bred and open. Some in milk others to freshen soon. Also young bulls. D.H.I.A. records up to 10,000 lbs. milk one year. H. L. Rinchart, Greensburg, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE

SEND US YOUR ADDRESS If you are in the market for Red Polled cattle. We offer some choice young bulls and heifers. Carefully grown and developed on our farm. W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

BATEMAN'S REG. RED POLLS We feature the best of blood lines with correct balance for both beef and milk. Right now we offer some very choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Roy Batman, Great Bend, Kansas

RED POLLS WITH MILK RECORDS 60 head in herd, all females in milk on D. H. I. A. test. Bulls and heifers for sale from cows with records up to 283.68 lbs. fat. G. W. Locke, De Graf, (Butler Co.) Kan.

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An Unusually Strong Herd Carnation and Duchland Breeding. Our herd is remarkable for the size of its individuals, type and heavy production. Inspection is cordially invited. We have some splendid young bulls for sale and a few females. ALLOTT BROWN, PRATT, KAN.

NEVERFAIL DAIRY FARM OFFERS Bulls of serviceable age, light or dark in color, whose dams have produced as two-year-olds, 12,000 to 14,000 lbs. of 3.9% to 4.1% milk. Sires daughters all high producers; one four-year-old, in 280 days 18,000 lbs. milk, 77.1 fat. Geo. A. Woolley, Osborne, Kan.

Meyer Dairy Farm Co. We have some very attractive prices on yearling and two-year-old bulls from high record dams. Ormsby breeding. Basehor, Kansas. Farm 15 miles west of Kansas City on Highway No. 40.

Mid-West C.T.A. Records We must reduce our herd and offer cows and heifers in milk with records from 325 to 450 pounds of fat. Also young bulls. A bargain in a great herd sire. Write or come and see us. E. W. Obetts, Herington, Kan.

Bulls From An Accredited Herd and from high record bull and record dams. Nice individuals. Ready for service. Will give nine months time to responsible breeders. Must make room in our barns. Write or call today. W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.

RIFFEL'S HOLSTEIN FARM DAIRY To reduce our herd we offer a few cows and heifers. Also some young bulls by our 800 lb. sire. Farm near Stockton. EDW. J. RIFFEL, Stockton, Kansas

Young Bulls For Sale Best of blood lines. Good individuals and out of cows with D. H. I. A. records up to 530 lbs. fat. Inspection invited. R. C. BEZLEY, GIRARD, KAN.

Cedarlane Holstein Herd Mt. Riga Sir Segis Paul in service. Home of former state record cow, Best of A. R. O. backing. Bulls and females for sale. T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.

Dressler's Record Bulls From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in the United States averaging 638 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

Mosaco Stock Farm Reg. Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep and Spotted Poland hogs. 12 young cows in milk for sale. Also a few bulls. Jas. H. Williams, Hutchinson, Kan.

Four Per Cent Butterfat Test on 14 cows with high production. Stock for sale. Address: Ray M. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan. (Clay County.)

MILLER'S ACME HOLSTEIN FARM We offer two bulls, brothers, one yearling, the other, two years old. Out of a great mother with a butterfat record of 686 lbs. in 305 days in 1933 and 636 lbs. in 1932. Sires by U. M. Corrector Ormsby. Nothing better in the West. Farm joins Junction City. E. P. Miller, Junction City, Kansas

Maeksimum Holstein Farms announce arrival of Maeksimum Desire Oct. 13, baby son of Mt. Riga Sir Pebe Segis Paul, an American two year old 1930; and Walker Best Segis 1297 lbs. butter, D.H.I.A. 1931, 395 lbs. fat on over 20 head. Young bulls and cows for sale. T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson, Kan.

D.H.I.A. BUTTERFAT RECORDS up to 650 lbs. Our five year average nearly 460 lbs. Our present herd sire is a double grandson of K.P.O.P. You should know about our bulls before you buy. Some nice young bulls for sale. Worthwhile Holsteins. Geo. Worth, Lyons, Kan.

PROVEN HERD BULL FOR SALE K. P. Bess Jewel aged 4. His two year old daughters produced 400 pounds fat in 10 months. Write for picture and extended pedigree. G. Regler & Son, Whitewater, Kan.

OUR REG. HOLSTEIN HERD Is headed by Maplewood Champion and we are offering choice young bulls for sale, out of heavy producing cows. Also a few females for sale. Julius Brockel, Redwing, Kan. (Barton Co.)

K. P. O. P.—ORMSBY BRED HOLSTEINS 60 females in herd. Herd average over 400 lbs. fat. Double bred K.P.O.P. bull in service. Females largely Ormsby. Must reduce size of herd. Females all ages and young bulls for sale. CLYDE SHADE, Ottawa, Kan.

MAC-BESS HOLSTEIN FARM Herd average 441.6. Individuals almost 700. Choice bulls and heifers by Lawnwood Master Waldorf Matarador. We can please you. Herd accredited. Negative. Carl McCormick, Cedar, Kan.

AN APRIL BULL CALF whose sires five nearest dams average over 1,000 pounds of butter. His dam has a D.H.I.A. record of 15,600 pounds of milk, 547 pounds of fat. Farm cars and farmers prices. Write for particulars. Chaney H. Hostetter, Harper, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

City-Edge Jersey Farm

70 head in the herd. Island breeding. Cows have D. H. I. A. Records up to 420 pounds of butterfat. Grandsons of Imp. Nobly Born and Imp. Zenia's Sultan. Imp. Zenia's Sultan and Imp. Jersey Volunteer in service. FOSTER PARKER, Savonburg, Kan.

High Producing Reg. Jerseys

The blood of Flora's Queen Raleigh, Sophie Tormenter and other noted individuals. D. H. I. A. records, Bulls and heifers for sale. E. L. Fuller, Wichita, Kansas, R. F. D. 1

St. Mawe Bred Jerseys

Combine heavy production and type. Choice young bulls, heifers bred, and cows for sale. Inspection invited. Thos. D. Marshall, Sylvia, Kansas

15 Reg. Cows For Sale

to reduce herd. Fresh or near freshening. Sired by or bred to a son of Financial Pilot whose R. M. dam had 513 lbs. fat. Frank Boone, Murdock, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE, ISLAND BREEDING

Young typey bulls, from heavy production dams. For sale or will exchange for heifers. Oxford Sultan blood. L. A. FOE, Hunnewell, Kansas

Reg. Jersey Bulls

Out of high testing Island bred dams and sired by a son of Noble Dictator Volunteer. Some ready for service. Frank Van Buskirk, Kincaid, Kansas

Bowlina's Noble Monarch

Our Island Bull is string splendid young bulls which we offer at moderate prices. Out of our best producing cows. J. A. LAVELL, McDONALD, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE

Young Bull Ready for Service Out of my best producing cow. Also some nice bull calves for sale. Write for descriptions and prices. J. G. BENYSHEK, CUBA, KAN.

Son of Eminentan's Dark Raleigh heads our select, richly bred herd of females. 40 in all. We have young bulls, herd sire prospects. Also a few females. Write or come. Rigg Bros., Leon, Kan.

Will Trade for Other Livestock

A few very choice, extra well bred young bulls by a great sire and out of dams with nice records. Write me at once. L. W. MARKLEY, Randolph, Kan.

MASTERMAN'S EXIA'S LAD We are offering some yearling and two year old daughters of this bull and out of our best producing cows. Address Roy Marshall, Owner Marshall's Reg. Jersey Dairy, Stockton, Kan.

SULTAN'S DELLA MAJESTY Highest producing two year old (all breeds) in southeast Kansas. C.T.A. 554 pounds of fat in 320 days in the dam of one of the bulls we offer. Sired by Kahoka Volunteer. PAUL R. WIGGANS, Chanute, Kan.

BEAUTY'S OXFORD RALEIGH POET His daughters are developing into wonderfully nice cows with uniform type and heavy production. We are offering some of his sons of serviceable age. Echo Farm, E. H. Taylor, Owner, Keats, Kan.

BLONDE NOBLE TULIP, A. J. C. C. 1010058 A Grand Champion Matron, from the Roy Gilliland Herd, Denison, Kansas, is now with ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS, HUTCHINSON, KAN. A. Lewis Oswald, Owner.

DESIGNOR NOBLY BORN Heads our herd of registered Jerseys. Our herd average (D.H.I.A.) butterfat 380 pounds. To reduce herd we offer some cows and heifers. E. A. Ewing, Conway Springs, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE from calves to breeding age. Out of dams with D. H. I. A. records up to 540 lbs. fat. Sired by a double grandson of Faustias Prince. See them before buying. Chas. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kansas.

GEHARDT'S JERSEY CATTLE Bred for type and production. Foundation stock from leading herd. Financial King blood. Herd established in 1925. Cows, heifers and bulls for sale. C. L. Gebhardt, Green, (Clay Co.) Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

HOME OF VALOR'S CRUSADER GUERNSEY MEAD FARM DAIRY

We offer a few reg. cows and heifers and a few high grade cows and heifers. Young bulls from calves to serviceable age out of dams with nice records. Mid-West C. T. A. Roy E. Dillard, Salina, Kan., R. 2

4 Young Guernsey Cows

Fresh this and next month. Also three bred heifers and a bull. DR. SALESBURY, Burlington, Kan.

BULL READY FOR SERVICE Out of a 450 lb. dam. Also bull calves and heifers and a few mature cows for sale. Also a few Spotted Poland China spring boars for sale. Dr. T. R. Conklin, Abilene, Kansas

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS Sire's dam, 653 pounds of fat (A.H. Record) and out of high producing cows with good udders. Herd T.B. and abortion tested. Alvin C. Wright, Norwich, Kan. (Kingman County)

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

YOUNG BROWN SWISS BULLS For sale. Best type and breeding from calves to serviceable age. Inspection invited. J. K. Eisenbrandt, Parsons, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Vermillion Hampshires Win

See my show herd at leading fairs. 350 spring pigs raised. I have picked 25 big, rugged boars for my fall trade, by national and state fair winners of 1932. RAYMOND WEGNER, ONAGA, KAN.

CHAMPION BLOOD LINES HERE

Have shown Hampshires in Kansas since 1922. Gifted for sale to farrow in Sept. and Oct. Spring boars. We ship on approval. Edgar Henrichs, Diller, Nebr.

ZEDNIK'S REG. HAMPSHIRE

Choice Spring boars and gilts, well grown, size, quality and type. We will please you. FRED ZEDNIK, Fairbury, Nebr.

HAMPSHIRE BOARS

Registered; Immunized; Market type breeding stock. Guaranteed. Our reference: Your banker. Quigley Hampshire Farms, St. Marys, Williamstown

Hamford Stock Farm

For Sale. Boars, gilts and weanlings by Hawkhaw by Hawkeye Bizer, grand champion of Nebraska. Show prospects and types. F. O. Spencer, Greeley, Kan.

CORRECT TYPE HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Size and type from prize winning ancestors. For sale a very choice Senior yearling boar, 60 boars and gilts sired by The Fashion, bred by Holstein. William Rice, Ottawa, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Berkshires and Tamworths

See our show herd at Kansas fairs. For sale, a nice lot of boars, both breeds and weanlings. Come and see us or write. P. A. WEMPE, SENECA, KANSAS

Boars and Gilts For Sale

We offer for immediate sale a few choice spring boars and gilts and weanling pigs of either sex. Write to Wm. B. Rodenbeck, Ludell, Kan.

THE NASHANAL FARM BERKSHIRES

Are nationally known because the Nashs have been raising and selling the satisfactory kind for 33 years. Write us. Boars, gilts, weanlings. C. G. Nash & Son, Eskridge, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

LYNCH BROS., JAMESTOWN, KAN. We offer a few very choice spring boars. The easy feeding type. You will like them. Address as above.

O. I. C. HOGS

More \$\$ for Your Hogs For greater profits raise O. I. C.'s famous for their easy feeding, quick maturing qualities. Popular prices on all sizes. Peterson & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Top Boars, Private Sale

Boars for old and new customers again this season at moderate prices. The approved type, the easy feeding kind. Write or come early.

CHAS. STUCKMAN, KIRWIN, KAN.

THE TYPE THAT'S IN DEMAND

My herd has been a consistent winner at the Nebraska state fair for 30 years. 50 spring boars to pick from. Fireworks and Architect breeding. Farm joins De Witt, 25 miles Northwest of Beatrice, Nebr.

O. F. WALDO, DE WITT, NEBR.

New Duroc Breeding for Kansas

25 spring boars the tops from 50 sired by sons of SUPERBEA LEADER and WAVEMASTER out of mature dams of correct type and breeding. Inspection invited.

W. A. GLADFELTER, Emporia, Kan.

BOARS

The right kind at the right price. D. V. Spohn, N. H. Angle & Son, Superior, Nebr., Courtland, Kan.

Downing Bros. Reg. Durocs

We have for sale spring boars that are from a line of winners. Best feeding type and immuned. Prices reasonable.

Downing Bros., Deerfield, Kan.

SUITS THE FARMER AND BREEDER

I have for immediate sale a few March and April boars for old and new customers. The type that suits the farmer and breeder. Bred sow sale Feb. 24.

WELDON MILLER, Norcat, Kan.

Good Feeding Duroc Boars

Weight 150 to 200 pounds. Registered, Immune. Guaranteed breeders. Price \$12.50.

SHERWOOD BROS., Concordia, Kan.

AMERICA'S GREATEST HERD

of shorter legged, easier feeding type Durocs. 30 years a breeder of such. 300 is herd. Choice boars sired by Aristocrat, Kant Be Beat, Schubert's Superba, Wave Ace, Iowa's grand champion Breeding, literature, photos. Shipped on approval. Immuned, reg. Come or write me. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

A NEW DEAL IN DUROCS

The old fashioned, thick, compact kind approved by farmers and leading breeders of profitable Durocs. We offer a fine selection of spring boars of this type.

Clarence Miller, Alma, Kansas

WELL GROWN, EASY FEEDING TYPE

Boars of spring farrow that will suit you. Popular breeding for old customers and new. Priced right. Come and see us or write.

J. C. Stewart & Son, Americus, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Blue Grass Stock Farm

12 picked boars for sale. Also a few gilts. Write or come and see.

CLYDE COONSE, Horton, Kan.

WHITE STAR FARM CHESTERS

We are ready to supply old and new customers with spring boars and gilts. Also two choice fall boars. Write me at once.

Julius Petracek, Oberlin, Kansas

SELECTED TOPS

of my Spring boar crop. We have pleased customers for 30 years.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

HEREFORD HOGS

HEREFORD HOGS A NEW BREED

Color red with typical white faces and legs. Quick maturing, easy feeders. Very quiet disposition. Boars ready to use \$25. Cross well with any breed. Fall pigs \$12.50 each. Either sex not related. Ship C.O.D.

HENRY WIEMERS, Diller, Nebr.

Southeast Guernsey Cattle Breeders Association

Nine counties in the extreme Southeast part of state have more Guernseys than any other like area in the Middle West.

C. D. GIBSON, Morehead, Secretary. FRED S. FEESS, Parsons, President.

REG. BULL, SERVICEABLE AGE

out of a cow that produced 1068 lbs. of fat in 3 yrs. D. H. I. A. Records. Good individual, priced right. Crawford Co. Farm, Carl Watson, Supt., Girard, Kan.

The Hall Stock Farm

Reg. Guernsey cattle and Poland hogs. Stock for sale. Also high grade Guernsey females. Inspection invited.

W. Carlton Hall, Coffeyville, Kansas

Glenciff Guernsey Bulls

Young bulls from imported herd sire generally available. Also Spring Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Glenciff Farm, Independence, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE—DUROC HOGS

Some good bulls out of cows with records. A few grade heifers and cows. Duroc boars and gilts.

THE SUN FARMS, PARSONS, KANSAS

The C. & G. Guernsey Farm

On honor herd roll 3 successive years. Federal accredited and abortion free. Bulls and heifers out of 400 lb. cows.

C. D. GIBSON, Morehead, Kansas

Big Creek Guernseys

Young registered bulls. Also high grade females. All from D. H. I. A. dams.

Violet G. Samp, Elsmore, (Allen Co.,) Kansas

Neosho-Breeze Guernseys

Best of May Rose breeding. Bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited.

JOHN FERRENAUD, Humboldt, Kansas

Reg. Guernsey Cows

Some in milk. Also few choice heifers and bull calves. High Kansas Herd 1929. D. H. I. A. records.

J. R. Brainard, Carlyle, (Allen Co.,) Kansas

Feess Paramount Dairy

Guernsey cattle. 100 head in herd. Choice young bulls for sale.

FRED S. FEESS, PARSONS, KANSAS

COLD SPRING GUERNSEY FARM

Best of A. R. Breeding. Foundation cows 400 lbs. fat and over. Bulls and females for sale.

J. HAROLD COWEN, FT. SCOTT, KAN.

Attention Farmers and Breeders

You are invited to come and see the wonderful Big, black boars we have. They sure are the easy feeding kind, weighing up to 250 lbs. Sired by New Star and Royal Prince. Write, Phone or Come.

C. R. Revs, Scranton, Kan. Phone 12 F 23 Scranton.

Stewart's World Champion Herd

Costs No More. Spring boars by Broad Cloth, Unde-feated grand Champion and Gold Plate, top of Golden Rule, World's Junior champion. Headquarters for herd headers at private sale this fall.

DR. W. E. STEWART, STRATTON, NEBR.

Boars of Real Quality

Backed by state and national winners. Not the common kind. Come and see. Or wire me.

LELAND DUFF, Concordia, Kan.

MORTONS PIONEER POLAND CHINAS

Selected spring boars and gilts, mostly by Victory Boy, a son of Big Hawk. Our sow herd largely Redeemer and Nebraska Highwayman breeding.

J. T. Morton & Sons, Stockton, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS

JAS. T. McCULLOCH, AUCTIONEER

OLAY CENTER, KANSAS You will find my charges very reasonable. Write for open dates.

Bert Powell, Auctioneer

Letters or wires will reach me at McDONALD, KANSAS Charges very reasonable.

CHAS. W. COLE, Auctioneer

Livestock and farm sales. Write or telephone for open dates.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS

Blue Valley Breeding Farm

35 Herefords

At Auction

Sale at the farm under cover, near Irving, Kan., Wednesday, Nov. 15

The offering is our regular annual sale, selections from our large herd of choicely bred cattle.

Five bulls, one 15 months old, one 16 months old and three that are around 10 months old.

Four cows with calves at foot and bred back.

Some very choice young heifers. All of the young cattle are by Marvin, our splendid Domino bred breeding bull.

For the breeding list and other information address,

Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan.

Lunch at Noon Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. John W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

Note—There will also be some nice steers in the sale from calves to yearlings.

IN THE FIELD

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

A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kan., held a public sale of registered Jersey cattle on his farm, October 17. The sale was well attended by buyers and interested spectators from many parts of Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri.

The demand was good but the bidding was careful and conservative, resulting in rather a wide range of prices. Females sold up to \$145 with a general average on the best females near \$75.

The entire offering comprising cows in milk, small calves and bull calves averaged nearly \$60. The Knoepfel herd is considered one of the strongest in the state and while the prices received were low considering quality Mr. Knoepfel expressed himself as well pleased with the results of the sale.

Near Green, Kan., in Clay County, recently Jas. T. McCulloch sold the John C. Mitchell estate properties at auction. The home place of 160 acres brought \$5,680 and went to John Eoffman of that vicinity. Eighty acres sold for \$2,000 and went to John Hanson of Randolph, Kan. The home place had been the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mitchell for 63 years and had never had a mortgage on it. It was sold to settle the estate.

Registered Shorthorns in the W. C. Edwards sale at Wichita, October 19, sold below their value, taking into consideration blood lines and breeding value. But they were just off the grass from a section of the state where pasture was very poor and as a result were in no condition to sell to advantage. Twenty-eight lots sold for \$1,067 with a top of only \$59. The choice red mature sire, Wildon Cupbearer, went to head the good herd of W. A. Young, Clearwater, Kan.

The Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders held their first annual fall sale in Wichita, October 18. The individual offerings indicated the marked progress that is being made in the herds of this section. The bull offering included several outstanding individuals. The top bull, No. 9, in the John Regier consignment went to an Oklahoma breeder at \$170. The entire bull offering including young calves, averaged a little under \$50. The females sold less, none selling up to \$100.

Weldon Miller, Norcat, Kan., has for sale a few March and April Duroc boars that is the type that is in general favor now with farmers all over the country. They are well bred and well grown and priced to sell.

Love Bros., Partridge, Kan., are breeders of Polled Shorthorns. They offer young bulls for sale every once in a while and have a habit of pleasing their customers. Right now they are offering some good ones.

Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan., sold Spotted Poland Chinas and Black Poland Chinas at auction at his farm, October 18, for an average of \$16. The top of the sale was \$26 paid for a Spotted boar.

Chaney Hostetter, Harper, Kan., offers for sale an April Holstein bull that certainly has lots of production back of him. He will be priced right.

G. Regier & Son, Whitewater, Kan., old established breeders with a reputation for good Holsteins, offer a proven sire for sale that you should know more about if you need a bull.

F. B. Wempe's pure bred Jersey cattle herd at Frankfort, Kan., was high herd for butterfat in the Washington-Marshall D. H. I. A. for September with an average of 609 pounds of milk and 31.1 pounds of fat.

The Smith-Jewell Dairy Herd Improvement Association report for September, in the cow and hen journal, Linn, Kan., is as follows: Eleven herds reporting, average 455 lbs. milk and 17.6 lbs. of fat. Return per dollar expended, 1.79. Cost per pound of butterfat 14 cents, cost per cwt. milk 56 cents.

Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan., who will hold his annual Hereford sale at his ranch near that place November 15 writes me he has decided to offer his splendid breeding bull, Skipper, a fine Domino herd bull at private sale on the day of his public sale November 15. This is a real opportunity to buy a proven sire, only four years old, and the evidence of his breeding ability will be there sale day as most of the young stuff in the sale is by him.

J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan., have over 200 head of Shorthorns in their herd of registered Shorthorns. The herd was established by J. H. Taylor 49 years ago and is the

oldest herd of registered Shorthorns in Dickinson county. They had planned a public sale for this fall but have decided to sell their surplus at private sale. They have about anything you want and are offering young bulls, and bred heifers. You should write them at once if you are interested in good Shorthorns.

The Fred R. Cottrell annual Hereford sale at Irving, Kan., Wednesday, November 15, is an event that breeders and farmers interested in good Herefords always appreciate as a good opportunity to buy herd bulls or females that will strengthen their herds. The Cottrell Hereford herd at Irving has been doing business at the old stand for 40 years. The Cottrell ranch is one of real show places of North Central Kansas. The big barn that has often housed as many as 200 cattle besides tons of hay and feed and a capacity for 10,000 bushels of grain is worth going a long distance to see.

When I was at Mr. Cottrell's ranch recently he said to everybody I want them to be my guests sale day whether they are in the market for Herefords or not. Come and enjoy yourself on this splendid ranch for a day or an afternoon at least. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer. There are a number of choice young bulls in their everyday clothes and some nice cows and heifers in the sale.

Weldon Miller, Norcat, Kan., bought the top Duroc boar in the Ernest Rist sale at Humboldt, Nebr., recently. He is of the great Col. and Scissors breeding and a very promising pig.

Other Northwest Kansas breeders to buy a herd boar in Southeast Nebraska this fall are Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan., who bought a very promising Poland China boar in the Chris Lionberger sale at Humboldt, Nebr.

J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan., has claimed November 16 for a pure bred Holstein sale and on the same date will sell some Poland China spring boars and gilts. Of the 34 Holsteins in the sale 30 are females and 15 of them are in milk or springing. The sale will be held at the farm two miles east of Denison. Mr. Barnett is one of the older breeders of registered Holsteins and has a good herd.

In the Mrs. H. D. Burger & Son Holstein sale at Seneca, Kan., October 23, prices paid were not what they should have been considering the quality of the cattle. The top cow brought \$75 and the top bull \$65 with an average of \$51 on the cows and \$43.20 on the bulls. Nemaha county took 13 head and 10 went to Nebraska. The others going to different places in Kansas.

Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan., breeds the best in Spotted Polands and has some fine spring boars for sale at attractive prices.

Clyde Coonse, Horton, breeder and exhibitor of Chester White hogs has reserved 12 nice spring boars for his customers this fall and will sell a few gilts.

W. A. Young, Clearwater, Kan., is in the market for a high class mature bull to place at the head of his registered herd. He prefers one with Browndale breeding.

Warren Hunter, Geneseo, Kan., has sold nine beginners foundations for Milking Shorthorn herds since the first of the year. His herd is probably the largest in the state.

Leland Duff, Concordia, Kan., would like to interest you in a Poland China spring boar, not the common kind but a boar backed by national and state winners and a good individual. He says come and see.

W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan., recently purchased from C. B. Teegardin & Sons of Duval, Ohio, the Shorthorn bull, Oakwood Royal Leader, a son of the International grand champion, Lakewood Royal King.

A. N. Johnson, Bridgeport, Kan., who advertises Milking Shorthorns along with his neighbor breeder, M. H. Peterson, writes as follows: "We are getting our first calves sired by our young bull (Hill Creek Milkman) and you can tell the world they are good ones." They have young bulls for sale.

Barber county is the home of more good herds of registered Hereford cattle than almost any other county in Kansas. The breeders have a strong association and hold annual sales. Their next sale will be held during the winter or early spring. H. L. Page is president and Glen Bloom, Sec. Both receive their mail at Medicine Lodge.

Frank and Francis Harshman, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Harshman, proprietors of the Highland Park herd of Shorthorns, El Dorado, Kan., were 4-H club members that did good work in the Shorthorn cattle division at the state fair at Hutchinson last month. Both won outstanding honors in the main classes and received a nice writup in the home paper.

Henry Abt, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Medicine Lodge, Kan., finds he must reduce his breeding herd in order to take better care of those he retains and will sell a nice lot including cows, bred and open heifers, and young bulls. Also one of his herd bulls. Mr. Abt has been buying high record bulls from the best Eastern herds for several years. His herd has been on D. H. I. A. test.

Dualyn Ingrid, a nice three year old roan cow bred by John B. Gage on his Milking Shorthorn farm near Eudora, Kan., now owned by the Parker Stock farm, Stanley, Kan., won the grand championship in the cow classes, both at the Illinois state fair and the Ohio state fair. The number of Milking Shorthorn entries in the Illinois state fair was the largest of any show in recent years. There are over 100 head of wonderful cattle in Mr. Gage's Milking Shorthorn herd at Eudora and a fine lot of cows with splendid records. He is offering some young bulls right now of serviceable age. Address him at Eudora, Kan.

J. M. BARNETT'S Purebred Holsteins Purebred Polands at Auction, at the farm, two miles East of Denison, Kan., Thursday, Nov. 16

34 Purebred Holsteins, 30 of them females, 15 in milk or springers; four bred yearlings, four open yearlings. Seven calves, great 4-H club prospects. Four bulls under one year old. 9 spring gilts, three spring boars. Cattle federal accredited herd. Hogs cholera immuned.

J. M. BARNETT, Owner, Denison, Kan. Col. Addy, Auctioneer.

NEW LOW RATES for LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING!

40 cents per line (14 lines 1 inch). Minimum space for breeders cards, five lines. Fieldmen: Jesse R. Johnson, 3205 Victor Place, Wichita, Kan. John W. Johnson, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. If you are planning a public sale be sure to write us early for our special Kansas Farmer Advertising Sale Service.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

John W. Johnson, Manager Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle Nov. 10—C. W. Flower, Fairbury, Nebr. Nov. 16—J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan.

Jersey Cattle Nov. 7—B. W. Bloss & Sons and J. H. Wolfe, Pawnee City, Nebr. Joint sale.

Shorthorn Cattle March 20—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.

Hereford Cattle Nov. 15—Fred M. Cottrell, Irving, Kan.

Duroc Hogs Feb. 21—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan. Feb. 24—Weldon Miller, Norcat, Kan. March 20—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.

Chester White Hogs Feb. 6—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

"THANKS FOR THE GOOD WORK OF YOUR ADVERTISING"

—A. C. Shallenberger

Kansas Breeders Buying Good Bulls

In the October 5 issue of Kansas Farmer Hon. A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Nebr., advertised his annual Shorthorn sale, Oct. 18, using 10 inches of space.

On October 22 in remitting for his advertising he noted the bottom of our statement:

Sale—\$440 top on bulls. \$250 top on cows. Average \$124 on 12 bulls. \$120 on 20 cows. Average \$121 on 32 head sold.

Six of the 12 bulls in the sale were bid in by Kansas breeders who were present at the sale.

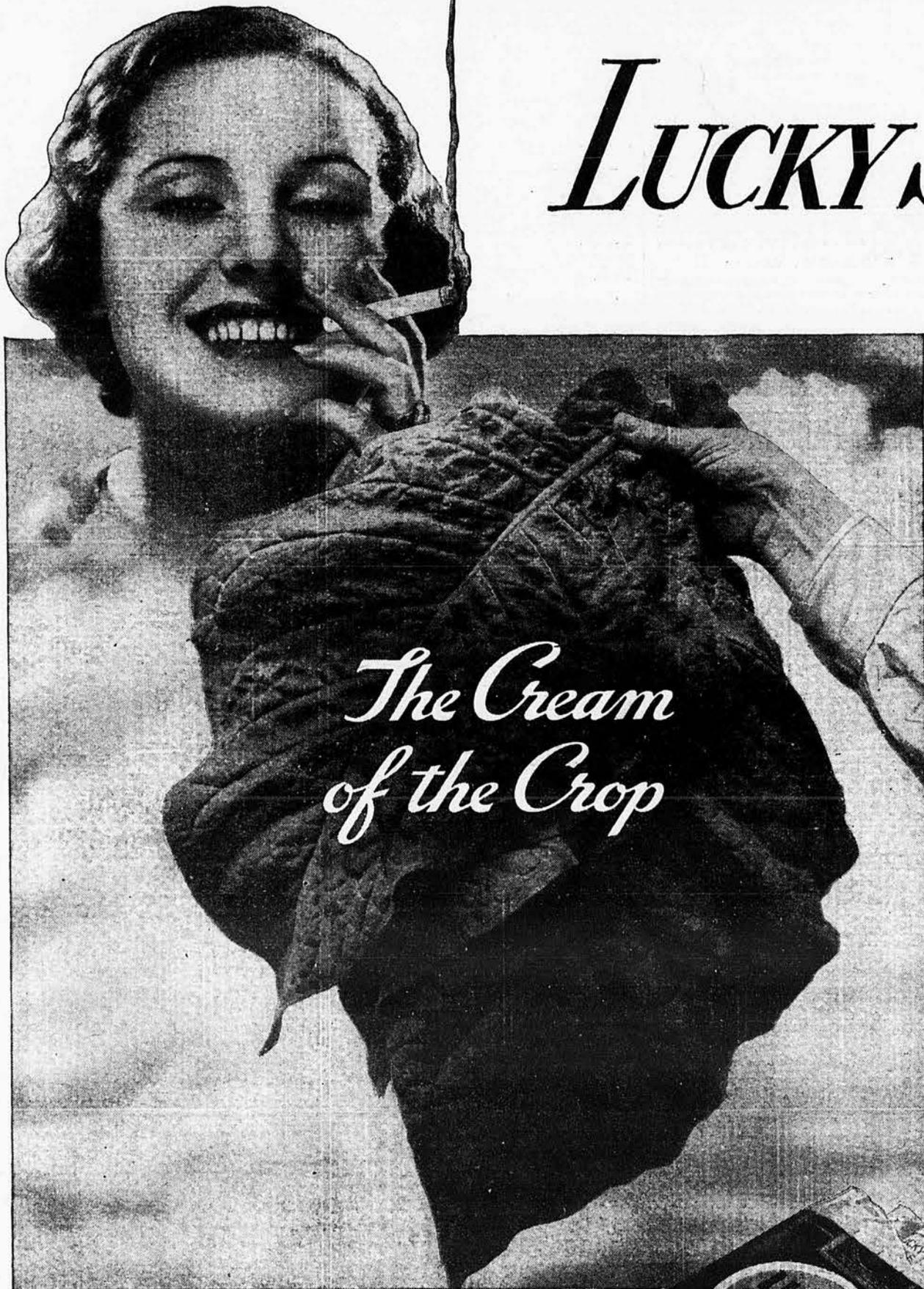
Lot 2—Otto Winrich, Oxford, Kan. \$125.00 Lot 7—Guy Shaw, Oberlin, Kan. 105.00 Lot 9—J. R. Goodman, Clayton, Kan. 97.50

Lot 11—Earl Stout, Studley, Kan. \$77.50 Lot 12—Phil Studer, Atwood, Kan. 87.50 Lot 14—J. P. Cox, Long Island, Kan. —

The cattle in this sale were of a very high quality and distributed over several states, two heifers going to Canada at \$250 and \$235 each.

It Pays to Advertise in KANSAS FARMER

The **HEART** of a  
**LUCKY STRIKE**



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The  
finest tobaccos  
— *only the center  
leaves*

The very heart of Lucky Strike's fine quality is choice tobaccos—ripened by warm sunshine, rich soils and gentle rains. Right now, up to \$100,000,000 worth of fine Turkish and Domestic tobaccos, the Cream of the Crop, are aging and mellowing for the makers of Lucky Strikes. For only a special selection of choice tobaccos is used in making your Luckies so round, so firm and fully packed—free from loose ends. The reason why Luckies are always the same in mildness, smoothness, in delicious taste.



**ALWAYS** *the finest tobaccos*

**ALWAYS** *the finest workmanship*

**ALWAYS** *Luchies please!*

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